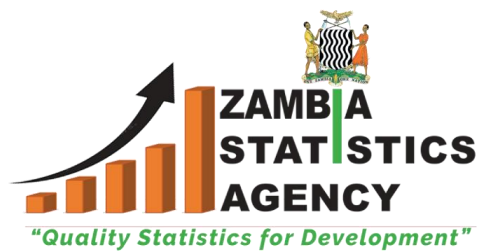


ZAMBIA'S SMALL SCALE CROSS TRADE SURVEY REPORT 2019 - 2021





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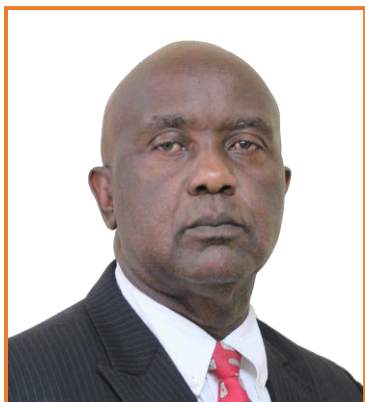
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Acknowledgement and Foreward



The demand for detailed Small-Scale Cross Border Trade (SSCBT) data in the region has considerably increased. This is equally true for Zambia. The Customs Department of Zambia Revenue Authority (ZRA) remains the main source of primary data for compilation of International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS). However, transactions below the customs threshold which comprise the goods under SSCBT activities were not and the extent in terms of value of these transactions was unknown. This gap in trade statistics led to undertaking of the 2019 - 2021 Small Scale Cross Border Trade Baseline Survey which was the first ever to be conducted in Zambia.

This survey was spearheaded by the Zambia Statistics Agency (ZamStats); and was conducted in four (4) purposefully selected borders namely; Kasumbalesa, Nakonde, Mwami and Chirundu with a view of rolling out the survey to other borders, funds permitting. The data collected was primarily to complement customs data in monitoring flows of resources across international boundaries and compilation of Balance of Payments and National Accounts statistics. Further, the Small Scale Cross Border Trade data is crucial to inform policy and decision making.

This report therefore, presents results of the 2019 - 2021 Small-Scale Cross Border Trade Baseline Survey. Additionally, SSCBT statistics on direction of trade, contribution of SSCBT to trade via customs, composition of main product categories traded under SSCBT and mode of transport are also presented as well as some gender disaggregated statistics.

The Zambia Statistics Agency expresses its gratitude to all stakeholders that made it possible to conduct the first ever Small-Scale Cross Border Trade Baseline Survey. These are the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry, which supported the survey through the 11th European Development Fund (EDF11) and the 2nd Regional Integration Support Mechanism (RISM II), respectively. Both projects were funded by the European Union (EU).

The project team also acknowledges the support from Government agencies and departments which contributed tremendously in various ways towards the execution of the SSCBT survey. These include the District Administrations, Zambia Revenue Authority and Zambia Police.

Appreciation is also extended to ZamStats IT staff and Cross Border Trade Association staff for the role played in the data collection and data cleaning exercises. Lastly, we would like to extend our special thanks to the small scale cross border traders and transporters for their cooperation in providing the data.



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Abbreviations/Acronyms

BOP	Balance of Payments
BOZ	Bank of Zambia
BPM	Balance of Payments Manual
CBE	Customs Bill of Entry
CBTA	Cross Border Traders Association
CIF	Cost Insurance and Freight
COMESA	Common Market for East and Southern Africa
ETS	External Trade Statistics
EU	European Union
FOB	Free On Board
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GTS	General Trade System
HS	Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System
IMTS	International Merchandise Trade Statistics
MCTI	Ministry of Commerce Trade and Industry
NES	Not Elsewhere Specified
RISM II	Regional Integration Support Mechanism Project II
ROW	Rest of the World
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
SNA	Systems of National Accounts
SSCBT	Small Scale Cross Border Trade
TIDO	Trade Information Desk Officer
ZAMSTATS	Zambia Statistics Agency
ZRA	Zambia Revenue Authority

Definitions

Economic Territory: This consists of the geographical territory administered by a government, within which persons, goods and capital circulate freely.

Small Scale Cross-Border Trade (SSCBT): Refers to cross border trade transactions that are not recorded by Customs Authorities.

Formal Trade: Refers to trade transactions between residents and non-residents across the economic territories of two or more countries that are recorded by Customs Authorities.

Formal Exports: This refers to outward flows comprising goods leaving the economic territory of a country to the rest of the world and are recorded by Customs Authorities.

Combined Exports: These are exports comprising of formal and SSCBT exports.

Domestic Exports: These are exports manufactured or produced within the country. These may include commodities from foreign countries that have significantly been changed or enhanced in value within Zambia.

Total Exports: These comprise of domestic exports and re-exports.

Re-exports: These are goods imported into the country and then exported in the same form or after minor improvements like blending, packing and repairing.

Non-Traditional Exports: For purposes of understanding this publication, Non-Traditional Exports will include all such merchandize (metals and non-metals) other than copper and cobalt.

Bill of Entry: This is a document against which goods are entered to obtain customs clearance and with which any duties thereon are paid.

Formal Imports: This refers to the inward flows of goods from the rest of the world into the economic territory of a country and are recorded by Customs Authorities.

Combined Imports: These comprise of formal and SSCBT imports.

Import Bill: This is a total amount of imports made by a country.

Trade Balance: This is the value of a country's total exports less imports for a given period of time.

The General Trade System: This is a system that is in use when the statistical territory of a country coincides with the economic territory. Consequently, under the general trade system, imports include all goods entering the economic territory of a compiling country and exports include all goods leaving the economic territory of a compiling country.

Goods in Transit: This refers to goods simply being transported through a country.

Country of Destination: This refers to the country of final destination to which goods are actually dispatched, with or without breaking bulk in the course of transport, without commercial transaction in any intermediate country.

Country of Origin: This refers to the country from which goods are actually imported, with or without breaking bulk in the course of transport, without commercial transaction in any intermediate country.

Mode of Transport: This refers to the means of transport used when goods enter or leave the economic country territory of a country.

Below are the Means of Transport used under SSCBT:

Bicycle: This refers to the transportation of goods using a human-powered, pedal-driven vehicle;

Boat/Canoe: This refers to the maritime transportation of goods using a small watercraft propelled by one person or more;

Motor Bike: This refers to the transportation of goods using a two-wheeled motor powered vehicle;

Motor Vehicle: This refers to the transportation of goods using a four-wheeled motor powered vehicle (motor car, bus, etc);

Ox-Cart: This refers to the animal-powered transportation of goods by means of a two-wheeled or four-wheeled cart pulled by oxen;

Person Carrying: This refers to the human-powered transportation of goods in the form of carrying, lifting or herding;

Push Cart: This refers to the transportation of goods by means of a cart pushed by one or more people; and

Wheelbarrow: This refers to the transportation of goods using a hand-propelled vehicle designed to be pushed and guided by a single person using two handles at the rear.

Trade in Services: This refers to the sale and delivery of an intangible product, called a service, between a producer and consumer resident in different countries.



Chapter 1: Background



1.0. Background

The Zambia Statistics Agency with support from COMESA, through the Regional Integration Support Mechanism (RISM II) Project 6th, 7th and 8th funded by the European Union (EU) conducted a Survey on SSCBT transactions from January 2019 to September 2019. The successor project on SSCBT survey under EDF 11 commenced immediately after RISM (II); for a period of three years. This project supplemented the efforts already made under RISM II and sustained data collection for two years and seven months.

The survey was structured as follows: Feasibility Study, Feasibility Study Review, Recruitment of Data Collectors, Training, Data Collection, Data Cleaning, Report Writing and Report Dissemination.

The feasibility study was undertaken in July 2018. The main objective was to collect information for the purposes of developing the survey methodology and determining the required number of data collectors. The study was carried out in each of the four (4) selected borders namely Kasumbalesa, Nakonde, Mwami and Chirundu.

One of the major findings from the study was that the Cross Border Traders Association (CBTA) already had presence at the selected borders, collecting trade data under their own arrangements but which needed strengthening. Following this finding, it was decided that the already existing CBTA personnel at the borders be trained and utilized, in order to avoid duplication of work and reduce on the cost of undertaking the Survey, as the survey was longitudinal.

The total number of enumerators arrived at after the feasibility study review was 36. However, due to limited resources, the survey commenced with 14 enumerators (4 at Nakonde, 6 at Kasumbalesa, 2 at Mwami and 2 at Chirundu) who were trained in December 2018. These enumerators collected data from January 2019 to August 2019. The recruitment of additional twenty-two (22) data collectors was conducted in the month of September 2019 following additional funding under RISM II.

1.1. Baseline Survey Objectives

The main objective of the SSCBT survey was to establish the magnitude of SSCBT transactions between Zambia and her neighbours. This would augment the official external trade statistics compiled based on customs data. Specific objectives were to:

- establish the magnitude of unrecorded/informal trade between Zambia and her neighbouring countries at the four borders (Chirundu, Kasumbalesa, Mwami and Nakonde);
- provide baseline information on the composition of commodities transacted under SSCBT;
- estimate trade flows in terms of values and quantities;
- establish the direction of trade (i.e. country of destination/origin);
- provide a comparative analysis of recorded and unrecorded trade including net trade balances; and
- augment official customs data by capturing transactions that are below customs threshold.



Chapter 2: Methodology



2.0. Introduction

This chapter discusses the selection criteria of the monitored border posts, the survey organisation, data collection techniques, instruments, data processing and survey limitations.

2.1. General Principles

The collection of SSCBT data is in accordance with the General Trade System of compiling International Merchandise Trade Statistics, which requires that all goods leaving or entering the country are recorded as they cross the customs frontiers.

The recording of data included:

- All merchandise leaving/entering the country on foot, bicycle, and vehicle etc. Whether in large or small quantities but are not recorded by customs authorities; and
- Goods loaded or unloaded at bus terminals/markets to or from foreign countries and known to be crossing at a non-monitored border points.

The recording of data excluded:

- Goods properly declared on customs declaration documents;
- All smuggled goods; and
- All transactions beyond working hours.

2.2. Valuation of Trade

In order to promote the comparability of international merchandise trade statistics and taking into account the commercial and data reporting practices of the majority of countries, it is recommended that:

- (a) The statistical value of imported goods be a CIF – type value; and
- (b) The statistical value of exported goods be an FOB-type value.

Unless otherwise indicated, exports are valued at transaction value, including the cost of transportation and insurance to bring the merchandise to the frontier of the exporting country ("free on board" fob).

Imports are valued at transaction value, including the cost of transportation and insurance to bring the merchandise to the frontier of the importing country ("cost, insurance and freight" c.i.f).

2.3. Selection of Monitored Border Posts

Purposive sampling was used to select the border posts for monitoring. This was based on the high concentration of informal trade transactions, availability of supporting institutions and good road network.

In the first year (indicate year) of data collection, SSCBT data was to be collected daily for each month in order to obtain realistic estimates of small scale trade statistics. This would allow for understanding the seasonality and patterns of trade.

In subsequent years and depending on resources as well as the patterns established at the borders, collections would be restricted to a few weeks in a month. Continuous monitoring of SSCBT activities throughout the entire month would yield more precise estimates of small scale trade transactions.

2.4. Survey Organization

ZAMSTATS was responsible for coordinating and overseeing the planning, design and implementation of the SSCBT Survey.

The organizational structure comprised a total of 50 staff from ZamStats and CBTA as outlined below:

- National Coordinators: the ISG - Zambia Statistics Agency and Assistant Director-Economic Statistics Division.
- Zonal Coordinators: Four (4) Statisticians from External Trade Statistics Branch and four (4) IT Support Staff.
- Field Supervisors: four (4) Statistical Officers from External Trade Statistics Branch.
- Data Collectors/Research Assistants (36) Officers.

2.5. Data Collection Techniques

The recording of small-scale cross border trade was based on both the direct observation and interview techniques. However, where necessary, verification was done through inquiries made to traders, clearing agents, revenue officers and security personnel and through weighing to ascertain quantities for some selected items. The methods used were the most cost-effective way of gathering data at border posts where conditions are far from ideal. The direct observation technique entails strategic positioning of enumerators at border posts to enable them record all merchandise in and out of the country. All traded goods that are not recorded by Customs Authorities are captured at the point of crossing the customs frontier in counter books or specially designed forms specifying the item, quantity, value and mode of transport among Other Products.

2.6. Data Collection Instruments

The data collection instruments were designed in accordance with the survey objectives and the kind of information to be collected. The following instruments were used:

- Field Instructions Manual; and
- Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI).

2.7. Data Processing and Analysis

The data was captured on a daily basis at selected border sites and cleaned on a quarterly basis to ensure quality. The data was also coded to the Harmonized Commodity Coding and Description System (HS) Nomenclatures. This is because the product classification used in this report is based on the HS (2017). A table showing mapping of traded products to HS at 8 digits is in the Appendix.

2.8. Data Limitations

- The survey did not cover all points of exit/entry out of/into the country leading to some under estimation of small-scale cross border trade flows;
- Trade occurring at night and beyond the stipulated time of monitoring (8:00 AM to 5:00 PM) was not covered; and
- Difficulty in accurately estimating the quantities of some traded items especially where assorted goods were carried in one package. Other estimation problems were associated with items transported in packages that were not transparent, and those in bulk like sugar not elsewhere specified (nes), fruits, etc.



Chapter 3: Performance of SSCBT

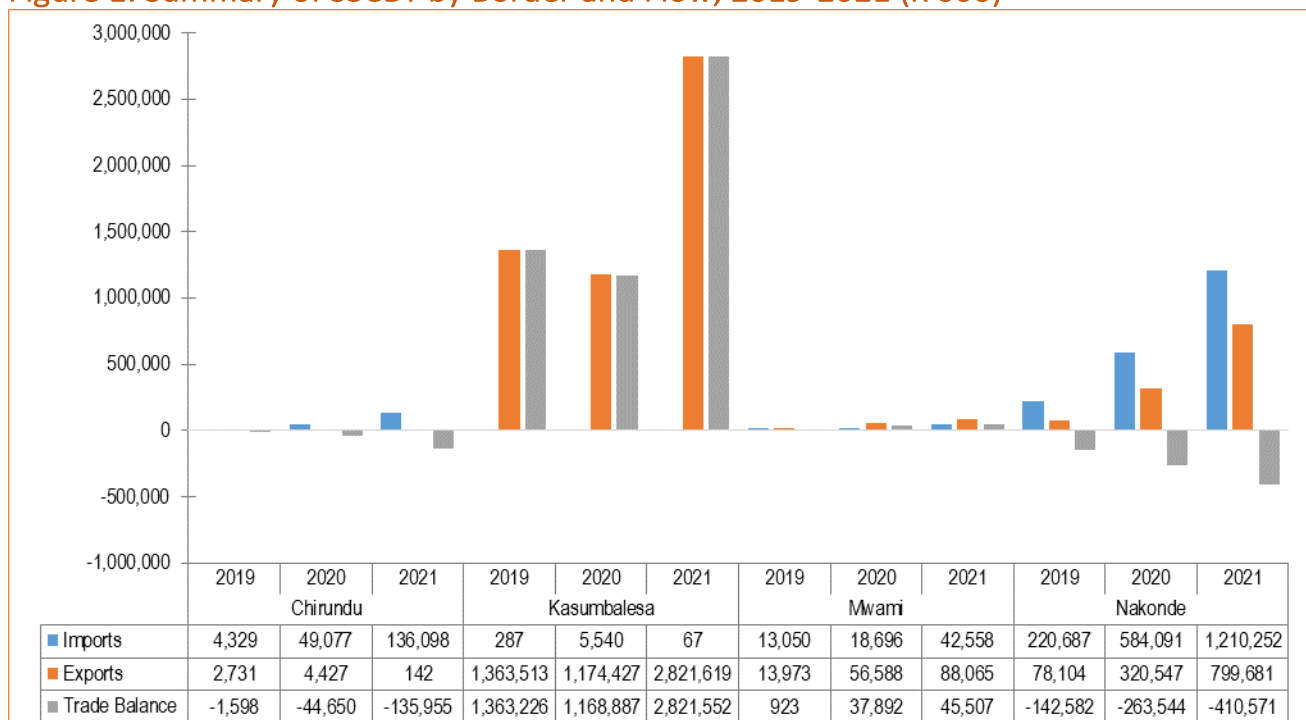


3.0. Summary of SSCBT by Border

Figure 1 shows a summary of SSCBT trade flow by border from 2019 to 2021. Kasumbalesa border recorded the highest value of exports in 2021 at K 2,821 million accounting for 76.1 percent of total exports at four selected borders. Nakonde border was second at K 799.7 million accounting for 21.6 percent while Mwami border was third at K88 million (2.3 percent). Chirundu recorded the least exports at K142 thousand.

Results further show that, Nakonde border recorded the highest value of imports at K 1,210 million accounting for 87.1 percent of total imports in 2021. Chirundu was second with 9.8 percent at K 136 million followed by Mwami border at K88 million accounting for 3.0 percent. Kasumbalesa was the least in terms of imports at K67 thousand accounting for 0.1 percent.

Figure 1: Summary of SSCBT by Border and Flow, 2019-2021 (K'000)



Source: ZAMSTATS, Small Scale Cross Border Trade Survey, 2019 -2021

3.1. Main Export Products

Table 1 shows the main export products for the period 2019 to 2021 for the four borders. The major export product was Frozen fish (Frozen fish, not elsewhere specified), with a value of K712.6 million accounting for 10.6 percent of export value, followed by soya beans at K604.6 million accounting for 9.0 percent. Dried Kapenta (Dried cod, not smoked Herrings, anchovies, sardines not elsewhere specified, Sardinella brisling or spru) was third with a total value of K468.2 million accounting for 7.0 percent of total export. In fourth place was Sweet biscuits; waffles and wafers at 6.9 percent of total exports. These four products accounted for 33.5 percent of total SSCBT export earnings during the review period.

Table 1: Main Export Products by HS, 2019-2021 (K'000)

HS Code	HS Description	2019		2020		2021		Total	
		K'000	% Share	K'000	% Share	K'000	% Share	K'000	% Share
03035400	Frozen Mackerel (Scomber(scombrus, australasicus.j	410,000	28.1	90,703	5.8	211,849	5.7	712,552	10.6
12010000	Soya beans	10,591	0.7	45,540	2.9	548,480	14.8	604,610	9.0
03055400	Dried cod, not smoked Herrings ,anchovies, sardine	174,567	12.0	49,598	3.2	244,053	6.6	468,218	7.0
19053000	Sweet biscuits; waffles and wafers	9,323	0.6	161,436	10.4	293,223	7.9	463,982	6.9
22029000	Other non-alcoholic beverages, nes	3,072	0.2	57,107	3.7	274,103	7.4	334,281	5.0
03054400	Smoked Tilapias, catfish, carp, eels, Nile perch a	121,458	8.3	44,625	2.9	154,924	4.2	321,006	4.8
85281200	Colour TV Receivers, Whether/Not with Radio/Sound/	19,317	1.3	72,269	4.6	184,374	5.0	275,960	4.1
10059000	Maize (Excl. Seed)	26,242	1.8	112,249	7.2	44,458	1.2	182,949	2.7
10082000	Millet	14,957	1.0	44,423	2.9	101,034	2.7	160,414	2.4
39269099	Other Articles of Plastics,Nes	6,647	0.5	66,022	4.2	74,646	2.0	147,316	2.2
	Other Products	662,147	45.4	812,016	52.2	1,578,365	42.5	3,052,528	45.4
Total Exports		1,458,321.1	100.0	1,555,988.6	100.0	3,709,507.6	100.0	6,723,817.3	100.0

Source: ZAMSTATS, Small Scale Cross Border Trade Survey, 2019 -2021

3.2. Main Import Products

Table 2 shows the main import products for the period under review for the four borders. The main import product under the SSCBT was Rice (Semi-milled or wholly milled rice) with a value of K 459 million accounting for 20.1 percent of total imports. This was followed by Dried Kapenta (Dried cod, not smoked Herrings, anchovies, sardine) with a value of K285.6 million accounting for 12.5 percent.

Irish potatoes (Other potatoes, fresh or chilled), were the third major import product with a value of K188.8 million accounting for 8.3 percent. The fourth major import product was Dried Beans (Dried kidney beans, incl. white pea beans, shelled), with a value of K 184.9 million accounting for 8.1 percent. Wheat flour (Wheat or meslin flour) was the fifth at K163.9 million accounting for 7.2 percent of the Import Bill.

The top five products collectively accounted for 56.2 percent of the SSCBT Import Bill during the period 2019 to 2021.

Table 2: Top 10 Import Products by HS, 2019-2021 (K'000)

HS Code	HS Description	2019		2020		2021		Total	
		K'000	%Share	K'000	%Share	K'000	%Share	K'000	%Share
10063000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice	39,069	16.4	109,439	16.6	310,483	22.4	458,991	20.1
03055400	Dried cod, not smoked Herrings ,anchovies, sardine	39,856	16.7	66,919	10.2	178,904	12.9	285,679	12.5
07019000	Other potatoes, fresh or chilled	24,149	10.1	61,785	9.4	102,848	7.4	188,782	8.3
07133390	Dried kidney beans, incl. white pea beans, shelled	6,607	2.8	37,435	5.7	140,896	10.1	184,938	8.1
11010000	Wheat or meslin flour	15,323	6.4	54,841	8.3	93,776	6.8	163,941	7.2
44079900	Other wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or p	2,939	1.2	71,012	10.8	84,434	6.1	158,384	6.9
39232110	Sacks and bags (incl. cones) of polymers of ethyle	529	0.2	8,662	1.3	37,987	2.7	47,178	2.1
64022000	Footwear with Upper Straps/Thongs Plugged into Sol	3,911	1.6	12,735	1.9	25,810	1.9	42,456	1.9
61149000	Garments of other textiles, knitted or crocheted,	504	0.2	8,434	1.3	25,677	1.8	34,614	1.5
34022020	Detergents used for washing clothes, dishes and ki	1,579	0.7	8,679	1.3	16,567	1.2	26,825	1.2
	Other Products	103,885	43.6	217,462	33.1	371,594	26.8	692,941	30.3
Total Imports		238,352	100.0	657,403	100.0	1,388,975	100.0	2,284,730	100.0

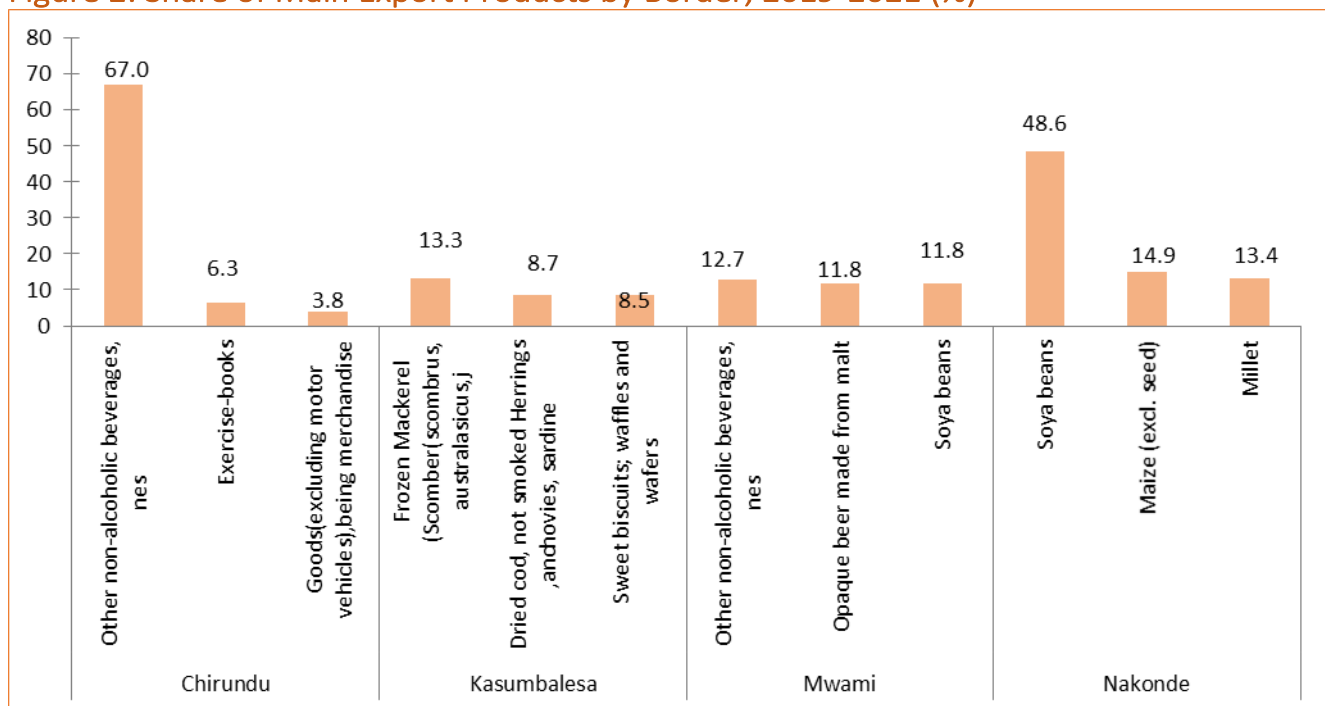
Source: ZAMSTATS, Small Scale Cross Border Trade Survey, 2019 -2021

3.3. Main Export Products by Border

Figure 2 shows the main SSCBT export products by border. Soft drinks (Other non-alcoholic beverages, nes) were the highest at Chirundu border accounting for 67.0 percent of total export value. At Kasumbalesa border, Frozen Mackerel was the highest accounting for 13.3 percent followed by Dried Fish (Dried cod, not smoked Herrings, anchovies, sardine) accounting for 8.7 percent of total export value at that border.

In the case of Mwami border, the top exported products were Soft drinks (Other non-alcoholic beverages, nes), accounting for 12.7 percent. Opaque beer made from malt (Chibuku) was third at 11.8 percent of total export value. Soya Beans was the highest at Nakonde border accounting for 48.6 percent followed by Maize at 14.9 percent.

Figure 2: Share of Main Export Products by Border, 2019-2021 (%)



Source: ZAMSTATS, Small Scale Cross Border Trade Survey, 2019 -2021

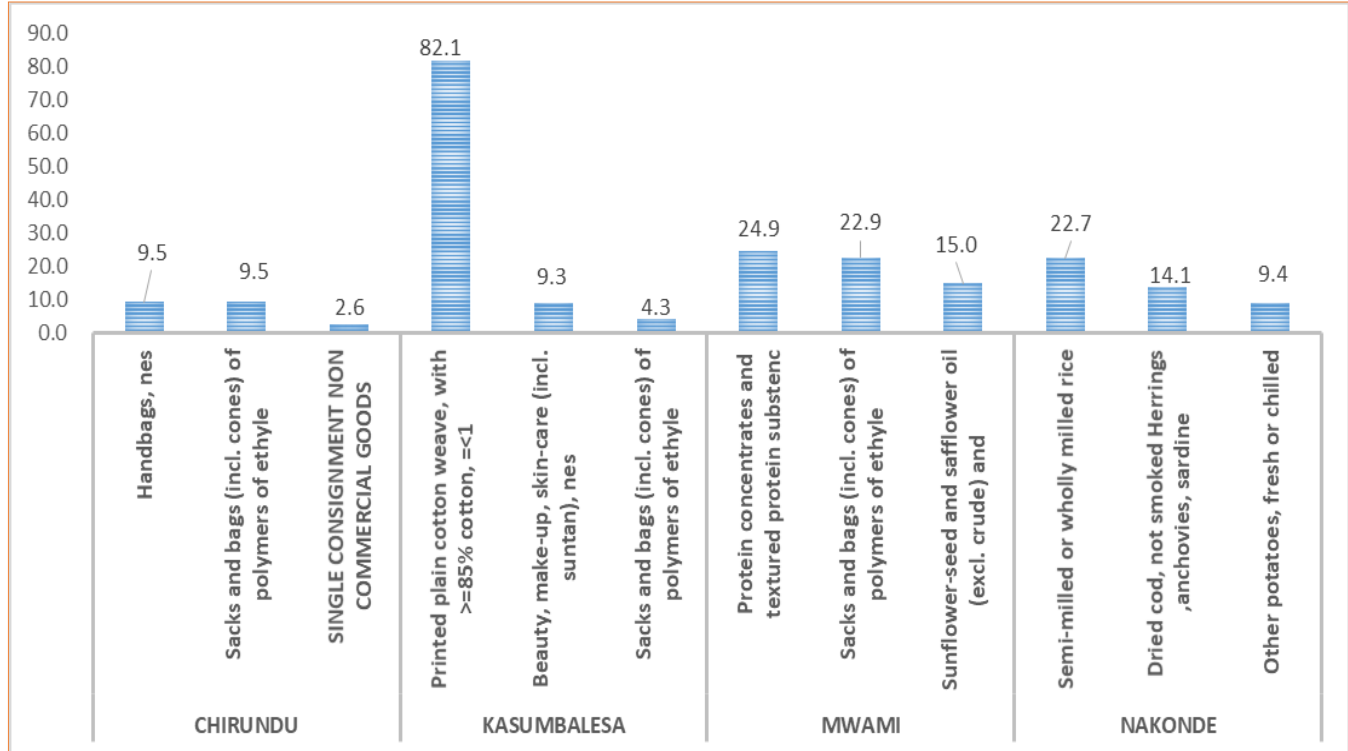
3.4. Main Import Products by Border

The main SSCBT import products at Chirundu border were Handbags, Sacks and bags of polymers and single consignment non-commercial goods. The first two products accounted for 9.5 percent each, while the third accounted for 2.6 percent, respectively. At Kasumbalesa border, the top three SSCBT import products were Chitenge Material (Printed plain cotton weave), Beauty make-up skin-care and Sacks of polymers of ethyle accounting for 82.1 percent, 9.3 percent and 4.3 percent, respectively.

The main SSCBT import products at Mwami border were Protein concentrates and textured protein, Sacks and bags of polymers and Sunflower-seed and safflower oil (excl. crude) accounting for 24.9 percent, 22.9 percent and 15.0 percent, respectively.

The main import products at Nakonde border were Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, Dried cod, not smoked Herrings, anchovies, sardine and Irish Potatoes (Other potatoes, fresh or chilled) accounting for 22.7 percent, 14.1 percent and 9.4 percent, respectively of the total import value (See Figure 3).

Figure 3: Share of Main Import Products by Border, 2019-2021 (%)



Source: ZAMSTATS, Small Scale Cross Border Trade Survey, 2019 -2021

3.5. Contribution of SSCBT to Combined Trade

Figure 4 shows the contribution of SSCBT to combined trade (i.e. SSCBT plus Customs). Of the total imports through Mwami, SSCBT accounted for 3.8 percent in 2019, then rose to 4.1 percent in 2020, before almost doubling to 7.8 percent in 2021. Further, SSCBT exports at Mwami accounted for 1.1 percent in 2019, then increased to 3.0 and 4.2 percent in 2020 and 2021, respectively. Generally, the share of SSCBT in combined Customs and SSCBT at Mwami border for both imports and exports increased over the reviewed years.

At Nakonde, the share of SSCBT imports in 2019 accounted for 1.9 percent, then increased to 4.3 and 5.7 percent in 2020 and 2021, respectively. The share of SSCBT exports in the combined export trade in 2019 was 0.6 percent, increasing to 1.0 percent in 2020 and 2.2 percent in 2021. The share of SSCBT in both imports and exports increased over the three years at Nakonde border.

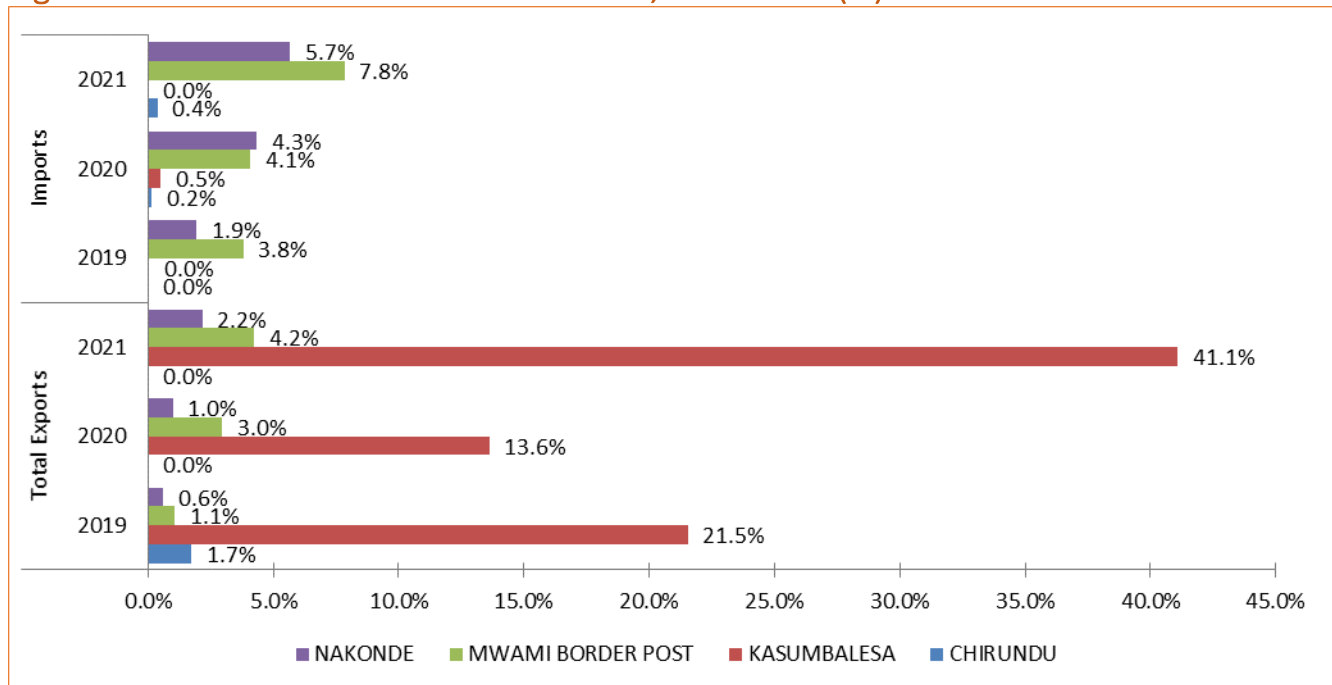
At Kasumbalesa border imports under SSCBT accounted for 0.0 percent in 2019 and 2021, respectively of the combined imports. In 2020, the share of SSCBT imports was 0.5 percent. However, SSCBT exports accounted for 21.5 percent in 2019, then reduced to 13.6 percent in 2020 before increasing to 41.1 percent in 2021.

At Chirundu border SSCBT imports accounted for 0.0 percent in 2019, increased to 0.2 percent and 0.4 percent in 2020 and 2021, respectively. SSCBT exports accounted for 1.2 percent in 2019.

The percentage share of SSCBT imports by border showed that in 2019 Mwami border recorded the highest at 3.8 percent followed by Nakonde at 1.9 percent and 0.0 percent for Chirundu and Kasumbalesa, respectively. In 2020 Nakonde recorded the highest share of SSCBT imports at 4.3 percent and Chirundu recorded the least at 0.2 percent. In 2021 SSCBT share of imports was highest at Mwami border at 7.8 percent and least in Kasumbalesa at 0.0 percent.

Of the combined exports recorded in 2019 from the surveyed borders, the share of SSCBT was highest for Kasumbalesa at 21.5 percent while Nakonde recorded the least share at 0.6 percent. In 2020, exports under SSCBT for Kasumbalesa accounted for 13.6 percent while Chirundu had the lowest share at 0.0 percent. In 2021, Kasumbalesa recorded the highest share of SSCBT exports at 41.1 percent under combined trade.

Figure 4: Share of SSCBT in Combined Trade, 2019-2021 (%)



Source: ZAMSTATS, Small Scale Cross Border Trade Survey, 2019 -2021

3.6. Exports by SITC

Over the period 2019 to 2021, SSCBT exports were dominated by Food and live animals, accounting for the highest percent share of 80.1 percent in 2019. A fall was observed from 51.1 percent in 2020 to 43.5 percent in 2021. Miscellaneous manufactured articles had the second highest share during the period under review though with the highest share in 2020 at 16.4 percent.

Cumulatively, between 2019 and 2021, Food and live animals had the highest earnings at K3.6 million, representing a share of 53.2 percent; followed by Crude materials, inedible, except fuels accounting for K753.7million representing an 11.2 percent share. The Miscellaneous manufactured articles category was third with a value of K632.6 million, representing 9.4 percent share (See Table 3).

Table 3: Exports by SITC, 2019-2021 (K'000)

SITC CODE	SITC Section	2019		2020		2021		Total	
		K'000	%Share	K'000	%Share	K'000	%Share	K'000	%Share
0	Food and Live animals	1,168,426	80.1	795,312	51.1	1,613,165	43.5	3,576,902	53.2
1	Beverages and tobacco	15,548	1.1	89,771	5.8	344,049	9.3	449,367	6.7
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	49,842	3.4	91,183	5.9	612,668	16.5	753,693	11.2
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	2	0.0	126	0.0	418	0.0	546	0.0
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	4,519	0.3	21,473	1.4	64,992	1.8	90,984	1.4
5	Chemicals and related products.	19,338	1.3	38,144	2.5	137,850	3.7	195,332	2.9
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	52,319	3.6	89,014	5.7	259,215	7.0	400,548	6.0
7	Machinery and transport equipment	62,025	4.3	174,963	11.2	385,329	10.4	622,317	9.3
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	85,104	5.8	255,766	16.4	291,722	7.9	632,591	9.4
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	1,200	0.1	238	0.0	99	0.0	1,537	0.0
	Total	1,458,321	100.0	1,555,989	100.0	3,709,508	100.0	6,723,817	100.0

Source: ZAMSTATS, Small Scale Cross Border Trade Survey, 2019 -2021

3.7. Imports by SITC

Between 2019 and 2021, Food and live animals had the highest value at K1.4 billion with a share of 61.0 percent, followed by miscellaneous manufactured articles at 13.5 percent with a value of K309.1 million. Crude materials, inedible, except fuels was the third accounting for 9.1 percent with a value of K207.4 million (See Table 4).

Table 4: Imports by SITC, 2019-2021 (K'000)

SITC Code	SITC Section	2019		2020		2021		Total	
		K'000	%Share	K'000	%Share	K'000	%Share	K'000	%Share
0	Food and Live animals	141,010	59.2	364,517	55.4	888,213	63.9	1,393,739	61.0
1	Beverages and tobacco	4,985	2.1	7,745	1.2	10,162	0.7	22,892	1.0
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	16,183	6.8	84,697	12.9	106,521	7.7	207,400	9.1
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	4,667	2.0	5,381	0.8	2,789	0.2	12,837	0.6
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	6,834	2.9	19,522	3.0	18,212	1.3	44,569	2.0
5	Chemicals and related products.	13,194	5.5	32,087	4.9	63,193	4.5	108,474	4.7
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	12,197	5.1	42,345	6.4	74,882	5.4	129,424	5.7
7	Machinery and transport equipment	2,104	0.9	14,110	2.1	32,746	2.4	48,960	2.1
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	37,070	15.6	84,420	12.8	187,630	13.5	309,120	13.5
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	109	0.0	2,579	0.4	4,627	0.3	7,314	0.3
	Total	238,352	100.0	657,403	100.0	1,388,975	100.0	2,284,730	100.0

Source: ZAMSTATS, Small Scale Cross Border Trade Survey, 2019 -2021



Chapter 4: Direction of SSCBT Trade



4.0. Export Market by Border and Country

Table 5 shows the export markets by border and country for the surveyed period. Of the total SSCBT export earnings at K6,723.8 million, Congo DR accounted for the largest share at 79.7 percent amounting to K5,359.6 million.

Tanzania was second major export market with a 17.8 percent share of the export earnings amounting to K1,198.3 million. Zimbabwe and South Africa had the least shares at 0.1 and 0.0 percent with K7.2 million and K71.0 thousand, respectively.

Table 5: Export Market by Border and Country, 2019-2021 (K'000)

Border	Country	2019		2020		2021		Total	
		K'000	%Share	K'000	%Share	K'000	%Share	K'000	%Share
Chirundu	Zimbabwe	2,726.4	0.2	4,383.7	0.3	119.1	0.0	7,229.2	0.1
	South Africa	4.4	0.0	43.2	0.0	23.3	0.0	71.0	0.0
Kasumbalesa	Congo DR	1,363,513.0	93.5	1,174,426.6	75.5	2,821,619.4	76.1	5,359,559.0	79.7
Mwami	Malawi	13,973.1	1.0	56,587.6	3.6	88,064.8	2.4	158,625.5	2.4
Nakonde	Tanzania	78,104.3	5.4	320,547.4	20.6	799,681.0	21.6	1,198,332.7	17.8
Total		1,458,321.1	100.0	1,555,988.6	100.0	3,709,507.6	100.0	6,723,817.3	100.0

Source: ZAMSTATS, Small Scale Cross Border Trade Survey, 2019 -2021

4.1. Import Sources by Border and Country

Table 6 shows the import source by border and country for the period. Of the total SSCBT import bill valued at K2, 284.7 million, Tanzania through Nakonde border accounted for the largest share at 88.2 percent amounting to K2, 015.0 million.

This was followed by South Africa through Chirundu border with 7.8 percent amounting to K177.6 million and Zimbabwe was the third accounting for 0.5 percent amounting to K11.8 million. Congo DR through Kasumbalesa border had the lowest share of the import bill at 0.3 percent amounting to K5.9 million.

Table 6: Import Sources by Border and Country, 2019-2021 (K'000)

Border	Country	2019		2020		2021		Total	
		K'000	%Share	K'000	%Share	K'000	%Share	K'000	%Share
Chirundu	Zimbabwe	1,961.4	0.8	8,439.8	1.3	1,420.7	0.1	11,821.8	0.5
	South Africa	2,367.4	1.0	40,637.0	6.2	134,677.3	9.7	177,681.7	7.8
Kasumbalesa	Congo DR	286.7	0.1	5,539.6	0.8	67.4	0.0	5,893.7	0.3
Mwami	Malawi	13,049.8	5.5	18,695.7	2.8	42,557.9	3.1	74,303.3	3.3
Nakonde	Tanzania	220,686.6	92.6	584,091.0	88.8	1,210,252.0	87.1	2,015,029.6	88.2
Total		238,351.9	100.0	657,403.0	100.0	1,388,975.2	100.0	2,284,730.2	100.0

Source: ZAMSTATS, Small Scale Cross Border Trade Survey, 2019 -2021



Chapter 5: Means of Transport



5.0. Exports Values by Means of Transport and Border

Table 7 shows the value of exports by means of transportation and border for the period 2019 to 2021. For Kasumbalesa border, the highest export earnings were from goods transported by Bicycle accounting for 86.7 percent valued at K4,594.9 million. This was followed by goods transported by persons carrying accounting for 7.0 percent with a value of K374.3 million.

For Nakonde border, the highest export earnings were from goods transported by Motor Vehicle accounting for 71.1 percent valued at K852.4 million. This was followed by Bicycle with a share of 17.3 percent translating to K207.3 million.

At Mwami border, export earnings from goods transported by Bicycle accounted for 61.0 percent amounting to K96.8 million. This was followed by goods transported by Motor vehicle accounting for a share of 35.9 percent amounting to K57.0 million.

The highest export earnings at Chirundu border were from goods transported by Motor Vehicle accounting for 93.9 percent amounting to K6.9 million followed by earnings from goods transported by Persons carrying with a share of 4.3 percent amounting to K312.7 thousand.

Table 7: Exports Values by Means of Transport and Border, 2019-2021 (K'000)

Border/Mean of Transport	2019		2020		2021		Total	
	K'000	%Share	K'000	%Share	K'000	%Share	K'000	%Share
Chirundu	2,730.8	100.0	4,426.9	100.0	142.5	100.0	7,300.2	100.0
Person Carrying	300.5	11.0	0.9	0.0	11.3	7.9	312.7	4.3
Bicycle	29.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	87.7	61.5	117.4	1.6
Push Cart	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0
Vehicle	2,394.3	87.7	4,426.1	100.0	37.7	26.4	6,858.0	93.9
Wheelbarrow	6.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.8	3.4	10.8	0.1
Motor Bike	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.0
Percent of Total Exports		0.2		0.3		0.0		0.1
Kasumbalesa	1,363,513.0	100.0	1,174,426.6	100.0	2,821,619.4	100.0	5,359,559.0	100.0
Person Carrying	49,996.6	3.7	71,251.8	6.1	253,028.3	9.0	374,276.7	7.0
Bicycle	1,219,952.9	89.5	1,019,581.5	86.8	2,355,343.8	83.5	4,594,878.3	85.7
Push Cart	91,924.4	6.7	83,218.3	7.1	181,484.6	6.4	356,627.3	6.7
Vehicle	679.3	0.0	14.4	0.0	61.0	0.0	754.8	0.0
Wheelbarrow	959.8	0.1	360.6	0.0	1,029.8	0.0	2,350.2	0.0
Ox Cart	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30,600.0	1.1	30,600.0	0.6
Motor Bike	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.8	0.0	71.8	0.0
Percent of Total Exports		93.5		75.5		76.1		79.7
Mwami	13,973.1	100.0	56,587.6	100.0	88,064.8	100.0	158,625.5	100.0
Person Carrying	97.1	0.7	0.9	0.0	9.2	0.0	107.2	0.1
Bicycle	9,657.2	69.1	49,741.1	87.9	37,440.0	42.5	96,838.3	61.0
Push Cart	66.5	0.5	3.0	0.0	13.7	0.0	83.2	0.1
Vehicle	4,122.0	29.5	5,805.0	10.3	47,053.3	53.4	56,980.3	35.9
Wheelbarrow	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Ox Cart	3.6	0.0	27.3	0.0	94.4	0.1	125.3	0.1
Motor Bike	26.5	0.2	1,010.2	1.8	3,454.1	3.9	4,490.9	2.8
Percent of Total Exports		1.0		3.6		2.4		2.4
Nakonde	78,104.3	100.0	320,547.4	100.0	799,681.0	100.0	1,198,332.7	100.0
Person Carrying	456.2	0.6	1,492.2	0.5	1,406.5	0.2	3,354.9	0.3
Bicycle	22,379.2	28.7	75,478.0	23.5	109,441.9	13.7	207,299.1	17.3
Push Cart	40.0	0.1	60.5	0.0	212.2	0.0	312.7	0.0
Vehicle	51,565.6	66.0	222,577.1	69.4	578,242.9	72.3	852,385.7	71.1
Wheelbarrow	53.4	0.1	238.6	0.1	254.1	0.0	546.1	0.0
Ox Cart	3.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0
Motor Bike	3,606.6	4.6	20,700.2	6.5	110,123.4	13.8	134,430.2	11.2
Percent of Total Exports		5.4		20.6		21.6		17.8
Total Exports	1,458,321.1		1,555,988.6		3,709,507.6		6,723,817.3	

Source: ZAMSTATS, Small Scale Cross Border Trade Survey, 2019 -2021

5.1. Import Values by Means of Transport and Border

Table 8 shows the value of imports by means of transportation and border for the period 2019 to 2021. The highest SSCBT import bill for Nakonde border was from goods transported by motor vehicle which accounted for 70.3 percent amounting to K1,416.4 million. This was followed by goods transported by bicycle with an import bill amounting to K373.6 million accounting for 18.5 percent.

At Mwami border, the highest import bill was from goods transported by motor vehicle accounting for 61.6 percent amounting to K45.8 million. This was followed by the import bill from goods transported by bicycle with 36.5 percent amounting to K27.1 million.

At Chirundu border, the highest import bill was from goods transported by motor vehicle; accounting for 99.5 percent amounting to K188.6 million. This was followed by the import bill from goods transported by persons carrying accounting for 0.4 percent translating to K719 thousand.

Table 8: Imports Values by Means of Transport and Border, 2019-2021 (K'000)

Border/Transport	2019		2020		2021		Total	
	K'000	%Share	K'000	%Share	K'000	%Share	K'000	%Share
Chirundu	4,329	100.0	49,077	100.0	136,098	100.0	189,503	100.0
Person Carrying	232	5.4	231	0.5	256	0.2	719	0.4
Bicycle	109	2.5	56	0.1	17	0.0	182	0.1
Push Cart	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Vehicle	3,988	92.1	48,790	99.4	135,788	99.8	188,565	99.5
Wheelbarrow	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Motor Bike	0	0.0	0	0.0	36	0.0	36	0.0
Percent of Imports		1.8		7.5		9.8		8.3
Kasumbalesa	287	100.0	5,540	100.0	67	100.0	5,894	100.0
Person Carrying	0	0.0	186	3.4	35	52.0	221	3.8
Bicycle	287	100.0	5,353	96.6	32	48.0	5,672	96.2
Percent of Imports		0.1		0.8		0.0		0.3
Mwami	13,050	100.0	18,696	100.0	42,558	100.0	74,303	100.0
Person Carrying	482	3.7	0	0.0	357	0.8	839	1.1
Bicycle	6,248	47.9	14,986	80.2	5,902	13.9	27,137	36.5
Push Cart	447	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	447	0.6
Vehicle	5,841	44.8	3,704	19.8	36,236	85.1	45,781	61.6
Ox Cart	22	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	0.0
Motor Bike	10	0.1	5	0.0	62	0.1	77	0.1
Percent of Imports		5.5		2.8		3.1		3.3
Nakonde	220,687	100.0	584,091	100.0	1,210,252	100.0	2,015,030	100.0
Person Carrying	6,074	2.8	23,950	4.1	24,882	2.1	54,907	2.7
Bicycle	70,762	32.1	119,415	20.4	183,439	15.2	373,616	18.5
Push Cart	4,600	2.1	15,091	2.6	9,012	0.7	28,703	1.4
Vehicle	119,682	54.2	390,902	66.9	905,836	74.8	1,416,419	70.3
Wheelbarrow	9,676	4.4	11,695	2.0	23,610	2.0	44,980	2.2
Ox Cart	19	0.0	9	0.0	25	0.0	53	0.0
Motor Bike	9,873	4.5	23,031	3.9	63,436	5.2	96,340	4.8
Rickshaw	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	0.0	12	0.0
Percent of Imports		92.6		88.8		87.1		88.2
Total	238,352	100.0	657,403	100.0	1,388,975	100.0	2,284,730	100.0

Source: ZAMSTATS, Small Scale Cross Border Trade Survey, 2019 -2021



Chapter 6: Trader Demographics



6.0. Trader Border Crossings

Figure 5 shows the percent distribution of Trader crossings by Border and Sex. At Chirundu, of the total number of crossings in 2019, 74.7 percent were female traders while 25.2 percent were male traders. Similar trends of more female traders crossing the border were observed for 2020 and 2021 with 65.0 percent and 65.9 percent, respectively.

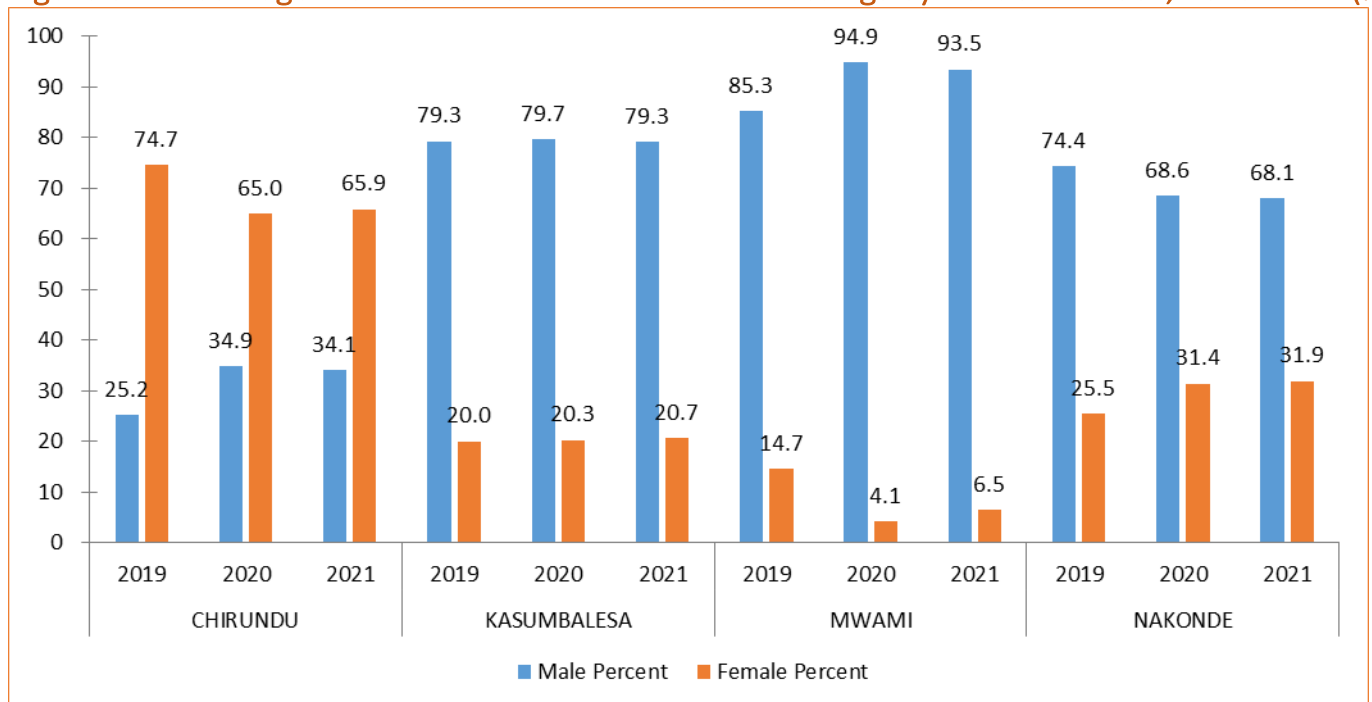
At Kasumbalesa Border, of the total number of crossings in 2019, 79.3 percent were male traders while 20.7 percent were female traders. Similar trends of more male traders crossing the border were observed for 2020 and 2021 at 79.7 percent and 79.3 percent, respectively.

For Mwami Border, of the total number of crossings in 2019, 83.4 percent were done by male traders while 14.7 percent were done by female traders. Similar trends of more male traders crossing the border were observed for 2020 and 2021 at 94.5 percent and 93.5 percent, respectively.

Of the total number of crossings through Nakonde border in 2019, 74.4 percent were done by male traders while 25.6 percent were female traders. Similar trends of more male traders crossing the border were observed for 2020 and 2021 at 68.6 percent and 68.1 percent of male, respectively.

Generally, there were more male Traders crossing the Border at Kasumbalesa, Mwami and Nakonde. However, there were more female traders crossing the Chirundu Border over the period 2019 to 2021.

Figure 5: Percentage Distribution of Trader Border Crossings by Border and Sex, 2019-2021 (%)

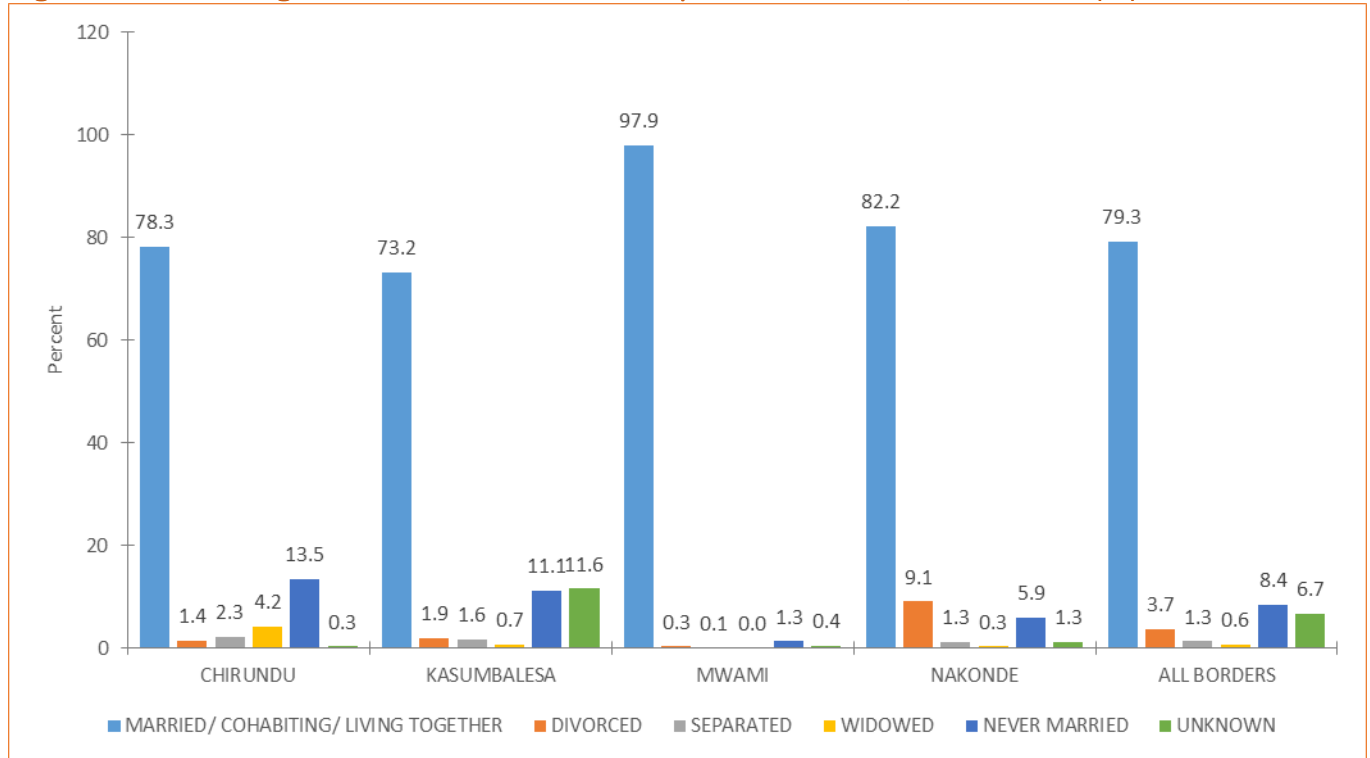


Source: ZAMSTATS, Small Scale Cross Border Trade Survey, 2019 -2021

6.1. Trader Marital Status

Figure 6 shows the percent distribution of Traders by marital status for the period 2019 to 2021. Generally, there were more than 70 percent of Traders who were married, cohabiting or living together at all the four borders in 2021.

Figure 6: Percentage Distribution of Traders by Marital Status, 2019-2021 (%)

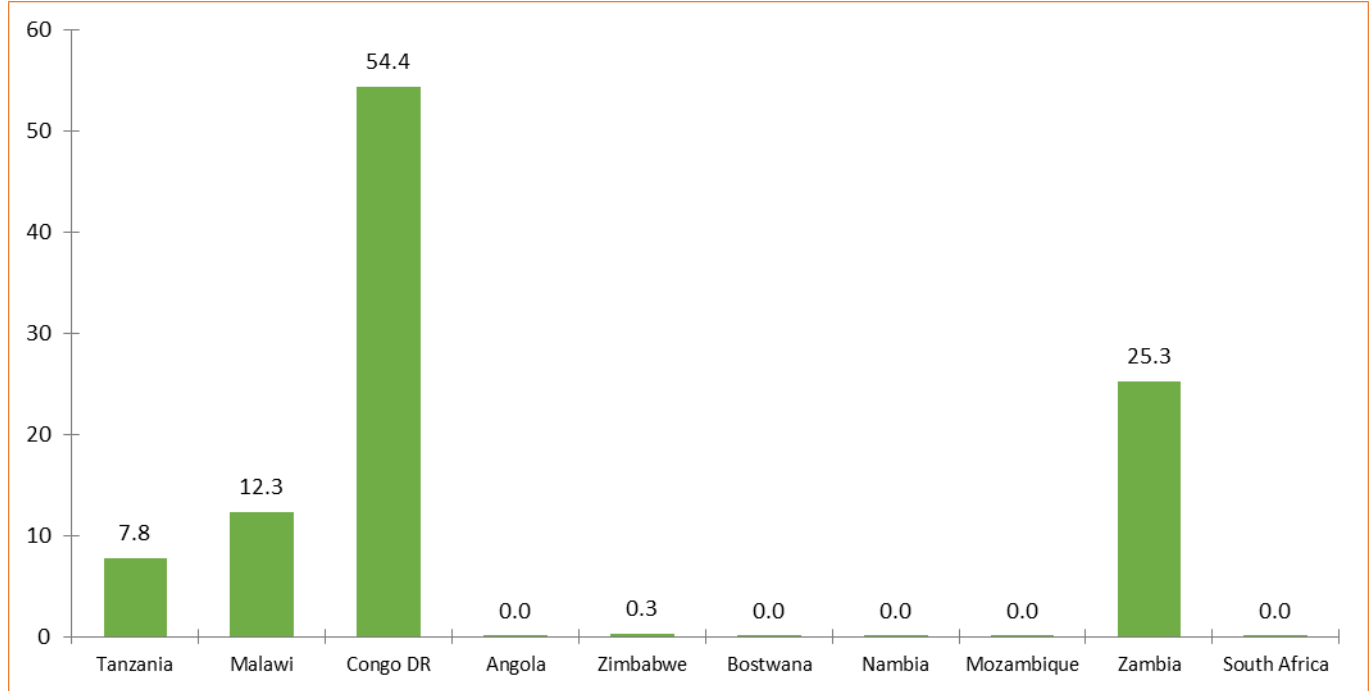


Source: ZAMSTATS, Small Scale Cross Border Trade Survey, 2019 -2021

6.2. Trader Nationality

Figure 7 shows the percent distribution of Traders by Nationality between 2019 and 2021. The majority of traders at the surveyed borders were from the Democratic Republic of Congo (54.4%), followed by traders from Zambia representing 25.3 percent of the Small Scale Cross Border Traders. Traders from Malawi and Tanzania accounted for 12.3 and 7.8 percent of the total number of traders between 2019 and 2021, respectively.

Figure 7: Percentage Distribution of Traders by Nationality, 2019-2021 (%)

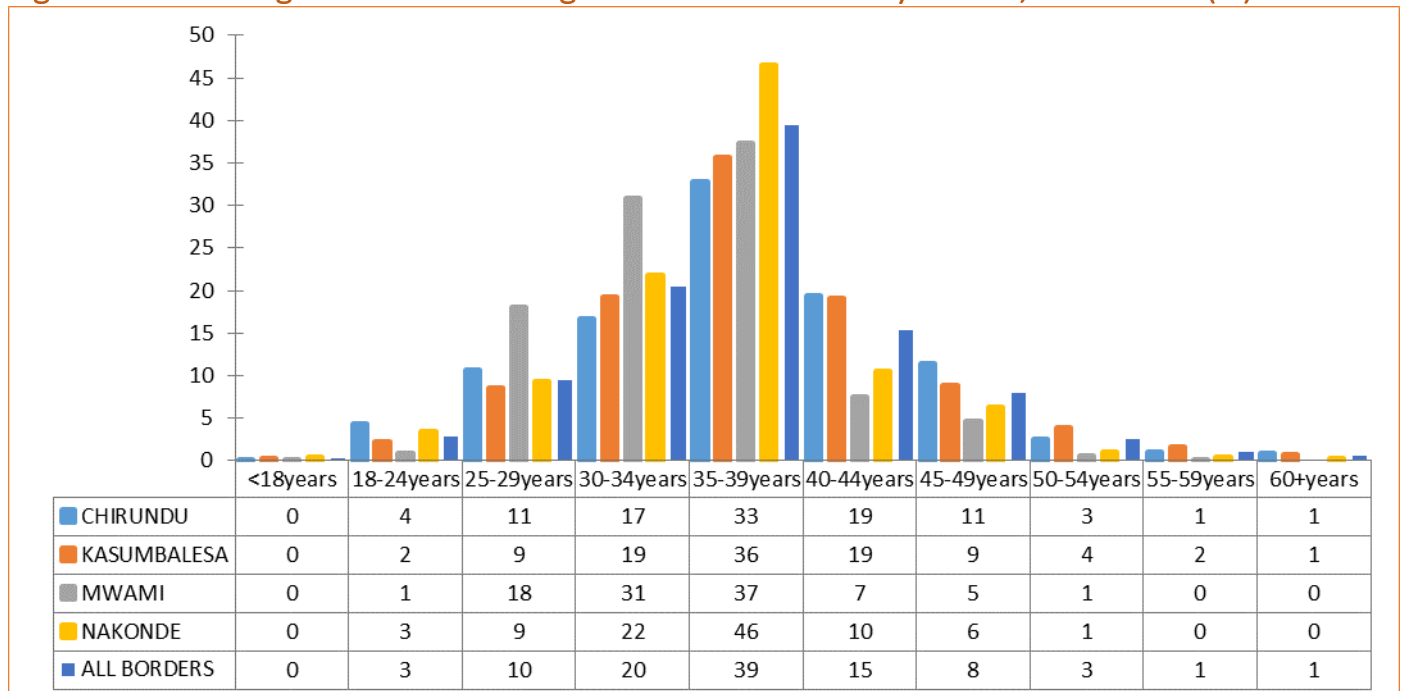


Source: ZAMSTATS, Small Scale Cross Border Trade Survey, 2019 -2021

6.3. Distribution of Traders by Age and Border

Figure 8 shows the percent distribution of female traders by five-year age group and border for the period 2019 to 2021. Most of female traders at the four borders were between the ages of 35 and 39 years. Females between the age of 35 and 39 years at Mwami border accounted for 37 percent of female trader’s crossings while at Chirundu and Nakonde they accounted for 33 and 46 percent, respectively. At Kasumbalesa border 36 percent female trader’s crossings were from the age group 35 to 39 years during the reference period.

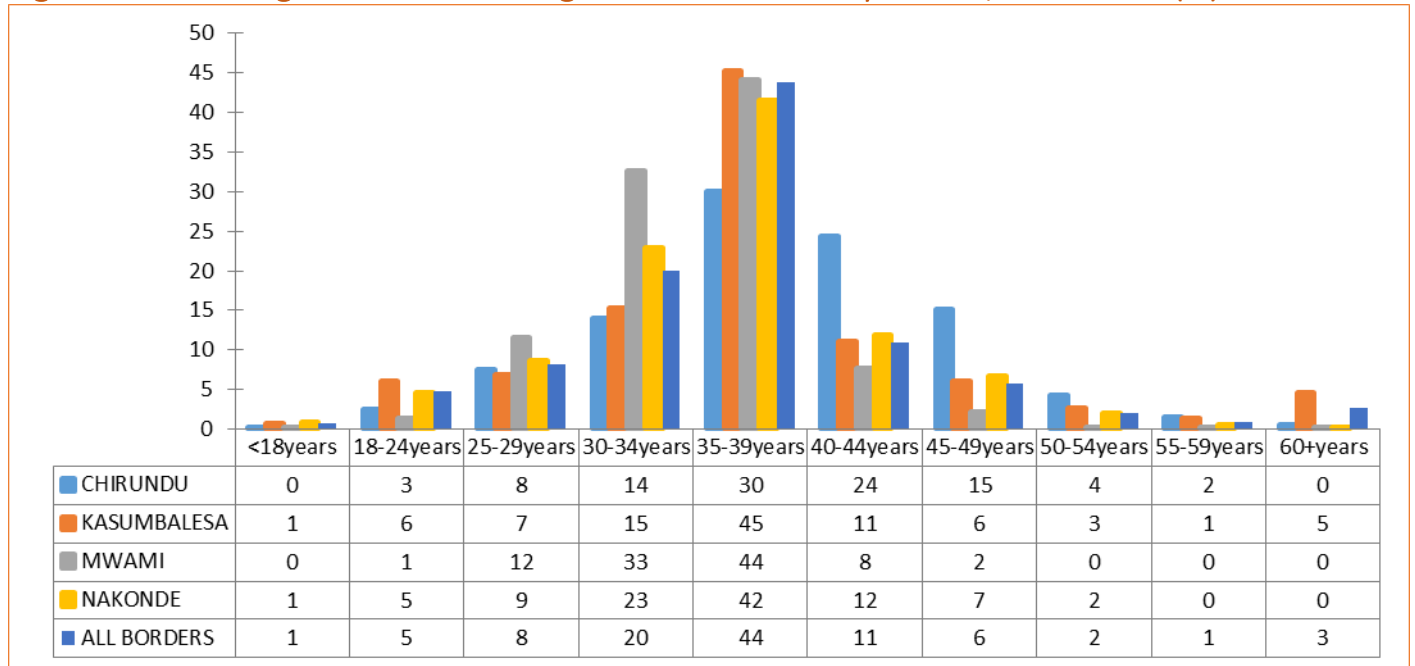
Figure 8: Percentage Distribution of Age of Female Traders by Border, 2019-2021 (%)



Source: ZAMSTATS, Small Scale Cross Border Trade Survey, 2019 -2021

Figure 9 shows the percent distribution of male traders by five-year age group and border for 2021. As shown, most of male traders at the four borders were between the age group 35 to 39 years. At Kasumbalesa, 45 percent of the male trader's crossings were by the age group 35 to 39 years, which was the highest proportion of male traders at that border. Males between the age of 35 and 39 years at Mwami border accounted for 44 percent of male trader's crossings while at Chirundu and Nakonde they accounted for 30 and 42 percent, respectively

Figure 9: Percentage Distribution of Age of Male Traders by Border, 2019-2021 (%)

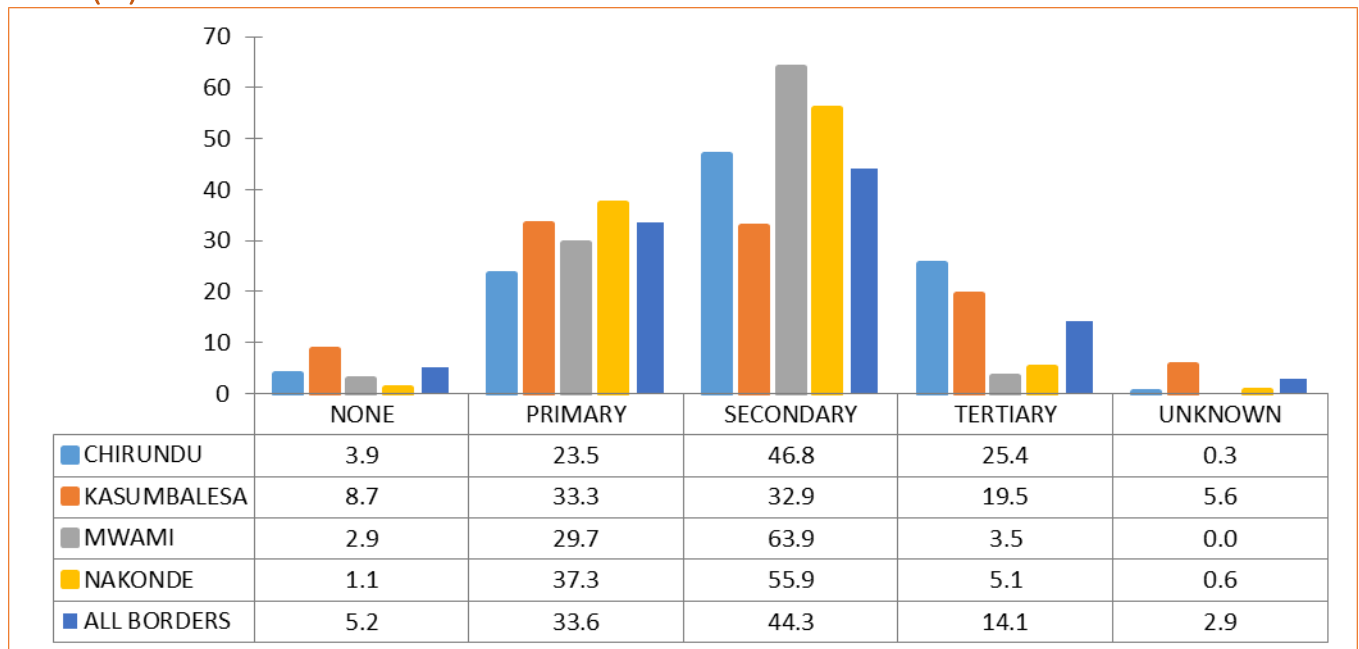


Source: ZAMSTATS, Small Scale Cross Border Trade Survey, 2019 -2021

6.4. Distribution of Level of Education attained by Traders

Figure 10 shows the percentage distribution of female traders by level of education attained by border for the period 2019 to 2021. The majority of the female traders attained secondary level of education except at Kasumbalesa where most female traders completed primary level. Over 50 percent of the female traders at Nakonde and Mwami attained secondary level of education. Chirundu and Kasumbalesa border recorded the highest levels of female traders who attained tertiary education at 25.4 and 19.5 percent, respectively.

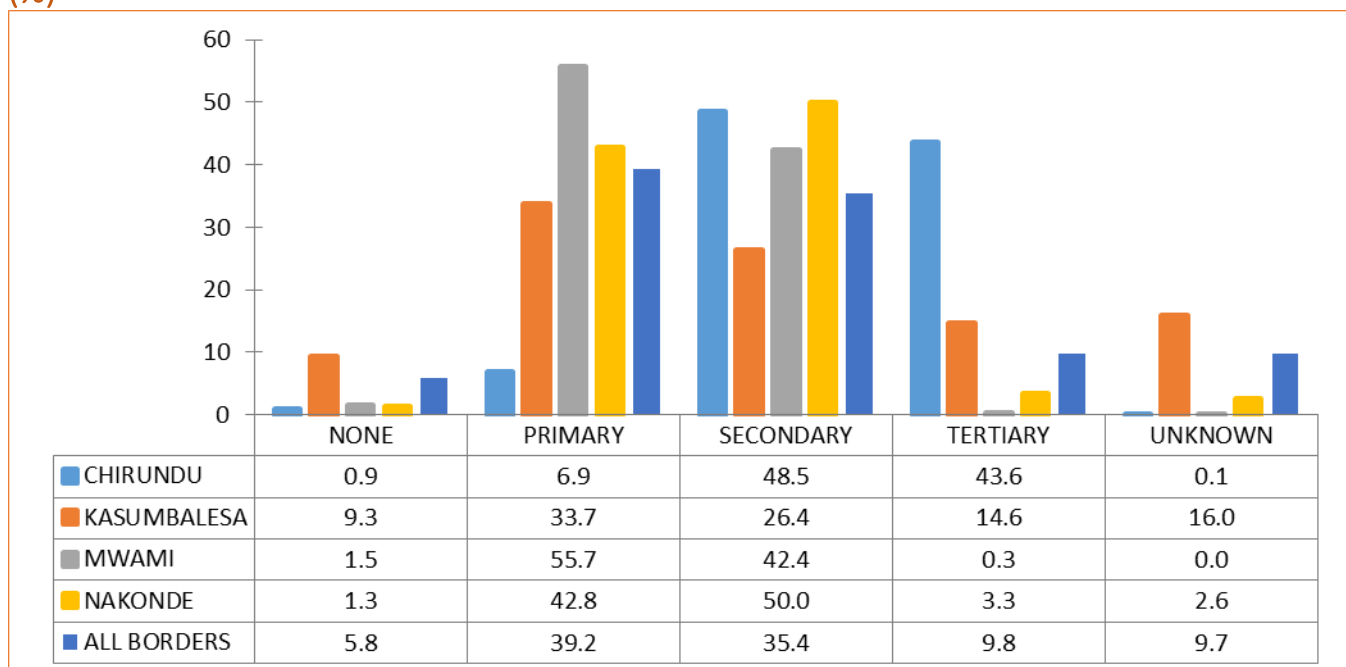
Figure 10: Percentage Distribution of Level of Education of Female Traders by Border, 2019-2021 (%)



Source: ZAMSTATS, Small Scale Cross Border Trade Survey, 2019 -2021

Figure 11 shows the percentage distribution of male traders by level of education and border for the period 2019 to 2021. Generally, most male traders completed Primary education at 39.2 percent, followed by Secondary education at 35.4 percent. At Nakonde and Chirundu most of the male traders attained secondary level of education at 50 percent and 48.5 percent, respectively. At Chirundu border, over 40 percent of the male traders completed Tertiary level of education, followed by Kasumbalesa 14.6 percent.

Figure 11: Percentage Distribution of Level of Education of Male Traders by Border, 2019-2021 (%)



Source: ZAMSTATS, Small Scale Cross Border Trade Survey, 2019 -2021



Chapter 7: Trade in Services



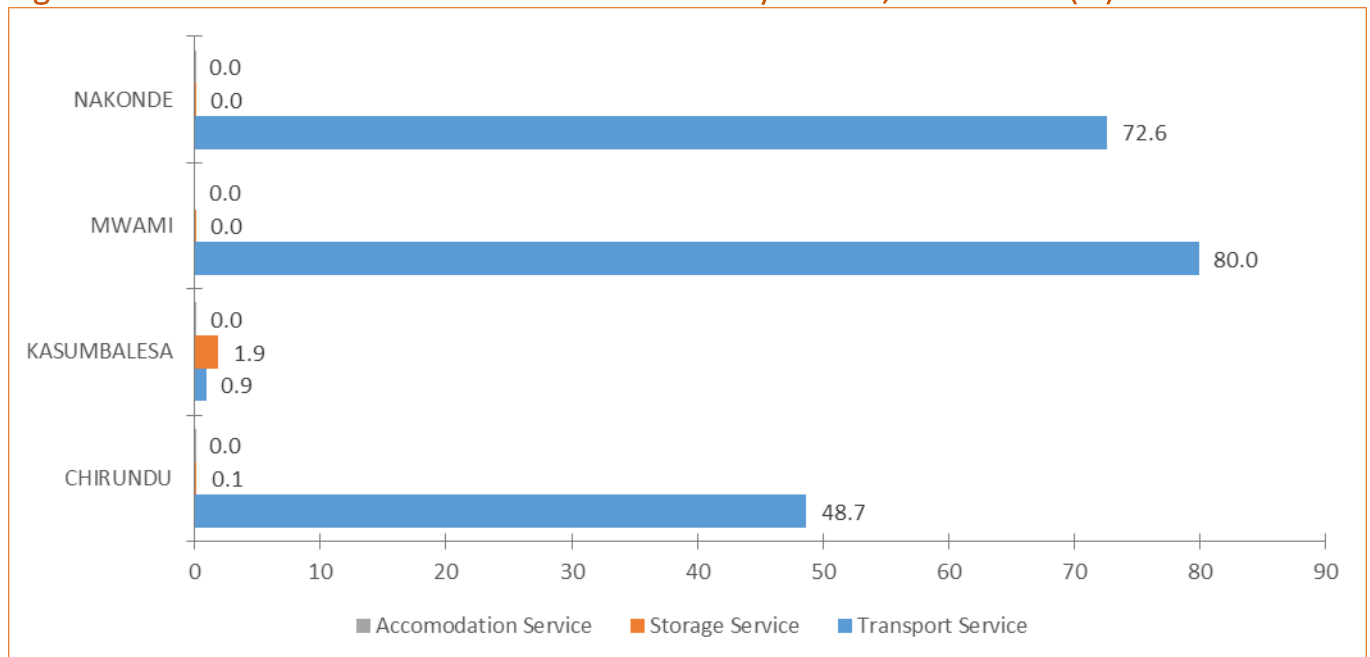
7.0 Introduction

Trade in services at the borders is visibly present, though it is not easy to capture through the SSCBT survey, due to the challenge in conducting interviews while the traders are carrying heavy loads of goods. The main services considered were accommodation, storage and transport.

7.1 Summary of Trade in Services

The majority of traders at the surveyed borders had indicated that they utilized mostly transport services, compared to those who had indicated utilization of accommodation and storage services between 2019 and 2021 (See Figure 12).

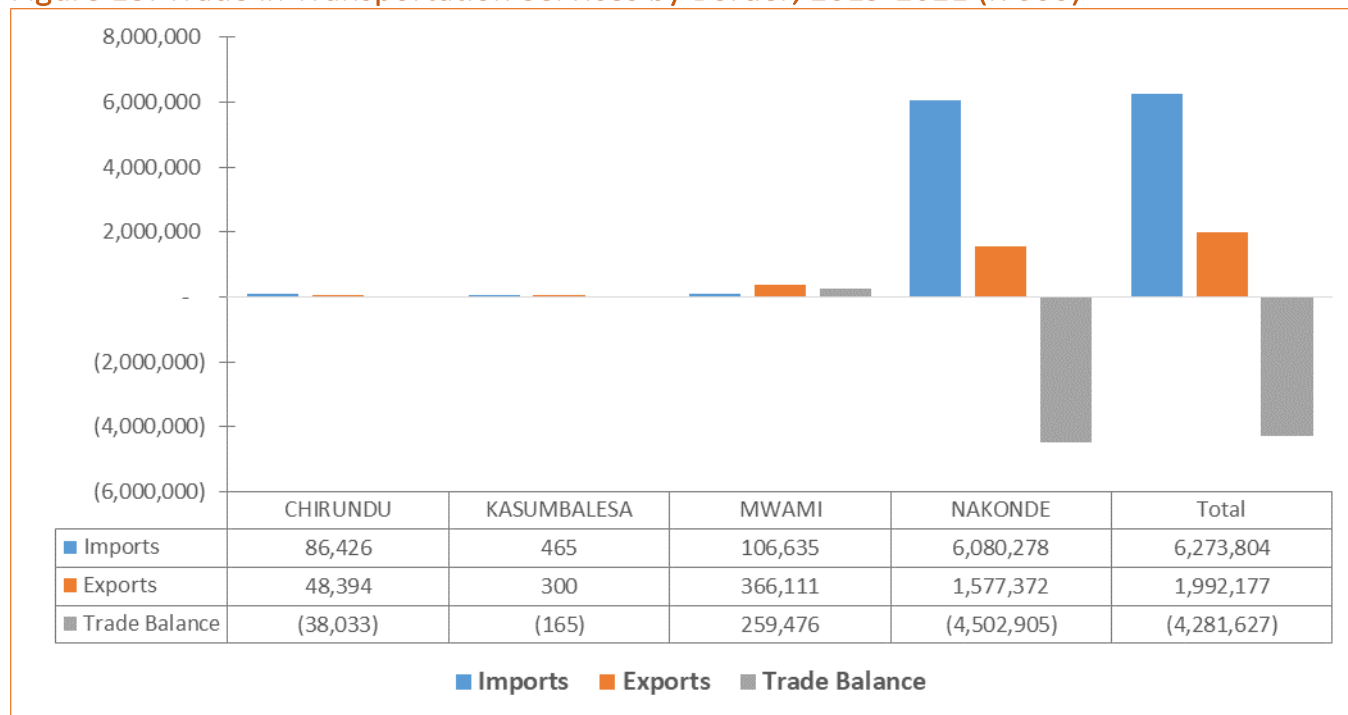
Figure 12: Percent Share of Utilization of Services by Border, 2019-2021 (%)



Source: ZAMSTATS, Small Scale Cross Border Trade Survey, 2019 -2021

During the period under review, with regards to transport services, the export value of transportation services was K2.0 million, while that of imports was K6.3 million. In both cases, Nakonde dominated (See Figure 13).

Figure 13: Trade in Transportation Services by Border, 2019-2021 (K'000)



Source: ZAMSTATS, Small Scale Cross Border Trade Survey, 2019 -2021



Chapter 8: Conclusion & Challenges



8.0. Conclusion

The survey established the magnitude of unrecorded/informal trade between Zambia and her neighbouring countries in the four selected borders (Chirundu, Kasumbalesa, Mwami and Nakonde). Overall, during the period under review the country was a net exporter, with Kasumbalesa recording the highest share of exports. The main export products were from the Food and Live animal's category followed by Crude materials, inedible, except fuels; while the main import products were from the Food and Live animal's category followed by miscellaneous manufactured articles. The dominant means of transport used under SSCBT activities were bicycle and motor vehicle.

The main trade in services under the SCBTS was transportation services; and was predominately at Nakonde for both exports and imports.

8.1. Challenges

- It was difficult to capture the variable on sex of traders during data collection since most traders used agents and transporters to buy goods.
- Further, due to the high traffic of goods crossing the border especially at Kasumbalesa and Nakonde borders, describing and capturing data on mixed parcels/bundles with assorted groceries was difficult.



APPENDICES



Appendix 1: Summary of SSCBT by Border and Flow, 2019-2021, (K'000)

Border	Flow	2019	2020	2021
Chirundu	Imports	4,329	49,077	136,098
	Exports	2,731	4,427	142
	Trade Balance	(1,598)	(44,650)	(135,955)
Kasumbalesa	Imports	287	5,540	67
	Exports	1,363,513	1,174,427	2,821,619
	Trade Balance	1,363,226	1,168,887	2,821,552
Mwami	Imports	13,050	18,696	42,558
	Exports	13,973	56,588	88,065
	Trade Balance	923	37,892	45,507
Nakonde	Imports	220,687	584,091	1,210,252
	Exports	78,104	320,547	799,681
	Trade Balance	(142,582)	(263,544)	(410,571)

Source: ZAMSTATS, Small Scale Cross Border Trade Survey, 2019 -2021

Appendix 2: SSCBT Flows Vs Customs at Kasumbalesa, Mwami, Nakonde and Chirundu Borders

Source	Flow	Year	Chirundu	Kasumbalesa	Mwami	Nakonde
Customs	Total Exports	2019	15,878,459	4,966,146	1,290,131	12,655,005
		2020	29,298,466	7,453,544	1,852,931	32,076,078
		2021	20,570,632	4,045,727	1,991,025	36,057,908
	Imports	2019	24,138,694	781,466	329,835	11,189,419
		2020	31,354,487	1,125,397	441,187	12,903,855
		2021	35,507,034	1,784,928	499,889	20,079,546
SSCBT	Exports	2019	2,731	1,363,513	13,973	78,104
		2020	4,427	1,174,427	56,588	320,547
		2021	142	2,821,619	88,065	799,681
	Imports	2019	4,329	287	13,050	220,687
		2020	49,077	5,540	18,696	584,091
		2021	136,098	67	42,558	1,210,252

Source: ZAMSTATS, Small Scale Cross Border Trade Survey, 2019 -2021

Appendix 3: Top Ten Exports by Border, 2019-2021, (K'000)

Border/HS Code	HS Description	2019		2020		2021		Total	
		K'000	%Share	K'000	%Share	K'000	%Share	K'000	%Share
Chirundu		2,731	100.0	4,427	100.0	142	100.0	7,300	100.0
22029900	Other non-alcoholic beverages, nes	1,320	48.3	3,540	80.0	28	19.5	4,888	67.0
48202000	Exercise-books	207	7.6	250	5.7	0	0.0	457	6.3
99040000	Goods(excluding motor vehicles),being merchandise	196	7.2	84	1.9	0	0.0	279	3.8
67030090	Other Human Hair	79	2.9	142	3.2	0	0.0	222	3.0
19053000	Sweet biscuits; waffles and wafers	59	2.2	21	0.5	39	27.6	119	1.6
30059010	Cotton wool	26	0.9	62	1.4	0	0.0	88	1.2
17041000	Chewing gum	2	0.1	79	1.8	0	0.0	81	1.1
33049900	Beauty, make-up, skin-care (incl. suntan), nes	3	0.1	72	1.6	0	0.0	75	1.0
63090000	Worn clothing and other worn articles	69	2.5	0	0.0	5	3.4	74	1.0
	Other Products	769	28.2	176	4.0	71	49.6	1,016	13.9
Percent of Total Exports		0.2		0.3		0.0		0.1	
Kasumbalesa		1,363,513	100.0	1,174,427	100.0	2,821,619	100.0	5,359,559	100.0
03035400	Frozen Mackerel (Scomber(scombrus, australasicus,)	409,800	30.1	90,698	7.7	211,849	7.5	712,347	13.3
03055400	Dried cod, not smoked Herrings, anchovies, sardine	174,544	12.8	49,472	4.2	243,910	8.6	467,926	8.7
19053000	Sweet biscuits; waffles and wafers	8,870	0.7	156,315	13.3	288,717	10.2	453,902	8.5
03054400	Smoked Tilapias, catfish, carp, eels, Nile perch a	121,458	8.9	44,625	3.8	154,921	5.5	321,003	6.0
22029000	Other non-alcoholic beverages, nes	2,113	0.2	41,850	3.6	260,019	9.2	303,983	5.7
85281200	Colour tv receivers, whether/not with radio/sound/	19,317	1.4	72,266	6.2	184,369	6.5	275,953	5.1
39269099	Other articles of plastics,nes	6,070	0.4	65,713	5.6	74,267	2.6	146,049	2.7
39232110	Sacks and bags (incl. cones) of polymers of ethyle	16,453	1.2	80,839	6.9	39,550	1.4	136,842	2.6
69049010	Ceramic tiles	7,143	0.5	28,171	2.4	70,646	2.5	105,960	2.0
94042900	Mattresses of materials, nes	9,590	0.7	42,944	3.7	44,997	1.6	97,530	1.8
	Other Products	588,155	43.1	501,534	42.7	1,248,376	44.2	2,338,065	43.6
Percent of Total Exports		93.5		75.5		76.1		79.7	
Mwami		13,973	100.0	56,588	100.0	88,065	100.0	158,625	100.0
22029000	Other non-alcoholic beverages, nes	821	5.9	8,703	15.4	10,599	12.0	20,123	12.7
22030010	Opaque beer made from malt	1,102	7.9	8,980	15.9	8,661	9.8	18,743	11.8
12010000	Soya beans	43	0.3	0	0.0	18,639	21.2	18,681	11.8
22030090	Other beers,including ale,lager and stoutmade from	247	1.8	4,313	7.6	12,811	14.5	17,371	11.0
04072100	Other fresh eggs, of fowls of the species Gallus d	654	4.7	1,939	3.4	11,685	13.3	14,279	9.0
11022000	Maize (corn) flour	2,199	15.7	9,883	17.5	2,046	2.3	14,128	8.9
25232900	Portland cement (excl. white)	973	7.0	3,063	5.4	3,923	4.5	7,958	5.0
19053000	Sweet biscuits; waffles and wafers	293	2.1	3,590	6.3	2,923	3.3	6,806	4.3
17011400	Other raw cane sugar	124	0.9	3,569	6.3	1,378	1.6	5,071	3.2
10059000	Maize (excl. seed)	2,146	15.4	2,519	4.5	39	0.0	4,704	3.0
	Other Products	5,371	38.4	10,028	17.7	15,361	17.4	30,761	19.4
Percent of Total Exports		1.0		3.6		2.4		2.4	
Nakonde		78,104	100.0	320,547	100.0	799,681	100.0	1,198,333	100.0

Appendix 3: Top Ten Exports by Border, 2019-2021, (K'000)

Border/HS Code	HS Description	2019		2020		2021		Total	
		K'000	%Share	K'000	%Share	K'000	%Share	K'000	%Share
12010000	Soya beans	9,572	12.3	44,356	13.8	528,654	66.1	582,582	48.6
10059000	Maize (excl. seed)	24,003	30.7	109,729	34.2	44,372	5.5	178,104	14.9
10082000	Millet	14,957	19.1	44,423	13.9	101,034	12.6	160,414	13.4
17011400	Other raw cane sugar	643	0.8	46,935	14.6	35,532	4.4	83,110	6.9
44079900	Other wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or p	8,187	10.5	21,409	6.7	19,541	2.4	49,138	4.1
04072100	Other fresh eggs, of fowls of the species Gallus d	1,315	1.7	12,884	4.0	11,063	1.4	25,262	2.1
12024200	Groundnuts, shelled, whether or not broken	2,255	2.9	6,536	2.0	13,804	1.7	22,594	1.9
08081000	Apples, fresh	4,306	5.5	5,657	1.8	8,841	1.1	18,804	1.6
33049900	Beauty, make-up, skin-care (incl. suntan), nes	2,707	3.5	6,468	2.0	4,373	0.5	13,548	1.1
44020000	Wood charcoal	635	0.8	3,147	1.0	5,142	0.6	8,924	0.7
	Other Products	9,525	12.2	19,002	5.9	27,324	3.4	55,851	4.7
Percent of Total Exports		5.4		20.6		21.6		17.8	
Total Exports		1,458,321	100.0	1,555,989	100.0	3,709,508	100.0	6,723,817	100.0

Source: ZAMSTATS, Small Scale Cross Border Trade Survey, 2019 -2021

Appendix 4: Top Ten Imports by Border, 2019-2021, (K'000)

Border/HS Code	HS Description	2019		2020		2021		Total	
		K'000	%Share	K'000	%Share	K'000	%Share	K'000	%Share
Chirundu		4,329	100.0	49,077	100.0	136,098	100.0	189,503	100.0
42022900	Handbags, nes	27	0.6	6,075	12.4	11,970	8.8	18,072	9.5
39232110	Sacks and bags (incl. cones) of polymers of ethyle	86	2.0	5,079	10.3	12,804	9.4	17,968	9.5
99030000	Single Consignment Non Commercial Goods	1	0.0	954	1.9	4,064	3.0	5,019	2.6
39269099	Other Articles Of Plastics,Nes	106	2.5	1,042	2.1	2,558	2	3,706	2.0
63019000	Other blankets and travelling rugs, nes	105	2.4	915	1.9	2,424	1.8	3,444	1.8
33049900	Beauty, make-up, skin-care (incl. suntan), nes	12	0.3	910	1.9	2,441	1.8	3,363	1.8
87089900	Parts and accessories, nes, for vehicles of 87.01	0	0.0	1,055	2.2	2,171	1.6	3,227	1.7
62113200	Men's or boys' garments of cotton, nes	6	0.1	810	1.7	2,296	1.7	3,112	1.6
57019000	Carpets and other textile floor coverings, of othe	34	0.8	804	1.6	2,199	1.6	3,037	1.6
54075390	Coloured woven fabrics of synthetic yarn, >=85% te	0	0.0	687	1.4	2,055	1.5	2,742	1.4
	Other products	3,953	91.3	30,745	62.6	91,116	66.9	125,814	66.4
Percent of Imports		1.8		7.5		9.8		8.3	
Kasumbalesa		287	100.0	5,540	100.0	67	100.0	5,894	100.0
52085100	Printed plain cotton weave, with >=85% cotton, <=1	80	28.0	4,690	84.7	67	100.0	4,838	82.1
33049900	Beauty, make-up, skin-care (incl. suntan), nes	1	0.3	548	9.9	0	0.0	549	9.3
39232110	Sacks and bags (incl. cones) of polymers of ethyle	0	0.0	255	4.6	0	0.0	255	4.3
63090000	Worn clothing and other worn articles	151	52.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	151	2.6
33012900	Essential oils (incl. concretes and absolutes), ne	14	4.8	37	0.7	0	0.0	51	0.9
64035900	Footwear with leather soles and uppers, not coveri	20	7.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	0.3
61051000	Men's or boys' shirts of cotton, knitted or croche	7	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.1
61149000	Garments of other textiles, knitted or crocheted,	6	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.1
34011120	Medicated Soap	0	0.0	6	0.1	0	0.0	6	0.1
63013000	Blankets (excl. electric blankets) and travelling	4	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.1
	Other products	5	1.6	3	0.1	0	0.0	8	0.1
Percent of Imports		0.1		0.8		0.0		0.3	
Mwami		13,050	100.0	18,696	100.0	42,558	100.0	74,303	100.0
21061090	Protein concentrates and textured protein substenc	1,671	12.8	8,147	43.6	8,719	20.5	18,538	24.9
39232110	Sacks and bags (incl. cones) of polymers of ethyle	0	0.0	397	2.1	16,639	39.1	17,036	22.9
15121900	Sunflower-seed and safflower oil (excl. crude) and	3,008	23.1	4,282	22.9	3,845	9.0	11,135	15.0
34022020	Detergents used for washing clothes, dishes and ki	27	0.2	2,336	12.5	2,468	5.8	4,831	6.5
63090000	Worn clothing and other worn articles	1,702	13.0	896	4.8	1,430	3.4	4,028	5.4
31021000	Urea	43	0.3	214	1.1	2,770	6.5	3,027	4.1
64022000	Footwear with Upper Straps/Thongs Plugged into Sol	11	0.1	393	2.1	1,602	3.8	2,006	2.7
64029900	Footwear, nes, not covering the ankle, of rubber o	284	2.2	198	1.1	1,103	2.6	1,585	2.1
04014010	Milk, of a fat content, by weight, >6% but <=10%	243	1.9	384	2.1	706	1.7	1,333	1.8
11010000	Wheat or meslin flour	985	7.5	0	0.0	192	0.5	1,177	1.6
	Other products	5,078	38.9	1,447	7.7	3,082	7.2	9,607	12.9
Percent of Imports		5.5		2.8		3.1		3.3	
Nakonde		220,687	100.0	584,091	100.0	1,210,252	100.0	2,015,030	100.0
10063000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice	38,684	17.5	109,255	18.7	310,248	25.6	458,187	22.7
03055400	Dried cod, not smoked Herrings ,anchovies, sardine	39,658	18.0	66,891	11.5	178,187	14.7	284,735	14.1
07019000	Other potatoes, fresh or chilled	24,129	10.9	61,782	10.6	102,841	8.5	188,752	9.4
07133390	Dried kidney beans, incl. white pea beans, shelled	6,605	3.0	37,435	6.4	140,839	11.6	184,880	9.2
11010000	Wheat or meslin flour	14,338	6.5	54,819	9.4	93,475	7.7	162,632	8.1
44079900	Other wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or p	2,939	1.3	70,992	12.2	84,434	7.0	158,364	7.9
64022000	Footwear with Upper Straps/Thongs Plugged into Sol	3,873	1.8	12,207	2.1	23,984	2.0	40,064	2.0
61149000	Garments of other textiles, knitted or crocheted,	484	0.2	7,973	1.4	23,864	2.0	32,320	1.6
48030000	Toilet... similar paper, in rolls or sheets	2,154	1.0	4,640	0.8	18,189	1.5	24,983	1.2
15119000	Palm Oil and Its Fractions Whether or not Refined	1,727	0.8	12,354	2.1	9,982	0.8	24,063	1.2
	Other Products	86,097	39.0	145,744	25.0	224,209	18.5	456,050	22.6
Percent of Imports		92.6		88.8		87.1		88.2	
Total Imports		238,352	100	657,403	100	1,388,975	100	2,284,730	100

Source: ZAMSTATS, Small Scale Cross Border Trade Survey, 2019 -2021

Appendix 5: Percentage Distribution of Age of Male Traders by Border, 2019-2021(%)

	2019		2020		2021		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Chirundu	1,383	100	2,231	100	5,593	100	9,207	100
<18years	6	0	1	0	0	0	7	0
18-24years	188	14	31	1	12	0	231	3
25-29years	194	14	112	5	391	7	697	8
30-34years	160	12	252	11	885	16	1,297	14
35-39years	339	25	532	24	1,892	34	2,763	30
40-44years	254	18	512	23	1,472	26	2,238	24
45-49years	144	10	475	21	779	14	1,398	15
50-54years	66	5	183	8	141	3	390	4
55-59years	22	2	98	4	20	0	140	2
60+years	10	1	35	2	1	0	46	0
Kasumbalesa	23,175	100	85,631	100	234,396	100	343,202	100
<18years	72	0	1,161	1	1,408	1	2,641	1
18-24years	1,711	7	8,183	10	10,775	5	20,669	6
25-29years	3,268	14	8,512	10	11,931	5	23,711	7
30-34years	3,678	16	11,577	14	37,115	16	52,370	15
35-39years	7,154	31	36,297	42	111,875	48	155,326	45
40-44years	3,517	15	9,027	11	25,297	11	37,841	11
45-49years	1,758	8	5,066	6	14,070	6	20,894	6
50-54years	1,416	6	2,583	3	5,135	2	9,134	3
55-59years	346	1	1,500	2	2,843	1	4,689	1
60+years	255	1	1,725	2	13,947	6	15,927	5
Mwami	12,061	100	42,570	100	43,135	100	97,766	100
<18years	23	0	6	0	0	0	29	0
18-24years	775	6	408	1	155	0	1,338	1
25-29years	4,036	33	4,700	11	2,663	6	11,399	12
30-34years	4,684	39	12,471	29	14,793	34	31,948	33
35-39years	1,844	15	19,879	47	21,479	50	43,202	44
40-44years	595	5	3,680	9	3,170	7	7,445	8
45-49years	96	1	1,252	3	839	2	2,187	2
50-54years	5	0	105	0	18	0	128	0
55-59years	3	0	62	0	9	0	74	0
60+years	0	0	7	0	9	0	16	0
Nakonde	18,885	100	62,952	100	75,370	100	157,207	100
<18years	184	1	664	1	492	1	1,340	1
18-24years	945	5	3,050	5	3,196	4	7,191	5
25-29years	2,264	12	6,018	10	5,273	7	13,555	9
30-34years	4,560	24	13,914	22	17,649	23	36,123	23
35-39years	6,006	32	26,812	43	32,440	43	65,258	42
40-44years	3,197	17	6,778	11	8,841	12	18,816	12
45-49years	1,168	6	3,454	5	5,991	8	10,613	7
50-54years	376	2	1,621	3	1,113	1	3,110	2

Appendix 5: Percentage Distribution of Age of Male Traders by Border, 2019-2021(%)

	2019		2020		2021		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
55-59years	129	1	396	1	255	0	780	0
60+years	56	0	245	0	120	0	421	0
All Borders	55,504	100	193,384	100	358,494	100	607,382	100
<18years	285	1	1,832	1	1,900	1	4,017	1
18-24years	3,619	7	11,672	6	14,138	4	29,429	5
25-29years	9,762	18	19,342	10	20,258	6	49,362	8
30-34years	13,082	24	38,214	20	70,442	20	121,738	20
35-39years	15,343	28	83,520	43	167,686	47	266,549	44
40-44years	7,563	14	19,997	10	38,780	11	66,340	11
45-49years	3,166	6	10,247	5	21,679	6	35,092	6
50-54years	1,863	3	4,492	2	6,407	2	12,762	2
55-59years	500	1	2,056	1	3,127	1	5,683	1
60+years	321	1	2,012	1	14,077	4	16,410	3

Source: ZAMSTATS, Small Scale Cross Border Trade Survey, 2019 -2021

Appendix 6: Percentage Distribution of Age of Female Traders by Border, 2019-2021 (%)

	2019		2020		2021		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Chirundu	4,150	100	4,991	100	11,171	100	20,312	100
<18years	13	0	6	0	0	0	19	0
18-24years	400	10	269	5	224	2	893	4
25-29years	659	16	472	9	1,030	9	2,161	11
30-34years	593	14	714	14	2,076	19	3,383	17
35-39years	1,127	27	1,344	27	4,184	37	6,655	33
40-44years	675	16	1,005	20	2,278	20	3,958	19
45-49years	384	9	830	17	1,116	10	2,330	11
50-54years	209	5	173	3	126	1	508	3
55-59years	69	2	88	2	59	1	216	1
60+years	21	1	90	2	78	1	189	1
Kasumbalesa	5,889	100	21,418	100	62,232	100	89,539	100
<18years	1	0	59	0	134	0	194	0
18-24years	172	3	482	2	1,319	2	1,973	2
25-29years	638	11	2,587	12	4,426	7	7,651	9
30-34years	963	16	4,763	22	11,471	18	17,197	19
35-39years	1,969	33	7,162	33	22,819	37	31,950	36
40-44years	986	17	3,141	15	12,950	21	17,077	19
45-49years	606	10	1,769	8	5,516	9	7,891	9
50-54years	390	7	918	4	2,137	3	3,445	4
55-59years	91	2	404	2	989	2	1,484	2
60+years	73	1	133	1	471	1	677	1
Mwami	2,554	100	2,391	100	3,409	100	8,354	100
<18years	2	0	0	0	4	0	6	0
18-24years	63	2	9	0	2	0	74	1
25-29years	831	33	398	17	284	8	1,513	18
30-34years	1,122	44	642	27	812	24	2,576	31
35-39years	409	16	994	42	1,711	50	3,114	37
40-44years	115	5	174	7	336	10	625	7
45-49years	11	0	150	6	232	7	393	5
50-54years	1	0	19	1	28	1	48	1
55-59years	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0
60+years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nakonde	6,346	100	27,821	100	34,973	100	69,140	100
<18years	18	0	106	0	144	0	268	0
18-24years	320	5	1,237	4	835	2	2,392	3
25-29years	863	14	3,066	11	2,567	7	6,496	9
30-34years	1,530	24	6,257	22	7,287	21	15,074	22
35-39years	2,239	35	12,310	44	17,599	50	32,148	46
40-44years	900	14	3,071	11	3,261	9	7,232	10
45-49years	366	6	1,313	5	2,688	8	4,367	6
50-54years	72	1	290	1	331	1	693	1
55-59years	27	0	89	0	141	0	257	0

Appendix 6: Percentage Distribution of Age of Female Traders by Border, 2019-2021 (%)

	2019		2020		2021		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
60+years	11	0	82	0	120	0	213	0
All Borders	18,939	100	56,621	100	111,785	100	187,345	100
<18years	34	0	171	0	282	0	487	0
18-24years	955	5	1,997	4	2,380	2	5,332	3
25-29years	2,991	16	6,523	12	8,307	7	17,821	10
30-34years	4,208	22	12,376	22	21,646	19	38,230	20
35-39years	5,744	30	21,810	39	46,313	41	73,867	39
40-44years	2,676	14	7,391	13	18,825	17	28,892	15
45-49years	1,367	7	4,062	7	9,552	9	14,981	8
50-54years	672	4	1,400	2	2,622	2	4,694	3
55-59years	187	1	586	1	1,189	1	1,962	1
60+years	105	1	305	1	669	1	1,079	1

Source: ZAMSTATS, Small Scale Cross Border Trade Survey, 2019 -2021

Appendix 7: Percentage Distribution of Traders by Marital Status and Border, 2019-2021 (%)

	2019		2020		2021		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Chirundu	5,539	100.0	7,223	100.0	16,766	100.0	29,528	100.0
Married/ Cohabiting/ Living Together	3,824	69.0	5,762	79.8	13,534	80.7	23,120	78.3
Divorced	55	1.0	105	1.5	252	1.5	412	1.4
Separated	68	1.2	225	3.1	376	2.2	669	2.3
Widowed	805	14.5	151	2.1	286	1.7	1,242	4.2
Never Married	707	12.8	959	13.3	2,317	13.8	3,983	13.5
Unknown	80	1.4	21	0.3	1	0.0	102	0.3
Kasumbalesa	29,364	100.0	107,065	100.0	296,664	100.0	433,093	100.0
Married/ Cohabiting/ Living Together	21,054	71.7	71,351	66.6	224,614	75.7	317,019	73.2
Divorced	1,055	3.6	2,721	2.5	4,250	1.4	8,026	1.9
Separated	1,005	3.4	2,753	2.6	3,213	1.1	6,971	1.6
Widowed	392	1.3	789	0.7	1,678	0.6	2,859	0.7
Never Married	2,607	8.9	18,314	17.1	27,196	9.2	48,117	11.1
Unknown	3,251	11.1	11,137	10.4	35,713	12.0	50,101	11.6
Mwami	14,619	100.0	45,377	100.0	46,553	100.0	106,549	100.0
Married/ Cohabiting/ Living Together	13,711	93.8	44,399	97.8	46,249	99.3	104,359	97.9
Divorced	39	0.3	58	0.1	211	0.5	308	0.3
Separated	42	0.3	8	0.0	13	0.0	63	0.1
Widowed	3	0.0	19	0.0	1	0.0	23	0.0
Never Married	822	5.6	472	1.0	66	0.1	1,360	1.3
Unknown	2	0.0	421	0.9	13	0.0	436	0.4
Nakonde	25,250	100.0	90,788	100.0	110,362	100.0	226,400	100.0
Married/ Cohabiting/ Living Together	20,838	82.5	74,085	81.6	91,224	82.7	186,147	82.2
Divorced	1,409	5.6	8,164	9.0	11,030	10.0	20,603	9.1
Separated	848	3.4	1,349	1.5	656	0.6	2,853	1.3
Widowed	225	0.9	277	0.3	149	0.1	651	0.3
Never Married	1,696	6.7	5,492	6.0	6,092	5.5	13,280	5.9
Unknown	234	0.9	1,421	1.6	1,211	1.1	2,866	1.3
All Borders	74,772	100.0	250,453	100.0	470,345	100.0	795,570	100.0
Married/ Cohabiting/ Living Together	59,427	79.5	195,597	78.1	375,621	79.9	630,645	79.3
Divorced	2,558	3.4	11,048	4.4	15,743	3.3	29,349	3.7
Separated	1,963	2.6	4,335	1.7	4,258	0.9	10,556	1.3
Widowed	1,425	1.9	1,236	0.5	2,114	0.4	4,775	0.6
Never Married	5,832	7.8	25,237	10.1	35,671	7.6	66,740	8.4
Unknown	3,567	4.8	13,000	5.2	36,938	7.9	53,505	6.7

Source: ZAMSTATS, Small Scale Cross Border Trade Survey, 2019 -2021

Appendix 8: Percentage Distribution of Male Traders by Education and Border (%)

	2019		2020		2021		Total	
	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent
Chirundu	1,383	100	2,231	100	5,593	100	9,207	100.0
None	72	5	14	1	1	0	87	0.9
Primary	306	22	145	6	181	3	632	6.9
Secondary	885	64	1,176	53	2,403	43	4,464	48.5
Tertiary	116	8	894	40	3,008	54	4,018	43.6
Unknown	4	0	2	0	0	0	6	0.1
Kasumbalesa	23,175	100	85,631	100	234,396	100	343,202	100.0
None	4,728	20	10,611	12	16,454	7	31,793	9.3
Primary	7,033	30	25,023	29	83,663	36	115,719	33.7
Secondary	5,886	25	27,723	32	56,969	24	90,578	26.4
Tertiary	2,960	13	9,831	11	37,488	16	50,279	14.6
Unknown	2,568	11	12,443	15	39,822	17	54,833	16.0
Mwami	12,061	100	42,570	100	43,135	100	97,766	100.0
None	212	2	744	2	521	1	1,477	1.5
Primary	6,435	53	25,555	60	22,460	52	54,450	55.7
Secondary	5,213	43	16,165	38	20,113	47	41,491	42.4
Tertiary	200	2	93	0	36	0	329	0.3
Unknown	1	0	13	0	5	0	19	0.0
Nakonde	18,885	100	62,952	100	75,370	100	157,207	100.0
None	691	4	768	1	535	1	1,994	1.3
Primary	8,588	45	26,988	43	31,735	42	67,311	42.8
Secondary	8,596	46	30,354	48	39,617	53	78,567	50.0
Tertiary	767	4	2,168	3	2,252	3	5,187	3.3
Unknown	243	1	2,674	4	1,231	2	4,148	2.6
All Borders	55,504	100	193,384	100	358,494	100	607,382	100.0
None	5,703	10	12,137	6	17,511	5	35,351	5.8
Primary	22,362	40	77,711	40	138,039	39	238,112	39.2
Secondary	20,580	37	75,418	39	119,102	33	215,100	35.4
Tertiary	4,043	7	12,986	7	42,784	12	59,813	9.8
Unknown	2,816	5	15,132	8	41,058	11	59,006	9.7

Source: ZAMSTATS, Small Scale Cross Border Trade Survey, 2019 -2021

Appendix 9: Percentage Distribution of Female Traders by Education and Border (%)

	2019		2020		2021		Total	
	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent
Chirundu	4,150	100	4,991	100	11,171	100	20,312	100.0
None	737	18	40	1	22	0	799	3.9
Primary	1,379	33	1,383	28	2,018	18	4,780	23.5
Secondary	1,802	43	2,539	51	5,168	46	9,509	46.8
Tertiary	182	4	1,023	20	3,961	35	5,166	25.4
Unknown	50	1	6	0	2	0	58	0.3
Kasumbalesa	5,889	100	21,418	100	62,232	100	89,539	100.0
None	1,123	19	2,501	12	4,207	7	7,831	8.7
Primary	1,871	32	6,356	30	21,590	35	29,817	33.3
Secondary	1,429	24	8,738	41	19,259	31	29,426	32.9
Tertiary	791	13	3,162	15	13,499	22	17,452	19.5
Unknown	675	11	661	3	3,677	6	5,013	5.6
Mwami	2,554	100	2,391	100	3,409	100	8,354	100.0
None	4	0	92	4	148	4	244	2.9
Primary	555	22	886	37	1,037	30	2,478	29.7
Secondary	1,812	71	1,342	56	2,187	64	5,341	63.9
Tertiary	183	7	71	3	37	1	291	3.5
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Nakonde	6,346	100	27,821	100	34,973	100	69,140	100.0
None	107	2	221	1	452	1	780	1.1
Primary	2,844	45	10,211	37	12,764	36	25,819	37.3
Secondary	2,948	46	15,689	56	19,996	57	38,633	55.9
Tertiary	421	7	1,417	5	1,660	5	3,498	5.1
Unknown	26	0	283	1	101	0	410	0.6
All Borders	18,939	100	56,621	100	111,785	100	187,345	100.0
None	1,971	10	2,854	5	4,829	4	9,654	5.2
Primary	6,649	35	18,836	33	37,409	33	62,894	33.6
Secondary	7,991	42	28,308	50	46,610	42	82,909	44.3
Tertiary	1,577	8	5,673	10	19,157	17	26,407	14.1
Unknown	751	4	950	2	3,780	3	5,481	2.9

Source: ZAMSTATS, Small Scale Cross Border Trade Survey, 2019 -2021

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