



SINO METALS SPILL:

A Disaster Too Big to Bury (Part I)

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Thickness of tailings deposited in Chambishi stream. 5 May 2025

- Waist-deep sludge, poisoned wells, and fields scorched to ash —yet officials insisted “no cause for panic”.
- One embassy email pulled Washington out of Kitwe, exposing just how deep the contamination runs.
- An audit says 30 times more waste spilled than admitted — threatening Zambia’s mining ambitions and its ties to Beijing.

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Dying like Dogs

People are dying like dogs on Zambian roads.

Road accidents have reached a new height with serious accidents involving heavy-duty trucks occurring weekly.

In all of them, lives have been lost.

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The ups and downs of the miniskirt



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By Linda Soko in Chambishi, Kennedy Mbewe & Charles Mafa in Lusaka

Independent audit points to one of mining’s worst spills

The U.S. Embassy says “get out now”. In Chambishi, where a Chinese state-owned copper mine’s waste dam failed in February, independent findings point to one of mining’s biggest spills—and a community still living with the fallout.

When MakanDay visited the site shortly after the collapse, the scale of the damage was already clear. The breach at Sino Metals had flooded nearby homes with waist-deep toxic effluent and wiped out surrounding maize fields.

Yet the government and the company maintained that only 50,000 tons of waste had spilled. Video evidence and field data tell a different story. In a June 03 letter seen by MakanDay and verified by a well-placed source, Drizit Zambia Ltd.—the firm hired by Sino-Metals to audit the accident —called that figure “grossly inaccurate”.

The toxic sludge polluted the Mwambashi stream, which flows into the Kafue River—one of Zambia’s lifelines. The river cuts through Kafue National Park and supplies much of the capital, Lusaka, with drinking water.

Over the past six months, a MakanDay investigative team has been piecing together the true scale of the damage in Chambishi, a small town near Kitwe. Experts now warn that this may rank among the world’s worst environmental disasters. Our latest findings reveal a deliberate cover-up of the disaster’s full extent.



Tailings and seepage observed in Chambishi stream. 5 May 2025



Thickness of tailings deposited in Chambishi stream. 5 May 2025

In early August, the U.S. Embassy raised the alarm over the scale of the pollution, which may have released as much as 30 times more toxic sludge than initially reported. In an email sent to more than 400 U.S. Embassy staff and relevant Washington officials, the mission cited the contamination data and directed an immediate pullback from Kitwe and nearby districts.

It said the officers will only be allowed to these areas for day trips if they are not dependent on local water or foods cooked in it. The decision followed a mid-June health advisory issued by the embassy alerting embassy staff about the health threats related to heavy metal poisoning.

“Newer information and an on-the-ground assessment reveal the threat is much greater than previously understood, and promised actions to protect the public are not occurring,” the Embassy said.

The email referred to 20 cm of dried tailings deposited across farms and the wider landscape, which have since become airborne, worsening the risk of inhaling toxic heavy metals. Water sampling showed contamination levels hundreds of times above safe limits.

“Despite the government's assurances that affected communities are being provided with safe, clean water—including the parliamentary testimony to that effect by Minister of Green Economy and the Environment Mike Mposha on July 10—we have learned that the claimed trucking/bowsering in of “safe” water only occurred for about 5-7 days after the spill, but has not happened since,” the Embassy added

The U.S. Embassy’s decision was soon followed by a government statement reassuring the public that, from the time the incident occurred, authorities had mounted a “vigorous response” which had since normalised the situation and ensured the safety of affected communities.

“Laboratory results show that the pH levels have returned to normal and concentrations of heavy metals are steadily decreasing, which means that the immediate danger to human, animal and plant life has been averted as we speak today,” said Cornelius Mweetwa, Minister of Information and Media and Chief Government Spokesperson.

Both the Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation and the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment referred MakanDay to an earlier statement issued by the chief government spokesperson.

Sino Metals also directed MakanDay to the government.



Thickness of tailings deposited in Chambishi stream. 5 May 2025

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People are dying like dogs on Zambian roads.

Road accidents have reached a new height with serious accidents involving heavy-duty trucks occurring weekly.

In all of them, lives have been lost.

This is not something new and countless times before, new regulations have come into force but still, the death toll keeps rising.

Why is this happening and why is Frank Tayali, the Minister of Transport and Logistics, taking no action?

Yes of course, there are many reasons to point at.

For instance, Mr. Tayali might argue that many of the roads are in a deplorable state.

Dying like Dogs

Design defects, even on the new roads, are glaringly obvious and it is strange that these new roads, have actually been passed as fit for the purpose.

Take the much talked-about Lusaka-Ndola highway currently under construction.

It is of the barest minimum width, and it lacks the necessary side apron clearance for road emergencies such as breakdowns.

On many other roads, signage is on tiny little insignificant billboards, fleetingly visible even during the day, worse still at night.

At critical accident zones, there are no visible markers to calm down speeding vehicles and no lighting.

Many of our drivers are road criminals lacking the necessary skills or licenses.

They must not be allowed anywhere near the steering wheel of a heavy-duty truck.

Like Formula 1 grand prix drivers, they cruise at breakneck speeds dangerously overtaking smaller vehicles at will with impunity.

Drivers race the clock in order to get the time in, ending up killing people in their mad rush.

Transport firms are also complicit.

They have no qualms employing rookie drivers, some with less than a years’ driving experience, letting them lose on some of the most dangerous roads on the planet.

► ‘Dying like Dogs’ cont.....

But transporters also need constant reminding that the key factor in a successful transport operation is not the trucks – it’s the drivers.

Service conditions must improve, not just remuneration, also rest for recharging in order to reduce the number of fatigue-related fatalities.

Mr. Tayali, must revisit the qualification criteria at truck training schools.

Trainers with less than 10 years’ truck driving experience must not be training because they’re still learning themselves.

Mandatory requirements must be reinforced for transporters to employ fleet management systems, tracking driving data in real time, including speeds, acceleration and braking.

Tough punishment should go to transporters and drivers found to be in breach, especially where deaths occur as a result of their negligence.

Breaches in safety rules or speeding must be heavily penalised. Transporters and their drivers must know that there will be consequences.

But – and this is the catch, deterrence can only be effective where there is a sure likelihood of being caught and punished, as well as the harshness of the punishment.

Our roads are death traps.

When drivers return home alive, it is cause for a little prayer thanking the Lord they arrived alive.

Surely, it is time for this Russian roulette on our highways to come to a stop.

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By Kennedy Mbewe

Ambition vs. Reality

- In 2016 & 2017, Zambia signed major agreements with Russia’s Rosatom to build nuclear science capacity, train Zambian scientists, and eventually construct a 2,000 MW nuclear power plant in Chongwe.
- Promises included a Centre for Nuclear Science and Technology (CNST), isotope production, and training of 40 Zambian nuclear experts.
- Despite contracts and feasibility studies, construction of the CNST never took off.
- Funding shortages, COVID-19, and Zambia’s failure to meet obligations (such as land allocation and financial guarantees) caused the project to stall by 2020–2021.
- By 2024, the government pledged to restart nuclear-related programmes, but no major plant construction has begun

Zambia’s ambition to build a nuclear energy sector—anchored on a 2017 deal with Russia’s Rosatom to establish a Centre for Nuclear Science and Technology and a 2,000 MW plant in Chongwe—remains largely stalled amid funding shortages, weak regulation, and lack of infrastructure. Like many other government deals, it has largely remained on paper, with little follow-up or tangible progress.

While some Zambian scientists have trained in Russia and policy groundwork exists, the country is still in the “pre-commitment” phase of nuclear readiness, with major gaps in safety oversight, grid capacity, and public engagement, according to the July 2025 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) advisory mission to Zambia.

Russia maintains that the 2017 deal is still active but blames Zambia for delays.

Signed during the Patriotic Front in government, the agreement was hailed by then-Minister of Higher Education Prof. Nkandu Luo as a \$500 million project critical to Zambia’s long-term energy security—one she claimed could power the economy for more than 50 years.

Political Silence

Current government officials, including former ministers, have been evasive or unwilling to provide details.

Zambia’s Nuclear Energy Dream Stalls in Silence

Prof. Luo who was contacted for comment, only responded briefly via WhatsApp text message, saying she was attending a funeral.

Former Energy Minister under the Patriotic Front, Mathew Nkhuwa, declined to comment, directing questions to the Ministry of Energy.

“There is a Minister of Energy there, you can go and ask him. I don’t want to talk about that issue,” he said before abruptly ending the call.

When contacted for comment, the Ministry of Energy referred MakanDay to the Ministry of Technology and Science.

In response, the Ministry of Technology said the project never fully took off. However, in 2024 the government reaffirmed its commitment to reviving nuclear science and technology. Principal Public Relations Officer Ilitongo Maboshe outlined the timeline of events—from the signing of the initial MoU to the project’s suspension due to financial constraints and the COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2024, then-Energy Minister Peter Kapala told News Diggers that the project had stalled due to funding shortages.



Photo credit. Krisztian Bocsi/Bloomberg

Russia’s Position

The Russian Embassy in Zambia confirmed that the 2017 agreement remains active but noted that Zambia had failed to meet key obligations, leading to the suspension of the project in 2021.

Press Secretary Ekaterina Garilevich explained that while initial groundwork had been laid, Zambia did not provide land or financial guarantees, causing delays. She added that a number of Zambians had been trained in Russia, with more than 200 studying there annually, including about 160 on scholarships in nuclear-related fields.

Garilevich dismissed suggestions of geopolitical motives, saying Russia’s cooperation with Africa is based on mutual respect and peaceful development.

Beyond nuclear energy, she pointed to other areas of collaboration, including healthcare, education, trade, agriculture, and technology, citing companies such as Yandex (operating locally as Yango) and new agro-processing ventures as examples of expanding ties.

Expert Concerns

Analysts warn it could take 20 years before Zambia is technically and institutionally ready. Risks include nuclear accidents, waste mismanagement, dependence on foreign experts, and security threats.

New energy science and technology engineer Boniface Zulu warned that Zambia is not yet prepared—technically, financially, or institutionally—to embark on such a project.

“We must consider national security, the management of radioactive waste, and whether we have enough trained, patriotic Zambians to operate such a sensitive facility,” he said.

Zulu raised serious concerns, including the risk of radioactive waste falling into the wrong hands and Zambia’s vulnerability should foreign partners withdraw. He noted that the country lacks both the infrastructure and financial capacity to manage a potential nuclear accident like those seen in Chernobyl or Fukushima. He also stressed the absence of public consultation and awareness.

“This is not like setting up solar panels,’ Zulu warned. “Nuclear energy is extremely dangerous. One radioactive spill could affect not just Zambia but neighbouring countries such as Malawi and Mozambique.”

Critical Gaps and Risks

At the conclusion of this year’s IAEA advisory service mission to Zambia in July, the agency commended the country’s commitment but flagged significant shortcomings. These included weak regulatory oversight, inadequate infrastructure (with the 3.8 GW national grid unable to reliably support a single 2 GW plant), -

-poor emergency preparedness, shortages of skilled personnel, and limited public engagement. Ordinary Zambians have yet to be meaningfully consulted on the potential risks. The mission focused on assessing Zambia’s nuclear security regime, particularly the control of nuclear and other radioactive material outside regulatory oversight.

Key Timeline of Events

- December 2016 – MoUs signed with Rosatom to develop nuclear science capacity and plan a 2 GW nuclear plant over 10–15 years.
- February 2017 – Intergovernmental agreement signed to construct CNST with research reactor, labs, isotope production, and training facilities.
- Later in 2017 – Russian delegation conducted feasibility studies for a US\$300 million “non-power” research reactor for education, training, and industrial applications.
- May 2018 – General contract signed to construct CNST, including research reactor and nuclear medicine facility.

- December 2018 – Rosatom delivered a comprehensive report on Zambia’s nuclear infrastructure.
- By 2020 – Project suspended due to financial constraints and COVID-19; Russia declined to commit the approximately US\$10 billion required for the larger plant.
- September 2020 – Both governments planned to reassess the project roadmap.

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» This month in the Bulletin and Record

Short skirts sparked outrage among traditionalists when they were introduced in the 1960s.

Fifty years later, skirt length remains a contentious issue in Zambia as a younger generation of miniskirt-wearing women emerges.

By Elaine Kadantu

How short is too short when it comes to ladies’ skirts?

It is a question that has filled column inches since the 1960s, when the miniskirt first arrived in Zambia from swinging London, shaking up the below-the-knee formality of existing women’s fashion.

Ladies who adopted the new trend and bared their thighs often faced criticism, and in some cases endured verbal and physical abuse. Wearing a skirt that rested above the knee was considered too titillating for men and disrespectful.

The miniskirt prompted such strong reactions that it was even used as a political tool. After Independence, members of Kenneth Kaunda’s United National Independence Party (UNIP) embarked on a campaign to stop women wearing short skirts, claiming they were immoral and un-Zambian. Professor Owen Sichone, a don at Mulungushi University, recalls how in 1965 a journalist with the Times of Zambia named Anthony Pitch was deported by President Kaunda for writing about the “apparent hostility” of UNIP youths towards miniskirts.

Even after the return to multi-party politics in 1991 under the Second Republican president, the late Frederick Chiluba, fashion-conscious women became the subject of hostile critics who, under Zambia’s newfound status as a Christian nation, saw short skirts as promoting promiscuity.

The ups and downs of the miniskirt



In 2002, the issue hit the international headlines after Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD) youths claiming to act on behalf of the newly-elected president, the late Levy Mwanawasa, ripped the clothes off a group of Lusaka girls who were wearing short skirts. Mwanawasa denied that the youths were acting under a new smart-casual dress directive from State House.

Today, miniskirts are more commonplace, but they still stir mixed reactions. Young, educated and confident women, like the model on the cover of this month’s magazine, are often seen sipping drinks at one of the smart new bars that have popped up around Lusaka wearing skirts that hang well above the knee.

Yet, conscious of traditionalists’ views, many Zambian women will not wear a miniskirt if, for example, they are visiting their parents-in-law. Also, many women are aware that their husbands or boyfriends are not comfortable with them wearing short skirts, so they stick to longer fashions.

Philip Kambole, who works for a non-governmental organisation in Lusaka, said for him the matter was simple: -

wearing short skirts can be interpreted as provocative and this can have repercussions. For Kambole, a skirt is too short if it is higher than just above the knee.

“I personally won’t allow my wife to wear something too revealing because it sends out wrong signals to men,” Kambole said

“There are too many perverts out there who have no regard for fashion or choice of dress and to them a woman in a short skirt is inviting them to have sex with them, which is nonsense but true. I don’t want people to think they can have sex with my wife - or my daughter for that matter.”

The idea that a woman wearing a short skirt is simply too seductive for most men to bear is a common, long-held view, especially among men. Back in 1971, traditional rulers passed a motion through the House of Chiefs proposing skirts above the knee be banned as they exposed a woman’s private parts - although the motion was subsequently rejected. More recently, a handful of female politicians have been publicly criticised by their male peers for wearing skirts above the knee in Parliament.

But is it fair to deny women the option of wearing a miniskirt in the 21st century? And should those that do choose to wear short skirts be made to endure insults from disapproving onlookers?

Ethel Kalaluka, a 24-year-old girl who recently returned to Zambia after living overseas, was shocked when she was verbally abused by youths while visiting her parents in Ndola recently.

“Suddenly there was bunch of guys that started screaming at me in Bemba ‘kafwale, kafwale, kafwela’, meaning go and get -

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TALK TO US

- Got something to get off your chest? Email: editor@makanday.org

Good afternoon I think being an investigative Journalist come to kabwe and investigate about former kabwe Zccm mine Who are the main beneficiary of the slag dump, And kabwe being high polluted by lead the roads are not tarred, roads are dust and people are not subjected to medical tests which my company carried out annual medical tests which resulted the majority of my workmates had a level of lead in the body, And we were treated by giving us calcium tablets which our surrounding communities are not accessing, with the help of your institution I highly appreciate it.

Muana Katshele
Ba O.P can you help on this matter? We have heard so many rumors concerning FPA.
Can there be a way to clear the air on both farmers and the FPA agents.
1w Like Reply Hide

Pusken Loppa Lfuka
This is so sad that poor farmers who worked so hard to get a decent harvest, have to be subjected to corruption and extortion. This matter needs to be investigated and culprits brought to Justice Transparency International Zambia, Maurice K. Nyemba and other stakeholders, take interest in this matter
1w Like Reply Hide

Willard Chikwela
This is bad
1w Like Reply Hide

Moore Gady
That's why in this life I will never take my malice to FPA always no no industry If you know Lusaka Industry area you can think there's no FPA

Enock Siamoonga
This problem has gone beyond, because it seems all the provinces are affected with the same pandemic of corruption
1w Like Reply Hide

dressed,” Ethel said. “As far as I was concerned, I was dressed, and did not deserve the humiliation and abuse.

“I was petrified because I have heard some hair-raising stories about unruly crowds ripping off women’s skirts in full view of the public because they wore short skirts...But not now, for God’s sake. This is a changing world. I had to jump in a taxi and quickly head home.”

► The ups and downs of the miniskirt Cont....

The heckling and judging is, unfortunately, not unique to men. I have been the subject of snide remarks from fellow righteous women because of the length of my skirt, or in this case my shorts.

I was at a holiday resort east of Lusaka with my husband recently when I overheard another guest, a woman, say to her female friend: “Look at how she is dressed. Is that decent?” I was wearing shorts. My husband did not have a problem with me wearing shorts. So if he was okay with it, why should they not be? Why should I be judged and labelled simply because of the length of my shorts?

It seems that much of the negative reaction to short skirts - or shorts - stems from our traditional view of legs as erotic. It is fine for women to walk around the up-market shopping malls sporting six inch cleavages and shirt-bulges that could pop off their buttons. It is also acceptable to breastfeed in public. But show a bit of thigh and it is just too much.

The heckling and judging is, unfortunately, not unique to men. I have been the subject of snide remarks from fellow righteous women because of the length of my skirt, or in this case my shorts.

He said it was against Zambian tradition to skimpy, but forgot to mention the tradition that compels young virgins to bare all during traditional ceremonies. He also forgot to point out that traditionally, in the 19th century and earlier, Zambians wore fewer clothes than they wear now and this was considered okay

Perhaps this is part of the problem. Zambia has seen many cultural changes over the last 150 years. Today, we sit perhaps a little uncomfortably between an older, pre-Independence generation whose morals are based on traditional Zambian culture blended with British prudishness, especially when it comes to dress, and a younger generation that embraces modern influences. There is also a growing divide between the poorer, rural dwelling people - who tend to be more traditional in their attitudes to dress - and those who live in Zambia’s rapidly growing cities, where they are exposed to foreign cultures and fashions.

As one former legislator, who asked to remain anonymous, said: “To me it’s just a question of education and exposure. If you have been around the world and learnt to appreciate different cultures of dress and fashion, you have no reason to get excited about a fashionably scantily-dressed woman. I say we must allow women to wear what they want as much as they allow us to wear what we want as men.”

And, it seems, some men are changing their views on short skirts in line with changing times.

Sibbuku Kabika, 41, from Lusaka, said he had often seen “women poured into tight jeans and short mini-skirts” as they go to work, school and even to church. “It should not be an issue because they don’t bother us (men) for wearing tight jeans or muscle T-shirts. Why can’t we just leave them alone?” he said.

This article was first published in the September 2011 edition of the Bulletin and Record.

Lives in Limbo After the Sino Metals Spill (Part II)

- In Kalusale, the mine’s spill isn’t measured in tons of sludge—it’s measured in failed crops, sick families, and empty wells.
- Behind the official reassurances, Chambishi’s farmers are living with poisoned fields and water that makes them ill.
- The government says the danger has passed, but in Kalusale the struggle for safe water and food is only beginning.

By Linda Soko in Chambishi, Kennedy Mbewe & Charles Mafa in Lusaka

While officials in Lusaka and foreign embassies debated the scale of the Sino-Metals disaster, life in Kalusale and surrounding communities told its own story. Burned maize fields, poisoned wells, and rising cases of illness showed the threat was far from “normalised”. For residents, the spill was not a matter of advisories or audit reports—it was a daily struggle for safe water, food, and survival.

When MakanDay visited Kalusale in the weeks that followed, what we found confirmed those fears. Burned maize fields, scorched by acidic runoff, stretched across the landscape as a silent testimony to the damage. Once-thriving farmland now lies barren, its soil too contaminated to sustain crops.



Thickness of tailings deposited in the maize field in the inhabited area in the Chambishi.

Voices from Kalusale

- “They told us the wells were safe, but our stomachs say otherwise.” — Peter Shula, farmer, on failed crops and unsafe water.
- “My wife started coughing blood. The water is killing us slowly.” — Joseph Chipoka, long-time resident.
- “One mother of eight is still waiting for her payout—officials took her K67,000.” — Bernard Njovu, area chairperson.

Amid the devastation, mining has resumed. Earth-moving machines grind on, extracting copper from displaced deposits—yet for residents, the roar of machinery is a daily reminder of what they have lost.

Farmer Peter Shula, who received K40,000 in compensation, said the company initially delivered each household up to 30 sachets of drinking water a day and a monthly supply of mealie meal. Once payouts were made, however, water deliveries fell to just three times a week.

“Our stay here is in suspense. They told us the fields were restored and the wells were safe, but our experience says otherwise,” he told MakanDay.

Shula tried to restart farming on a small wetland plot, but his maize yellowed after fertilizer, and his tomatoes and onions failed. Once-fertile shallow wells that sustained year-round crops—and earned him about K3,000 a week—are now poisoned.

“Nothing survives,” he said. “Even our livestock look unhealthy, maybe because they’re drinking from the same wells.”

Long-time resident Joseph Chipoka, who received K48,000 in compensation, says pollution has left his community struggling with -

-persistent coughing and other health problems linked to poor air and unsafe water. His wife’s condition has worsened despite medical treatment, and many families are forced to depend on contaminated shallow wells after promised food and water supplies were cut.

“My wife started coughing blood. The water is killing us slowly.” said Chipoka.

Chipoka, who supports a family of ten, says the limited bottled water provided quickly runs out, leaving them to drink salty well water that causes stomach pains. He added that commitments to drill two boreholes and restore a disrupted stream have not been honoured, deepening residents’ sense of abandonment.

He further explained that residents were initially promised three years of compensation, but the company later reduced this to one year. He was told that if crops fail again this farming season, the company would provide further compensation.

Kalusale area chairperson Bernard Njovu told MakanDay that 416 people from Kalulushi had been compensated. Of these, 277 were farmers from Kalusale, while 139 were from the Luena farming block, whose land was polluted with acid from Rongxing Mineral Processing Plant.

However, one woman—a 42-year-old mother of eight—remains unpaid due to what Njovu described as a documentation error. He said officials took her K67,000.

“I am doing everything I can to ensure she gets her money. If they don’t pay, the law will take its course,” Njovu warned.

Despite this case, he expressed relief that the other 276 affected farmers had received their compensation. He also acknowledged the difficulties of lobbying for monthly food and water supplies over the past five months.

Some residents told MakanDay that a company believed to be working with the Zambia Environmental Management Agency collected water samples but has not shared the results.

“The dust pollution is also unbearable. We advised the company to spray water, but they can’t manage. We don’t even know the state of our health anymore,” one resident said.

A source who requested anonymity told MakanDay that the Water Resources Management Authority (WARMA) had visited the area several times, possibly three or four, to collect water samples.

According to this source, tests showed that water from the wells had a pH level below 7—falling short of the required standard and considered abnormal. He added that WARMA is expected to return for further testing, as the well water is not being treated.

“With the community depending on untreated shallow wells for drinking and household use, they remain highly vulnerable to waterborne diseases and chemical contamination, especially with mining activities continuing in the area,” the source said.

On August 13, Bloomberg reported that the disaster threatens to derail President Hakainde Hichilema’s ambition to more than triple Zambia’s copper output to 3 million tons in the coming years.

The report said that China Nonferrous Mining Corp., the parent company of Sino Metals, pledged in 2023 to invest \$1.3 billion to expand production in Zambia, Africa’s second-largest copper producer. It added that the incident also complicates Lusaka’s relations with Beijing at a time when Hichilema’s government is negotiating restructuring deals with Chinese lenders for about \$5.6 billion in debt.

► Awards Ceremony

Entries Open for MakanDay Investigative Reporting Award

The Eminent Prize for Investigative Journalism is now in its fourth year. This award recognises journalists who demonstrate exceptional commitment to uncovering hidden facts and holding leaders accountable.

Deadline: 31st October 2025

A panel of independent judges will review submissions and select up to two winners.

- Overall Winner: A brand-new laptop
- Runner-up(s): A three-month, fully paid internship at MakanDay
- Honourable Mentions: Up to two may be named and invited to the awards ceremony hosted by MakanDay

Winning and finalist entries will be featured on the [MakanDay website](#) and across our social media platforms.

Submission Guidelines

- Entries must uncover abuse of power, corruption, or expose injustice.
- Journalists may submit their own work or nominate another’s work (with their permission).
- Eligible entries must have been published or broadcast between 1st January and October 31st 2025.
- Non-English entries must include a translation.
- For print entries: include a scanned copy (and, if unclear, a transcript in Word or PDF).
- For broadcast entries (TV, radio, or online video): include a link or attach the file.
- All entries must include a biography and photo of the entrant(s).
- The awards are open to all Zambian journalists and MakanDay contributors. However, MakanDay journalists are not eligible to participate.

Submit entries to: editor@makanday.org.

Visit: [MakanDay website](#)

