Malawians are lazy that is why they are poor.” A belief by one time president of this country. However, recently Barrack Obama, the United States of America President in his speech in Ghana spoke of an effective and functioning government as a solution to some of the pressing
EDITORIAL

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DISCLAIMER
Whilst every reasonable care is taken to ensure authenticity and factual content of articles published in this newsletter, neither the publisher nor editor accept responsibility for inaccuracies in content or opinions which are entirely those of the submitting contributors.
There has been a lot happening as there have been increased activities in the Anti-Corruption Bureau. Let me commend all our officers for the job well done.

Our Corruption Prevention Section worked very hard to ensure that implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy is kick started. Charity begins at home. The Section started by establishing its first Institutional Integrity Committee (ICC) within the Anti-Corruption Bureau itself. Several other institutions followed. Indeed prevention is better than cure, so they say.

The Public Education Section on the other hand intensified its anti-corruption campaign with the aim of educating the public away from corruption and soliciting as well as fostering support in the fight against corruption. Among others, this they did through electronic media programmes, public rallies and print media programmes. The commemoration of the National Anti-Corruption Day led by the Faith Based Organisation was very outstanding. It is expected that there will be more anti-corruption activities.

Our plea to the public is that it should continue supporting the anti-corruption fight by taking part in anti-corruption activities. Corruption is a menace. It retards development. It kills. Corruption violates our human rights. Few corrupt individuals benefit at the expense of the masses. Its effects affect everyone. Therefore, we all have a responsibility to curb the practice.

To the impudent, our teams are working extremely hard to investigate all alleged corrupt practices. The Bureau will continue to do this until all unscrupulous individuals are brought to book. Thanks to our prosecutions section for increased adjudication of cases. The synergy with all sections is auguring very well. It is expected that the momentum will be maintained.

I urge our Anti-Corruption Clubs to continue supporting our activities. Keep on the good work of disseminating anti-corruption information to the communities. The Bureau appreciates your efforts.

Let me remind all readers that this newsletter belongs to you. Please be free to make comments or suggestions by writing the Editor, ACB Newsletter, Anti-Corruption Bureau, P. O. Box 2437, Lilongwe.

The successful fight against corruption categorically rests in the willingness of the public in resisting, rejecting and exposing the corrupt by making reports to the Anti-Corruption Bureau. Together we can get rid of corruption in Malawi. Fight corruption, develop Malawi.

A. E. NAMPOTA
(DIRCTOR)
Corruption and poverty

From front page

problems such as poverty facing African governments. Indeed, no policy can succeed if a country’s public and private institutions are corrupt and dysfunctional. The fact is that corruption and poverty go together.

Corruption occurs where public wealth and power overlap. There is a line of divide between the low level opportunistic corruption and large scale systematic corruption, which implicates the entire bureaucratic hierarchy, or governmental structure from top to bottom. The former occurs within a framework where basic laws and regulations are in place, and then officials and private individuals take the opportunities for personal benefit. There is an area of diverse situations.

Firstly, low level officials may be required to select only qualified applicants to access a benefit. The official’s discretion frequently permits them to collect bribes from qualified and unqualified people. Services that are supposed to be free to the needy are rationed by the ability to pay, like in the case of fertilizer coupons for the poor. Alternatively, the officials may simply steal the coupons or fertilizer.

Sometimes bureaucratic processes may be a source of delay as a means of creating corrupt incentives. Officials may create more unnecessary delays so as to force the clients to pay more bribes. There have been complaints that some officials at the Registrar General’s Office delay the issuing of gratuity money for the deceased families. Some may even delay the issuing of licences to business people. There are many situations but this is just an insight.

On the other hand, large scale organized systematic corruption bares some characteristics with low pay offs, but it can be more deeply destructive of the state functioning and it brings the state to the point of undermining the economy. There are almost two varieties of this kind.

First, a branch of the public sector may be recognized as a bribe generating machine. For example top police officials may organize corrupt systems in collaboration with organized crime groups. Some officials may employ ghost employees who obtain jobs but never show up for work and may simply collect pay cheques. This problem was particularly common in the education sector especially in the past.

Corruption can also influence the award of contracts for construction projects, the allocation of natural resource concessions and the privatization of state owned companies.

The question still remains on how corruption causes poverty. High levels of corruption are associated

Corruption robs government of the much needed resources for socio–economic development which would be used to improve the lives of children in the picture.

Yes. i am a bribe
With my sister fraud
As twins
Similar things we do
Our nick name is corruption
To the corrupt minded
We are happy with you
A door and its frame we are

If you love us
With your corrupt minds
We will interrupt the whole nation
Our fruits are bad
Nothing good is in us
We love no development

The Anti-Corruption Bureau
Is there to arrest those
That love corruption
A punishment of shackles
Awaits the corrupt
Even the Holy Book says
The wages of sin is death
So let us shun corruption
with lower levels of investment and growth; discourages capital inflows and direct foreign investment. Corruption lowers productivity and encourages businesses to operate in the unofficial sector. High corrupt countries tend to spend less on education, to over invest in public infrastructure.

Corruption leads to more unequal distribution of wealth and can negatively affect programmes to help the poor. That is to say that wealth is accumulated by a small selfish individuals actively participating in the corrupt activity at the expense of the poor masses.

It is against this background that raises the need for reform. Corruption is a symptom of dysfunctional state-society relations. Thus most reforms must be accomplished inside particular countries like Malawi, each with its own economic, political, and social realities. One must also focus on global solutions. This analysis suggests three reform proposals.

The government should develop and monitor initiatives to increase transparency and limit corruption in investments in the country. It is good however that Malawi already established the Anti-Corruption Bureau to check corruption. The threat of disclosure of kick-back payments to the public reduces the behaviour of corruption. Hence most of the benefits flow to pro-poor development investments in the country.

Finally another focus should go on increasing efforts to control money laundering. The result is reduced corruption because of higher costs of converting funds to usable form. Recovery of the proceeds from corruption will mean investment in more meaningful social development projects and poverty would be a story of the past.

THE ACCOUNTANCY PROFESSION AND THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

By Mphatso D. Kalongonda (ACCA), ACB Accountant

Corruption has pervaded all sectors of our society. It may be more prevalent in some countries than others. In today’s business environment, its implications at local level reach far beyond national boundaries, making it a major global concern.

The impact of corruption on our society cannot be overstated. It increases risks and costs of business, damages investor confidence, hamper, economic development and bring the integrity of professions and of business into question. Corruption deprives governments and regulators of credibility and weakens the forces of law and order. In such a scenario, public morale inevitably suffers and social hardship, particularly in developing and emerging economies can be the inevitable result.

Everyone has a moral duty to fight corruption but no one can wage this battle alone. The ultimate responsibility of discouraging and preventing corruption, whether within the business world or the public sector, rests with management and staff. Management can significantly reduce the opportunities for malpractice by introducing proper systems of corporate governance and “setting the tone at the top”.

Accountants have a key role in society’s efforts to reduce corruption. First, as professionals with a duty to protect the public interest, they are bound by rigorous codes of professional and personal ethics calling for the highest levels of integrity and objectivity. Secondly, their key strategic positions within an enterprise or organisation - whether in an internal position or as an external auditor or adviser - mean that they very often have access to highly privileged and confidential information.

National and international standards of practice already alert members of the accountancy profession, whether or not in public practice, to the possibility of fraud or other irregularities and require them to report any such findings to internal management. The question is what should the accountant do if management fails to take appropriate action to remedy the situation? The accountant could take matters further by reporting the misdeed to external authorities such as the Anti Corruption Bureau.

The International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) has taken a lead in publishing a discussion paper to stimulate debate on the role of the accountancy profession and indeed of other professions as well as sectors of society, in taking up the global fight against corruption.

Currently, IFAC’s leaders are working in organisations like World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the OECD, the United Nations and the World Trade Organisation to explore ways of promoting intergovernmental cooperation in this area. Cooperation with organisations such as Transparency International and the Financial Action Task Force will ensure that the key role of the accountancy profession in combating global corruption is fully exploited. Complete elimination of corruption is an ambitious target. Only with a dramatic increase in public awareness will it be possible to begin the fight. IFAC is committed to finding a way forward and to ensuring that the accountancy profession, both at institutional and individual levels, plays its part in the campaign to create a culture in which corruption cannot survive.
Activities of the Anti-Corruption Bureau caught the eye of the print media and some came out in the newspapers. Following are some scans of the stories carried in the newspapers.
Credit Crunch and global financial Crisis: Any suspicion of corruption or abuse of office?

By: Tokha Manyungwa ACCA, CPA (Mw), Bureau Secretary

...continued from the last issue

Any suspicion of corruption or abuse of office

Good corporate governance is about boards directing and controlling the organizations so they operate in their shareholders’ interests. Boards should be answerable to company owners, to account properly for their stewardship and to ensure both sound internal control and the ethical health of the organizations.

The use of overly-complex financial products, which thwarted effective supervisory control, and the unethical advancement, at the point of sale, of loans to people with little realistic hope of repaying them shows a lack of basic corporate governance and dilution of competence expectation of the Board of Directors.

A fundamental role of the board is to provide oversight, direction, and control but also to challenge where necessary. This does not appear to have happened in many of the banks that were involved in this famous crisis. No doubt this is partly owing to a lack of understanding of the complexities of the business, but more training is probably only part of the solution. Further research is needed to understand what inhibited boards and managers from asking the right questions and understanding the risks that were being run on their watch.

The Board of Directors and management would be seen abusing their office if they don’t operate in the interest of the shareholders. The financial crisis emanated from the US subprime mortgage crisis. In the past 10 years of economic boom, credit was extended to US home buyers with relatively fewer credit checks and little or no deposit requirement. Mortgage brokers facilitated these transactions in a bid for higher commissions, irrespective of the credit standing of the buyer.

In order to stave off competition from the traditional home loans market, mortgage lenders vigorously pursued the subprime markets where competition was less intense. It soon became clear that US consumers could not bear the burden of servicing their debts. The number of defaults increased and house prices fell. This trend culminated into what is one of the significant financial collapses of the time. Surely, the executive management and the Board of Directors would have detected this if they were operating in the interest of their shareholders. One would suspect that some of the mortgages were corruptly extended to the buyers or there existed serious weaknesses in the internal control system.

One of the fundamental issues which have to be closely considered is the appointment of Board of Directors and the executive management. According to the Combined Code of Corporate Governance, every company should be headed by an effective Board, which is collectively responsible for the success of the company. It further stipulates that there should be formal, rigorous, and transparent procedure for the appointment of new directors to the board. Fraudulently appointed board of directors is a recipe for disaster. The appointing authorities should therefore resist, reject, and report any corrupt activity when exercising their duties.
EDITOR: Give us your personal history as well as academic background.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR: I am Victor Charles Banda. I was born on 4th December, 1957 in a family of six with three boys and three girls. I am the last born. I attended my primary school at Dimi Full Primary School in Traditional Authority Mzukukuzu in Mzimba District where I was selected to go to Livingstonia Secondary School. Thereafter, I got selected to the Malawi Polytechnic, a constituent college of the University of Malawi where I obtained a Diploma in Business Studies and a Bachelor of Commerce Degree (Accountancy). I have also attended various courses where I obtained various certificates. These include Diploma in Introduction to Micro-Computers, Certificate in Computer Auditing, Certificate in Combating Economic Crime, Certificate in Investigator Skills Course and Certificate in Management Strategies.

EDITOR: After graduation, where did you go next?

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR: I have worked as an Auditor for Government Ministries and Departments from 1982 -87, got promoted to Senior Auditor where I served from 1987 to 1989. I became Principal Auditor in 1989 and worked up to 1993 until I got promoted to Chief Auditor. From 1997 I was appointed Deputy Auditor General to 1998 when I was Assistant Director (Operations) for the Anti-Corruption Bureau.

EDITOR: Please explain instances of your involvement with the Anti-Corruption Bureau.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR: I have worked as Assistant Director for operations of the Anti-Corruption Bureau since 1998. I am in charge of operations including Investigations, Prosecutions, Corruption Prevention and Public Education for over nine (9) years with about fifty operations staff under my charge. I lead major investigations within and outside Malawi and give testimony in courts where necessary.

EDITOR: What are some of your achievements?

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR: I successfully headed operations for ten years in the Anti-Corruption Bureau. Anti-Corruption Bureau’s Operations Department has been under my leadership and successfully implemented public education, corruption prevention, investigation and prosecutions. The Anti-Corruption Bureau has succeeded in working with various institutions in the public as well as private sector in developing corruption policies for implementation in those institutions. This process assures that the fight against corruption is now being fought from within the organisations themselves. The Bureau has run a very successful Malawi National Examinations Board (MANEB) task force on examinations which has led to significant reduction in the levels of cheating in this country. Although we have offices at regional level, only the Bureau has been able to reach out to the population through Anti-Corruption Clubs that have been formed in all the districts of the country. The clubs, among other things assist in disseminating messages on issues of corruption and also receive complaints on behalf of Anti-Corruption Bureau in their areas. The Bureau has in the past ten to twelve years been able to investigate and prosecute cases of corruption professionally and based on merit. Cases have involved all sectors of society. This has been done with high level of professionalism and independence.

EDITOR: What would you want to be remembered for?

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR: I would like to be remembered for being a leader that is not only impartial but also supports the efforts the officers put into the work of fighting corruption in this country. I have upheld high level of integrity in the conduct of my duties. I fear God and all I rely on His guidance.
The Anti-Corruption Bureau Newsletter

By Bright Chimatiro – ACB Senior Public Education Officer

Mafumu omwe anachita nawo maphunziro ku Chipoka m’boma la Salima adajambulitsa chithunzi ndi m’neri wa bungwe la ACB mayi Egrita Ndala omwe akhala pa mpando wachinayi kuchokera kumanja

ANTI-CORRUPTION BUREAU IPhUNZITSA

By Bright Chimatiro – ACB Senior Public Education Officer

Mafumu omwe anachita nawo maphunziro ku Chipoka m’boma la Salima adajambulitsa chithunzi ndi m’neri wa bungwe la ACB mayi Egrita Ndala omwe akhala pa mpando wachinayi kuchokera kumanja

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B

ungwe lothetsa ziphuphu ndi katangale lakhala likuchititsa map-
hunziro a kuyipa kwa ziphuphu ndi katangale komanso kupepemha mafumu kuti azitengapo mbali polimbana ndi ziphuphu komanso katangale mu madera osiyansani-yana miyevi yapitayi.

Mafumu okwana pafupifupi 480 achita maphunziro pa misonkhano yokwana 16 m’maboma a Salima, Dedza, Dowa, Chitipa, Rumpfi, Phalombe, Neno ndi Thyolo pochita misonkhano iwiri boma lililose.

Mogwirizana ndi ndondomeko yolimbana ndi ziphuphu komanso katangale ya National Anti-Corruption

Strategy komanso ndondomeko yowona kuti bungwe lothetsa ziphuphu likudzivitsa anthu pa za ntchito yake, Anti-Corruption Bureau Communication Plan, maphunzirowa achitika mu maboma angapo.

Maphunzirowa awonetsa kuti mafumu ali ndi chidwi chofuna kutengapo mbali polimbana ndi mchitidwe wa ziphuphu.

Maphunzirowa, ena mwa mavuto a ziphuphu omwe akhala akuchitika ndi makamaka pa nthawi yolemba ndi kugula fe-

tereza wotsika mtengo, poweru-
za milandu, zitukuko za kumad-
era kudzera mu mabugwe omwe si aboma komanso ma asembule ndi nthawi ya zisankho.

Ambiri mwa mafumuwa anali okondwa kuti bungwe lothana ndi ziphuphu laganiza zowap-

hu aboutsza za nkhani za ziphuphu.

Zina zomwe maphunzirowa ana-

wonetsa kuti zaphunzitsidwa ndi monga momwe bungwe la Anti-Corruption Bureau.linayambira, ntchito za bungweli, tanthauzo la chiphuphu, kuyipa kwa ziphuphu, udindo wa atsogoleri pothetsa ziphuphu ndi zina zambiri.

Mafumu omwe anatenga mbali pa maphunzirowa akhala aku-

lonjeza kuti ayetsetsa kukhala zitsanzo zabwino popewa kuchita ziphuphu ndi kulimbikitsa anthu ku madera awo kulimbana ndi mchitidwewu.

Maphunzirowa anaunikira kuti ziphuphu ndi mdani wa chitu-
kuko.

Ngakhale kuti pali zifukwa zosi-
yana siyana zomwe zimayambitsa ziphuphu, zawoneka kuti ndikofunika kupewa ziphuphu ndi cholinga chofuna kupewa kuyipa kwa ziphuphu.

Pali chiyembekezo choti maphunzirowa apitilira pomwe mafumu omwe aphunzitsidwa aziphunzitsa mafumu ena ku-
madera kwawo.
COURT CONVICTS RUMPHI POLICE OFFICERS ON CORRUPTION CHARGES

On 3rd November, 2009, the Anti-Corruption Bureau received a complaint alleging that police officers at Rumphi Police Station solicited K15,000.00 and received K11,000.00 from Mr William Ngulube as an inducement in order for them to release Mr Ngulube’s vehicle and the people he was carrying past Kapelemera Road Block.

On 24th April, 2007, the Anti-Corruption Bureau instituted investigations into the matter which confirmed the allegation.

On Thursday, 14th May, 2009 the Anti-Corruption Bureau arrested Sergeant Francis Rankin Chihambo, Constable Isaac Sabili Kumwenda and Constable Wilton Mtonga.

The three were taken to Rumphi Magistrate’s Court where they were charged with two counts of corruption by public officer contrary to Section 24 (1) of the Corrupt Practices Act and one count of abuse of office contrary to Section 25B (1) of the Corrupt Practices Act. Francis Rankin Chihambo was charged with an additional count of escaping from lawful custody in addition to the other three charges.

Wilton Mtonga was acquitted after the state offered no evidence to the court.

On 20th August, 2009, Rumphi Magistrate’s Court found Francis Rankin Chihambo and Isaac Sabili Kumwenda with case to answer on all the counts.

On 29th October, 2009 Rumphi Magistrate’s Court found Isaac Sabili Kumwenda guilty and convicted him on all the three counts. He was sentenced to 15 months imprisonment with hard labour for each of the two counts but suspended to 18 months on condition that he does not commit the same offence within the 18 months. He was found guilty and convicted but discharged on the third count of abuse of office. He was also ordered to pay back K11,000.00 to Ngulube through the Court.

Francis Rankin Chihambo was found guilty but not convicted and discharged on the fourth count of escaping from lawful custody. He was acquitted on corruption charges.

COURT FINDS KASUNGU MARDEF OFFICER WITH CASE TO ANSWER

On 7th December, 2008, The Anti-Corruption Bureau received a complaint alleging that Emmanuel Clive Chule of MARDEF in Kasungu demands between K10,000.00 and K20,000.00 as his personal gain from MARDEF club members who apply for loans from MARDEF.

In January, 2009, the Anti-Corruption Bureau received a complaint alleging that Emmanuel Chule had demanded K10,000.00 from Mchilamwendo club, K20,000.00 as his personal gain from MARDEF club members who apply for loans from MARDEF.

In January, 2009, the Anti-Corruption Bureau instituted investigations into the allegations which established that Emmanuel Chule had demanded K10,000.00 from Mchilamwendo club, K20,000.00 from Ndakazula club, K40,000.00 from Tadzuka club and K10,000.00 from Matamando club.

On 4th March, 2009 the Anti-Corruption Bureau arrested Emmanuel Chule and recorded a caution statement from him. He was taken to Kasungu Magistrate’s Court on 5th March, 2009 where he was granted bail after he deposited K10,000.00 with the court and produced one surety of K20,000.00 not cash.

Emmanuel Chule appeared in court on 7th April, 2009 where he was charged with four charges of corrupt practices by public officer contrary to Section 24 (1) of the Corrupt Practices Act.
ANTI-CORRUPTION BUREAU ARRESTS SUB-INSPECTOR MAGALASI

On 29th September, 2008, the Anti-Corruption Bureau received a complaint alleging that Police Prosecutor Anderson Magalasi of Mangochi Police Station corruptly demanded K8,000.00 from Efamuel Khan in order for the said Magalasi to ensure that the suspects in the case he was handling were convicted.

The Anti-Corruption Bureau instituted investigations into the matter which confirmed the allegation.

On Monday, 22nd July, 2009 the Anti-Corruption Bureau arrested Anderson Magalasi and brought him before Mangochi Magistrate Court where he was charged with five counts of corrupt practices by public officer contrary to Section 24 of the Corrupt Practices Act.

He was granted a non cash bail bond of K15,000.00. He also produced one surety of K15,000.00 not cash. He was ordered to report to Mangochi Police Station once every week on Fridays.

ANTI-CORRUPTION BUREAU ARRESTS LABOUR OFFICE STAFF

On 20th July, 2009, the Anti-Corruption Bureau received a complaint alleging that Mr. Blessed Kupaza, a Herald at the Regional Labour Office (South) solicited K2,000.00 from Mr. Samuel Ngalande Nkhoma in order for Mr Kupaza to write Mr Ngalande Nkhoma a referral letter to Labour Headquarters in Lilongwe to follow up on a compensation claim.

On 23rd July, 2009, the Anti-Corruption Bureau carried out a joint surveillance operation with Blantyre police and arrested Mr Kupaza after he had received K2,000.00 from Mr Ngalande Nkhoma and had given him the referral letter. He was released on bail on 27th July 2009 on a K1,000.00 non cash bond. He also presented one surety of K1,000.00 not cash. He was ordered to report to the Anti-Corruption Bureau once a week on Fridays. He was also ordered not to leave Blantyre without the authority of the Director of the Anti-Corruption Bureau. He will be taken to court on a date to be set by the court to answer to the charge of corrupt practices by public officer contrary to Section 24(1) of the Corrupt Practices Act.

On 13th June, 2008, the Anti-Corruption Bureau received a complaint alleging that Mr. Adamson Chithope Moyo, former Director of Administration at Balaka District Assembly corruptly obtained unspecified sums of money from the Proprietor of Mwai Wholesale traders in Lunzu as a reward or commission for selling him a 15 tonne lorry belonging to the deceased estate of Mr Grant Kaliati of Balaka at a much reduced price of K1,000,000.00. The complaint further alleged that Mr Chithope rejected a buyer who had offered a higher price of K2,000,000.00 who was identified by the widow of late Grant Kaliati.

On 16th June, 2008, the Anti-Corruption Bureau instituted investigations into the matter which among other things found out that Mr Chithope had given a public valuer false information about the vehicle in order for it to be undervalued.

On Monday, 17th August, 2009 the Anti-Corruption Bureau arrested Mr. Adamson Chithope Moyo and brought him before Balaka Magistrate’s Court where he was charged with one count of abuse of office contrary to Section 25 B (1) of the Corrupt Practices Act, one count of abuse of office contrary to Section 95 of the Penal Code and one count of giving false information to a person employed in public service contrary to Section 122 of the Penal code.

He was taken to court on 2nd September, 2009 where trial commenced.

COURT UPHOLDS CONVICTION OF MAGISTRATE NGWALI

Magistrate Stainfield Saiba Ngwali who was a First Grade Magistrate at Chikwawa Magistrate Court was arrested in January 2008 and charged with three counts of corrupt practices by public officers contrary to Section 24(1) of the Corrupt Practices Act and one count of abuse of office.

After successful prosecution, Magistrate Ngwali was found guilty on all the counts and was sentenced to four years imprisonment. He appealed against both conviction and sentence.

On 26th August, 2009, the High Court upheld the Magistrate court’s conviction and sentence.
ACTIVITIES
IN PICTURES

Some of the delegates that attended the Corruption Prevention Programme launch pause for a photograph with the ACB Director, Mr Alexius Nampota, seated 7th from right.

His Excellency the State President Ngwazi Dr. Bingu wa Mutharika arriving at the National Anti-Corruption Day function escorted by Vice President Right Honourable Joyce Banda

His Excellency the State President Ngwazi Dr. Bingu wa Mutharika receiving a gift (Bible) from the Director of ACB Mr Alexius Nampota
Lady Anti-Corruption Bureau Officers lined up to welcome guests at the National Anti-Corruption Day at Capital Hotel.

Rev. Kenani Phiri preaching on the National Anti-Corruption Day.

People listened and watched attentively to the proceedings to the activities on the National Anti-Corruption Day.

Media also covered the National Anti-Corruption Day function.

His Excellency the State President Ngwazi Dr. Bingu wa Mutharika greeting guests at the National Anti-Corruption Day function.
Mtsogoleri wa dziko lino Ngwazi Dr. Bingu wa Mutharika anati “Atsogoleri a zipembedzo aye-era kukhala moyo wa chitsanzo polalikira ndi kuchita zomwe mawu a Mulungu amanena.”

Mutu wa tsikuli omwe ndi Khulupilirani Mulungu; thanani ndi ziphuphu unasonyeza kukwaniritsa zina mwa zomwe ziri mu ndondomeko yothana ndi ziphuphu m’Malawi ya National Anti-Corruption Strategy, yomwe ikulimbikitsa bungwe la Anti-Corruption Bureau kugwira ntchito pamodzi ndi azipembedzo polimbana ndi mchitidwe wa ziphuphu ndi katangale.

Azipembedzo adatengapo mbali pa kunkonzeka komanso zochitika za pa tsiku lokumbukira kuyipa kwa mchitidwe wa ziphu-

By Bright Chimatiro – ACB Senior Public Education Officer
phu ndi katangale,

Mipingo idalembe timabuku tophunzitsira anthu zakuti, chiphuphu ndi tchimo ndipo onse okhulupirira sayenera kuchita ziphuphu.

Sabata yomwe tsikuli lima-kumbukilidwa inayamba ndi mapemphero mmiipingo yonse kuyambira Asilamu komanso Akhristu.

Kudali galimoto zikuluzi-kulu zokutidwa nsalu komanso zolembedwa uthenga wotsutsa ziphuphu zomwe zinazungulira mu mzida wa Lilongwe ku madera a ku maofesi a PVHO kudzera mu nsewu wa Paul Kagame, Kamuzu Cetral Hospital Round about, Nature Sanctuary, Reserve Bank ya Malawi mpaka ku Anti-Corruption Bureau. Zinachokanso ku maofesi a Anti-Corruption Bureau ku kudutsa ku Reserve Bank ya Malawi, Kamuzu Institute for Sports, Chilinde, Kawale, Mchesi, Police Mobile Force, Old Town, Shoprite ndi ku-fikanso ku maofesi a PVHO, uku anthu akugawa timabuku totsutsa katangale.

Pa 4 February 2010, kunali msonkhano wa atolankhani omwe mkulu oyanganira ntchito za bungwe lothana ndi ziphuphu la Anti-Corruption Bureau, Director pamodzi ndi atsogoleri a zimpembedzo analankhuli kwa atolankhani za tsikuli.

Pa tsiku la 5 February panali kulakatula mavesi ochokera mu Baibulo komanso korani, nyimbo zoyimbidwa ndi gulu la Lloyd Phiri pamodzi ndi ulaliki otutsana ndi ziphuphu. Timabuku tomw moatogoleri a mipingo analembwa tinagawidwanso kwa anthu patsikuli.

Pa tsikuli mtso golero wa dziko lino Ngwazi Dr. Bingu wa Mutharika, nduna ya za chi-lungamo komanso malamulo oyendetsera dziko lino a Professor Peter Mutharika, mkulu oyanganira ntchito za bungwe lothana ndi ziphuphu la Anti-

His Excellency The State President Ngwazi Dr. Bingu wa Mutharika kuyankhula pa mwambo okumbukira kujika kwa ziphuphu la Capital Hotel.

Corruption Bureau, a Alexius Namputa, komanso oyimira mambungwe omwe amathandiza dziko lino pa chuma analankhula motsutsana ndi mchitidwe wa ziphuphu.

Kenani Phiri anati “Chiphuphu ndi tchimo ndipo nkondo yolim-buna ndi ziphuphu ndiyofunika azimbepembezo ndi ena tonse titegeno mbali.”

Olalikira pa mwambowu m’busa

KUMAZGA VINYENGO (VIPHUPHU)

By Chilu Anti-Corruption Club - Rumphi

Jse wina Malawi tikolerane pakumazga viphuphu Mafumu,nduna za boma, wa polisi, wampimpingo, titolepo chigawa pakumazga viphuphu.

Awo wakupereka nak-upoka viphuphu Wakunangira ufulu wa ise wina Malawi. Kupereka na kupoka vinyeda nkhuweme chala Kukupangiska upankhuzi mukiswa ya mizinda.


Imwe ndimwe walongozi ithu pakumazga viphuphu. Pala ikupoka na kuper-eka viphuphu Chalo chithu changenda makola chala. ACB tikuchenjeza munthu wawo. Pa nhani ya kupereka na kupoka viphuphu.

Tose wina Malawi tikolerane Pakumazga viphuphu. Ise wa Chilu Anti-Corruption Club tikunonga Boma Pakwambiska bungwe ili lakuona za nkhanzi ya viphuphu.

M’mizi, mumatauni na mumizinda tiyeni tilene tilene viphuphu.
The Malawi Police Service and the Bureau launched a Corruption Prevention Program on 21st July 2009 at Malawi Institute of Management.

The program is planned to eventually institutionalize the prevention of corruption in the Malawi Police Service and also mainstream the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy.

Speaking during the launch, Mr. Nyongo who is Deputy Commissioner of Police responsible for Criminal Investigations said “the Inspector General is geared to run a corrupt free Malawi Police Service that will offer no protection to any officer who is implicated in corrupt acts.”

Following the launch, a sensitization workshop was conducted in the southern region, targeting 30 Traffic Police Officers. Meanwhile, plans are underway to roll out similar workshops in the northern, eastern and central policing regions of the country.

The program, initially, is targeting Traffic Police Officers, and will later roll out to the other Departments in the Malawi Police Service.

TRAFFIC POLICE ANTI-CORRUPTION INITIATIVE KICKS OFF

By Enea Katundu, Corruption Prevention Officer.

Traffic Police Officers advocating against corruption

MLANDU SAGULA NDI CHIPANDA

REPORT THE CORRUPT TO THE ACB, P. O. BOX 2437, LILONGWE. TOLL FREE LINE 113
The National Anti-Corruption Strategy which was launched by the State President Ngwazi Dr Bingu wa Mutharika on 5th February 2009 is a policy document purposed at involving Malawians of all walks of life in the fight against corruption upon the realisation that fighting corruption requires the energy and effort, from all stakeholders.

The Strategy will be implemented in eight sectors: Executive branch of Government, Judiciary, Legislature, Private Sector, Media, Traditional Leaders, Faith Based Organisations and Civil Society.

Since its launch, the Bureau has embarked on a process of briefing stakeholders and soliciting their views on how the Strategy can be best implemented within their sectors. So far, the Bureau has briefed Malawi Council of Churches, Muslim Association of Malawi, Quadria Muslim Association of Malawi, Evangelical Association of Malawi, Episcopal Conference of Malawi, and Media Council of Malawi. The response from these institutions has been overwhelmingly positive.

The briefing exercise is ongoing and is intended to span all the sectors mentioned in the Strategy. In accordance with the Strategy, the sectors will establish Institutional Integrity Committees (IICs) who will develop tailor made programs for preventing and fighting corruption in their respective sectors.
ROLLING OUT A CORRUPTION PREVENTION PROGRAM

By Enea Katundu, Corruption Prevention Officer

The Anti-Corruption Bureau through its Corruption Prevention Section on 10th August 2009 rolled out a Corruption Prevention Program for Lilongwe City Assembly. The launching of the program took place at Lilongwe Hotel and was presided over by the Assistant Director for Operations, Mr V. C. Banda. In his remarks, Mr Banda recognized the important role that the Assembly plays to the residents of the City of Lilongwe. He emphasized that corruption in the Assembly, if left un-checked, can have very damaging consequences on the capacity of the Assembly to provide quality service but also to transform the City in line with the vision of the State President. The objective of the program is to implement measures to enable the Assembly effectively respond to the threat of corruption and also to improve their service delivery.

So far, five workshops have been conducted and over 175 officers of the City Assembly sensitized on the concept of corruption, and the Corrupt Practices Act which is the law on corruption in the country. The program will soon go into the second phase which will involve consultations with the Assembly staff to gather information for the development of a Client Service Charter and a Corruption Prevention Policy for the Assembly.

The Client Service Charter will clearly spell out the mandate of the Assembly and all the processes that one should go through to access a service. The Charter will also state the duties and rights of the clients of the Assembly. It is believed that the publicity of the Charter will empower the clients to demand accountability from Assembly staff, hence improving service delivery of the Assembly.

The Program will benefit not only the City Assembly, but more importantly the residents of Lilongwe City. Residents of the City, and all Malawians, have reason to celebrate because corruption at the City Assembly might soon be history.
The Anti-Corruption Bureau Newsletter

By Ipyana Musopole, Senior Corruption Prevention Officer

Following the launch of the Corruption prevention Policy for Lilongwe Water Board, the Bureau in collaboration with the Board has started the process of implementing the Policy.

In-house sessions were conducted in all stations for the Board to sensitize staff on the Policy. It is estimated that over 70% of staff for Lilongwe Water Board attended these sessions which concluded at the end of July 2009.

The Bureau facilitated a session on 3rd September 2009 to develop a work plan for implementing the Policy. The session was attended by 33 participants who were drawn from all Departments.

By Ipyana Musopole, Senior Corruption Prevention Officer

Following the launch of the Corruption prevention Policy for Lilongwe Water Board, the Bureau in collaboration with the Board has started the process of implementing the Policy. In his opening remarks, he emphasized the need for all employees at the Board to support the implementation of the Policy. Milanzi reiterated the commitment of management to ensuring the implementation of the work plan that would be developed. He pledged support to the Policy and also resource mobilization for the implementation of the work plan.

As part of the implementation of the Policy, the Anti-Corruption Bureau funded the production of special Radio Programs which are aimed at sensitizing clients and stakeholders for Lilongwe Water Board on the Policy. The Bureau also plans to facilitate the production of leaflets and posters to promote awareness of the Policy amongst clients and stakeholders.
A MILLION DOLLAR QUESTION

By Vinay Pathare

We are in the 46th year of our independence. Last year has also seen a major political shift in power with president Bingu wa Mutharika coming to the throne after sweeping majority votes in the May 19 parliamentary and presidential election, an event described by many as a landslide victory for democracy.

Malawi has witnessed many upheavals in the last 46 years of its independence on the political, social and economical fronts.

Many battles have been won and we are still struggling to win more in years to come.

But there is still one battle we need to fight and win.

It is this battle which will take us to new heights of success if fought courageously.

It is a fierce battle against ‘selfishness’. Victory over self is far much rewarding than victory over the outside world.

As a first step towards this battle, we need to undertake a simple exercise of answering a million dollar question with our hands on our hearts: where do I stand on the scale of 1 – 10 in terms of my patriotic love and integrity to my country, Malawi?

This question looks so simple but if we think over it, we may realize how serious it is.

It is one thing to display patriotic love while standing in salutation when our national anthem is being sang and quite another to practice it.

It takes a lot of inner courage and firm conviction to say ‘no to a bribe’, especially when there is no single grain of maize in the house.

It is very easy to ask: What has my country done for me? But hard to answer a question: What have I done for my country?

When we are concerned with the economic health of our country and worry about devaluation of the kwacha, we are least bothered to give serious thought to the devaluation of our life values.

Some of us might brush off this thought, labeling it as unpractical philosophical verbose. Such people can afford the luxury of their erroneous thinking until the day they are hit hard by their belief (false – hood) system.

A man would enjoy womanizing (prostituting) until the day he is diagnosed with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.

An alcoholic will rationalize drinking until the day he is told his liver is seriously damaged and has only few days to live.

If we sing patriotic love for Malawi on the eve on national and international events and show it off but fail to live it, we are indeed not less than hypocrites.

A country is said to be poor in the true sense of the world when its countrymen sell their integrity and patriotic love for personal and selfish gains.

The character strength of a country lies in its collective consciousness which is its power to overthrow any challenge it faces.

In fact, many of us are examined on the scale of 1 – 10 on a daily basis when our integrity and patriotic love is put to test.

A commonly asked question in such a situation is: How can I practice self integrity for the welfare of my country when surrounded by corrupt systems and people?

If this question troubles us it simply means we are operating from a victimized mindset.

Change has to start with us and when the masses get influenced our collective strength will overthrow and overcome any evil. It may be the most deadly and cancerous evil such a corruption.

I distinctly remember having watched an Indian movie in which it was perfectly illustrated how our selfish deeds can backfire and ruin us.

In the movie, a certain politician was busy in a lavish party, uncontrollably under the influence of alcohol.

A scene continues, he was continuously interrupted by his smuggler friend who tried to tell him that his son (smuggler’s) has raped a teen age girl.

The politician replied so what: “So what? Give her money and ask her to abort. Why are you spoiling my party mood over such a trivial issue?”

The smuggler friend replied in a shivering voice but “Sir that teenager is your daughter.”

Hearing these words, all his whiskey ‘kick’ melted like ice.

In more than 45 years of Independence, we have moved into a new era of history.

Today we are called upon to respond to new trends to ensure that our country survives and moves into a bright future. This responsibility falls on all of us.
ACB, ADMARC TEAMS UP AGAINST FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

By Ipyana Musopole, Senior Corruption Prevention Officer.

The Anti-Corruption Bureau on 6th August 2009 entered into a partnership with Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC) which was symbolized by the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) during a ceremony which was held at Ryalls Hotel in Blantyre.

The MOU was signed by the Director of the Anti-Corruption Bureau, Mr. Alexius Nampota and the Chief Executive Officer for ADMARC, Dr Charles Matabwa. Both stressed the importance of collaborative efforts to fight fraud and corruption.

They recognised the threat that corruption and fraud poses to the operations of ADMARC and the consequences it can bring especially to the poor who rely on ADMARC as their lifeline. ADMARC is the fifth institution to enter into this form of partnership with the Bureau. The other institutions include Malawi Social Action Fund (MASAF), Malawi Telecommunications Limited (MTL), National Initiative for Civic Education (NICE) and National AIDS Commission (NAC).

The key objective of this partnership is to design, promote and strengthen measures to report, investigate, prevent and combat corruption and fraud more efficiently and effectively as well as raise awareness levels on the evils of corruption and fraud amongst ADMARC employees, its Board of Directors, legitimate stakeholders and the general public. Some of the key activities planned to be implemented under the partnership include:

1. Develop and implement a corruption and fraud prevention policy framework
2. Design and implement initiatives to raise awareness about corruption and fraud issues amongst members of staff and stakeholders for ADMARC
3. Design and implement comprehensive programs to build capacity in critical departments in ADMARC to enhance their capacity to effectively and efficiently investigate and prevent corruption and fraud.
4. Review systems and procedures especially in strategic operational areas in ADMARC to facilitate effective and efficient prevention and detection of corruption and fraud.

The activities have been planned to be implemented over a period of two years.

REASONS WHY CORRUPTION IS EVIL

- Contributes to the spread of HIV/AIDS e.g., carpet inter views
- Arrest and prosecution by the Anti Corruption Bureau. The maximum sentence is twelve years in jail. This culminates further into disqualification for a period of seven years from the date of conviction from being elected or appointed to or from holding or continuing to hold any office or position in any public body.
- Leads to low productivity due to nepotism, competent people are left out
- It demoralizes hard workers thus promoting laziness and brings misunderstandings at workplaces
- Leads to non completion of projects or substandard work because materials are diverted
- It leads to inadequate provision of essential social services. Government is robbed of resources meant for provision of social services which is pocketed by very few people.
- Makes goods expensive when business people bribe i.e. MRA officials, they add the amount to the selling price of those items.
- Loss of government revenue (MRA, market fees). Most revenue goes into officers pockets and not the government purse
- Corruption threatens the very nature of governance, democracy, political stability and rule of law by eroding public confidence in institutions of the state. For instance, the corrupt penetration of the judicial process will endanger the rule of law and people will begin to disrespect those who sit in judgment on them; in schools, communities will lose confidence in schools and teachers that seem to condone corrupt practices
- Corruption threatens sustainable development. Usually scarce national resources intended for the public good gets into the hands of dishonest individuals. As a consequence, the poor are denied a share of the nation’s resources. Development will either halt or slow down.
- Corruption often means capital outflow. Any capital accumulated by corrupt or criminal means, which finds its way to a foreign bank account, represents a net loss to the country. Even if such money does not leave the country, it represents a diversion of resources from public purposes to private ones. Additionally, corrupt motives distort investment intentions because investment (necessary to revamp the economy of a country) may be channeled into sectors of the economy, which are not socially desirable.
- Corruption creates inefficiency that leads to a waste of resources. This is not conducive to growth as it leads to high production costs and poor quality of goods; in schools it will affect the teaching-learning process, the central purpose of schools. For instance, if teachers discover that some pupils enter the school dubiously, they will not be stimulated to teach. Think of the quality of such pupils as well?

...to be continued in the next issue
Mbuyamu ndinafo - tokozu kuti chiphuphu ndi chiyani ndipo kusiyana kwake ndi katangale nkotani?. Ulendo uno tiyeni tiwone kuyipa kwa ziphuphu ndi katangale. Ziphuphu zilibe ubwino ngakhale umodzi. Munthu akaperekapena kulandila ziphuphu, zotsatira zake zimakhala zoyipa, ndipo zimakhudza anthu ambiri munjira zosiyanisayana. Zina mwa izo nazi:


Ziphuphu zimapangitsa kuti anthu afera kapena ziphuphu kapena umwe zinoambira. Izi zimachitika kuma pezeka kuti anthu osayizera aja samagwira ntchito mwadonosoolo chifukwa choti sakudziwa kagwiridwe kake.

Ziphuphu zimamangitsa. Munthu akagwidwa akuchita khalidwe lo-nyasali amatha kumangidwe kwa zaka khumi ndi ziiwi (12).

Wolemba Patrick Thole, Public Education Officer

Ziphuphu zimawononga mbiri. Anthu akadziwa kuti ndiwe munthu okonda ziphuphu samakulemekeza. Chitsanzo, chifuwika chotina mafumu angapo amachita ziphuphu anthu ponena amangotina mafumu amakonda ziphuphu kuononga mbiri ya mafumu unse. Ngakhale a polisi anthu amangotina ndi a ziphuphu pomwe mwinina chichemwa ziphuphu ndi owelengeka, koma akuyipitsa mbiri ya polisi yonse.

Ngakhale ziko likatchuka ndi mbiri yoipa yoti kuli ziphuphu, mako olemera samalithandiza poopa kuti chithandizochi sikhakwira ntchito za chifukwa m’maolo mwake anthu akan-gogawana.

Ziphuphu zimachulutsa umbanda muzikiziku. Izi zimachitika nga ngakhale a Polisi amangotina chifukwa amadziwa anthu nga ngakhale awawudwela zikukhala zimakhala zimakumbiri. Zina mwa izo nazi:

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Madzi ndi Moyo

KATANGALE NDI OYIPA

Kaneneni mchitidwe uliwonse wakatangale pakapezedwe kamadzi kwa:

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Kapenanso imbani telefoni ku bungwe la Anti-Corruption Bureau pa nambala yosalipira ya 113

Tithandizeni kugwira nanu nthchito mopanda katangale

Uthengawu wakonzedwa ndi a Southern Region Water Board mogwizana ndi bungwe Anti-Corruption Bureau ndi chithandizo chochokera ku Department for International Development (DFID), Royal Norwegian Embassy ndi Boma la Malawi.
Anenezeni onse ochita katangale mmadela awa okhudza za nthchito za lamyia; Kukonza matelephone, kuika telefonu yatsopano, kulemba nthchito, mabolu a telefonu, kugula katundu ndi kuba zipangizo za MTL.

Imbani foni numbala zaulele izi:
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kapena email:
Inocorruption@mtl.mw