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LS-MFEZ GREENLIGHTS US\$100 MILLION IN NEW INVESTMENTS

By Cecilia Chiluba



Lusaka South Multi Facility Economic Zone (LS-MFEZ) Board has approved new investments valued at US\$100 million during the first half of 2026, with the establishment of an electric vehicle assembly plant, being one of the developments under consideration.

The projects are expected to create approximately 1,687 direct jobs and further contribute to Zambia's industrialization agenda.

The approved investments span a range of sectors, including oil marketing, bicycle assembly, fertilizer blending, packaging materials, home care products and other manufacturing activities, strengthening the Zone's contribution to economic growth, value addition and employment creation.

LS-MFEZ indicated that it also recorded 24 Expressions of Interest from prospective investors, representing a potential investment portfolio valued at US\$199.8 million and an estimated 4,335

employment opportunities. Among the notable developments under consideration is the establishment of an electric vehicle assembly plant, which has potential to strengthen Zambia's participation in the automotive manufacturing value chain and support the country's industrial development objectives.

LS-MFEZ Acting Managing Director Inonge Gondwe, said in addition to the newly approved investments, 19 investors progressed through various stages of construction during the first half of the year, with several projects advancing towards completion, while 15 investors are currently awaiting land allocation to commence development.

"This ongoing investment activity reflects sustained investor confidence in the Zone and continued interest in establishing operations across a diverse range of sectors," he said.

Mrs. Gondwe added that the continued growth in investment activity reflects increasing confidence in LS-MFEZ as a hub for

industrial development and long-term business growth.

"The investments approved this year, the projects currently under construction and the strong pipeline of prospective investors all point to growing confidence in the Zone and Zambia's economic prospects," she added. "Beyond the capital investments, these projects will create jobs, support local supply chains and contribute meaningfully to the country's industrialization agenda."

She stated that LS-MFEZ's focus remains on attracting investments that enhance productive capacity and position Zambia as a preferred destination for manufacturing and industrial investment in the region.

"We are encouraged by the level of investor interest recorded so far and look forward to translating this interest into new projects that contribute meaningfully to Zambia's industrialization agenda," Mrs Gondwe stated.

"The continued flow of

investment into LS-MFEZ is supported by a conducive business environment that combines serviced land, investment incentives, access to key transport corridors and proximity to both domestic and regional markets."

She noted that these advantages continue to position the Zone as an attractive destination for industrial and commercial investment.

"While significant progress has been made, LS-MFEZ continues to have land available for strategic investments. As the Zone enters the second half of 2026, investment promotion efforts will be intensified to attract investors in priority sectors, including high-technology industries, electric mobility, healthcare infrastructure, banking and financial services, education, tourism and other value-adding industries," he said.

To date, LS-MFEZ has attracted cumulative investment of US\$2.04 billion and facilitated the creation of more than 38,000 jobs, underscoring its growing contribution to national economic development.

EU TO DEPLOY ELECTION OBSERVATION MISSION TO ZAMBIA

By Cecilia Chiluba



European Union says it will deploy an EU Election Observation Mission (EOM) to observe the general elections in Zambia on 13 August 2026.

According to the EU, this in response to a formal invitation by the Government.

EU Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Kaja Kallas has since appointed Michael McNamara, Member of the European Parliament, as Chief Observer.

And Chief Observer, McNamara, said the EU has observed every general election since 2001, a testimony to a long-standing partnership.

"I am honoured to lead this sixth EU

Election Observation Mission to Zambia," he said.

"I look forward to meeting and engaging with representatives of State institutions, political parties, candidates, civil society, and other electoral stakeholders in Zambia."

The EU Election Observation Mission will provide a comprehensive, independent, and impartial assessment of the electoral process based on Zambia's national legal framework as well as international and regional standards for democratic elections.

The Election Observation Mission will be composed of different observer groups.

The Core Team will

consist of eleven election experts, scheduled to arrive in the country at the end of June.

Closer to election day, 32 Long-Term Observers will join the mission and deploy across the country, followed by 32 Short-Term Observers.

"In line with the EU's methodology on election observation, the mission will issue a preliminary statement and hold a press conference after the elections," the EU said

"A final report, including recommendations for future electoral processes, will be presented and shared with stakeholders after the finalisation of the entire electoral process."

CFHHZ CALLS FOR URGENT REFORMS TO STRENGTHEN ZAMBIA'S SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM

By Money Daily Reporter



Civic Forum on Housing and Habitat Zambia (CFHHZ) has called for urgent reforms to strengthen Zambia's social protection system through improved coordination, accountability, and effective monitoring mechanisms.

CFHHZ made the call during the Social Protection Week 2026 Public Discussion Forum hosted by the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) in Lusaka.

The forum brought together key stakeholders who shared experiences, discussed existing challenges, and explored practical solutions aimed at promoting inclusive development, reducing

poverty, and building resilience among vulnerable populations in Zambia.

Among the major challenges highlighted were fragmented implementation systems, inadequate information sharing, duplication of programmes, and limited collaboration among institutions involved in social protection delivery.

Speaking at the forum, Organization Executive Director, Grace Mtonga said the establishment of a strong legal framework, a comprehensive national social register, and coordinated monitoring systems will play a critical role in ensuring that social protection programmes effectively reach

vulnerable communities across the country.

Ms. Mtonga expressed concern over existing gaps within the social protection system, including the absence of a unified beneficiary register, limited coordination among stakeholders, and weak monitoring and accountability structures.

She recognized government's efforts in implementing various social protection interventions but emphasized the need for stronger systems that promote efficiency, transparency, and sustainability.

Ms. Mtonga noted that a coordinated national social register would help improve beneficiary identification, reduce duplication of

interventions, and ensure that assistance reaches intended beneficiaries, including vulnerable households in remote rural communities.

"Strengthening social protection requires a clear road-map that enhances coordination, monitoring, accountability, and long-term sustainability," Ms. Mtonga said.

She reaffirmed CFHHZ's dedication to advocating for stronger policies and systems that promote inclusive development and improve the welfare of vulnerable communities across Zambia.

This is according to a statement issued by CFHHZ Communications Officer, Dyson Bubala.

ZRA RECOVERS OVER K21.6 MILLION IN TAX EVASION CASE

By Cecilia Chiluba



Zambia Revenue Authority (ZRA) says it has recovered over K21.6 million in revenue from a Luanshya taxpayer in a tax evasion case. Proceedings against the company on allegations of providing false returns and statements, which is a violation of the Value Added Tax Act (VAT).

According to the Authority, this follows the conviction of Amfube Investment Limited by the Economic and Financial Crimes Court in Luanshya.

The Court convicted and sentenced the company to a fine of K30,000 to be paid on or before 16th July, 2026 in default of the warrant of distress to be issued.

The convict further paid the evaded Value Added Tax and Income Tax of K21,602,751.10 to ZRA and refunded the State K250,000 prosecution expenses incurred.

ZRA Corporate Communications Manager, Oliver Nzala explained that the recovery of the revenue was made after the Authority initiated criminal

Value Added Tax and Income Tax amounting to over K21.6 million," he said.

"When the matter was presented for Plea Agreement on 23rd June 2026, before His Honour Dr. Samson Mumba sitting as Economic and Financial Crimes Court Luanshya, the accused pleaded guilty to Ten (10) Counts of furnishing False Returns and Statements contrary to section 43 of the Value Added Tax Chapter 331 of the Laws of Zambia."

He urged taxpayers to be compliant and pay their fair share of taxes as ZRA remains relentless and vigilant in stepping up the fight against all forms of tax evasion.

Mr. Nzala said the firm also failed to furnish a return of income for the charge year 2023 to Zambia Revenue Authority. "This deceptive act by the convict led to a loss of government revenue in the form of

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GOVT CLARIFIES SUSPENSION OF CATTLE BULKING CENTRES IN THREE PROVINCES

By Cecilia Chiluba



Government has clarified that the Department of Veterinary Services' decision to temporarily suspend cattle bulking centre operations in Southern, Central and Lusaka Provinces follows the detection of Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) in some districts.

Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Permanent Secretary, Dr. Max Choombe, revealed that preliminary investigations and disease tracing have linked some of the outbreaks to cattle movements through these facilities.

Dr. Choombe explained that cattle bulking centres serve as aggregation points where farmers sell animals before they are transferred to feedlots or abattoirs.

He, however, said investigations have revealed that some bulking centres have not been adhering to

prescribed disease control measures and movement regulations.

"We have an incursion of CBPP in some districts in Southern, Central and Lusaka Provinces, and when tracing the origin of these cases, some have been linked to bulking centres. If we leave the situation unchecked, we risk infecting many more animals within these areas," Dr. Choombe stated.

He noted that in some instances, cattle that remain unsold to butcheries are subsequently sold to local farmers and communities, including animals originating from disease-affected areas commonly referred to as red zones.

"This practice has contributed to the spread of disease into areas that were previously unaffected," he said.

Dr. Choombe cited Namwala District among areas where disease investigations have

highlighted the need for urgent intervention measures.

"The sweeping exercise we are undertaking involves the temporary closure of bulking centres that have been identified as sources of disease transmission. This is a preventive measure intended to contain and control the spread of CBPP," Dr. Choombe stressed.

"Once we are satisfied that there are no further disease sources and the situation has been brought under control, these bulking centres will be allowed to resume operations."

The Permanent Secretary emphasized that the suspension does not apply to feedlots. "Let me clarify that this is not the closure of feedlots. Feedlots that are rearing their own cattle will continue operating normally and will continue supplying animals to abattoirs and butcheries," he clarified.

"The only facilities affected

are bulking centres that purchase cattle from various communities and, in some cases, have failed to comply with disease control regulations."

He further stated that some bulking centres have facilitated illegal movement of cattle from restricted areas, thereby undermining national disease control efforts.

Dr. Choombe said the temporary suspension is critical to protecting the livestock sector and safeguarding Zambia's ambition of generating up to US\$1 billion annually from beef exports through enhanced animal health management and disease-free production systems.

He implored livestock farmers, traders and the public to cooperate with veterinary authorities by refraining from illegal animal movements and reporting any suspicious movement of livestock.

VEDANTA-BACKED COPPERTech METALS LAUNCHES INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING SHARE

By Money Daily Reporter



Dr. John Kunda

Konkola Copper Mines plc (KCM) says CopperTech Metals, established by Vedanta Resources Limited, has launched its initial public offering and applied to list its common stock on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) under the ticker symbol "CUX."

The offering comes as CopperTech plans to spend US\$2.7 billion over the next five fiscal years to ramp up copper production at Konkola to an average of roughly 270 kilo-tonnes per annum.

CopperTech Metals is a U.S.-domiciled, technology-led copper and cobalt producer. The company leverages artificial intelligence (AI), cutting-edge processing technology, and the world-class KCM asset to supply

critical minerals to U.S. technology and industrial sectors.

Its flagship asset, Konkola Copper Mines, is a high-grade copper and cobalt producer strategically located in Zambia's Copperbelt Province.

KCM Chief Corporate Affairs Officer, Dr. John Kunda said in a statement that as an integrated copper and cobalt producer, CopperTech's mission is to Power the Copper Century.

Dr. Kunda stated that KCM represent one of the world's highest-grade copper assets, positioning CopperTech as a strategic, technology-led supplier of critical minerals.

"The IPO and NYSE listing application mark a significant step in

strengthening the link between Zambia's mineral resources and the U.S. technology and industrial supply chain," he stated.

Vedanta Resources, owned by Indian billionaire Anil Agarwal, launched CopperTech Metals in 2025. The company is focused on supplying critical minerals to U.S. technology and industrial sectors using AI and advanced processing.

CopperTech combines high ore grades with established processing infrastructure, cutting-edge technology, artificial intelligence, and proven operational expertise to deliver sustainable value creation.



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THINK BUSINESS



DEC ARRESTS SEVEN IN MULTI-PROVINCE CRACKDOWN, SEIZES LARGE QUANTITIES OF ILLICIT DRUGS

By Money Daily Reporter



Drug Enforcement Commission (DEC) has arrested seven suspects, while large quantities of illicit substances have been seized, following coordinated intelligence-led operations conducted in Lusaka, Copperbelt, Southern, and Western Provinces.

DEC Deputy Public Relations Officer, Theresa Mawere said on the Copperbelt Province, officers from Mpongwe and Ndola districts conducted a joint intelligence-led operation in Roma Compound of Luanshya District, leading to the arrest of three male suspects for trafficking in cannabis and a psychotropic substance.

Ms. Mawere revealed that during the operation, officers seized approximately 1.3 kilogrammes of cannabis and 12 bottles of Benylin with Codeine.

“The key suspect who is believed to be among the major illegal drug suppliers has been identified as Mutwalo Miti, male aged 22, of Mboya Compound in Luanshya, was found in possession of 193 sachets of high-grade cannabis, 136 balls of cannabis, loose cannabis weighing approximately 1.35 kilogrammes, and 12 bottles of Benylin with Codeine,” Ms. Mawere said.

She disclosed that in the same operation, two other suspects identified as Innocent Chiwila, 21, and Emmanuel Mulenga, 22, were also apprehended for being in possession of nine sachets of high-grade cannabis weighing 14.7 grammes.

Meanwhile, Ms. Mawere said DEC officers in Chililabombwe District arrested Shadreck Sambuba 54, for trafficking in 12.5 kilogrammes of loose cannabis.

“Similarly, in Southern Province, the Commission in Mazabuka District, working in collaboration with the Zambia Police Service, arrested Cryford Hamulunda, male aged 42, after he was found in possession of cannabis concealed in a bag,” she added.

She explained that the operation was conducted following information received from members of the community, which led to the recovery of 3.7 kilogrammes of dry loose cannabis.

In Western Province, Ms. Mawere said officers from Sesheke and Mongu conducted a joint anti-drug operation in Sejamba and Mungambwa areas of Mulobezi District which resulted in the arrest of two male suspects and the seizure of a combined 124 kilogrammes of dry loose cannabis.

She stressed that the

suspects, were nabbed for of 56.2 kilogrammes and 67.8 kilogrammes of dry loose cannabis respectively.

“Additionally, in Lusaka Province, the Commission conducted an intelligence-led operation in Kabwata area, which resulted in the arrest of Steven Lungu male aged 29 of Lusaka’s Garden Chilulu area for trafficking 17 ampoules of Pethidine, a controlled substance,” Ms. Mawere stated. “All suspects are in lawful custody awaiting court appearances.”

Ms. Mawere assured that the Commission will continue to pursue individuals and networks involved in the trafficking and distribution of illicit substances, as the fight against drug-related crimes remains a priority in promoting safer and healthier communities across the country.

NALOLO COUNCIL DISBURSES OVER K23 MILLION CDF LOANS, GRANTS

By Money Daily Reporter



Nalolo Town Council (NTC) says it has disbursed more than K23 million to 619 clubs, cooperatives and individuals in form of loans and grants under the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) from 2022 to 2025.

Council Public Relations Officer, Buttyson Kandimba said in 2022, the Local Authority disbursed loans to 32 beneficiaries worth K2.7 million while in 2023, a total of K3.2 million was disbursed to 37 beneficiaries.

Mr. Kandimba stated that the Council also disbursed over K3.6 million as loans to 32 beneficiaries in 2024 while 31 beneficiaries received CDF loans in 2025.

“Under the CDF

grants component, in the year 2022, the Council disbursed K1,948,100 to 120 clubs and cooperatives while a total of K2,150,400 was disbursed to 112 clubs in 2023,” he said.

He added that the Council further disbursed more than K3.6 million in CDF grants to 90 clubs and cooperatives in 2024 while a total of 165 clubs received CDF grants amounting to K2.4 million in 2025.

According to Mr. Kandimba, a team of Officers from the Provincial Government Office has joined officers from the Council Planning Department who have embarked on a monitoring programme to check on the performance of the beneficiaries of CDF grants and loans component across the district.

“The Local Authority is pleased that most of the clubs, cooperatives and individuals who have benefited from the CDF grants and loans have put the money to good use by investing the resources into various income generating ventures to create jobs, reduce poverty and vulnerability among the beneficiaries and the communities at large,” Mr. Kandimba stated.

He said the team has since concluded the monitoring exercise of CDF loans and grants beneficiaries in Nalolo East Bank and is scheduled to undertake a similar exercise in Nalolo West Bank.

Mr. Kandimba urged all CDF loan beneficiaries to continue repaying their respective loans to ensure sustainability of the revolving fund.



ACTIONAID PARTNERS WITH 10 YOUTH-LED CSOS TO BOOST YOUTH PARTICIPATION, LEADERSHIP

By Mwiya Mwiya



ActionAid Zambia has launched a partnership with 10 youth led Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) under the Promoting Meaningful Youth Participation in Zambia (MY PART) Project aimed at strengthening youth voices, leadership and civic engagement across the country.

Ms. Tembatemba said the MY PART Project was developed in response to the continued barriers many young people face in accessing governance processes, policy dialogue and community development initiatives despite constituting the majority of Zambia's population.

“The Promoting Meaningful Youth Participation in Zambia Project was conceived because we recognize a critical reality that young people are not merely the leaders of tomorrow; they are leaders of today,” she said.

She noted that the project aims to reach 35,000 young people by 2028 through strategic interventions designed to strengthen youth leadership, agency and influence across Zambia.

“The MY PART Project seeks to challenge and change that reality.

Through this strategic initiative, we are investing not simply in activities or outputs, but in building a

movement that seeks to strengthen youth voices, youth leadership, youth agency and youth influence across Zambia,” Ms. Tembatemba added.

Ms. Tembatemba urged the participating organizations to focus on creating opportunities for young people to actively participate in shaping their communities rather than merely implementing projects on their behalf.

“As we officially launch this partnership, let us commit to impact over activity, accountability and excellence, learning and adaptation, and collaboration. Together, we can achieve far more than any single organisation could accomplish alone,” she said.

She also expressed gratitude to the European Union Delegation to Zambia and COMESA for supporting the initiative and officially launched the partnership between ActionAid Zambia and the 10 youth-led organisations.

Meanwhile, Women in

Data Science Founder and Executive Director, Chilufya Teresa Mulenga said her organisation was elated to be among the selected partners and looked forward to promoting youth participation in civic and democratic processes. “We came across this opportunity online, submitted our proposal and we are very excited to be among the 10 CSOs that have been chosen to participate in promoting meaningful youth participation in Zambia,” Ms. Mulenga said.

She expressed hope that the project would increase awareness among young people about opportunities available for civic participation and democratic governance.

“We are hoping that by the end of this programme and the 12-month implementation period, youth are included and made aware of the opportunities that are available for them to participate in civic participation as well as democratic governance,” she stated.

NGO REFURBISHES 821 BOREHOLES IN CENTRAL PROVINCE

By Money Daily Reporter



Mubiana Muyangwa

Empowered Communities Helping Others (ECHO), a member of the Zambia NGO WASH Forum, has refurbished 821 boreholes in Central Province.

The organisation has been operating in the province for over five years and is active in all districts except Kabwe.

Organization Executive Director, Mubiana Muyangwa observed that two main projects have been undertaken, with one focusing on borehole rehabilitation and the other on strengthening community structures.

Mr. Muyangwa noted that the initiative restored boreholes from

non-functionality to full operation, with 821 boreholes completed under this programme.

He stated that pump minders in local areas were trained to strengthen community capacity and ensure sustainability.

“Village Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (VWASH) committees were resuscitated to support the communities,” Mr. Muyangwa said.

He affirmed that high iron content in Central Province required pipe changes to improve water quality.

chloride (UPVC) pipes and stainless steel connectors to reduce corrosion and repair costs.

He explained that broken boreholes are restored within 72 hours through collaboration with local authorities and communities.

Mr. Muyangwa stressed that this close cooperation ensures reliable access to safe water across the province.

He paid tribute to partners Village Water UK for their continued support to ECHO's work.

“Galvanised iron (GI) pipes were replaced with unplasticised polyvinyl



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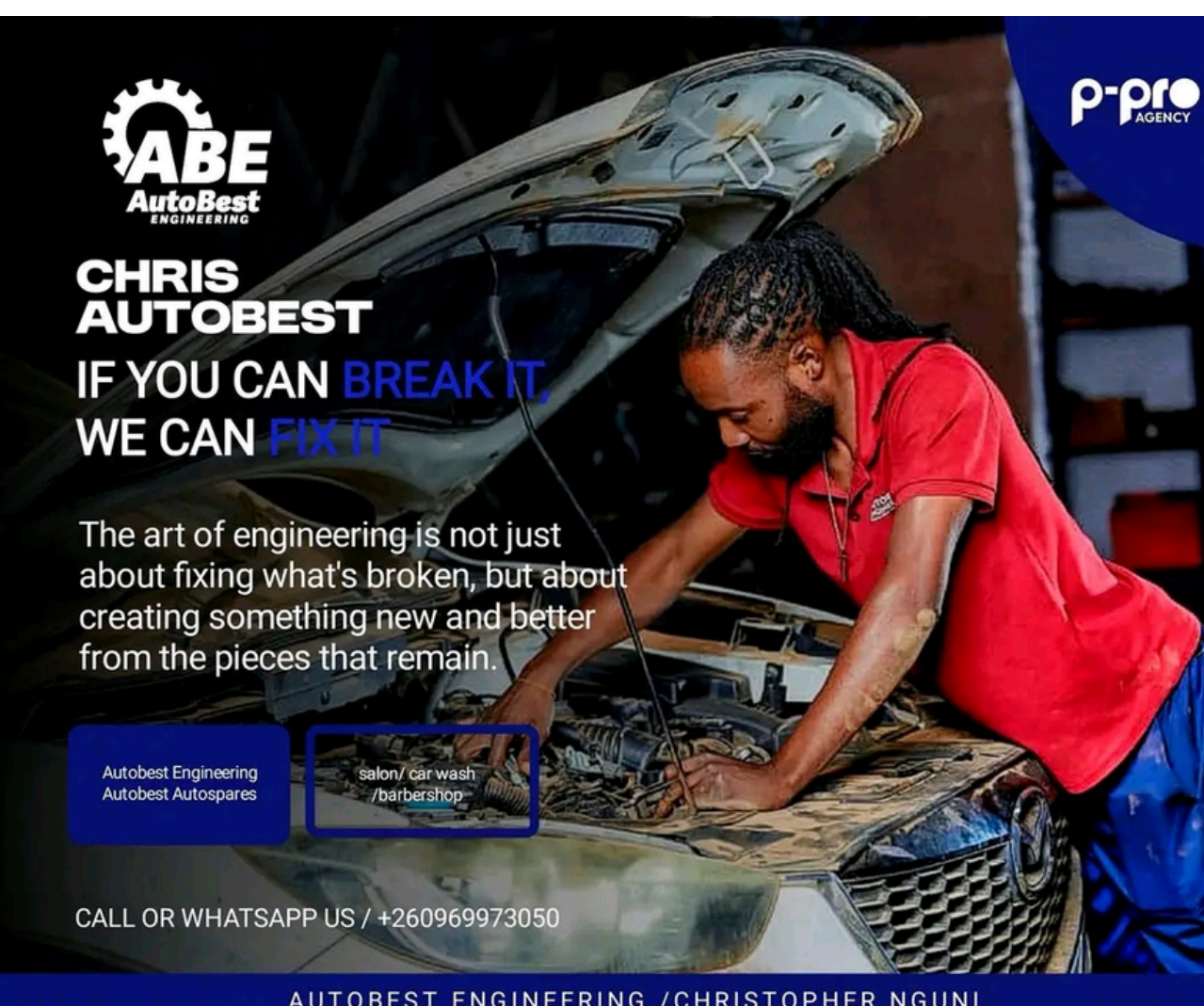
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REVERSE LOGISTICS SYSTEMS IN AFRICAN MARKETS

By Prof Bupe Getrude Mutono-Mwanza



Introduction

Reverse logistics refers to the processes involved in moving products, materials, and waste from the point of consumption back to points of recovery, reuse, remanufacturing, recycling, or safe disposal. In Africa, reverse logistics is increasingly recognized as a critical component of the circular economy because it enables resource recovery, reduces environmental pollution, creates employment opportunities, and enhances resource efficiency.

Despite growing interest in sustainable production and consumption, many African countries still face challenges in developing effective reverse logistics systems due to inadequate infrastructure, weak policy enforcement, limited recycling facilities, and fragmented waste collection networks.

Importance of Reverse Logistics in Africa
Effective reverse logistics systems can:

- Reduce waste sent to landfills and dumpsites.
- Improve resource efficiency through recycling and material recovery.
- Create green jobs in collection, sorting, processing, and remanufacturing.
- Reduce dependence on imported raw materials.
- Support Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) programmes.
- Enhance environmental sustainability and climate resilience.

Key Components of Reverse Logistics Systems

Collection Systems

Collection forms the foundation of reverse logistics and includes municipal waste collection services, buy-back centres, community collection points, informal waste picker networks, and retail take-back schemes. Efficient collection systems ensure that materials are recovered before they are lost to the environment.

Sorting and Consolidation

Once collected, recovered materials are sorted according to material type, product condition, reuse potential, and recycling value. Effective sorting improves the quality of recyclable materials and increases recovery rates.

Transportation and Recovery

Recovered materials are transported to recycling facilities, refurbishment centres, remanufacturing plants, and energy recovery facilities. Efficient transportation networks reduce costs and improve the economic viability of reverse logistics operations.

Recycling and Remanufacturing

The final stage involves transforming recovered materials into secondary raw materials, new products, refurbished equipment, or reusable packaging. This process closes the loop within a circular economy by keeping resources in productive use for longer periods.

Reverse Logistics Models Emerging in Africa

Informal Sector-Based Model

The informal sector remains the dominant reverse logistics model in many African countries. Waste pickers recover valuable materials from households, streets, markets, and dumpsites for sale to recyclers and manufacturers.

Countries such as South Africa, Nigeria, Kenya, and Zambia rely significantly on informal waste recovery systems. These systems offer advantages including low operating costs, high collection rates for certain recyclable materials, and substantial employment creation. However, they are often characterized by poor working conditions, limited integration into formal waste management systems, and inconsistent material quality.

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Model

Under the EPR model, manufacturers and importers are responsible for collecting and managing products after consumer use. This approach encourages producers to design products that are easier to recover, recycle, and reuse.

South Africa has implemented EPR schemes covering packaging, electronics, and lighting products, while Rwanda has introduced producer responsibility mechanisms for plastics and electronic waste.

Retail Take-Back Systems

Retailers collect used products directly from consumers and channel them into recycling or refurbishment processes. These systems are commonly used for electronics, batteries, mobile phones, and beverage containers.

Cooperative-Based Recovery Systems

In several African countries, waste pickers have organized themselves into cooperatives that collect, sort, and market recyclable materials collectively. Successful examples can be found in South Africa, Egypt, and Morocco, where cooperatives have improved income generation, bargaining power, and access to formal markets.

Leading African Examples

South Africa

South Africa has developed one of the continent's most advanced reverse logistics systems. The country has established national EPR regulations, packaging recovery organizations, formal recycling industries, e-waste collection programmes, and producer responsibility organizations that support resource recovery at scale.

Rwanda

Rwanda has demonstrated strong leadership in environmental management through the development of national plastic management programmes, dedicated e-waste collection centres, centralized recycling facilities, and robust regulatory enforcement mechanisms.

Kenya

Kenya has made significant progress through plastic recovery initiatives, producer responsibility organizations, digital waste collection platforms, and community-based recycling enterprises that enhance material recovery and public participation.

Challenges Facing Reverse Logistics in Africa

The development of reverse logistics systems across Africa continues to be constrained by several challenges. Poor transport infrastructure increases collection and transportation costs, particularly in rural and remote areas. Limited recycling facilities reduce recovery rates and often force materials to travel long distances for processing.

Weak policy implementation contributes to informal disposal practices such as open dumping and burning, while low consumer awareness limits participation in take-back and recycling programmes. Fragmented supply chains create inefficiencies in material flows, making it difficult to achieve economies of scale. Financial constraints often restrict investment in recovery infrastructure, while inadequate data on waste generation and material flows hinders effective planning and monitoring.

Opportunities for Improvement

Digital Technologies

Emerging technologies offer opportunities to improve reverse logistics performance. Waste tracking systems, mobile collection applications, blockchain-enabled material traceability, and artificial intelligence-based sorting technologies can enhance efficiency and transparency throughout the recovery chain.

Public-Private Partnerships

Governments, municipalities, manufacturers, recyclers, and development partners can work together to strengthen collection networks, invest in infrastructure, and develop sustainable recovery systems.

Integration of the Informal Sector

Formalizing waste pickers through cooperatives, contracts, and social protection mechanisms can improve collection efficiency while enhancing livelihoods and working conditions.

Regional Circular Economy Hubs

African countries can establish regional recovery and recycling hubs to achieve economies of scale, attract investment, and create larger markets for secondary materials.

Implications for Zambia

For Zambia, strengthening reverse logistics systems could support the implementation of the National Circular Economy Roadmap and improve plastic waste management outcomes. Key priorities include expanding source segregation programmes, strengthening EPR implementation for packaging and electronics, formalizing informal waste collectors and aggregators, establishing regional material recovery facilities, investing in digital waste tracking systems, and promoting partnerships between municipalities, manufacturers, and recyclers.

The country can also stimulate growth in remanufacturing and recycled-content industries through targeted incentives and supportive policies that encourage investment in circular business models.

Conclusion

Reverse logistics systems are essential for advancing circular economy transitions in African markets. While many countries still rely heavily on informal collection systems, emerging EPR schemes, digital innovations, and public-private partnerships are creating opportunities to build more efficient and sustainable recovery networks. For countries such as Zambia, investing in reverse logistics infrastructure and integrating informal sector actors can significantly improve resource recovery, reduce environmental pollution, create green jobs, and stimulate sustainable economic growth. As Africa moves towards a more circular future, reverse logistics will remain a critical mechanism for transforming waste into value and supporting long-term development.

ABOUT AUTHOR:

Prof Bupe Getrude Mutono-Mwanza is an Associate Professor in Sustainable Supply Chains and Circular Economy and also serves as the Associate Director at the Graduate School of Business, University of Zambia.

She is also Professor Extraordinarius at the University of South Africa. She has over ten years of experience in academic leadership, teaching, and research.

FROM BUMPER HARVEST TO LASTING TRANSFORMATION: ZAMBIA'S MOMENT TO LEAD ON FOOD SYSTEMS

By Dalitso Mbewe - country lead: African Food Fellowship



Zambia stands at a pivotal crossroads. The news of a projected record maize harvest of approximately 4.9 million metric tons is not merely a statistical high; it is a loud call for strategic reflection. This milestone moves the country tangibly closer to President Hakainde Hichilema's bold aspiration of achieving an annual maize production target of 10 million metric tons. For too long, a bumper harvest in our region has been met with a sigh of relief, only for structural vulnerabilities to re-emerge in the following season.

At the African Food Fellowship, we see this achievement not as an end, but as a catalytic opening. It provides the necessary political and social capital to pivot from a narrative of scarcity to one of deliberate, systemic food systems transformation—one that places the smallholder farmer, the woman entrepreneur, and the young agri-preneur at the very centre.

1.The Opportunities: Beyond the Silo of Food Security

On the surface, this harvest is a direct boon for food security, slashing the immediate threat of hunger and stabilizing maize meal prices. But the real prize is what this surplus makes possible for the millions of Zambians who form the backbone of our food system.

This is the moment to recognise that smallholder farmers—who produce the bulk of this harvest—deserve more than just input subsidies; they deserve access to finance, climate-smart technologies, and profitable markets. It is an opportunity to unlock the economic power of women, who dominate post-harvest processing and cross-border trade yet remain constrained by structural barriers

to land and capital. For youth, this surplus signals a viable economic future in agriculture, not as a fallback but as a first-choice career in agri-tech, logistics, and value addition.

This bumper harvest gives us the fiscal and political space to look beyond maize and invest boldly in the overlooked heroes of the food system: diverse value chains of legumes, horticulture, and aquaculture. A full granary must translate into inclusive wealth creation that reaches the smallest agri-enterprise and the largest processor alike.

2.A Revealing Mirror: The Gaps We Must Fix

While celebrating the Ministry of Agriculture's efforts, this achievement holds up a mirror to our food system, revealing critical gaps that smallholders, women, and youth face daily. A record harvest reliant on rain-fed agriculture exposes our acute vulnerability to climate shocks—a risk borne disproportionately by the small-scale farmer with no irrigation.

It raises urgent questions: Do smallholders have access to storage to prevent distress selling at harvest time? Can micro, small, and medium agri-businesses access the working capital they need to purchase, process, and transport this abundance? The spectre of post-harvest loss amidst plenty reveals a brittle system where the missing middle of aggregation and cold chain infrastructure hits women-led enterprises hardest.

The strength lies in our farmers' tenacity and the dynamism of our small businesses; the gap lies in a policy and finance environment that must urgently

de-risk their participation in the food system.

3.The Power of a Unified Platform: The TWG on Food Systems

Crucially, Zambia is not navigating this reflection alone. The country benefits from a remarkably aligned architecture of partners rallying behind a common agenda, convened through the Technical Working Group (TWG) on Food Systems.

This platform is a masterclass in collaborative governance. Under the strategic leadership of the Office of the Vice President (OVP), line ministries align sectoral priorities into a cohesive national strategy that must ultimately serve the farmer and the consumer. The technical rigor is supplied by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on sustainable agricultural policy, while the World Food Programme (WFP), UNICEF, and the World Health Organization (WHO) weave together the critical threads of food access, maternal and child nutrition—where women are the first guardians—and health system strengthening.

Civil society voice is powerfully represented by CSO SUN, holding the system accountable to the nutritional needs of rural communities and smallholder households. The SUN Business Network and the Zambia Manufacturing Association inject the indispensable dynamism of the private sector—from the agro-dealer in the district to the multinational food processor—ensuring that nutritious, locally-produced food reaches markets.

The Embassy of Ireland continues to provide steadfast bilateral support, deeply embedding equity and nutrition-sensitivity into our collective approach. Evidence-based decision-making is anchored by the research excellence of IAPRI and Academia, whose work must continue to illuminate the lived realities of

small-scale producers and youth-led start-ups.

The Competition and Consumer Protection Commission (CCPC) safeguards the integrity of markets for both producers and consumers. This is the ecosystem in which the African Food Fellowship plants its roots—adding a layer of leadership development to an already formidable institutional coalition.

4.Why Now? The Fellowship's Urgent Mandate in Zambia

We believe this is the perfect moment for the African Food Fellowship to deepen its work in Zambia because transformation cannot wait for perfect conditions—it must be driven by the energy and ingenuity of our people. The Fellowship is building a pipeline of leaders drawn from across the food system: a young female entrepreneur launching a solar-drying enterprise, a smallholder cooperative leader, an executive in a major agri-business, a policy-maker in a line ministry.

Trained to think in systems, not silos, these leaders will navigate the competing interests of food affordability for the consumer, profitability for the farmer, and opportunity for the rural youth. As Zambia grapples with how to manage this surplus and push toward the 10 million metric ton goal, it needs a cadre of ethical, collaborative leaders who see smallholders not as beneficiaries but as business partners. Now is the time to equip decision-makers with the tools to turn this windfall into a lasting legacy of inclusive, nutritional resilience.

5.Shaping Resilience Through Radical Collaboration

Food systems leaders have a duty to shift the focus from reactive crisis management to proactive governance that empowers those closest to the land. Our model is

built on radical collaboration—a principle already alive within the TWG. A resilient future cannot be built by one ministry or sector alone. It requires the exact kind of multi-stakeholder alignment nurtured under the convening power of the OVP, which holds the cross-cutting mandate to unify Zambia's nutrition and food security agenda.

We commend the technical stewardship of the National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC), an essential guardian ensuring the system delivers nutritional outcomes, not just caloric yield—outcomes that depend on putting nutrient-dense foods into the hands of mothers and children.

Leaders must champion the nexus approach—linking agriculture to health, ecology, and enterprise—and must ask at every turn: does this policy work for the woman farmer in Katete? Does it create dignified work for the rural youth? Does it de-risk innovation for the small business? With the TWG providing a ready-made table for deliberation, the Fellowship provides the leadership skills to ensure those conversations lead to concrete, measurable action that reaches the last mile.

6.Nurturing the Next Generation: The CAADP Vision in Action

The African Food Fellowship provides a platform to operationalize the ideals of the CAADP (Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme) Agenda—moving from theory to practice. With the OVP convening, the TWG coordinating, and the combined force of line ministries, FAO, WFP, WHO, UNICEF, CSO SUN, the SUN Business Network, the Zambia Manufacturing Association, CCPC, IAPRI, Academia, and the Embassy of Ireland, Zambia has the institutional scaffolding to be a continental model of inclusive transformation.

Institutions alone are not enough. They must be animated by leaders who understand that a resilient food system is built on the productivity of the smallholder, the entrepreneurship of women and youth, and the innovation of agri-businesses large and small.

The Fellowship's role is to identify emerging leaders from within this very ecosystem—the cooperative champion, the start-up founder, the policy reformer—and give them the networks, leadership tools, and a powerful continental peer group. Through the Fellowship, Zambian food system actors cease working in isolation; they become part of Africa's vanguard for change, helping to deliver on President Hichilema's vision of a prosperous, food-secure Zambia where no one—no farmer, no woman, no young person—is left behind.

This bumper harvest need not be a fleeting headline. If we deploy sophisticated leadership and genuine collaboration—linking the state's convening power, the diverse voices of the TWG, the sustained commitment of partners like GIZ, and the continental framework of CAADP—we can convert this short-term maize surplus into a long-term systemic win for every Zambian, from the smallest smallholder to the largest enterprise. At the African Food Fellowship, we are ready to back the leaders who will make it so.

WHY CIVIL SOCIETY SAYS THE ZAMBIA ARMY IS OFFSIDE IN THE 2026 ELECTION DEBATE

The debate sparked by recent remarks attributed to the Commander of the Zambia Army has reopened an important constitutional question ahead of the August 13 General Elections: what role should the military play during an election period?

A coalition of leading civil society organisations, including Chapter One Foundation, Transparency International Zambia, ActionAid Zambia, the Zambia Council for Social Development and the NGOCC, has taken the unusual step of publicly challenging the remarks. Their position is not based on opposition to the military itself. Rather, it is rooted in concerns about constitutional boundaries, democratic governance and public confidence in the electoral process.

At the heart of the matter is the distinction between the roles of the Zambia Army and the Zambia Police Service.

According to the civil society consortium, Zambia's Constitution and existing laws establish a clear separation of responsibilities. The Army's primary mandate is to defend the country against external threats and protect territorial integrity. The maintenance of law and order within Zambia's borders, including security

during elections, falls under the Zambia Police Service.

This distinction may appear technical, but it is fundamental to any democracy. Elections are civilian processes. They are conducted by civilian institutions, supervised by the Electoral Commission of Zambia and protected by civilian law enforcement agencies. The presence of the military in election-related matters can create uncertainty about where civilian authority ends and military influence begins.

The consortium argues that when military leaders publicly suggest a role in maintaining order before, during and after elections, even if the intention is to reassure the public, such statements risk crossing constitutional lines.

Their concern is not necessarily about what the Army might do, but about what citizens may perceive.

Perception matters enormously during elections.

For democracy to function effectively, voters must feel free to attend rallies, express opinions, join political parties and cast their ballots without fear. In many parts of Africa and beyond,

military involvement in political processes has historically been associated with intimidation, suppression of dissent and weakened democratic institutions. Zambia has largely avoided that history and has earned a reputation as one of the region's most stable democracies.

Civil society groups fear that

challenges, remains the legally mandated body responsible for maintaining public order. If military leaders publicly discuss election security roles, it may unintentionally weaken public confidence in the police and blur lines of accountability.

In a constitutional democracy, institutions work best when each remains within its

Zambia faces genuine security concerns during elections. Political violence, clashes between rival supporters and public disorder are real risks. The State has a responsibility to ensure peace and stability.

The critical question is not whether security should be maintained, but who should maintain it and under what legal authority.

The civil society consortium's argument is that Zambia already has constitutional mechanisms for managing election security through the police service. Military involvement should remain an exceptional measure, activated only under clearly defined constitutional circumstances.

As Zambia approaches another crucial election, the country's democratic credentials will depend not only on peaceful voting but also on strict respect for constitutional roles. The Army remains one of Zambia's most respected institutions, but its strength lies in defending the nation, not policing the electorate.

For civil society, that is why the Army appears offside in this debate. The issue is less about intent and more about preserving the constitutional guardrails that protect Zambia's democracy. In an election year, those guardrails matter more than ever.

MONEY EDITORIAL

designated mandate.

The consortium is therefore calling for clarification rather than confrontation. It wants the Army Commander to publicly withdraw or clarify the remarks, the President to reaffirm constitutional boundaries, the Ministry of Home Affairs to restate the police mandate, and the Electoral Commission of Zambia to assure citizens that election security arrangements remain under civilian authority.

These recommendations are not radical. They are aimed at preserving confidence in the electoral process before tensions rise as campaigns intensify.

It is equally important, however, to acknowledge that

any suggestion of military involvement in domestic electoral affairs could undermine that reputation.

They further argue that such remarks may create a chilling effect on political participation. Citizens who associate elections with military oversight may feel less comfortable exercising their democratic rights. Opposition parties and independent candidates may also question whether the playing field remains level, even where no actual interference exists.

Another issue raised by the consortium is institutional integrity.

The Zambia Police Service, despite facing operational

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THINK BUSINESS

ZIMBABWE AMONG TOP PERFORMERS IN BUDGET TRANSPARENCY

By The Herald



ZIMBABWE has been ranked among Africa's best performers in budget transparency after securing third position in Sub-Saharan Africa and second in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in the 2025 Open Budget Survey (OBS), Finance, Economic Development and Investment Promotion Minister Professor Mthuli Ncube has said.

African average of 38 and above the international benchmark for adequate public access to budget information. The Open Budget Survey, conducted every two years by the International Budget Partnership (IBP), assesses countries on budget transparency, public participation and budget oversight.

In a statement on Wednesday, Prof Ncube said Zimbabwe scored 62 out of 100 on the Open Budget Index (OBI), significantly above the Sub-Saharan

recorded a strong

performance in the 2025 Open Budget Survey (OBS), reaffirming Government's commitment to transparency, accountability and sound public financial management," said Prof Ncube. "Conducted every two years by the International Budget Partnership (IBP), the Open Budget Survey is the world's leading independent assessment of budget transparency, public participation and oversight. "The survey measures countries' performance across three pillars: Budget Transparency, Public Participation and Budget Oversight."

IMF: AID CUTS FORCE TOUGH CHOICES FOR AFRICA

By Daily News

AFRICAN governments are being forced into difficult fiscal decisions as a sharp decline in foreign aid threatens funding for health, education and humanitarian programmes across the continent, according to an analysis published by IMF Country Focus.

After decades in which official development assistance served as a critical source of financing, sub-Saharan Africa is confronting a new reality of shrinking donor support.

Bilateral aid to the region is estimated to have fallen by about 26 per cent last year alone, while multilateral institutions are also facing

budget pressures that could result in further reductions.

The cuts come at a time when many African countries are already grappling with high debt burdens, limited fiscal space and the lingering effects of multiple global shocks, including the Covid-19 pandemic, food and energy crises and tighter international financial conditions.

The IMF said the decline marks more than a temporary fluctuation.

"This is not a routine fluctuation. It is hitting countries that have limited

room to adjust and few alternative sources of financing," the IMF said in its Regional Economic Outlook for Sub-Saharan Africa.

Aid remains particularly important in the region. In 2024, sub-Saharan Africa recorded the highest aid dependency rate globally, with development assistance averaging about three per cent of gross domestic product. In low-income and fragile states, aid often exceeded six per cent of GDP and, in some cases, accounted for a much larger share.

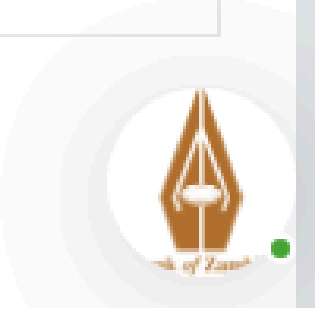


EXCHANGE RATES

Last updated: 24-06-2026

CURRENCY	BUYING	SELLING
ZMW / USD	17.9575	18.0075
ZMW / GBP	23.6357	23.7069
ZMW / EUR	20.3638	20.4223
ZMW / ZAR	1.0808	1.0840

[Download historical rates](#)



Source: Bank of Zambia (BOZ)

FROM HEROES TO COACHES: WHY ZAMBIA'S AFCON LEGENDS STRUGGLE TO ELEVATE THE PREMIER LEAGUE

By Nchimunya Abishai Mweetwa



Zambia's football story is one of triumph, resilience, and heartbreak. From the Africa Cup of Nations (AFCON) final and semifinals in 1994, 1996, and 1998, to the unforgettable victory in 2012, the Chipolopolo have etched their name into continental history. These players carried the weight of a nation, performing under immense pressure and proving themselves against Africa's finest. Yet, a paradox remains: despite their pedigree, none of these AFCON veterans have gone on to win the domestic league as head coaches in the Zambian Premier League.

This article is focused specifically on those who played at AFCON tournaments. It does not dismiss the many former footballers who have achieved significant success in coaching and management. Rather, it highlights the unique paradox of AFCON veterans—players who thrived under continental pressure but have not translated that experience into domestic coaching triumphs.

The Legacy of Experience

The players of 1994, 1996, and 1998, as well as the core group that matured through the 2006, 2008, and 2010 tournaments before lifting the trophy in 2012, were forged in the crucible of continental competition. They endured the pressure of knockout stages, the tactical demands of elite football, and the psychological strain of representing Zambia on the biggest stage. This experience is invaluable. It should have been harnessed to inspire, mentor, and elevate future generations.

The Coaching Gap

Yet, when these same players transitioned into coaching, their impact has been muted. None have won the domestic league as head coaches, and few have built sustainable success at club level. The question is not about their talent or commitment—it is about the structures that surround them. Exposure alone does not guarantee coaching excellence. Without deliberate pathways, mentorship, and

institutional support, even the most experienced players can struggle to translate their knowledge into results.

Lessons from the 2012 Core

The 2012 AFCON triumph was the culmination of years of growth, unity, and resilience. That group had played together through multiple tournaments, learning from setbacks and building chemistry. Their victory was not accidental—it was the product of continuity. Yet, when those same players stepped into coaching roles, the continuity was broken. The systems that nurtured them as players did not exist to support them as coaches.

Systemic Issues

The reality is that Zambia's football development structures are not designed to convert player experience into coaching success. Former players often lack access to advanced coaching licenses, structured internships, or modern methodologies. While CAF coaching courses are a mandatory requirement for anyone venturing into coaching, they are still not enough. A license alone does not guarantee competence

or success. What is missing is a holistic system—one that combines formal training with mentorship, practical exposure, and institutional backing. Clubs, meanwhile, may not prioritize long-term development, focusing instead on short-term results. Without reform, the cycle repeats: heroes on the pitch, but struggles on the touchline.

A Call to Action

Zambia cannot afford to let its football heroes fade into obscurity without passing on their wisdom. The Football Association of Zambia (FAZ), clubs, and academies must create deliberate pathways for ex-players to thrive as coaches. This means:

Establishing mentorship programs that pair former players with experienced tacticians.

Investing in continuous education and modern coaching courses beyond CAF's baseline requirements.

Integrating ex-players into technical departments to bridge the gap

between playing and management.

Building governance structures that prioritize long-term development over short-term gains.

Conclusion

The paradox of Zambia's AFCON heroes is not a failure of talent—it is a failure of systems. Their experience under continental pressure is a treasure that must be harnessed. If Zambia is to rise again and dominate African football, it must elevate its heroes from players to successful coaches. Only then can the legacy of 1994, 1996, 1998, and 2012 truly inspire generations to come.

Let's use it.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

Nchimunya Abishai Mweetwa

Former footballer and sports development advocate with a sports integrity mindset, focused on player welfare and sustainable growth of sport in Zambia.



RONALDO RIPS UP RECORDS AS COLOMBIA QUALIFY

By FIFA

After seeing the likes of Lionel Messi, Kylian Mbappe and Erling Haaland hit the headlines at the FIFA World Cup 2026, Portugal legend Cristiano Ronaldo reached lift-off in Houston in fine fashion.

Playing in his sixth World Cup finals, the 41-year-old got the ball up and running against Uzbekistan with a brilliant close-range effort following Joao Cancelo's cross. It was a history-making goal

— Ronaldo became the first player to score in six World Cups and he also became the second-oldest scorer in tournament history behind Cameroon's Roger Milla. The relief on Ronaldo's face after he struggled in the opener against Congo DR was palpable.

Inspired, the veteran netted his second with a well-taken strike into the corner just before half-time for his 10th World Cup goal to become Portugal's leading scorer in

the global finals, ahead of the legendary Eusebio with nine.

In between, Ronaldo played a role in Portugal's second, acting as a clever decoy for Nuno Mendes's brilliant first-half free-kick. A fourth came via an Uzbekistan own goal midway through the second half, with Rafa Leao putting the icing on the cake in the 87th minute. Having got their first World Cup goal against Colombia, Uzbekistan thought they

found the scoresheet again with a stunning effort from distance from Azizjon Ganiev. The goal was ruled out for a foul, however. The debutants' campaign hangs in the balance.

Cristiano Ronaldo has become the second oldest player to score in a FIFA World Cup at the age of 41 years and 138 days, second only to Roger Milla who was 42 years and 39 days when he scored for Cameroon against Russia

in 1994.

"I'm very happy. But for me, the most important thing is our work and the confidence we showed. The team performed really well and improved a lot. As the saying goes, every cloud has a silver lining. Obviously, speaking personally, records are always nice, but my goal is always to help the national team achieve its objectives," said Cristiano Ronaldo.

MESSI SETS WORLD CUP SCORING RECORD AS STARS OUTSHINE WEATHER



By AFP - Lionel Messi became the World Cup's all-time leading goalscorer on Monday to fire Argentina into the last 32 as France overcame weather chaos before advancing to the knockout rounds alongside Norway.

Messi's record-breaking display was the centerpiece of another gripping day of World Cup action where the star names once again shone the brightest.

Kylian Mbappe scored two goals in France's weather-disrupted 3-0 win over Iraq, while Norway striker Erling Haaland took his tournament tally to four goals with two more in the Norwegians' 3-2 defeat of Senegal.

Messi, who had tied

Miroslav Klose's record of 16 goals with a brilliant hat-trick against Algeria last week, bagged the 17th and 18th goals of his World Cup career in a 2-0 win over Austria in Texas.

The eight-time Ballon D'Or winner, who turns 39 on Wednesday, had blown a chance to break the record after eight minutes when he dragged a penalty wide of the post in the Group J match.

But the Argentina skipper made no mistake seven minutes before half-time, coolly placing his finish beyond the dive of Austrian goalkeeper Alexander Schlager.

He then completed his double in the fifth minute of stoppage time to take his tally for the tournament to five goals.

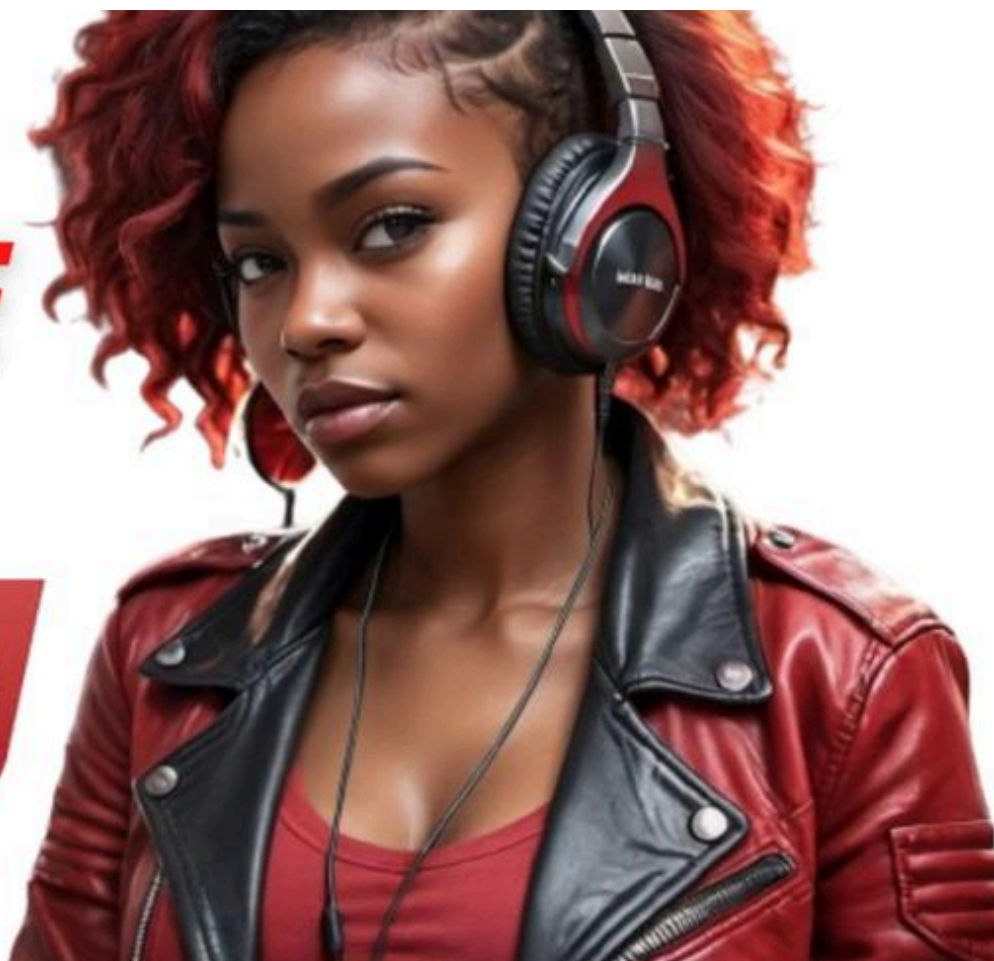


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THINK BUSINESS



TENTANI LEAVES MUFULIRA WANDERERS AFTER LOAN SPELL

By Lucky Chama

Mufulira Wanderers Football Club has confirmed the departure of attacking midfielder Gilbert Tentani after an 18-month stint at Shinde Stadium.

In a statement issued by the club, Wanderers announced that Tentani has left the club following the expiry of his one-and-a-half-year loan deal from Trident FC.

The creative midfielder joined the Abena Milambo in January 2024 ahead of the 2024/25 season and went on to make a notable contribution to the team's attacking play during his stay.

According to the club, Tentani registered seven assists and scored one goal during his time at Wanderers, providing creativity and vision in

midfield.

The club also highlighted his role in helping the team win the second edition of the IRH-Mopani Challenge Cup, describing the achievement as a memorable moment for both the player and the club.

"While we are sad to see him leave, we respect his decision and thank him for his dedication, professionalism, and the moments he created in our colors," the club said in a statement.

Mufulira Wanderers further expressed gratitude for Tentani's service and wished him success in the next phase of his career.

"From everyone at Mufulira Wanderers FC, we wish Tentani all the best in his future endeavors. Once Mighty, Always Mighty!" the



statement added.

Tentani's departure comes as Wanderers continue preparations for the upcoming season, with the club expected to strengthen its squad during the transfer window.

The midfielder leaves Shinde having established himself as a key creative force in the team and as part of a squad that delivered silverware during his loan spell.

ZAMBIA WOMENS SEVENS SELECTED PROVISIONAL SQUAD

EAGLES JANE MARISE VIMBAI SUNGA VERONICA LUNGU PRUDENCE CHOLA CHRISTINE KUNDA	LUSAKA MARY KATONTOKA AMANDA MULENGA EVELYN KAWAYA JAQUELNE TEMBO	ARROWS CECILIA KASONKA JESSY JUMA DOROTHY KASONKA JESSY MWALE CAROL MTONGA ALICE PHIRI LUSHOMO LJWENA
BUFFALOES LEAH MBUKWA MARIANA KASONKA BWALYA CHIBOMBA EVERLYN NJOBVU JULIET MWAMBA	MUFULIRA IREEN MUKELEBAI JENIPHER CHAONZA BEAUTY HAKANINGI	