



# MOZAMBIQUE

## TRAVEL & SECURITY

December **2018**

**TRAVEL RISK UPDATE**

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## 1. TRAVEL & SECURITY RISK – MOZAMBIQUE

<b>OVERALL</b>	Individuals should exercise caution when travelling through the country. Night time travel outside main cities/areas is not advised.
<b>SOUTH</b> (Maputo City, Maputo Province, Inhambane and Gaza)	Exercise moderate caution due to increasing occurrences of petty and opportunistic crime. Low risk of social and/or industrial demonstrations.
<b>CENTRAL</b> (Sofala, Manica and Zambézia)	Decreased security risk due to the cessation of FADM/Renamo hostilities; however, moderate caution is advised due to general crime trends.
<b>NORTH</b> (Tete, Nampula, Niassa and Cabo Delgado)	Exercise a high degree of caution in Cabo Delgado due to sustained armed incursions/FADM operations in the area. Moderate caution advised for neighbouring Nampula and Niassa due to the risk in neighbouring Cabo Delgado.

GENERAL RISK IN MOZAMBIQUE	
<b>Civil Unrest</b>	There is an increased risk of <b>sporadic protests and demonstrations</b> , especially in Maputo and Matola and other large cities. This is largely attributed to the rising cost of living, reduction of state subsidies, and growing perceptions of government and police corruption and/or ineffectiveness. Demonstrations/unrest of this nature have, on occasion, become violent, drawn out and disruptive. Marches are mostly organised and are rarely violent, however, they often disrupt traffic. Industrial protests (strikes) are not uncommon, but they are not particularly disruptive with regard to tourist activities, and violence during such events is not particularly common. In general, it is advised to <b>avoid large gatherings</b> .
<b>Corruption</b>	Corruption is a major issue in Mozambique and is <b>common</b> throughout all levels of the police and security forces (i.e. the PRM, Traffic Police, Border Police/Customs, FADM etc.) and service providers/government-linked institutions. Acts of corruption and extortion (i.e. bribery attempts) <b>targeting foreigners</b> are expected to increase during the December/year-end period. Common behaviour includes threats to confiscate driver's licences/identity documents/passports/vehicles, often on the bases of "irregularities" and/or threats of arrest unless a spot fine is paid.
<b>Crime</b>	Crime is a major issue throughout Mozambique. <b>Petty crime</b> such as muggings, purse snatchings and pickpocketing are especially problematic, particularly in Maputo. <b>Opportunistic and petty crimes</b> are expected to increase during the December/year-end period due to the influx of tourists (who are perceived as being easy targets). <b>Vigilance is advised at all times. Violent crime</b> (murder, physical assault, rape/sexual assault, hijacking and residential/armed robberies) is common throughout Mozambique; however, national citizens are generally targeted in these cases. Nonetheless, vigilance is still advised. The PRM have pledged to <b>increase security efforts and police patrols</b> during the festive season; however, it is unlikely that this will have a major impact on the overall crime rate.

<b>Immunisations and Health</b>	<p>Travellers are advised to make sure that they are up to date with all their routine vaccines (i.e. Measles-Mumps-Rubella, Meningococcal, Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis, Varicella, and Polio). There is no risk of yellow fever; however, travellers are required to present a yellow fever vaccination certificate if you are travelling from a country (or transited for more than 12 hours in a country with a risk of yellow fever). <i>Recommended vaccines:</i> Cholera, Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B, Influenza, Rabies, Tuberculosis and Typhoid. <b>Malaria tablets</b> are recommended as there is a high risk of transmission throughout the country. Malaria is seasonal, and an <b>increased risk of transmission</b> is expected with the onset of the rainy season (November to April). Hospitals, clinics and pharmacies are often understaffed and underequipped. Long queues, poor service and bribery/extortion are commonly reported in most Mozambican hospitals. Private medical facilities are available in Maputo. Do not purchase medication from unlicensed “backstreet” pharmacies. Travellers are advised to carry enough regular medications (prescription/chronic medication) to last them the entire trip. Such medication must be carried in a properly labelled container. Comprehensive travel insurance is advised.</p>
<b>Kidnapping</b>	<p>Kidnap for ransom cases continued in Mozambique throughout 2017 and 2018, albeit at a decreased rate when compared to 2016. The majority of victims were businesspeople of Portuguese/Asian origin. <b>Caution is advised</b>, however, the risk of kidnapping is currently low for tourists.</p>
<b>Police Response</b>	<p><b>Police response is somewhat limited</b> owing to high levels of corruption, lack of resources/equipment, training and human capacity. All crimes must be reported to the police; however, response time is slow throughout the country, and as such, reported crimes occasionally go unsolved (Nonetheless, you will need a case number for insurance purposes). As a result of the poor police response/capabilities, <b>acts of mob/vigilante justice</b> (such as lynching) are not uncommon, even in Maputo. However, mob justice is unlikely to impact travellers or foreigners.</p>
<b>Political Stability</b>	<p>A <b>cease-fire</b> is currently being observed between the government (Frelimo) and Renamo. As such, the risk of a flareup (particularly during the December/year-end period) is low. However, the recent local elections brought a number of reported irregularities to light, which could increase tensions between the two main parties.</p>

Road Safety	<p><b>Road quality largely varies</b> depending on the area, with the level of deterioration often increasing the further one ventures from the main cities. Roads are often over crowded, narrow, poorly lit and poorly maintained. <b>Speeding and reckless driving</b> (such as driving on pavements and failing to abide to traffic lights) is common throughout Mozambique, especially in Maputo. As such, fatal road accidents and pedestrian deaths are common. It is not advised to make use of public passenger transport such as the “MyLove” taxis. Ferry and train services are sometimes delayed, and ferry trips can be cancelled altogether with little or no warning, leaving travellers stranded. Highway banditry is common throughout the country and <b>long-distance overland travel after dark is not recommended</b>. Poorly maintained bridges and/or low-lying roads outside the major cities are at <b>risk of flooding during the rainy season</b> (November to April), often isolating areas for extended periods of time. Smaller towns may not have petrol stations, thus always make sure the petrol tank is full when going on long-distance trips and stop for petrol as often as possible. Although Mozambique was declared landmine free in 2015, <b>off-road travel in rural areas is not advised</b>. Checkpoints on roads are common and police officials are known to solicit bribes from drivers.</p>
Terrorism	<p>The risk of terrorism in the central and southern provinces remains low. However, the risk for <b>terrorism and counter insurgency</b> operations in <b>Cabo Delgado</b> is high, with a moderate risk in <b>Niassa</b> and <b>Nampula</b>. Thus far, suspected terrorist attacks/incursions have targeted isolated villages and passenger transport vehicles travelling along dirt roads, specifically in coastal areas of Cabo Delgado. No attacks have been reported in commercial and/or tourist areas, nor have there been any reported attacks targeting tourists. Nonetheless, an <b>extreme level of caution</b> is advised when travelling to Cabo Delgado as attacks and counter insurgency operations are anticipated to increase in the medium-term. It is advised to remain in tourist areas at all times. Travel to remote villages should be avoided.</p>
Visa Requirements	<p><b>Mozambique:</b> Visas are required for travellers entering Mozambique, except for citizens/passport holders from South Africa, Zambia, Botswana and Swaziland. Travellers are required to apply for visas in their home country. All travellers will need a valid passport (valid for six months after date of return).</p>
	<p><b>South Africa:</b> Travellers will need a valid and acceptable passport or travel document, at least two blank pages in your passport, and a visa. Those travelling to South Africa with minors may need to provide proof of guardianship or custody, or consent from the guardian in the case of an unaccompanied minor. Children may be asked to produce supporting documents upon entry.</p>
	<p><b>Swaziland:</b> Travellers will need a valid and acceptable passport. Visas are required for travellers entering Mozambique.</p>

## 2. MOZAMBIQUE

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Border Specific	<b>Border posts between South Africa and Mozambique</b> are especially busy between 15 December and 05 January (some border posts are open 24 hours a day during this period). Expect delays and try get to border posts as early as possible.
	Beware of “ <b>runners/fixers</b> ” at the <b>Lebombo/Komatipoort Border Post</b> ( <i>See Map 1</i> ). They are known to be very aggressive and demanding. Do not engage with them and do not solicit their services.
	Travellers are <b>advised to ignore all people outside the border post</b> building, except in the case of police officers and border officials.
	The <b>Lebombo/Komatipoort Border Post</b> is expected to be more streamline this year owing to the opening of the Maputo KaTembe Bridge.
	There is a <b>roadblock</b> just after the first tollgate – <b>harassment of foreigners is common</b> at this roadblock ( <i>Try and stay in the right lane and if there is taxi/truck, try to ensure that it is on your left-hand side when passing through</i> ).
	When entering/exiting Mozambique, always <b>ensure that the stamped date in your passport is correct</b> . Police officers and border staff have been known to incorrectly stamp passports in attempts to extort a bribe from the individual upon return.
	<b>Never give your passport to anyone</b> once you have crossed the border. If you are asked for you passport, you can show the authorities the stamp and front page but make sure it never leaves your hands – the same applies for your driver's license and vehicle papers (you could be forced to pay to have such documents returned to you).
Road & Travel Safety	Your <b>vehicle may be checked</b> at border posts. Expect delays and remain cordial.
	An <b>increase in roadblocks</b> may be expected along the main routes leading to (and within) Maputo. Allow for extra travel time in order to offset the potential travel delays.
	There are <b>two road works between Lebombo and Maputo</b> – delays can be in excess of 20 minutes, plan accordingly.
	<b>SUVs and off-road vehicles are recommended</b> , especially when travelling outside of the city centres where roads are poorly maintained. Dirt roads are common, and vehicles often get stuck (especially along coastal areas). Keep a tow rope in your vehicle, should an emergency arise.
	Just after the Matola River, drivers of SUVs and off-road vehicles can turn left onto the new <b>Ring Road to Maputo</b> . The speed limit on the Ring Road is 60km/h. There is often between four to six police points (with cameras), thus adhere to the speed limit. If you do not have an SUV/off-road vehicle, rather use the <b>EN04</b> , go through Matola and the tollgate and into Maputo ( <i>See Map 2</i> ).
	<b>Tollgates only accept cash</b> (rand, dollar or meticaïs), but change will always be given in meticaïs.
	<b>Avoid using ‘MyLove’ or ‘chapas’</b> (public passenger transport). The vehicles are often poorly maintained, and drivers are notorious for driving recklessly.
	<b>Shuttle services</b> are available on reservation to and from the border posts. Most services are reliable and cheap.

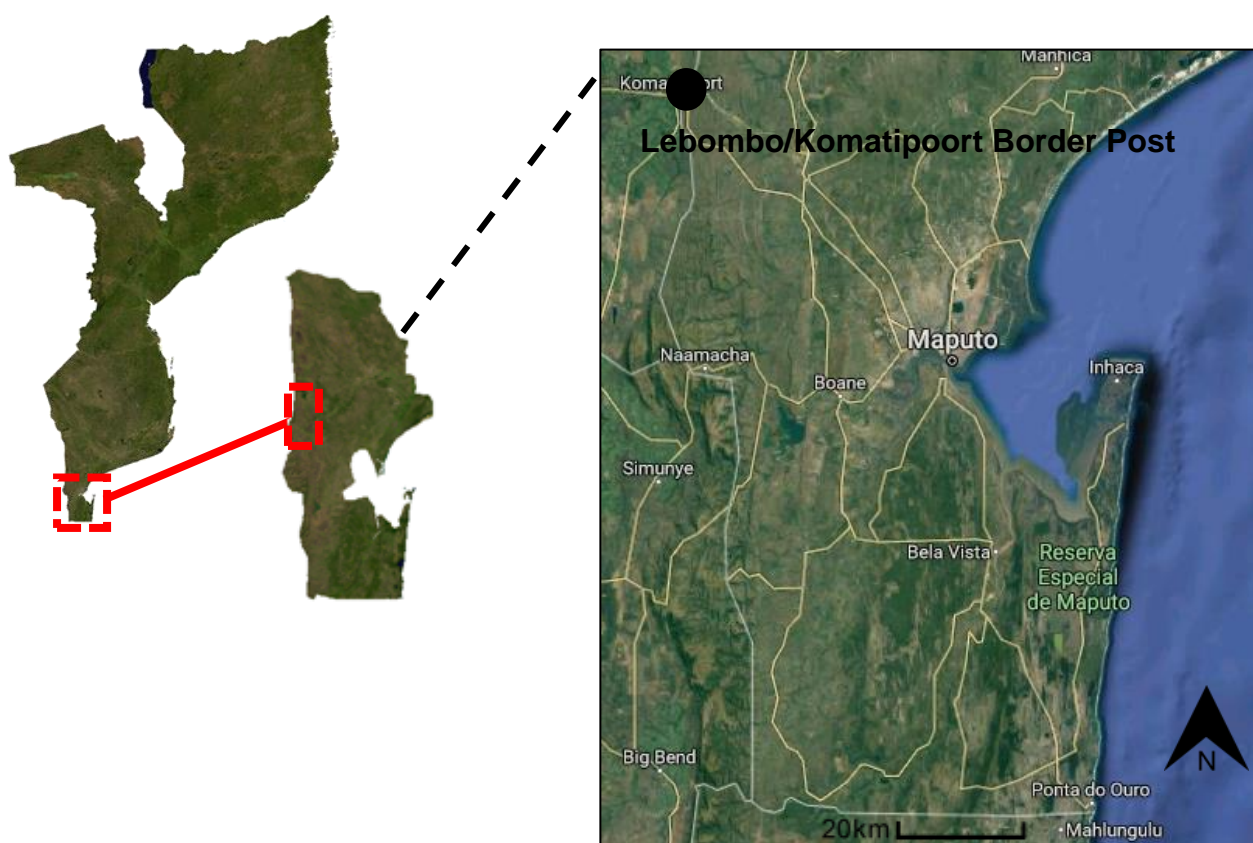
Rules & Regulations	<b>Adhere to the speed limit</b> at all times. Speed cameras are positioned outside the border posts.
	If you are stopped by the PRM or Traffic Police for speeding, <b>request to see the camera footage</b> (sometimes the police will use an old picture of a similar vehicle to extort money from drivers).
	Everyone inside the vehicle <b>must wear safety belts</b> at all times, including passengers.
	Drivers must <b>wear closed shoes</b> at all times according to local laws.
	<b>No luggage is allowed to be packed inside the vehicle carriage and/or on the back seat</b> – spot fines between MT1,000.00 and MT3,000.00 can be issued for luggage that is found on the back seat. All luggage must be packed in the trunk/boot of the vehicle.
	For a <b>full list of Traffic Violations and Fines</b> in Mozambique, please see the attached list, <a href="#">here</a> .
	Always <b>keep your passport on your person</b> , even if you go for a quick walk/run. You can be fined up to MT5,000,00 if you are caught without your passport.
	When <b>paying legal fines</b> – always ensure that you get a <b>receipt</b> . All fines must be paid in cash (on the spot fine). Alternatively, the PRM or Traffic Police may take you to the nearest (or sometimes the furthest - to force a bribe out of you) police station to pay the fine there, delaying your journey. Remain cordial at all times.
	<b>Don't drink and drive</b> . Designated (sober) drivers may be issued with a spot fine if they smell like alcohol. In this case, do not pay the fine, instead request a breathalyser test.
Crime & Security	<b>Open alcohol containers are not permitted</b> in vehicles – even if you are a passenger.
	An <b>increase in violent criminal activity</b> has been noted along the Marginal (coastal) Road in Maputo (south of the new Chinese-owned AFECC Gloria Hotel) and the green space above it (winding up the hill). Constant vigilance is advised ( <a href="#">See Map 3</a> ).
	Increased police presence and road blocks could also result in an escalation in cases of <b>police intimidation and/or corruption/extortion</b> . Never give in to attempts of corruption. Do not act rude or appear frustrated when asked for a bribe/gift or incentive. Police officers may become aggressive if their request for a bribe is turned down. As such on board dash cameras are recommended as a deterrent – do not attempt to film the police officer on your cell phone. Report all corruption/extortion attempts to the nearest police station.
	<b>Never let the police/and or other security officials see the contents</b> of your wallet.
	<b>Park vehicles in a secure location</b> , preferably behind a locked gate. Vehicle theft using fake/counterfeit keys is relatively common.
	When parking in a public area, <b>take special note of the name of the car guard</b> who undertakes to 'look after' the parked vehicle.
	<b>Do not leave any valuables</b> in parked vehicles.
	<b>Walking around after dark is not advised</b> , especially if you are alone ( <i>this includes on beaches, in city centres and rural areas</i> ). Do not venture into poorly lit areas ( <i>such a market places</i> ) after dark.
	<b>Opportunistic/street crime, involving knives and guns is relatively common</b> in Maputo. Also note that robberies, assault and theft of, and from, vehicles have been frequently reported. If approached by an assailant, do not resist. Report the incident to the police immediately.
	<b>Avoid using unofficial currency exchange traders.</b>
	<b>Beaches are poorly policed</b> . Keep beach bags, hand bags and wallets within arm's reach at all times. Do not leave your valuables unprotected and unsupervised.

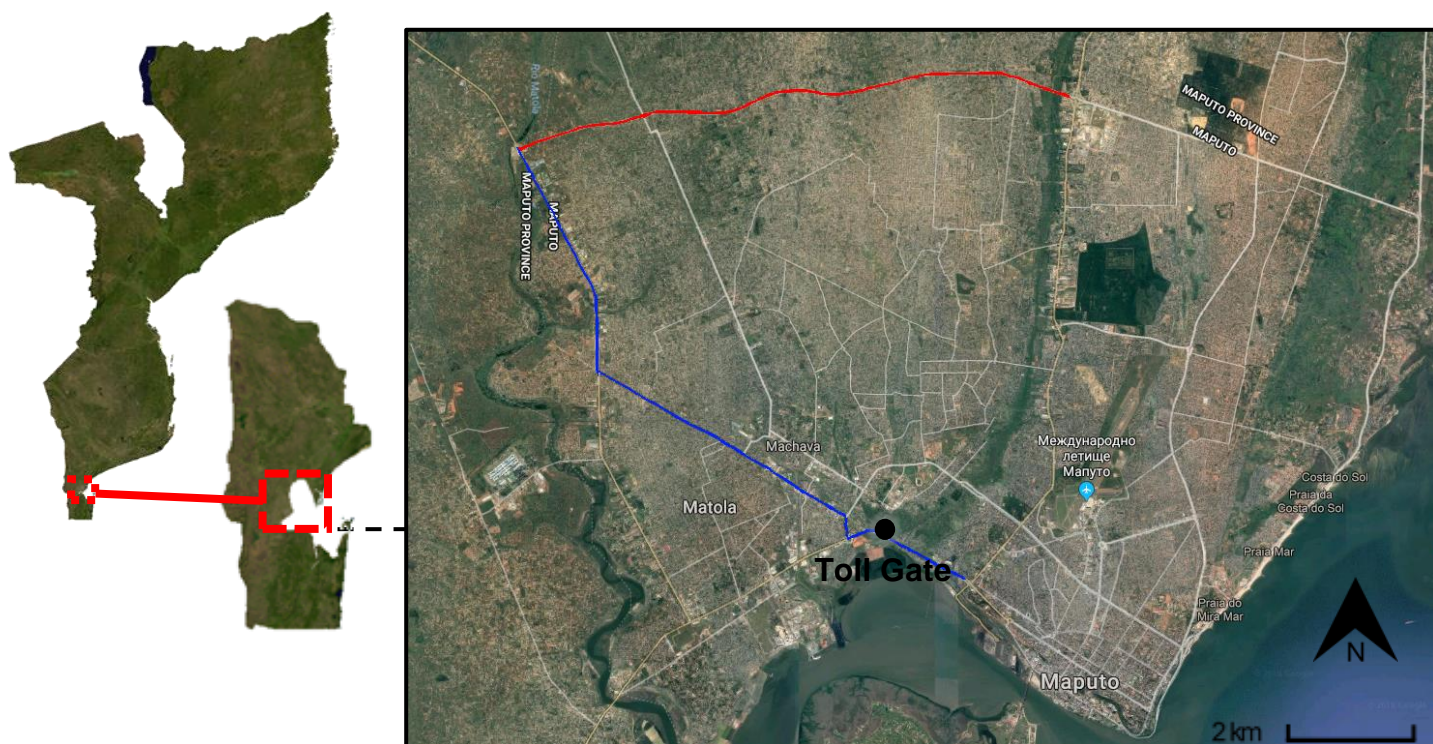
	When approached by <b>beggars/vendors</b> on the beach, be polite but firm in letting them know that you are not interested. <b>Never be aggressive.</b>
	<b>Beach/tourist areas</b> are known to become very crowded during the end of year period, do not let your children wander off. Keep a close eye on your children at all times.
	<b>Ponta do Ouro</b> is generally regarded as a “party” town during the December holidays. The area (especially near bars/taverns/night clubs) becomes overcrowded during this period. Do not leave your valuables or drinks unattended. Remain vigilant for ‘pickpockets’ at all times. Females are advised to go to the bathrooms in pairs/groups ( <i>See Map 4</i> ).
	<b>Do not purchase or drink homemade alcoholic beverages.</b>
	<b>Do not purchase pharmaceuticals from unlicensed, “backstreet” facilities</b>
	<b>Avoid wearing or flashing expensive jewellery</b> such as watches, necklaces, rings and bracelets in public.
Social	Civil unrest (protests and demonstrations) have been known to occur in Maputo from time to time. It is advised to <b>avoid large gatherings</b> during this period.
	Be <b>careful when taking photographs</b> , especially of the police and certain buildings. Always ask for permission before attempting to take a photograph.
	<b>Power outages</b> are fairly common, even in tourist areas. Pack torches, batteries, gas lamps, gas burners, car fridges etc.
Health	<b>Do not drink the tap water in rural areas</b> (including Ponta do Ouro). Rather buy bottled water. Pack charcoal tablets/probiotics in case of diarrhoea.
	<b>Ponta do Ouro beach</b> is home to a large pack of <b>stray dogs</b> . Most of the dogs are healthy and friendly and are looking for food/toys/attention. However, approach all dogs with caution. <b>If bitten</b> take special note of the dog’s general appearance/health (or take a picture). Apply mild pressure around the wound so as to cause bleeding, which will help flush out bacteria. Wash the wound with mild soap and water before slowing the bleeding with a clean cloth. Find the nearest medical centre for treatment. It is important to describe the dog’s overall condition and demeanour to your doctor (this will help determine if the dog had rabies). While at the health centre, is advised to purchase enough antibiotic cream and bandages to last you the rest of the trip. Watch out for signs of infection (e.g. redness, swelling, increased pain and fever) and change the bandage and clean the wound several times a day.
	Make sure you are up-to-date on <b>routine vaccines</b> .
	Very high <b>HIV/AIDS</b> infection rate - <b>all necessary precautions should be taken.</b>

BORDER POST OFFICIALS AND POLICE DIVISIONS – MOZAMBIQUE		
Authority	Description of Uniform	Duties and Limitations
<b>Traffic Police</b>	White shirts & blue trousers	Officers are permitted to search vehicles and fine drivers in the case of traffic violations.
<b>PRM</b>	Blue shirts, navy blue tie & blue trousers	Officers are not permitted to fine drivers for traffic violations. However, they can take transgressors to the police station, but only if the transgressors are found carrying stolen goods or illegal substance or contraband, or for theft or assault.

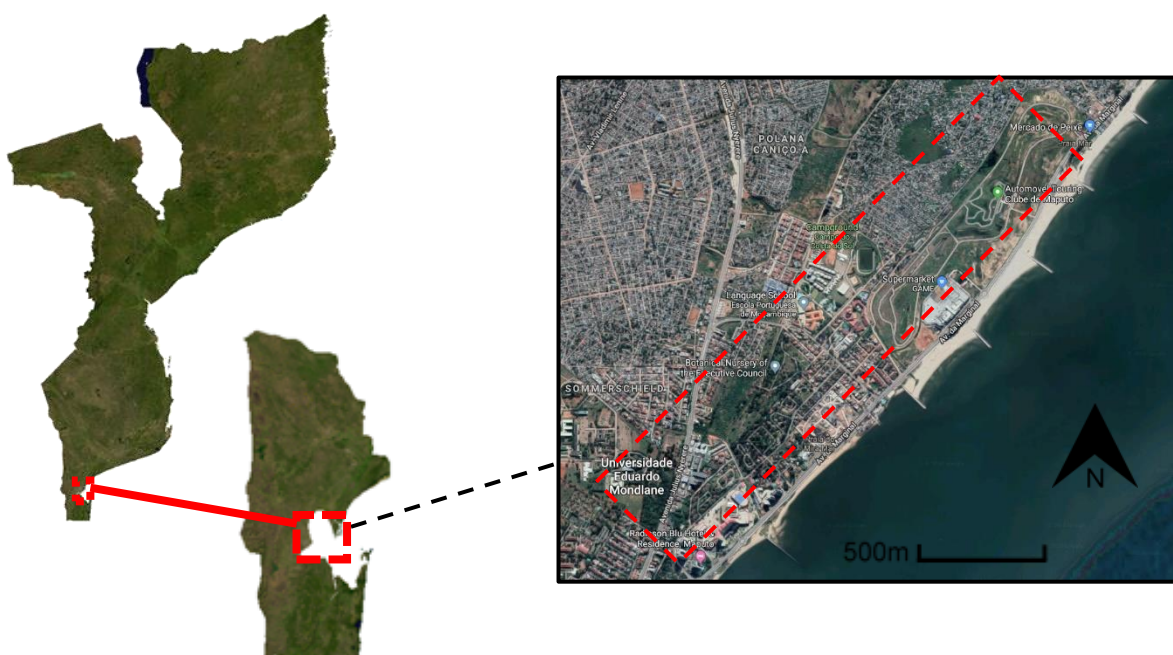


<b>Municipal Police</b>	Light green shirt & green trousers with red armband	Officers are permitted to stop and search taxis only. However, they may stop other vehicles if they are accompanied by a member of the Traffic Police.
<b>Rapid Intervention Force</b>	Dark green uniforms	Similar duties of the PRM
<b>Military</b>	Green camouflage	Military personnel are permitted to search vehicles at roadblocks or border posts.
<b>Alfândega (Customs)</b>	Light blue shirts & blue trousers	Personnel permitted to search vehicles for undeclared items.
<b>EMERGENCY NUMBERS</b>		
PRM – Maputo	+258 21 32 5031	
Medical Assistance – Maputo / Nelspruit	+258 21 32 5000 / +27 13 759 0500	
ER 24 Maputo	84 124	
Firefighters	+258 21 322222	

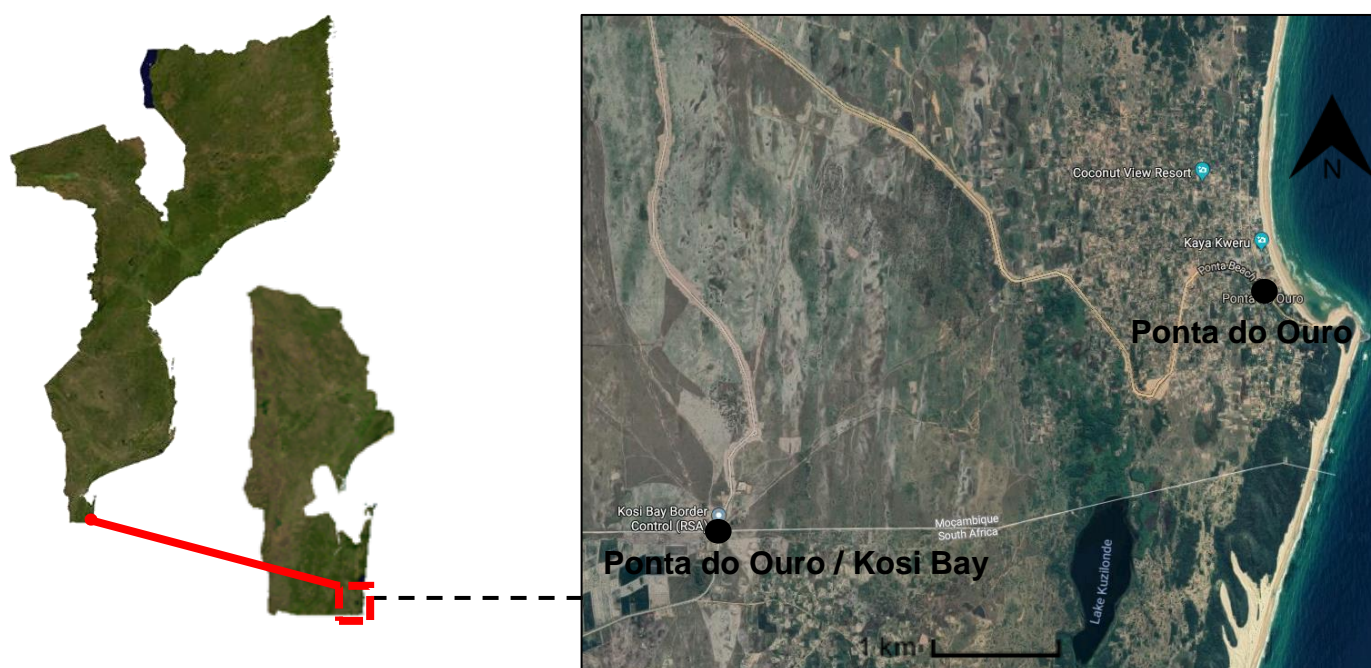
**MAP 1: LEBOMBO/KOMATIPOORT BORDER POST**

**MAP 2: MAPUTO RING ROAD ROUTES**

KEY	
Type	Route
<span style="color: red;">—</span>	Maputo Ring Road – SUVs and off-road vehicles
<span style="color: blue;">—</span>	EN04 Route – Low-set and towing vehicles

**MAP 3: HIGH-RISK AREA (CRIME) ALONG MARGINAL ROAD**



**MAP 4: PONTA DO OURO**

### 3. SOUTH AFRICA

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Border Specific	The border post between <b>Lebombo and Komatipoort</b> is known for corruption (most notably on the Mozambican side). The initial part of the road (through the Limpopo National Park) is unpaved and is in a poor condition, thus individuals should allow for extra travel time. The road has been tarred from Massingir onwards, but the road is narrow and dilapidated (with many potholes), thus individuals should allow for extra travel time and not attempt to drive this road at night.
	Visitors must ensure that <b>all documentation for vehicles (including boats) are up to date</b> and that they have 3rd party insurance.
	Travellers will need a <b>valid and acceptable passport or travel document</b> , at least two blank pages in your passport, and a visa.
	Customs has reduced some of the requirements associated with travelling with minors. However, it is advised to keep a copy of the child's <b>birth certificate and proof of guardianship or custody</b> , or <b>consent from the guardian</b> (in the case of an unaccompanied minor) just in case.
	Do not attempt to take wooden items, over the border into South Africa. Other items that may be confiscated include fruit, vegetables, meat and fish.
Road & Travel Safety	Do not use cell phones while driving unless you have a hands-free car kit. Authorised officers are permitted to confiscate cellular devices if drivers are caught using it while the engine is on ( <i>even if the car is stationary</i> ).
	It is not advised to make use of the minibus taxis ( <i>i.e. regular taxis</i> ) in South Africa owing to reckless driving and the poor condition of these vehicles.

	<p><b>Uber is available and fairly reliable</b> in most South African cities/towns; however, it is not advised for female passengers to travel alone. Owing to the ongoing feud between metered taxis and Uber drivers, travellers are advised to remain vigilant when ordering an Uber. Do not request a pick-up in areas frequented by metered taxis.</p>
	<p>Metered taxis are also available; however, once again, it is not advised for female passengers to travel alone.</p>
	<p>Be cautious when walking along the pavement or crossing the street – minibus taxis do not often adhere to the rules of the road and collisions between pedestrian and these vehicles are common.</p>
	<p>Public schools are expected to close on 12 December, therefore, heavy traffic volumes are anticipated from 14 December 2018.</p>
	<p><b>Recommended vehicle equipment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 x emergency triangles;</li> <li>• 2 x reflector jackets;</li> <li>• 1 x fire extinguisher (ensure fire extinguisher has not expired) and;</li> <li>• 2 x triangle reflector stickers (front and rear).</li> </ul>
Rules & Regulations	<p><b>Adhere to the speed limit</b> at all times.</p>
	<p>Everyone inside the vehicle <b>must wear safety belts</b> at all times, including passengers.</p>
	<p><b>Do not drink and drive.</b> The legal blood/alcohol limit is 0.05% (no more than 350ml of beer or a single tot of spirits). Officers have been known to be particularly strict during the festive season and <b>road blocks</b> are fairly common leading up to Christmas and New Year. Drunk drivers face a two-year prison sentence and/ or a minimum fine of ZAR2,000.</p>
	<p><b>Open alcohol containers are not permitted</b> in vehicles – even if you are a passenger.</p>
Crime & Security	<p><b>Petty/opportunistic crimes</b> (such as <i>purse snatching and pickpocketing</i>) as well as <b>violent crimes</b> (such as <i>vehicle hijacking and robbery</i>) are common in South Africa. Travellers are advised to keep cars windows rolled up and your doors locked when crossing into South Africa from Mozambique.</p>
	<p>Remain vigilant when stopped at robots (<i>i.e. traffic lights</i>), especially after dark. Make sure all valuable items are hidden away or keep in the trunk/boot of the car. Smash and grabbing is common across South Africa.</p>
	<p>Do not stop and/or exit your vehicle to remove obstacles from the road rather turn around and find an alternative route</p>
	<p><b>Police corruption is common in South Africa.</b> Do not offer/agree to pay a bribe. Do not become visibly agitated or rude to police officers.</p>
	<p><b>Walking around after dark is not advised</b>, especially if you are alone (this includes on beaches, in city centres and rural areas). Do not venture into poorly lit areas after dark.</p>
	<p>When frequenting bars or the cities' nightlife, <b>do not leave drinks unattended</b>. Females are advised to use the bathrooms in pairs/groups.</p>
	<p><b>Credit card skimming is not uncommon.</b> Remain vigilant when using ATMs (<i>check the machines for fake/unsecured parts</i>) and avoid using ATMs in poorly lit and poorly monitored areas. Rather draw cash from mall ATMs.</p>
	<p><b>Signal jamming</b> is not uncommon in South Africa, manually check that your vehicle is locked after remotely locking it.</p>
	<p>Report all crimes to the <b>South African Police Service (SAPS)</b>.</p>
Social	<p><b>Civil unrest</b> is relatively common. Avoid gatherings</p>
	<p><b>Same sex marriages are legal</b> and recognised in South Africa; however, LGBTQ2 travellers may experience harassment and/or verbal abuse in some rural areas.</p>



	<b>Power outages</b> may occur in certain areas due to load shedding, even in tourist areas. Pack torches, batteries, gas lamps, gas burners, etc.
Health	Make sure you are up-to-date on <b>routine vaccines</b> .
	Very high HIV/AIDS infection rate - <b>all precautions should be taken</b> .

BORDER POST OFFICIALS AND POLICE DIVISIONS – SOUTH AFRICA		
Authority	Description of Uniform	Duties and Limitations
<b>Traffic Police (Metro)</b>	Khaki trousers & beige shirt (officers). Khaki combat trousers & navy-blue shirts (operational members). Gold shield pins on all uniforms.	Provide critical support to the police. Conduct foot patrols and ensure that laws are adhered to. Crime prevention. Work closely with the SAPS. Officers and operational members are permitted to stop and search vehicles, as well as issue traffic fines.
<b>Traffic Services</b>	Blue trousers & light blue shirts.	Respond to general traffic violations and assist Metro Police.
<b>Ghost Squad</b>	Civilian clothing.	Respond to general traffic violations and assist Metro Police.
<b>South African Police Service (SAPS)</b>	Blue trousers & light blue shirts.	Prevent, combat and investigate crime, maintain public order, protect and secure the inhabitants. Officers are permitted to stop and search vehicles, as well as issue traffic fines, however, they rarely do so.
EMERGENCY NUMBERS		
Nationwide Flying Squad (SAPS)	10111	
Ambulance	10177	
Netcare911	082 911	
South African Tourism helpline	083 123 6789	
Arrive Alive Call Centre	0861 400 800	

ROAD BLOCKS – SOUTH AFRICA		
Type	Description	Recommendations
<b>Informal Roadblocks</b>	Usually erected along major roads and off-ramps. Police cannot search your vehicle/person without a warrant. These road blocks are typically conducted in order to curb drunk driving/speeding/unroadworthy vehicles. Checks are also carried out for outstanding fines	Remain calm and cordial. Police will check all car documentation and driver's license/information. Filming the police during a roadblock is legal.
<b>K78 Roadblocks</b>	Road block had been approved by the National Police Commissioner. Police are permitted to search all vehicles and your person without a warrant. These	Remain calm and cordial. If the police request to search you or your vehicle, you may request to see a warrant or authorisation from

	road blocks are typically conducted in order to find a specific criminal or vehicle.	the National Police Commissioner. If none can be provided, you can refuse to be searched. Police will check all car documentation and driver's license/information.
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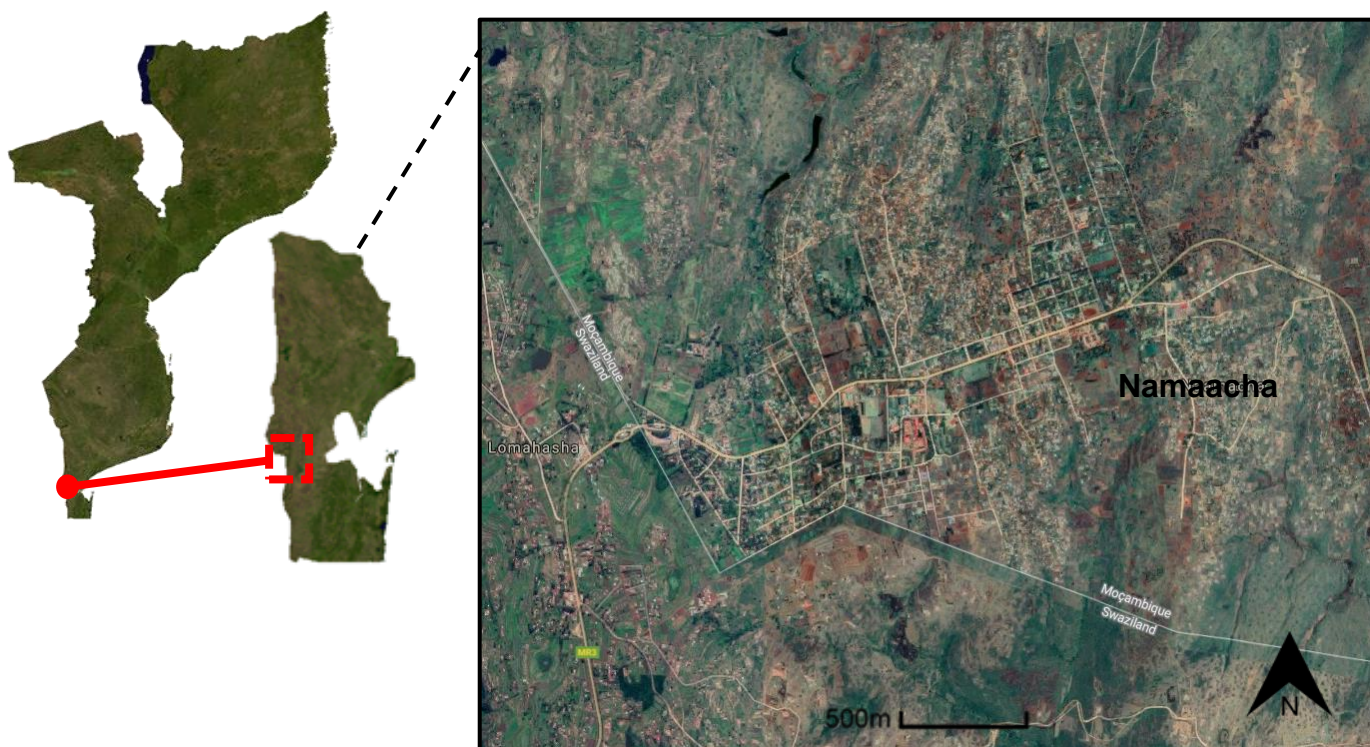
#### 4. SWAZILAND/ESWATINI

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Border Specific	<b>Swaziland police</b> are typically more tolerant than their Mozambican counterparts and do not generally ask for bribes; however, they are <b>extremely thorough</b> when conducting vehicle checks. Expect delays.
	Border post at <b>Namaacha</b> is not excessively busy ( <i>See Map 5</i> ).
	There are <b>no credit card facilities</b> at the Swaziland Border Posts. <b>Only rands and the Swazi lilangeni</b> will be accepted.
	When travelling through Swaziland travellers <b>cannot take meat</b> in or out of the country, it will be confiscated.
Road & Travel Safety	<b>National roads</b> in Swaziland are in a <b>very good condition</b> when compared to Mozambique; however, <b>secondary roads are not usually paved</b> .
	<b>Traffic accidents are very common</b> due to poorly lit roads, poorly maintained secondary roads, reckless driving, drunk drivers, roaming livestock and the failure to obey traffic signals ( <i>among others</i> ).
	<b>Do not drive after dark</b> , especially along the roads heading towards South Africa and Mozambique.
	<b>Avoid making use of buses</b> , minibus taxis ('kombis') and trains.
	<b>Do not use your cell phone</b> while driving, it is illegal.
Rules & Regulations	<b>Adhere to the speed limit</b> at all times.
	Everyone inside the vehicle <b>must wear safety belts</b> at all times, including passengers.
	<b>Don't drink and drive.</b>
Crime & Security	<b>The risk for petty crime is lower</b> in Swaziland than that of Mozambique and South Africa. However, travellers are advised to remain cautious. Crime rates tend to increase leading up to, and during, the festive and end year season.
	<b>The risk of violent crime</b> ( <i>carjacking, burglary, car theft etc.</i> ) is also lower in Swaziland than that of Mozambique and South Africa. However, travellers are advised to remain cautious. Ensure that doors and windows are locked at all times. Keep valuable items concealed at all times.
	<b>Walking around after dark is not advised</b> , especially in rural areas.
	Signal jamming of car remotes may occur, thus <b>manually check that your vehicle is locked</b> after remotely locking it.

	Ignore people outside your vehicle and do not roll down your window if approached by civilians.
	Do not stop your vehicle if you encounter obstacles. Do not exit your vehicle and attempt to remove said obstacles. Rather turn around and find an alternative route.
Social	Civil unrest is relatively common. Avoid large crowd gatherings and follow the instructions of local authorities.
	LGBTQ2 travellers have reportedly experienced harassment, violence and verbal abuse. Same sex marriages are not recognised in Swaziland, and homosexuality is still illegal (although the laws surrounding lesbian sexual activity remains ambiguous). Although imprisonment is not often enforced, physical violence against homosexuals is common. There are no laws in place to legally change one's gender in Swaziland. If travellers have legally changed their gender on their passport, there might be some confusion. Allow for possible delays at border posts. Remain cordial throughout this process.
	Owing to the fact that homosexuality is illegal in Swaziland, homosexual couples planning on staying overnight in hotels and bed and breakfasts might need to book separate rooms.
Health	Make sure you are up-to-date on routine vaccines. Make sure you are up-to-date on routine vaccines.
	Very high HIV/AIDS infection rate - all precautions should be taken.
	Medical facilities in the country are poor. Private services are recommended.

BORDER POST OFFICIALS AND POLICE DIVISIONS – SOUTH AFRICA		
Authority	Description of Uniform	Duties and Limitations
Traffic Police	Navy-blue pants & yellow reflector jacket.	Respond to general traffic violations.
Royal Swaziland Police Service	Navy-blue pants/skirt & navy-blue or white shirt & cap.	Directs internal security as well as border and customs control. Aside from preventing and detecting crime, the police services monitor/control traffic. Officers are permitted to erect road blocks
Umbutfo Eswatini Defence Force	Green & brown camouflage uniform with country flag on the shoulder.	Personnel primarily respond to protests. Officers have some border and customs duties.
EMERGENCY NUMBERS		
Police	999	
Soldiers	990	
Ambulance	977	
Fire Brigade	+268 2404 3333 / 933	

**MAP 5: NAMAACHA BORDER POST**





## 5. ROAD TRAVEL AND BORDER AREAS – 2017-2018 POLITICAL AND SECURITY HEAT MAP

ROAD KEY	
Route	Description
	Primary Road
	Secondary Road

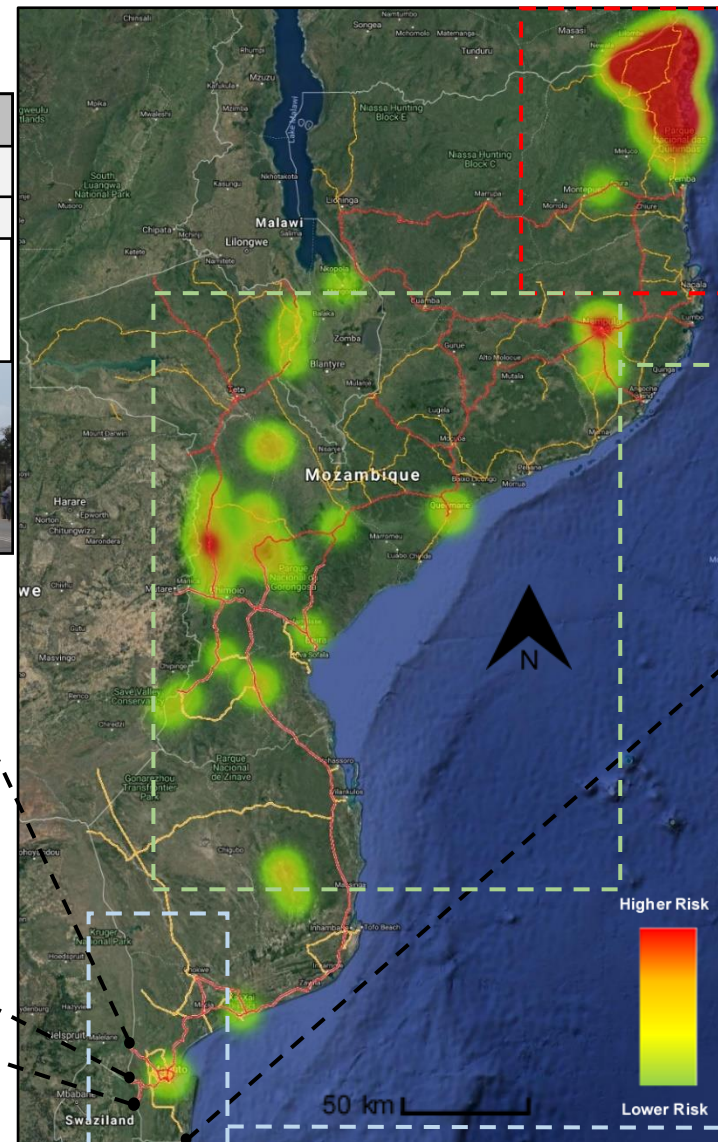
Lebombo / Komatipoort
Maputo - Mpumalanga
GPS Coordinates: -25.443035, 31.986763
Very busy during the festive season. Known of corruption. "Runners/fixers" known for their aggression.



Goba Border
Maputo Province - Swaziland
GPS Coordinates: -26.257053, 32.084697
Police known for being more thorough than their Mozambican counterparts. Expect delays.



Namaacha
Maputo Province - Swaziland
GPS Coordinates: -25.989210, 31.998185



	High risk of militant activity in isolated villages
	High risk of clashes in isolated villages

Majority of incidents related politically related violence which is unlikely to impact tourists.

Ponta do Ouro / Kosi Bay
Maputo - KwaZulu Natal
GPS Coordinates: -26.864289, 32.829384



Risk - Maputo		High risk of police corruption/extortion
		High risk of vehicle/pedestrian accidents
		Moderate-High risk of pickpocketing and purse snatching
		Moderate occurrence of drug-related crimes
		Moderate risk of theft of or out of a vehicle