

MALAWI LAUNCHES NACS II



ACB GEARED FOR ISO
CERTIFICATION

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Message from the Director General

It is with gratitude that I welcome all the readers to the 2019 Edition of the ACB Newsletter. This newsletter has granted the Bureau another opportunity to be able to share with all our readers what we have been able to achieve in the course of the year.

2019 has been a very busy year for the Anti-Corruption Bureau. It was a year when the Bureau continued to lead in the review of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (NACS) and the Strategic plan. These are very important documents in the fight against corruption in Malawi. Firstly, the NACS as a national guide is very crucial for the involvement of all stakeholders in the fight against corruption. The fight against corruption is the responsibility of all stakeholders. Malawi cannot realise meaningful progress if the fight is left to the Anti-Corruption Bureau alone. That is why the reviewed NACS has incorporated some more pillars which include the youth, women, academia and local Government to ensure that these pillars are actively involved in the fight against corruption.

Through the consultation workshops, we saw the zeal that Malawians have to see corruption decreasing in the country. We got a lot of input and suggestions from the participants who represented the different sectors in all the regions on what should be included in the NACS II. That is the spirit which is needed if our country is to win the battle against corruption. I would like to call upon all Malawians to embrace the Strategy as their own and take part in implementing it. I am of the belief that Malawi will never be the same again in the next five years if the Strategy is embraced and implemented by all the sectors.

In February, 2019, the Bureau welcomed its new Deputy Director General. He is Mr. Eliya Bodole. He brings to the Bureau vast experience in Accounting from the Private Sector. He comes at a time when the office of



Mr. Reyneck Matemba

The Director General had operated without the DDG since 2017 when I was appointed and confirmed by Parliament as Director General.

On behalf of the Bureau, let me thank the Government of Malawi for consistently providing funding to the Bureau although the country is going through tough economic times. I would also like to sincerely thank the Department of International Development (DFID) through the international center for Assert Recovery (ICAR) for funding the review of the NACS and the European Union through the Chilungamo Programme for supporting the review of the Strategic Plan. I would also like to thank all the stakeholders for supporting the review process. I would also like to commend all the Bureau officers for the hard work they have done to see the two documents completed and launched on 9th December 2019. Let's continue working hard and serve Malawians in the fight against corruption.

Let me wish all the readers a good read. This newsletter is published to update and inform you on what the Bureau and the country is doing in the fight against corruption with the aim of encouraging all of you to take part in the fight against corruption. Let us continue working together to make Malawi a corruption free nation which we will all be proud of.

Have a good reading.



Message from the Editor's Desk

Andrew Ussi

I welcome you once again our esteemed readers to this 18th edition of the ACB Newsletter where sumptuous articles have been assembled for your knowledge and edutainment.

In the previous edition the Editor's desk reflected on the Malawi's 21st May 2019 tripartite elections and urged voters to go and vote in large numbers. The Anti-Corruption Bureau took a mile by partnering with the Malawi Electoral Commission (MEC) to educate the voters on the importance of going to vote and electing leaders of integrity. The Bureau emphasised and warned voters during its meetings held together with MEC against voting for candidates on the basis of hand-outs BUT on good development policies. I would like therefore to applaud all those who exercised their right to vote on that decisive day. That was good citizenship.

According to the Malawi Electoral Commission, 6,827,383 Malawians registered to vote out of which 5,070,948 cast their votes representing 74.27% of registered voters. The Editor's Desk would like to congratulate the incumbent President Professor Arthur Peter Mutharika who was declared winner of the presidential race. The results are however been contested by the second and third placed presidential candidates; Dr Lazarous Chakwera of Malawi Congress Party (MCP) and Dr. Saulos Klaus Chilima of UTM party respectively as not a true reflection. The matter is in the high court for a judicial decision and the Editor's Desk will update you on the outcome.

Dear readers, in the very same year, when 2019 was still an infant, you will recall that Malawi and other part of Southern Africa experienced floods where thousands of people lost lives and property. The Editor's desk would like to thank the Malawi Government, organisations and individuals of good will who moved in

swiftly to assist the affected families. Some of the flood victims are still receiving support in the form of food and other basic items. It has however come to the attention of the Editor's desk that some of the aid is not reaching the intended beneficiaries wholesome in the communities. Some unscrupulous people are taking advantage of the situation to rip off the beneficiaries. This is inhumane, heinous and felonious warranting the justice wheels to grind. This should therefore serve as warning shot to all concerned duty bearers in the affected communities to desist from corruption and other malpractices connected to disaster support.

Finally, the Editor's Desk would like to express its profound gratitude that the Review of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (NACS) was finally launched on 9th December 2019. The Desk noted that The International Center for Asset Recovery (ICAR) has been instrumental in providing financial and technical support towards the NACS review project. This is commendable. Thank you ICAR team for being supportive.

The desk also thanks the European Union for the ACB SP which was also launched together with the NACS

Till we meet again in the next edition, enjoy the reading!



MALAWI LAUNCHES NACS II

By Andrew Ussi

Malawi's second National Anti-Corruption Strategy (NACS II) was on Monday 9th December 2019 launched at Sunbird Nkopola Lodge in Mangochi during the commemoration of International Anti-Corruption Day. The event which was presided over by Honourable Bright Msaka, Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, was colourful and got spiced up with traditional dances by Mpale Cultural Village dance troupe, comedy by Ching'aning'ani Travelling Theatre and theme song of the day played live by musician Skeffa Chimoto.



Speaking during the function under the theme, 'My Fight, Our Fight; Corruption Must Fall', the Minister called upon everyone to join the fight against corruption. He said the fight against corruption is not for the State President or the Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB) alone; 'it is a battle which every patriotic Malawian must participate' he said.

The Minister delivering a message from the State President, Professor Peter Mutharika, called upon the ACB and other law enforcement agencies to effectively and deliberately deal with all the perpetrators of corruption and fraud in Malawi. He further urged the public to allow the ACB work based

on established facts and not speculations. 'The ACB has demonstrated that they achieve better results when they proceed on sound footing,' said the Minister. He therefore commended the ACB Director General, Mr. Reyneck Matemba and his staff for resisting the public to start providing some entertainment.

The Minister concluded his speech by launching the new National Anti-Corruption Strategy (NACS II) which has three strategic goals namely:

1. To improve the quality and accessibility of public services for the benefit of all Malawians.
2. To strengthen the rule of Law in order to ensure that crimes of corruption are effectively defeated, investigated and ultimately punished.
3. To promote a culture of integrity where corruption is widely repudiated and denounced in the interest of the common good.



Hon. Msaka, launching the NACSII

These strategic goals will be achieved under the vision of attaining a corrupt free Malawi and guided by a mission of 'creating a corrupt free Malawi through implementation of corruption eradication programs driven by improved service delivery, rule of Law and a culture of integrity'. In his statement, the ACB Director General, Mr. Matemba cited the review of the NACS as one of the successes

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registered by ACB together with its partners. Matemba said the NACS, which has a lifespan of 5 years from 2019 to 2024 is a very effective tool for fighting corruption for it gives every Malawian responsibility to join in the fight against corruption.

The review of NACS II was supported by DFID through International Centre for Asset Recovery (ICAR).

Speaking at the launch on behalf of development partners, the British High Commissioner Ms. Holly Tett said that the effectiveness of the strategy will require on going leadership to protect the gains achieved to date. Like the Minister, Tett also praised the ACB for making good strides in prosecuting cashgate and other corruption cases despite human and financial challenges. She also commended the Financial Intelligence Authority (FIA), the Ombudsman, the Civil Society and Minister of Local Government, Dr. Ben Phiri for good efforts in curbing corruption. The British High Commissioner however, said that development partners are concerned with corruption in procurement of maize, police ration, alleged abuse of pension funds and issues concerning allocation of land.

She therefore gave three tips to the Malawi Government in order to achieve the NACS strategic goals. Firstly, she advised that Law enforcement and accountability institutions should not be undermined. Secondly she proposed for an honest and open conversation about the culture of fear that exists in Malawi.

She expressed concern that some civil servants are threatened if they challenge the status quo. Finally she emphasised that the fight against corruption should not be for the Anti-Corruption Bureau alone but there must be greater coordination involving, the executive, the Judiciary, Parliament, Law enforcement Agencies, banks, estate agents, Lawyers, Civil Society, the media and the Private Sector.

The UK Diplomat ended her speech by pledging more support towards Malawi's vision and leadership in the fight against corruption.

During the IAD commemoration the Minister also launched ACB 2020-2024 Strategic Plan before inspecting pavilions mounted by various institutions which are making every effort to combat corruption within their institutions.



A pavilion mounted by Directorate of Road Traffic and Safety Services



A lady from Deloitte (in pink shirt) explains what they do to The British High Commissioner (in white jacket) and Hon. Bright Msaka

In preparation for the IAD commemoration several activities were held in Blantyre and Mangochi.

On Tuesday 3rd December 2019, there was a debate between Chancellor College students and The Malawi Polytechnic Students which was held at The Malawi Polytechnic in Blantyre under the theme: Are the Youth doing enough in the fight against corruption? On Friday 6th December 2019, the Director General of ACB, Mr. Reyneck Matemba addressed members of the media in Mangochi.

On Saturday, 7th December 2019 there was a big walk in Mangochi led by District Commissioner for Mangochi, Reverend Moses Chimphepo. On Sunday 8th December 2019 there was a NACS Awareness Football Match between Nyasa Big Bullets reserve and the Reserve side for Mighty Be forward which ended 1-0 in favour of the Bullets.

Commonwealth Bloc Commends ACB Malawi

Reported by Andrew Ussi

The Commonwealth block for Anti-Corruption Agencies in Southern Africa commended the Malawi Anti-Corruption Bureau for partnering with the Malawi Electoral Commission (MEC) in civic education.

During their 9th meeting held in Uganda the delegates noted that Anti-Corruption Agencies usually sit back during preparations for elections and react later when things go wrong. The member states encouraged each other to take an active role in electoral processes to minimise electoral fraud.

Malawi stated that ACB joined forces with MEC and National Initiative for Civic Education (NICE) in holding joint mass awareness and sensitization rallies on elections. The campaign, it was reported focused on consequences of corruption and electoral fraud during elections. It was further reported that ACB engaged candidates through political debates to enable voters to make informed choices.

Apart from efforts in election issues, Malawi also reported on some innovations being done to curb corruption such as holding of controlling officers' Forum, Institutional Integrity Committees Forum, Mini-Survey and some efforts in asset recovery.

During the conference Malawi chaired question and discussion session which



Matemba, addressing delegates at the conference in Kampala, Uganda



A cross section of delegates at the conference in Uganda

focused on reports presented by Botswana and Cameroon. The Malawi delegation was led by the Director General, Mr. Reyneck Matemba and was accompanied by Senior Public Relations Officer: Mrs. Egrita Ndala, Senior

Corruption Prevention Officer: Mr. Patrick Mogha and Senior Public Education Officer: Mr. Andrew Ussi. The theme of the conference was Time to Act: Prevent Corruption for Sustainable Development.

Sierra Leone Discovers Anti-Corruption Formula: The Case of Convictions and Asset Recovery



Commissioner Francis Ben Kaifaila, Head of Sierra Leone Anti-Corruption Commission

By Andrew Ussi

The Malawi nation has lost billions of kwachas through corruption. These funds are mostly invested in assets which apart from sending to jail the culprits, these assets have to be recovered and redirected back into visible government projects which will benefit many. The issue of asset recovery is boggling minds of many nations. Sierra Leone; however seems to have discovered the formula.

Making his presentation at the Commonwealth Meeting for Anti-Corruption Agencies in Uganda, the head of Sierra Leone Anti-Corruption Commission, Commissioner Mr. Francis Ben Kaifaila stated that his organisation has registered 100% conviction rate with zero acquittal on corruption cases within ten months he had been in office. The 33 year old Kaifaila reported that within those ten months the Commission presented 16 cases to court all of which resulted into convictions which was an improvement from 4-5 convictions per year with so many acquittals.

How was this conviction rate possible? Why a sudden improvement?

Mr Kaifaila pointed out that upon his appointment as Commissioner to head the Sierra Leone Anti-Corruption Commission, the government pledged and committed the necessary support in order to turn around the tables. The leadership of Sierra Leone was not comfortable for their nation to be reputable for rampant corruption.

Appropriate measures were therefore to be taken to salvage the nation from rampant corruption. Firstly, it was reported that Sierra Leone set up a special Anti-Corruption Division of the High Court. This helped to speed up corruption cases. Secondly, Sierra Leone focussed on domestic and international recovery of assets.

BOOOOM! Unprecedentedly, Sierra Leone recovered domestically over Le13 Billion (\$1,500,000) of funds which

were lost through corruption. In our local currency this is about MK1.1 Billion. Mr Kaifaila reported that these funds were returned to the people of Sierra Leone for provision of services. It should be pointed out that these funds were recovered in a space of one year and are more than what the country recovered in the previous 18 years. In those 18 years, it was shared that the fight against corruption used confrontational approach in order to gather evidence and with options to repay. Kaifalia further shared that out of the Le13 Billion, the Government of Sierra Leone allocated Le 7.5 Billion for the construction of an ultra-modern diagnostic centre.

There is nothing sweeter than this when it comes to anti-corruption law enforcement which is a result of good collaboration between the executive arm of government, the legislature, the judiciary and the anti-corruption agency among other key players.



Commissioner Francis Ben Kaifaila, making his presentation for Sierra Leone



By Susan Anjimile Phiri

The National Anti-Corruption Strategy (NACS) a Malawi Government Policy document which aims for a holistic fight against corruption was launched by the then president late Professor Bingu wa Mutharika during the National Anti-Corruption Day commemorations of 2009. The strategy among other things was designed to coordinate a holistic approach in fighting corruption in Malawi and its development was a result of the then State President's Zero Tolerance stance on corruption, and an effort to translate theme five of the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) into action. Theme five of the MGDS recognised that corruption retards economic growth and development by diverting resources for socio-economic development activities into the coffers of a few.

The NACS is being implemented through the eight pillars of the National Integrity System namely; Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, Media, Civil Society, Private Sector, Faith Based organisations and Traditional leaders. Through each pillar various activities aimed at fighting corruption have been implemented thus far. One notable mile stone for the NACS has been the establishment of Institutional Integrity Committees (IICs) in various Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies. Additionally some IICs or similar structures have been formed in other pillars like the Media, Civil Society and Private Sector. Other mile stones include the inclusion of Corruption in the School Curriculum, Development of Corruption Prevention Policies in both public and private institutions, strengthening of anti-corruption legislation and institutional policies, just to highlight a few.

The NACS expired in 2014 but it still remained relevant to date with the absence of a successor strategy. In this regard the process of having the successor strategy began in August 2018. .. The review process of the NACS has been carried out with the financial assistance from

THE ROAD TO NACS II

DFID through the International Centre for Asset Recovery (ICAR). The process began by constituting a review committee which comprised of ACB officials namely; Mrs Mary Phombeya, Mr Ipyana Musopole, Mrs Susan Phiri, Mrs Egrita Ndala, Mr Patrick Mogha, Mrs Lydia Kawiya Phiri and two representatives from ICAR.

Since the NACS is a National document, coming up with NACS II necessitated that consultation with relevant stakeholders be carried out across the country. In this regard twelve consultation workshops were conducted in Mzuzu, Lilongwe, Blantyre and Zomba from November 2018 to March 2019 with participants drawn from all the eight pillars plus the Youth and academia. The consultations were officially launched in Mzuzu by the Director General of the ACB Mr Reyneck Matemba who reiterated the importance of getting input from all stakeholders into the new NACS. The consultations were co-facilitated by consultants from Institute of Public Opinion and Research (IPOR) and the ACB. From the consultations participants were tasked to nominate members from their sectors who would form an Oversight Committee whose role would be to oversee the process of the NACS review.

**NACS Oversight Committee**

In May 2019 the Oversight Committee (OC) was constituted with the following members; Mr Alfeo Banda (Local Government, Chair of the Committee), Mr Wezi Kayira (Executive), Mrs Fiona Kalemba (Legislature), Justice John Chirwa (Judiciary), Mr Chancellor Kaferapanjira (Private Sector), Ms Theresa Ndanga (Media), Alhaj Twaibu Lawe (Faith Based, Moslem), Bishop Alinafe Kalemba (Faith Based, Christian), Mr Jeff Kabondo (Civil Society), Mr Charles Kajoloweka (Youth), Dr. Phoebe Chifungo (Women), Senior Chief Chikumbu

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(Traditional Leaders) and Professor Edge Kanyongolo (Academia). The OC was orientated by the ACB in May, 2019.

A drafting committee was also put in place to draft the new strategy and the members include: Dr. Boniface Dulani and Dr. Edister Jamu from IPOR; Mr Justin Nyondo, a consultant; Mrs Mary Phombeya, Mrs Susan Phiri, Mr Patrick Mogha and Mr Victor Chiwala from ACB; Ms Magaret Munthali and Mr Chiza Nyirongo from Ministry of Justice; Dr Phoebe Chifungo and Mr Jeff Kabondo representing the OC. The drafting of NACS II was coordinated by experts from Basel Institute of Governance led by Claudia Baez-Camargo (Phd) and Cosimo Stahl who worked hand and in hand with a team of international experts in the field of corruption namely Professor Robert Klitgaard from United States of America and Professor Blessings Chinsinga from the University of Malawi.

The process of drafting NACS II was evidence based, consolidating information from consultation workshops, one-on-one interviews with key informants, corruption perception survey which was carried out in 2019 by IPOR

and a Political Economy Paper on the state of corruption in Malawi. This is in line with best practices in coming up with Anti-Corruption Strategies as stipulated by the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC).

NACS II stands out to be a policy document that will harness the gains made by the 2009 NACS and address the gaps identified during its implementation. NACS II has also been aligned to best international practices, protocols and conventions on corruption. Further NACS II focuses both on law enforcement and prevention as key in the fight against corruption with a realization that the battle against corruption can best be won when both law enforcement and prevention agents work together. NACS II also includes the Youth, Women and Academia as stand-alone pillars which were not the case in the 2009 NACS. This is in cognizant of the important role that these sectors play in the fight against corruption.

The NACS II was finally launched on 9th December 2019 during the commemoration of the International Anti-Corruption Day, held in Mangochi.

Rich among the Poor: A reflection on the speech by H.E. President Yoweri Museveni

By Andrew Ussi

Making his keynote address at the Commonwealth meeting held in Kampala from 6th to 10th May 2019, the president of Uganda, His Excellency Yoweri Kaguta Museveni bemoaned the behaviour of some people who are greedy and enrich themselves through corruption.

At the fabulous opening ceremony during which the president also launched a book called 'Tackling Corruption in Commonwealth Africa', Museveni presented a scenario of a rich person who is surrounded by poor people. He observed that one cannot sustainably remain prosperous when others in the same country are poor. What is likely to happen is that the poor people will start stealing from the rich person, or the demands from the poor people will be huge such that the poor will eventually drain the resources of the rich person.

You may agree with me that this also happens at some workplaces where top management is filthy rich but the majority of the employees

are lowly paid and demotivated. The employees may do all sorts of things to compensate for their respective predicaments arising from the employment at the expense of the company such as theft, under-the counter sales, fraud and corruption. However in companies where members of staff are highly motivated, and are made to feel that the success of the company is their success too, that particular company is likely to sustainably remain prosperous.

It was in the same spirit that President Museveni said and I quote 'the prosperity of the few cannot solve problems of many...' and he further advised 'if you want to be prosperous, let the whole society move with you.'

The tone of President Museveni was clearly against people who are corrupt, who are greedy and try as much as possible to amass too much wealth through corruption when the people around them are very poor. President Museveni then urged Anti-Corruption Agencies to empower societies to be able to say NO to CORRUPTION. The

communities should be able to mobilise each other and stand up against the corrupt so that the corrupt should not thrive. Museveni further tipped the Anti-Corruption Agencies under the Commonwealth Africa to make use of victims of corruption as much as possible if the fight against corruption is to be won. He noted that victims of corruption can be more willing to assist because they have nothing to lose.

Museveni then presided over the launch of a book titled; *Tackling Corruption in Commonwealth Africa* which was edited by Dr. Roger Korateng who is a Principal Specialist responsible for Governance and Anti-Corruption at the Commonwealth.

The 9th Commonwealth Regional Conference of Heads of Anti-Corruption Agencies in Africa was attended by delegates from Malawi, Zambia, Botswana, Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, E-Swatini (Swaziland) and the hosts Uganda. The Theme of the conference was Time to Act: Prevent Corruption for Sustainable Development.

ACB LAUNCHES THE ICT POLICY



By Bonface Ng'oma
Public Education Officer

In an effort to promote prudent and legal use of information technology whilst ensuring the availability of affordable, modern and high quality Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) facilities, the Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB) launched its ICT Policy document.

The booklet named **“Information and Communication Technology Policy”** was launched at SunBird Nkopola Lodge in Mangochi on 8th March, 2019 during the HIV/AIDs Retreat function which drew ACB staff members from all regional offices namely: Mzuzu, Lilongwe, Blantyre and Zomba. In his speech at the launch,

the Director General, Mr Reyneck Matemba said that the development of the ICT Policy aims at supporting ACB's efforts to achieve its mission of creating a corruption-free Malawi.

“This policy has been developed to outline user behavior requirements for the use and protection of the ACB information and technology equipment and data. It also aims at ensuring proper use of all ACB computer architecture, network resources and data including proper management of these resources which are essential in dealing with corruption and fraud.”, he said.

For that reason, the Director General requested all ACB staff members, clients, consultants, stakeholders and the general public to fully support the implementation of the policy in order to realize its intended purpose.

The Director of Corporate Services, Mr. Aggrey Mwale, added that the ICT section will endeavor to publicize the policy to all staff members and stakeholders in order to acquaint themselves with the provisions of the

policy.

“For a start, the section will conduct sensitization and awareness campaigns to all bureau officers to get familiarized with the policy and produce hardcopies for all Bureau officers to read and sign for it”, he pledged.

He further informed participants that there shall be disposal of ICT equipments (e.g computers) only to Bureau officers every five years.

The Policy establishes specific requirements for the use of all computing and network resources at ACB. Individuals covered by the policy include ACB staff, consultants, suppliers and other stakeholders.

The Policy also restricts users from using ACB computing and/or network resources in conjunction with the execution of programs, software, processes, or automated transaction-based commands that are intended to negatively affect ICT services and infrastructure. It is undisputable fact that malicious usage of ICT resources may break up and damage the reputation of an institution.

ACB CAUTIONS VOTERS AGAINST CORRUPT CANDIDATES

By Jonathan Chisale
Public Education Officer

In the run to the 21st May 2019 National Tripartite Elections, the Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB) in collaboration with Malawi Electoral Commission (MEC) and National Initiative for Civic Education (NICE) Trust conducted over 240 Election Public meetings in all districts from 1st April to 17th May 2019. The goal was to empower voters with information on how to choose leaders (President, Members of Parliament and Councilors) without being influenced by handouts. Section 10(1) of Corrupt Practices Act (CPA) mandates ACB to sensitize people on evils of corruption and enlist public support against it. These Public meetings were just one measure to achieve that.

ACB also reached out to voters through Tikavote Football Bonanzas as well as political debates, which targeted both the youth and adults with same goal. The meetings, political debates and bonanzas were organized to educate traditional leaders and voters on voting procedure and the do's and don'ts

during campaign and voting period, with regard to Malawi Electoral Laws and Political Parties Act. ACB's role was to mainstream corruption issues.

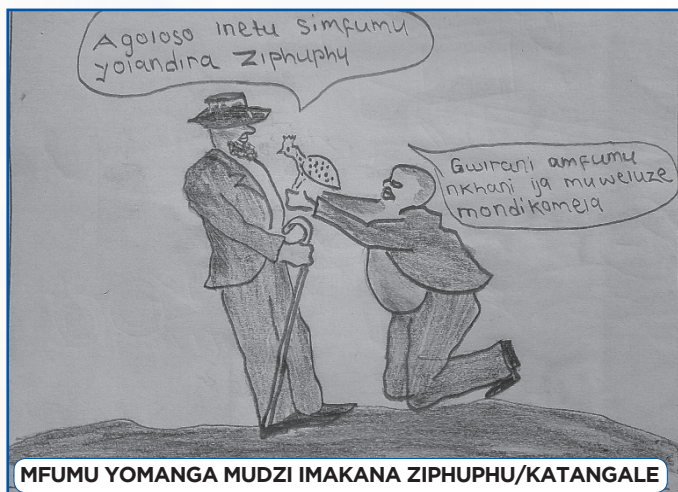
ACB encouraged prospective voters to choose leaders according to their good manifestos, which are also anti-corruption oriented, and not because of their gifts/handouts. ACB also discouraged Chiefs from forcing their subjects to vote for a particular candidate who gave or promised the chief something, but instead to let people make their free choices. This was in line with Section 25B (1) of Corrupt Practices Act (CPA), which says "any public officer who uses/abuses or misuses his public position or authority for his advantage shall be guilty of an offence."

In addition, Part VII, Section 41 of the Political Parties Act (No.1 of 2018) prohibits political parties, candidates or any person contesting or intending to contest in an election from giving handouts. Citizens were instead urged to attend all meetings by candidates that come to their areas, listen to their issues and

choose the leaders based on their sound manifestos and integrity of the individuals. In the same vein, ACB urged the electorate to desist from voting according to regional, tribal, religious or other petty prejudices, to avoid electing corrupt leaders.

ACB advised people that when choosing leaders at any level, they should go for people with integrity, with capacity to perform in their prospective roles. Additionally, people were advised to avoid choosing political leaders corruptly because leaders elected to public offices in that way may end up stealing or abusing public resources in order to "pay themselves back" for their resources which they used during campaign as handouts or "baits." The voters were further advised to stop accepting, giving or soliciting hand-outs during campaign because it is like legitimizing corruption.

The Anti-Corruption Bureau has a good working partnerships with both the Malawi Electoral Commission (MEC) and National Initiative for Civic Education (NICE) Trust



ACB ORIENTS MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ON ETHICS AND INTEGRITY



A cross section of members of Parliament during the orientation by ACB

By Jonathan Chisale
Public Education Officer

On 13th June 2019, ACB made a presentation on “The Role of Ethics and Integrity in Fighting Corruption” to Members of Parliament (MP’s). The MP’s had just been elected following the 21st May Tripartite Elections, and various Departments and Organisations were orienting them on different issues to prepare them for their work. The orientation program, which was organised by National Democratic Institute (NDI), USAID and Malawi Parliament took place at Bingu International Convention Centre (BICC) in Lilongwe. About 160 MP’s attended ACB’s presentation, which was made by Public Education Officer, Mr. Jonathan Chisale and assisted by Tapiwa Nyoni.

The objectives of the

presentation were to link ethics and integrity to the work of MP’s as public servants, and to discuss Ethics and Integrity as tools in the fight against corruption. Issues of ethics and integrity are relevant to MP’s because they champion development initiatives in the country besides making laws. The presentation covered areas such as Laws and Guidelines for MP’s work; Meanings and examples of ethics and integrity; Examples of Unethical behaviour among MP’s; Meanings, causes and predisposing factors of corruption; Importance of ethics and integrity in public service; and the Role of MP’s in fighting corruption.

ACB discouraged the MP’s from personalising public funds like Constituency Development Fund (CDF). This was in the wake of public concerns that

some MP’s misuse and abuse the funds, unduly influence and side-line public procurement procedures for personal interests. Concerns are also rife that some MP’s side-line Local Area Development Committees (ADC’s) and other decision making protocols when choosing and implementing projects, and instead work with political party faithfuls. It is also alleged that they make or influence arbitrary decisions on CDF money, and violate its guidelines.

The MP’s were discouraged from making arbitrary decisions and violating any public guidelines because this is unethical, and can be corruption according to Section 25B(3) of the Corrupt Practices Act.

ACB ENGAGES MEDIA AND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN ANTI-CORRUPTION DRIVE



The Bureau officers, Ms. Catherine Nkhoma, Senior Public Education Officer and Mrs. Egrita M. Ndala Senior Public Relations Officer (standing second and fifth from the right respectively) in a group photo with the participants

By Egrita Mayamiko Ndala

In its quest to reach out to various stakeholders in the fight against corruption, the Anti-Corruption Bureau through the Public Relations Section engaged various stakeholders including the media and university students.

The engagements took the form of workshops for the media, Public lecture and interface meetings.

On 25th January, 2019, the Anti-corruption Bureau conducted a media workshop for media practitioners from Bwaila Press Club. The workshop was organized to orient members of the media on the evils of corruption and inform them about their role in the fight against corruption in Malawi. The media practitioners commended the Bureau for organizing the workshop as it provided them with an

opportunity to ask questions about the operations of the Bureau and corruption issues.

On 29th March, 2019, the Bureau conducted a public lecture at the Catholic University of Malawi in Chiradzulu district. The public lecture which was organized by the students' Law Society of the University in conjunction with the University's administration. The Public lecture in Malawi was conducted under the theme "The Corruption Fight: A SWOT Analysis."

The law students made a presentation of the challenges of corruption in society. After the lecture students and staff had an opportunity to ask questions related to the Bureau and its operations, the provisions in the CPA and corruption in general. The main issue at the lecture was the issue of independence of the

Bureau. Many people including staff members were of the view that the Bureau's independence is questionable because of the way the Director General and his deputy are appointed despite the 2018 amendment on the appointment criteria.

The feedback from the audience was that the Bureau is not serving Malawians to their satisfaction. They cited delays in concluding investigations and prosecution of corruption cases as one of the reasons for their dissatisfaction with the way the Bureau operates. The take home message from the lecture was that the students and staff at CUNIMA look at the Bureau as a focal point in the fight against corruption and it needs to come up with ways of dealing with these perceptions.

On 16th May, 2019, the ACB Director General interfaced with 34 Political Science

and Public Administration students from Chancellor College at Kamuzu College of Nursing, Blantyre campus. Chief Legal and Prosecutions Officer, Mr. Victor Chiwala; Principal Investigations Officer, Mr. Exton Kamkwete; Senior Corruption Prevention Officer, Mrs. Susan Phiri and Senior Public Relations Officer, Mrs. Egrita Ndala were part of the team that had the interface meeting with the students. The students wanted to understand how the Bureau operates, how it works with local councils



The Director General of ACB Mr. Reyneck Matemba, Mr. Mfune (Lecturer) and some ACB officers pose with the students

to prevent corruption and how it enforces the law

where there are allegations of corruption in the local councils.

ACB OFFICERS TREATED WITH A RETREAT: AS DDG BODOLE GETS UNVEILED



Group photo of ACB Officers at the retreat.

By Tapiwa Mleme Nyoni

They come; they go. These are days of the moon with so much to offer. 7th and 8th March 2019 are days memorable to the Anti-Corruption Bureau family for the exciting offering to its employees. It was time to relax in the productive way and reflect upon the gallant fight against corruption that the officers are undertaking in service to the government of Malawi. It was a retreat with

focus on sensitizing officers on dangers of HIV/AIDS, and how to prevent the killer epidemic. Other health and physical wellbeing issues were also discussed.

It all started on Thursday, 7th March 2019 after a long travel the previous day. In his opening remarks, the Director of Ceremonies, Mr. Patrick Mogha, described it as an annual event to impact on wellbeing of staff

as the same has a bearing on how officers can best discharge their duties. He also described it as a team building platform where members are expected to interact and socialize. As a matter of fact-finding, a quick survey was conducted to establish the situation of each one and the group in as far as HIV/ AIDS and wellness are concerned.

It was an unforgettable day to Mrs. Mphande and Mr. Chilongo, Director of Public Education and Principle Human Resources Officer respectively. The duo was recognized as longest serving members at ACB.

The event was graced by the Director General (DG), Mr. Ryneck Matemba. Taking the floor, Mr Matemba thanked all for patronizing the event. He was excited to mention that the gathering was a true reflection of ACB's effort in fighting HIV/ AIDS as they continue fighting corruption in the country.

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HIV/AIDS presentation took center stage at the event. The need to prevent and live positively cannot be over-emphasized. In his presentation, Mr. Kumbukani Black (Behaviour Change and HIV/AIDS Specialist from CARE Malawi) took time to explain dangers and implications of leaving a careless life. He emphasized on the need to refrain from casual sex and remain faithful to one partner. "amid several ways of contracting the virus, unprotected casual sex with multiple partners comes paramount in as far as contracting the virus is concerned. I therefore implore you to remain faithful to your partners as this will reduce chances of contracting and spreading the virus," he said. He further advocated for positive life in people that are living with it already. On the prevention part, Mr Kumbukani Black detailed that there is need for control of sexual behavior through abstinence and other controls; safe practices when handling human blood and blood products; and also prevention of mother to child transmission during birth and breast feeding. Mr. Black answered questions from the ACB Officers concerning issues of HIV.

It is only healthy people that make productive employees. Mr. Black could hardly miss this. "It is therefore important that the organization should encourage its members to take good care of themselves, both mental and physical. Paramount action on organizations is that they need to invest in wellbeing of their staff members as their key asset," He emphasized. Further, he held ACB for organizing such an important event which

was directly evident that ACB is committed to ensuring health and productive members of its staff as it strives to combat corruption in Malawi.



Mr Kumbukani Black making his presentation at the retreat

Under "personal - wellness", Black's presentation was on point as he slowly tackled facts slide by slide that left all satisfied beyond doubt. It was another important session complementing HIV/AIDS presentation. He started by explaining the meaning of wellness. According to the American Heritage Dictionary, wellness is described as "The condition of good physical, mental, and emotional health, especially when maintained by an appropriate diet, exercise, and other lifestyle modifications". He was smart to explain the components and how they relate to day to day life: Social, mental and Physical. Physical wellness is one key area that require attention and action by self-being as emphasizes the need for physical excises, good nutrition, and health and medication among other factors.

This is in line with ACB's decision to set aside Friday afternoon for

sports every week. Members were encouraged to habitually do sporting activities as part of exercise.

During the event, the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) policy for ACB was launched. This was officially done by the Director General. Commenting on the same, Director of Corporate Services, Mr. Aggrey Mwale emphasized on the importance of the policy as it works as a guide in the usage of equipment and information. He reminded the gathering that integrity is the core principle of the bureau and, and therefore need to be practiced in management of information if adherence to the policy is to be achieved.

It was now time to unveil the new Deputy Director General (DDG), Mr. Bodole. In his brief remarks, Mr. Bodole thanked the ACB family for a gesture of warm welcome that every face showed from the first time of his engagement at the Bureau. Introducing the DDG, The Director General congratulated and warmly welcomed him on behalf of ACB family. Before his closing remarks, the DG led the members in a somber time observing a minute of silence in remembrance of Late Rodney Kachule. Rodney was until his death, working as Investigations Officer.

At the end of it all employees had an opportunity to interact on moments of happiness as they share social and work-related experiences and plans. This was indeed a time to remember. ACB organizes such retreats for its employees every year. This year's retreat took place at Sunbird Nkopola Lodge in Mangochi.

IN GOD WE TRUST, OTHERS WE POLYGRAPH- DAMILOLA SHOLADEMI

By Andrew Ussi

You might have heard about a polygraph machine. Probably what comes at your mind is that of a gadget that detects 'lies' or simply a 'lie detector'. In Malawi, the issue of polygraph comes into picture when in 2018, the Anti-Corruption Bureau brought in a polygraph expert to assist in the investigation of how an investigations report on 'Malawi Police Food ration' found itself in the hands of the public.

What is Polygraph? How does it work? What are the test procedures(stages)? How is deception recognised? Can polygraph be beaten? What are the test protocols to be observed?

These and many other questions will be answered in this article which reflects on a presentation done by Damilola Sholademi, a Certified Polygraph Examiner and Forensic Interviewer at the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) in Nigeria. His presentation was done on Tuesday, 7th May 2019 at the Commonwealth Meeting for Heads of Anti-Corruption Agencies in Africa held in Uganda from 6th to 10th May 2019.

Primarily, Polygraph looks for deception in an individual who is under investigation through the use of 'Charts' as the name denotes. 'Poly' means many and 'graph' means 'charts' so it is the use of many charts that deception or countermeasure attempts can be deduced. 'Counter measure attempts' refers to



In the picture a Polygraph test is in progress. The man in white shirt is being examined

the tactics an individual tries to use in an attempt to beat the polygraph so that deception should not be detected. So the polygraph captures all this information and it is interpreted accordingly.

What is Polygraph?

In trying to explain polygraph, it should be pointed out at the onset that it is not a 'Lie detector.' In actual fact Polygraph is a simple, accurate, scientific procedure designed to measure the body's response to stimuli. The key words to take note of are 'the body's response to stimuli'. The stimulus in this case refers to questions or anything which requires a response from someone under investigation. The way the body responds or reacts to a particular question tells a story. The polygraph helps to simplify investigation and confirm innocence or otherwise in both civil and criminal matters. The Polygraph which functions when fixed on the body is said to be safe for people of all ages. It does not have negative impact on health.

So how does polygraph work?

As already alluded to, the

polygraph as a machine which measures body's response to stimuli, works on the principle of the body's response to hormones secreted at the fear of being discovered during deception. In the face of the stimulus of fear, a human being responds by 'flight', 'fight' and 'freeze' which the polygraph can detect deception or verify true status through a person's cardiovascular pattern, respiratory or breathing pattern, electro dermal or galvanic skin response pattern as a minimum.

The polygraph therefore collects data such as blood pressure, respiratory rate, temperature, electro dermal activity and general body movements. So at the beginning of the examination, a baseline of all these physiological parameters are measured and established. Therefore any deviation from the baseline data (norm) is calculated and expert opinion is given to the truthfulness of the subject.

What are the test procedures of polygraph?

According to Sholademi, there are three stages for a polygraph

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test: pre-test, in-test and post-test.

The first stage is the Pre-test.

The examiner and the client/subject discuss in detail the issues under investigation. The questions to be asked are either formulated together with the subject or the questions are disclosed to the subject before the actual test is taken. So you will observe that the person under examination is not ambushed. The questions are made known in advance.

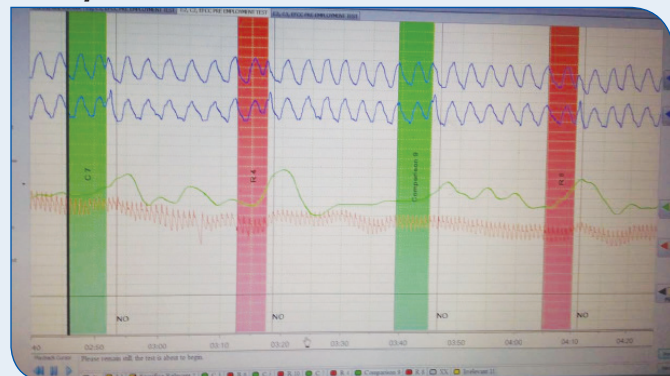
The second stage is In-Test.

This is the stage where questions are asked while at the same time physiological data on blood pressure, rate of respiration, body temperature, electro dermal activity and body movement is collected. Just to give you a picture, if a question is asked and blood pressure goes up, or body temperature goes up, or the subject makes some unusual movements with the legs, fingers then it tells a story. The charts on the monitoring screen indicate the changes in parameters.

The third stage is the Post-Test.

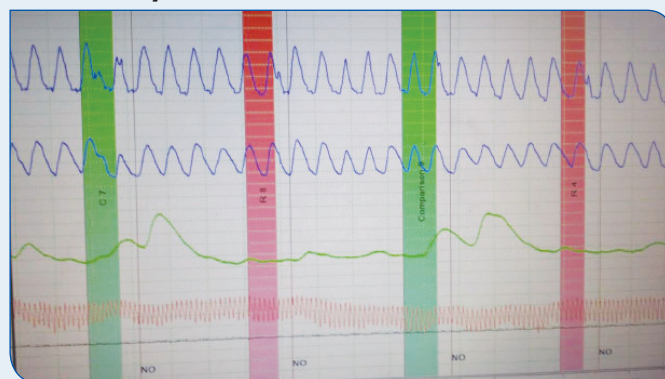
This is where the test results are discussed between the examiner and the subject. Where there are misunderstandings, further interview can be conducted. It is stated that the polygraph tests usually have got an accuracy of 85% but can go as high as 95.8% due to the newly introduced Empirical Scoring System (ESS)

Deceptive Chart

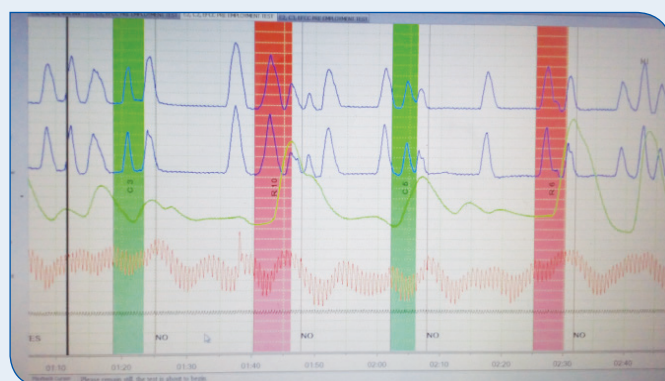


The above chart shows that the person under examination was deceptive as seen in the behaviour of the horizontal green line every time the examinee says 'NO'. the line goes up suddenly then drops down. An indication that the person has told a lie.

Non Deceptive Chart



Counter-Measure Chart



In the above countermeasure chart the examinee, is trying to control the body's response to stimuli. That is why all the body parameters are visibly changing every time a question is asked.

So how are results interpreted?

Polygraph results can be interpreted in three ways; A pass, a fail or inconclusive (need for further examination).

What are the uses of Polygraph?

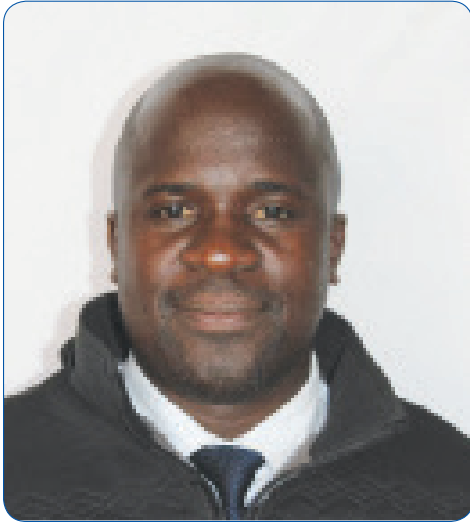
As investigators; the polygraph is used as a cutting edge tool to locate hidden evidence, and provides viable leads in complex investigations. The polygraph is also regarded as a universal tool embraced by elite law enforcement agencies in their investigation or pre-employment. Some organizations use the polygraph for recruitment of new members of staff to ascertain levels of truthfulness and integrity.

Is Polygraph admissible in criminal cases? :

According to Sholaden, the Polygraph was admissible in Nigeria particularly in a case FRN vs. Rosulu Idowu Oluronke, where the High Court of Lagos State, Ikeja Judicial Division sitting before

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INSTITUTIONAL INTEGRITY COMMITTEES (IICs) CORNER



With Katoto Mtambo
Senior Corruption Prevention Officer

DEVELOPING CORRUPTION PREVENTION POLICIES

As stated in the earlier issues, this column is designed to help members of the general public and the IIC members in particular to understand the mandate of the 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 issue, as promised in the last issue, we shall look at the third role of the IIC particularly on developing corruption prevention policies for the organisation.

To begin with, a corruption prevention policy is a document that outlines an organization's stand on issues of corruption or fraud as they relate to the organization and its activities. It outlines the steps that an organization will take to address issues of corruption if and when they arise. It also defines the roles and responsibilities of staff in the organization in helping to address corruption. It is recommended that every institution should have a corruption prevention policy and ensure its implementation. Corruption prevention policies may also be in form of gift policies, codes of ethics and other related documents that are meant to curb corruption or any form of unethical behaviour within an organisation

Specifically, a corruption prevention policy

serves the following purposes. First, it provides a framework upon which an organization can develop initiatives to eliminate opportunities for corrupt and improper conduct. Second, it provides a clear statement to members of staff and clients that corrupt behaviour is not acceptable and will not be tolerated. Third, it provides guidance to members of staff on what they are required to do when they suspect that corruption has taken place in an organisation. Fourth, it establishes and spells out an effective corruption reporting system. Fifth, it helps to ensure that members of staff are aware of their responsibilities for identifying corrupt activities and establishing controls and mechanisms for preventing such fraudulent activities and detecting corrupt and fraudulent activities when they occur. Finally, it helps the organization to inculcate a culture that supports employees to report any conduct they suspect to be corrupt.

Typically, a corruption prevention policy has four key parts. The first part focuses on prevention of corruption. This part outlines measures that the organisation will put in place to prevent corruption. These measures may include development of corruption prevention action plan, development of client-service charter, staff and stakeholder's sensitisation, and corruption risk assessments. The second part focuses on detection of corruption. This part outlines measures which promote detection of corruption in the organization such as establishment of corruption reporting mechanisms, internal audits and other detective controls. The third part outlines the process for investigation of suspected cases of corruption which usually starts with an authorisation by the Controlling Officer and ends with submission of an investigation report. The last part outlines measures for disposing reported and investigated corruption cases. Depending on the outcome of the analysis or investigation of the suspected corruption case, the case may be closed, referred to other external parties, attract disciplinary measures, or lead to remedial actions to prevent the recurrence of the same.

Basically, there are two approaches which an organization can use when developing a Corruption Prevention Policy. First, the

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organisation can hire the services of a consultant or engage the services of Anti-Corruption Bureau to develop the Policy document. Second, the organisation can choose a core team of persons within the organization to facilitate the process. In either approach, the organization should run the process by consulting staff members at all levels to provide input into the Policy document. Staff involvement is very critical to instilling ownership and soliciting support which makes the implementation of the Policy effective.

Against that background, the development of a Corruption Prevention Policy involves five steps. The first step is planning which involves drawing up a program for implementing the process to develop the policy. The second step is consultation. This stage involves staff members at all levels of the organization to get their input on what should be contained in the policy document. Consultation of staff can be done through administering a questionnaire or through focused group discussions which can adopt a workshop or seminar format. Representatives are selected from all levels and departments. The third step is drafting which involves consolidating the views from members of staff and then translating them into a draft policy document. The fourth step is reviewing which involves taking staff members through the draft document to solicit comments and suggestions which will assist to refine the policy document. The last step is finalisation and approval. The document is refined by incorporating comments and suggestions from members of staff and other stakeholders. Once the document is finalized it is submitted for approval either to the final authority of the organisation such as Board of Directors or the responsible minister in the line ministry.

It has to be noted however that a policy document on its own cannot achieve anything. It requires specific activities deliberately designed and implemented to realize its objectives. The process of implementing the policy therefore involves developing a plan of action that operationalizes the provisions of the policy. The activities for operationalisation of the policy may include among others launch, mainstreaming, awareness, and monitoring and evaluation.

In the next issue we shall start looking at the fourth role of the IIC particularly on receiving, considering and providing redress on all

corruption complaints emanating from within and outside the organisation.

Thank you for reading.

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IN GOD WE TRUST, OTHERS WE POLYGRAPH

the Hon. Justice L.B Lawal Akapo , Charge No: ID/1003C/2014, sentenced the defendant to 10 years imprisonment. The Polygraph evidence was appealed and the judgement was upheld in 2017.

What are the Testing Protocols for Polygraph?

There are several factors to consider before the polygraph is administered.

- **Location:** Should be a serene environment devoid of distractions and noise; the room should be sterile.
- **Recording:** All tests are audio-visually recorded throughout the duration of the examination.
- **Use of Interpreter:** If the examinee does not understand the language(s) spoken by the examiner, an interpreter may be allowed to sit in the same room with the examiner and examinee to help ONLY in translation.
- **Quality Control:** ALL tests go through quality control to ensure validity and adherence to scientific testing standards.

Finally it should be stated that it is only God that should be trusted. The truthfulness in human beings cannot be taken wholesome, hence the polygraph.

ACB holds 4th annual IIC forum



Participants at 4th IIC forum

By Katoto Mtambo

The Anti-Corruption Bureau through its Corruption Prevention Department organised a 4th annual institutional Integrity forum which was held on 22nd February 2019 at Linde Motel. The IIC forum was held under the theme “IIC, a catalyst for integrity”.

The forum was graced by Mr Wezzie Kayira, the Principal Secretary for Governance in the Office of the President and Cabinet. In his opening remarks, he commended ACB for organizing the forum and the IIC representatives for their attendance. He further encouraged the IIC members to continue working together in order to devise new mechanisms for prevention, detection and control of corruption occurring in the areas of their jurisdiction.

“IICs need to stay ahead of the game and need to be role models as they are a catalyst for integrity”, he added. The Director General of the ACB, Mr Reyneck Matemba also thanked IICs for their commitment which has led to some positive strides in the fight against corruption in Malawi. He also informed participants that ACB was conducting Corruption Risk Assessment (CRA) exercises in various institutions in order to unearth various corruption risks that institutions

encounter, and help them to develop treatment and mitigation measures that can disinfect the bleeding ground for corruption. He, therefore, asked IICs to co-operate and work with ACB in such exercises.

IICs have been meeting annually since 2016. These annual forums create a platform for the Bureau and the IICs to take stock of the progress that has been made in the past year, reflect and discuss challenges being faced in the work of IICs, and facilitate the sharing of experiences to strengthen IICs resolve in the fight against corruption in their respective institutions.

According to the lead organizer of the event, Susan Phiri, this year’s forum brought together 92 participants from 64 institutions.

“He further encouraged the IIC members to continue working together”

DO WE HAVE AN ANSWER IN CORRUPTION RISK ASSESSMENT?

Charles Maluwa
Corruption Prevention Officer

I have not found one definition of corruption; they are just myriad opinions of authors. I have not found one organ capable of fighting corruption, all I see are just units engrossed in the corruption battlefield.

The complexity of defining the term corruption is what sends Anti-Corruption Agencies (ACAs) wild in searching for the real remedy to the malaise.

In their article titled "Does talking about corruption make it seem worse?" David and Jennifer Hudson acknowledged the good work that some ACAs such as Transparency International, Tax Justice Network are doing regarding transparency and accountability. They however doubted the impact of ACAs work in developing countries. "...their work is fine but corruption is the perennial elephant in the room: there is a palpable reluctance by those working in development to engage with the public on the complexity of corruption in poor countries.

Certainly, the fight against corruption is not a simple one; it requires an array of weapons that have a direct intercourse with the public. One such tool is corruption risk assessment (CRA).

Transparency International defines CRA as a diagnostic tool which seeks to identify weaknesses within a system which may present opportunities for corruption

to occur. It differs from many other corruption assessment tools because of its focus on potential corruption rather than the perception, existence or extent of corruption.

Hart (2016) observes that "corruption is not just a risk in development aid; in some settings it is a near certainty, and it has the potential to significantly compromise desired development outcomes". Perhaps the certainty is in local government financing, where local councils are tasked to manage huge sums of money for local government affairs.

Road to CRA in the councils

The Anti-Corruption Bureau with funding from International Centre for Asset Recovery (ICAR) through the corruption prevention section carried out the pilot CRA in four district councils of M'mbelwa, Kasungu, Mangochi and Mchinji. The assessment was aimed at identifying and managing corruption risks in the councils.

Mrs. Mary Pombeya, the Director of Corruption Prevention delegated the coordination role to Corruption Prevention Officer, Mr Ezilon Katsoka who led the whole process. The journey started with an orientation of members of staff to dissemination of the treatment plans that were developed.

Armed and geared, officers split themselves into four teams according to the pilot

districts. On the other hand each council had established the core team to champion the CRA process. Under the guidance of the ACB staff, the core team was engaged in risk identification process. The identified risks were validated by the heads of sections in a separate meeting. A risk register was developed alongside the treatment plan.

Again data was collected from selected officials in the councils to have an in depth knowledge on several aspects bordering on corruption risks.

First phase ended with dissemination of the treatment plan and a detailed document with proposed action points to mitigate the identified risks.

Major risks observed in CRA

Generally, CRA revealed that risks in the councils are similar. In all the piloted councils, it was discovered that procurement of goods and services in all sectors was a major risk. This was as high and as likely as other risks such as other uncounted for revenue collection, embezzlement of fuel and ghost beneficiaries in national programmes.

What happened to internal controls?

During the assessment it was discovered that internal controls provided the weakest link in checking institutional corruption. Although internal controls were in place to help reduce corruption, it was established that they were too porous to sieve corrupt

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practices. For example some council had no internal auditor or that the one entrusted with internal auditing was not qualified enough to carry out their duty. This was also the case with procurement and other key positions. In addition, it was found out that some councils lacked proper record keeping for essential financial transactions. This was also collaborated by the Public Procurement and Disposal of Asset (PPDA) in their Procurement Post Review Report of 2017 which indicated that some councils failed to account for financial transactions regarding major procurement. In certain instances items were purchased without approvals. Two years down the line, the same risk continues to haunt them and this reveals the need of managing such a risk.

Way forward with the implementation plan

The identified risks were not merely exposed to pose councils as the laughing stocks but rather to suggest action for mitigating them. The councils were provided with proposed action points such as awareness raising, adoption of simple technology in revenue collection, use of national IDs provided by the National Registration Bureau (NRB) among others.

However, there is a fear that proposed actions may not work if council management will not set the tone to support implementation of the measures proposed. Bearing in mind that almost all councils complain about low funding every year, there is a probability that mitigation of some risks will likely hit a snag.

What a loss will that be? If huge resources are spent on CRA process to ensure that councils are effectively delivering their service, only to be aborted by uncommitted officials.

Interestingly, ACB is closely watching them, keeping in touch with council management to commit themselves to the implementation process. Perhaps, council management is already at the door pushing to roll out the plan at the earliest opportunity.

The answer to ending corruption is not in risk assessment alone; it is in the commitment and collaboration of the concerned party. Surely, pilot risk assessment that ACB has embarked on will bear its fruits through commitment of and collaboration with stakeholders.

CRITICAL THINKING EXERCISE

By Leah Mwagomba

Four people approach a bridge at night. The bridge is old and rickety and only two people can cross at the same time.

They have only one flashlight to share between them and they must use the flashlight during the crossing.

Each person has differing abilities and some take more time to cross than the others. *“A” takes 1 minute, “B” takes 2 minutes, “C” takes 5 minutes, “D” takes 10 minutes.*

When crossing in pairs, they can only cross as fast as the slowest person.

What is the fastest time it will take to get all of the people cross the bridge?

- a. 12 minutes
- b. 19 minutes
- c. 17 minutes
- d. 21 minutes

SHORT STORY

NOTHING FOR NOTHING

By Shadreck Mpasu

“Why do people steal? No. Why do we steal?” He rephrased the question. “Is it these pangs of perpetual poverty that drive us into theft? But don’t we have rich and famous thieves in town? Perhaps dishonesty and theft are independent of what you are, rather who you are.” Themba convinced himself. He had witnessed people steal on the argument of poor salaries. After a considerable period of thought there he was “the lust for one more coin is hard to control,” he said to himself.

True, the beautiful ones are not born yet. But lost in a wild world of thought as he was, the youthful Themba had to realize he was in a Holy place on a Sunday morning. He tried in vain to bring himself into total concentration as the sermon was being delivered. He had been a married man for the past seven years. It was a bittersweet marital experience. His wife was sitting just next to him but he hardly felt her presence. How could he, when the unfolding events over the past week kept him day-dreaming? She had almost evolved into a ghost of a wife, he was sure. The recent rumour that she had been involved in a money theft scandal at her workplace, gave him an incessant headache. Was there anything he could do in his masculine powers to bring his dear wife out of the mess? Yes, he was a man and he felt there was no option but to scheme a way out of the predicament. At once he recalled her humble background. Was this the same young woman, a gentle lady, raised in one God-fearing family of Thaweni Village? When he met her some ten years ago, there was no single sign she would be handling huge sums of money. She had been plainly honest from the beginning. “My father died when I was six. It was really a struggle for mother to see me through Primary school. And you know what, God took my hand when some church elder helped fund my Secondary education until I was selected to study a Bachelor of Accounting at Shire College of Accountancy,” Temwachi’s voice was still alive in Themba’s ears.

Now a proud graduate, she had served as Finance and Administration Officer at the Ministry of Poultry’s head office. As the early Sunday morning was coming in, she turned to her husband for a word.

“Dear,” she had not addressed him with such a title in the recent past. He turned to her, almost taken by surprise. His eyes were open, more so his ears, but not his lips.

“Would you do me a favour?” She stopped, waiting for a ‘proceed’ signal which took a long while to come. “What favour do you need from me as early as this?” He wanted to know. She gave no immediate response. “Well, things are not well Dear,” she started, staring at him from the corners of her eyes. “I am in deep trouble at work. But with the love, the trust the faith I have in you, I know you will offer the support I need.” She said, almost whispering.

He kept his patience though at a cost. “After last month’s audit of the Ministry’s finances, it has been revealed that K60 million cannot be accounted for. I have to answer to that.” He could hardly allow her to finish. “So what, what’s my part in that? No way, count me out of your foolishness. Why reveal it now? Did you bother to tell me when you took the moneys? Not me!” He was up, half-dressed moving out of the bedroom. He was furious, but all of a sudden realized she needed assistance. And who was to bring that? He pledged ‘through thick or thin’ on that memorable wedding day. He had to calm down and when he did, he called her. “Now, what is your point?” He asked, almost to her relief.

“I have tried to the best of my abilities, but it’s all ending in futility. But I thought we should try one last option.” He allowed her to continue. “A friend who attended a miracle service at Revenue National Church advised that we try consulting the man of God at the church. I thought you should keep me company to the service this morning.” Themba could not readily yield to such a suggestion from the

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woman. But after a thorough meditation he agreed to abandon his church and visit the 'new church', at least for this Sunday service. The sermon was delivered. Hymns were sung. But he took no notice of any. He was lost in his own world of meditating on the morality of coming to this new house of God.

"Didn't you hear what the man of God said?" she shouted as she led him to a special room where all members in need of God's assistance met the man of God.

They knocked and entered the tiny room.

"All these people coming here have one problem or the other. But you have to understand there is nothing for nothing.

We expect a minimum of Fifteen Thousand Kwacha if the Lord is to meet your problem," the man of God sounded authoritative but calm. She looked at him. He didn't get the pronouncement of the Godly speaker.

"I said nothing for nothing! If you came to tease God then just leave this room now. What's wrong with you? You think this is a cheap place. Ask your friends. Leave! Leave now!"

The man of God had no time for them as he pointed to the open door.

"Go! You! Sons of the evil one."

They left in a single file, never to come again.

An overview of Complaints registered at ACB Blantyre Office: Jan-June 2019

By **Heinrich H. Dzinyemba**
Assistant Report Centre Officer

Introduction

Corruption and fraud affect everyone either directly or indirectly, and the vices are everybody's common enemy. Each and every person has a duty to report corruption and fraud whenever one comes across them. The Corrupt Practices Act (Cap 7:08) mandates people whether in the private or public sector to report any related fraud and corrupt malpractice.

Monthly statistics

Many citizens have duly reported corruption issues to the Anti-Corruption Bureau, and they continue to do so. Between January and June 2019, the Blantyre office of the Bureau had registered 147 complaints. of which 33 had been recommended for investigations. The monthly statistics still show that most complaints are lodged against the Malawi Judiciary; Malawi Police; traditional leaders; private companies; lawyers or legal firms; district councils; and specific individuals in both the private and public sectors. Surprisingly, these are institutions mostly complained against and they frequently appear on the top five list. Previously, Department of Immigration; Road Traffic Directorate; ESCOM; Blantyre Water Board; and Malawi Housing Corporation used to make it into the top five. But that has changed,

and it does not mean that corruption index in these institutions has improved. Rather it could be due to other negative factors such as fear of reprisals or fear of being mistreated after reporting corruption.

Court clerks and district councils

A look at complaints lodged against the Malawi Judiciary, most were lodged against court clerks and magistrates. They ranged from court clerks preventing an aggrieved person from filing an appeal; refusing a court client to access ruling of the court; and receiving bribes with intent to frustrate a court user from registering a court case, to magistrates not granting fair hearings to aggrieved persons. These acts are done in favour of a person who has a weak case. In January 2017, a Lilongwe based High Court Judge threw more light, among others, on conduct of court clerks when she lamented that they get bribed to frustrate the course of justice.

In the case of complaints lodged against district councils, it is noted that since powers, responsibility and budgets devolved from the central government to local governments, the process has not helped to strengthen transparency and accountability at the local level. The decentralization process has unearthed myriad of corruption risks. Local officials have had greater vested interests based on family,

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friends and business ties that influence decision making.

Corruption control framework

It is at local level where councilors, parliamentarians, public officers, local people and traditional leaders interact regularly and directly. They meet at council meetings to discuss the building of a school block, a health centre, teachers houses, rehabilitate roads or construct a bridge in a specific locality. When the decision is made in absence of the community's input to construct any of these structures, procedures in the award of contracts are flouted. Besides, unqualified builders and carpenters are handpicked for projects without following proper procurement procedures.

On the other hand, materials procured for the projects are insufficient, and are of poor quality. When the structure is subsequently put up, it is often of substandard quality. At most the structure develops cracks, and is not used for too long for its intended purposes before it is demolished. If it is a bridge, it gets washed away during rainy season. When corruption occurs in such scenarios, the impact on citizens' life is most damaging with the poorest being hit the hardest. It is important that local councils have corruption control framework in place to ensure that adequate internal control measures are implemented to prevent any opportunity for fraud and corruption to take place and deter corrupt activity.

Right of confidentiality

The Bureau commends people who report corruption to its offices. They help in its vision of making Malawi a corrupt free as it goes about investigating the complaints and prosecuting offenders. However, the risks that everyone faces in not reporting corruption far outweigh any monetary gains one obtains or receives. The public is, through this forum, encouraged to attend civic education on corruption issues and to report corruption caused by public officers who violate the trust placed in them, and the honest services expected of them. Though anonymous complainants are accepted, it is very helpful if a person provides a name and call back number in case follow-up questions are necessary. Remember, the Bureau asserts the right of confidentiality. The protection of a complainant's private disclosure is an important tenet of its duties and functions.

THE YOUTH AND CORRUPTION: AN ANALYSIS OF YOUTH INVOLVEMENT IN CORRUPTION FROM 2013 TO 2018

Compiled by: Chifundo Sohya, Gift Mhone & Bonface Ng'oma

INTRODUCTION

The preliminary results for the 2018 Population and housing census revealed that 51% of the Malawi's population are below the age of 35. This means the country has a predominantly youthful citizenry.

Further details also show that slightly more than half of the population is made up of females (51%). Malawi's youth, defined as individuals between the ages of 10 and 35, are a socially and economically significant majority and will determine and shape the country's future. With this in mind, the Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB) has focused on the youth in its quest to fight corruption.

Corruption has a negative impact on the daily lives of young people. It therefore follows that they have a right to participate in efforts to rid the country of corruption. A corruption-free Malawi stands to benefit them more than doing business as usual. This is why they need to become champions of the fight against corruption. The youth cannot hold corrupt leaders accountable if they themselves are promoting the vice they supposedly detest.

Many young people have the desire and capacity to transform the world and they have a potential to positively affect future anti-corruption efforts. As the new generation of politicians, entrepreneurs and civil society actors, they have an important role to play in bringing a new culture of integrity to all levels of the society, but they are also the most vulnerable. Therefore, they should be taught how to effectively detect, prevent and fight corruption. To this end, it is highly significant to devise appropriate empowerment strategies to raise their awareness and understanding about corruption and the way it undermines democratic societies, and at the same time build

their capacity to stand up against corruption. It is against this backdrop that this report analyses corruption cases on the basis of age and sex. The report was derived from the corruption cases which were pursued by ACB from 2013 to 2018.

OBJECTIVES

- To compare the involvement of youth and adults in corruption, based on court cases from 2013 to 2018.
- To compare the involvement of males and females in corruption, based on court cases from 2013 to 2018.

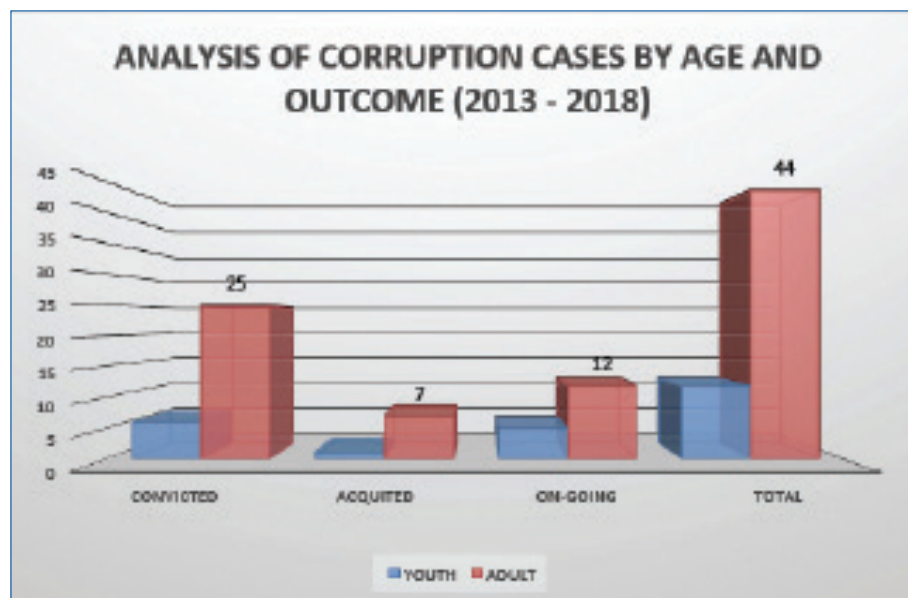
METHODOLOGY

Considering that the study was looking at cases that were taken to court from 2013 to 2018, data was collected through the use of documentary analysis. As such, both qualitative and quantitative data was used. The analysis focused on quarterly reports from the Department of Legal and Prosecution. The study focused on convictions, acquittals and on-going cases not suspects because the main objective was to come up with statistics of the involvement of the youth in corruption based on the number of court cases that the youth were involved.

ANALYSIS OF CORRUPTION CASES BASED ON COURT OUTCOMES (2013 - 2018)

CASE OUTCOME	TOTAL	YOUTH	%AGE	ADULT	%AGE
CONVICTION	31	6	19%	25	81
ACQUITTAL	8	1	14%	7	86
ON-GOING	17	5	29%	12	71
TOTAL	56	12	21%	44	79%

GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION



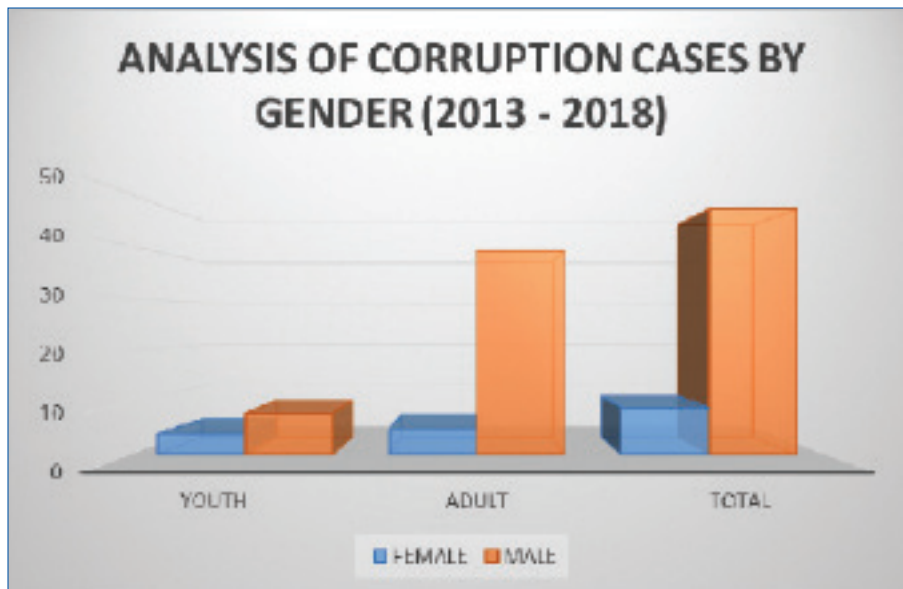
RESULTS/CONCLUSION

- The majority of people who are corrupt are the adults as compared to the youths. Therefore, the youths are less corrupt as compared to adults.

ANALYSIS OF CORRUPTION CASES BY SEX/GENDER

SEX	TOTAL	YOUTH	ADULT	%AGE
MALE	47	8	39	84%
FEMALE	9	4	5	16%
TOTAL	56	12	44	

GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION



RESULTS/CONCLUSION

- Males are the most corrupt people in the society than females
- Adult Males dominate in corrupt practices than youthful males.

CONCLUSION

The youth continue to bear the brunt of high unemployment rates, limited educational opportunities, low skills development and other impoverishing challenges. Corruption is widely accepted as one of the catalysts of various challenges.

While various strategies have been adopted to reduce corruption, ACB realizes that the involvement of the youth in the fight can make a huge difference. The youth have an inevitable duty to fight against corruption to overcome the prevailing challenges and safeguard their future.

The low numbers of youth involvement in corruption according to the data analyzed

above indicates that the fight is slowly but surely being won. Promoting honesty and integrity among the youth will remain the ultimate goal. An individual perpetrating corrupt practices lacks moral ground. ACB believes that ethics should form part of the daily life of every young citizen. Promoting ethical behaviour creates a social climate where corruption is unacceptable.

The youth must grow up living by example. As they transition to adulthood, they carry the values they learn in their youth and will pass them on the next generation of leaders. Allowing them to take the lead in the fight against corruption can make a significant difference in shaping the future society they envision.

CARTOON



Fighting corruption: The indirect strategy

By **Katoto Mtambo**

Early this month, I was privileged to be part of the Malawi's delegation to the International Anti-Corruption Summer Academy in Austria to attend a short training themed "Science meets practice" in corruption fight. The training provided a lot of lessons for the corruption fight in Malawi. This article aims at sharing some insights from the training particularly on the lecture delivered by Bo Rothstein titled 'Fighting Systemic Corruption: The Indirect Strategy'.

To begin with, Rothstein argues that systemic corruption is as a result of social distrust as opposed to social trust. For a better understanding of the terms, "social distrust" and "social trust", there is need to define the latter before the former. Social trust is the individuals' belief that most other people in their society in general can be trusted. This implies that trust can be seen as an informal institution and therefore as a source of solidarity, creating a belief system according to which the various groups in society have a shared responsibility to refrain from corruption and provide public goods for all. Members of this kind of society know that if they collaborate and refrain from corruption, they will all gain. However, this collaboration is not costless. There is always a risk that some members will act opportunistically hoping that they can reap the benefits of the good without contributing. To maintain social trust, therefore, this risk posed by free riders has to be minimized to the lowest levels by whatever means possible.



ACB Officers at IACA: From Left - Katoto Mtambo, Patricia Mkandawire, Victor Chiwala

Social distrust on the other hand is the individuals' belief that most other people in their society cannot be trusted. A member of this kind of society find no sense to contribute to the public good or refrain from corruption because he or she does not trust that other members of the society will contribute to this public good. In order to make life bearable in this corrupt society, ordinary citizens have to develop a lot of informal social contacts that they can trust. However, this kind of trust does not qualify to be social trust because one only trusts very close friends and relatives and is distrustful of people outside his or her close circle. Additionally, the individual will have to take part in corrupt or clientelistic practices, thus being oneself untrustworthy, if he or she is to sustain his or her social networks.

It is evident that Malawi is one of such societies that is characterized by social

distrust. The 2014 Corruption and Governance Survey and other subsequent proxy surveys indicate that most Malawians believe that corruption is endemic and that most public officials cannot be trusted. Generally, in many circumstances citizens expect to give gratification in order to find public service and conversely public officials expect to receive gratification in order to serve the citizenry. Rothstein argues that for social trust to flourish in such corrupt societies, there is need of creation of trust in government institutions through an indirect approach. To him, an indirect approach focuses on reciprocity, changing perceptions about the rules of the game and breaking a corrupt equilibrium as opposed to direct approaches which focus on attacking corrupt behaviour head on with increased control, stricter punishments, and less discretion of public officers. The indirect approach however is "elastic" in that it

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does not prescribe any specific tactics for creating trust in an institution. The means or tactics for creating this trust, therefore, depends on the case at hand.

It can be argued, however, that the creation of trust in a corrupt government institution starts with the commitment and actions of the top leadership. Where the commitment and actions of the top leadership to the goal of eradicating corruption in an institution are weak, leaders are only likely to engage in “zero tolerance for corruption” talk but continue to play a “tolerant corruption” game. Anti-corruption reforms, in this regard, are bound to fail and distrust continue to

characterise the institution. The top leadership, therefore must be trusted first, and must abhor corruption and never entertain it even when it involves senior members of the institution or cronies.

In Malawi, controlling officers in government ministries, departments and agencies have a very important role to play in creating trust in their institutions. They must show commitment to the fight against corruption not only by speaking against it but also by walking the talk and supporting corruption prevention initiatives promulgated by the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (NACS). The NACS mandates all public institutions

to establish and operationalize institutional integrity committees (IICs) which have the role of championing anti-corruption initiatives and promoting a culture of integrity in their respective institutions. Surprisingly, since the launch of the NACS in 2009, only few institutions have established IICs and only a handful of these IICs are active. The Controlling Officers should be urged to support these initiatives in order to achieve their intended objectives which in the long run will translate into creation of social trust. More details on what IICs specifically do to champion anti-corruption initiatives and promote a culture of integrity can be a subject of another article.

The force of faith: tackling religion, fighting corruption

By **SHADRECK MPASO**

INTRODUCTION

Malawi is often adjudged to be a ‘God-fearing’ nation. The extent to which this assertion can be validated could be a subject for another forum. However, statistics show that the majority of Malawians belong to one religious grouping or another. This demonstrates the huge influence that religion has on the day-to-day lives of most Malawians.

By its very nature, religion prescribes a system of norms and values guiding how people should conduct themselves. Such norms and values are often codified as religious beliefs in the Bible or the Quran. More specifically, both Christianity and Islam teach holiness, which integrity is an indispensable part of.

Biblically, the concept of integrity is best captured in Proverbs 10:9;

“Whoever walks in integrity walks securely, but he who makes his ways crooked will be found out.”

Similarly, Proverbs 11: 3 declares; “integrity of the upright guides them, but the crookedness of the treacherous destroys them”

It can be observed, therefore, that religion and integrity are closely linked. Equally interlinked is the promotion of individual as well as social integrity and the fight against corruption. It is common knowledge that corruption demonstrates a clear expression of the priority given to oneself over the general public, which remains in contrast with most religious teachings in Malawi. In view of this, religious

institutions become central actors in the crusade to make Malawi a corrupt-free nation.

RELIGIOUS BODIES IN ANTI-CORRUPTION ACTIVITIES

Different religious institutions have contributed to the fight against corruption in Malawi

“Whoever walks in integrity walks securely, but he who makes his ways crooked will be found out.”

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from diverse perspectives.

The Public Affairs Committee (PAC) is one such religious (or quasi-religious?) institution that has played a critical role in the fight against corruption in the country. PAC has since its inception voiced out its concerns over the levels of corruption in both the public and private sector. During one of its interface meetings with officials of the Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB), the organization proposed that, in order to achieve its objectives, ACB should be transformed into a commission.

“This will be in addition to reforming the ACB in terms of removal of the ACB director. This is our proposal which can be rejected or accepted”, said PAC chairperson Reverend Dr. Felix Chingota.

Whether the proposal is viable or not is beside the point. What is important is the fact that PAC has and continues to consider itself as an important and passionate stakeholder in the anti-corruption fight.

Aside the Public Affairs Committee's interventions in the fight against corruption, the clergy has also issued a number of pastoral letters with focus on denouncing corruption at different levels of society. These letters have played a significant part in disseminating messages to congregants on corruption and its social as well as spiritual evils.

In its Pastoral letter dated 29th April 2018, the Episcopal Conference of Malawi (ECM) singles out corruption as “the biggest evil” in the development of Malawi. It highlights the corruption in public procurement processes which eventually lead to “a booming construction industry which benefits the few who are connected while leaving the vast majority in sub-standard living conditions.”

The ECM Pastoral letter delivers an equivocal message to its audience- corruption has the potential of promoting evil over good. It is a call for the congregants to join the fight against corruption in public institutions in Malawi.

Similarly, the Muslim community has stood its ground to condemn and fight corrupt practices in the country. In his speech during the 2017 Eid-ul-Fitr prayers held at the Kamuzu Stadium's Upper Ground in Blantyre, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Nica and Other Islamic Functions Association, Muhammad Uthman,

called upon religious bodies to work together in the fight against corruption “which is being perpetrated by people who are also religious.” “Corruption, which is rocking the country, has affected everyone including us, Muslims, who also use public offices where the vice is rampant. You know the education sector, the health sector and all other agencies have been challenged by corruption and these are crucial areas which all Malawians rely on for development. That is why we need to work together to end the vice. It is not the responsibility of the government alone but every Malawian,” Uthman is quoted to have said.

The theme of the event, ‘The Role of Muslims in the Fight Against Corruption’ was a clear manifestation of the role that the religious community is willing to play in the fight against corruption. It is a recognition by the clergy that corruption is a serious challenge which needs to be confronted from all spheres of society.

The Livingstonia Synod of the Church of Central Africa Presbyterian (CCAP) has also thrown its weight in the anti-corruption battle. Practically, the CCAP Synod has been involved in the fight against corruption through the work of the Church and Society program, which has since 1999 remained the major advocacy and social arm of the Synod in all matters of governance and socio-economic development.

The Synod through the Church and Society has participated in a various national anti-corruption forums, workshops and conferences, and structured short courses in promoting good governance. For example, the Synod participated in the 2017 Anti-Corruption National Conference organised and hosted by the Government of Malawi at the Bingu International Conference Centre.

It has also issued anti-corruption communiqués condemning and rebuking the state of corruption in Malawi.

A DROP IN THE OCEAN?

Regardless of the numerous interventions that the religious bodies have made in the fight against corruption in Malawi, the vice still remains a huge challenge to the extent that even members of the clergy have been implicated in some fraudulent transactions. This can be attributed to a number of factors.

First, it should be noted that the perception that corruption is more of a social than spiritual evil is partly contributing to the failure of religious bodies in tackling corruption. The issuing of communiqués condemning corruption can be attributed to this perception. To an extent, this is a reactive approach whose impact is often minimal to recognise. Religious bodies need to take corruption as an integral part of their religious teachings. After all, both the Bible and Quran speak highly against corruption and fraudulent behaviour.

In addition, the religious community appears to have made little or no financial commitment towards the fight against corruption. Understandably, religious bodies have limited financial resources. This financial limitation is manifested in the over-dependence on donor supported anti-corruption projects. Lack of donor support, therefore, implies that the religious institutions won't be able to implement

meaningful anti-corruption strategies. It is important for religious institutions to mainstream corruption messages in their daily activities that may not require huge financial resources. The pulpit can equally be used to preach the evils of corruption in society.

CONCLUSION

Malawi's 'God-fearing' status has for long been neglected as an opportunity to exploit in the fight against corruption. More often, corruption has been perceived as more of a social than spiritual challenge. However, a careful reading of both the Bible and Quran reveals that corrupt practices are highly condemned amongst Christians and Muslims alike. In this view, religious institutions can do more than mere issuing of letters or communiqués condemning corruption in society. If Malawi is to make significant strides in the fight against corruption the clergy has to be an active stakeholder in the fight.

WHAT LEGACY WILL YOU LEAVE AS A LEADER?

By Leah M. Mwagomba

LESSONS FROM THE INTERNATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY, GABORONE, BOTSWANA. JUNE, 2019

"A good leader inspires others with confidence in him; a great leader inspires them with confidence in themselves." Unknown Author

By its very nature, religion prescribes a system of norms and values guiding how people should conduct themselves. Such norms and values are often codified as religious beliefs in the Bible or the Quran. More specifically, both Christianity and Islam teach holiness, which integrity is an indispensable part of.

From the 16th of June to 21st June, 2019, ILEA in conjunction with the Federal Law Enforcement

Training Centre, conducted a training on Leadership for Law Enforcement Supervisors' whose main objective was to orient participants on current leadership practices that respond effectively to the challenges of leading in today's law enforcement culture and environment.

Leadership is not monologue, rather it is a dialogue. Law enforcement leadership is about accepting the responsibility to lead, understanding the requirements of leadership, having and communicating a vision and ensuring all actions are ethical!

Explained briefly are the five universal exemplary practices that modern law enforcement leaders must adapt to.

MODEL THE WAY

Research indicates that personal credibility is one personal quality people will admire most in a leader. As we are aware, credibility does not come with a title or rank. Each and every one of us must earn credibility on a daily basis through our actions. It comes through an understanding of who you are as a leader. It is an understanding of your behavior styles, value systems and belief

systems. Leading by example begins with clarification of your personal values and principles and then understanding the value systems of others. You have to understand others and engage them in common aspirations. It's the consistency of word and deed that seek ultimate measure of credibility.

INSPIRE A SHARED VISION

An individual's vision gives life and work a sense of meaning and purpose; a shared vision gives an organization a sense of purpose and meaning. As a leader, you must forge a unity of purpose by showing constituents how the dream is for the common good. You must breathe life into visions, through vivid language and an expressive style. Your belief in and enthusiasm for the vision are the sparks that ignite the flame of inspiration. As a leader, you must uplift people's spirits with an ennobling perspective about why they should strive to be better than they are today.

CHALLENGE THE PROCESS

Be venturesome! Be a pioneer! You must be willing to step out into the unknown, searching for opportunities to innovate, grow and improve. You must know very well that innovation and change involve experimenting and taking risks. Despite the inevitability of mistakes and failures, you must proceed anyway. One way of dealing with the potential risks and failures of experimentation is to approach change through incremental steps. Leaders must understand that the key that unlocks the door to opportunity is learning, especially in the face of obstacles. As the weather shapes mountains, problems shape leaders. Life

is the leader's laboratory, and exemplary leaders use it to conduct as many experiments as possible. Try, fail, and learn. Try, fail, and learn. Try, fail, and learn. That's the leader's mantra; remember to FAIL simply means First Attempt In Learning.

“A good leader inspires others with confidence in him; a great leader inspires them with confidence in themselves.”

ENABLE OTHERS TO ACT

Collaboration is the master skill that enables teams, partnerships, and other alliances to function effectively. As a leader, you must foster collaboration and build trust. Make it possible for others to

do good work. As an exemplary leader, you must work to make people feel strong, informed, capable, connected, and committed. Enable others to act not by holding onto the power they have, but by giving it away. As a leader, you must strengthen everyone's capacity to deliver on the promises they make. When people have more discretion, more authority, and more information, they're much more likely to use their energies to produce extraordinary results.

ENCOURAGE THE HEART

The climb to the top is arduous and long; people can become exhausted, frustrated, and disenchanted. They're often tempted to give up. As leaders, encourage the heart by recognizing contributions and celebrating victories, yes even small victories! People want to know that their supervisors believe in them and in their abilities to get a job done. They want to feel valued by their employers, and acknowledging an accomplishment is a great way to demonstrate their value. By paying attention, offering encouragement, personalizing appreciation, and maintaining a positive outlook; leaders stimulate, rekindle, and focus people's energies.

Therefore, as law-enforcement leaders, you have to be consistent in how you handle critical incidents, how you recognize and reward. The words you tell and deeds you do, build the organization culture. The legacy you will leave with organizations like the ACB will have much to do with the life you lead. What will be your leadership legacy?

DTRS & ICS TAKEN FOR CORRUPTION SCANNING

By Charles Maluwa

The setting was Amaryllis Hotel, where the heads from four institutions met not for family matters but for national business. On 28th July, 2019 the Anti-Corruption Bureau launched its first ever integrity survey. It was a pilot integrity assessment that targeted Immigration and Citizenship Services (ICS) and Directorate of Road Traffic and Safety Services (DRTSS). The survey was made possible with technical support from the National Statistics Office (NSO). International Centre for Asset Recovery (ICAR) provided the financial support.

The survey which was designed to measure the levels of integrity in ICS and DRTSS targeted the clientele and employees for the two institutions.

According to James Ndawala, the Deputy Commissioner of NSO, the integrity survey was based on aggregate of 'Perceived Integrity' and 'Potential Integrity'. The Perceived Integrity reflects the results from personal perception and experienced corruption. On the other hand, Potential Integrity reflects the results from the assessment of the circumstances that may enhance both service providers and users to engage in corrupt practices and focuses on administrative systems, work environment, personal attitude and corruption control measures.

“On personal perception the study reveals that 61 percent of DRTSS service providers sensed officials take bribes, and 44.4 percent of users agreed that bribes are paid out. For ICS, 38.2 percent of service providers agreed that bribery is demanded for a service to be done, 75.7 percent of service users agreed that a bribe is paid out to officials for a service”. Said Ndawala.

He further indicated that on experiencing corruption the survey established that both ICS and DRTSS service providers and users accepted to have asked or offered a bribe. For DRTSS service providers, it 10.5 percent and 10.3 percent for ICS service providers. In terms of users it was 11.1 percent for DRTSS and 16 percent for ICS.

In his inaugural speech, Reyneck Matemba the Director General for ACB asked the tested institutions to take the results positively as they strive to fight corruption in their institution. “These results are not meant to discredit the reputation of ICS or DRTSS in corruption fight, they are only strengthening them to work on the exposed gaps and achieve better results”, explained Matemba.

He also thanked NSO for the technical assistance and asked them to continue collaborating with the institution in future assignments.

ICS Director General, Masauko Medi accepted the results as a warning shot to the institution. “We gladly accept the results with shame. It is quite disappointing that despite many efforts put in place to curb corruption, the vice continue to rise”. He said. He indicated that currently the institution is improving its electronic systems in all its operations to minimise the human factor. This was a response to the survey results which indicated that the use of middlemen in issuing of passports and other documents exacerbated corruption in the institution. Medi further urged the general public to desist from offering bribes to ICS officers to starve their appetite for corruption.

The DRTSS praised ACB for earmarking their institution for the survey as that will help them make further improvement on anti-corruption measures already set.the DRTSS Officer indicated that his institution is more committed to eradicating corruption in all its forms. “As DRTSS it is our vision to see a corruption free institution that is the whole reason we introduced Malawi Traffic Information System (MATIS)”. We know the system has gaps but we are working towards improving it.

The Integrity Assessment survey was geared towards assessing levels of integrity in chosen institutions, in this case, Directorate of Road Traffic and Safety Services (DRTSS) and Immigration and Citizenship Services (ICS). It is expected that ACB and NSO will conduct further assessments in other institutions to assess the levels of integrity with an aim of setting preventive measures for corruption.

ACB GEARED FOR ISO CERTIFICATION



Mr Kuyeri of Malawi Bureau of Standard and ACB officials led by Director General Mr Reyneck Matemba and Deputy Director General Mr Elia Bodole take a group photo at the Top Management awareness workshop

By Andrew Ussi

The Anti-Corruption Bureau in its quest for improved service delivery has taken a path towards certification for Quality Management Systems (QMS) which is in line with ISO 9001:2015. This was revealed by the Director General of ACB, Mr. Reyneck Matemba during the Top Management Awareness Training according to ISO 9001:2015 facilitated by Mr. Steven Kuyeri of the Malawi Bureau of Standards (MBS) on 14th August 2019 in Lilongwe.

ISO stands for International Standard Organisation which develops and regulates standards across globe. The Director General emphasised on the need for the ACB through all its departments to perform according to International Standards.

Through the workshop the ACB officials were taught on basic concepts of Quality Management System (QMS) and benefits for implementing the QMS. The participants were further enlightened on the importance of getting certification for a Quality Management System. The ISO 9001:2015 focuses on the organisation's leadership, planning, support, operation, performance evaluation and improvement guidelines.

To show its commitment towards attaining QMS certification, the ACB set up a core team of eight (8) officers to be in the International Standards (ISO) Committee and will spearhead the drive towards quality management within the Bureau and eventually seeing the Bureau attaining the QMS certification. Once the ACB get certified

there will be a number of benefits such as; improving its corporate image, having good public relations, attaining improved public confidence and improved compliance with the operational requirements.

For the ACB to get certified it will have to undergo six steps. The first step will be for the Bureau to fill an application form for certification. The second step will be submission of the necessary documentation for review. The third step is where a pre-assessment visit will be made to the Bureau.

The fourth step is where the Bureau will be subjected to an Initial audit. After the audit, a fifth step will be taken which implementation of corrective action arising from the audit. Finally, after being successful, the Bureau will be a certified organisation for QMS.

ACB Intensifies engagement with the youth

By Staff Reporter

The Anti-Corruption Bureau is leaving no stone unturned as through its Public Education Departments has intensified its engagement with the youth in a move to make the youth active in the anti-corruption drive. Below are highlights of the some of the activities that have involved the youth.



Principal Public Education Officer talking to students at Mama Khadidja Islamic Secondary School in Mangochi,



GVH Balamanja and Senior Public Education Officer Andrew Ussi handover a prize money and a football to Captian of Masaula United after a Football Bonanza ACB organised for the youth at Chingale in Zomba District.



Public Education Officer, Tapiwa Nyoni interacting with students at Mponela Secondary School



Senior Public Education Officer Catherine Nkhoma interacting with youths at a National Youth Forum held in Salima which resulted into formation of National Youth Anti-Corruption Network (NYACN)

T/A SITOLA NOT SATISFIED WITH CORRUPTION FIGHT AS MALAWI COMMEMORATES INTERNATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION DAY

By Gift Mhone

Traditional Authority Sitola of Liwonde in Machinga District expressed his dissatisfaction in the way corruption is dealt with in Malawi. The Traditional leader expressed his feelings at the International Anti-corruption Day (IAD) commemoration at Liwonde Community ground in Machinga District on 9th December 2018.

Making his welcoming remarks, T/A Sitola, could not hide his dismay over corruption by public servants which he believes is rampant citing the example of Cashgate. Drifting away from his prepared speech, Sitola bemoaned what he termed as selective justice in dealing with corrupt people alleging that the rich and people in power are favoured more than the poor and ordinary people in the villages. The Traditional leader further cited the slow pace at which investigations and court cases on corruption take to conclude as serious issues which should be taken into consideration if the fight against corruption is to be won. The visibly angry chief ended his remarks by calling upon the Anti-Corruption Bureau to be vigilant and deal with those that are plundering public resources without fear or favour.

The 2018 IAD commemoration Malawi was conducted in two regions simultaneously, for the first time. Central and Northern region offices of the Anti-corruption Bureau (ACB) commemorated



T/A Sitola for improvement in the fight against corruption in Malawi

the day in Karonga while the Southern and Eastern regions held it at Liwonde in Machinga district. In both places the commemoration events included a big walk on December 8 and a football bonanza at the main event on December 9. The theme for the 2018 IAD commemoration was; Youth Involvement in Corruption Fight: a Sustainable Path to Africa's Transformation. In Liwonde the commemoration events started with a big walk on the 8th December 2018 from the Liwonde Community Development to Liwonde Community Ground via Liwonde market. Participants during the walk included, ACB officers, members of the Machinga District Council, the District Commissioner, Mr Mandele, representatives of Machinga Academy Football Club and members of the general public. ACB Director General Mr. Reyneck Matamba also participated in the big

walk.

During the big walk, anti-corruption messages were delivered to the public followed with quiz which was led by Mr. Patrick Thole, Senior Public Education Officer. Those who gave correct answers were awarded with T-Shirts branded for the commemoration.

Upon arrival at the Liwonde community ground, the ACB Director General addressed participants. He thanked them all for taking their time to walk the distance. He particularly also thanked officers of the Bureau for the commendable work they do despite the various risks they are faced with. In his remarks Mr. Matamba emphasized the need for the youth to take part in the fight against corruption saying they are the future of this country and are therefore in a better place to make it good now.

The peak of the commemoration was marked by a football bonanza on the 9th December



were involved in the planning and implementation of the commemoration. She told the gathering that the fight against corruption cannot be won if the youth are left out of the conversation. She said to underscore the importance of the youth in the fight, the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (NACS) under review has included the youth as a standalone pillar adding to the previous eight. She also mentioned that the ACB with funding from the government and other partners has intensified public education to the youth with the aim of inculcating a culture of integrity and also to involve the youth in decision making regarding anti-corruption work.

The football bonanza ended in favour of Machinga Academy FC scoring 2 goals against 1 for Machinga ADD FC. The winners went away with a trophy and MK120, 000 while runners up got MK80, 000 cash prize. About 4500 people attended the function. Malawi joins the rest of the world in commemorating the International Anti-corruption Day on 9th December every year.

between Machinga ADD Football Club and Machinga Academy Football Club. The event was also spiced up by drama and traditional dances performed by the Chichiri Prison Cultural Troupe.

Machinga Academy celebrating grabbing the trophy
The Guest of Honour at the event, Mr. Bester Mandele, Machinga District Commissioner, thanked the Bureau for conducting the event in the district saying it was an indication that the fight against corruption is indeed for everyone in every part of the country. He further called on everyone present to take up the fight against corruption as it is their responsibility. "While we focus on the youth this year, we must not forget that the fight against corruption remains the responsibility of everyone. Individuals and institutions must continue to strive for integrity and beat the roots of corruption," he said. The District Commissioner also applauded the ACB for being exemplary in the pursuit of integrity in the workplace. This he said was demonstrated by the launch of two important documents of the ACB at the

Karonga IAD Commemoration: the Client Service Charter; and the Corruption and Fraud Prevention Policy. He therefore called on other public and private institutions through their Institutional Integrity Committees (IICs) to 'follow suit and establish internal controls to prevent corruption in the institutions.'

Representing the ACB Director General at the event was Director of Public Education, Mrs. Charity Mphande. In her remarks Mrs. Mphande thanked all partners who



Machinga Academy celebrating grabbing the trophy

COMMEMORATION OF 2018 INTERNATIONAL

The Anti-Corruption Bureau, Malawi led the nation in commemorating the Intern



Bicycle Riders ready to go from the Big walk starting point at Community Development Center, Liwonde in Machinga District.



Machinga District Sports Officer Mr. Chilingulo lead trophy parade girls to the high table



ACB Director General Mr. Reyneck Matemba (first from right) and Machinga District Commissioner Mr. Mandele (third from right) took the lead for a big walk at Liwonde as part of the commemoration of the International Anti-Corruption Day on 8th December 2018.



Trophy Parade girls about to present the Football Trophy to Mrs. Charity Mphande, Director of Public Education



Participants walking the distance



A photo marking the end of the Bigwalk at Liwonde Community Center Ground

NATIONAL ANTI CORRUPTION DAY IN PICTURES

National Anti-Corruption Day on 9th December 2018. Find below the highlights :



District Commissioner Mandele, receives the trophy and positions it while Chief Sitola(in blue suit), Mrs Charity Mphande(in pink suit), Mrs Mary Phombeya (in ACB attire) and District Sport Officer Mr Chilingulo (in white T-shirt) look on



A cross section of ACB Officers and the general public keenly following the events.



Chichiri Prison Dance Troupe spiced up the event in Liwonde with various traditional dances including Gule wankulu.

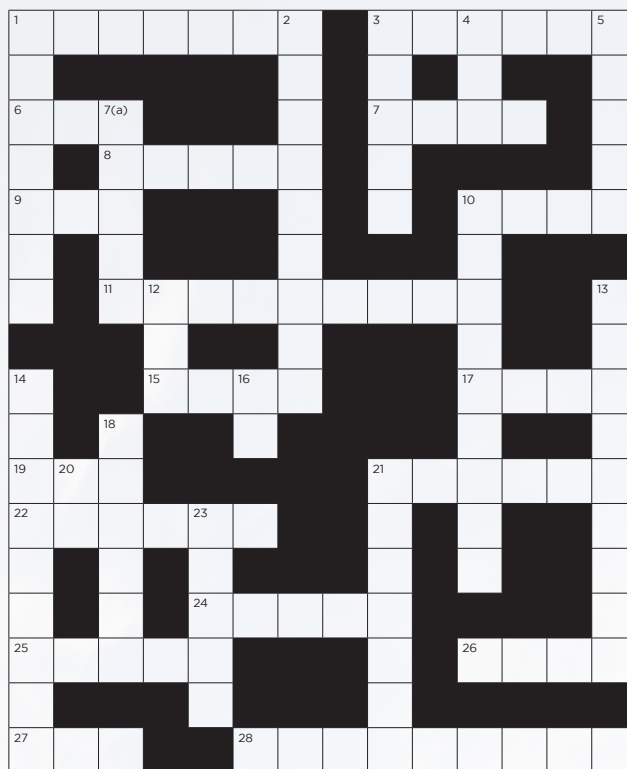


Teams in blue carried the day both in Machinga and Karonga as Machinga Academy and Karonga United won the trophies respectively.



Crossword Puzzle

Developed by Susan Mtuwa Phiri



CLUES

ACROSS

1. An advantage or profit gained from something (7)
3. Not openly acknowledged or displayed (6)
6. International Monetary Fund [Abbr.] (3)
7. A formal indication of a choice (4)
8. Claim or prove that (evidence or an accusation) is false (5)
9. A long and distinct period of history (3)
10. Exert force on (someone or something) so as to cause movement towards oneself (4)
11. Behaving or prone to behave in an untrustworthy, deceitful, or insincere way (9)
15. State that one refuses to admit the truth (4)
17. On one occasion or for one time only (4)
19. A compulsory contribution to state revenue (3)
21. State or assert that something is the case, typically without providing evidence or proof (6)
22. Make (something) visible by uncovering it (6)
24. Done or shown openly; plainly apparent (5)
25. Fighting corruption requires "_____ agency" cooperation (5)
26. A formal agreement between individuals or parties (4)
27. Fighting corruption begins with _____ (3)
28. Exercise of power by subordinating it to well-defined and established laws (4-2-3)

DOWN

1. The giving or offering of a bribe (7)
2. A formal written or spoken statement, especially one given in a court of law (9)
3. To conceal something (5)
4. Make a careful and critical examination of something (3)
5. A formal examination of evidence by a judge (5)
- 7(a). criminal deception for personal gain (5)
10. The support given by a patron (9)
12. International Anti-Corruption day Abbr. (3)
13. The action of overseeing something (9)
14. The quality of being honest and having strong moral principles (9)
16. Say _____ to corruption (2)
18. A person who is very knowledgeable about or skillful in a particular area (6)
20. To cancel or dismiss (2)
21. Take into one's possession or control by force (7)
23. The proceeds of a crime (5)

Ndakatulo

MUDZIKONDA DZIKO LANU

BY- ANNIE WAYISON (FORM 2-MPIRANJIRA CDSS, Machinga)

Mudzikonda dziko lanu
Monga kukhala munthu
M'kukhala m'Malawi
Muzimunyadila Malawi
Kumukitsa Malawi
Mahagi, malipi,
I love you, I love you
You mama, the warm heart of Africa.

Willingly, kindly, faithfully, happily
Ndikulakatula pano
Motsindika, monenetsa, mobwereza
Ndimalikonda, mudzikonda dziko lanu

Mtendere wakuMtandire umveke,
Mkaka wa kwakwa m'kachikwakwa
kangwangwa akuchikwawa
mopanda nkhawa
onga uchi uti chill
ife tikuti gey, tseketseke kumalinjoya
tikane ziphuphu

Yense olibela tiyenera kumalifera
Kuwanenera oterewa kwa ACB
Kuti amve m'bebe kalebe dzakalebe
Sindikondwa ndi ziphuphu
Titame tikane katangale
Tidzikonda dziko lathu thuu!!!

NKHAWA NDI MAFUNSO OCHULUKA

BY TAKONDWA LUCIANO (FORM 1)

Nkhawa ndi mafunso ochuluka
Zamanga nthenje pa moyo wanga.
Madona ndi mabwana. Takulandirani
Koma bwana ACB, sindikumuona
Ali kuti? Ali mu bagi
kapena mugalimoti ku buti
atuluke timuone
munthu wabwino kwambiri
wabweretsa chiyembekezo
kwa a Malawi ochuluka
wankhanza pang'ono pothana ndi
ziphuphu
komanso katangale

ACB wabweradi?
Zomwe ndikuziona sizomwe
ndiyembekezera
A head ndi staff yawo yonse kufola
kumipando
School yonse kundandalika
Kuzamulandira bwana ACB
Nkhawa ndi mafunso ochuluka
Zamangadi nthenje pa moyo wanga

Bwana ACB akati wafika pamalo
anthu amabalalika
tikanawona a head akuthawa liwiro
losaneneka
kana lamba atamasuka
sangaime kumangira buluku
jeketi ndi necktie kutaya
ulendo okabisala muchitipula cha mtedza
kumusiya mwana wa sukulu akugwira
chibalo

Bwana ACB ndi wankhanza
Wabwino pang'ono
Akati wamang'ala
Mapulezidenti amathawa
Dziko lokhala lawo
Kukakhala kumaiko akunja

Nkhawa ndi mafunso ochuluka
Ali paine mwana mtsikana
Bwana ACB tatulukani, Mundiyanke
Ndimamva kuti mumakhala ku Blantyre
Koma ndi chapati-pati?
Kijinare kona, kapena kandodo
konashopu?

Bwana ACB
Monse muja ndayamba kufuna kudiwa
zainu
Simukundiyanke kodi?
Bwanji simukubwera poyera?
Ndiyanke hule motumbwa kuti mutuluke?
Muzayerekeze kubwera kwa ife ana a
sukulu
Tidzakufwafwanthani
ndikukuvwivwinitani
Zitsanzo za ife mudzapite ku pole
Mudzadziona kuti ana a pagele ndi ovaya

Bwana ACB
Zabwino zanu tinene
Mwachepetsa katangale
Komanso ziphuphu
Pakanapanda inu bwana
Ana a school tikanavutika
Koma lero tawonani madesiki atsopano
Sukulu zamangidwa mwamakono
Aphunzitsi kukhulupilika pa ntchito
Zonsezi ndi kusakolakola kwa 'mafinding'

Chenjezo, ndidzakulandani mpando
ndikadzamaliza sukulu
Chifukwa mbali zina simukufikira
Pamenepo ndidzaonetsa ukadaulo wanga
Poneneza mafumu ndi anthu ena

Zikomo!!!!

THE ANTI-CORRUPTION BUREAU, MALAWI

Vision

A country that thrives on integrity and is intolerant to corruption

Mission

We exist to provide leadership in the fight against corruption through prevention, law enforcement, and education

Core Values

In the execution of its mandate, the Bureau shall uphold and espouse the following core values:

INCLUSIVENESS

We shall at all times seek to promote open participation in our programming, partnerships and networking

QUALITY SERVICE DELIVERY

We deliver services to our clientele in an efficient, effective and independent manner.

PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

We will at all times perform our duties with the highest degree of integrity,
Honesty, competence, commitment, due diligence and without compromising on Confidentiality

GOOD STEWARDSHIP

We shall be prudent in the use of resources and exemplary in the management of the institution

INNOVATION, LEARNING AND RESOURCEFULNESS

We shall aim at achieving much with less, ensuring value for money and striving for creativity and continuous improvement in the conduct of our business, always adapting to changing needs and circumstances



CORRUPTION IS EVIL RESIST, REJECT AND REPORT

**ALL
CORRUPT PRACTICES TO
ANTI-CORRUPTION BUREAU
THROUGH THE FOLLOWING ADDRESSES:**

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Fax: 01 770 108
E-mail: anti-corruption@acbmw.org

Regional Office: North

ACB, MPC Building,
P.O. Box 230,
Mzuzu
Tel: 01 311 774
Fax: 01 311 770
E-mail: acb-mz@acbmw.org

Regional Office: South

Able House,
Next to Reserve Bank of Malawi
Private Bag 170,
Blantyre.
Tel: 01 820 305
Fax: 01 823 105
E-mail: acb-bt@acbmw.org

Regional Office: Eastern

ACB, A.H. Mahomed Building,
P.O. Box 392,
Zomba
Tel: 01 526 770
Fax: 01 526 774
E-mail: acb-za@acbmw.org