

**Border Monitoring of Cross Border Trade in
Mozambique**

Inês M. Raimundo and Boaventura Cau

Centre for Policy Analysis, Eduardo Mondlane University, 2007

1. Introduction

Cross border trade provides a significant income earning opportunity for many households throughout Africa particularly in southern Africa. There are several traders such as who go officially with documentations from the trade office (Ministry of Commerce and Custom Services) and the others who without documentations cross and buy or sell goods in the country as goods deliverers or directly as retailers to the consumers in informal markets. The trip can be for short periods to buy goods to take back to their home country or media term such as more than a week. There are people who are involved in two way trade, people who only sell in another country; and people who buy and sell across more than two countries. Generally most of this kind of trade is done in an informal way turning into what scholars call the informal economy. The informal sector or economy as the literature says is characterized by taxes evasions and evasions from social security taxes, etc. In fact what to certain extent create these evasions is the increase of the tax or tariffs to taxpayers and the ignorance of the custom regulation. Through cross border trade there is a massive product flow, where products made in one location are sold to other locations. If cross border grows in an informal way these traders are exposed to vulnerability since most of them are not aware about tariffs or duties to be paid, hence the increase of tax- evasion and the increase of corruption within the costumer services as well corruptors in the side of traders. Lastly the informal sector excluding organized small, medium, micro enterprises constitutes a big challenge to institutional economies, work organization and management.

Women are significant participants in informal sector cross border trade across Southern Africa seemingly they comprise the majority of traders in most countries in the region (Peberdy et al., 2005). Little is known about the volume of the trade as well as how many traders do pay in taxes and to what extent these payments have contributed to the balance of payment of the countries. Limited existing research suggests that informal economy has contributed considerably to the economy of the countries as well as to poverty reduction among the households who have someone in the cross border business.

The recent published reports of Informal Sector in Mozambique and the Integrated Survey on Labour Force (INE 2006) has demonstrated that Mozambique is a country which the economy is based on agriculture where about 87% of households are engaged with and that the activity constitutes the main household income source and with contribution to the GDP. The agriculture is practiced not only by the rural people, but also, by the urban population. The same reports have also indicated that most of Mozambicans are enrolled in not informal activities in order to improve their incomes and have become the goods' suppliers including to big warehouses of cities, mainly in the Maputo city.

This research report attempts to draw a profile of "Border Monitoring of Cross Border Trade" situation in the country that could help to develop the country support strategy for Mozambique. Data for this research report come from a survey and 10 days of counting and monitoring people who were crossing the borders (in and out) either for shopping or for other businesses like school, doctor's visit, etc. (see details in the methodology section below). The work was also based on some data produced by the National Institute for Statistics (INE), interviews and the literature review on international and regional studies on the issue under research. For this specific study two border posts were chosen namely Ressano Garcia, which border South Africa and Namaacha that borders Swaziland, southern Mozambique. The two borders are held to be the one with the major movement of users in the country.

II. Aims and Objectives

This study, therefore, aims to provide information on the border trade as well as the volume and type of goods, which are purchased and sold alongside the country. It is also one of the objectives to ascertain the routes of the trade and the destinations as well as the duties that the traders or who are crossing borders pay.

III. Methodology

Following the terms of reference for the study two groups were formed and posted in Namaacha Border Post with Swaziland and Ressano Garcia Border Post with South Africa. In the entire process of the research the following people were involved:

Personnel Involved in the Project (Table 1)

Personnel	Female	Male	Total
Coordination	01		01
Assistant researcher	-	01	01
Interviewers	06	05	11
Counter	02	02	04
Data entry	-	01	01
Codifiers and data typists	01	04	05
Total	08	11	19

The survey sample was 1001 respondents, 501 for the origin and destination survey (Namaacha and Ressano Garcia border posts) and 500 for cross border trade border monitors survey (Namaacha and Ressano Garcia border posts). The origin and destination survey questionnaire contained questions about the journey (including its origin; mode of transport, frequency of travel for business and duration of stay in the destination country), quality of services in the border post, estimated value of goods carried as well as about places where goods were bought and will be sold. The cross border trade border monitors survey form captured information about the type of goods carried; declared quantity of goods; declared value of goods; amount of duties paid as well as the sex, race and nationality of traders.

A total of 1001 people in both borders were monitored during 10 days. The monitored people in each border were as follows:

Monitored people by Border Post (Table 2)

Origin and destination survey		
Border Post	Interviewees	Percentage
Namaacha	251	50.1
Ressano Garcia	250	49.9
Total	501	100.0
Cross border trade border monitors survey		
Border Post	Interviewees	Percentage
Namaacha	249	49.8
Ressano Garcia	251	50.2
Total	500	100.0

In total the women constituted the majority (79.4% in the origin and destination survey and 64.2% in the cross border trade border monitors survey) as shown on table (3).

Monitored by Sex (Table 3)

Origin and destination survey		
Sex	Interviewees	Percentage
Female	398	79.4
Male	103	20.6
Total	501	100.0
Cross border trade border monitors survey		
Sex	Interviewees	Percentage
Female	321	64.2
Male	179	35.8
Total	500	100.0

Table 4 below shows that the majority of monitored were Mozambicans (99.2% in the origin and destination survey and 98.8% in the cross border trade border monitors survey). Swazi were .4% in the origin and destination survey and .6% in the cross border trade border monitors survey. South Africans were found in the cross border trade border monitors survey only (.6%). The cross border trade border monitors survey also sought to capture the race of the monitored people. It can be seen that they were overwhelmingly Black Africans. There was also a slight presence of Mixed/Coloured (1.2%); White (.4%) and Indians (.2%).

Interviewees by Nationality (Table 4)

Origin and destination survey		
Nationality	Interviewees	Percentage
Mozambique	497	99.2
Swaziland	2	.4
Other	2	.4
Total	501	100.0
Cross border trade border monitors survey		
Nationality	Interviewees	Percentage
Mozambique	493	98.8
Swaziland	3	.6
South Africa	3	.6
Total	499	100.0
Cross border trade border monitors survey		
Race	Interviewees	Percentage
Black African	489	98.2
White	2	.4
Indian (includes all from Indian sub-continent)	1	.2
Mixed/coloured	6	1.2
Total	498	100.0

Apart from the monitored people there were 40,826 people counted in both borders in ten days either for shopping or for leisure or other not trader businesses. The majority of cross borders in this period were females being the Ressano Garcia the main crossed border post. In terms of direction the data shows that people who crossed borders to Mozambique from other borders was (43.8%), to South Africa (39.8%) and then to Swaziland (16.4%).

Several officers were interviewed namely the provincial director of immigration, the general Commander of Guard Frontier Force, the Custom services officers in charge at the border posts and local key-informants.

Before the administration of the survey by the end of May the team coordination organized five training days with the potential interviewers in order to have them familiarized with the questionnaire and to get the tools.

Interviews with Public Institutions

As per instructions we targeted institutions those which deal with the issue of trade (commerce and custom services), immigration officers, police and security. It took about three weeks to meet these people since some were busy and others were requiring authorization from their bosses. Interviews with people from public institutions explored topics around the issue of cross border trade in general and topics in the survey questionnaires in particular.

Border institutions (Table 5)

Place	Key informant	Position
Ressano Garcia		
	Mr. F. Namburete	Deputy commander of the 5 th Guard Force Company
	Mr. O. Cossa	Chief
	Mr. S. Natave	1 st Secretary of FRELIMO Party
	Mr. P. Jamisse	Secretary of the 4 th Neighbourhood
	Ms. B. Dondo	Local trader
	Mr. E. Nhacota	Chief of Custom office
	Mr. N. Almeida	Primary school director
Namaacha		
	Mr. B.S. Marrumbo	Commander of the 4 th Force Company
	Mr. J. Macamo	Chief of Guard Frontier Force
	Mr. Maida	Chief

	Mr. Sumail	Custom officer
	Mr. Omar	Custom officer

In Maputo province according to Mr. Honwana the cross border trade is developed alongside the four official borders as follow: Ressano Garcia-South Africa, Namaacha-Swaziland, Goba-South Africa and Swaziland and Ponta de Ouro-South Africa. In the borders there are registered misconduct either the customs officers or cross border traders. The cross border traders are accused of not willing to pay the taxes. They use different ways of escape to pay taxes or duties. However, there is a high level of ignorance in terms of commerce regulation that is why some of these traders have been blackmailed by some dishonest custom officers.

It was observed that in order to escape from the custom services these traders use all kind of hiding system like using their backs to carry heavy products, or sarongs and mixing different products in the same container such as: butter, insecticide, cosmetics, yogurts, etc.

Kind of Goods Exchanged Across Countries (Table 6)

Activity	Product	Country
Import	Groceries, furniture, cars, fruit, vegetables, clothing, shoes, cosmetics, detergents, adornment for coffins ⁱ , fabric, radios, electronic devices, cell-phones, soft drink, including juice, mattresses, house furniture, dairy, poultry, etc.	South Africa
	Beef meat, eggs and chicken, sugar, etc.	Swaziland
	Oil	Zimbabwe
Export	Cacana ⁱⁱ (<i>Momordica balsamina L.</i>), cassava, cassava-leaves, peanut, cashew-nuts, coconuts, spring greens, seafood (prawns, fish, crabs), beer (2M and Laurentina Mozambican beer), craft (straw), sarongs, clay and aluminium pots, goats, bread, wild medical plants, etc.	South Africa
	Cacana (<i>Momordica balsamina L.</i>), cassava, cassava-leaves, peanut, cashew-nuts, spring greens, seafood (prawns, fish, crabs), beer (2M and Laurentina Mozambican beer), craft (straw), sarong, clay and aluminium pots, goats, bread, etc.	Swaziland
	Cacana (<i>Momordica balsamina L.</i>), cassava, cassava-leaves, peanut, cashew-nuts, spring greens, seafood (prawns, fish, crabs), beer (2M and Laurentina Mozambican beer), craft (straw), sarong, clay and aluminium pots, goats, bread, second hand clothing, shoes, etc.	Zimbabwe

Actually they smuggle goats and Mozambican bread. According to Mr. Gedeão (General Commander of Frontier Guard Force) they sell bread in South Africa and Swaziland, because Mozambican bread is made from firewood. Because of security reason they travel as a group by train, go to Johannesburg were they exchange their “native” products to Mozambican women’s who have leaved there for years and buy groceries, clothing,

alcohol, etc. There is another group that goes to Nkomati Port basically for groceries and other group that goes to Nelspruit where it buys in storehouses like Macro, Score , Pick and Pay, etc. In Nelspruit they visit farmers where they buy vegetables (onion, carrot, potatoes, tomato, cabbage and garlic). The cross border traders use some strategies to avoid customs officers such as: using the children and paid men to carry their goods, prayers during the trip back to Maputo. They do prayers when they approach the border (they are believers of different churches), they bribe and some have affairs with these men's. Even the customs officers are scared of one gentleman because he has fired many dishonest officers.

Limitations of the study

There are four limitation of this study that has to be mentioned. Firstly, official statistics on various aspects of cross border trade do not exist at all. This makes it difficult to compare the findings of this study to official figures. Secondly, due to the fact that cross border traders use different means to avoid the customs, the estimated value of duties paid does not reflect the very quantity of products carried for sell. Many times, cross border traders carry their goods through the border post in small quantities freed of payment of duties, using children and paid men. Products up to U\$D50 for own use per cross border user are free of payment of duties, unless it is proved that they are destined for commerce. Thus, products for sell pass the border as goods for personnel and family use in small quantities to be assembled outside of the border. Thirdly, it was challenging to estimate the quantity of goods carried for felling the cross border trade cross border monitors form. Several times cross border traders put different goods in the same bag and they did not have much time to allow the researcher look at what they carried. Estimating some goods in Kilograms was also challenging. Fourthly, there were restrictions of access to some areas of the border post where it would be possible to interview cross border traders. However, this depended on the custom officials on duty in a specific day.

IV. Literature Review: Research on the Issue

The literature on cross border traders is scarce in the country. However, the Medias have indicated that several people have survived from this activity. Also they have informed

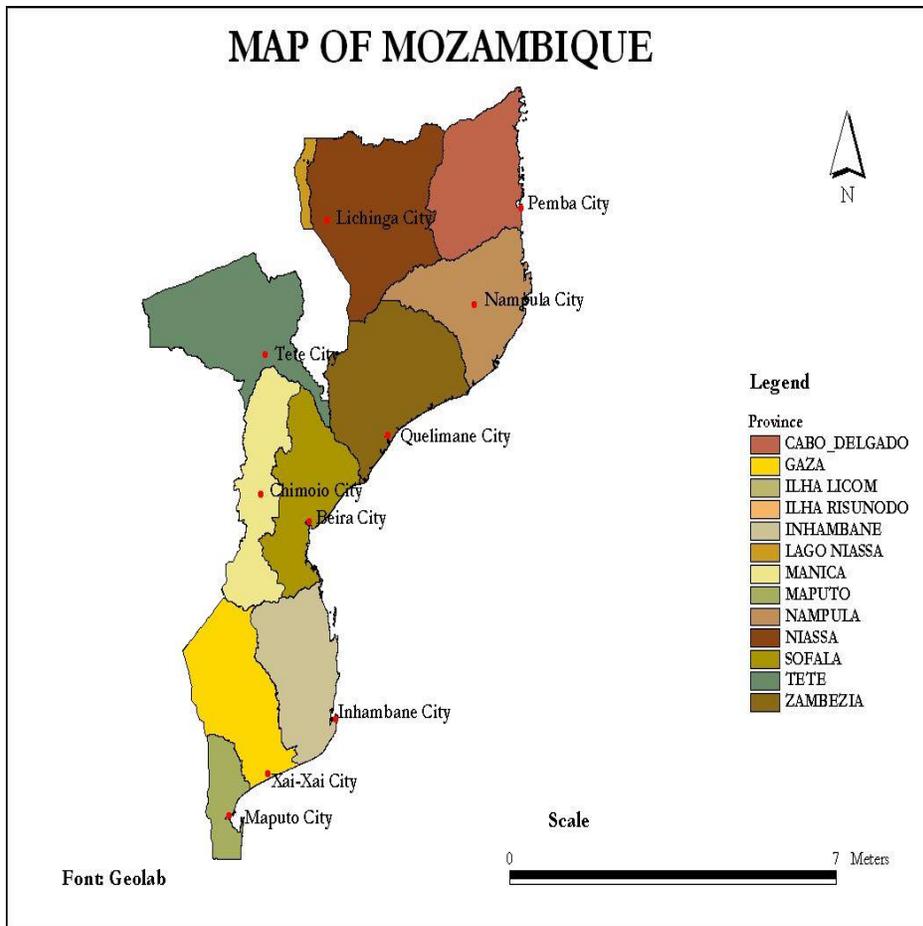
that there is frequent fight among traders and custom officers since the late have tried to evade paying duties referred to goods that have been traded and custom officers are accused to be highly corrupted. The recent SAMP survey undertaken in 2005 about “Women cross border traders and HIV/AIDS vulnerability” in the same borders, has ascertained the existence of some signs of corruption according to the focus group discussion done among trade women. The increase of poverty has contributed to the growing of the informal economy therefore the growth of cross borders.

4.1 The Mozambique context

Apart from the figure referred earlier by the National Institute for Statistics (2006) there is also the UNDP report published this year that shows that Mozambique has recorded high rates of economic growth since the 1990’s. As from 1995 GDP began to grow very significantly and its growth was in excess of 10% in 1997, 1998 and 2001 (UNDP 2006:3). Over the same period, and particularly as from 1997, other macro-economic indicators also showed the country’s good economic performance. Between 1997 and 2003 the country experienced an average annual economic growth rate about 8%, and the government managed to ensure control over inflation, and currency stability.

This scenario has created an environment propitious for investment, both national and foreign. The country has been attracting large-scale investments such as MOZAL (Mozambique Aluminium). This is an aluminium smelting company of mixed capital namely Australian through BHP-Billiton , Japanese through Mitsubishi, South African through Development Corporation (IDC), and Mozambican State. It is estimated.

The conditions of extreme poverty in which the majority of Mozambicans still live are expressed in enormous pressure on natural resources, since these are main resources for the survival of most households as well as the increase of the informal activities. At the same time, a growing and un-managed expansion of the urban centres results in the continual degradation of the living conditions of their inhabitants, including in terms of sanitation and access to clean drinking water. The human poverty varies between the eleven provinces (see map 1) and between urban and rural areas.



In general, the estimates of economic activity show that the performance of the provinces has not evolved in a uniform fashion (UNDP 2006:17). The results show that the average annual rate of the real growth of the GDP in the 2000 and 2004 period varies between 5.4% (Gaza province) and 18.9% (Maputo province). However, although all provinces show notable real growth, only three of them (Niassa, Inhambane and Maputo province) are above the national average which is 9.2%. The strong average growth of the economy in Maputo province and Inhambane can be attributed according to the UNDP report to the construction sector, because of the increase in MOZAI's productive capacity resulting from the take-off the second phase of aluminium production, and the start of the exploitation of gas at Temane in Inhambane province.

In regional terms, the results of the economic performance over the period under analysis continue to show heavy economic concentration in the southern region of the country, with an average of about 47% of real production. In this, Maputo city (the

capital) stands out with a contribution in real terms about 20.8%. The central area which comprises Manica, Sofala, Tete and Zambezia follows, with a contribution of 32%, and finally the northern (Nampula, Niassa and Cabo Delgado) with 21% of national production. Sofala and Zambezia provinces in the centre and Nampula in the north lead in their respective areas, with an average of 10.9%, 11.2% and 12.8% respectively (UNDP 2006:17).

The GDP per capita by province shows that Maputo province the average figures are three times higher than the per capita GDP of Niassa, Cabo Delgado, Zambezia and Tete. Maputo city and Sofala show a per capita that is higher than the national average, but Maputo city has a per capita that is twice as high as that of Sofala (UNDP 2006:19).

In the 1997 it was clearly greater in rural areas than in urban ones, measured by the Human Poverty Index and by the Incidence of Human Poverty, two complementary ways of measuring human poverty. By the year of 2003, the Human Poverty Index had fallen sharply in the rural areas, and was lower than in urban areas (UNDP 2006:26). This affected the national Human Poverty Index. In urban areas, Human Poverty Index has remained virtually constant. If in 1997 the gap between urban and rural areas was 62% and 71.3% respectively in 2003 the situation was 51.5% and 55.3% urban and rural respectively. Thus the countryside poverty fell by 16%, while in urban areas it fell by only 10.5% (UNDP 2006:27). A general statement done by this report in mention says that in Mozambique poverty increases from the south to north, and from urban areas to rural ones; and that it fell in the countryside than in urban areas, establishing a positive trend of greater balance, due mainly to the increase in agricultural production.

The employment panorama refers that in 1997; more than 70% of Mozambicans population were rural. This proportion was certainly affected by the gradual process of post-war resettlement, with migration of people from the cities and towns back to the countryside, as sense of security returned. As from the 2000, after the floods another trend must be taken into account since the rapid urbanization (actually the rate is 35%) has been experimented in the country. The census of 1997 shown that more than seven million of working age in Mozambique, only 521,200 were in formal employment, of whom about 173,000 are in public administration, 302,000 in private sector, and 46,000 in the non governmental organizations. The private sector thus employs 60% of the

people in formal employment (UNDP 2006:32). According to the same report the most significant finding of that census is that less than 10% of the active population had a formal job, and thus the informal sector absorbs 90% of the economically active population in the country.

The National Institute for Statistics (2006) earlier mentioned indicates that the economy's country is still based on agriculture where about 87% of households are engaged with and constitutes the main household income and the GDP. The agriculture is practiced not only by the rural people, but also, by the urban population. The same reports have also indicated that most of Mozambicans are enrolled in not informal activities in order to improve their lives.

4.2 The Informal Economy

The informal economy has latterly become a major component of sub-Saharan African cities even has reached rural areas.

The growth of the informal economy over the past two decades in Mozambique can be seen as a manifestation of the increase of unemployment in urban areas as well as the fastest rural-urban growth population (Knauder 2000). Also, the increase of rural poverty has exacerbated the growth of unemployed people. Covane (2001) points out, that in Mozambique those involved in the informal sector/economy, operating in this market, found it extremely hard to return to dependence on the irregular rainfall. The selling of cigarettes, bread and sweets to some extent ensured a regular income to buy sugar, maize, firewood, water and petrol to maintain a family. In the town it was less difficult to have breakfast, lunch and dinner.

The informal sector markedly dominated by the informal market guarantees about 80% of household income (INE 2006). In Mozambique statistics of 1997ⁱⁱⁱ show an imbalance between occupied people (formal job) and unoccupied (informal) that is only 30% was in formal activity and the remaining in the informal economy (INE 2006). The population who practices the informal activity is formed by two groups: the first those segment who do not have formal activity hence they use this activity as the source of income and second those who having employment in the formal economy find this sector as a strategy to increase their income. As de Vletter (1992)^{iv} points out, although the clear

evidence of its importance on the household income the informal sector in Mozambique still not have received much attention either by the government or the researchers. What has seen is the frequent persecution of traders particularly the street vendors (see Mozambican Media) and the increase tax burden to taxpayers as traders and importers said (June 2006 interview) and see the Mozambican Guideline Custom of 1997. Population distribution according to labour force is as follows:

People over 7 years and more by labour force and not labour force by sex (Table 8)

Region	Labour force			Not labour force		
	Sex			Sex		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
North	48.3	51.7	100	53.6	46.4	100
Centre	46.6	53.4	100	51.6	48.1	100
South	43.0	57.0	100	45.3	54.7	100
Total	46.2	53.8	100	50.3	49.7	100

Source: INE 2006:83

V. Border Monitoring of Cross Border Trade

Mozambicans have bought and traded goods for more than years to South Africa and Swazi as well other countries those share borders with the country. For varied reasons people are also crossing borders not only for trade but for other businesses as the table (9) shows.

Tables of Counters

The total people counted in 10 days in the border were 40826 distributed according as follows (table 9).

Counted cross border users by border post (Table 9)

Border Post	Frequency	Percentage
Namaacha	6878	16.8
Ressano Garcia	33948	83.2
Total	40826	100.0

The dominant sex was female (71.1%) and male (28.9%).

Sex of traders (Table 10)

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Female	15487	71.1
Male	6306	28.9
Total	21793	100.0

The direction of trade was that from Mozambique (43.8%), followed by from South Africa (39.8%) and then Swaziland (16.4%).

Direction of trade (Table 11)

Direction of trader	Frequency	Percentage
Mozambique	10449	43.8
Swaziland	3912	16.4
South Africa	9499	39.8
Total	23860	100.0

When the crossers were asked about the reason for crossing border the majority of males (60.4%) declared that were not traders and 39.6% of females also said not being traders.

Sex of non-traders (Table 12)

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Female	15599	39.6
Male	23780	60.4
Total	39379	100.0

The majority of non- traders came from South Africa (47.3%), followed by Mozambicans (42.1%) and the Swazi (10.6%).

Direction of non-trader (Table 13)

Direction of trader	Frequency	Percentage
Mozambique	16581	42.1
Swaziland	4162	10.6
South Africa	18635	47.3
Total	39378	100.0

The main transport used for the trip was bus/taxi (73.5%), followed by foot (10.2%), car (7.6%), train (7.4%) and truck (1.4%).

Mode of transport to Border (Table 14)

Mode of Transport to Border	Number of Border Post Users	Percentage
Foot	51	10.2
Bus/Taxi	368	73.5
Car	38	7.6
Truck	7	1.4
Train	37	7.4
Total	501	100.0

From the borders the way of transportation was as follows: Bus/taxi (76.4%), foot (16.6%), car (4.6%), truck (1.2%), train (1.0%) and other (0.2%).

Mode of Transport from Border (Table 15)

Mode of Transport to Border	Number of Border Post Users	Percentage
Foot	16.6	16.6
Bus/taxi	76.4	76.4
Car	4.6	4.6
Truck	1.2	1.2
Train	1.0	1.0
Other	.2	.2
Total	100.0	100.0

Asked about the beginnings of the journey 32.3% declared other Swaziland towns, 22.6% other South African places, followed by Manzini (14.6%), Johannesburg (12.0%), other North-West towns of South Africa (7.8%), Nelspruit (4.2%), Mbabane (2.4%) and Malelane (2.2%). Other places like Pretoria, Durban, Bloemfontein, Maputo and other Mozambican towns were mentioned as shown on table (16).

Where was the very beginning of this journey for business? (Table 16)

Place	Frequency	Percentage
Johannesburg	60	12.0
Pretoria	3	.6
Durban	1	.2
Bloemfontein	1	.2
Nelspruit	21	4.2
Malelane	11	2.2
Polokwane/Pietersburg	2	.4
Other North West towns	39	7.8
Other RSA	113	22.6
Maputo	1	.2
Other Mozambique towns	1	.2
Manzini	73	14.6
Mbabane	12	2.4
Other Swaziland towns	162	32.3
Other	1	.2
Total	501	100.0

The main destination appointed was Maputo (72.3%) and other Mozambicans towns (23.8%) with mention of Inhambane (1.2%), Xai-Xai (1%) and other South African and Swazi towns.

What is your destination? (Table 17)

Destination	Frequency	Percentage
Johannesburg	2	.4
Other RSA	3	.6
Maputo	362	72.3
Xai Xai	5	1.0

Inhambane	6	1.2
Beira	2	.4
Other Mozambique towns	119	23.8
Outside Mozambique	1	.2
Other Swaziland towns	1	.2
Total	501	100.0

The main purpose for that journey was shopping for their businesses (81%) and to sell goods and buy goods (11.6%) and then finished selling going home (6.4%).

What is the purpose of this journey? (Table 18)

Purpose of the journey	Frequency	Percentage
Shopping for my business	405	81.0
Taking goods to sell	5	1.0
To sell goods and buy goods	58	11.6
Finished selling going home	32	6.4
Total	500	100.0

The interviewed said that they travel a couple of times a week (38%), once a week (29.4%), once a month (12.4%), everyday (5.8%) and more than once a day (4.4%).

How often do you travel to another country for your business? (Table 19)

Times of Travel to Another Country for Business	Frequency	Percentage
More than once a day	22	4.4
Every day	29	5.8
A couple of times a week	190	38.0
Once a week	147	29.4
Once a month	64	12.8
Twice a month	42	8.4
Couple of times a year	4	.8
Once a year or less	2	.4
Total	500	100.0

The time that they spend in the country where they go to business is half a day or less (51%), two or three days (21.1%), whole day (15.5%), four to seven days (9.6%) and one to two weeks (1.6%).

How long do you usually stay in the country where you go to do business? (Table 20)

Period of Stay in the Country of Business	Frequency	Percentage
Half a day or less	254	51.0
Whole day	77	15.5
2-3 days	105	21.1
4-7 days	48	9.6
1-2 weeks	8	1.6
3-4 weeks	5	1.0
1-3 months	1	.2
Total	498	100.0

Asked about the time they usually taken to cross that border the majority (183) declared ten to thirty minutes followed by those said less than ten minutes and half an hour and one hour.

How long does it usually take you to cross this border in this direction? (Table 21)

Length of Time Taken to Cross the Border	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 10 minutes	110	22.0
10 to 30 minutes	183	36.5
30 minutes to 1 hour	109	21.8
1 to 2 hours	66	13.2
More than 2 hours	33	6.6
Total	501	100.0

The biggest hold up at border is at the customs at the Mozambican side (50.9%), Mozambican immigration (31.1%), other borders immigration sides (11.2%) and the customs at the other side (4.4%).

Where is the biggest hold-up at border in this direction? (Table 22)

The Biggest Hold-up at Border	Frequency	Percentage
Customs this side	254	50.9
Immigration this side	155	31.1
Customs the other side	22	4.4
Immigration the other side	56	11.2
Not answered	1	.2
Don't know	9	1.8
Other	2	.4
Total	499	100.0

Asked about the length that the crossers take to cross Mozambican borders to other borders the longest varies between ten and thirty minutes (42.9%), less than ten minutes (40.9%), thirty minutes to one hour (11.2%), one to two hours (3.6%) ad more than two hours (1.4%).

How long does it usually take you to cross this border in the other direction? (Table 23)

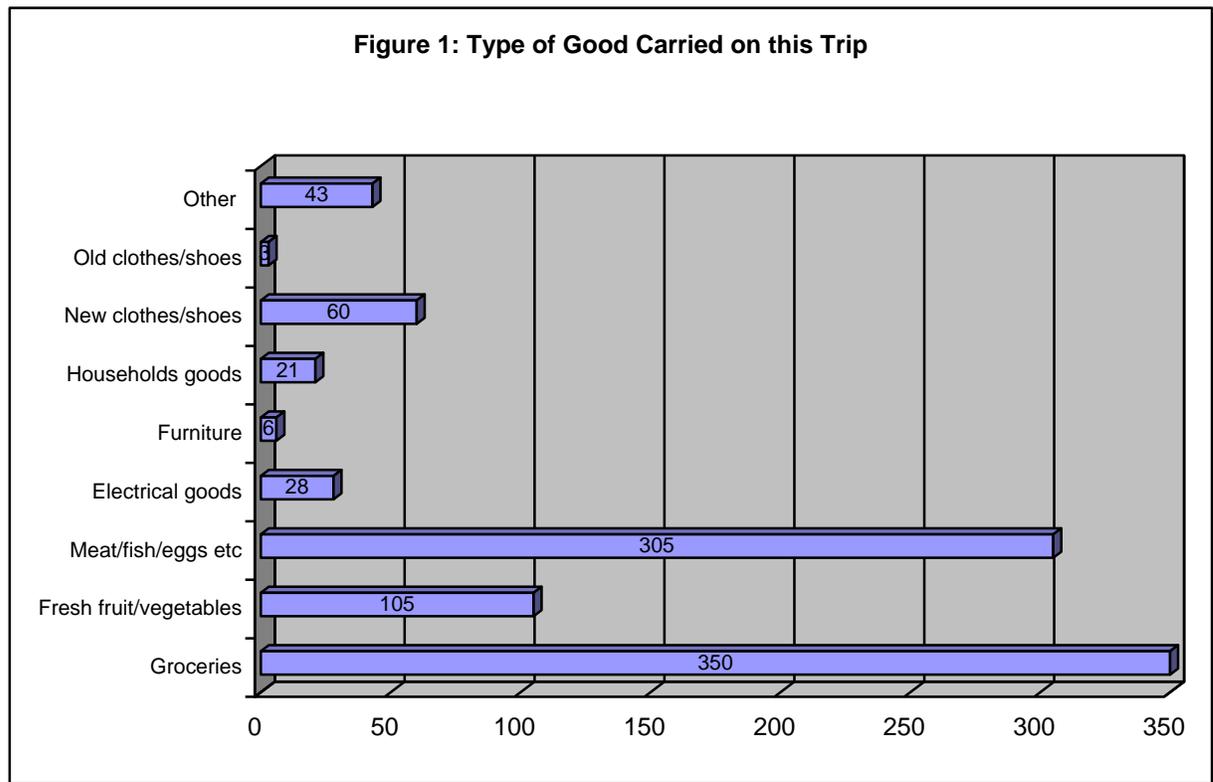
Length of time taken to cross the border	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 10 minutes	205	40.9
10 to 30 minutes	215	42.9
30 minutes to 1 hour	56	11.2
1 to 2 hours	18	3.6
More than 2 hours	7	1.4
Total	501	100.0

The biggest hold-up at the border when they travel in the other direction is immigration (56.3%), customs (24.5%), immigration the other side (11.9%) and customs other side (5.2%).

Where is the biggest hold-up at the border when you travel in the other direction? (Table 24)

The Biggest Hold-up at Border	Frequency	Percentage
Customs	122	24.5
Immigration	280	56.3
Customs the other side	26	5.2
Immigration the other side	59	11.9
Not answered	1	.2
Don't know	8	1.6
Other	1	.2
Total	497	100.0

The type of products carried on the trip is groceries (350), meat fish (105), fresh fruit and vegetables (105), new clothes or shoes (60), other not specified (43), electrical goods (28), furniture (6), old clothes or shoes (3).



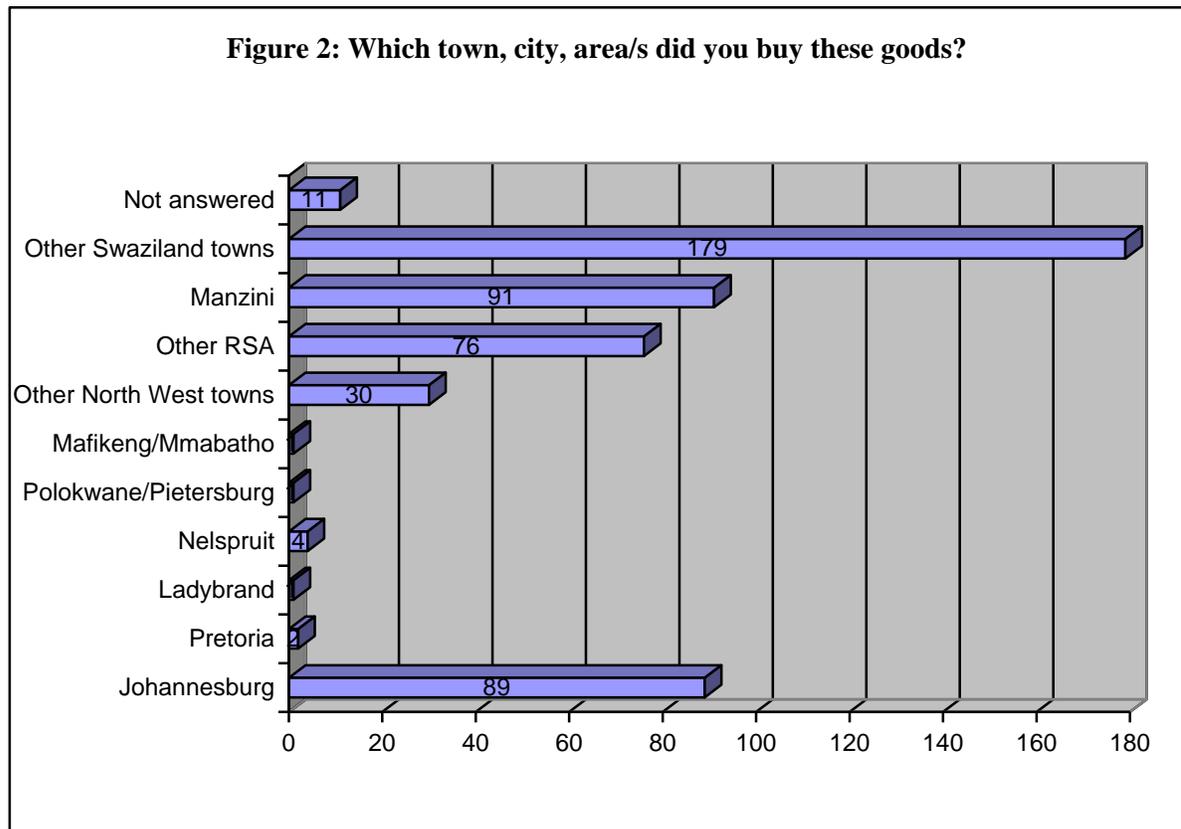
The estimated value of the goods carried varies from 4,000 and less than 1,000 MTn^v. At the time of the study the MTn (the new Mozambican currency) was equivalent 1USD to 25.60MTn, which is equivalent between USD157 to USD39. Some (0.8%) as seen on table (25) did declare to have carried goods equivalent to USD859.

Estimated value of goods carried on this trip (Table 25)

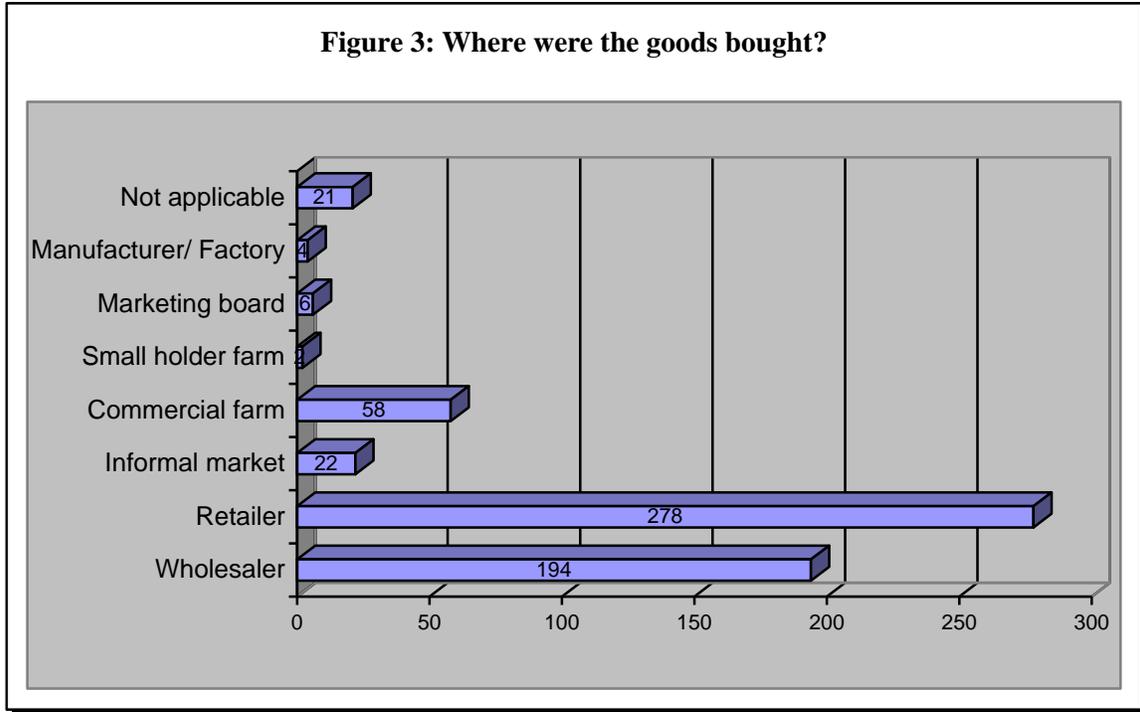
Estimated Value of Goods	Frequency	Percentage	Estimated Value of Goods	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 1000	70	14.0	14001 – 15000	0	0.0
1000 - 2000	73	14.6	15001 – 16000	3	0.6
2001 - 3000	77	15.4	16001 – 17000	0	0.0
3001 - 4000	49	9.8	17001 – 18000	2	0.4
4001 - 5000	54	10.8	18001 – 19000	1	0.2
5001 - 6000	9	1.8	19001 – 20000	0	0.0
6001 - 7000	23	4.6	20001 – 21000	0	0.0
7001 - 8000	3	0.6	21001 – 22000	4	0.8
8001 - 9000	44	8.8	More than 22000	15	3.0
9001 - 10000	0	0.0	Not applicable	21	4.2
10001 - 11000	5	1.0	Not answered	23	4.6
11001 - 12000	0	0.0	Don't know	14	2.8
12001 - 13000	10	2.0	Total	501	100.0

The other Swaziland cities, followed by Manzini and then Johannesburg and other South African cities demonstrated being the areas where people do use mostly to buy goods. The other North West towns in South Africa are also preferred for shopping.

Which town, city, and area/s did you buy these goods?



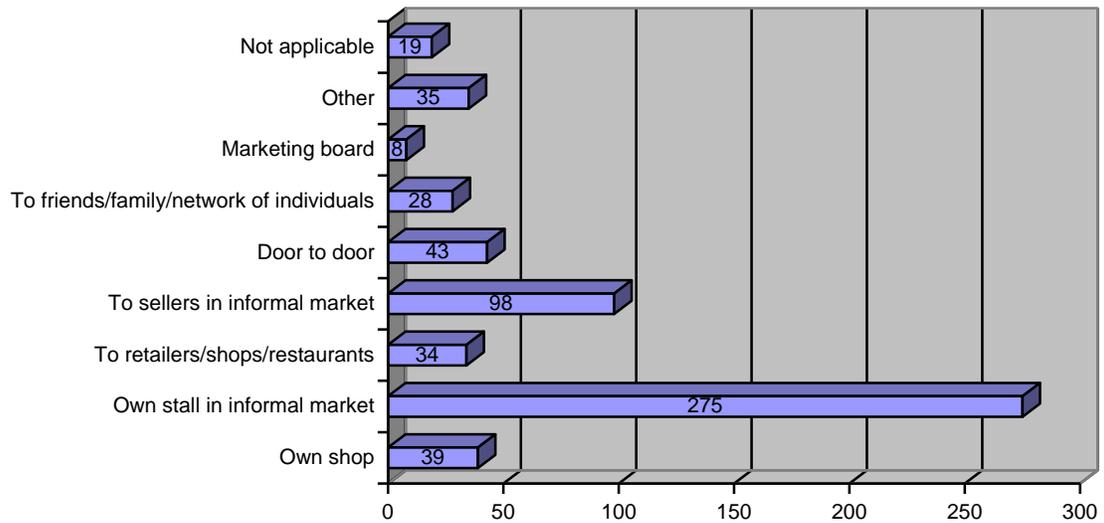
The goods are mostly bought in retailers, wholesalers, commercial farms and informal markets. The preference from retailers is because they already know the traders and they do special prices to them.



They sell in own stall in informal market, others to sellers in informal market, they do sell door to door, to retailers/shops or restaurants and to friends. In fact the informal economy works like that.

Where will you sell the goods?

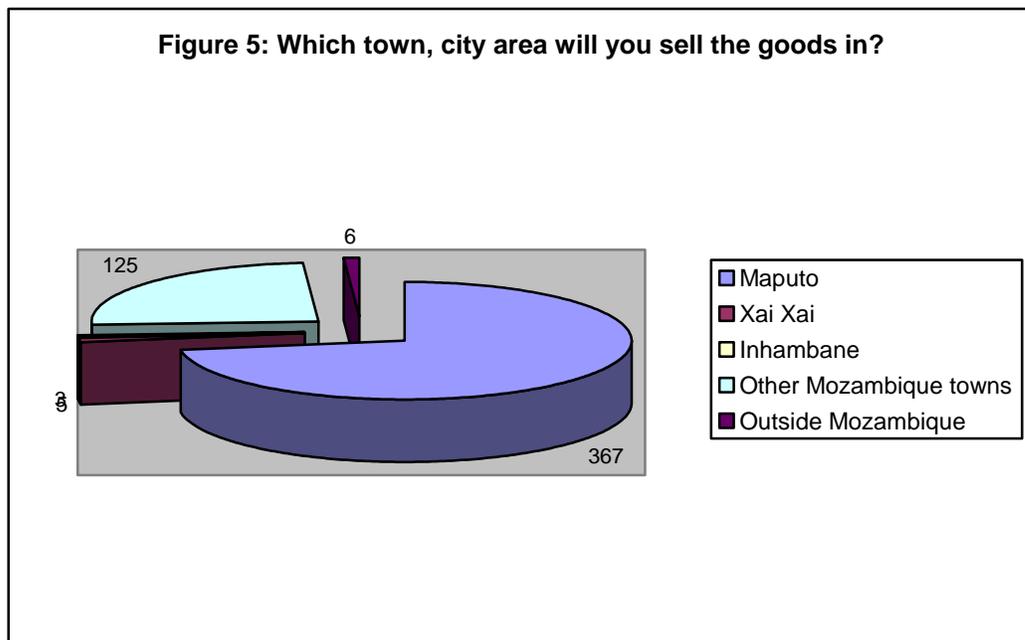
Figure 4: Where will you sell the goods?



Which town, city area will you sell the goods in?

The town where goods are sold are Maputo, followed by other Mozambican towns, outside of Mozambique, Xai-Xai and then Inhamabane. As the figure (5) shown the goods mostly are traded within southern Mozambique being the city of Maputo the main market.

Figure 5: Which town, city area will you sell the goods in?



Most of goods were produced in South Africa, followed by the other SADC countries and do not know and other COMESA countries.

Where the goods carried were made? (Table 26)

Place	Frequency	Percentage
South Africa	256	52.7
Other SADC	129	26.5
Other COMESA	32	6.6
Don't know	55	11.3
Other	14	2.9
Total	486	100.0

Mostly, people use visitor's permit and other not specified way to get into the country where they do go for businesses.

What kind of permit do you travel on when going to another country where you do business? Table 27)

Kind of Permit	Frequency	Percentage
No permit required	3	.6
Visitors permit	403	80.4
Local permit/6 months/border passes	4	.8
Other	91	18.2
Total	501	100.0

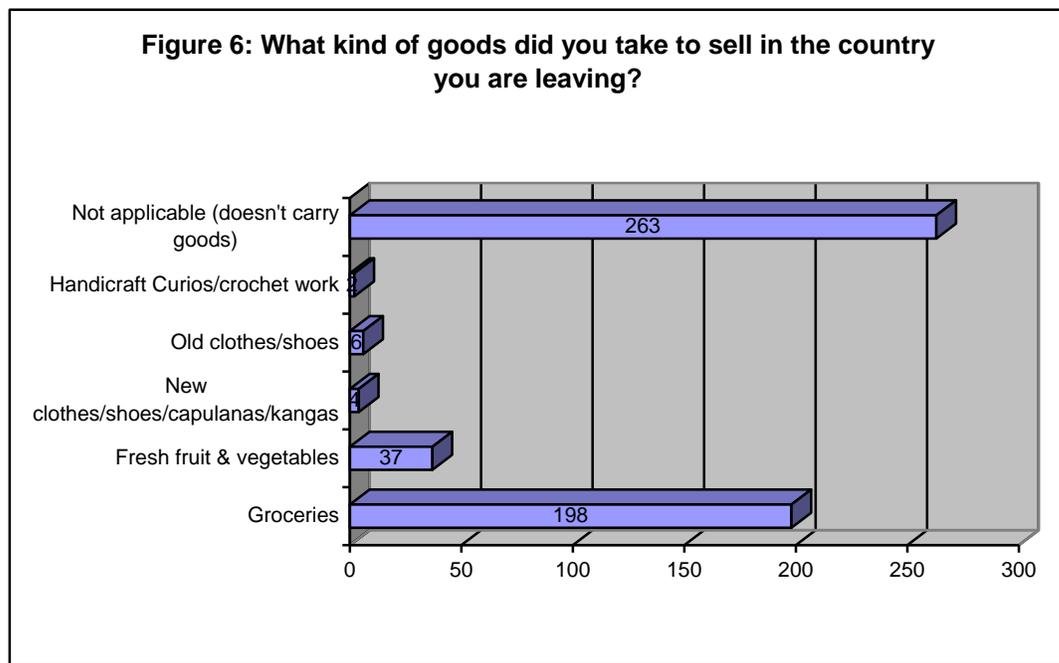
They declared not restrictions on their permits (51.2%) and restrictions (38.6%) that could affect their business.

**Do you know if there are any restrictions on your permit that affect your business?
(Table 28)**

Any restriction on your permit	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	193	38.6
No	256	51.2
Not applicable	9	1.8
Not answered	2	.4
Don't know	40	8.0
Total	500	100.0

What kind of goods did you take to sell in the country you are leaving?

The products taken are groceries, fresh fruit and vegetables and old clothes or shoes.



The estimated value of the products varied from U\$D19.5 to U\$D39.0 and less than U\$D19.5 as shown on table (30).

What was the estimated value of goods you took to sell in the country you are leaving? (Table 30)

Estimated Value of Goods	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 500	19	18.1
500 – 1000	26	24.8
1001 – 1500	3	2.9
1501 – 2000	3	2.9
2001 – 2500	8	7.6
2501 – 3000	1	1.0
3001 – 3500	1	1.0
3501 – 4000	1	1.0
More than 4000	7	6.7

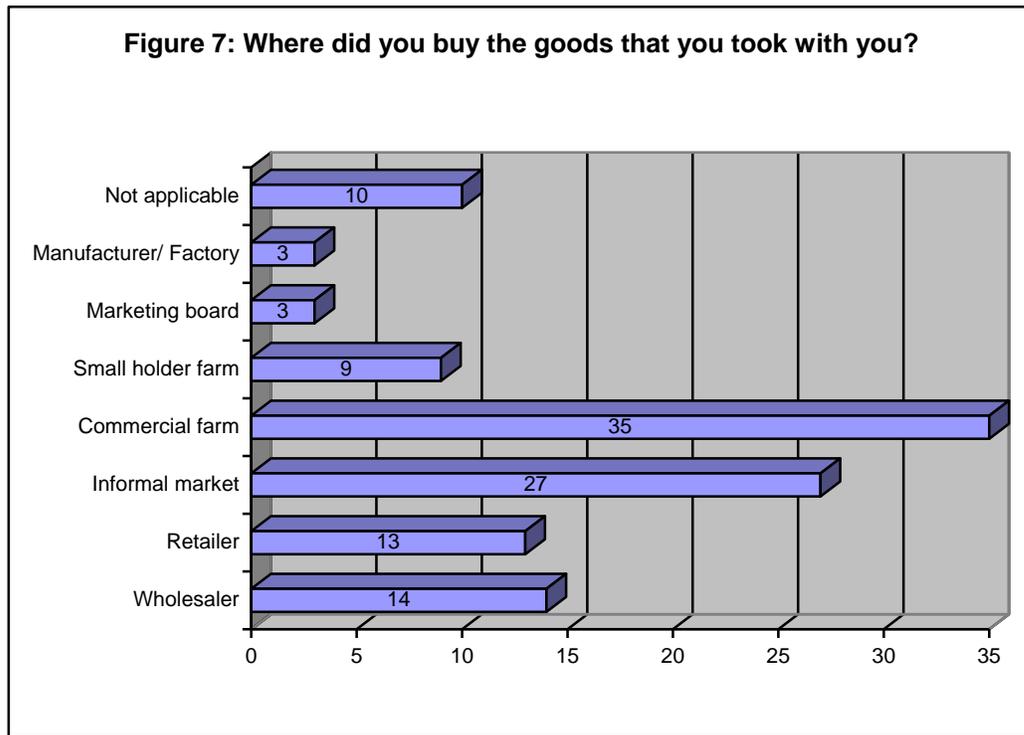
Not applicable	15	14.3
Not answered	13	12.4
Don't know	8	7.6
Total	105	100.0

The areas where preferably people sell their products are other South African cities, Johannesburg, Nelspruit and other North West towns.

Which towns, city, and areas did you sell these goods in the country you are leaving? (Table 31)

Place	Frequency	Percentage
Johannesburg	25	25.0
Durban	1	1.0
Bloemfontein	1	1.0
Nelspruit	12	12.0
Malelane	3	3.0
Polokwane/Pietersburg	1	1.0
Other North West towns	9	9.0
Other RSA	27	27.0
Other Mozambique towns	1	1.0
Manzini	4	4.0
Mbabane	3	3.0
Other Swaziland towns	2	2.0
Mpika	2	2.0
Not applicable	8	8.0
Other	1	1.0
Total	100	100.0

The carried products were bought in commercial farms, informal market, wholesalers, retailers and small holder farms.



The places where did they sell the goods are to sellers in informal market, own stall in informal market, door to door, marketing board, to friends or network of individuals and to retailers as shown on fig (8).

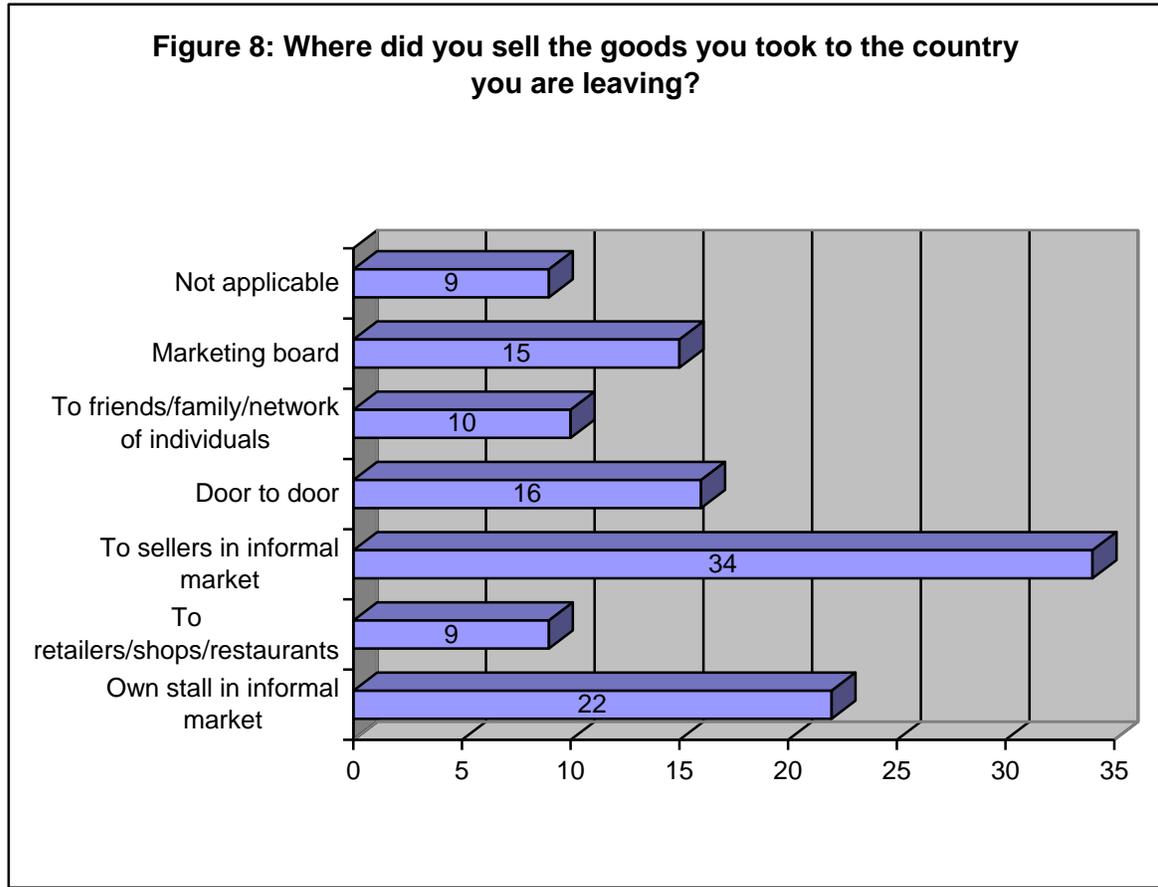


Table (32) shows that the majority (319) do not claim the VAT, 162 do they claim and other (15) sometimes do claim. the reason for not claiming the VAT it is because they do not know (178), other not specified reasons (170), takes too long (40) and can not cash (9).

Do you ever claim VAT? (Table 32)

Do you Ever Claim VAT	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	162	32.5
No	319	63.9
Sometimes	15	3.0
Not answered	3	.6
Total	499	100.0

Why do you not claim VAT? (Table 33)

If Does not Claim VAT-why not	Frequency	Percentage
Takes too long	40	8.0
Can't cash cheque	7	1.4
Not applicable	104	20.8
Don't know	178	35.7
Other	170	34.1
Total	499	100.0

The question about the information about duties gave surprising results since the recent report (SAMP 2005) indicated that the corruption was high because the traders did not know about the Guideline Custom. However, this survey indicates that the majority (459) of traders did know about the duties that had to pay the customs while 37 (7.4%) said no. About the source of information on duties, traders got it from the customs (372), other traders (83), other not specified source of information (34) and from the traders association (7).

Do you ever get information about duties you have to pay to customs? (Table 34)

Ever Get Information about Duties	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	459	92.0
No	37	7.4
Sometimes	3	.6
Total	499	100.0

If gets information-Where do you get information? (Table 35)

Where Do you Get Information	Frequency	Percentage
Customs	372	75.0
Other traders	83	16.7
Traders Association	7	1.4
Other	34	6.9
Total	496	100.0

The question about what is their opinion of the treatment they did receive from the officials on that side shown that was bad (193), average 153), very good (70) as shown on the table (36). Contrary the other sides of the borders (table 37) the treatment was average (175), good (138), very good (122), bad (53) and very bad (11). The problems encountered when crossing the borders (table 38) were high custom duties (203), custom corruption (45), difficult to cross border with goods (41), bureaucracy and delays in attendance (32), retention of goods by the customs (23), border mistreatment (20) and other not specified reasons (32).

What is your opinion of the treatment you receive from officials on this side of the border? (Table 36)

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Very Good	70	14.0
Good	35	7.0
Average	153	30.6
Bad	193	38.6
Very bad	49	9.8
Total	500	100.0

What is your opinion of the treatment you receive from officials on the other side of the border? (Table 37)

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Very Good	122	24.4
Good	138	27.7
Average	175	35.1
Bad	53	10.6
Very bad	11	2.2
Total	499	100.0

What is the major problem you usually encounter when crossing the border? (Table 38)

Major Problem	Frequency	Percentage
High customs duties	203	41.2
Retention of Goods by the Customs	23	4.7
Border mistreatment (customs and police)	20	4.1
Customs corruption	45	9.1
Bureaucracy and delays in attendance	33	6.7
Difficulties to Cross the Border with Goods	41	8.3
Lack of Clarity of Duties to Pay	12	2.4
No Problem	74	15.0
Don't Know	10	2.0
Other	32	6.5
Total	493	100.0

Asked about what to do in order to improve cross border movement there is a common sense that to reduce the amount of duties to pay (42.1%), special duties to small scale traders (9%), more speed in border post user's attendance (8.4%) and end the corruption (6.5%) will improve the situation.

What do you think should be done to improve cross border movement by traders like you? (Table 40)

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
To Reduce the Amount of Duties to Pay	206	42.1
End with Corruption	32	6.5
Special Duties to Small Scale Traders	44	9.0
Abolish Customs' Duties	30	6.1
To Make Clear the Rights and Duties of Border Post Users	20	4.1

More Speed in Border Post Users' Attendance	41	8.4
Punishment to Corrupt Officials	15	3.1
No Problem	35	7.2
Don't Know	35	7.2
Other	31	6.3
Total	489	100.0

Summary

As the SAMP survey of 2005 has indicated there is a resistance from traders to pay duties. Several reasons were pointed out namely the corruption, the habit of tax evasion, and the difficult that the custom officers give to the traders, as well as misunderstanding from the traders. The other reason find is traders do not understand why they have to pay these taxes considering that for years they have traded without any payment. This was effective under the benefit of the border facilitation agreement done between the then government of Mozambique and the Kingdom of Swaziland, the Republic of Malawi during 1980's due to the military situation in Mozambique. The most significant finding of this study is that, less and less people are willing to pay and according to the interviewed people there is a large amount of money that do not go to the State safe (public funds) since money have been circulating between traders and custom officers. The second finding is people do not declare their duties and in this study we have find that traders under-estimate the value of the goods those they have traded.

Although the economy has grown it is real that many people are still under the poverty line. Also many people have seen trading as the way of survival. Beside the poverty being high traders are they who are economically with some privileges thus can be considered the elite of Mozambique, since they are able to travel, they supply most of the store houses and they feed their families. Looking the different schemes being used either by the traders or by the custom officers it is an illusion to think that shortly the duty will benefit the state. Or people will pay according to what they have been demanded.

II. Border Monitors

This section will discuss the findings related with what is been happening among the monitored people alongside the borders. The tables (1, 2, 3 and 4) show that 500 people were monitored and the majority were females. I this section the monitored people were

those came from the other sides of the borders. Then 250 came from South Africa and 249 from Swaziland. In terms of their race the majority (489) were black African, 6 mixed or coloured, 2 whites and 1 Indian.

Border post of monitoring (Table 1)

Border Post	Frequency	Percentage
Namaacha	249	49.8
Ressano Garcia	251	50.2
Total	500	100.0

Side of interview (Table 2)

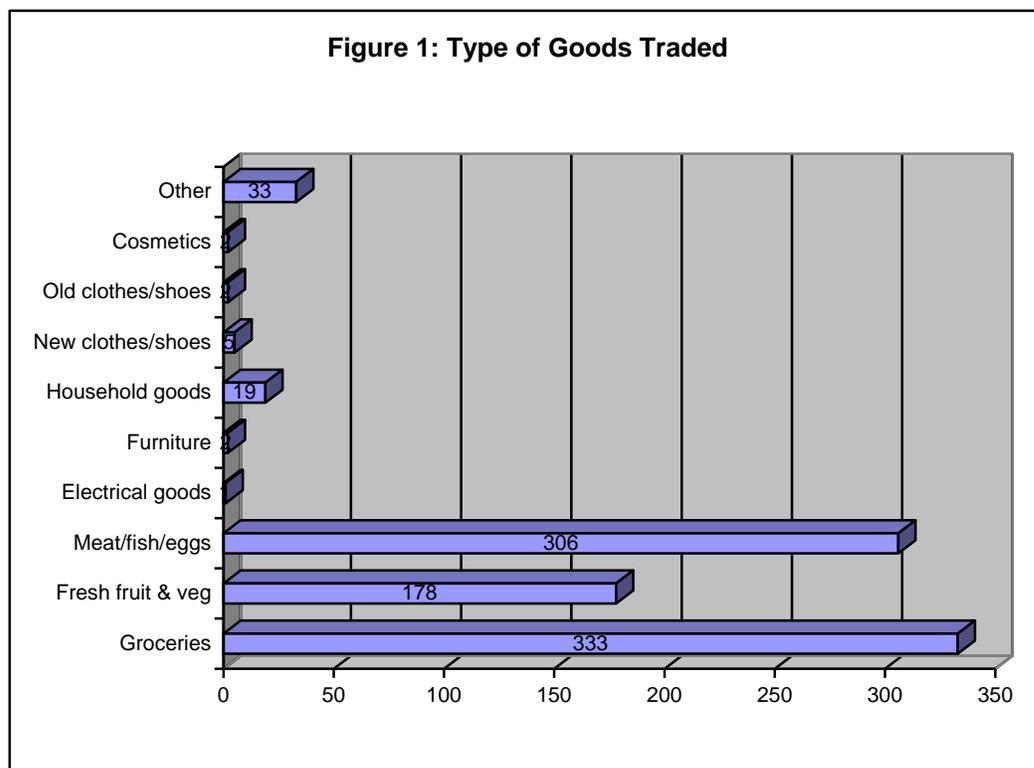
Side	Frequency	Percentage
Mozambique	1	.2
Swaziland	249	49.8
South Africa	250	50.0
Total	500	100.0

Sex of trader (Table 3)

Sex	Trader	Percentage
Female	321	64.2
Male	179	35.8
Total	500	100.0

Race of trader (Table 4)

Race	Frequency	Percentage
Black African	489	98.2
White	2	.4
Indian (includes all from Indian sub-continent)	1	.2
Mixed/coloured	6	1.2
Total	498	100.0



The declared groceries (table 5) vary from less than 290Kg, followed by between 100 and 200Kg to 201 and 300 kg. Few declared to have carried more than 400Kg. In relation with quantity of fresh fruit and vegetable (table 6), most interviewed declared less than 50Kg, followed by between 50 and 100kg.

Declared quantity of groceries (Table 5)

Quantity of groceries (Kg)	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 100	290	84.5
100 – 200	27	7.9
201 – 300	9	2.6
301 – 400	4	1.2
401 – 500	1	0.3
501 – 600	3	0.9
601 – 700	1	0.3
More than 700	7	2.0
Not applicable	1	0.3
Total	343	100.0

Declared quantity of fresh fruit & vegetables (Table 6)

Quantity of Fresh Fruit & Vegetables (Kg)	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 50	113	64.2
50 – 100	36	20.5
101 – 200	3	1.7

201 – 300	3	1.7
301 – 400	1	0.6
401 – 500	0	0.0
501 – 600	0	0.0
More than 600	20	11.4
Total	176	100.0

Fresh products such as meat, fish and eggs (table 7) indicates a variation between 10 and 20 kg, less than 10 kg, between 21 and 30kg, 41 and 50kg, 31 and 40 kg. Electrical goods quantities of furniture, household goods, clothing and shoes have not statistic significance. Is not a surprise since people know that the duties to be paid are too high and many people try to avoid declaring.

Declared quantity of meat/fish/eggs (Table 7)

Quantity of Met/fish/ eggs (Kg)	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 10	87	28.4
10 – 20	94	30.7
21 – 30	32	10.5
31 – 40	22	7.2
41 – 50	25	8.2
51 – 60	6	2.0
61 – 70	4	1.3
71 – 80	4	1.3
81 – 90	9	2.9
91 -100	1	0.3
More than 100	22	7.2
Total	306	100.0

Declared quantity of household goods (Table 8)

Quantity of Household Goods	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 5	4	21.1
5 – 10	7	36.8
11 – 20	2	10.5
21 – 30	1	5.3
31 – 40	0	0.0
More than 40	5	26.3
Total	19	100.0

Declared quantity of new clothes/shoes (Table 9)

Quantity of New Clothes/Shoes	Frequency	Percentage
3	1	25.0
5	1	25.0
10	2	50.0
Total	4	100.0

Declared quantity of other goods (Table 10)

Quantity of Other	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 10	13	37.1
10 – 20	8	22.9
21 – 30	0	0.0
31 – 40	4	11.4
More than 40	10	28.6
Total	35	100.0

Usually the value of groceries is not declared since the interviewed people have an assumption that researchers are going to denounce them to the custom officers. The majority declared to be carrying groceries (table 11), which the value is less than USD39.0 followed by those who declared over USD273.4, between USD39 and USD78, USD70 and USD117.1. The value of fresh fruit and vegetables (table 12) varies from the highest USD19.5 over USD234.3, USD39.0 to 1 who declared USD117.1. The value of fresh fruit, vegetables and fish is also underestimated (table 13). Similar to previous situation electrical goods (table 14), new clothes and shoes (table 15), old clothes and shoes (table 16), cosmetics (table 17) and other products (table 18). The amount of duties paid is another variable that was not captured properly since people did not declare.

Declared value of groceries in MTn (Table 11)

Declared Value of Groceries	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 1000	171	49.9
1000 – 2000	43	12.5
2001 – 3000	18	5.2
3001 – 4000	10	2.9
4001 – 5000	2	0.6
5001 – 6000	5	1.5
6001 – 7000	2	0.6
More than 7000	92	26.8
Total	343	100.0

Declared value of fresh fruit & vegetables (Table 12)

Declared Value of Fresh Fruit & Veg	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 500	80	45.5
500 – 1000	32	18.2
1001 – 1500	4	2.3
1501 – 2000	2	1.1
2001 – 2500	2	1.1
2501 – 3000	1	0.6
3001 – 3500	1	0.6
3501 – 4000	1	0.6
4001 – 4500	0	0.0

4501 – 5000	0	0.0
5001 – 5500	1	0.6
5501 – 6000	1	0.6
More than 6000	51	29.0
Total	176	100.0

Declared value of meat/fish/eggs (Table 13)

Declared Value of Meat/Fish/Eggs	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 500	88	28.9
500 – 1000	69	22.7
1001 – 1500	25	8.2
1501 – 2000	14	4.6
2001 – 2500	9	3.0
2501 – 3000	5	1.6
3001 – 3500	6	2.0
3501 – 4000	4	1.3
4001 – 4500	7	2.3
4501 – 5000	0	0.0
5001 – 5500	0	0.0
5501 – 6000	0	0.0
More than 6000	77	25.3
Total	304	100.0

Declared value of household goods (Table 14)

Declared value of household goods	Frequency	Percentage
30	1	5.6
43	1	5.6
172	1	5.6
184	1	5.6
516	1	5.6
600	1	5.6
645	1	5.6
1006	1	5.6
1075	1	5.6
1290	1	5.6
2408	1	5.6
2451	1	5.6
3000	1	5.6
9632	1	5.6
430000	1	5.6
3870000	1	5.6
4300000	1	5.6
18920000	1	5.6
Total	18	100.0

Declared value of new clothes/shoes (Table 15)

Declared Value of New Clothes/Shoes	Frequency	Percentage
75	1	20.0
918	1	20.0

1539	1	20.0
43000	1	20.0
1826150	1	20.0
Total	5	100.0

Declared value of old clothes/shoes (Table 16)

Declared Value of Old Clothes/Shoes	Frequency	Percentage
800	1	50.0
860	1	50.0
Total	2	100.0

Declared value of cosmetics (Table 17)

Declared Value of Cosmetics	Frequency	Percentage
60	1	50.0
1720	1	50.0
Total	2	100.0

Declared value of other products (Table 18)

Declared Value of Other	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 500	13	38.2
500 - 1000	3	8.8
1001 - 1500	1	2.9
1501 - 2000	1	2.9
2001 - 2500	1	2.9
2501 - 3000	0	0.0
3001 - 3500	0	0.0
3501 - 4000	0	0.0
4001 - 4500	2	5.9
4501 - 5000	1	2.9
More than 5000	12	35.3
Total	34	100.0

Amount of duties paid (Table 19)

Amount of Duties Paid	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 1000	5	13.5
1000 – 2000	3	8.1
2001 – 3000	4	10.8
3001 – 4000	2	5.4
4001 – 5000	0	0.0
5001 – 6000	1	2.7
6001 – 7000	0	0.0
7001 – 8000	0	0.0
8001 – 9000	2	5.4
More than 9000	20	54.1
Total	37	100.0

Lastly the nationality of the traders is given by table (19) where the Mozambicans were dominant (493) and South Africans (3) and Swazi (3).

Nationality of Trader (Table 19)

Nationality	Frequency	Percentage
Mozambique	493	98.8
Swaziland	3	.6
South Africa	3	.6
Total	499	100.0

Summary

This study has demonstrated that there are several ways of escaping to pay duties:

- a) underestimation of the carried quantities;
- b) underestimation of the real value of the goods; and,
- c) the motive of the trip of those who cross borders.

Counters

This section will describe the situation related with people who crossed borders in ten days in terms of their destination, sex, motive of the trip divided into traders and non-traders and their destination and their nationality. During ten days were counted 40,826 people who crossed both borders (exit and entry). The busiest border was Ressano Garcia because is that one that links with South Africa. The sex of traders was dominated by females who constituted 71.1% (table 2). About 43.8% left Mozambique (table 3), followed by who left South African borders (39.8%) and then Swaziland (16.4%). However, for those who were not traveling for trade the sex was dominated by males (table 4). On table (5) is seen that the main direction was from South Africa, followed by Mozambique and then Swaziland.

Border Post of Interview (Table 1)

Border Post	Frequency	Percentage
Namaacha	6878	16.8
Ressano Garcia	33948	83.2
Total	40826	100.0

Sex of trader (Table 2)

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Female	15487	71.1

Male	6306	28.9
Total	21793	100.0

Direction of trader (Table 3)

Direction of trader	Frequency	Percentage
Mozambique	10449	43.8
Swaziland	3912	16.4
South Africa	9499	39.8
Total	23860	100.0

Sex of non-trader (Table 4)

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Female	15599	39.6
Male	23780	60.4
Total	39379	100.0

Direction of non-trader (Table 5)

Direction of trader	Frequency	Percentage
Mozambique	16581	42.1
Swaziland	4162	10.6
South Africa	18635	47.3
Total	39378	100.0

Conclusions and Policy Implications

Traders

There is a group of people who frequently cross Mozambican borders or other borders to do trade. With visa exemption either with South Africa or Swaziland the majority use legal documents i.e. passports. In Ressano Garcia as well as Namaacha the majority of their populations do businesses. The local traders do not sell or buy large amount of goods to trade. Only traders from Maputo since the market are big in that side. Generally they use tourist visa to cross borders for trade since they are not registered traders.^{vi} They are survival traders. The length of stay in other sides of the border is very short, less than 4 days. The lengthiest distance is to Johannesburg where they go to buy clothing, furniture, groceries, electrical goods, car spares, etc. while in Komatiport, Nelspruit and Malelane (South Africa) and Lomaasha or Manzini (Swaziland) they do shop vegetables, fruit and groceries. However, the type of products varies according to the season for example; currently the preferred products are oil, corn flour. Once in their destination they sell in their stalls or directly to friends or networks.

Duties

There is contradictory information about duties. Interviewed key informants said that people are not well informed about their rights and duties to be paid in the borders. While the custom officers and survey results have demonstrated the opposing. Nevertheless, the prohibited goods and limitations are handed at any border post. According to key informants the custom officers do not clarify correctly what to be paid in order to facilitate the bribe. Sometimes because the traders do not have accurate information they overpay or they paid products that are exempted from duties.

The Mozambican legislation (Ministerial Diploma N0 262/2004) that regulates “permission to do business” says the small businesspersons do not need that authorization. They are allowed to do business in South Africa or Swaziland depending in the amounts that are carrying. Every traveler is allowed to buy goods equivalent to until USD50 including goods for own use. Over this amount must pay the referred duties. However, this regulation allows only twice per month is allowance. For trade and other related activities in Mozambique foreigners must ask for permission to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. However, the legislation is not clear about the obligations for foreigner’s informal traders. In these cases they are asked to pay the same amount as well as nationals do pay. Several situations about evasion taxes have been reported by the custom officers since the small traders do everything to escape.

The Unique Document (DU); which is used at the Maputo terminal. That is a long process since the trader (importer or exporter) whose use that document requires a license or permission for business. That license is issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The trader once at the borders receives the Road Circulation License known by Memorandum that allows him/her to circulate with goods from the border until the destination. They belong to the category of people who trade goods valued over USD1,445. They pay duties in Maputo.

Unique abbreviated document (DUA), it is used for medium importers. Are medium importers who import products whose duty are bellow USD1,445. They pay duties at the local borders.

Significant handling (not for trade) it is for travelers. The value of their goods should not exceed USD50. Most of those who are cross borders are considered in this category since they are carrying low amount of goods.

Bibliography

Araújo, M.G.M., et al, 2004. Condições de vida da população refugiada de Maratane, Nampula e cidade de Maputo. Unpublished report. Centro de Estudos de População, Centro Episcopal para o Migrante e Refugiados and Jesuit Refugee Services. Maputo.

Araújo, M.G.M., 1999. “Cidade de Maputo, Espaços contrastantes: Do urbano ao rural”. In FINISTERRA, XXXIV, Lisboa. Pp 175-190.

Araújo, M. G. M., 1997, Geografia dos Povoamentos, Assentamentos Humanos Rurais e Urbanos, Livraria Universitária, UEM/Maputo.

INEa) 2006,. O sector informal em Moçambique: Resultados do primeiro inquérito nacional (2005), Maputo

INEb) 2006, Inquérito integrado à força de trabalho, Maputo

INE, 2004. Inquérito nacional aos Agregados Familiares sobre orçamento 2002/3. Maputo.

INE, 2003. Inquérito mensal à indústria hoteleira. Maputo.

INE, 2002. Estatística do Turismo: Movimento de Turista- Ensaio Piloto 2001, Maputo

INE, 2001. Perfil das províncias. Maputo

INE, 1999^a). Moçambique: II Recenseamento Geral da População e Habitação 1997: Moçambique, Resultados definitivos, 1999. Maputo

INE, 1999^b). II recenseamento geral da população e habitação 1997. Província de Gaza: Resultados definitivos

INE, 1998 a). II Recenseamento Geral da População e Habitação 1997: Indicadores Sócio-Demográficos – Maputo cidade, Maputo.

INE, 1998^b). Inquérito aos Agregados Familiares sobre as condições de vida. Maputo

Knauder, S., 2000. Globalization, urban progress, urban problems, rural advantages: Evidence from Mozambique. Ashgate, Aldershot (Austria).

MINED, 1986. Atlas Geográfico Vol. 1, Maputo.

Penvenne, J., 1982, A History of African Labor in Lourenço Marques, Mozambique, 1877 to 1950, Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation. Boston.

Republic of Mozambique, 2001. Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty (2001-2005). Strategy Document for the Reduction of Poverty and Promotion of Economic Growth. Maputo

UNDP 2006, Mozambique National Human Development Report: Human Development to 2015, Reaching for the Millennium Development Goals, Maputo.

UNDP, 2001, Mozambique: Gender, Women and Human Development. An Agenda for the Future, Maputo.

UNDP, 2000, Education and Human Development: Trajectory, Lessons and Challenge for the 21st Century, Maputo.

UNDP, 1999, Mozambique: Economic growth and Human Development. Progress, Obstacles and Challenges, Maputo.

UNDP, 1998, Mozambique: Peace and Economic Growth – Opportunities for Human Development, Maputo.

ⁱ According one Mukherista the sale of adornment has become a profitable business once do not occupy much room and is easy to hide.

ⁱⁱ A very bitter vegetable used in southern Mozambique as carry and also used in southern Mozambique as medicine for several diseases like stomachache, chicken pox, bile and diabetes (comm. personnel).

ⁱⁱⁱ The second general census of population undertaken after independence.

^{iv} Mozambique's Urban Informal Sector: A neglected Majority.

^v Since July 1st a new currency designated Metical da Nova Familia (Metical of the New family) has been circulating in the country.

^{vi} Visa requirement to South Africa has been abolished. Its is still needed for other purposes of travel such as medical care and studying.