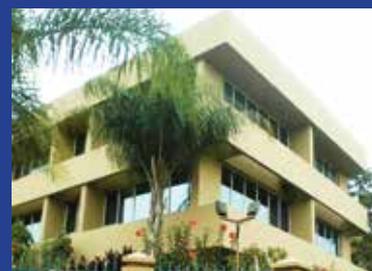


The Anti-Corruption Bureau

# newsletter



A quarterly newsletter for the Anti-Corruption Bureau

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**ACB** Anti-Corruption Bureau, Malawi



## Malawi Hosts

Commonwealth Meeting of Heads of ACAs

**A Thief is a Thief Whether he Steals Diamond or Cucumber**

# EDITORIAL

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# Message From the Director General



Dear readers receive my greetings through this 2017 edition. I am glad that you have once again made a choice to move with us by reading this edition of the Newsletter of the Anti-Corruption Bureau. Thank you for the choice.

The year 2017 is a historic year for the Bureau and the fight against corruption in Malawi. It is a year during which two major important events in the fight against corruption took place. This year Malawi held the first ever National Anti-Corruption Conference at Bingu International Convention Center (BICC) from 28<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> April 2017 and was graced by His Excellency the State President Professor Arthur Peter Mutharika. The event which was spearheaded by Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs in collaboration with the Anti-Corruption Bureau was reflective in nature in order to see where we are doing well and where we are going wrong in dealing with the corruption vice and recommendations were made for consideration. On behalf of the Bureau, I am grateful to the Minister of Justice for the bold step taken to hold the conference. I am also thankful to the stakeholders who gave in their input to the conference. Their input was not in vain as some of their recommendations have started being implemented as evidenced by the increased allocation of operational funds to the Anti-Corruption Bureau which has increased from 1 billion kwacha in 2016/17 financial year to 2 billion kwacha in 2017/18 financial year. It is our prayer that the Bureau

accesses all these resources to make a difference in the anti-corruption front.

The year 2017 has also seen Malawi and the Bureau in particular hosting for the first time the 7th Annual General Meeting and Conference of Association of Heads of Anti-Corruption Agencies in Commonwealth Africa (ACAs) which was held at Sunbird Nkopola Lodge in Mangochi from 29<sup>th</sup> May to 2nd June 2017. The meeting which was opened by Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs attracted 39 delegates from Malawi, South Africa, Kenya, Tanzania, Botswana, Zambia, Namibia, Uganda, Cameroon, Ghana, Nigeria, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mauritius, Seychelles and United Kingdom. I am extremely delighted to report that at the conference the Malawi Anti-Corruption Bureau assumed the chairmanship of the Association deputised by Nigeria which will host the next meeting in 2018. The Association of ACAs was established in 2011 to strengthen cooperation and collaboration among the Anti-Corruption Agencies in Commonwealth Africa and also to share country innovations in the fight against corruption.

On behalf of the Bureau, I would like to thank the Malawi Government, the donor community and the private sector for their overwhelming support towards the two events. The gesture demonstrated the united capacity Malawi has which when properly harnessed; the fight against corruption can be won.

Let me assure you, our dear readers, that the Bureau takes the fight against corruption seriously without fear or favour and we are taking all necessary preventive measures within our power and ability to curb the vice. The Bureau however needs your support. I therefore call upon all members of the society to join hands with us in order to defeat the beast called corruption.

I wish you a blessed and a wonderful time as you read the articles in this edition which has been prepared specifically for you. Let us continue collaborating in fighting corruption in order to create a better environment, a corrupt free Malawi.

**Lucas Kondowe**  
Director General

### RESIST, REJECT AND REPORT ALL CORRUPT PRACTICES TO ANTI-CORRUPTION BUREAU THROUGH THE FOLLOWING ADDRESSES:

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**TOLL FREE LINE 113**



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Whilst every reasonable care is taken to ensure authenticity and factual content of articles published in this newsletter, neither the publisher nor editor accepts responsibility for inaccuracies in content or opinions which are entirely those of the submitting contributors.

# Message From the Editor's Desk



Greetings dear readers! I am humbled that you have set aside some of your precious time just to read articles assembled in this sixteenth edition of the ACB newsletter. You have made a good decision and your time will be handsomely rewarded. In this edition there is content which will enrich your account of knowledge. The edition has information appropriate for you to be able to militate against corruption.

You will note in this edition that the Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB) in collaboration with the Commonwealth Secretariat hosted the 7<sup>th</sup> Commonwealth meeting for Heads of Anti-Corruption Agencies in Africa at Sunbird Nkopola Lodge in Mangochi from 29<sup>th</sup> May to 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2017 under the theme **'Coordinating National Anti-corruption Action in Commonwealth Africa'**. This was the first time to host such high level Commonwealth anti-corruption meeting. The event was not cheap. The choice for Malawi to host the meeting was made in June 2016 at the sixth Commonwealth meeting held in Namibia when the ACB had already prepared and submitted its 2016/17 annual budget. But what I saw in the run up to the event strengthened my belief in 'miracles'. I have come to learn that with proper leadership, coordination and collaboration, the fight against corruption can be well resourced. What did I see? The Director General of ACB and the organising team left no stone unturned. I saw an overwhelming support from Malawi Government, the Donor Community and the Private Sector towards the financing of the meeting. The organisation of the meeting was just superb. The delegates from 16 out of the 18

member countries felt welcomed starting from the day of arrival to their day of departure. In the words of one of the delegates; 'Malawi has set the standards high'

I am compelled to opine that this particular delegate was taking home good memories of the ACB-Commonwealth branded paraphernalia they received such as cloth, golf shirts, bags, mugs and stationery. The delegate may have fond memories of the boat cruise to Malawi's 'Bird Island' on Lake Malawi and the visit to Lake Malawi National Park. The partaking of Chambo dinner meal hosted by Maldeco Fisheries in the cool breeze catapulted by the waves of Lake Malawi was enough for Malawi to earn an excellent mark.

Malawi provided a conducive environment for deliberation and sharing of anti-corruption work experiences and discussions on how to move on as block. As per the theme of the Commonwealth meeting, coordination and collaboration is key to fighting corruption. The Bureau cannot fight corruption alone. It needs the support of all stakeholders. Let us put our resources together in order to build a wall against the corrupt minded.

**The Bureau cannot fight corruption alone. It needs the support of all stakeholders. Let us put our resources together in order to build a barrier wall against the corrupt minded.**



*Traditional dances spiced the event.*

## Malawi Hosts 7<sup>th</sup> Annual General Meeting Of Heads of Anti-Corruption Agencies in Commonwealth Africa

By Jonathan Chisale

Between 29<sup>th</sup> May and 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2017, Malawi through the Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB) hosted the 7<sup>th</sup> Commonwealth Conference of Heads of Anti-Corruption Agencies in Africa at Sunbird Nkopola Lodge in Mangochi. The Conference which was organized by Commonwealth Secretariat in collaboration with the Anti-Corruption Bureau, Malawi, was graced by Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Honorable Samuel Tembenu as guest of honour, who opened the meeting on behalf of the State President Professor Peter Mutharika. The theme for the meeting was *"Coordinating National Action Against Corruption in Commonwealth Africa."* The objectives of the conference were to strengthen cooperation and collaboration among the eighteen Anti-Corruption Agencies in Commonwealth Africa and to share emerging practices and country innovations in the fight against corruption for the promotion of good governance.

Activities during the conference included speeches, country presentations, guest and expert presentations, group discussions, traditional dances, networking during and out of sessions and boat, among others.

In his opening remarks, the Minister of Justice urged the delegates to devise ways of working together in order to bring to book those who engage in corruption and other financial crimes, and not to provide safe havens for such offenders who run away to other countries. He called for member countries to swiftly deal with corruption cases and give out stiff sentences, since failure to punish the corrupt demotivates and demoralizes law abiding citizens.

The British High Commissioner to Malawi Ms. Holly Tett, speaking on behalf of donor partners in Malawi echoed similar sentiments, highlighting that illicit financial flows and money laundering are often international in nature and require a coordinated regional and global response. The Anti-Corruption Bureau Malawi (ACB's) Director General, Lucas Kondowe said the Bureau had already started collaborating with other ACA's in the Region, adding that at the beginning of 2017, the Bureau worked with the Anti-Corruption Commission in Zambia in investigation with regard to procurement of maize. Holly Tett recommended that the independence of accountability institutions such as ACB, Office of Director of Public Prosecutions and others in Malawi should be strengthened. She said that this can be achieved by reviewing reporting lines and

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# Malawi Hosts 7<sup>th</sup> Annual General Meeting Of Heads of Anti-Corruption Agencies in Commonwealth Africa

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**Some of the delegates in a group discussion.**

appointment processes; and that parliament should consider reforming and regularizing political party financing so that citizens should know where and how political parties are getting their financial support.

The Minister promised that his Ministry shall publish recommendations made by stakeholders during a National Anti-Corruption Conference of 27<sup>th</sup> – 28<sup>th</sup> April 2017, which was organized by the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs in collaboration with the ACB. He said the recommendations will be used to review the current institutional and legal frameworks used to fight against corruption in Malawi.

Dr. Roger Koranteng, Adviser and Head of Public Sector Governance at Commonwealth Secretariat in London

said that the conference was essentially a peer-to-peer review meeting, where Heads of Anti-Corruption Agencies (ACAs) would share strategies, best fit solutions and approaches to tackling corruption and promoting good governance on the continent.

A number of resolutions were agreed upon and adopted by the meeting.

Some notable people who attended the opening session of the conference were The Chief Secretary to Malawi Government, Justice Lloyd Muhara; Justice Antony Kamanga of the Supreme Court of Malawi; Malawi Government Officials; Chief Executive of Press Corporation Limited, Dr. George Partridge; Award Winning Sunday Times Investigative Journalist, Mzilikazi wa Africa of South Africa; Heads and Representatives of ACA's in Commonwealth Africa; Civil Society and Private Sector Organizations; ACB officers; District Commissioner for Mangochi, and Members of the Media.

ACB Director General thanked the Chairperson of the organising committee, ACB Deputy Director General, Mr. Reyneck Matemba and his entire committee which comprised of officers from ACB, Office of the President and Cabinet, Malawi Police Services, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Industry for working hard to make the conference a reality.

Besides Commonwealth Secretariat, the meeting was also sponsored by FDH Bank, NICO Holdings Ltd, Telekom



**Group photo of the Guest of Honour with delegates and other dignitaries.**

Networks Malawi, Standard Bank, CDH Investment Bank, National Bank of Malawi, Malawi Communications Regulatory Authority (MACRA), Capital Oil Refining Industries, Press Corporation, Eco Bank, FMB, Sun Seed Oil, Football Association of Malawi, Nation Publications Limited, Times Group Limited, Sun & Sand Resorts, Fattani Offset Printers, South Africa Airways and Sunbird Hotels & Resorts.

The conference chose Malawi to be the new Chairperson of the Commonwealth Anti-Corruption Agencies in Africa. The host and venue for the conference are rotated every year and the next meeting will take place in Nigeria in 2018. Commonwealth secretariat first brought together heads of African National Anti-Corruption Agencies in 2011 to establish the Association of Anti-Corruption Agencies in Commonwealth Africa. Commonwealth helps governments to tackle systemic corruption by supporting the sharing of best practices, training, capacity building and policy research.



**ACB Deputy Director General, Mr. Reyneck Matemba directing the programme.**



**Ms. Holly Tett, Justice Anthony Kamanga SC, Justice Lloyd Muhara SC, The Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs Honorable Samuel Tembenu SC, Mr. Lucas Kondowe and Dr. Roger Koranteng.**



**A cross section of people during the opening ceremony**



# A THIEF IS A THIEF WHETHER HE STEALS DIAMOND OR A CUCUMBER

Corruption is corruption whether big or small - Mzilikazi wa Africa

(Extracted from a Statement Made at The 7<sup>th</sup> Commonwealth Meeting of ACAs and Edited by Andrew Ussi)

"Mwaswera bwanji - Jambo - Osibireota - Inhlikanhi - Dumelang - Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen, and all protocols observed.

My name is Mzilikazi wa Africa, multi-award winning investigative journalist with the Sunday Times Newspaper in Johannesburg, South Africa and author of bestseller memoir simple titled Nothing Left to Steal. Why Nothing Left to Steal, one may ask, perhaps if I may quote the last paragraph of the book, you may understand what it is all about...

*"One thing you can be certain of is that in the land of the blind, the one-eyed man is a thief and not a king. Our beloved country has become the land of the blind where many suffer from political myopia. It has become evident that some people believe that to live like kings, they must steal from the poor. Unless we do something as a collective, the thieves will continue to rob us blind, loot and pillage until there is nothing left to steal."*

Let me tell you a little joke that might put everything into context.

A young boy asked his father and said: "Daddy, what is politics?"

After scratching his head for a few seconds, the boy's father explained and said: "Let's say this house is a country, your mother, who is the administrator of this house, is the government. I shall be called a politician as I am the one running around and working hard to make sure there is food on the table.

*"You, my son, shall be called the union as you are the one making all kinds of demands in this house, forcing us to buy flat screen television sets, Play Station etc. and your little brother shall be called the future as he is still young and innocent."*

*"Our helper shall be called the working class as she is the one making sure that dinner is cooked and served; and also clean our house. And that my son is politics."*

The little boy didn't understand or see any logic to what his father had just said.

Late at night, that day, as he was asleep in his room, he heard his younger brother crying in his room. He went out to inspect what might be the problem but only to find out that his little brother's nappy was full.

He went to his parents' bedroom to alert them and only to find his mother sleeping peacefully alone and decided not to bother her. In desperation, he decided to go to the helper's cottage



outside and seek for her helping hand. As he approached the cottage, the boy noticed that the door was half opened and as he peeped through, he saw his father having sex with the helper. And he went back to bed dispirited.

The following morning during breakfast, the boy said to his father happily: "Dad, I now know what is politics."

The excited father, who thought he had taught his son something, asked the boy to explain, in his own words, what is politics.

And the boy said: "While the government is fast asleep, the politician screws the working class. The union sees everything but can't do anything about it and the future is full of shit."

And his father got the message loud and clear.

I just hope and pray that all the anti-corruption agencies in commonwealth Africa are not anything closer to the above mentioned union, the one that sees and observes everything but can't do anything about it.

Corruption in Africa has become like a national sport where politicians gamble with our taxes and natural resources to enrich their cronies and relatives.

The scourge of corruption in our continent has derailed our progress as a nation and denied our people the full benefits of independence and freedom that they really deserve.

Of course I must admit that the plunder didn't start on March 6, 1957 when Ghana became the black African country to gain its independence but rampant poverty has been there from time immemorial. Many Africans thought independence would be bring the looting to an end but we have been conned by our own heroes, men and women, who fought for our freedoms; our heroes who behave and believe that assuming public office is like hitting a jackpot bonanza where you will steal, simphone and raid the state coffers without any repercussions.

Corruption is not only about accepting a bribe to give someone a lucrative tender but it is also about turning a blind eye to unlawful and unethical behaviors and practices.

Corruption is when people start behaving badly with decisions they make and that affect millions of our people.

My last words of wisdom to you is: If you ask a pastor to write an obituary of a local drunkard, his column would be praised by some Christians but highly criticized and condemned by loyal drinkers. Don't shoot the messenger just because the message is unpleasant..."

# Corruption Experiences

By George Partridge, Group CEO of Press Corporation, Malawi

(Extracted from a Statement Made at The 7<sup>th</sup> Commonwealth Meeting of ACAs and Edited by Andrew Ussi)



Ladies and Gentlemen,

A few of our [Press Group] companies have not been able to secure lucrative contracts with public institutions because we have refused to pay a bribe. Some services, such as employments permits or operating licenses, have been withheld because of our refusal to pay a bribe. In addition, significant resources have been lost through corrupt practices by a few of our employees. There is no doubt, therefore, that corruption has had a major impact on our Group and indeed the private sector.

Let me just share with you a few personal experiences I have had on corruption which made me realize that it is indeed a serious scourge in our system.

A few years ago, I was President of the Banker's Association of Malawi. We needed to lobby the Finance and Legal Affairs Committees of Parliament to pass the Anti-Money Laundering Bill because we were then under pressure from foreign banks that they could shut us off as partner banks on international trade if our government does not do this by the set dateline as they were also under pressure from their own regulators. Shutting Malawi off the world would have had devastating consequences on the economy, and therefore although the bill was ready,

members of parliament did not think it was urgent.

I thought it was going to be efficient to meet the committees in Lilongwe where parliament was in session. When I talked to some of the committee members and a few influential parliamentarians, they were all unanimous and I was told in my face that if I want the bill passed, I have to sponsor the 2 committees to meet in Mangochi for 3 days, pay them a specified amount of per-diem, mileage claim, hotel expenses and sitting allowances. That would ensure that the bill goes through. Otherwise I should forget that it was going to pass at that sitting. Here we are, custodians of the law who will only be doing their job, soliciting for a bribe!

My other experience was when my legal counsel at the bank where I was CEO had explained to me that the reason why charges on property are piling up at the Lands department and not being signed off months on end is that the Bank is not looking after some staff who are responsible for processing these and bringing them to the attention of the minister for signing. He was told that the other banks were. If we looked after them, the documents would quickly find their way on to the Minister's desk for signature, otherwise they would be glad to set them aside and continue piling them up. Borrowers could therefore not draw down on approved facilities until security matters were perfected. Could we consider setting up a vote to look after these so called facilitators?

But my most harrowing personal experience is reserved when one of my relatives at my village told me that when he went with his mother who was dying to a non-paying public hospital, the receptionist and the nurse demanded that my relative had to pay facilitation fees to secure an appointment with a doctor, otherwise there was nothing that could be done and should be prepared to stay for days without seeing medical personnel. Now that was really obnoxious, needless to say the patient died the following day.

I can spend the whole day narrating these experiences but the long and short of it is that this is when you realise that we have a serious entrenched problem on our hands..."

...I thank you for your attention and God bless you"

# COMMUNIQUE FROM THE 7<sup>TH</sup> COMMONWEALTH REGIONAL CONFERENCE

for Heads of Anti-Corruption Agencies in Africa, 29 May – 2 June 2017

1. **WE**, the Heads and Representatives of Anti-Corruption Agencies in Commonwealth Africa, meeting at the 7<sup>th</sup> Regional Conference of Heads of Anti-Corruption Agencies in Africa hosted by the Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB) Malawi, organised by the Commonwealth Secretariat at the Sunbird Nkopola Lodge, Mangochi, Malawi from 29<sup>th</sup> May to 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2017,
2. **NOTING** with deep gratitude the invaluable support and warm hospitality provided by the Government and people of Malawi, the ACB, the honour of the presence of the representative of the President of the Republic of Malawi and Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Hon. Samuel Tembenu, SC at the opening ceremony,
3. **MINDFUL** of the need to strengthen cooperation and collaboration among the Anti-Corruption Agencies in Commonwealth Africa,
4. **ACKNOWLEDGING** the need for a platform for sharing emerging practices and country innovations in the fight against corruption for the promotion of good governance.
5. **COMMEND** the Government of the Republic of Malawi, the ACB Malawi and the Commonwealth Secretariat for hosting and organising the 7<sup>th</sup> Conference respectively,
6. **FURTHER** having exhaustively discussed the agenda items of the Conference and being satisfied that a full exchange of views has taken place during the Conference,
7. **AGREE** and adopt the following resolutions:
  - 1) Heads and Representatives at the Conference (Delegates) urged Commonwealth member countries (Member Countries) to co-fund their own staff to access the services of the Commonwealth Africa Anti-Corruption Centre (the Centre) in particular, transportation and accommodation;
  - 2) Delegates call on member countries to continue supporting Anti-Corruption Agencies by providing adequate financial resources to the Agencies, to ensure continuous capacity building of officials of the Agencies by the Centre in Gaborone, Botswana;
  - 3) Delegates further call upon the Executive Committee of the Association of Heads of Anti-corruption Agencies in Commonwealth Africa (the Association) to explore ways of collaboration with the African Union Advisory Board on Corruption;
- 4) Delegates advised the Agencies to continue expanding the network with other sectors to enhance the fight against corruption;
- 5) Delegates encouraged the Agencies to continue with benchmarking visits to maintain learning and sharing of ideas and experiences;
- 6) Delegates further advised the Agencies to create a platform for intelligence and data sharing for effective asset recovery;
- 7) Delegates recommend the use of innovative techniques for prevention, education and investigation in the fight against corruption;
- 8) Delegates requested member states to consider implementing whistle-blowing Legislation for effective protection of whistle-blowers;
- 9) Delegates reiterated the need for a data base of resource persons/experts and reminded the Agencies to submit lists of Resource Persons / Trainers to the Centre;
- 10) Delegates underscored the importance of capacity development of Anti-Corruption Agencies in the recovery of proceeds of corruption and welcome the proposal to organize a meeting in London, United Kingdom in 2017 to deliberate on mechanisms for asset recovery;
- 11) Delegates call on the Executive Committee of the Association to develop standardised format for data reporting on benchmarking and networking programmes;
- 12) Delegates advised Anti-Corruption Agencies to consider developing strategies for negotiating political space for its operations, where necessary;
- 13) Delegates urged the Agencies to develop and implement effective strategies to achieve meaningful collaboration with the private sector, civil society and the media.
8. **RECOGNISING** and appreciating the diversity of experiences shared, agree:
  - 1) To continue further discussions and capacity building on various issues, including enhancing integrity of anti-corruption officers which is critical to building a good image of anti-corruption agencies;
  - 2) To strengthen collaboration with International Organisations in Delegates' respective countries;
  - 3) To improve on their financial commitments to the Association by paying their subscription fees on time;

- 4) To monitor the impact of anti-corruption interventions and to continue to share knowledge gained in benchmarking exercises;
9. Further agree that the next Conference of Heads and Representatives of Anti-Corruption Agencies in Commonwealth Africa in 2018 be hosted by Nigeria in partnership with the Commonwealth Secretariat, and
10. The Conference resolved to have Malawi as the Chair with the following [countries] as members of the Executive Committee of the Association:

- Chair: Malawi

- Vice-Chair: Nigeria
- Secretary: Botswana
- Treasurer: Rwanda
- Member: Sierra Leone
- Member: Tanzania
- Member: Lesotho
- Member: Representative of Commonwealth Secretariat.

**Dated the 2<sup>nd</sup> Day of June, 2017 at Sunbird Nkopola Lodge, Mangochi, Malawi.**



*Andrew Ussi (left) and Catherine Nkhoma (right) showcasing ACB cloth with Rwandan counterparts.*

## ACB Taps Knowledge from Rwanda

**By Andrew Ussi**

The Anti-Corruption Bureau in an effort to perfect its art of corruption prevention and public education, in January 2017, sent officers to the Republic of Rwanda for a benchmarking visit at the Office of Ombudsman.

Rwanda is a small landlocked country of 12 million people in East Africa which got its independence in 1962 from Belgium. Rwanda is bordered by Tanzania,

Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi and Uganda. Coming from a background of a civil war in 1990 and the infamous genocide of roughly 800,000 Tutsis and moderate Hutus in April 1994, Rwanda has maintained political stability since 1994. The Capital City of Rwanda is Kigali where the seat of government is based. It is in Kigali where the Office of Ombudsman is based.

Rwanda was chosen because it has made remarkable progress in developing its governance structures,

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# ACB Taps Knowledge from Rwanda

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maintaining security, promoting reconciliation and strengthening the justice system. Currently Rwanda is on position 50 on 2016 Corruption Perception Index in the world and on position 4 in Africa. Corruption prevention in Rwanda is coordinated by The Office of the Ombudsman.

The Bureau through the Public Education Department organised the visit with two main objectives

- To learn from the Office of Ombudsman how anti-corruption awareness campaigns and programs such as Anti-Corruption Competitions, Anti-Corruption Week, Youth Anti-Corruption Day and others are organised.

**Funding:** The office of the Ombudsman is well funded. This was evidenced by the fact that the office is able to conduct several competitions and provide financial and material support to participating individuals and institutions.

**Whistle blower protection and incentives:** It was learnt during the visit that there is a special law that protects whistle blowers for all offences committed in Rwanda. On corruption offences, the Office of the Ombudsman has gone further by giving incentives to whistle-blowers such as cash commensurate with the monies involved in the reported case.



Youth Anti-Corruption Clubs debate in progress in Rwanda.

- To share work experiences and challenges in the fight against corruption.

The Bureau gained a number of lessons from the Rwanda visit some of which include:

**Motivation of Anti-Corruption clubs:** The Office of the Ombudsman has established over 50 anti-corruption youth clubs in secondary schools and institutions of higher learning. These clubs are financially supported based on financial proposals they submit to the Ombudsman. This is a very good motivation which the ACB also does. The only difference is that their funding is steady. The other motivator for the clubs is the youth conference which is conducted yearly and the regalia from the Ombudsman such as t-shirts, caps etc

**Anti-Corruption Drive by Stakeholders:** It was learnt during the visit the fight against corruption is not left to the office of the Ombudsman alone. Other players within the government system also take the fight seriously and make their own initiatives as observed through the competitions by the district councils and actions by the Judiciary who set aside a week to handle and complete corruption cases.

On the last day of the visit, the Malawi delegation held a brief meeting with the Chief Ombudsman, Mrs. Cyanzayire Aloysie. The meeting focussed on strengthening collaboration between the Office of Ombudsman in Rwanda and the Malawi Anti-Corruption Bureau.

It is pleasing to note that the Bureau has wasted no time to implement some of the strategies used by the Office of Ombudsman. In the current 2017/18 budget, funds have been allocated for the Bureau to hold an Anti-Corruption Youth Congress tapped from Rwanda.



Catherine Nkhoma (Mw), Andrew Ussi (MW), The Chief Ombudsman, Mrs. Cyanzayire Aloysie (RW) and, Memory Pindani (Mw).



Youths at Livingstonia CDSS in Rumphi listening to an anti-corruption presentation.

## The Role of Youth in the Fight Against Corruption

By Lowani Bokosi Munthali



The Anti-Corruption Bureau recognizes the important role the youth can play in the fight against corruption. As the youth graduate into adults they carry with them the values they learn in their youths and which shapes the next generation of leaders. The Anti-Corruption Bureau therefore continues to

engage young people through various targeted activities that are aimed at enhancing the fight against corruption. One such activity is the formation and supporting of School and Community Anti-corruption clubs. Forming Anti-Corruption clubs in learning institutions like universities and colleges is a big plus in the fight against corruption. The overall aim of the clubs is to work with schools or community systems to create awareness on the evils of corruption in society. These clubs employ methods such as organizing debates and sensitization talks among other activities. Currently the Bureau has over 50 anti-corruption clubs in the country. These clubs are created with a view to empower young people and community members to speak out against corruption by providing them with anti-corruption materials and technical support.

The Bureau also conducts youth sports bonanzas in

various parts of the country; these bonanzas are an avenue for enlightening the young people on corruption through the use of football and netball competitions. These efforts are with a view of making young people more responsible citizens and further cultivate their support in the fight against corruption. Through these activities the Bureau inculcates ethical values such as integrity, loyalty, honesty and accountability in youths and further increase awareness on issues of corruption among the youths and their communities.

It is pleasing to note that the Bureau, in 2016 proposed to the Malawi Institute of Education (MIE) Anti-Corruption content for consideration and inclusion into primary school curriculum as a way of promoting ethics and integrity in young people at a tender age. Young people ought to become champions of the fight against corruption in their respective schools, colleges and universities. They have to work hard and earn a living through legitimate means, become self-reliant through hard work and not aspire to be successful through immoral and unethical means. Youths need to take a personal decision to live in a corruption free environment.

In summary, the youth are critical in the fight against corruption because of their inherent energies and ability to mobilize them-selves. The first step the youth have to take in the fight against corruption is at their personal level by having a strong conviction to do the right thing and displaying integrity. Then, they have to go a step further and persuade their friends, relatives and parents to reject corruption at all cost. If the youth allow corruption to take root in our country today then their future is doomed.

# Voices From Citizens

By Jonathan Chisale



The year 2017 has seen the Bureau conducting public forums in various parts of the country. The aim of such forums is to bring together duty bearers and community members (the recipients of the projects). The duty bearers explain how they do their work; the role of communities in the projects; and respond to questions from people concerning their work.

Three meetings were conducted in June 2017 at Chitowo Ground, Group Village Head Chiothera; Dzenza CBO, Group Village Head Chikwasa, both in T/A Kaphuka's area; and at Mbilima Ground, Group Village Head Mbilima, T/A Chauma, all in Dedza district. In these areas, the United Purpose (UP) has been implementing Cash Transfer and Food Distribution Programmes in early 2017. During the meetings, people complained of undeserving people appearing on the list of beneficiaries at the expense of the very vulnerable and those with disabilities. The people blamed their chiefs for this.

People who gathered at Mbilima, Chitowo and Dzenza CBO grounds complained that their local leaders who receive this information do not relay it to their concerned subjects for selfish reasons. People also expressed worry over their leaders who do not confirm names of beneficiaries brought by project officials from government and NGO's. Government and NGO's get these names from Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) data, but the challenge with this data, according to the citizens of Dedza is that it includes names of some people who are dead or non-existent in the concerned villages.

In another event, in Ntchisi, during a similar public meeting conducted by ACB at Chentche Village, T/A Kasakula, community members complained that they are sometimes asked to contribute money to buy fuel for government ambulance at

Ntchisi District Hospital. All the people who face this kind of situation anywhere are encouraged to report the matter to District Health Officer for clarification and confirmation if the act is permissible. The Bureau is encouraging media personnel to expose irregularities in public service delivery happening in remote areas.

On 20<sup>th</sup> June 2017, at another public meeting at Malingunde in Lilongwe, people raised an issue that Committee Members at the market for purchasing Farm Input Subsidy Program (FISP) items bring chaos by getting coupons from chiefs and other undeserving and ineligible people, and access the subsidy items at the expense of rightful beneficiaries. It was also alleged that Agriculture Extension Workers and representatives from Ministry of Agriculture possess coupons which they use to access the items illegally. The citizens further alleged that (undeserving) officials from ADMARC Headquarters in Lilongwe send some people (unscrupulous beneficiaries) to get the FISP items on their behalf. ACB is urging citizens to expose such matters and perpetrators.

On 22<sup>nd</sup> June, 2017, at a meeting at Kang'oma Primary School in the area of T/A Tsabango in Lilongwe, people expressed worry about increasing number of NGO's which registered as working in the area, but practically they do not implement their activities in the area. It was alleged that the NGO's propose for funding from well-wishers in the name of the people of T/A Tsabango, but they are not seen working in the area though they register at the office of Tsabango Traditional Authority. They do not account to the people on their work, and people don't even know their work procedures. Some just launch their projects, and then disappear.

The Bureau is concerned that some Traditional Leaders perpetuate corruption, and intimidate their subjects when

they are critical of their corrupt practices. The Anti-Corruption Bureau is therefore encouraging community members to be vigilant and report individuals, institutions or organizations who perpetrate corruption. People should not be afraid to report the corrupt because they are protected by law under Section 51A (2-3) of the Corrupt Practices Act.



**A deserving Visually Impaired woman (holding microphone) who was left out of cash and food distribution list in Dedza.**

# Makomiti a Chitukuko Aphunzitsidwa za Kuyipa kwa Ziphuphu

Wolemba: Patrick Thole



Bungwe la Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB) liri pakalikiliki kuphunzitsa ndikulimbikitsa makomiti a chitukuko cha m'madera (Area Development Committees-ADCs) kuti azitengapo mbali polimbana ndi mchitidwe waziphuphu ndi katangale. Bungweli kudzera kunthambi yake yophunzitsa linachitsa ena mwa maphunzilowa ku Mwanza mu madera a Sub-

T/A Govati, Senior Chief Nthache komanso mdela la Senior Chief Kanduku kuyambira pa 10 mpaka pa 12 May 2017. Maphunziro ena anachitika kwa Nkhonde, kudela la lakumadzulo m'boma la Chiradzulu (Chiradzulu West Constituency) pa 5 ndi pa 20 July 2017 komwe kunali nthumwi zochokera kwa Senior Chief Mpama ndi Senior Chief Chitera.

Maphunzilowa anakonzedwa pozindikira kuti ndondomeko yamphamvu kuwanthu yachititsa kuti ndalama zachitukuko zankhaninkhani ziziyang'anilidwa ndi makhonsolo komanso ndi atsogoleri osiyansiyana a chitukuko a m'madera a m'midzi. Kotero kunali kofunika kuti atsogoleri achitukuko aphunzitsidwe zakuyipa kwa ziphuphu ndi katangale pa chitukuko komanso momwe angapewere mchitidwewu kuti madera awo apite patsogolo. Zina mwa zomwe makomiti a achitukukowa anaphunzitsidwa ndi matanthauzo a ziphuphu, kusiyana kwa chiphuphu ndi katangale, kuyipa kwa ziphuphu ndi katangale, komanso njira zomwe angatsate popeleka madandaulo a ziphuphu.

Akuluakuluwa anawunikidwanso zakufunika kowerenga ndikumvesetsa ndondomeko zoyendetsera zitukuko zosiyansiyana zomwe zikuchitika m'madera mwawo. Izi zili choncho chifukwa thandizo la chitukuko limadzera njira zosiyansiyana ndipo njira iliyonse imakhala ndi ndondomeko zake. M'madera ambiri thandizo la chitukuko likumadzera mu District Development Fund (DDF), Constituency Development Fund (CDF), komanso Local Development Fund (LDF). Kotero makomitiwa analimbikitsidwa kuti adzikhala ndinthawi yomvetsetsa ndondomeko za thandizo la chitukuko chomwe chikuchitika kudara ndicholinga choti azitha kudziwa ngati ndondomeko zikutsatidwa kapena ayi, komanso ngati pali ena omwe akuphwanya dala ndondomeko pofuna kupezelapo mwayi wochita ziphuphu kapena katangale.

Makomiti anapereka zitsanzo za ziphuphu komanso katangale yemwe amachitika pa ntchito zachitukuko ndi a komiti komanso wogwira ntchito zaboma.

Zina mwazitsanzo zomwe anapeleka ndi izi:

Kuwonjezera mayina abodza pa mndandanda wa anthu



**Wogwira ntchito ku ACB ndi ma membala a ADC kwa Senior Chief Nthache.**



**Senior Chief Chitera (oyamba pampando kumanzere) ndi Senior Chief Mpama (achiwiri pampando kuchokera kumanzere) kujambulisa ndimakomiti a chitukuko kudela lakumadzulo M'boma la Chiradzulu.**

wogwira ntchito zamthandizi kapena mtukulapakhomo; kuzembetsa kapena kubisa zipangizo zachitukuko ndicholinga choti akomiti agawane; kuwumiliza amisili kuti apereke kaye chiphuphu asanapatsidwe ntchito; komanso kuwonjeza mtengo wazipangizo zachitukuko ndicholinga choti ndalama yapamwamba ayigawane.

Zotsatira zamchitidwe ngati uwu ndizoyipa kwambiri chifukwa zimabwezeretsa chitukuko m'mbuyo. Ntchito singalongosokenso ngati amisili apatsidwa ntchito chifukwa cha ziphuphu osati luso. Komanso nthawi zina chitukuko chimayima kumene chifukwa zipangizo zimaperewera ngati zizembetsedwa ndi a komiti.

Pa zifukwa izi makomiti a makomiti a ku Mwanza ndi ku Chiradzulu West Constituency analangizidwa kuti azipewa mchitidwe waziphuphu ndi katangale, komanso azidzudula ndi kuwaneneza wochita ziphuphu ku ACB kuti chitukuko chipite patsogolo m'madera mwawo.

Maphunziro a ku Mwanza anakonzedwa ndi Bungwe la ACB pomwe maphunziro a ku Chiradzulu anakonzedwa ndi phungu wa Chiradzulu West wolemekezeka Dr. Emmanuel Fabiano womwenso ndi nduna yowona za ubale wa dziko la Malawi ndi mayiko ena.

## Malawi's Holds National Anti Corruption Conference

By Catherine Nkhoma



For the first time in history, Malawi held its first National Anti-corruption Conference under the theme of 'corruption in Malawi reality or perception'. The conference was for two days from 28th to 29th April 2017 at the Bingu International Convention Centre and the closing ceremony was

presided over by the State President Professor Arthur Peter Mutharika. There were three objectives of the conference;

- To build consensus on the issues in need of review and agree on the strategic direction with respect to reviewing some instruments on corruption.
- To provide a forum to consolidate the views from all stakeholders in the fight against corruption.
- To provide an opportunity for soul searching regarding the progress in the fight against corruption.

The background to the conference falls on the acknowledgement that the fight against corruption seems to have gone wrong despite several institutional and legislative framework in place. Prior to the conference, there was a consultative process which looked at the identification of the problem with different key stakeholders and major key players in the fight against corruption. Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs facilitated the consultations. The players included diplomatic community, media, civil society organizations, heads of statutory corporations, principal secretaries, private sector and representatives from the public universities in Malawi.

Summaries of the findings of the consultations are briefly stated to give background.

All parties agreed that the reality of corruption in Malawi is beyond debate and conceded that corruption is rampant and growing. While it was observed that corruption is rife in the public sector, corruption in the private sector remains undocumented and that often, private sector players fuel the corrupt practices in the public sector. Most public sector representatives lamented the fact that private sector goes unpunished. It was also observed that, often cases of theft are confused with corruption and reported as such. Such confusion promotes the corruption perception and stifles the fight against corruption since efforts are misdirected.

The quantification of corruption is mostly done by international agencies bringing in more the idea of perception than the reality on the ground. It is also perceived that there is lack of awareness of the laws and policies that are available to fight corruption. There was a call therefore that civic education on issues of corruption should be enhanced. Information should be disseminated as much as possible and not only in English but also in as many languages and dialects as possible. Perceptions of corruption are also promoted by public statements especially made by political figures without providing evidence.

Government has not adopted a policy document on corruption despite cabinet adopting National Anti-Corruption Strategy (NACS) in 2008. Stakeholders observed that the document is due for review and once reviewed Government should focus on implementing the NACS and strengthening the National Integrity system platform. On the role of religious groups, Public Affairs Committee noted that corruption is a moral issue which must be dealt with at the pulpit as well.

It was further recommended that the review of the Corrupt Practices Act should be a continuous process because we are in a dynamic world. It was observed that there is lack of coordination amongst the bodies that have been established in order to fight corruption. For example the Asset Declaration Office and ACB do not seem to be working together. On procurement issues, the procurement act was recommended to be refined and that controlling officers should not delegate responsibilities if internal procurement committees are to be strengthened.

Finally there was also a discussion on politics, politicians and corruption. It was argued that political will to fight corruption is mere rhetoric as not much is done to investigate cases involving people in political leadership. Funding of political organizations is also seen as a fertile ground for condoning and promoting corrupt practices. There is need to reform the way political parties are financed as corruption usually occurs due to the way political parties are resourced.

Following the two day conference, participants came up with some recommendations for the attention of the Government through the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional affairs. The recommendations were divided into four major points as raised during the pre-conference consultations:

### 1. Policy and legislation:

- Leadership must take lead.
- Existing institutions and systems should be strengthened.

- Dissemination of instruments should be promoted to all relevant offices and stakeholders.

### 2. Institutional framework:

- Need for improved synergy for institutions that are not performing well.
- Increase resources to major anti-corruption institutions.
- Dealing with private sector corruption will help deal with corruption in the public sector.
- Chiefs, youths, donors, professional bodies must join the fight against corruption.

### 3. Corruption in procurement

- Conduct education on ethics and integrity for procurement personnel-both formal and informal.
- Demand accountability and feedback from committees/officers.

- Need to spearhead adoption of anti-corruption policies.
- Adherence to procurement plan.

### 4. Politics, politicians and corruption.

- Checking the system so that it gives the society personalities that are credible.
- Ensure there is political party financing legislation.
- Legislation to bar handouts during elections should be in place.
- Transform our society so as not to worship corrupt people.
- Prosecution should be swift and merit based.

For more details on the consultation paper and recommendations from the conference, you can go to ACB website or contact the writer.

## Lumumba Blames Judiciary, The Media and Politicians for Corruption in Africa

By Andrew Ussi

At the National Anti-Corruption Conference which was held in Lilongwe, the guest speaker Prof. PLO Lumumba, on 27<sup>th</sup> April 2017, pointed at the Judiciary and Media headlines as seen to be condoning and accepting corrupt practices as normal.



Lumumba, Making his Presentation at the Anti-Corruption Conference in Lilongwe

Making his moving and straight to the point presentation, Lumumba said that the Judiciary has contributed to most of the problems which African countries are facing.

"In many African Countries, the Judiciary is part of the problem and not solutions..." he said.

Lumumba was of the view that a country can survive a bad executive, can even live with a bad legislature but it is doomed if its judiciary has been lost to corruption. Lumumba expressed concern that judges jump on individuals who have stolen chicken and quickly process their judgements and hand the accused with stiffer penalties but the story becomes different for a thief who has 'harmed' the nation, who hires best lawyers and manipulate the law on technicalities of procedure. Cases of such thieves take time to be concluded or not concluded at all by the judiciary.

Lumumba, a lawyer himself by profession and an Advocate of the High Courts in Kenya and Tanzania went further to blame the media for suggesting through their

news headlines that politicians do not steal but just take back what is theirs. For example, Lumumba said, if a politician has been appointed to the Ministerial post of Mining or Finance, the headlines in the newspapers would be like: He has been appointed to a 'lucrative Ministry'. This suggests that the individual is lucky to be appointed to that position because he will amass more wealth than if he was appointed to other positions. In the mind of the newspaper it is an opportunity to steal.

Such headlines just reinforce beliefs which African politicians have that the country owes them and not that they are to serve. Lumumba noted such beliefs are more prevalent amongst politicians who participated in the struggle for independence. He said when such politicians come into power they think it is time to repay themselves. So to them they don't steal but just take back what belongs to them. Sayings like 'a goat eats where it is tied' propagate corruption. That is why most of the politicians become very rich upon assuming power because of such mentality which is bad and damaging African nations.

Prof. PLO Lumumba is a well-known anti-corruption campaigner in Africa and across the continent. His full name is Patrick Loch Otieno Lumumba and was born on 17<sup>th</sup> July 1962. Apart from being a practicing lawyer, Lumumba is also a Law Lecturer at the Faculty of Law, University of Nairobi and the Director of The Kenya School of Laws since the year 2014.

# ACB Arrests and Prosecutions

## ACB ARRESTS FORMER MANGOCHI DC AND FOUR OTHERS OVER LDF FUNDS

In September, 2016, the Anti-Corruption Bureau received a complaint alleging that senior officers at Mangochi District Council had been abusing Local Development Fund (LDF) funds by drawing hefty night allowances for trips which were never undertaken.

The Anti-Corruption Bureau instituted investigations which established that some funds were abused.

The Anti-Corruption Bureau arrested the suspects as follows:

On 6<sup>th</sup> February, 2017, the Anti-Corruption Bureau arrested Mr. Jack Ngulube, Former District Commissioner for Mangochi now in Mwanza. He is likely to be charged with abuse of office contrary to Section 25B (1) of the Corrupt Practices Act.

On 6<sup>th</sup> February, 2017, the Anti-Corruption Bureau arrested Mr. Vincent Morris Mpighu owner of Morrison Electrical and General Supplies. He is likely to be charged with one count of theft contrary to Section 278 of the Penal Code.

On 7<sup>th</sup> February, the Bureau arrested Mr. Michael Khoko District Procurement Officer for Mangochi District Council. He is likely to be charged with abuse of office contrary to Section 25B (1) of the Corrupt Practices Act.

On 12<sup>th</sup> February the Anti-Corruption Bureau arrested Mr. Arnold Chitenjere, Fisheries Assistant for Mangochi district. He is likely to be charged with misuse of public office contrary to Section 25B (1) of the Corrupt Practices Act.

On 12<sup>th</sup> February the Anti-Corruption Bureau arrested Ms. Monica Mazuwa, Inspectorate Officer at Mangochi Fisheries. She is likely to be charged with theft contrary to Section 278 of the Penal Code and money laundering contrary to Section 35(1) (c) of the Money Laundering, Proceeds of Serious Crimes and Terrorist Financing Act.

They were released on bail on 8<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> February, 2017 respectively. Prosecution of this case is underway at Mangochi Magistrate's Court

## COURT SENTENCES KAUNDA TO THIRTEEN MONTHS IMPRISONMENT

The Anti-Corruption Bureau received a complaint alleging that Government officers at Capitol Hill were making unauthorized entries into the Integrated

Financial Management Information Systems (IFMIS).

The Bureau instituted investigation which established that one company which was paid for offering no service to Government was Hardline Construction Company belonging to Mr. Pyoka Oscar Kaunda. Hardline Company was paid a cheque amounting to K7, 395,431.20. He was charged with Money Laundering contrary to Section 35 (1) (c) of the Money Laundering, Proceeds of Serious Crime and Terrorist Financing Act.

On 8<sup>th</sup> December, 2016, the Lilongwe Magistrates Court convicted Pyoka Oscar Kaunda on his own plea of guilty. He restituted to Government ten percent of the laundered Money which was his benefit from laundering the money.

On 19<sup>th</sup> January, 2017, the Court sentenced Oscar Pyoka Kaunda to thirteen months imprisonment with hard labour.

## COURT CONVICTS ZOMBA CITY COUNCIL STAFF OVER NAC FUNDS

In September, 2008, the Anti-Corruption Bureau received a complaint alleging that Mr. Nkombezi (Accounts Clerk) and Mrs. Mchombo District AIDS Coordinator for Zomba City Assembly misappropriated the sum of K3, 487, 350.00 National AIDS Commission Funds meant for training of care givers.

The Anti-Corruption Bureau instituted investigations into the matter. It established that Mrs. Mchombo was not directly involved in the matter. It further established that Mrs. O. Msyamboza, District Social Welfare Officer, of Zomba District Council and Mr. Lawrence Nkombezi, Accounts Assistant at Zomba City Council misappropriated the funds. Mr. Harry Gondwe, Assistant District Social Welfare Officer and Mr. Leviak Mhango gave false information to the Bureau by confirming that the trainings for caregivers took place when they were never conducted.

On 17<sup>th</sup> March, 2017, the Zomba Magistrates Court convicted Mrs. Oliver Msyamboza and Mr. Lawrence Mkombezi on the counts of theft by public servant and forgery contrary to Sections 283 (1), 354 and 351 of the Penal Code respectively. Mr. Mkombezi was charged with an additional count of possession of unexplained property contrary to Section 32 of the Corrupt Practices Act.

Mr. Harry Gondwe and Mr. Leviak Mhango were convicted on one count of giving false information to the Anti-Corruption Bureau officers contrary to Section 14 (1)(a)

of the Corrupt Practices Act.

On 6<sup>th</sup> April, 2017, the Zomba Magistrates Court sentenced the four as follows:

- Mrs. Msyamboza and Mr. L. Mkombezi: three years imprisonment and eight months imprisonment for the offence of theft by public servant and forgery. Mr. Mkombezi was sentenced to another twelve months imprisonment for possession of unexplained property. The sentences are to run concurrently from the date of conviction.
- Mr. Harry Gondwe and Mr. Leviak Mhango were fined K300, 000.00 each for the offence of giving false information to the Bureau. The two have paid the fines.

The Bureau is warning members of the public and various stakeholders that it is an offence to wilfully provide false information to the Anti-Corruption Bureau.

## ACB ARRESTS PRINCIPAL SCIENTIST AT THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN LILONGWE

In April, 2017, the Anti-Corruption Bureau received a complaint alleging that the Acting Director of Science and Technology in the Ministry of Education in Lilongwe had abused his office by using a Government Cheque to repay a personal loan.

The Anti-Corruption Bureau instituted investigations which established that Mr. Patrick Mphadzula had used a Government cheque amounting to K300,000.00 to repay a personal loan of K70,000.00 and asked the one he had repaid the loan to cash and give back to him the remaining K230,000.00.

The Anti-Corruption Bureau arrested Mr. Mphadzula on 2<sup>nd</sup> May, 2017. He was released on bail on 4<sup>th</sup> May, 2017. He is likely to be charged with abuse of office contrary to Section 25B (1) of the Corrupt Practices Act and one count of money laundering contrary to Section 35 (1) (a) of the Money Laundering, Proceeds of Serious Crime and Terrorist Financing Act.

The case is in Court.

## COURT FINDS ELEVEN WITH CASE TO ANSWER IN LILONGWE

On 12<sup>th</sup> September, 2013, the Anti-Corruption Bureau received a complaint alleging that Government Officers at Capitol Hill were making fraudulent entries in the Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS).

The Anti-Corruption Bureau immediately instituted investigations. The Bureau had established that between November 2010 and May 2011, Cornelius

Kamphamtengo, Yonne Kaphamtengo, Chikondi Chimutu, Emmanuel Mazalale Yesaya, Deusdeddit Tenthani, Tendai Nayeja, Audrey Kamtengeni, Squire Chakwana, Wides Mbuliro, Tapiwa Ng'oma and Conrad Nambala conspired to defraud Malawi Government of huge sums of money. They were charged with theft, conspiracy to defraud and money laundering.

The Court discharged Justine Nyirenda, Khumbo Arthur Soko and Jimmy Mbuliro.

On 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2017, the Lilongwe High Court found Kaphamtengo and others with a case to answer on all the charges. The case resumes in Court for defence.

## COURT FINDS ADMARC CLERK GUILTY IN MCHINJI

The Anti-corruption Bureau received a complaint alleging that Mr. Isaac Balamanja, ADMARC Clerk at Kafulama ADMARC in Mchinji was demanding extra money from beneficiaries of Farm Inputs Subsidy Programme (FISP).

The Bureau investigated the matter and established that Mr. Balamanja was pocketing MK1, 500 extra from each bag of subsidized fertilizer that he was selling to each FISP beneficiary. He was caught by the community members while selling subsidized fertilizer at night. Nine bags of fertilizer were seized and exhibited in court. He did this to many people but the Bureau managed to secure seven people who were found with the fertilizer that night as witnesses.

The Bureau took Balanyama to Mchinji Magistrates Court. He was charged with six counts of corrupt practices and abuse of public office contrary to Section 24 (1) and 25B (1) of Corrupt Practices Act. In 2012 he was employed as ADMARC sales clerk at Kafulama ADMARC in Mchinji.

On 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2017, the First Grade Magistrate at Mchinji convicted him on all the six counts. On 3<sup>rd</sup> July, 2017, the Court sentenced him to one year imprisonment on each count. The Court suspended the sentences to three years on condition that he does not commit a similar offence within that period. The Magistrate stated that he had given a suspended sentence after considering the age of the convict who is 60 years old.

## COURT FINDS ONE GUILTY AND ACQUITS ANOTHER PERSON IN CHITIPA

On 20<sup>th</sup> October, 2015, the Anti-corruption Bureau received a complaint alleging that Mr. Andrew Malani Moyo, the Officer-In-Charge at Nthalire Police Unit had solicited and received K50, 000.00 from relatives of

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# ACB Arrests and Prosecutions

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Mabvuto Mfune in order to release Mabvuto Mfune from police custody.

The Bureau investigated the matter and established that Mr. Malani Moyo had indeed received K50, 000.00 and released Mabvuto Mfune after that. It also found that Mr. Chikumbutso Mfune, a brother to Mabvuto had made a statement similar to that made by Mr. Andrew Malani Moyo which raised reasonable suspicion of connivance between the two with intent to obstruct justice.

The Bureau took Andrew Malani Moyo and Chikumbutso Mfune to Nthalire Second Grade Magistrate Court on 5<sup>th</sup> December, 2016. He was charged with two counts of corrupt practices by public officer, one count of abuse of public office and conspiracy to obstruct justice contrary to Section 24 (1), 25B (1) and 109 of the Corrupt Practices Act and the Penal Code respectively. Mr. Chikumbutso Mfune was charged with conspiracy to obstruct justice contrary to Section 109 of the Penal Code.

On 13<sup>th</sup> July, 2017, the Nthalire Magistrate's Court convicted Moyo on all the first four counts and acquitted him on conspiracy to obstruct justice. The Court also acquitted Mr. Chikumbutso Mfune.

On 14<sup>th</sup> July, 2017, the Court sentenced Moyo to twenty four months imprisonment with hard labour on each count which was to run concurrently. However, the Court suspended the sentences for twelve months on condition that he does not commit a similar offence within that period. The Magistrate stated that he had given a suspended sentence after considering that the convict lost his job in the Police Service following the conviction. On top of that, he also lost his benefits after working with Malawi Police Service for twenty five years.

The Bureau would like to advise all Malawians that Police Bail is free. No one should therefore demand any payment whether in cash or in kind for that service.

## ACB ARRESTS FORMER MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE - HON. DR. GEORGE CHAPONDA AND GRACE MIJIGA MHANGO

In December, 2016, the Anti-Corruption Bureau recorded a complaint alleging that procurement procedures were not followed in the procurement of maize from Zambia by ADMARC.

The Anti-Corruption Bureau has been conducting investigation into the matter. The Bureau sent its officers to Zambia in January where they together with

the Anti-Corruption Commission of Zambia interviewed various people whom it felt had information relevant to the matter.

On 21<sup>st</sup> February, 2017, the Anti-Corruption Bureau conducted a search and seizure operation on various premises after it obtained search and seizure warrants from the court.

The Anti-Corruption Bureau investigation had established that there were offences committed in the procurement of maize from Zambia.

On 14<sup>th</sup> July, 2017, the Bureau obtained a warrant of arrest for the suspects. On 19<sup>th</sup> July, 2017, the Anti-Corruption Bureau executed the warrants on the two suspects namely Dr. George Chaponda and Ms. Grace Mijiga Mhango.

Hon. Dr. Chaponda is likely to be charged with corruptly performing public functions, misuse of public office and possession of foreign currency contrary to section, 25A (1), 25B (1) of the Corrupt Practices Act and Regulation 25A (1) of the Exchange Control Regulations as read with Section 3 of the Exchange Control Act respectively.

Ms. Grace Mijiga Mhango is likely to be charged with forgery contrary to Section 351 of the Penal Code.

The case is currently in Court.

## ACB ARRESTS MR. RASHID TAYUB IN RELATION TO THE INVESTIGATION ON PROCUREMENT OF MAIZE FROM ZAMBIA

In December, 2016, the Anti-Corruption Bureau recorded a complaint alleging that procurement procedures were not followed in the procurement of maize from Zambia by ADMARC.

The Anti-Corruption Bureau has been conducting investigation into the matter. The Bureau sent its officers to Zambia in January where they together with the Anti-Corruption Commission of Zambia interviewed various people whom it felt had information relevant to the matter.

On 21<sup>st</sup> February, 2017, the Anti-Corruption Bureau conducted a search and seizure operation on various premises after it obtained search and seizure warrants from the court.

The Anti-Corruption Bureau investigation had established that there were offences committed in the procurement of maize from Zambia and obtained a warrant of arrest.

On 19<sup>th</sup> July, 2017, the Anti-Corruption Bureau executed the warrants on Mr. Rashid Tayub, Director of Trans-globe Export Produce Limited.

Mr. Rashid Tayub is likely to be charged with influencing a public officer to misuse his public office contrary to Section 25B (2) of the Corrupt Practices Act.

The case is currently in court.

## ACB ARRESTS JUDICIARY SPOKESPERSON, MR. MLENGA MVULA AND REVEREND DANIEL MHONE

On 17<sup>th</sup> July 2017, the Anti-Corruption Bureau received a complaint alleging that in 2016 and 2017, the Judiciary spokesperson Mr. Mlenga Mvula, corruptly solicited sums of money and other favours from the United Methodist Church to which he is a member, in the names of High Court Judges and the Attorney General's office.

The Anti-Corruption Bureau conducted investigation into the matter which established that Mr. Mlenga

Mvula had on several occasions demanded various sums of money amounting to K10, 700,000.00 from the United Methodist Church through Reverend Daniel Mhone, the Executive Church Member and Conference Superintendent. This money was purportedly meant for the Attorney General's office, Judges, Judiciary and Mr. Mlenga for influencing the outcome of a court case involving Reverend Jawati and the United Methodist Church.

On 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2017, the Anti-Corruption Bureau arrested Mr. Mlenga Mvula and Reverend Daniel Mhone was arrested on 4<sup>th</sup> September 2017. Mr. Mlenga Mvula is likely to be charged with obtaining by false pretences, contrary to Section 319 of the Penal Code and misuse of public office contrary to Section 25B (1) of the Corrupt Practices Act. Reverend Daniel Mhone is likely to be charged with corrupt practices with a public officer contrary to Section 24 (2) of the Corrupt Practices Act.

The suspects are yet to be charged.

# Knowing About Corruption - PART ONE

By Edward Kamvabingu - ACB

Corruption is a multifaceted term. It takes many forms, and perpetrators are very skilled in developing new ways to be corrupt and cover their tracks. Much thought has been devoted to developing different definitions of corruption but, despite its complex nature, most people can recognize a corrupt act when they see it.

The Corrupt Practices Act does not define corruption and went straight to describe the forms or elements of corruption as follows;

**Bribery:** The offering, giving, receiving, obtaining, or soliciting of any advantage to influence the action of public officer or any official, or any other person in the discharge of the duties of that public officer, official or other person.

From the definition above it should be noted that bribery goes beyond the traditional thinking of giving, receiving and obtaining where there is a direct exchange of goods or transfer of possession. One can also be charged of an offence under the Corrupt Practices Act by promising or demanding (offering and soliciting) of any advantage.

The word advantage is very inclusive and can mean a lot of things like money, animals, cars, and satisfaction i.e. sexual satisfaction in case of 'carpet interviews' among many others.

It is worth pointing out here that there are procedures that are followed for a client to access a good or a service both in the public sector or the private sector. The essence of a bribe is that the person discharging duties will flout the procedures because of whatever has been offered, given,

received or solicited. It cannot be an over generalization here to mention that bribes are common both in the public and private institutions. However, this does not mean that the media, religious and civil society actors are exempted.

I will not do well if I fail to mention some of the manifestations or red flags of bribery in our societies which I came to know about during my interactions with various communities while on duty as a civic educator. First, there are some goods and services which require one to be on a queue to access them, for example at Agriculture Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC) depots and health services in our hospitals. Sometimes you will be surprised that people in front of the line are not being assisted while those that are coming late are the ones accessing the goods or the services. Second, I am perturbed by the sight of so many road blocks mounted and manned by well-equipped men in the uniform yet smuggled goods, un roadworthy vehicles over-capacity vehicles still find their way through. Third, there are institutions that do not disclose their client service charter to take advantage of the ignorance of their clients. In institutions where applications are paramount to receive a good or a service like Immigration, Electricity Supply Corporation of Malawi (ESCOM), and Water Board, you will notice that new applicants are being assisted and connected other than those that have lasted months and years. The examples are too many to cite.

Wait for the next issue where I will discuss the second form of corruption. The most important thing is to report the perpetrators of corruption to the ACB by making phone calls, writing letters or visiting the ACB offices in Lilongwe, Blantyre, Mzuzu and Zomba.

## Acb Gears up on Mobile Report Center Initiative

By Patricia C. Mkandawire, Report Centre Officer



Corruption remains endemic and undermines all efforts to develop the country. Corruption has a negative bearing on the vulnerable groups such as children, elderly, widows and the physically challenged. The Anti-Corruption Bureau developed a strategic plan with a theme of "promoting

a culture that is intolerant to corruption"; this can only be done if most of cases of corruption are reported and if there is a change in mindset of the society towards the fight against corruption. Public awareness on corruption is being done on a regular basis but some people in the society are unprivileged to access anti-corruption information and are unable to report cases of alleged corruption. Most of the corruption cases go unreported and a lot of people suffer in silence, while the perpetrators go scot free.

The Anti-Corruption Bureau is therefore implementing mechanisms to ensure people report corruption through the Report Centre. The Report Centre is a section in the bureau under investigations that receives and processes complaints alleging or suspecting corruption.

There are only four regional offices of the ACB (Lilongwe, Blantyre, Mzuzu and Zomba). This poses a challenge of accessibility. The Report Centre office therefore conducts Mobile Report Centre activities. This is where Report Centre Officers accompany Public Education Officers outside duty station to receive and take complaints as the latter conduct their activities with other stakeholders i.e. Ministry of Health, Police, Chiefs, ADMARC, Community Policing, Forestry, and Education. These meetings provide a face to face opportunity to interact with



Jenda trading center is one of the places that benefited from ACB mobile report center services

the community in the remote and even hard to reach areas on matters of corruption that affect them.

The Mobile Report Centre activity was introduced to reach out to the most vulnerable people who are not able to come to the bureau and report corruption cases. After the implementation of the activity, it was evident that it was a good initiative because the ACB was able to receive and process corruption cases which otherwise could not have been reported and acted upon. We were able to hear of other corrupt practices that are common in the villages and communities. We are also able to gather more information on the ground and in good time before the matters lose steam. During the recent outings the Bureau has registered a good number of complaints.

As Malawians we are supposed to critically analyse prevailing corruption challenges and find new ways of addressing them. Fighting corruption is not a responsibility of the ACB alone but every citizen should take part in the fight against the vice by resisting, rejecting, and reporting the alleged corrupt practices to the ACB.

Apart from using mobile reporting services you can also report any corrupt practices to the Anti-Corruption Bureau in person, through a letter, fax, e-mail or make a telephone call in any language and dropping letters in ACB boxes available in NICE offices.

## Whistle Blowing Reduces Corruption

By Heinrich Dzinyemba, Assistant Report Centre Officer

A whistle is a significant tool used to alert the society about a malpractice or something taking place that can have an effect on other parties. The individual that blows the whistle usually does not get personally affected by the illegal activities. Besides, he does not usually have an own interest in the aftermath of the investigation. Thus, the whistle-blower does not have an obligation to show proof of his or her claim on the issue being raised. The whistle-blower just raises the issue in order that other parties investigate it.

In "Quarantining Dissent: The Queensland Public Sector Ethics Movement" published in the Australian Journal of Public Administration, the term whistle-blower is defined as "an open disclosure about significant wrongdoing made by a concerned citizen totally or predominantly motivated by notions of public interest, who has perceived the wrongdoing in a particular role and initiates the disclosure of her or his own free will, to a person or agency capable of investigating the complaint and facilitating the correction of wrongdoing". The purpose is not the pursuit of some private vendetta but that the risk can be assessed and, where appropriate, reduced or removed. Corruption, which is not only about accepting a bribe to give someone a lucrative tender but also about turning a blind eye to unlawful and unethical behavior and practices, is a wrongdoing and is worsening in Malawi. The British High Commissioner to Malawi Holly Tett is quoted to have said that: "With two-thirds of Malawians (66%) believing that corruption has increased a lot over the last year, it is ever more critical to be able to demonstrate solid examples of progress in tackling corruption". Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB) Director General Mr. Lucas Kondowe emphasized that: "There is need to break the silence. We should start reporting corruption".

### Features of Whistle-blowing

Many unethical practices are unfortunate and fairly common in the private and public sector. When unethical behavior has been noted, one is at a loss as to how to deal with the situation. Yet whistle-blowing is the best way of reporting unethical practices to the ACB.

Whistle-blowing has several features. Some are that a whistle-blower may be a witness or may not be a witness of the crime but having enough information about the crime; the matter of whistle-blowing must have substantial importance involving material facts and figures, damage to the public and names of people or companies involved; desired change instituted by the whistle-blower is expected to stop some malpractice

which causes harm and loss to the general public and the society; whistle-blowing is a voluntary act of an individual and group of people through a local anti-corruption club; and whistle-blower should make the disclosure in good faith.

### Best way to manage whistle-blowing

Once unethical behavior has been identified, it is worthwhile to determine how it will affect one's work in an institution. One ought to decide if it will put one's job in jeopardy. This is important. If one has fear that whistle-blowing will put him in trouble or put oneself into a legal battle, then, it is important to write an anonymous letter or use a third party such as a legal firm to report the corrupt malpractice. Provide detailed information why it is unethical, reasons it warrants whistle-blowing and how the issue could be resolved.

### Benefits of Whistle blowing

Whistle-blowing has the following benefits. Firstly, as an anti-corruption tool, it minimises fraud and corrects misconduct. Secondly, it ensures effective system of internal control in an institution which explicitly incorporates mechanisms that disclose incidents of wrong doing. Klitgaard (1995) in "Controlling Corruption" states that the prevalence of internal corruption is a sign of weak accounting and control systems. In such circumstances whistle-blowing plays an essential role as a preventive and detective control. Thirdly, it is a good governance practice in that an institution promotes transparency, an effective and clear communication among all employees. It enables speed and efficiency in designing and expecting change (Ackerman Anderson & Anderson, 2010). Fourthly, as a risk management strategy, it provides an early stage to hear the wrongful act with a view to find a solution to prevent further damage to an institution. Lastly, it provides the basis of change in a public policy. For instance, Klitgaard (1995) explains that field workers may be rotated every two years so as to avoid potentially corrupt personal relationships with taxpayers.

### Promoting a whistle-blowing culture

Though there are negative aspects of whistle-blowing that can be quite unsettling, they can be curbed by promoting a whistle-blowing culture in any institution. By doing so, employees and members of the public will feel comfortable to report corrupt practices when necessary. As such promoting a whistle-blowing culture may include the following points which are not exhaustive. Firstly, each institution should create and publicize a whistle-blowing policy. Secondly, management at every

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# Whistle Blowing Reduces Corruption

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level must demonstrate the inclusion of whistle blowing culture. Thirdly, government's commitment to whistle-blowing must be emphasized and promoted through regular discussions with public servants on corruption and other related corrupt practices to make sure everyone has a similar mindset on the evils of corruption; and fourthly, without whistle-blowing, corruption and other related fraud practices may continue to dominate in both the private and public sector. By promoting clear communication, each employee is likely to minimize his or her chances of facing the long arm of the law.

## Negative aspects of whistle blowing

The ugly side of whistle blowing is that it can be misused for personal benefit by greedy employees because of personal grudge, power, position and money. In an institution where there is no culture of whistle-blowing, employees often have fear to speak up. They keep corrupt related issues under wraps. This is an indication of lack of support for whistle-blowing. Often the employer may retaliate against an employee for blowing the whistle thereby causing him heightened stress and discomfort in the job. In some cases the employer terminates the contract of an employee for whistle-blowing. This act alone disrupts the team spirit and co-operation in an institution.

## Protection of whistle-blowers

However, if one is dismissed for reporting a corrupt

practice, one has a right of action to sue for damages and to apply for protection in specific circumstances. But employers have a duty to take reasonable steps to ensure that employees in their institutions who blow the whistle are not bullied or victimized. In Australia, Wheadon, who reported a corrupt misconduct to his superiors was victimized and developed psychiatric illness. The New South Wales District Court found the police liable for failure to give support and guidance to the plaintiff; provide the plaintiff with a system of protection, including active steps to prevent or stop harassment; properly investigate the plaintiff's allegation; and assure the plaintiff that he had done the right thing by reporting corruption. The employee was awarded \$ 664 270.00 damages under the common law. Section 51A of the Corrupt Practices Act (CPA) protects whistle-blowers and other informers who have informed the ACB of an alleged or suspected corrupt practice. The ACB is not under any obligation to disclose both the name and address of such whistle-blower.

## Conclusion

Whistle-blowing is important because it improves internal control systems that are implemented to keep an institution on path towards attaining its objectives and to reduce surprises that come along the way. Furthermore, whistle-blowing encourages efficiency and helps to lower the risk of loss of assets and it ensures the reliability of financial statements and compliance with regulations.

# Ten Quotes of Wisdom - Compiled by Andrew Ussi

1. If ethics are poor at the top, that behaviour is copied down through the organisation - *Robert Noyce*.
2. Nearly all men can stand adversity, but if you want to test a man's character, give him power. - *Abraham Lincoln*.
3. Do not be misled: Bad company corrupts good character. - *1 Corinthians 15:33*
4. Sometimes you face difficulties not because you are doing something wrong, but because you are doing something right - *Kushandwizdom*
5. The world will not be destroyed by those who do evil but by those who watch them without doing anything - *Albert Einstein*
6. If a country is to be corruption free and become a nation of beautiful minds, I strongly feel there are three key societal members who can make a difference. They are the father, mother and the teacher. - *Abdul Kalam*
7. Corruption is worse than prostitution. The latter might endanger the morals of an individual, the former invariably endangers the morals of the entire country. - *Karl Kraus*
8. If you are neutral in situations of injustice you have chosen the side of the oppressor. If an elephant has its foot on the tail of the mouse and you say that you are neutral, the mouse will not appreciate your neutrality - *Desmond Tutu*.
9. Our country must morally re-arm. We cannot run a country where virtue is vice and vice is virtue. We cannot live in a country where the looters of yester-years assume they have undergone a Pauline conversion because they are in opposition and oppose the Government of the day. Some of our richest men and women are to be found in politics and their creed is, thou shall reap what thou hath not sown. - *PLO Lumumba*
10. Behind most of our so called successful civil servants who have joined politics and business there is collapsed or collapsing public institution they once served. - *PLO Lumumba*

# ACB Staff Refreshed in Ethics and Integrity



A cross section of ACB Officers at the retreat.

## By Katoto Mtambo- Corruption Prevention Officer

ACB members of staff have been advised to uphold ethics and integrity as they execute their duties.

This was said at the HIV/AIDS and Ethics retreat for all ACB staff that run from 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> February 2017 at Nkopola Lodge in Mangochi.

In his opening speech, the Director General for ACB Mr Lucas Kondowe urged all members of staff to work diligently for the noble cause that Malawi people have entrusted the Bureau officers with.

Senior Public Relations Officer, Egrita Mayamiko Ndala, one of the facilitators at the training emphasized the need to uphold Bureau core values which govern all operations of the Bureau.

"We are all called upon to uphold and promote the Bureau's core values namely; quality service delivery, personal and professional conduct, constitutional and legal principles, respect for human life, adherence to the rule of law and adaptation," she said.

She further urged all members of staff to abide by the Bureau Standing Orders (BSO) which clearly stipulate the

expected conduct of a Bureau Officer and penalties that ensue for contravening each order.

The retreat also provided the ACB Institutional Integrity Committee an opportunity to sensitize staff members of its existence in the Bureau, its mandate and progress so far registered in upholding a culture intolerant to corruption in the Bureau.

**"We are all called upon to uphold and promote the Bureau's core values namely; quality service delivery, personal and professional conduct, constitutional and legal principles, respect for human life, adherence to the rule of law and adaptation,"**

## INSTITUTIONAL INTEGRITY COMMITTEES (IICs) CORNER

**With Katoto Mtambo  
– Corruption Prevention Officer**

### First Role of an IIC: Developing an Anti-Corruption Action Plan



**A**s stated in the previous editions of this Newsletter, this column is designed to help members of the general public and the IIC members in particular to understand the mandate of the Institutional Integrity Committee (IIC)

as stipulated in the National Anti-Corruption Strategy, a policy document that was developed to provide a holistic approach to the fight against corruption. In this edition, as promised, we shall look at the first role of IIC particularly on the steps involved in developing, implementing and reviewing an Anti-Corruption Action Plan (ACAP).

To begin with, an anti-corruption action plan is a document comprising activities that are undertaken over a defined period to meet the objectives of an anti-corruption programme. Anti-corruption action plans, therefore, guide IICs in their efforts to operationalize their mandate and achieve the key goals of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (NACS).

The overriding purpose of an Anti-corruption Action Plan is to put anti-corruption programmes into action. It is a living document that shows how the anti-corruption programmes will be implemented over time. Specifically, an anti-corruption action plan serves the following purposes: First, it assists the organization to operationalize provisions of anti-corruption programs for the organization. Second, it provides a basis for building internal capacity to undertake anti-corruption programs. Third, it provides benchmarks for measuring progress in implementing anti-corruption programs in the organization. Fourth, it provides a basis for assessing impact of initiatives or programs meant to address corruption issues in the organization. Finally, it assists in monitoring corruption prevention activities in the institution.

The first step in the formulation of the anti-corruption action plan is to conduct a problem analysis. Problem analysis is a step-by-step process that helps the organisation to identify institution's corruption problems, their causes, effects and their proposed effective and efficient interventions. Often, due to limited resources

and skills, an anti-corruption action plan does not address all corruption problems or implement all proposed interventions at once. It is therefore necessary to select the best possible interventions, the interventions that will most likely bring positive results. Other factors to consider when selecting interventions are: the cost of interventions, associated risks involved in the interventions and sustainability of the interventions.

Following the problem analysis, the plan is drawn by stating the objectives taken from the problem analysis, specific activities or interventions for each objective, the cost of each stated activity, the measurable output for each intervention, the time frames for completing assignments and key players that are assigned various roles and responsibilities. However, there is no standard format for a corruption prevention plan. Organisations are at liberty to choose an approach or format that works well for the organisation. Regardless of the format, any corruption prevention plan should clearly show three major elements namely; specific tasks, time horizon and resource allocation.

It is important to note also that developing a good action plan is one thing and implementing it is another. Every effort must be made, therefore, to ensure that the activities lined up in the action plan are executed. For effective implementation of the action plan it is imperative to consider the following; First, publicize the action plan to the management. An Anti-corruption action plan will not succeed without the active support of the head of an institution and senior management, particularly in its implementation and on-going monitoring. Second, lobby for resources you need in order to implement an action plan. Third, ensure that all staff or responsible officers understand what they are expected to do. Finally, try to abide by the time-frame unless circumstances beyond your control crop up.

Note also that an action plan is a living document as such it can be subjected to a review any time feasible in order to align it to the emerging risks and changes.

In the next issue we shall look at the second role of IIC particularly on organizing integrity or ethics training for staff and other stakeholders. Thank you for reading.

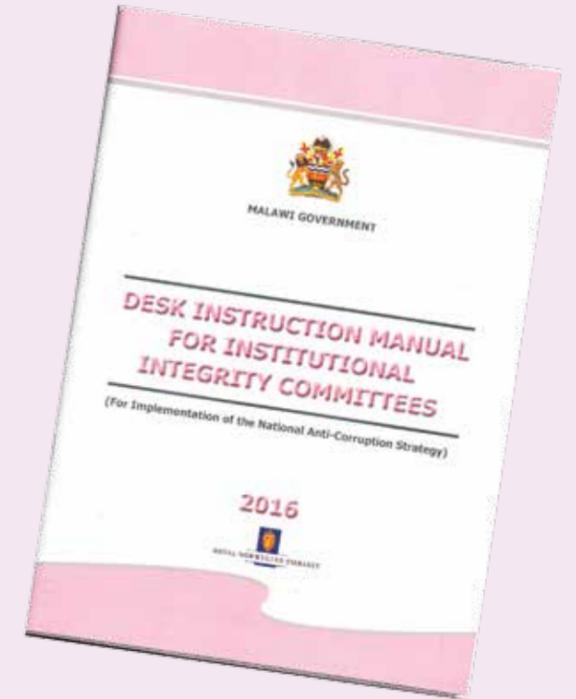
## ACB Develops Manual for IICs

**By Katoto Mtambo  
– Corruption Prevention Officer**

In an effort to ease the work of Institutional Integrity Committees (IICs), the Anti-corruption Bureau, with the financial assistance from the Royal Norwegian Embassy, has developed a desk instruction manual for the use by IICs. The manual has been developed to guide IICs in the implementation of their mandate as provided for in the National Anti-corruption Strategy (NACS). The NACS provides for the establishment of the National Integrity System which requires each sector to have Institutional Integrity Committees charged with the responsibility of coordinating anti-corruption efforts within the sector.

The development of the IIC manual is a result of the 2014 IICs capacity assessment exercise which revealed that "most IICs are unable to effectively undertake their activities because they lack a comprehensive guiding tool to help them as they execute their mandate." The development of the IIC manual, therefore, aims at bridging that gap.

The manual is structured in a straight forward and user-friendly manner for easy application by the members of IICs. It consists of two parts. Part I comprises of Desk Instructions for IICs. The instructions range from the establishment of the IIC to the roles of IICs. Each instruction starts with an introduction and an outline of the purpose of the instruction. Each instruction also, where necessary, outlines steps involved in carrying it out. At the end of each instruction there is a list of tools or materials that the IIC members can refer to as they



*Cover page of the IIC Manual*

implement the instruction. Part II contains tools or materials that are necessary for implementation of the instructions in Part I of the manual.

Currently, copies of the manual have been distributed to public institutions, and IICs are encouraged to use them as they execute their mandate.



*Some of the Corruption Prevention Officials who gave input on the Manual.*

# SCOM/ACB Launches Anti-Corruption Bible Study Guide

By **Katoto Mtambo**  
- **Corruption Prevention Officer**

**S**tudent Christian Organization of Malawi (SCOM) in partnership with Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB) launched a Bible study guide for use by Christian students in secondary schools and colleges.

The booklet titled "A Christian Call in the Face of Corruption" was launched at Bwaila Secondary School on 12th November 2016. Participants at the launch were students from various secondary schools and colleges, church representatives, Government officials and SCOM representatives.

In his speech at the launch, the General Secretary of SCOM, Mr Patrick Kaudzu talked quite passionately about the tragedy of Malawi's moral failure and the only way available for its mitigation.

demonstrated by the Biblical characters expounded in the booklet.

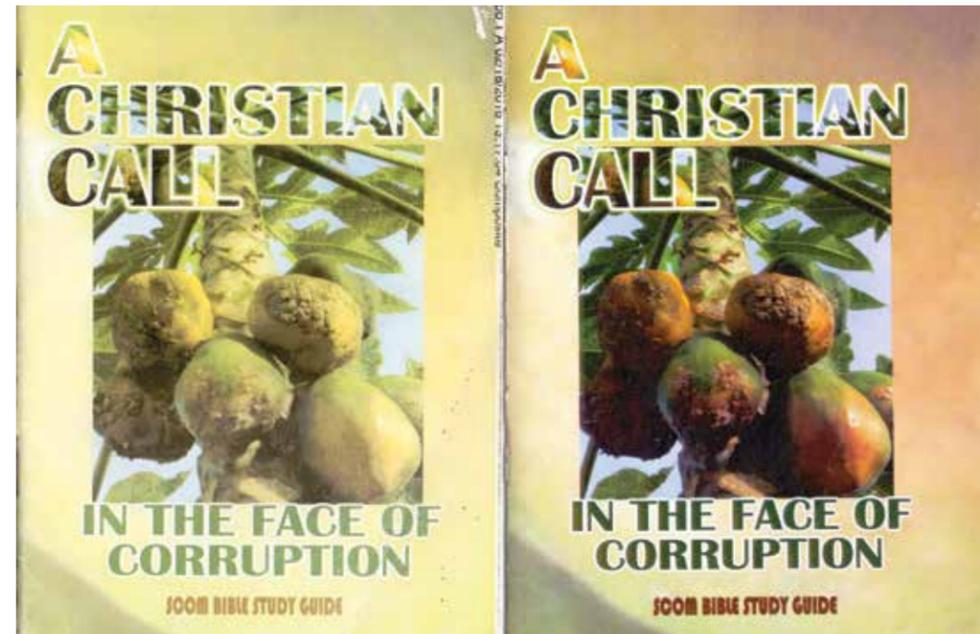
"It is aimed at helping them (youths) discover that even in the midst of deep rooted and systemic corruption in society, it is possible for one to resolve to live differently like Daniel, like Joseph," he remarked.

Principal Corruption Prevention Officer then, now Chief Corruption Prevention Officer, Mr. Ipyana Musopole, speaking on behalf the Director General of ACB, concurred with the General Secretary of SCOM that the corruption that characterizes Malawi's society is a result of corrupted hearts, the hearts that profess to fear God but act contrary to what they profess. He therefore commended SCOM workers and ACB officers who had worked on the booklet

for coming up with a very good booklet that would help Malawi youth grow with a good heart, a heart that fears God and abhor corruption.

The booklet is structured in a very strategic manner. In the preamble it recognizes that efforts to mend the current generation of the most corrupted adults seem difficult and expensive while focusing on the young people in order to raise a future

corrupt free generation is possible and cost effective. The booklet is therefore developed with the belief that "it is easier to prepare a child for life than to mend an adult" modelled from Proverb 22:6. It aims specifically at "triggering a revolution on every campus where it is used; a revolution that will result in the transformation of hearts and consequently uprooting of corrupt tendencies among the next generation of leaders, workforce and citizens of Malawi".



Front and back cover of the SCOM Bible Study Guide.

"Our tragedy is not just moral in nature; it is deeply spiritual. Corruption arises from the heart that is not right with its Creator. It is sin. It is a spiritual condition of a people that are separated from their maker; a people that have neglected the basic principles of the faith. And management of the heart is an art that only the One who designed it can show us," he said.

He further said that the Anti-corruption Bible Study booklet will help the youth to see things differently as

# 'When The Hunters Become The Hunted...'

By **Andrew Ussi**

**T**he Justice System plays a vital role in the fight against corruption. By 'justice system' I am referring to all processes and institutions which ensure that justice is done such as the police, the anti-corruption Bureau, the courts, prisons and legal practitioners both in public and private practice. Everyone involved in the system has to demonstrate high levels of integrity, independence and professionalism. Officers in the justice system have to be exemplary. It is not good for people who are expected to defend and reinforce the laws to be in the fore front raping and twisting the same laws and eventually end up being hunted by the same justice system.

I therefore agree with what Malawi's Chief Justice Andrew Nyirenda said at the closing ceremony of National Anti-Corruption Conference held at Bingu International Convention Center (BICC) in Lilongwe on 28th April 2017. In his statement, the head of the Judiciary observed and said,

*'When the hunters become the hunted, there will be nothing left'*

Referring to judicial officers, the Chief Justice passionately told the gathering that judging is a call so ethics should not be thrown out of the window. He therefore urged judicial officers to present themselves as servants of the public not as people with power. It should be pointed out however that the Chief Justice was talking about how the judiciary can be effective. Bearing in mind that the judiciary is just part of the body of the justice

system, its effectiveness can be complemented by the good performance of the other parts. If the other parts (sectors) of the justice system fail, then the judiciary and the entire society will malfunction. According to Functionalism Theorist Emile Durkheim (1857-1917), a society is a system of interrelated parts where no one part can function without the other, if one part changes, it has an impact on the society as a whole. In view of this the hunters apart from those in the judiciary should also play their rightful roles. Otherwise the absence of integrity and moral turpitude on one member will tarnish the image of the whole justice system.

I further agree with the Chief Justice as he said in his concluding remarks that the success of cases at the judiciary also depends on the quality of investigations and willingness of people to testify. The investigating agencies need to do their job well and at the same time the general public has the moral duty to come forth to testify in corruption cases in order to complete the justice process. Members of the public are sometimes good at ushering criticisms (hunting) on investigating and prosecuting agencies like the Anti-Corruption Bureau for not doing well in concluding corruption cases. The public however is coy and jittery to provide evidence and testify in court. It is the moral duty of a responsible citizen to take part in the fight against corruption. If you are not for the fight against corruption then you are for the corrupt and you will be hunted.

It is indeed true, Honourable Chief Justice that the fight against corruption is 'not for public relations'. Let us all be committed hunters lest we be hunted.

# Prevention is Better than Cure

By **Susan Anjimile Phiri**



**A**s the adage goes, **prevention is better than cure** meaning it is better to try to keep a bad thing from happening than it is to fix the bad thing after it has happened. This is the same in fighting corruption. Having this in mind the prevention of corruption has become a key objective of development reforms all over the world thus according to World Bank.

With the realization that corruption is one of major contributing factors to underdevelopment, preventing corruption has become vital.

The United Nations Convention against Corruption (**UNCAC**) enacted in 2003, encourages governments to develop and implement coordinated anti-corruption policies and reforms in order to prevent corruption. The **UNCAC** is a multilateral treaty negotiated by member states of the United Nations (UN) and promoted by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime .

The Government of Malawi through the ACB and other agencies' is also advancing the prevention of corruption in the country. With a lot of money being lost through corruption, preventing corruption is the most economical viable option if the country is to develop. The ACB was established under the Corrupt Practices Act (CPA) of 1995 with the sore aim of preventing corruption in the country. The Corrupt Practices Act is there to 'make comprehensive provision for the prevention of corruption; and to provide for matters connected with or incidental to the foregoing'.

The ACB therefore uses a three pronged approach in fighting corruption namely law enforcement, prevention, and public education which all contribute to the prevention of corruption in the country. Several programs being implemented under the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (NACS) are geared towards preventing and reducing the levels of corruption in the country.

It is therefore every one's responsibility to prevent corruption by reporting corruption once seen, resisting the temptation of engaging in corrupt activity and rejecting corruption in day to day activities. It is possible to achieve a corrupt free society, for **'Corruption has never been compulsory'** - Anthony Eden

Therefore as it is a choice to participate in corruption so can be a choice to prevent it.

## Know the Work of an Anti-Corruption Bureau Officer

With Andrew Ussi

Readers I bring to you another edition of 'Know the Work of an Anti-Corruption Bureau Officer'. In this column I interview various officers of the ACB to share their work experiences. The objective of this column is to give you an opportunity to have a better understanding of the work of the Bureau.

In this interview I present to you the work of The Director of Legal and Prosecutions. This is how the interview progressed:

**Mr. Chrispin Khunga, Director of Legal and Prosecutions**

**AU: Can you briefly tell us your name and background?**

I am Chrispin Khunga, 3<sup>rd</sup> born in a family of eight. I grew up in Mzuzu where I did my Primary and Secondary education. I did my tertiary education at the University of Malawi, Chancellor College, where I graduated with an honours Degree in Law. I am currently concluding a Masters Degree in Law at the same institution. I cannot omit from my background the fact that I am a born again Christian because this defines most of what I do.

**AU: When did you join the ACB and at what level?**

**DLP:** I joined the Bureau in June 2008 at the position of Prosecutions Officer which is at Grade 7 in the ACB. This was the entry grade for lawyers at the time. Nowadays, Grade 6, Senior Prosecutions Officer is the entry grade in the ACB. I had worked with the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) for 1 ½ years before joining the Bureau. We were five lawyers that the Bureau recruited from DPP in 2008; the other four (4) have left the ACB in the course of the years.

**AU: You are the ACB's Director of Legal and Prosecutions, when were you appointed? How did you receive the news of your appointment?**

**DLP:** I was appointed in January this year (2017). Before this appointment I acted on the post for 6 months. I received the appointment with excitement and motivation to contribute more in the fight against corruption. As indicated above, I joined as Prosecution Officer. Over the years I moved to Senior Prosecutions Officer, Principal Prosecutions Officer and Chief Legal and Prosecutions Officer. The experience gained in serving in all these capacities has equipped me for the challenges that came with this appointment.

**AU: May you tell the readers your duties as DLP at the Anti-Corruption Bureau.**

**DLP:** The Director of Legal and Prosecutions is the overall head of Legal and Prosecutions Department. I report to the Deputy Director General who is the most Senior Legal Practitioner in the Bureau and head of Operations. My duties are many. Just to mention a few, I advise the Bureau on cases and any legal issues requiring legal input, I coordinate, supervise and monitor prosecution of criminal and civil cases by ACB before the courts. In general I oversee legal and prosecution matters in the ACB.

**AU: At what stage does the Bureau decide to take a matter to court for prosecution?**

**DLP:** ACB prosecutors take cases to court after completion of



investigations that shows reasonable suspicion that an offence under the Corrupt Practices Act has been committed. Therefore prosecutors work hand in hand with investigators who conduct arrests. Before an arrest, a warrant of arrest is obtained from a magistrate and consent to prosecute from the DPP before a matter is taken to court. At this stage the ACB would have satisfied itself that there is enough evidence to substantiate the charges against the suspects.

**AU: Recently when former Minister of Agriculture, Dr George Chononda was arrested by the ACB over maize procurement in Zambia you told the media that after taking caution statements from him the ACB will take him to court for formal charging and bail application. So can you explain to the readers why the Bureau takes accused persons for bail application when the public expects them to be behind bars?**

**DLP:** There is a legal principle which states that an accused person is presumed innocent until proven guilty by a competent court of law. It is only upon conviction and sentence by a court that an accused can remain behind bars. As a law enforcement agency we can only hold on to a suspect for 48 hours after which further detention would be contrary to the constitution. The Bureau respects the rights of suspects and indeed anyone that deals with it. That is why in abiding with the law we take suspects to court for plea and bail within 48 hours after their arrest. Let me further state that where circumstances are such that it is not practicable to abide by the 48 hours rule such as where the accused person's release may jeopardize our investigations, the ACB applies to court to extend the accused person's detention. So the decision to take Dr. Chononda to court was in conformity to the law.

**AU: Some sections of the public are of the view that the Bureau takes long to conclude cases in court particularly those involving high profile personalities, what is your comment?**

**DLP:** Even though the general public has usually attributed delays on the ACB, our readers must understand that when a matter is in court, it gets out of the exclusive control of the Bureau; the delays in court can sometimes be attributed to the court such as where a magistrate is sick or has gone for a workshop. It can sometimes be attributed to the defendant who usually employ delaying tactics through unnecessary requests for adjournments or injunction staying (temporary

stopping) prosecutions. Delays can be occasioned by any of the three stakeholders; unfortunately the blame has always been on ACB. It is not in the interest of ACB to delay its cases since delays work to the advantage of the accused persons in that the cases become difficult to prove as a result of loss of memory by our witnesses.

**AU: Are there any challenges your department is facing? How do you intend to address them?**

**DLP:** The department has many challenges but we do not focus on these in our operations. We try to do the best we can in the circumstances. Since you have asked I will mention the main challenge which is inadequate resources, both human and financial. The Bureau has six lawyers and four assistant prosecutors. This is too small a number when you look at the number of corruption cases we have in this country. The few personnel have too much on their desk and this sometimes compromise quality of their output. Partly this has been the case due to a high turnover in prosecution and the ACB generally. A Suggested solution would be to improve Conditions of Service in ACB which are no longer competitive. For lawyers in ACB, government may consider introducing professional allowance just like lawyers in the Ministry of

Justice. On financial resources, I guess we lobby for more and timely finding in Prosecutions. Our funding usually delays and even where we have been funded it is usually a toll order to process payment at the Account General. Such delay makes it very difficult to plan our activities. The solution to this could be allowing the ACB to process its payments just like some agencies under the Malawi Government.

**AU: What advice would you give to the readers in terms of their expectations?**

**DLP:** The Legal and Prosecution Section has dedicated prosecutors in spite of the above and other challenges. The officers in this section are dedicated to root out corruption. We are here to serve you members of the public by contributing to the fight against corruption in this country. Expect that we will timely deliver to the best of our ability and we need your support in this fight.

**AU: Thank you very much for your time and for granting this interview.**

**DLP:** You are welcome and my door is always open if you require more information.

## DISSECTING THE LEGAL LANGUAGE - Part 4

... Continued from previous Issue

By Counsel Imran Whisky Saidi,  
Principal Prosecutions Officer

In furtherance to what was discussed in the previous issue, where we were looking at issues of evidence in a criminal case, we will continue on the same note. This time around we will begin by emphasising that evidence is a very crucial and a hugely significant element in the success of any criminal trial.

Another important thing to note is that, evidence comes in various forms such as a person or objects. This means that, either a person can be brought before the court of law to tender evidence in form of a narration and this is the most form of evidence or certain objects can be presented in court as evidence. In most cases however both the person and objects can be used to build up a body of evidence.

Usually, when a person is identified as a witness in a particular case, the prosecuting agency is obliged to meet such witness for purposes of recording his narration or his personal account of the story. This is called witness briefing. This witness account is recorded into a document called **witness statement**. The purpose of this document is to keep the witness's perspective on paper but also to make sure that it can be given to the defence team for their knowledge of what kind of evidence will be presented in court against them. This helps them to prepare in advance what kind of issues they will raise in the cross examination process. The witness statement is also given to the court in advance, so that it can acquaint itself on what kind of evidence will be given in court by a particular witness.

It should be noted that witnesses play a very crucial role in

any case that is being prosecuted in court. Therefore, there is need for the prosecution team to have a very good rapport with their witnesses. However, though this is what is expected, practice has shown that relationship between prosecution and witnesses have not been always cordial. There have been times when a witness though having knowledge of the needed information, but also having accepted in the first place to be a witness, has sometimes turned negative and in turn decline to be a witness. Such a witness at this instance is called a **hostile witness**.

Witnesses can turn hostile in many ways. Firstly, after a person in the first place agreed to be witness then refuses to be one; another way is during the process of giving evidence in court, and the witness changes the story and starts talking things contrary to the real account of the story.

It is important to note that whenever a witness is required in court, **summons** are prepared to invite such a witness. This document is called a **witness summon**. And at that instance he or she is obliged to comply. Of course if the witness has any challenge on the appointment to appear before the court in respect to the summons served on him or her, they can write the court in advance, informing it that on that day it will not be convenient to appear in court. The court will not usually force such a witness to attend unless otherwise. It is important to note however that the reasons for that request should be genuine which range from illness, funeral or any other pressing assignment which falls on the calendar of the witness.

For now, let me end here and I shall continue with another subject in the next issue. Thank you for taking your time to read this.

# ACB Activities in Pictures



Justice Minister, Hon. Samuel Tembenu Sc. (L) granting an interview to Loyd Khanyanga for Ziphuphu ndi ACB program on Atv.



POMIYO Anti-Corruption Club being featured for Dziphuphu ndi ACB program on Atv.



Albertina Songolo of ZOMBA NICE addressing a crowd at Buleya village in Zomba during a joint activity with ACB's Principal Public Education Officer Mrs Agnes Mweta.



Jenda Anti-Corruption Club and ACB officials after a Public Forum at Jenda Trading Center which was attended by Jenda Police Officer in Charge.



Champhira Anti-Corruption Club in Mzimba after a public forum meeting.



Chigude Anti-Corruption Club doing a performance during a public forum at Eswazini in Mzimba.

## Crossword Puzzle

Created by Susan Anjimile Phiri

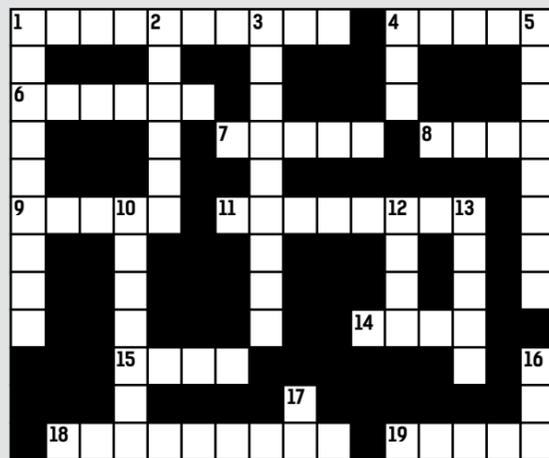
### CLUES

#### Down

- To institute legal proceedings against a person (9)
- Occurrences of something in a certain place (6)
- Adherence to moral and ethical principles (9)
- Reporting corruption can also be done through a suggestion \_\_\_ (3)
- That tends to prove or disprove something (8)
- Something that is advantageous or good (7)
- To grant or obtain the liberty (4)
- The examination before a judicial tribunal (5)
- Good governance is one of the preconditions for donor (3)
- A negative expression (2)

#### Across

- Department in the ACB responsible for checking systems in other institutions (10)
- Anything given or serving to persuade or induce (5)
- The ACB \_\_\_\_\_ its doors in 1998 (6)
- Permitted by law (5)
- Useless (4)
- Public Education Department establishes Anti-Corruption (5)
- To forbid an action (8)
- An appeal or entreaty (4)
- To make application (court) (4)
- The crime of obtaining money or some other thing of value by force (9)
- Deceit or trickery (5)



### ANSWERS FOR PREVIOUS PUZZLE

- Across:** 1. Whistleblower. 8. The. 9. Vet. 10. IIC. 11. Advantage. 12. Awareness. 13. DPE. 14. Bribery. 17. ZA. 18. Connive. 19. Corrupt
- Down:** 1. Write. 2. Investigations. 3. Twelve. 4. Bail. 5. Offer. 6. Procurement. 7. Guilty. 12. ACB. 15. NACS. 16. FIU.

# Poetry Corner

## Tinali Yani

Wolemba: John Kapeka Kumwenda,  
Chozoli Anti-Corruption Club,  
Rumphi

Ndati tinali yani ife usanabwelere iwe bungwe

Bungwe lothetsa ziphuphu ndi katangale

Ndati tinanli yani, popeza tinkapondezedwa ndi mapwepwete

Liwu lathu silinkamveka, ife amphawi

Koma kubwela kwa iwe ACB tawona kusintha

Ntchito zako taziwona ife a kampopa ngolo

Ndati tinali yani ife, tinkalephera kupeza mwayi wa ntchito zabwino

Ziphuphu ndi katangale zinkamanga nthenje

Kupeza chitupa choyendesera galimoto komanso pasipoti

Zinali zovuta kwambiri kwa ife a kampopa ngolo

Ndati ndikulimbikise iwe ACB kuti uyang'anile mwachidwi kumalo awa:

Imigileshoni, MRA, mmarodi boloko ndi mmaunduna.

Ndikupempha boma komanso mabungwe kuti akugwire pankono

Akupase makobidi ndi chithandizo chokwanila

Popeza ndiwe nzati wa chitukuko komanso chilungamo

## Siyani Katangale ndi Ziphuphu

Wolemba Kondwani Muhasa Moyo,  
(From Sitima Moyo Village, Madise, Mzimba)

Monga mdima udana ndi kuwunika

ACB idana ndi katangale ndinso ziphuphu

Muchitanji zimenezi

Siyani katangale ndi ziphuphu musanaone

Musanaone mazangazime ndi ACB

Siyani katangale ndi ziphuphu inu

Chifukwa zimadzetsa umphawi, zimabwezeletsa chitukuko m'mbuyo

Ziphuphu zimadzetsa mavuto ambiri pamoyo wanu

Siyani katangale ndi ziphuphu madzi asanachite katondo

Siyani katangale ndi ziphuphu

Mum'bisilani munthu ochita zimenezi

Kamunenezeni kuti ACB idzagwirepo ntchito

Musaope kuchotsedwa ntchito ndi waziphuphuyo

Chifukwa ndinu otetezedwa ndi malamulo

Mnenezeni ameneyo nzoziyamba dala

Akachoka abwela ena achilangamo.

Mafumu, mabwana ndi anthu tonse titengepo mbali

Tiyeni titengepo mbali pothana ndi ziphuphu ndinso katangale

Tikathana ndi ziphuphu timanga Malawi wabwino

Adziwitseni a ACB za katangale ndi ziphuphu za mdela mwanu

Ayimbiireni phone, Alembeleni kalata, kapena pitani konko ku ACB.

Akulutu anati ndakusokosera nkulinga utamva

Indedi wakutsina khutu ndi mnasi.

# Mchinji Youths Kick Out Corruption Through Sports

**Reported by Jonathan Chisale**

The Public Education Department of the Anti-Corruption Bureau disseminates information on dangerous effects of corruption and mobilizes citizens to participate in fighting corruption. This is in line with Part III, Section 10 (1)(a)(iii – iv) of the Corrupt Practices Act. The new ACB's Communication Strategy which guides the Public Education and Public Relations Activities has the youth as one strategic target in order to inculcate in them a culture of ethics and integrity.

On 26<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> August 2017, ACB conducted Anti-Corruption Youth Sports Bonanza at Magawa Secondary School Ground in Mchinji. ACB Officers Catherine Nkhoma and Jonathan Chisale, in collaboration with Martin Panyanja from Mchinji District Sports Office and Chairperson of Mchinji Sports Committee Mr. Khumalo organized the bonanza. There were two competitions, one in football for males, and the other in netball for females. Three football teams – Njoya FC, China Stars and Mavila FC competed in a K200, 000 trophy; three netball Teams - Yomtanga, Mbwerera Model Queens and Gumulira Millennium Sisters competed in a K100, 000 trophy. On the final day, ACB's Director of Public Education, Mrs. Charity Mphande and Guest of Honour, Mr. Elson Zakeyo, who is Mchinji District Council Accountant, presented the trophies and prizes to the teams. In football, Njoya FC emerged overall winners, and went away with K80, 000, while the second and third places got K65, 000 and K55, 000 respectively. In netball, Yomtanga Sisters were the champions and grabbed K50, 000, while second and third positions pocketed K30, 000 and K20, 000 respectively.

During the competitions, ACB officers disseminated messages on ethics, integrity and corruption to the youth. Through the messages, the youth were encouraged to embrace qualities of a person of integrity which include hard working; leading life of service; being kind and compassionate; being truthful and honest at all times; following principles of democracy, fairness and justice; and reporting corrupt practices. They were also encouraged to embrace ethical values by following laws and procedures.

The Bureau believes that if the youth embrace integrity and ethical values, they will become responsible and patriotic citizens who will

not engage in corruption when they take up various leadership positions in society. In this way, the Bureau is using mindset change to prevent corruption. Youth in schools are reached out with such messages through presentations, while out-of-school youth are reached out through sports competitions. ACB will conduct more sports bonanzas in all the regions of the country.



**The winning netball team**

The Anti-Corruption Bureau is conducting the Youth Sports Competitions with the aim of disseminating information to the out-of-school youth on ethics, integrity and corruption. The youth have fresh minds receptive to change, and have energy to take part in fighting corruption. Moreover, they are in majority. Therefore there is need to inculcate in them a culture of integrity so that Malawi can have a generation of leaders which is intolerant to corruption.



**Director of Public Education, Mrs. Charity Mphande (with a head cap) posing with Njoya F.C.**

## ACB VISION

To attain a corruption-free Malawi.

## MISSION STATEMENT

To create a corrupt free Malawi that promotes good governance through corruption eradication programmes for social economic development.

## ACB'S CORE VALUES

### i. Quality Service Delivery

We believe in delivering services to our clientele in a prompt, efficient, effective and independent manner through team work.

### ii. Personal and Professional Conduct

We believe in performing our duties with the highest degree of integrity, honesty, competence, commitment, due diligence and without compromising on confidentiality at all times.

### iii. Constitutional and Legal Principles

We believe in reinforcing and adhering to all constitutional and legal provisions including the principles of public trust, declaration of conflict of interest, transparency, Confidentiality, independence, non-discrimination, Accountability and financial probity.

### iv. Respect for Human Rights and Adherence to the Rule of Law

We believe in respecting and upholding Human rights, in the supremacy of the rule of law and that every person is innocent until proven guilty.

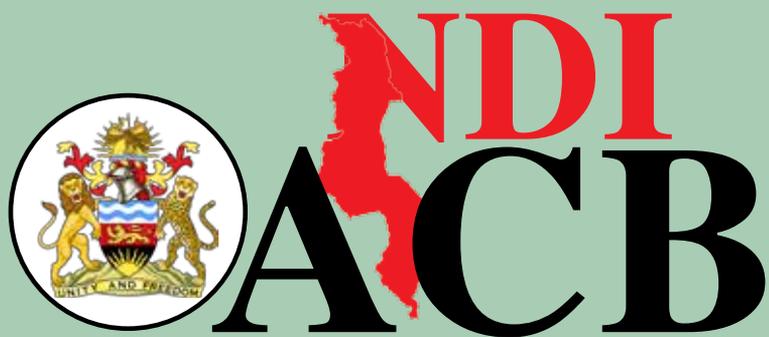
### v. Adaptation

We believe in adapting and responding to changing needs and circumstances.

## MANDATE OF THE ANTI-CORRUPTION BUREAU IS FULFILLED THROUGH

1. Public Education Department
2. Corruption Prevention Department
3. Investigations Department
4. Legal and Prosecutions Department

# Watch ZIPHUPHU



PROGRAM ON ATV



## MINDSET CHANGE

**MONDAY**

**8:30PM**

**WEDNESDAY**

**7:00PM**

**SATURDAY**

**1:30PM**

**FOR PARTNERSHIP, CONTACT:**

Prof. Loyd Khanyanga on 0888 841 619 | Andrew Ussi on 0885 919 811  
Or write to [andrewussi@gmail.com](mailto:andrewussi@gmail.com)