



ZIMBABWE ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION

2020 ANNUAL REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS	1
CHAIRPERSON’S STATEMENT	2
CORPORATE PROFILE	6
VISION, MISSION & CORE VALUES	7
TERMS OF REFERENCE	7
OVERALL FUNCTIONS	7
1. MEMBERS OF THE ZIMBABWE ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION	9
1.0 COMMITTEES OF THE COMMISSION	9
1.1 INVESTIGATIONS	9
1.2 AUDIT & RISK COMMITTEE	9
1.3 HUMAN RESOURCES & TRAINING	9
1.4 FINANCE, ADMINISTRATION AND INVESTMENTS	9
1.5 PREVENTION AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE	9
2. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ZACC SECRETARIAT	12
2.1 MANAGEMENT	12
2.2 ESTABLISHMENT	12
2.3.1 RESTRUCTURING	13
2.3.2 SENIOR MANAGEMENT RECRUITMENT	13
2.4 CONDITIONS OF SERVICE AND PENSION	13
2.5 LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT	14
2.6 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	15
3. NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY 2020-2024	16
3.1 HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NACS	18
3.2 PROGRAMMES	20
3.2.1 COMBATING CORRUPTION	20



3.2.2 STATISTICS OF REPORTS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR	21
3.2.3 DOCKETS REFERRED TO THE NPA	25
3.2.4 CONVICTIONS REGISTERED IN 2020	26
4. ASSET RECOVERY	27
4.1.1 MUTUAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE	28
5. PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION	29
5.1 AWARENESS OF CORRUPTION	29
5.1.1 ANTI-CORRUPTION AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS	29
5.1.2 TELEVISION AND RADIO PROGRAMMES	33
5.1.3 WHISTLEBLOWER REPORTING APPLICATION	35
5.1.4 ZACC WHATSAPP LINE	36
5.1.5 ZACC SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS	36
5.1.6 ZACC NEWSLETTER	37
5.1.7 BRAND MANAGEMENT	37
5.1.8 ANTI-CORRUPTION DAY COMMEMORATIONS	38
5.1.9 MEDIA ENGAGEMENTS	39
6. COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE	41
6.1 RESEARCH	43
7. CORPORATE AFFAIRS	46
7.1 COLLABORATIONS AND PARTNERSHIPS	46
7.2 INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS	51
7.3 LEGAL REFORMS	54
7.4 ZACC POLICIES AND MANUALS	55
7.5 LEGAL SERVICES	55
7.6 ADMINISTRATION	55

7.7 PROCUREMENT	56
7.8 INTERNAL COMPLIANCE AND RISK	57
7.8.1 OPERATIONAL AUDITS	57
7.9 BUDGETARY SUPPORT	58
CONCLUSION	60
UNAUDITED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND COMPRE- HENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR TO DECEMBER 31, 2020 SET OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT	62

ACRONYMS

ACB	Anti-Corruption Bureau (Malawi)
AU	African Union
BNC	Bi-National Commission
DCEC	Directorate on Corruption and Economic Crimes
ESAAMLG	Eastern and Southern Africa Anti -Money Laundering Group
FIU	Financial Intelligence Unit
GIZ	German Society for International Cooperation
ICJ	International Commission of Jurists
IACC	International Anti-Corruption Conference
JPCC	Joint Permanent Commission on Corporation
NACS	National Anti-Corruption Strategy
NATPHARM	National Pharmaceutical Company Zimbabwe
NPA	National Prosecuting Authority
PFMS	Public Finance Management System
PRAZ	Procurement Regulatory Authority of Zimbabwe
PMU	Procurement Management Unit
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SACC	Southern African Development Community Anti – Corruption Sub Committee
STAR	Stolen Assets Recovery Initiative
TIZ	Transparency International Zimbabwe
UN	United Nations
UNCAC	United Nations Convention Against Corruption
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
ZACC	Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission
ZIMRA	Zimbabwe Revenue Authority
ZMDC	Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation
ZRP	Zimbabwe Republic Police

CHAIRPERSON'S STATEMENT

The Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission submits its Annual Report for the year 2020 in line with Section 323 of the Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment Act [No. 20] of 2013 and Section 17(5) of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act [Chapter 9:22]. This is the Second Annual Report since the establishment of the Commission. ZACC's 2020 activities, challenges and major plans for the year 2021 are articulated in this report.

The year 2020 was eventful for ZACC despite the myriad of challenges that included the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2020, ZACC's strategic focus was to increase investigations for the prosecution of corruption cases, recovery of proceeds of crime and enhancement of the prevention of corruption and other malpractices both in the public and private sectors. ZACC was allocated a vote of seventy-one million five hundred thousand dollars (ZWL\$71,500,000, 00) for its capital and recurrent expenditure for the year 2020. In line with the outgoing national policy, the Transitional Stabilization Programme (TSP), ZACC established three programmes to drive its strategic focus and to achieve the set targets and outcomes for 2020. These programs are Combating Corruption comprising investigations and asset recovery with sixty percent (60%) of the strategic focus. Prevention of Corruption, with forty per cent (40%) strategic focus, comprises public education, compliance and systems review, research and corporate affairs which support the operations of ZACC.

The recruitment and selection processes for critical senior management posts within ZACC for the Executive Secretary and General Managers were conducted. The successful candidates are currently undergoing security clearance procedures in line with the requirements of the ZACC regulations. ZACC bemoans the length of time taken for security vetting and clearance processes as potential candidates are lost to other organizations.

The current ZACC establishment stands at one hundred and ninety-two (192), with only one hundred and nineteen (119) posts having been filled. ZACC submitted to Treasury a revised organizational structure aligned to the new strategic focus under

the incoming National Development Strategy 1 (NDS 1) in 2021. The revised structure includes the Asset Forfeiture and Recovery Unit, Learning and Development Unit and decentralization to provinces to increase access to ZACC services. The proposed organizational structure seeks to increase the staff establishment from one hundred and ninety-two (192) to six hundred and four (604) if Treasury concurrence is obtained. However, ZACC was authorised to recruit eighteen (18) investigating officers possessing different skills from audit, procurement, forensic, financial intelligence, accounting, law among other qualifications to capacitate the Provincial offices.

Decentralization of ZACC operations is one of the key strategies aligned to the devolution agenda under the TSP. Treasury concurred to the decentralization of ZACC to six Provinces. In the year 2020, the Commission concentrated on capacitating two of its offices in Bulawayo and Gweru and secured government office accommodation in Masvingo. The outstanding provinces are Chinhoyi, Bindura and Mutare.

Since the appointment of the current Commission in 2019, ZACC has been negotiating for improvement of the conditions of service for its officers. Treasury approved a fifteen percent (15%) anti-corruption allowance for ZACC officers. However, ZACC requires specialized critical skills inclusive of property valuation, procurement, engineering, financial intelligence, auditing and accounting in the Asset Recovery and Investigations Departments. Despite the massive recruitment drive and the anti- corruption allowance, the Commission is struggling to attract and retain specialized and critical skills due to the unattractive conditions of service. ZACC continues to implore better conditions of service for retention of its officers to attract expertise as corruption in its nature is complex.

ZACC procured forty-six (46) vehicles to enhance investigations operations. The Commission, with Treasury's concurrence, disposed of thirteen (13) vehicles and realized ZWL\$1,593,000.00. The Commission continued to strengthen its internal controls and policies to improve on its service delivery and efficiency. Performance reviews were introduced to measure outputs and outcomes against the allocated resources.

In line with e-governance, ZACC established digital media platforms to increase its

visibility and access to its services namely an official ZACC website, a Facebook page, a Twitter handle, a WhatsApp platform and an anonymous Whistleblower application. The Commission targeted the completion of eighty (80) cases in 2020. However, the target was surpassed by year end with ninety (90) completed corruption cases being referred to the National Prosecuting Authority. In 2020 there were seven (7) criminal convictions including a criminal forfeiture of eight vehicles.

ZACC continues to be concerned with the delays in the prosecution of corruption cases. In view of this, ZACC requested for the review of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act [Chapter 9:22]. The highlights of the proposals in the proposed Lay Bill are the inclusion of comprehensive corruption offences, prosecuting powers and whistleblower and witness protection provisions to strengthen the legislation.

The recently established ZACC Asset Forfeiture and Recovery Unit seized eight (8) immovable properties valued at ZWL \$165 640 000.00 equivalent to (USD \$2,070,500.00) and twenty-four (24) motor vehicles valued at ZWL \$121,500,000.00 (USD\$1,500,000.00). To date eight (8) case files have been referred to the National Prosecuting Authority for asset confiscation. One (1) civil confiscation order was granted by the High Court for civil forfeiture of immovable property valued at ZWL 8,100,000.00 equivalent to (USD\$ 100,000.00).

ZACC commenced the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (NACS) with the inaugural National Steering Committee meeting held on 10 September 2020. The meeting established six (6) sub-committees aligned to the strategic objectives. The sub-committees will be responsible for implementation of the six strategic objectives. ZACC embarked on a massive virtual public education campaign on the digital and non-digital platforms. The awareness campaigns spanned across radio and television programmes, social media platforms and physical interactions in compliance with the Covid-19 restrictions.

The Commission conducted several researches motivated by the trends where corruption was most prevalent. The research studies were conducted in the Health Sector, Public Finance Management, Public Procurement, Mining Sector, Fuel Sector and the Roller Meal Maize Subsidy Programme. The findings and recommendations

of the studies were disseminated to relevant stakeholders in order to influence policy changes in the fight against corruption. The Commission also conducted compliance checks at NATPHARM, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, National Railways of Zimbabwe, Bulawayo City Council, and some local authorities to assess how they administered land allocation and its management.

The year 2020 also saw the resignation of Mr. Silence Pondo who served as ZACC Secretary since 2014 when he joined the Commission from the Zimbabwe Republic Police. ZACC achieved a lot under his helm including decentralization to Bulawayo and Gweru and the recruitment of officers. We wish to thank Mr. Pondo for his services. His valuable contribution to the anti- corruption fight will be greatly missed. We wish him well in his retirement and new endeavors.

For the year 2021, ZACC plans to decentralize to most Provinces in Zimbabwe, increase digital platforms to enhance visibility and access to ZACC services. We are targeting to send one hundred and eighty (180) dockets to the NPA by year end, introduce an Electronic Case Management System and increase asset recovery, strengthen the protection of witnesses and complainants. ZACC also looks forward to enhancing awareness of corruption issues by citizens and institutions and will increase compliance checks in the public institutions in particular Local Authorities. Finally, ZACC will also ensure the strengthening of collaborations with stakeholders, formal/informal international engagements, creation of partnerships and improved operational systems in both public and private institutions.



Honourable Justice Loyce Matanda-Moyo
ZACC Chairperson

CORPORATE PROFILE

The Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission (ZACC) is established in terms of Section 254 of the Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment Act (No. 20) Act, 2013.



REGISTERED OFFICE

872 Betterment Close, Mt Pleasant Business Park, Mt Pleasant, Harare

CONTACT DETAILS

Postal Address: Private Bag 7783
Causeway, Harare
Zimbabwe

Telephone: +263 24 2369602/5/8/14
WhatsApp: +263719529483
Toll free numbers: 08004367/08010101
Facebook: zacczim
Twitter: @zacconline
Website: <https://zacc.online>

REGIONAL OFFICES

Bulawayo: 3rd Floor Mhlahlandlela Government Complex
Tel +263292263910
Mobile 0712 833 758
Gweru: Midlands Provincial Government Complex
Tel +263542224040

VISION, MISSION & CORE VALUES

VISION STATEMENT:

A citizenry and institutions that uphold integrity and good governance for a corruption- free Zimbabwe by 2030.

MISSION STATEMENT:

To combat all forms of corruption in Zimbabwe through prevention, investigation and asset recovery.

CORE VALUES:

Integrity - we promise to be honest, respectful, humane and honourable in the conduct of our mandate.

Transparency – we promise to uphold openness and fairness in the disclosure of information and operations.

Accountability - we account for all our activities and are responsible for their outcomes.

Teamwork - we value collaborative effort with all departments and stakeholders to achieve a common goal.

Independence - we promise to execute our mandate without fear, favour or prejudice.

Professionalism - we promise competence, diligence and commitment in executing our mandate.

TERMS OF REFERENCE:

- a. Constitution of Zimbabwe, Amendment (No. 20) 2013.
- b. Anti-Corruption Commission Act [Chapter 9:22].

OVERALL FUNCTIONS:

The Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission is mandated to carry out the following functions:

1. To investigate and expose cases of corruption in the public and private sectors
2. To combat corruption, theft, misappropriation, abuse of power and improper conduct in the public and private sectors
3. To promote honesty, financial discipline, and transparency in the public and private sectors

4. To receive and consider complaints from the public and to take such action in regard to the complaints as it considers appropriate
5. To direct the Commissioner - General of Police to investigate cases of suspected corruption and to report to the Commission on the results of any such investigations
6. To refer matters to the National Prosecution Authority for prosecution
7. To require assistance from members of the police service and other investigative agencies of the state, and
8. To make recommendations to the Government and other persons on measures to enhance integrity, accountability and prevent improper conduct in the public and private sectors.



MEMBERS OF THE ZIMBABWE ANTI -CORRUPTION COMMISSION

1. COMMITTEES OF THE COMMISSION

1.1. INVESTIGATIONS

Commissioner Michael Dennis Santu	(Chairperson)
Commissioner Thandiwe Thando Mlobane	(Member)
Commissioner Jessie Fungayi Majome	(Member)

1.2. AUDIT & RISK COMMITTEE

Commissioner Thandiwe Thando Mlobane	(Chairperson)
Commissioner Gabriel Chaibva	(Member)
Commissioner Michael Dennis Santu	(Member)
Commissioner John Makamure	(Member)

1.3. HUMAN RESOURCES AND TRAINING

Commissioner Dr Mable Ndakaripa Hungwe	(Chairperson)
Commissioner Jessie Fungayi Majome	(Member)
Commissioner Michael Dennis Santu	(Member)
Commissioner Gabriel Chaibva	(Member)

1.4. FINANCE, ADMINISTRATION AND INVESTMENTS

Commissioner Gabriel Chaibva	(Chairperson)
Commissioner Thandiwe Thando Mlobane	(Member)
Commissioner John Makamure	(Member)
Commissioner Dr. Mabel Ndakaripa Hungwe	(Member)

1.5. PREVENTION AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Commissioner John Makamure	(Chairperson)
Commissioner Michael Dennis Santu	(Member)

MEMBERS OF THE ZIMBABWE ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION



Honourable Justice Loyce Matanda-Moyo (Chairperson)



Commissioner Kuziwa Phineas Murapa (Vice Chairperson)



Commissioner John Makamure (ZACC Spokesperson)



Commissioner Dr. Mabel Ndakaripa Hungwe



Commissioner Jessie Fungayi Majome



Commissioner Michael Dennis Santu (Rtd. Major.)



Commissioner Gabriel



Commissioner Thandiwe Thando Mlobane



Mrs. Charity Matumbi (Acting Secretary)

2. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ZACC SECRETARIAT

2.1. Management

The Management team is comprised of Secretary responsible for the Corporate Affairs programme supported by one General Manager responsible for the two programmes Combating Corruption and Prevention of Corruption and eleven Managers who are responsible for the sub-programmes and administration function.

2.2. Establishment

As at 31 December 2020, the total establishment of ZACC was one hundred and ten (119) posts out of an approved establishment of one hundred and ninety-two (192) posts. This represents a 61% increase in staffing levels for the period under review. In terms of section 255 (g) of the Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment No. 20 2013, Zimbabwe Republic Police seconded twenty-three (23) members to the Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission to assist in the investigation of matters.

In September 2019, Treasury concurred to the filling in of sixty (60) vacant posts within the Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission. The Commission managed to conduct interviews for the sixty (60) posts and recruitment was in progress during the compilation of this report. Forty (40) officers were recruited and among them thirty (30) were investigators.

Table 1: ZACC establishment as at 31 December 2020

Department	Establishment	Filled	Vacant
Investigations	88	53	35
Prevention and Corporate Governance	24	17	7
Legal Services and Asset Recovery	9	6	3
Audit and risk	6	4	2
Information and Communication Technology	3	2	1
Human Resources and Administration	33	15	18
Finance	8	4	4
General Administration	21	18	3
Total	192	119	73

Table2. Total number of staff by gender

DEPARTMENT	ESTABLISHMENT	FILLED	MALE	FEMALE
Investigations	88	53	38	15
General Administration	21	18	7	11
Legal Services	9	6	0	6
Prevention	24	15	9	6
Human Resources and Administrations	33	17	9	8
Finance	8	4	2	2
Audit and Risk	6	4	2	2
ICT	3	2	1	1
TOTAL	192	119	68	51

2.3.1. Restructuring

The current ZACC structure has a total establishment of one hundred and ninety-two (192) posts and no provision for decentralization. The Commission submitted to Treasury a revised organizational structure in line with its new strategic focus that provides for decentralization. The structure is inclusive of the creation of an Asset Recovery Unit. The proposed structure increases the current establishment from one hundred and ninety-two (192) to six hundred and four posts (604) posts. The Commission currently awaits Treasury approval for the revised structure. The approval by Treasury of the recruitment of eighteen (18) Provincial Investigations Officers' was a welcome development for the decentralization strategy.

2.3.2. Senior Management recruitment

In compliance with the requirements of the Public Entities and Corporate Governance Act Chapter [10:31] to fill all senior management posts, ZACC conducted interviews for five (5) senior management posts for the post of Secretary to the Commission, General Manager Investigation, General Manager Legal Services, General Manager Finance and General Manager HR and Administration. ZACC also conducted interviews for five (5) middle management posts for the Manager Finance, Manager Communications and Media Liaison, Procurement Management Unit Manager, Manager Investigations, Manager Legal Services and Manager Finance. There were a few challenges encountered which delayed the recruitment process for management posts.

2.4. Conditions of Service and Pension

One of the major issues the Commission was seized with was the improvement of

the conditions of service for staff. The Commission struggled to improve conditions of service as the salaries for officers remained very low resulting in the failure by the Commission to attract and retain critical staff. Offers of employment to candidates with critical skills such as forensics, audit and law were turned down due to low remuneration. The ZACC officers were not provided with competitive perks despite engagements with the Public Service Commission and Treasury.

Pension is a critical condition of service for employees. On appointment of the current Commission, the ZACC officers had no pension scheme. The Commission approved that all ZACC employees be placed under the government pension. This issue is at an advanced stage and staff is expected to be on the scheme beginning of 2021.

2.5. Learning and Development

Various workshops to capacitate ZACC staff with requisite skills were conducted. Officers received training on the Integrated Results Based Management (IRBM), Material Management (PFMS), Asset Recovery and Basic Investigations for all newly recruited officers, among other training programs for investigators.



Figure 1: The ZACC Commissioners, Management and new recruits at the Basic Investigations training.



Figure 2: Part of the ZACC Management who made presentations during the induction of the new officers.

2.6. Performance Management System

The Commission, in its strategic focus, emphasized the need for a well-managed performance management system to ensure that the ZACC human resources were efficiently utilised. The HR Department introduced a Performance Management System in January 2020. All departments submitted their performance work plans to their respective Committees and to the HR Department in January 2020. The HR Department conducted a mid-year performance review in July 2020 to ensure that all ZACC operational programs were on course in attaining their set targets and addressing challenges in performance.

3. NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY 2020-2024

The Republic of Zimbabwe is a signatory to several International protocols and conventions against corruption, chief among them is the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) with one hundred and eighty seven (187) State parties. It was during Zimbabwe's second cycle review mechanism on the implementation of the provisions of the UNCAC, where a deficit was identified in terms of the existence of a National Anti-Corruption Strategy (NACS) in Zimbabwe which is a requirement under Article 5 of the Convention. International best practices have shown that countries that have crafted and implemented national anti-corruption strategies have made great strides in curbing corruption.

Following the review, the Commission made recommendations to Government on the need for a national strategy to tackle corruption in Zimbabwe. This led to consultative and validation workshops held across the country in 2020. The aim of the strategy is to implement coordinated anti-corruption policies that promote citizens' participation in uprooting this menace. After the successful consultative process in the formulation of the strategy, the National Anti-Corruption Strategy was launched on the 11th day of July 2020 by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Zimbabwe Emmerson Mnangagwa.

The NACS encompasses a multi-stakeholder approach in the fight against corruption. It is premised on six strategic objectives which are public awareness; enhancing the structures for deterrence, detection, adherence and enforcement; transparency and accountability and rejection of corruption in government offices, ministries, agencies and State-owned enterprises (SOEs)/parastatals, public institutions, media houses and the private sector; protection of whistle-blowers and victims of corruption; recovery of assets and proceeds from corruption crimes; and increased level of political parties transparency and accountability.

Critical stakeholders such as the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA), Transparency International Zimbabwe (TIZ), the NACS Consultant and the ZACC family attended the online launch. The launch of the NACS coincided with the African Union Anti-Corruption Day Commemorations. Other stakeholders that joined the launch were the Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, the Public Service Commission

and GIZ, the Development Partner. Following the launch of the NACS, GIZ sponsored two (2) ZBC/TV programmes to publicize the NACS. Experts were drawn from the drafting consultants and ZACC to educate the public on the strategy.



Figure 3: His Excellency launching the National Anti-Corruption Strategy.



Figure 4: ZACC Chairperson Honourable Justice Loyce Matanda-Moyo flanked by TIZ Director Ms Muchaneta Mundopa (left) and the Prosecutor General Honourable Kumbirai Hodzi displaying the NACS booklet at the launch.

3.1. Highlights from the implementation of NACS

The implementation of the strategy commenced in September 2020 with the inaugural NACS National Steering Committee meeting which was held on 10 September 2020. Names of the members of the Steering Committee were gazetted on 30 October 2020 under General Notice 2688. The meeting established six (6) sub-committees aligned to the strategic objectives. These sub-committees are responsible for implementation of the six strategic objectives.

ZACC convened a number of training workshops on aspects of the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy. Members of the six (6) NACS Sub-Committees benefited from the training. These workshops were supported by Transparency International Zimbabwe. Among the workshops were the Religious Leaders' Seminar held at the ZRP Golf Club. This seminar was meant to galvanize support for the implementation of the NACS and the formation of a viable NACS Sub-committee on the Citizens' Empowerment and Awareness pillar. The seminar was attended by seventy (70) religious leaders from across the Christian and Islamic organisations. The ZACC Chairperson pledged to work with all religious groups in the fight against corruption.

Following the training, members of the NACS Citizen Empowerment and Awareness sub-committee held their first two meetings at TIZ offices in Harare. These were preparatory meetings for the subsequent sharing of ideas with members from the public and private institutions as well as working towards the crafting of the NACS Citizen Empowerment and Awareness Action Plan and budget for the year 2021. These meetings made recommendations which were escalated to the National Anti- Corruption Steering Committee for consideration.



Figure 5: Justice L. Matanda-Moyo seated front row third from right poses with religious leaders after the NACS seminar



Figure 6: Justice Matanda-Moyo seated third from the right joins participants after attending the Inaugural NACS Sub Committee 1 training held at Manna Resort.



Figure 7: NACS Sub-Committee on Citizen Empowerment and Awareness meeting.

3.2 PROGRAMMES

The Commission's mandate is to combat corruption, theft, misappropriation, abuse of power and improper conduct in the public and private sectors through investigation, prevention, public education and cause prosecution of matters investigated. Hence the two strategic pillars combating corruption and prevention of corruption.

3.2.1 Combating Corruption

Section 255(1) of the Constitution of Zimbabwe mandates the Commission to investigate and expose cases of corruption in the public and private sectors. The Commission also has a mandate to receive and consider complaints from the public and to take such action in regard to the complaints as it considers appropriate. Finally, the Commission refers matters to the National Prosecuting Authority for prosecution. The Investigations Department and the Asset Recovery sections fall under the combating of corruption pillar. These are responsible for the investigation of complaints alleging any form of corruption; compiling dockets for referral to the National Prosecuting Authority and carrying out parallel financial investigations, respectively. As a measure for ensuring quality of dockets, the two units conduct their functions in liaison with the Legal Services Unit.

Currently ZACC has four (4) reporting offices in Harare and two others in Gweru and Bulawayo. For the reporting period, ZACC received a total of one thousand one hundred and thirty three (1133) reports, with Harare Province receiving one thousand and fifty seven (1057), Bulawayo Province fifty-nine (59) whilst the Midlands Province stood at seventeen (17). See tabulation of cases below:

3.2.2 Statistics of reports received during the Year

Table 3: Harare Office Crime Statistics

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Criminal Abuse	42	35	37	3	22	66	47	52	64	90	98	83	639
Bribery	0	0	3		0	1		2		1	4	6	17
Theft	0	1	1		0	3			1		6	7	19
Theft of Trust Property							1	1	1	1			4
Fraud	27	26	15	1	10	28		24	28	48	38	48	293
Forgery										1	1		2
Defeating	0	1	1		0	3					2	2	9
Extortion	1	2	2	1	2	2			1	2		5	18
Concealing Transaction		0			0						1	6	7
Perjury												1	1
Money Laundering		1					12	5		3	2	1	24
Exchange control		1						2					3
Illegal diamond dealing								2					2
Smuggling								4	2	1	2	1	10
Customs & Excise												2	2
Tax Evasion		1	0		0			1			1		3
Externalisation			2		0		1						3
Rape												1	1
Total	70	68	61	5	34	103	61	93	97	147	155	50	1057

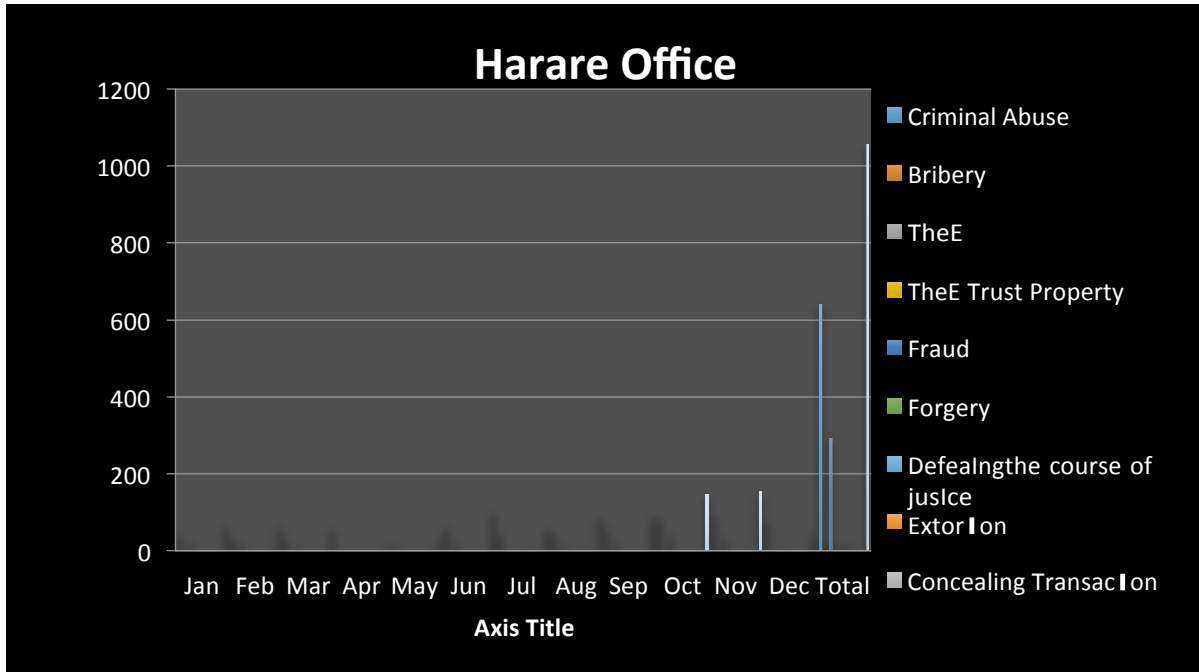


Figure 8: Harare Province Crime Graphic Illustration

Table 4: Bulawayo Office Crime Statistics

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Fraud	3	5		2							4	10	24
Criminal Abuse	2		1			1				4	11	10	29
Bribery											1		1
Smuggling										1			1
Money Laundering	1	1										1	3
Tax Evasion												1	1
TOTAL	6	6	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	5	16	22	59

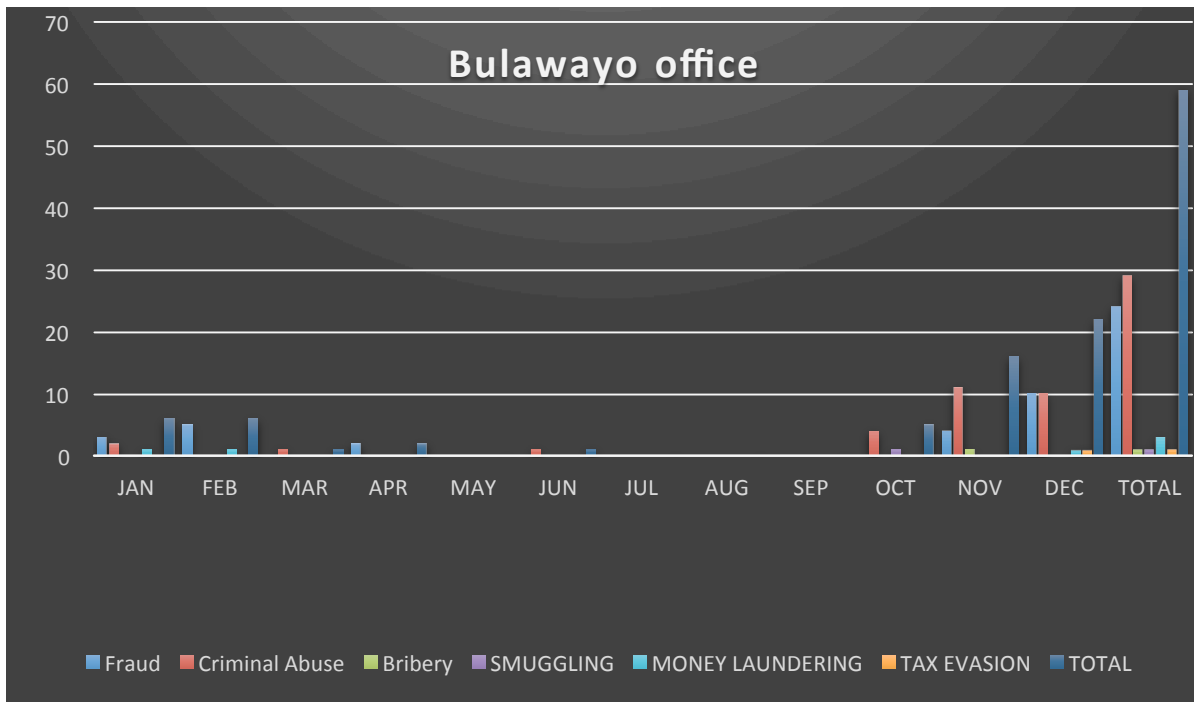


Figure 9: Bulawayo Office Crime Graphic Illustration

Table 5: Gweru Office Crime Statistics

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Theft	0	1				1							2
Fraud			2	0	1						1		4
Criminal Abuse						1		2	1	4	2		10
Bribery											1		1
Total	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	2	1	4	4	0	17

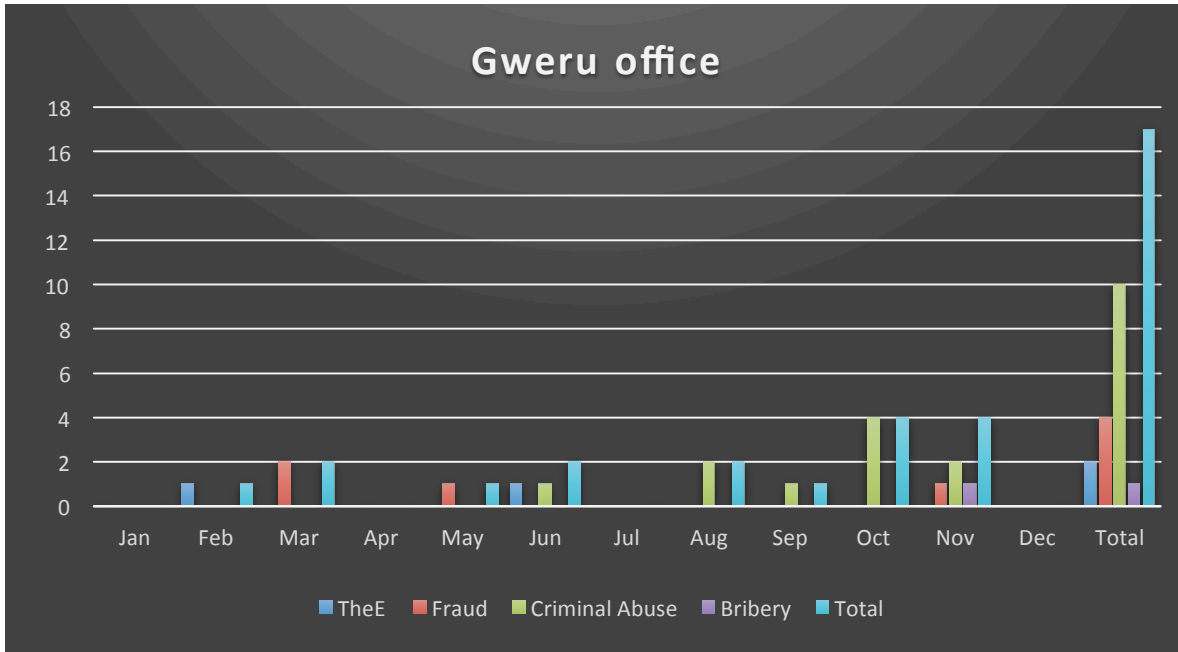


Figure 10: Gweru Office Crime Graphic Illustration

The most prevalent cases were Criminal Abuse of Duty as Public Officers which had a total of six hundred and seventy-eight (678) cases, followed by fraud cases totaling three hundred and twenty one (321). These cases involve senior officials in Government, State Enterprises, Parastatals and the private sector. The summary of case incidences is illustrated in the graph below;

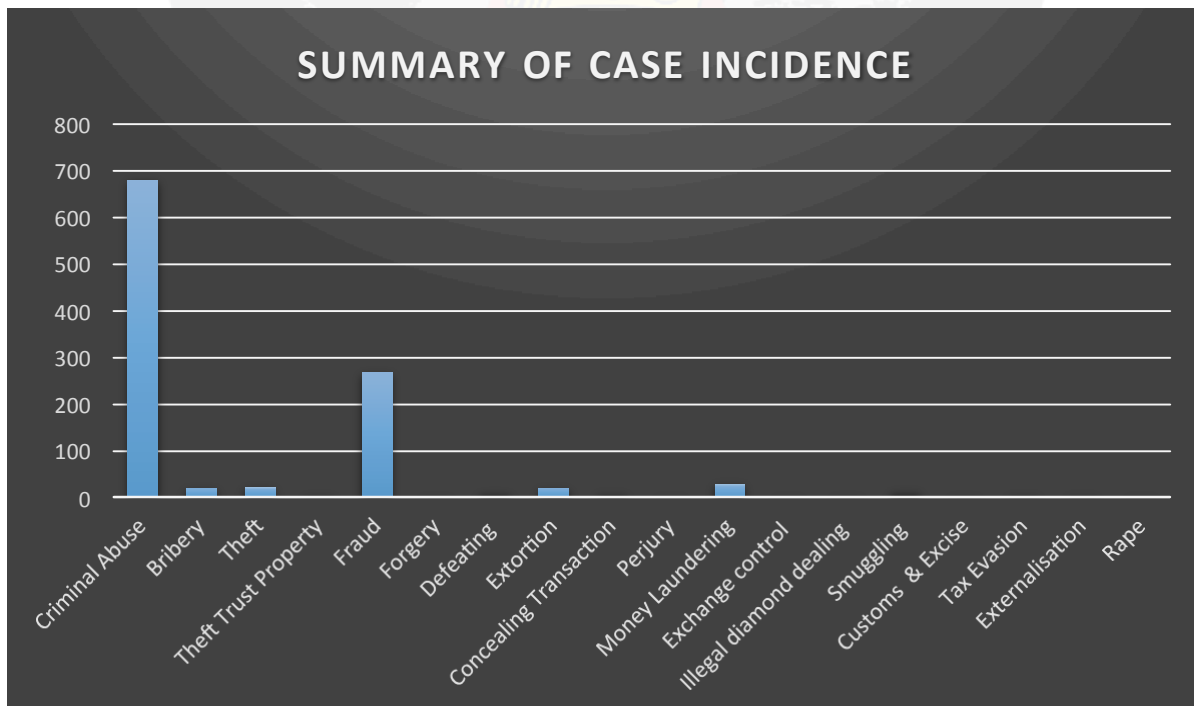


Figure 11: Summary of Case Incidence

3.2.3 Dockets referred to the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA)

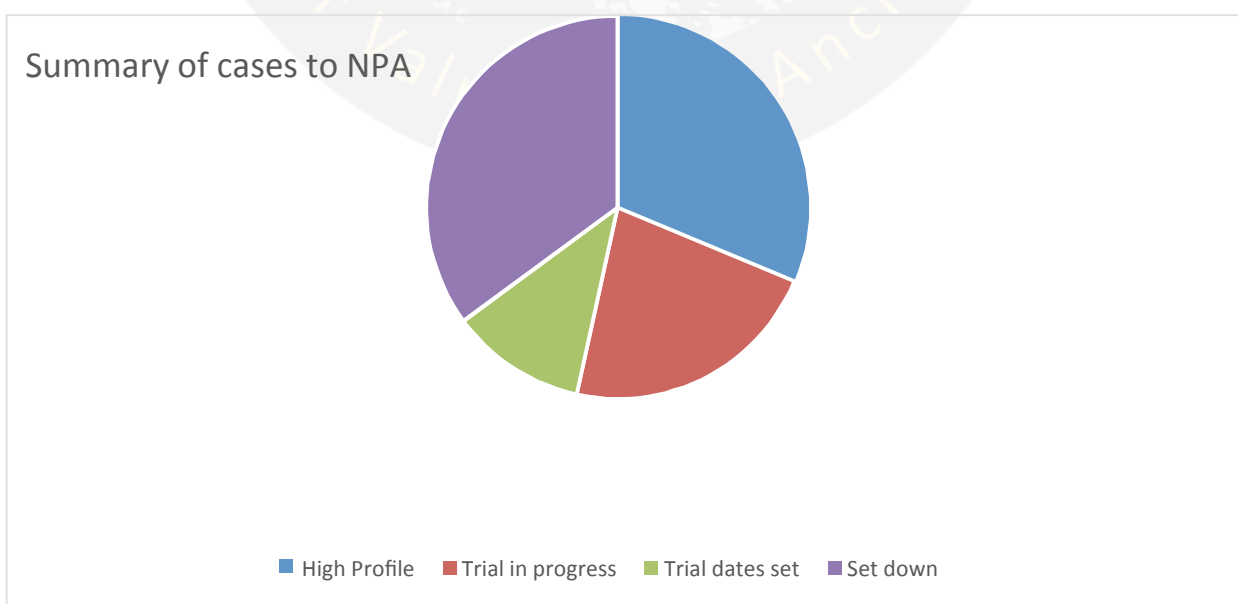
ZACC prioritised the investigation of high profile matters. Despite the setback caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, ZACC managed to surpass its target of eighty (80) dockets by the end of December 2020 and referred a total of ninety (90) dockets to the National Prosecuting Authority. The resources availed to ZACC have enabled country-wide investigations including Mutare, Gokwe, Masvingo, Chiredzi, Nyanga, Mudzi, Victoria Falls, Beitbridge and Chipinge among other areas. Of these cases, twenty-six (26) matters are undergoing trials, nineteen (19) have been allocated trial dates; forty five (45) are still to be allocated trial dates.

The summary of the total number of dockets that are currently with the NPA and the stages they are at is shown below;

(Note statistics include those referred in previous years.)

Table 6. Status of cases referred to the NPA

High Profile	41
Trials in progress	29
Trial dates set	15
Matters to be set-down for trial	46
Total for NPA	131



3.2.4 Convictions Registered in 2020

The Commission recorded seven (7) convictions in the year 2020. The major challenge was the slow pace in the prosecution of corruption matters coupled with the various interlocutory applications made by the accused persons. These convictions include cases that commenced in previous years but were concluded in 2020.

Table 7. Convictions registered in 2020

Name	Offence	Sentence
Douglas Tapfuma Principal Director Office of the President and Cabinet (State Residence)	Criminal abuse office	Five years imprisonment
Samuel Undenge (former Minister of Energy and Power Development)	Criminal abuse of duty	Four years imprisonment
Cathrine Katsande (Managing Director Petrozim Line Pvt Ltd)	Criminal abuse of duty	Three years imprisonment
Luke Akino	Criminal abuse of duty	Three years imprisonment
David Murangari- CEO Zimbabwe Mining Development Company	Criminal abuse of duty	Three years imprisonment
Moses Julius Juma (Former Acting CEO ZINARA)	Criminal abuse of duty	Two and half years imprisonment
Paddington Kadzungura	Criminal	One year imprisonment

3.2.5 Table 8. Acquittals Registered in 2020

Name	Offence
Chipo Dekwe – Chitungwiza Magistrate Court	Criminal abuse of duty
Thomas Mangere and Charity Ndlovu – Beitbridge Magistrate Court	Fraud
Grace Chacha - Marondera Magistrate Court	Criminal abuse of duty

The department referred three hundred (300) cases to the Zimbabwe Republic Police in terms of Section 255(1) (d) and (e) of the Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment [No.20] Act of 2013.

4. ASSET RECOVERY

Priority was also given to conducting parallel financial investigations. ZACC handled a total of thirty-six (36) cases in 2020. Ten

(10) case files valued at \$USD4, 8 million were referred to the National Prosecuting Authority for asset confiscation and unexplained wealth applications and are pending in the High Court. Eight vehicles valued at USD\$160 000 were confiscated and forfeited to the State and ZWL\$8 million and USD\$330 000 was recovered from unpaid customs and excise duty through a joint operation with ZIMRA.

Legal history was made when for the first time in Zimbabwe an order was granted in terms of the new Money Laundering and Proceeds of Crime Amendment Act that was passed in 2020 in favour of the ZACC (the State) in the case of former S. V. Russell Tatenda Mwenye and another HACC 15/20. The first respondent is suspected of having corruptly manipulated tender procedures at his former workplace Parirenyatwa Group of Hospitals for the benefit of a company in which his wife and him had interests and used the proceeds to buy a house. The case was successfully argued before Justice Chikowero for an application for an undisclosed wealth order for the civil forfeiture of the property at stand number 31843 Mabvazuva Township Ruwa measuring 600 square metres with a total value of **USD\$ 100 000. 00 (ZWL 8 100 000. 00)**. The property was forfeited to the State.

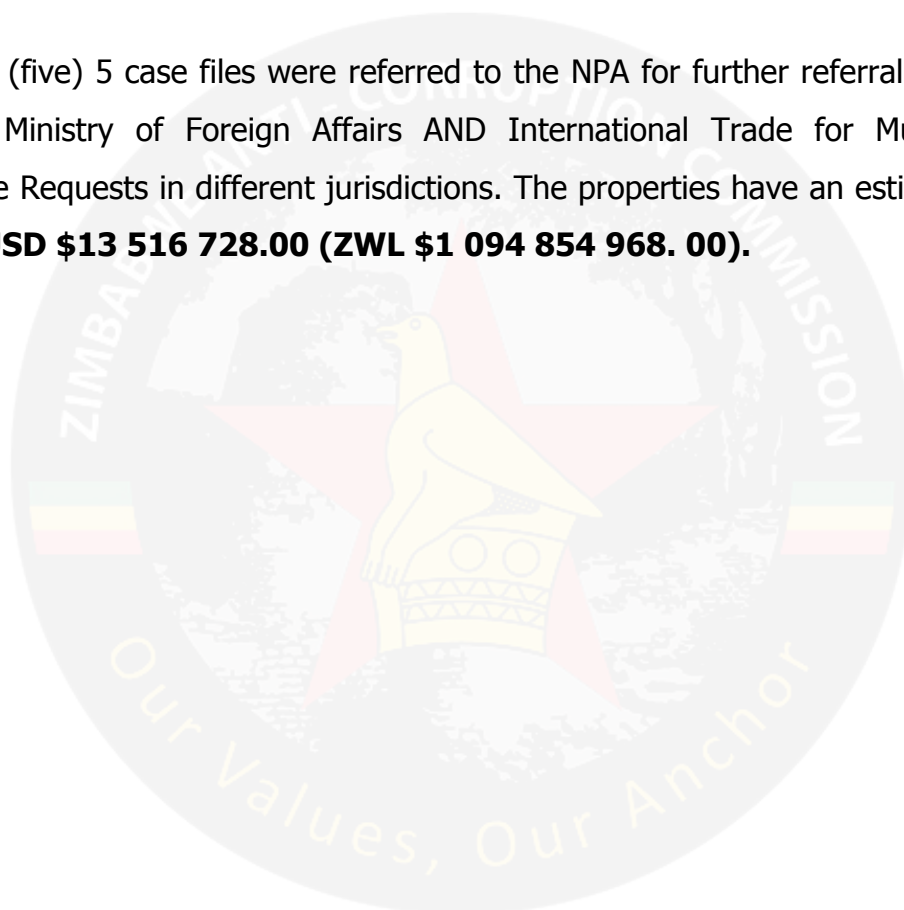


Figure 13: The Mabvazuva house that ZACC seized and was forfeited to the State

ZACC seized a total of twenty four (24) motor vehicles which are held by ZACC pending finalization of cases. The motor vehicles have a total value of **USD \$1 500 000.00 (ZWL \$121 500 000.00)** A total of eight (8) immovable properties were seized and are still under investigation. These properties are valued at **USD \$2 070 500.00 (ZWL \$165 640 000.00).**

4.1.1. Mutual Legal Assistance

A total of (five) 5 case files were referred to the NPA for further referral to Interpol and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs AND International Trade for Mutual Legal Assistance Requests in different jurisdictions. The properties have an estimated total value of **USD \$13 516 728.00 (ZWL \$1 094 854 968. 00).**



5. PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION

Under this Programme there are three (3) sub-programmes namely Awareness of Corruption, Research and Compliance Assurance.

5.1 Awareness of Corruption

In terms of Section 12 (b) and (c) of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act Chapter 9:22, ZACC is mandated to enlist and foster public support in combating corruption in society and educate the public on the dangers of corruption in society. Under the awareness of corruption sub-programme, the responsible sections are Public Education and Communication and Media Liaison. These are responsible for designing, developing and coordinating anti-corruption education programmes and facilitate the dissemination and increased access to anti-corruption information by the public, corporate communication, stakeholders' relationship management, among other functions.

5.1.1 Anti-Corruption Awareness Campaigns

ZACC embarked on a massive virtual public education campaign on the digital and non-digital platforms. The awareness campaigns spanned across radio and television programmes, social media platforms and a few physical interactions conducted during the period before the Covid-19 response and those conducted in compliance with the Covid 19 restrictions. These physical interactions included meetings and workshops where ZACC distributed branded facemasks in support of the COVID -19 awareness strategies.

At the beginning of 2020, ZACC held an anti-corruption campaign at the True Vine Ministries in Kambuzuma, Harare which was attended by three hundred and forty-three (343) congregants. Among the congregants were thirty (35) pastors affiliated to different denominations around Zimbabwe. ZACC distributed educational materials.



Figure 14: Pastors and apostles participate in an anti-corruption presentation at True Vine Church in Kambuzuma, Harare.

ZACC held a sensitization workshop on general corruption practices and prevention of corruption at the Central Vehicle Registry. The event was attended by one hundred fifty-three (153) participants. ZACC distributed education materials translated in English, Shona and Ndebele. ZACC was invited by the Grain Marketing Board to make a presentation during the GMB Strategic planning session in Nyanga on corruption prevention strategies. The event was attended by fifty-four (54) participants.



Figure 15: GMB Board members, management and stakeholders participate in an anti-corruption seminar in Nyanga.

ZACC in collaboration with Public Service Commission, the Ministry of Finance and

Economic Development, the Ministry of Youth, Sports, Art and Recreation and representatives of the Empower Bank made a presentation to eighty-three (83) youths at Malwatt Hotel, Marondera. The youths were drawn from all the districts in Mashonaland East province. The Commission was invited to discuss issues pertaining to corruption as seen by the youths. During the presentation, the youths expressed their enthusiasm to work with the ZACC in raising anti-corruption awareness, as well as acting as anti-corruption champions in their local environments.

ZACC participated at the launch of the Inter-Religious Association for Peace and Development (IAPD) outreach. Discussions at the launch centred on several issues which included "Anti-Corruption as a Building Block to Peace and Development in a country". Forty-five (45) delegates from various religious groups attended the outreach.



Figure 16: Participants at the Inter-Religious Association for Peace & Development Seminar in Harare.

Workshops also conducted by ZACC included one that discussed the 'Nexus between Debt and Corruption in Zimbabwe' held at Manna Resort from 23 to 24 November 2020. This workshop was attended by members of the Portfolio Committee on Public Accounts Committee of Parliament and representatives from different civil society organizations. There were twenty-eight (28) participants and facilitators drawn from the University of Zimbabwe, Transparency International Zimbabwe, Traditional Chiefs' Council and other civil society organizations.

ZACC addressed a group of El Shaddai Ministries women in business on anti-corruption issues. This meeting was attended by eighty-seven (87) participants. The ZACC team distributed educational materials and branded masks to the participants.



Figure 17: Dr. Munyaradzi Magiga, ZACC Public Education Manager delivers a speech to El Shaddai Women in Business group in Harare

ZACC participated at a golf tournament exhibition and fundraising held at the ZRP Golf Club on the 4th of December 2020.



Figure 18: Commissioner John Makamure (Third from left) flanked by ZACC officers from the Communication and Liaison Section during the exhibition

The thrust of the anti-corruption campaigns was to target a wide section of members of the public from the church, women, youth and officials from public and

private institutions. During these campaigns several issues of concern were raised by the members of the public and delegates to the workshops. These include the proliferation of fraudulent documents such as national identification cards, marriage certificates, passports and drivers' licences which are being used to commit fraudulent activities, fraudulent sale of movable and immovable properties, corruption in land allocation in particular allocation of residential stands and farms both A1 and A2.

Corruption at schools in obtaining form one places, charging for extra lessons by teachers in government schools, corruption in accessing the Presidential Grain Input Scheme, segregation in the distribution of agricultural inputs were other issues raised. Corruption in obtaining social welfare services in particular the Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM) which was benefiting non-deserving students at the expense of the underprivileged, corruption in obtaining employment in the public sector, in particular solicitation of bribes to be included on the Public Service Commission list for employment were also identified.

The high regard of corrupt individuals held by youths was a cause for concern to the Commission. In addition, ZACC was concerned that churches do not report church congregants who pay tithes that are of suspicious transactions as this is a sign of money laundering.

Calls were made by the participants for ZACC to widen its anti-corruption campaigns to schools, rural communities, mining communities and the tourism sector. The churches were also eager to include anti-corruption programmes into their church activities.

5.1.2 Television and Radio Programmes

The Commission established a weekly thirty (30) minute ZBC/TV Combating Corruption programme which airs every Wednesday night after the main news bulletin. Through this programme ZACC managed to reach out to a wider audience. According to the statistics given by the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation, the programme generated over 800 000 views per episode. The programme tackled various topics on corruption and the ZACC work in general. These included the

concept, plans and implementation of the NACS; Civil Society perspectives on the roll out of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and the role of religion in combating corruption, among others.

The programme featured different panelists including the ZACC Chairperson Honourable Justice Loyce Matanda-Moyo and different Commissioners, ZACC Management and stakeholders such as those from the NPA, the TIZ, ZIMRA, religious leaders, consultants, and representatives from business on different episodes. The programme was supported by the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ).



Figure 19: Commissioner John Makamure discussing the Whistleblower Application on the ZBC/TV Combating Corruption Programme

ZACC conducted five (5) 30-minute radio programmes on Radio Zimbabwe discussing issues pertaining to corruption and gender, the role of civil society in combating corruption, the role of the youth in the fight against corruption and corruption and religion in Zimbabwe. As part of the United Nations International Anti-Corruption Day commemorations, ZACC also participated in several radio programmes to discuss, among other issues, the use of the whistleblower application in combating corruption. According to Radio Zimbabwe each discussion attracted 1.2 million listeners per episode.

5.1.3 Whistleblower Reporting Application

ZACC lobbied Government and Parliament for a comprehensive whistle-blower and witness protection legislative framework through the amendment of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act to ensure maximum protection of witnesses and whistleblowers. The ZACC Lay Bill was drafted with the assistance of experts from the University of Zimbabwe and submitted to the Office of the President and Cabinet and the Attorney General's Office. Unfortunately, the Bill was not included in the legislative agenda announced at the opening of Parliament and advocacy continues for its enactment.

However, in support of the thrust to protect whistleblowers and digitalization of services, ZACC launched a Whistleblower Reporting Application on the 8th of September 2020. The whistle blower platform provides easy access to an instantaneous anonymous and straightforward reporting tool, empowering citizens to report safely, loudly and visibly when corrupt officials and public service providers abuse their positions of entrusted power. The tip-off application helps to break the silence around the daily occurrence of corruption and seamless interaction among participants or the whistle-blowers.

The launch of the application during the Covid-19 pandemic was a welcome development to the public and the Commission as it assists the Commission in executing its mandate with minimum human physical contact. This application was developed courtesy of the support received from the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ). The launch was officiated by the ZACC Chairperson Justice L. Matanda-Moyo.

To make this tool more effective Government through the National Budget Statement 2021 committed to expediting the enactment of appropriate legislation to protect whistle-blowers in line with international best practices. The ZACC tip-off application can be accessed through online search zacc.online/tipoffs. From its launch in September 2020 the platform received eighty (80) reports.



Figure 20: The ZACC Chairperson Honourable Justice Loyce Matanda-Moyo launching the Whistle Blower Application

5.1.4 ZACC WhatsApp line

In August 2020 the ZACC WhatsApp line (+263719529483) became operational, which is a milestone in the fight against corruption. The line tremendously increased the number of corruption cases reports processed. The line proved to be very popular with mostly those outside Harare since it was relatively cheaper and provided easy access to ZACC services for the members of the public. During the first month after the launch of the line, ZACC received thirty (30) messages per day and these have increased to seventy (70) per day.

5.1.5 ZACC Social Media Platforms

ZACC established social media platforms Twitter @zacconline, Facebook @zacczim that led to the huge increase in the number of followers. During the beginning of the year 2020, ZACC had 10,000 followers but by the end of December the same year, the social media following had grown to 48,000 followers for both Twitter and Facebook. The increase was attributable to the daily uploads and interactions with

the members of the public and the media fraternity. These platforms also proved to be very popular for stakeholders to submit reports and to request for information from the ZACC.

5.1.6 ZACC Newsletter

A ZACC quarterly newsletter “The Whistle Blower” was developed and by year end four (4) newsletters had been printed. This was introduced to update both internal and external stakeholders on the latest developments at the institution. The Newsletter also reinforced the sharing of information and the culture of hard work for the ZACC officers. The newsletter enhanced ZACC’s visibility and image to external clients.



Figure 21: ZACC Newsletter

5.1.7 Brand Management

ZACC successfully spearheaded the mounting of branded billboards at three ZACC Offices in Mt Pleasant, Strathaven and the CBD. ZACC acquired branded stand-alone banners, calendars, branded tear drop banners, branded golf T shirts as well as branded caps and face masks. The following were pictorial views of erected billboards for both Herbert Chitepo Street and Fife Avenue entrances.



Figure 22 Billboards at ZACC Herbert Chitepo Offices

5.1.8 Anti-Corruption Day Commemorations

The UN International Anti-Corruption Day is observed on December 9 of each year. The objective of this day is to create awareness about the negative effects of corruption and the need to bring together people from all walks of life in the fight against corruption. The day is also important as it raises awareness of the role of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption in combating and preventing corruption. ZACC organized the 2020 commemorations that ran with two themes **“RECOVER WITH INTEGRITY”** and **“CORRUPTION BEGETS MORE CORRUPTION, AND FOSTERS A CORROSIVE CULTURE OF IMPUNITY”**.

ZACC held a well-attended press conference addressed by the ZACC Chairperson Honourable Justice Loyce Matanda-Moyo who chronicled the 2020 ZACC achievements, challenges and hopes for the future. Other issues highlighted were that the recommendations from the reviewers under the Zimbabwe review of its implementation of chapters II, III, IV and V of UNCAC were still not implemented.

Zimbabwe was encouraged to expand the definition of “agent” to include foreign public officials’ and officials in International Organisations so that they do not hide behind the diplomatic immunity whilst committing acts of corruption. The review noted that Zimbabwe has no offence covering trade in influence or influence peddling. This is when a person uses connections in government to obtain favour or

preferential treatment for another person for a fee. The review noted the sentencing regime of persons convicted of corruption is too lenient as there is an option of a fine. The Commission has drafted a Lay bill of sector specific offences of corruption including all the recommendations by the Reviewers.

The review noted the lack of legislation governing conflict of interest of all Civil Servants. The Public Service Commission was advised and is in the process of drafting legislation governing conflict of interest and declaration of assets by all Civil Servants.



Figure 23: ZACC Chairperson Honourable Justice Matanda-Moyo addressing Journalists during the UN Anti-Corruption Day commemorations on the 9th of December 2020.

As part of the UN Anti-Corruption Day commemorations, Commissioner Jessie Fungayi Majome participated at the ZTN discussions with representatives from APNAC and TIZ and also featured on the ZBC/TV programme Combating Corruption. Commissioner John Makamure was interviewed on Heart and Soul TV. Dr. Munyaradzi Magiga participated on a live Radio Zimbabwe programme together with TIZ.

5.1.9 Media Engagements

ZACC held media engagements on various platforms for the dissemination of anti-corruption messages. These were in the form press releases, responses to engagements via the Spokesperson and invitations to the media to cover ZACC

activities. One such engagement was the much anticipated fortnightly column in the Sunday Mail "Corruption Watch" where various issues pertaining to corruption were discussed by the ZACC Chairperson Honourable Justice Loyce Matanda-Moyo, ZACC Spokesperson Commissioner John Makamure and other ZACC representatives.



6. COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE

Section 12 (a) of the Anti- Corruption Commission Act [Chapter 9:22] mandates ZACC to monitor and examine practices, systems and procurement procedures in both public and private institutions and to assist in the formulation of practices, systems and procurement procedures of public and private institutions with a view to eliminate corruption. The section that falls under this sub-programme is the Systems and Compliance Section whose functions are to monitor and evaluate compliance and systems of institutions and develop internal anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies and strategies in public and private institutions, among other functions.

During the period under review, ZACC conducted spot checks on the examination of practices, systems and procurement procedures for personal protective equipment and drugs under the national Covid-19 response. The findings of the exercise were non-compliance with provisions of PRAZ Circular 1 of 2020, Public Finance Management Act [Chapter: 22:19] and gross violation of the Public Entities Corporate Governance Act [Chapter10:31]. ZACC recommended that the Ministry of Health and Child Care complies with all provisions of PRAZ Circular 1 of 2020, including decentralization of procurement to provinces. The section referred criminal matters to the Investigation Department resulting in the arrest of officials from the Ministry of Health and Child Care (MOHCC) and the National Pharmaceutical Company (NatPharm).

ZACC conducted spot checks on adherence to procurement procedures at NatPharm. During the process the ZACC team examined the systems, procurement procedures and practices related to Tender Number (INT TCB FWWK 04/2020) for laboratory equipment, re-agents and consumables for Covid 19. The findings were non-compliance with provisions of the Public Finance Management Act [Chapter 22:19] and the Public Entities Corporate Governance Act [Chapter 10:31] where actions of some members of MOHCC implied personal interest and the matter was referred to ZACC Investigations Department.

ZACC conducted the Compliance and Systems Spot Check exercise at Bulawayo City

Council which was necessitated by a public outcry from Bulawayo residents and press reports regarding the allocation of commercial stands to the Town Clerk and Mayor respectively. The findings were forwarded to the Investigations Department and recommendations were made to the Bulawayo City Council.

The National Railways of Zimbabwe Spot Check exercise was necessitated by media allegations on corruption at the institution. The media reported that there was misappropriation of twenty-three million United States dollars (US\$23 000 000, 00) and manipulation of tenders for the procurement of vehicles for the three directors and the general manager. ZACC unearthed that there was a clear case of accounting fraud amounting to twenty-three million United States Dollars (US\$23 000 000, 00).

ZACC conducted an anti-corruption and capacity building exercise for ninety-two (92) local authorities around the country. The exercise commenced in March 2020 through questionnaires which were sent to local authorities. More than 70% of the Local Authorities responded to the questionnaires. Major emergent issues included the need to establish integrity committees in councils and training in corruption prevention mechanisms.

Table 9: Questionnaire Analysis

Type of local authority	Number of questionnaires sent	Number of responses	Questionnaire Analysis
Rural RDC	60	49	82%
Urban councils and local boards	32	18	56%

ZACC partnered the Ministry of Local Government and Public Works to probe mismanagement at the Urban Local Authorities countrywide. The team investigated twenty-seven (27) Urban Local Councils. ZACC observed that Councilors and Council officials were also involved in malpractices in stand allocation. The malpractices by Senior Management included benefits not included in employment contracts or covered by Council resolutions as should be normal. Most of the investigated councils were prejudiced large sums of money.

Councils unprocedurally planned and allocated institutional stands at wetlands, road servitudes, sewer servitudes and open spaces and in some instances violating Environmental Management Act [Chapter 20:27]. Most local authorities were not keeping mandatory land banks, hence there was no proper accountability of the land that accrued, and the disposal thereof, over the years. Ministry of Local Government and Public Works however, deliberated on local authorities' investigation reports and forwarded cases of criminal nature to the ZACC for further investigations.

6.1. RESEARCH

Section 255 (h) of the Constitution mandates the Commission to make recommendations to Government and other persons on measures to enhance integrity and accountability and prevent improper conduct in the public and private sectors. The Section that falls under this sub-programme is Research and Knowledge Management whose functions are to undertake anti-corruption research and best practices benchmarking, disseminate research findings to relevant internal departments and stakeholders among other functions.

In 2020, the Commission conducted several researches on the Roller Meal Subsidy, corruption in Mining sector, Public Finance Management, corruption in the Health Sector and corruption in Procurement and the fuel sector. These researches were motivated by the trends where corruption was most prevalent.

The research in the Ministry of Health and Child Care, entitled "***Health care workers' perceptions on strategies for enhancing sustainable and effective administration in Zimbabwean hospitals***" was conducted to solicit participant's views and insights on possible best strategies for enhancing effective administration in Zimbabwe hospitals.

The study revealed that most of the participants perceived corruption, maladministration and mismanagement as major problems affecting healthcare service delivery in most public hospitals in Zimbabwe. ZACC recommended that the adoption of a vibrant and robust governance strategy was the panacea to the lack of proper governance in public hospitals.

The Research Unit outsourced three (3) critical research studies in the areas of public interest of mining, public procurement and public finance management. These research projects were funded by a development partner. The objectives of the researches were to assess the impact of corruption in the mining sector, public finance management and public procurement. The findings from these studies resulted in policy recommendations for increased transparency and accountability in these critical areas.

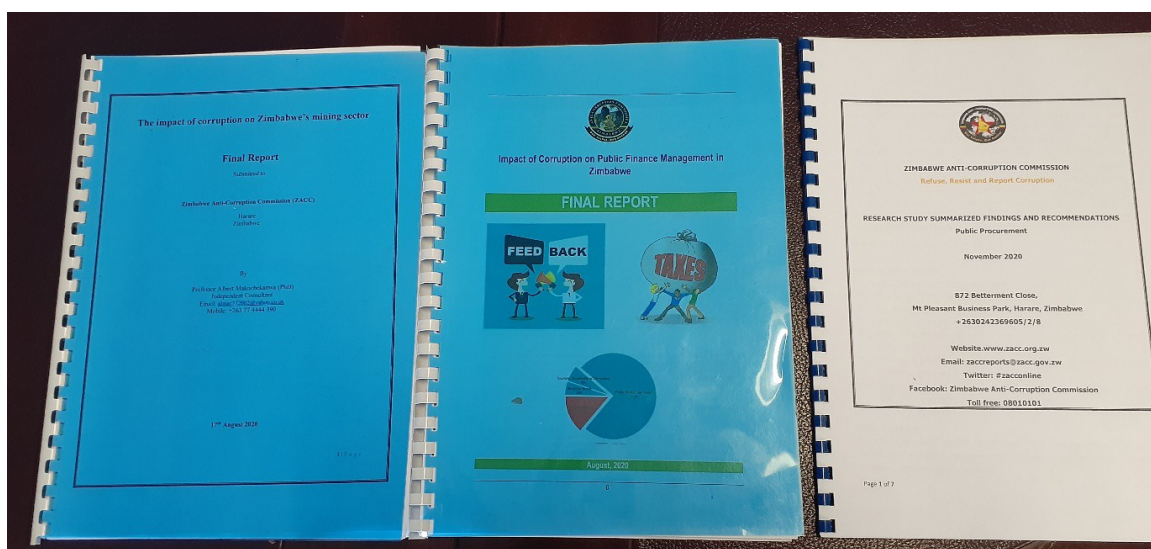


Figure 24 Impact of corruption in Mining Sector, Public Finance Management and Procurement Researches.

On completion of the above researches the Commission held several dissemination workshops to share the research findings. Various stakeholders attended the workshops and submitted their views in order to strengthen the anti-corruption fight. A number of strategies and initiatives to minimize corruption in the private and public sectors were also proposed.

At the time of compiling this report, the Commission was working on the recommendations to Government which include among others, the strengthening of legislation, ensuring compliance with policies, procurement laws and good practices, removal of bureaucratic procedures and measures regarding leveraging on ICT. ZACC has also made recommendations on citizen participation in policy matters, legislation reforms and access to institutions that combat corruption. Finally, recommendations on systems that enhance integrity, transparency, accountability

and prevent conflict of interest have been proffered.



Figure 25: Participants after the research dissemination workshops at the Herbert Chitepo Office

A desk research study was undertaken to draft a document on the history of the ZACC as part of “capturing the fading institutional memory”. ZACC initiated the production of an On-line Research Bulletin. The bulletin is meant to bring to the fore the contemporary/conventional anti-corruption initiatives being introduced across the globe.

7. CORPORATE AFFAIRS

Under this programme are three (3) sub programmes namely, Commission and Secretary, Finance, Administration and Human Resources and Legal and Audit.

7.1. Collaborations and Partnerships

In the year 2020, ZACC made significant progress in the fight against corruption using collaborations and partnerships. To further enhance synergies with other international organisations, ZACC took a step further to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Basel Institute on Governance (International Centre for Asset Recovery) of Switzerland and the National Prosecuting Authority. The International Centre for Asset Recovery which specializes on asset recovery has a dedicated asset recovery centre.

A delegation from the institution was hosted by the Commission in March 2020. The team came with a view of learning about the legal system of Zimbabwe, criminal justice and legal institutional framework concerning the fight against corruption, money laundering and other financial crimes, the framework for recovery of stolen assets and international mutual legal assistance. The institute shared with the Commission practices and challenges faced by professionals in the investigations, prosecution and adjudication of corruption crimes and in the recovery of stolen assets. ICAR will capacitate ZACC and prosecutors and other stakeholders in the Criminal Justice system in financial investigations and asset recovery among others.

The Commission also signed MoUs with Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (Sweden) on cooperation in research.



Figure 26: Raoul Wallenberg Institute representative Mr. Mikael Johansson and ZACC Chairperson Honourable Justice Loyce Matanda-Moyo after signing the Memorandum of Agreement.

The Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (RWI) supported a three (3) day capacity building training for ZACC Commissioners and Management from 1-3 December 2020 on the nexus between human rights and corruption through a Programme entitled: "Zimbabwe Human Rights Capacity Development Programme for the period 2019- 2021". This training was complimented by an online training on the nexus between corruption and human rights. The overall objective of the programme was to contribute to enhanced enjoyment of constitutional rights in Zimbabwe through legislation, politics, practices and decision making informed by international human rights standards and principles.

Mr. Mike Tichivanhu, an Investigations Officer participated in the Raoul Wallenberg professional Training Programme on Human Rights and Local Governance in the Context of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) held in Harare in March 2020.



Figure 27: The ZACC Commissioners, Management and Mr. Johansson standing extreme right during the Raoul Wallenberg training in Harare

ZACC engaged the following development partners with a view of establishing collaboration in the fight against corruption: representatives from UNDP, Ambassadors from Sweden, America, Switzerland, Germany, Japan and Britain among others.



Figure 28: Commissioner Dr. Mabel Ndakaripa Hungwe, His Excellency the Ambassador of Switzerland Niculin Jager, ZACC Chair Honourable Justice Loyce Matanda-Moyo, First Secretary Swiss Confederation Mr. Pascal Holliger and Mrs. Sharon Fero Chief Law Officer of the National Prosecuting Authority.

In a bid to have coordinated and amplified efforts at local level from all stakeholders, the Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission signed seven (7) MOUs with the following key stakeholders: Public Service Commission, Transparency International Zimbabwe, Institute of Chartered Accountants in Zimbabwe, Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators in Zimbabwe, Institute of Directors in Zimbabwe (IODZ), the African Parliamentarians Network Against Corruption (APNAC) and the African Leadership and Management Academy (ALMA). The cooperation with APNAC involves collaborating on various platforms to ensure effective legislation and oversight in the fight against corruption. The MoU with ALMA will see ALMA and ZACC develop a home-grown corruption perception index, among other issues. The MoU with the Public Service Commission will establish areas of collaboration with the PSC to assist in the exchange of information pertaining public officials under investigations to ensure that parallel disciplinary measures are activated for these officials. In addition, exchange of other general information regarding qualification verifications, performance agreements, among other issues which may assist during the course of investigations, public education and compliance checks.



Figure 29: The ZACC Chairperson Honourable Justice Matanda-Moyo second from the left with Commissioner Dr. Mabel Ndakaripa Hungwe and the

Speaker of Parliament Honourable Jacob Mudenda after signing the MoU.



Figure 30: ZACC Chairperson Honourable Justice Loyce Matanda-Moyo (right) signs a MoU with ALMA Executive Director Dr. Moses Chundu whilst Mrs. Charity Matumbi the Acting Secretary looks on.

The Commission has partnered with the European Union, the International Commission of Jurists and GIZ in the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy.

Zimbabwe has received capacity building training from SADC, World Bank/STAR Initiative, U4 and UNODC for ZACC, ZRP, NPA, Judiciary and FIU officers in financial investigation, procurement investigations and the Prosecutor training Programme through ARINSA.

Ms. Spiwe Chafungamoyo a Legal Officer in the Legal Services Department participated in the ARINSA capacity building programme that focused on investigating illicit financial flows from wildlife crimes, use of informal and formal money transfer systems to launder illicit proceeds of wildlife crime. The programme was held from 25-27 February 2020 in South Africa. Twenty

participants benefitted from the E-learning programme on Financial Investigations: A Practical Approach- from Planning to Action conducted by ARINSA. The focus of the programme was money laundering, financial investigations, search and seizure, prosecuting money laundering and asset forfeiture cases. The course was held in July to 14 July 2020. Investigators were selected to participate in the programme.

7.2. International Obligations

As part of its international obligations, ZACC represented Zimbabwe in the Southern African Development Community Anti- Corruption Sub Committee (SACC) meeting held on 10 November 2020. The meeting was conducted through virtual means due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The meeting discussed draft regional corruption assessment reports of member states, including the Zimbabwe report submitted in 2020.

ZACC submitted a comprehensive regional corruption assessment report for the SADC Regional Assessment Report. The report covered issues of illicit financial flows, system of government hiring and procurement services, government revenue collection and control systems, whistleblowing mechanisms, money laundering, trafficking of persons and asset recovery.

Further issues discussed at the SACC meeting were the facilitation of law enforcement and judicial cooperation in the SADC region, standardized regional anti-corruption curriculum and the impact of Covid -19 in the region. The standardised curriculum is expected to groom anti-corruption practitioners to meet standards that are commensurate with best practices in the fight against corruption. SADC noted the rise in fraudulent cases in the procurement of Covid-19 Personal Protective Equipment and drugs among others.

Zimbabwe handed over the Chairmanship of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation to Botswana in 2020. It meant that all other committees under the Organ handed over their chairmanships as well. That being the case, ZACC also handed over the chairmanship of the SACC to the Directorate on Corruption and Economic Crime of Botswana (DCEC).

The Commission participated in the Zimbabwe -Botswana Bi-National Commission (BNC) held in Maun, Botswana in February 2020. The BNC paved way for cooperation between the Zimbabwe Anti- Corruption Commission and the Directorate on Corruption and Economic Crime (DCEC) of Botswana. As a result of the BNC, ZACC and DCEC, who now have a Memorandum of Understanding and developed a work plan. In addition, an agreement was reached to establish a working group on anti- corruption between DCEC and ZACC. An agreement was also made on the secondment of officers to both DCEC and ZACC as a measure for equipping anti-corruption practitioners with nascent skills in the fight against corruption. It was further agreed that the two entities would develop anti-corruption modules for possibly joint training in 2021.

ZACC participated in the tenth session of the Joint Permanent Commission on Cooperation (JPCC) between Zimbabwe and Malawi in Harare from 7-10 December 2020. The JPCC discussed issues of mutual concern in strengthening the relations between the two Southern African States under the Economic, Political, Diplomatic, Social and Public Security Committees. The JPCC paved way for the need of a Memorandum of Understanding between the ZACC and the Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB) of Malawi.

ZACC participated in the First Resumed Eleventh Session of the Implementation Review Group from 31 August to 2 September 2020 via a hybrid format that included both personal attendance and virtual means. ZACC however participated virtually. ZACC was represented by General Manager Sukai Tongogara, Manager Taonashe Dube, and External Relations Officer Caleb Nkomo.

The summit focused on prevention as well as criminalization and law enforcement. The meeting discussed the progress of countries in addressing issues identified in the reviews of the second cycle of the UNCAC implementation review mechanism.

ZACC facilitated for a UNODC Survey on the Development of a Regional Guide on Establishing National Mechanisms to Foster Coordination among Law Enforcement Bodies in Southern Africa to be conducted in Zimbabwe. The survey was aimed at establishing whether anti-corruption bodies and law enforcement agencies within the SADC region cooperate with each other on issues of Mutual Legal Assistance,

extradition and asset recovery among others. The survey also sought to establish how law enforcement agencies within the SADC region are incorporating provisions of the UNCAC in terms of international cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of corruption cases.

ZACC produced and submitted a report to the African Union Advisory Body on Corruption (AUABC) on the progress that Zimbabwe has made in fighting corruption. The report covered the progress made, the challenges, legal framework and anti-corruption initiatives by Zimbabwe through anti-corruption agencies.

The Chairperson of ZACC Honourable Justice Loyce Matanda-Moyo and General Manager Sukai Tongogara attended the Women in Criminal Justice Event held in London, in the United Kingdom from 18th -19th February 2020. The programme focused on the role of women in respect to criminal justice and issues to do with women in governance and the need for empowerment of women in leadership positions.

The Chairperson, Honourable Justice Loyce Matanda – Moyo represented ZACC in a conference hosted by the Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC) of Nigeria via webinar on the 14th and 15th of July. The conference brought together members from various anti-corruption agencies within the African continent. Several anti-corruption issues were discussed, which included political culture and corruption, illicit financial flows and revenue administration, leveraging technology for corruption prevention and cooperation on asset recovery.

External Relations Officer Caleb Nkomo participated at the ACRC training course from 16 to 25 November 2020 via virtual platform. The course focused on Chapter 2 (Preventive Measures) and Chapter 5 (Asset Recovery) of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). Issues covered included asset recovery, whistle blower mechanisms and the Korean experience, corruption risk assessment, integrity assessment and international anti- bribery efforts among others.

The Commission participated in the U4 workshop, which focused on Zimbabwe's National Anti-Corruption Strategy and how best it could be implemented. The workshop was conducted through virtual means and was attended by all commissioners, the ZACC management, and members from the Judiciary. The

workshop scrutinised the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and highlighted key areas of implementation drawing lessons from international best practice.

Commissioner Dr. Mabel Ndakaripa Hungwe attended virtually the 19th International Anti-Corruption Conference hosted by the Republic of Korea. The theme focused on Trust, Truth and Transparency. Of note was the deadly proliferation of corruption during the COVID-19 pandemic that highlighted that the corrupt never cease to undermine common good. The conference urged the anti-corruption bodies to forge alliances across all sectors to counter corruption and end impunity of professional enablers of money laundering and financial criminals.

Finally, Zimbabwe as a member of the Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG) and Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network for Southern Africa (ARINSA) is making great strides to ensure measures that guarantee maximum cooperation is given to States Parties during requests for extradition processes and the return of stolen assets.

7.3. Legal Reforms

To enhance its effectiveness and ensure transparency and accountability of its operations, ZACC made several legislative recommendations to Government, approved several internal policies and manuals. These also increased compliance to practices and systems thus ensuring adherence to good corporate governance.

ZACC lobbied the Office of the President and Cabinet for the recommendations for the ZACC officers to be designated as Peace Officers in terms of the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act [Chapter 9:08]. Recommendations were adopted and S.I 143/2019 Criminal Procedure and Evidence (Designation of Peace Officer) (Amendment) which accords ZACC arresting powers was enacted. The department conducted two (2) legal awareness workshops with Management and staff on the new S.I to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Constitution and the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act when effecting arrests.

ZACC made recommendations to the Office of the President and Cabinet for the fast tracking of the alignment of the Anti- Corruption Commission Act [Chapter 9:22] to the Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment (No. 20), 2013. The recommendations for the proposed Lay-Bill to repeal and replace the Anti-Corruption Act [Chapter 9:22]

and harmonisation with the Prevention of Corruption Act [Chapter 9:16] were drafted and sent to the Attorney General's Office on 17 June 2020. ZACC is also lobbying to be among the enforcement authorities of obtaining Unexplained Wealth Orders in terms of the Money Laundering and Proceeds of Crime Act Chapter [9:24]

7.4. ZACC Policies and Manuals

The Commission approved seven (7) policies and manuals to ensure transparent and accountable systems are in place. These are the Human Resources Manual, International and Domestic Engagement Policy, Security Procedure Manual Protocol, Etiquette and Diplomacy Policy, External Relations and International Conventions Operational Manual, Request for Remand Form 242 Guidelines for the Investigations Department and the Performance Management Policy.

7.5. Legal Services

In its strategy to ensure that the ZACC services are improved. The Commission ensured quality checks of docket and manuals were conducted by the Legal Services department. The Unit attended briefing, instructing and liaison on all civil matters with the Attorney General's Office pertaining to the Commission. More than one hundred and fifty (150) legal advice briefs were given both to the Commission and departments. Fifteen (15) Legal opinions were proffered to the Commission. The Commission was seized with twenty (20) civil cases seven (7) of which were completed. Thirteen (13) are pending before the courts of which seven (7) are active while five (5) are dormant. The unit vetted one hundred (100) dockets and thirty (30) Request for Remand Forms 242 and was monitoring criminal trials and liaising with the NPA on matters referred

7.6. Administration

The Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission acquired Stand Number 172 and 174 Herbert Chitepo Street in Harare in 2020 to alleviate Office Accommodation challenges being faced by the Commission. This necessitated the Commission's will of, "**Proximity to its Clientele.**"

The Commission upon hand-over and take-over of the aforementioned property, tendered for renovations services needed before occupation. As per dictates of Section 55 of the Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets [Act Chapter 22:23], the Commission notified the bidders of Tender Number ZACC 02/2020 as successful bidders of Lot Numbers 1 to 8 on the 2nd of September 2020 to renovate the said property as provided below.

Table 10: Summary of Tender bids

Tender ZACC02/2020	Description	Successful Bidder	Tender Price ZWL \$
Lot 1	Carpentry Works	B & S Mcheken	191,638-55
Lot 2	Electrical Works	B & S Mcheken	1,240,722-92
Lot 3	Plumbing	Rabgraph	417,481-93
Lot 4	Carpeting	Exceptional Fitouts	1,824,704-99
Lot 5	Painting	Rabgraph	458,324-79
Lot 6	Window Blinds	Creative Systems	244,694-47
Lot 7	Billboards	Askeland Media	563,912-50
Lot 8	Door Repairs	No Response	

Disposal of obsolete motor vehicles and office furniture was done and a total amount of ZWL 1.500 000 and ZWL 156.000 was recouped back respectively. ADSL for internet connections was installed in Bulawayo and Gweru together with Makombe and at No 20 Northend.

7.7. Procurement

In the reporting period, ZACC procurement plan was approved by the Authority (PRAZ) and was placed under Category Class "A" with a total budget of one hundred and sixty-two million thousand four hundred and fifty thousand Zimbabwe dollars (**ZW 162, 450,000.00**) less human resources expenditure. The actual annual cumulative procurement expenditure less bills and human resources expenditure was one hundred and thirty-two million nine hundred and one thousand five hundred and eighty-four Zimbabwe dollars and thirty-seven cents (**ZWL32, 901,584.37**).

This incongruence with the approved plan was due to erratic real cash inflow for spending, inflation and the postponement and cancellation of the procurement of two (2) office buildings and five (5) vehicles respectively.

ZACC received nine (9) NP300 double cab motor vehicles for its operations.

Thirteen (13) laptops were procured and distributed to relevant departments. Outstanding are deliveries of five (5) Toyota Corollas from Solution Motors (Pvt) Ltd, eleven (11) Nissan NP300 double cabs from Croco Motors and two phone tablets from R McDiarmid and Company (Pvt) Ltd from 2019 contracts.

7.8. Internal Compliance and Risk

The Internal Audit and Risk Department provided audit coverage to areas posing the greatest risk to the Commission. The level of coverage in any given year is subject to resource availability. The Internal Audit and Risk Department continuously coordinates with other audit functions to ensure adequate coverage and to avoid duplication. The combined efforts of internal and external audit functions provided coverage for almost 30% of high risk functions and processes during the year under review.

During the year 2020, Internal Audit and Risk Department performed audit engagements, investigations and advisory services designed to evaluate management's risk mitigations techniques.

7.8.1. Operational Audits

The Department carried out two (2) operational audits on the Investigations Operations System between September 2020 and February 2021 on Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 during the months of January and February 2020. The Investigations Operations System Audit was conducted to assist the Commission in establishing simple and effective systems which ensure that the Commission achieves its mandate. During the exercise the Internal Auditors engaged the NPA and the JSC staff in Beitbridge, Mutare, Chiredzi, Mutoko, Chinhoyi, Gweru, Hwange, Victoria Falls, Harare and Bulawayo.

The Department carried out financial audit on Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 during the months of January and February 2020. The audit covered the following areas bank reconciliations, non-current asset verification and substantive tests on assets, current asset verification and review of accounting policies

The Department carried out two (2) special audits on the procurement of Covid 19 related expenditure fuel purchase and distribution system so as to assist the Commission in ensuring a transparent and accountable system.

The Internal Audit and Risk Department followed up on issues originated by the department as well as those originated by outside agencies, such as the Auditor General. The Department followed up, in particular, the Auditor General’s Audit Opinion and Management Letters with a view of encouraging Management to implement recommendations contained therein. As a result of the follow up actions by the Department, the Commission passed a number of resolutions to address the gaps in the Audited Financial Statements that the Auditor General had observed.

7.9. Budgetary Support

The Commission had a total budget of ZWL 71,550,000. An additional ZWL 3,561,506 was availed towards compensation of the Legacy Commitment towards the Chirindo-Chaired Commission. This resulted in an adjusted budget of ZWL 75,111,506 Attached below is budget analysis per programme:

Table 11: 2020 Budget Analysis

Programme	Sub-Programmes	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Consumed	Budget Balance
Corporate Affairs	Commission and Secretary	1,457,500	9,119,006	9,119,006	nil
	Finance Admin & HR	39,122,000	29,822,000	15,467,978	14,354,022
	Legal and Audit	1,900,500	3,300,500	3,300,500	nil
		42,480,800	42,241,506	27,887,484	14,354,022
Combating Corruption	Combating corruption	19,875,000	17,575,000	17,575,000	nil
Prevention of Corruption	Compliance Assurance	2,443,500	4,243,500	4,243,500	nil
	Corruption Awareness	5,122,500	7,622,500	7,622,500	nil
	Research	1,629,000	3,429,000	3,429,000	nil
		9,195,000	15,295,000	15,295,000	nil
	Grand Total	71,550,000	75,111,506	60,757,484	14,354,022

Although funding was erratic, ZACC continued to lobby Ministry of Finance and Economic Development which ensured that funds were availed to ZACC against all odds. The Department battled to resolve legacy issues raised by the Auditor General, causing the delays in finalisation of the 2012 to 2017 Audit. The Finance Department hoped to have these cleared as a matter of urgency to allow an improved Financial Reporting era. Despite these challenges, the Finance Department prepared the 2020 Financial Statements which are presented below:



CONCLUSION

The impact of corruption on global economies and livelihoods can never be underrated. Corruption is standing in the way of sustainable development. Zimbabwe is estimated to have lost about USD\$684 million in 2019 to illicit financial flows. These funds could be used for the purpose of development.

In the year 2020, the COVID -19 pandemic caused devastating effects on the livelihoods and health security of millions of people. In addition, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic was also felt in the anti-corruption crusade as vast opportunities were created for corruption to thrive owing to the relaxation of safeguards under emergency protocols and weakened oversight mechanisms created as a response to COVID-19.

There was an increase in cases of price gouging for Personal Protective Equipment, ventilators, medication, purchase of falsified medicines that compromise the safety of the public, ghost purchases, failure by the relevant authorities to account for donations and cases of illicit financial flows. Although ZACC assisted Government to improve controls to mitigate corruption there is a need for ZACC to conduct an analysis on the impact of COVID-19 on the anti-corruption sector to advise Government on ways to mitigate corruption during pandemics.

The lack of an effective whistle-blower and witness protection legal framework is costing the nation billions of dollars. This is because most whistle-blowers and witnesses fear victimization and decide not to come forward with valuable information. In addition, ZACC will continue to lobby Government and Parliament to ensure compliance to the provisions of the UNCAC.

ZACC bemoans the delays in the prosecution of corruption cases and filing of unexplained wealth applications to the High Court. In view of this, ZACC has requested for the review of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act [Chapter 9:22] to include prosecuting powers. The Commission has also recommended that the Attorney General assists the NPA in filing the civil applications. Proposals have also been made to the Judicial Services Commission for the amendment of court rules to remove interlocutory applications which prolong prosecutions.

With the implementation of NACS, it is expected that the national anti-corruption drive will be fruitful as it centres on the effective coordination of all the stakeholders in the public and private sectors, adequate allocation of resources and the overall strengthening of institutions responding to corruption.

In 2021 ZACC looks forward to increasing its service delivery, visibility to the rural community and increasing investigations for asset recoveries. As it continues to boost its preventative and educational efforts, ZACC looks forward to facilitating the introduction of an anti-corruption curriculum in schools, the introduction of integrity committees in all public institutions and local authorities and the establishment of a Compliance Monitoring Dashboard to monitor corporate governance compliance of public and private institutions. In addition, the Commission intends to undertake the national corruption perception index. ZACC seeks to improve media relations and increase the capacity to take on higher-level investigations. With the continued support from Government and stakeholders in both public and private sectors, the anti-corruption drive will be taken to a higher level in 2021.



**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

ZIMBABWE ANTI CORRUPTION COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	Historical 2020 December 31 ZWL\$	Historical 2019 December 31 ZWL\$
ASSETS			
Non-current Assets:			
Property, plant and equipment	4	375,643,130	91,782,750
Current Assets:			
Trade and other receivables	5	8,865,853	23,247,591
Cash and cash equivalents	7	325,779	55,447
Total Assets:		384,834,762	115,085,788
Reserves and Liabilities:			
Equity			
Non Distributable Reserve		2,144,645	2,144,645
Revaluation Reserve		291,236,538	41,706,529
Accumulated Fund		27,559,563	30,738,720
Current liabilities:			
Trade and other Payables	10	1,731,869	71,103
Long Term Liabilities:			
Deferred Income	8	62,162,147	40,424,791
Total Equity and Liabilities:		384,834,762	115,085,788

28/04/21
Date


Mr T Chikamba
Acting Finance Manager

28/4/21
Date


Ms S. Tongogara
Secretary

28/4/21
Date


Hon. Justice L. Matanda-Moyo
Chairperson



ZIMBABWE ANTI CORRUPTION COMMISSION

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR
THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

	NOTES	<i>Historical</i> 2020 Dec,31 ZWL\$	<i>Historical</i> 2019 Dec, 31 ZWL\$
REVENUE	6	87 143 939	45 576 134
Government grants	<i>6.i</i>	49 874 019	40 606 541
Government grant amortised	<i>6.iv</i>	1 169 606	76 793
Other income	<i>6.ii/6.iii</i>	36 100 315	4 892 800
Expenditure	9	90 323 097	14 044 331
Administration Expenses		46 576 474	9 087 956
Employment Costs		36 407 481	4 440 437
Depreciation of Assets		7 225 930	469 953
Finance costs		113 212	45 985
Surplus / (Deficit) of cash for the year		(3 179 157)	31 531 804
Other Comprehensive Income			
Revaluation surplus		249 530 009	40 480 710
Total comprehensive income		246 350 851	72 012 513

ZIMBABWE ANTI CORRUPTION COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Accumulated Fund	Revaluation Reserve	Non-distributable Reserve	Total
Balance as at January 1, 2020	30,738,720	41,706,529	2,144,645	74,589,894
Revaluation of Non-Current Assets	-	249,530,009	-	249,530,009
Deficit for the year	(3,179,157)	-	-	(3,179,157)
Balance as at December 31, 2019	27,559,563	291,236,538	2,144,645	320,940,746

Financial Statements of the Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission

ZIMBABWE ANTI CORRUPTION COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

		<i>Historical</i> 2020 December 31 ZWL\$	<i>Historical</i> 2019 December 31 ZWL\$
Cash flows from operating activities		4,811,866	8,757,417
Net cash flow before working capital changes		3,147,587	32,156,406
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year ending Dec 31, 2020		(3,179,157)	31,531,804
Loss on disposal of motor vehicle	9	270,421	240,024
Exchange rate gain		-	(4,291)
Deferred Income Armotised		(1,169,606)	(76,793)
Depreciation	9	7,225,930	469,953
Changes in working capital		1,664,278	(23,398,988)
(Increase) / Decrease in debtors	5	3,512	5,315
Prepayments			(23,225,221)
(Decrease)/ Increase in creditors	10	1,660,767	(179,082)
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories			
Investing activities		(4,541,534)	(10,707,750)
Purchase of Assets	11	(4,541,534)	(10,707,750)
Investment in non current Assents			
Capital grant received			
<i>Net cash and cash equivalents during the year</i>		270,331	(1,950,332)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		55,447	2,005,779
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	7	325,778	55,447

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING**DECEMBER 31, 2020.****GENERAL INFORMATION**

The Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission (hereinafter “ZACC”) is established in terms of Section 254 of the Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment (No. 20), 2013, and administered through the Anti-Corruption Commission Act [Chapter 9:22]. ZACC is an Independent Commission in Chapter 13 of the Constitution ‘*Institutions to Combat Corruption and Crime*’ [Section 256 of the Constitution]. The mandate of ZACC is to combat corruption, economic crimes, abuse of power and improprieties in Zimbabwe through public education, prevention and prosecution after investigations [Section 255 of the Constitution]. ZACC is funded from the Consolidated Revenue Fund [Section 320(7) and 322 of the Constitution]. Donations and any other assistance are received from international and domestic cooperating partner organisations, with the concurrence of the government of Zimbabwe.

The Head Office of the Commission is at No. 872 Betterment Close, Mt Pleasant Business Park, Harare, Zimbabwe.

2.0 ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with international Financial Reporting Standards and the accounting policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented.

2.1 Statement of Compliance.

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS); in compliance with the Public Finance Management Act [Chapter 22:19]; and generally in terms of the applicable laws of Zimbabwe. IFRSs comprise interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), International Accounting Standards (IAS) as well as the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC) and in the manner required by the relevant statutes, except for the non-compliance with IAS21 – *the effects of changes in foreign exchange rates and IAS 29 Financial Reporting in hyperinflationary Economies*.

2.2 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are based on the statutory records that are maintained under the historical cost convention and no procedures have been adopted to reflect the specific impact on the financial statements of changes in the prices of goods and services.

2.2.1. Functional and Presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Zimbabwean dollars (ZWL), being the currency of the primary economic environment in the country. All financial information presented is rounded to the nearest \$1 unless otherwise indicated. Assets and Liability denominated in other currencies are translated at the rate ruling as at the Statement of Financial position date and thus are redenominated to the Zimbabwe functional currency at year end.

2.2.2 Hyperinflationary Reporting

IAS 29 *Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies* requires that the financial statements be prepared in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy and be stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the balance sheet date, and that corresponding figures for previous periods be restated in the same terms. The Commission is of the view that the effort for production of Inflation adjusted Financial Statement is not commensurate with the benefits to be derived from the exercise.

2.3 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised in the period in which it is received. Government and donor funding is only recognised on receipt. Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis.

2.4 Financial Instruments

Financial instruments carried on the statement of financial position include cash and bank balances, and trade receivables.

2.5 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Commission has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, if it is probable that an outflow of resources

embodying economic benefits would be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

2.6 Revaluation Reserve.

The Revaluation Reserve arose from the net change in the value of properties, plant and equipment as a result of a revaluation exercise carried out during the year.

2.7 Useful Lives and Residual values of Property, Plant and Equipment.

The Commission assesses the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment each year taking into account past experiences and technology changes. The estimated economic lives of the assets are set out below and no changes to these useful lives have been considered necessary during the year.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis at rates designed to write down the assets to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the following rates:

	Estimated Economic life(yrs.)	% of Cost
Buildings	20-50	2%
Motor vehicles	4	25%
Plant and equipment	5	20%
Furniture and Fittings	5	20%
Computer Equipment	4	25%

2.8 Impairment

Property, plant and equipment are periodically reviewed for impairment. Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is

written down immediately to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized in the income statement, whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

2.9 Inventories

Inventory is measured at cost upon initial recognition. To the extent that inventory was received through non-exchange transactions (for no cost or for a nominal cost), the cost of the inventory is its fair value at the date of acquisition.

After initial recognition, inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. However, to the extent that a class of inventory is distributed or deployed at no charge or for a nominal charge, that class of inventory is measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

2.10 Trade receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognized and carried at original invoice amount less an allowance for any uncollectable amounts. An estimate for doubtful debts is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written off as incurred.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities. Bank account balances are amounts held at the Central Bank of Zimbabwe and at various commercial banks at the end of financial year.

2.12 Trade and other payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as

current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

3.0 Employee Benefits

Employee benefits are the consideration given by the Commission in exchange for services rendered by employees. In summary such benefits are:

Short-term benefits.

Benefits earned by employees under normal employment terms including salaries, bonuses and leave pay. These are expensed as earned and accordingly provisions are made for unpaid bonuses and leave pay.

3.1 Contingent liabilities

The Commission does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses details of any contingencies in the notes to the financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential is remote.

The Commission is a defendant or co-defendant in various litigations and claims. The outcome of these litigations and claims are yet to be determined, hence the Commission has not made any provision in these accounts towards contingent liabilities.

3.2 Important events during the year

On March 2020, the World Health Organisation declared Covid-19 outbreak to be a pandemic which resulted in a series of lockdown measures during the financial year.

3.3 Subsequent events

Due to a spike in cases of the Covid 19 variant, the Government of Zimbabwe imposed level 4 lockdown measures from the 4th of January 2021 for 30 days. The lockdown was further extended for four weeks until end of February 2021.

The Commission performances have been partially impacted by the National Lockdown. Although the Commission was considered as essential service precautionary measures were evoked, and numbers of staff manning offices were

reduced drastically. The Commission will continue to implement actions to maximize output and service delivery

There were no events that occurred between the end of the reporting period and the date when the financial statements were authorized for issue that require adjustments to the reported amounts in the financial statements or disclosure in the financial statements

3.4 Government Grants

Capital grants related to assets, including non-monetary grants at fair value, are presented in the statement of financial position as deferred income under non-current liabilities and are recognized as income on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the asset. They exclude those forms of government assistance which cannot be reasonably have value place upon them and transactions with government which cannot be distinguished from the normal trading with other entity.

3.5 Income Taxes

The Commission being a non-trading entity is not subject to taxation. No tax is therefore provided in these accounts.

3.6 Going concern

The Commission has initiated decentralization to other provinces of the Zimbabwe. Management assess that decentralization will be very pivotal in strengthening growth, performance and CPI rating of the Commission and the country at large.

The Commission has made an assessment of the Commission's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Commission has the resources to continue in existence for the foreseeable future. In light of the global pandemic Covid-19, the Commission is of the view that the significant doubt associated with the current uncertainties related to the Covid-19 virus currently does not result in a material uncertainty related to such events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Commission's ability to continue as a going concern.

4 **Property Plant and Equipment**

	Land & Buildings**	Plant & Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Furniture & Fittings	Computers & Accessories	Totals
Closing Carrying amount 2019	75,756,365	1,521,926	11,337,901	1,955,531	1,211,028	91,782,751
Cost	76,036,090	1,547,537	11,797,637	2,243,888	1,318,842	92,943,995
Accu Depreciation	(279,725)	(25,611)	(459,736)	(288,357)	(107,814)	(1,161,244)
Disposal						
Accum Depreciation			(76,433)	(15,808)		(92,241)
Cost			346,854	15,808		362,662
Additions	23,788,846	140,525	11,098,776	2,580,083	4,218,493	41,826,722
Revalued Surplus	249,530,009					249,530,009
Current Year Depreciation	(1,617,911)	(305,095)	(3,822,507)	(560,004)	(920,412)	(7,225,929)
Impairment of Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying Amount 31/12/2020	347,457,308	1,357,356	18,343,749	3,975,610	4,509,109	375,643,132
Cost	349,354,945	1,688,062	22,549,559	4,808,163	5,537,335	383,938,064
Accumulated Depreciation	(1,897,637)	(330,706)	(4,205,810)	(832,553)	(1,028,226)	(8,294,932)

Note 4i**Revalued Properties as at 31 December 2020**

	USD TO		ZWL\$
	USD	ZWL\$ RATE	
Number 20 Northend Rd, Highlands revalued Feb 2020	284,700.00	81	23,060,700.00
Number 872 Betterment Close, Mt Pleasant revalued Feb 2020	1,076,400.00	81	87,188,400.00
Number 172 Hebert Chitepo, Harare revalued Feb 2020	1,095,000.00	81	88,695,000.00
Number 164 Hebert Chitepo, Harare revalued Feb 2020	226,000.00	81	18,306,000.00
Number 5 Golda Avenue, Strathaven revalued Feb 2020	342,000.00	81	27,702,000.00
TOTAL REVALUED OFFICE BUILDINGS			244,952,100.00

	31 Dec 2020		Balance as at 31 Dec 2020
	Accumulated Balance in USD	Rate	
Number 3 Shirley Road at cost as at May 2009	753,267.50	175,812.63	81 46,773,844.11
Number 13 Basset Road at cost as at May 2009	637,192.50	148,720.73	81 39,566,213.41
Revaluation to			86,340,057.52
			331,292,157.52

**Land and buildings were purchased in USD which has become the basis of evaluation to the ZWL amounts.

**Number 20 Northend was donated by His Excellency. Currently the Commission is in the process of transferring ownership.

**Number 3 Shirley and 13 Basset are in the name of Companies which the Commission is in total control. Transfer of ownership is still work in progress.

	Notes	Historical 2020 ZWL\$	Historical 2019 ZWL\$
5 Trade & Other Receivables:		8,865,853	23,247,591
Prepayments		8,862,835	23,241,061
Trade Receivables			-
Staff Debtors		3,018	6,530
<i>5i Prepayments: pending deliveries</i>		8,862,835	23,240,721
<i>11 Double Cab Nissan NP300: Croco Motors</i>		5,992,942	14,196,163
<i>5 Toyota Corolla: Solution Motors</i>		2,869,894	5,739,687
<i>Furniture: MacDiamid</i>		-	3,304,871
6 Revenue		87,143,939	48,325,790
i Income Min of Finance-Grant		49,874,019	40,606,541
ii Employee salaries/ allowances		32,312,083	2,719,249
iii Donations		3,788,232	2,169,260
iv Armotized during the year		1,169,606	76,793
Other Comprehensive Income		-	4,291
Exchange rate gain		-	4,291
7 Cash and cash equivalents:		325,779	55,447
RBZ Subpmg		323,973	28,148
Bank-ZWL		1,806	25,622
Bank FCA		-	1,676
8 Deferred income		62,162,147	40,424,791
Opening balance		40,424,791	1,083,597
Government grant/ donations capitalised		22,906,962	39,417,987
Disposal of Assets during the year		-	-
Armotized during the year		1,169,605.74	76,793.00
9 Administration expenses:		90,323,097	14,044,331
Employment Costs		36,407,481	4,440,437
Communication & information supplies & s		5,735,893	974,081
Hospitality		1,541,914	7,022
Office supplies & services		2,194,089	743,063
Rental & hire expenses		100,133	191,210
Training & development expenses		950,210	139,030
Domestic travel expenses		4,256,515	569,292
Foreign travel expenses		562,176	894,942
Utilities & other sercice charges		997,781	183,569
Bank transaction fees		113,212	45,985
Finacial transactions		640,477	75,320
Institutional provisions		5,501,964	470,330
General Expenses		372,258	240,724
Physical infrastructure		2,374,395	185,038
Technical & office equipment		264,924	2,826
Vehicles & mobile equipment		6,355,071	742,172
Maintanance & Spare Parts		1,699,525	6,596
Fuels oils & lubricants		8,439,713	1,450,807
Insurance		801,205	42,674
Depreciation Expense		7,225,930	469,953
Donor Funded programmes		3,788,232	2,169,260
10 Provisions, Accruals & Payables:		1,731,869	71,103
Auditor General		20,641	20,410
CMED - CMED		24,932	24,932
Mt. Pleasant Bususiness Park		16,405	1,083
NETONE		838,377	5,295
TELONE.		566,685	18,007
ZESA		264,829	1,376
11 Purchase of Assets:		13,241,528	-
Total Additions (PPE)		24,043,660	-
less non cash items: Prepaid assets		14,378,226	-
Asset grant		22,906,962	-





