



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

HUMANITARIAN MINECLEARANCE IN NAGORNO KARABAKH

END OF YEAR REPORT 2012

31st January 2013

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A HALO deminer uncovers a TM57 anti-tank mine which is safely destroyed in a controlled demolition near Aghbulak Village, Askeran region.

Contents		
Para.	Heading	Page
1	Introduction	3
2	Context of Activity	3
3	Project Achievements	6
4	Aims 2012	15
5	Targets 2012	16
6	Fiscal Year Targets	21
7	Clearance on the Work Plan	22
8	Survey and Explosive Ordnance Disposal	23
9	Mine Risk Education	25
10	Accidents	26
11	Case Studies	29
12	Annexes	38

DISCLAIMER

The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

1. Introduction and brief summary of the report

The aim of this project is to save lives and prevent injury via the humanitarian clearance of landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) remaining from the conflict of 1992-1994.

All HALO's activities are completed in accordance to International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).

USAID Grant 111-G-00-08-00012-00 provided \$1,000,000 to The HALO Trust in Nagorno Karabakh over the twelve months from January to December 2012. In addition, USAID's performance grant provided an extra \$223,000 to cover the period 1st September 2011 – 31st August 2012.

The teams funded by USAID work in all regions of Nagorno Karabakh as defined by the Soviet-era Autonomous Oblast boundaries; they do not conduct clearance operations outside these boundaries. The HALO Trust does work in areas outside these boundaries with teams funded by other donors.

Unless stated otherwise all references in this report are to activities conducted within the Soviet-era Autonomous Oblast boundaries. All statistics relate to the achievements of the HALO staff funded by the USAID main grant unless stated otherwise.

The main grant (excluding the performance grant) funded 86 members of staff of which 67 were operational and 19 worked in administration or support during 2012.

2. Context of Activity

2.1 Historical Background

Nagorno Karabakh is situated in the South Caucasus midway between Armenia's border with Turkey and the Caspian Sea. During the Soviet Union this predominantly ethnic-Armenian area held the status of an Autonomous Oblast and was placed under the control of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic. In 1988, as the Soviet Union collapsed, the population of Nagorno Karabakh voted in a referendum to secede from Azerbaijan. This resulted in armed conflict which lasted in some form from 1988 to 1994. This conflict erupted into full-scale war in 1992 and continued until a Russian-brokered ceasefire was agreed in May 1994. From 1988 to 1994 it is estimated that up to 30,000 people were killed, with many more injured. With both sides having access to a large range and quantity of former-Soviet weaponry the war was intense, with significant use of armor and aircraft over and above the use of ground troops. This resulted in widespread contamination from unexploded ordnance, particularly cluster munitions.



On the map above:

- a) Orange indicates areas outside the Autonomous Oblast border which are currently under Karabakhi control.***
- b) Red indicates areas within the Autonomous Oblast border which are currently under Azeri control.***

Apart from regular, but usually minor, incidents between Karabakhi and Azeri forces, the 1994 ceasefire has held despite the absence of third-nation peacekeepers, though the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) maintains a small monitoring mission.

Nagorno Karabakh is currently administered by the de-facto government of the self-declared Nagorno Karabakh Republic (NKR) and maintains very close relations with Armenia.

Mines were laid by both Azeri and pro-Karabakh forces during the war, with a relatively high proportion of anti-tank mines being used in some regions as well as anti-personnel mines throughout. The unexploded ordnance littering the countryside ranges from mortars and rocket-propelled grenades (RPGs) to artillery rockets and air-dropped bombs. This UXO problem includes Russian-manufactured anti-personnel and anti-tank cluster bombs used by the Azeri Air Force. Thousands of these munitions were dropped from air during the conflict. Today these items contaminate the ground and continue to threaten the lives of the local population.

2.2 HALO Trust Intervention

In 1995, immediately after the conflict, HALO trained and equipped military engineers in Humanitarian Mineclearance in order to establish a national capacity capable of dealing with the problem. However, subsequent monitoring indicated that after several years their standards had declined and that personnel had been involved in several avoidable accidents. Equipment and vehicles had failed to be correctly maintained. Furthermore, it was clear that a much greater mineclearance capacity was necessary to deal with the mines and UXO problem in Nagorno Karabakh.

Consequently in 2000, at the request of the Nagorno Karabakh authorities, HALO established a full clearance program. This comprises:

- Mineclearance of both AT and AP minefields
- Battle area clearance (BAC), principally for cluster munitions
- Survey of minefields and former battle areas
- Mine Risk Education (MRE)
- Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) call-out service (responding quickly to requests to remove or destroy items of ordnance found by local population)
- Running the Nagorno Karabakh Mine Action Centre (this is the focal point for all mine and ERW related information and activity in Nagorno Karabakh)

2.3 USAID Support

USAID has been a key partner in HALO's efforts to make Nagorno Karabakh safe from mines and UXO since the program's inception. Previously HALO has been funded by USAID under the following grants:

- Grant Number 111-G-00-01-00075-00 between August 2001 and September 2003, with a budget of \$678,000.
- Grant Number 111-G-00-03-00096-00 between October 2003 and September 2008, with a budget of \$2,750,000.
- Grant Number 111-G-00-08-00012-00 between October 2008 and December 2009, with a budget of \$2,750,000.
- Grant Number 111-G-00-08-00012-00 between January and December 2010, with a budget of \$1,000,000.
- Grant Number 111-G-00-08-00012-00 between January and December 2011, with a budget of \$1,000,000.
- Grant Number 111-G-00-08-00012-00 between September 2011 and August 2012, with a budget of \$223,000 (Performance Grant)
- Grant Number 111-G-00-08-00012-00 between January and December 2012, with a budget of \$1,000,000.

3. Project achievements during the reporting period and to date

3.1 HALO's USAID Funded Total Clearance to Date, (including the 2011-2012 USAID Performance Grant)

For Year	Anti-Personnel Mines (AP)	Anti-Tank Mines (AT)	Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)	Cluster Bombs	Stray Ammunition (SA)	Small Arms Ammunition (SAA)	Cleared AP Minefield m ²	Cleared AT Minefield m ²	Cleared by Mechanical asset m ²	AT Minefield prodded m ²	BAC Surface m ²	BAC Subsurface m ²
2001	-	2	-	-	18	88	4,990	2,960	-	-	-	-
2002	387	163	15	-	146	1,434	61,038	166,315	-	-	-	-
2003	446	164	265	-	211	2,552	165,085	880,269	-	-	2,511,400	-
2004	217	106	475	145	907	4,778	54,986	1,486,829	-	-	8,297,600	-
2005	202	111	455	756	637	3,149	126,822	2,071,519	-	7,189	8,658,195	313,150
2006	269	66	649	90	476	9,630	153,368	2,558,779	-	69,896	8,456,017	231,635
2007	181	81	267	314	354	7,962	64,921	2,399,616	-	128,896	9,516,170	-
2008	269	34	156	255	159	2,930	16,622	1,336,989	-	48,055	6,192,470	1,104,700
2009	170	59	107	227	81	1,256	117,350	1,436,120	11,291	43,923	15,253,420	1,905,500
2010	78	48	142	263	544	615	76,442	1,676,777	52,309	247,987	6,852,400	5,402,710
2011	83	22	126	451	262	1,467	39,911	907,124	53,052	355,557	7,690,740	3,261,340
2012	89	27	97	166	118	897	158,435	755,960	32,833	131,019	5,642,000	413,100
Totals	2,391	883	2,754	2,667	3,913	36,758	1,039,970	15,679,257	149,485	1,032,522	79,070,412	12,632,135

There are some general trends regarding HALO Nagorno Karabakh's operations since the program began that are worth highlighting here and which are reflected in the statistics above. HALO's initial work was targeted at the densely laid minefields in and around population centers, where the direct humanitarian impact was greatest. Following HALO's years of successful clearance around towns, most of the remaining minefields and cluster munition contamination in Nagorno Karabakh now lies in rural areas.

These minefields tend to be less densely laid and therefore harder to identify during survey and require larger amounts of area to be cleared before the mines are found and destroyed. However because agriculture, foraging and hunting are the main activities in many of these impoverished communities, the density of the minefields is not a major factor - the presence of mines, regardless of density, denies the people who need it most the use of the land.

Furthermore it only takes one mine to kill or maim an individual and despite excellent clearance progress by the HALO Trust, accidents are still regularly occurring in Nagorno Karabakh. In 2012 Nagorno Karabakh had the highest per capita mine accident rate in the world. So although the number of mines found and destroyed by HALO has generally declined since the earlier years of operations, the humanitarian need for clearance remains high.

AT minefields were having the highest humanitarian impact both in terms of injuries or deaths to civilians and by preventing access to farmland, so a large proportion of HALO's resources were spent clearing them between 2004 and 2010. However their clearance is nearing the end and consequently HALO's focus of operations has moved to the clearance of AP minefields, where most of the remaining problem now lies. This operational change of approach is reflected in the much higher AT prodding statistics in 2011 as HALO concentrated on completing the suspended AT minefields that had a minimum metal or plastic AT threat, and can also be seen in the large increase of cleared AP minefield area in 2012.

Since 2004 a large proportion of clearance has been conducted on cluster munition strikes. With nearly all the high priority cluster munition strikes now cleared (two remain which will be cleared in 2013) and following discussions with USAID about the preferred use of future funding, HALO now prioritises the clearance of minefields over the clearance of cluster munition strikes. From March 2012 the sub-surface clearance of cluster munitions with USAID funding ceased altogether.

Cluster munitions lying on the surface of the ground pose a threat to life and limb, particularly when they are picked up by people and tampered with. HALO will therefore continue to conduct the surface clearance of cluster munitions in order to remove this immediate threat. Whilst the surface clearance of cluster munitions is important in itself, it makes operational sense to conduct Surface BAC as a mainly wet weather activity, when access to the minefields is dangerous.



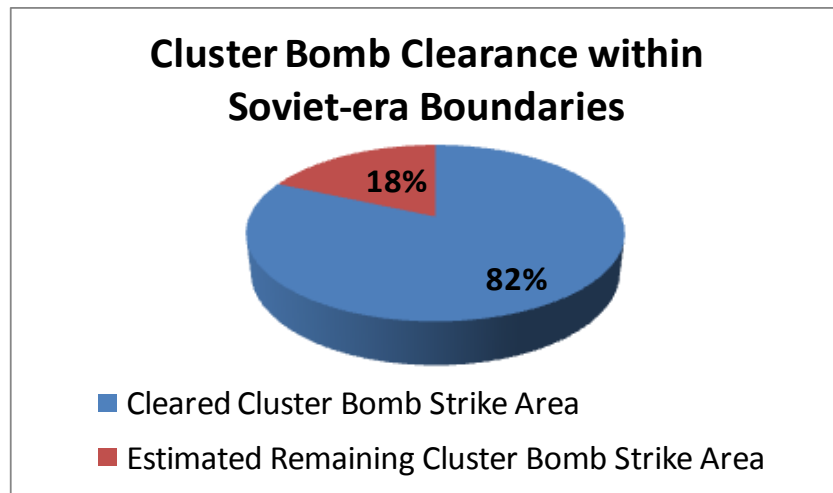
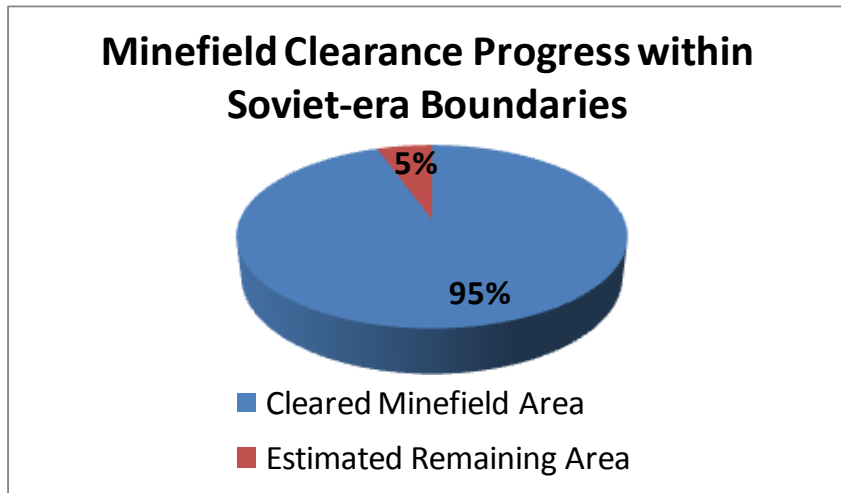
Left: A HALO deminer conducting anti-personnel mineclearance. Most of the remaining work in Nagorno Karabakh requires this type of clearance

3.2 Overall Clearance to Date (2000 to December 2012) and Estimated Remaining Area

The table below summarizes the clearance carried out within the Soviet-era borders of Nagorno Karabakh since HALO started operations in 2000. USAID has funded 53% of the mineclearance and 47% of the battle area clearance of cluster munition strikes in this area to date.

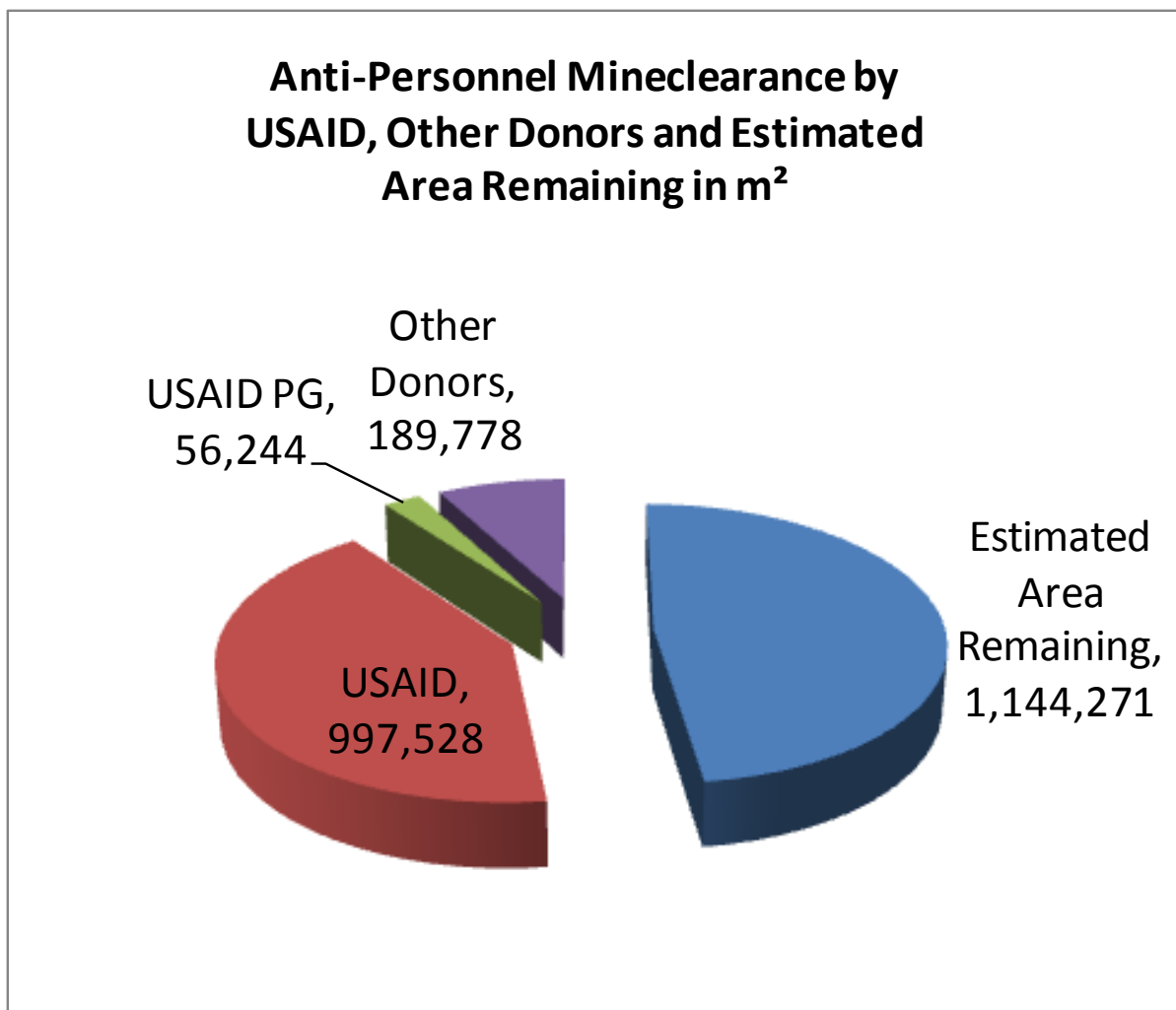
	USAID	Other Donors	All Donors	Remaining Area
Minefield Area Cleared, m²	16,840,855	14,805,011	31,645,866	1,915,318
Battle Area Cleared, m²	91,702,547	102,175,787	193,878,334	43,210,000

According to HALO's estimates, it would take 45.1 section years¹ to complete the clearance of all minefields and surface clear all cluster munition strikes in the Soviet-era borders of Nagorno Karabakh. If the current clearance capacity of 9 teams was maintained this would take a total of 5 years.



¹ A section week or the amount of land typically cleared by an 8-man demining or BAC section in a week. A section year is the weekly figure multiplied by 48 weeks (to allow for four weeks of annual leave each year). HALO uses this measurement to produce clearance projections. It should be noted that the section week is based on typical clearance rates (i.e. historical averages corrected for expected conditions) and that, though this is the best measure of future clearance available, it can change as conditions change unexpectedly or if minefields are found to be considerably larger or smaller than surveyed.

3.3 Anti-personnel (AP) Minefield Remaining Area



Anti-personnel Minefields Remaining				
Priority Level	Number of Minefields	Total Area m ²	Estimated Section Weeks required for clearance	Estimated Section Years required for Clearance
High	8	287,533	411	8.6
Medium	25	640,338	914.8	19.1
Low	9	216,400	309	6.4
Total	42	1,144,271	1,635	34.1

The chart above shows HALO's AP minefield clearance projection and this amounts to 34.1 section years to clear all known remaining AP minefields. If HALO's current capacity of 9 clearance teams is maintained, this would on a direct calculation, take 3.8 years. However it is worth noting that 0.7km² (731,359m²) or 64% of the remaining minefield area can only be accessed during the dry summer months.

The total estimated remaining AP minefield area increased from just under 1km² (997,656m²) at the end of 2011 to 1.1km² (1,144,271m²) at the end of 2012. This is mainly due to the estimated size of two Khtsaberdd minefields being significantly increased; firstly following HALO's polygon survey at the end of 2011 and secondly following the start of clearance in June 2012 when mines were discovered on the edge of the polygon surveyed area. The sizes of the increases made are shown in the following table:

Threat	HALO ID	Village	Original Est. Area m ²	Polygon survey Est. Area m ²
AP Mines	G-89a	Khtsaberdd	8,500	90,400
AP Mines	G-89b	Khtsaberdd	21,500	33,000
AP Mines	G-56	Khtsaberdd	20,000	185,000

When the minefields were originally surveyed the combined estimated mined area was 0.05km² (50,000m²), this area increased during 2012 to 0.3km² (308,400m²). This illustrates that though HALO makes every effort to make its polygon survey of each minefield as accurate as possible, given the information available, for many minefields it is clearance only that reveals the extent of the clearance required. Khtsaberdd minefields G-56 and G-89a have now been subdivided into smaller more manageable minefields (two of which were completed in 2012) as shown in the following tables:

Table showing the division of minefield Khtsaberdd G-56:

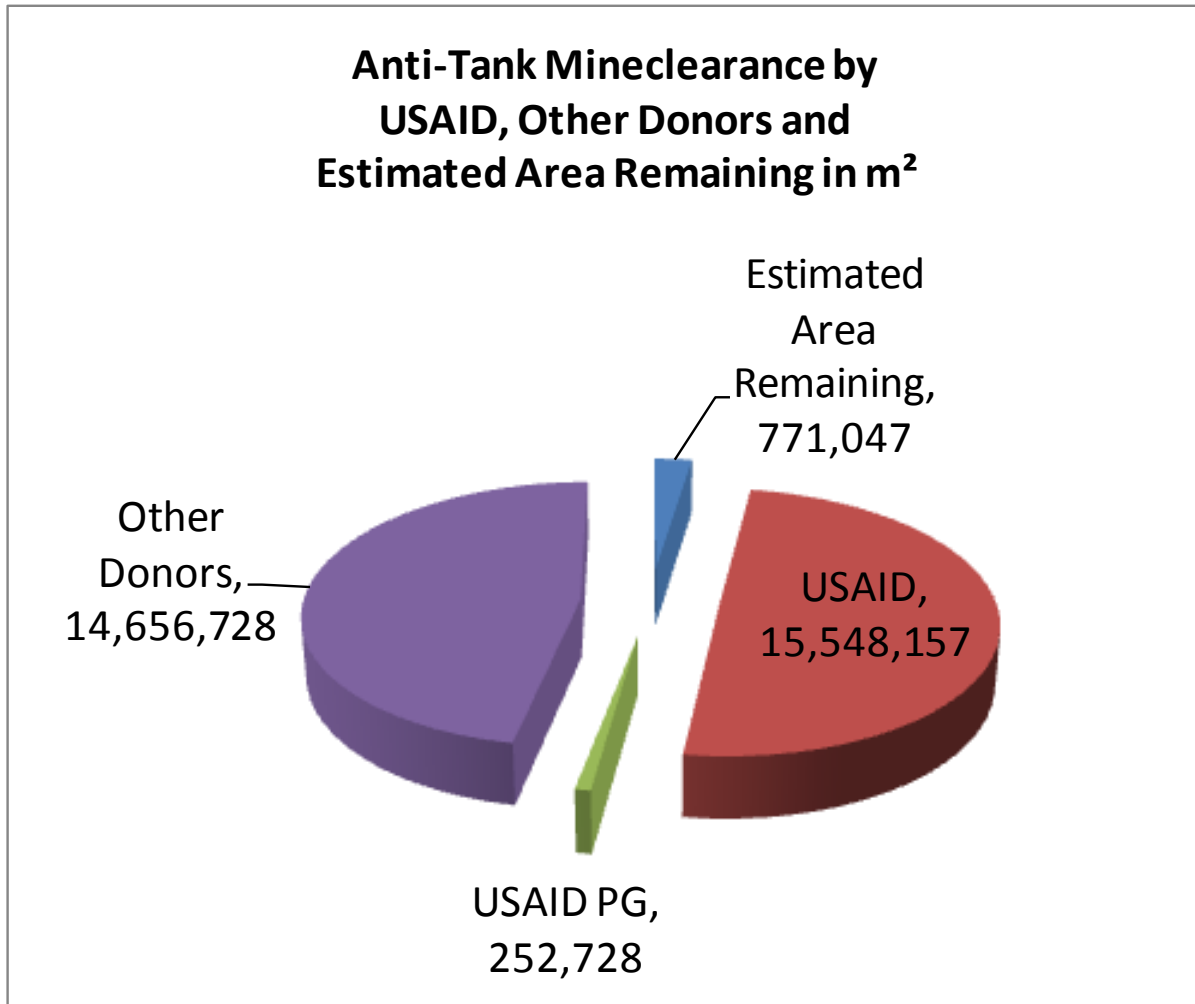
Original HALO ID	Polygon survey Est. Area m ²	New ID	New Est. Area m ²	Est. Completion Date
G-56	185,000	G-56a	16,200	Completed
		G-56b	85,000	25.09.2013
		G-56c	36,000	25.09.2013
		G-56d	47,800	25.09.2013

Table showing the division of minefield Khtsaberdd G-89a:

Original HALO ID	Polygon survey Est. Area m ²	New ID	New Est. Area m ²	Est. Completion Date
G-89a	90,400	G-89a	28,650	Completed
		G-89d	32,680	25.09.2013
		G-89e	45,550	25.09.2013

In addition to the Khtsaberdd minefield increases, one new AP minefield was discovered in Shekher, Martuni region adding 0.02km² (22,319m²) to the remaining area. A more detailed breakdown of the remaining AP minefields is provided in annex C.

3.4 Anti-tank (AT) Minefield Remaining Area

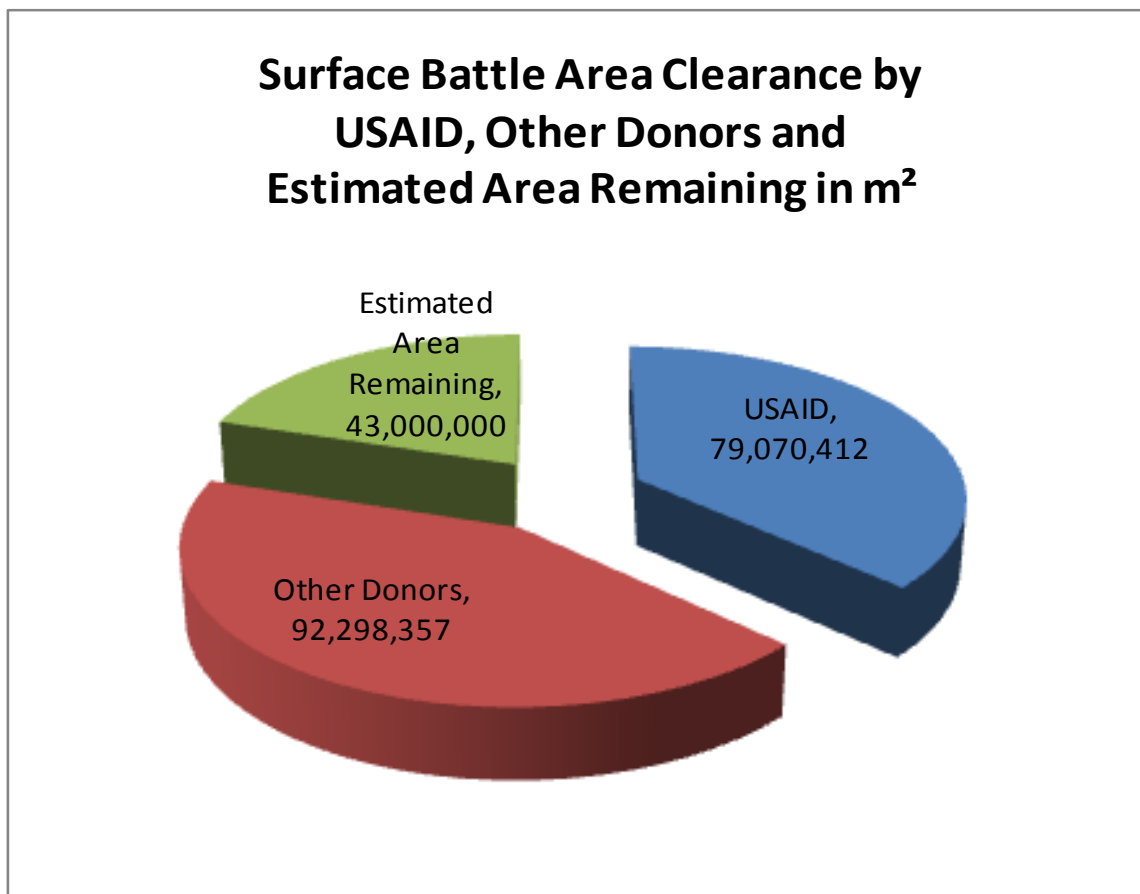


Anti-tank Minefields Remaining					
Priority Level	Number of Minefields	Total Area m ²	Area requiring prodding m ²	Section Weeks required for clearance	Section Years required for clearance
High	5	222,175	74,058	49	1
Medium	15	445,340	148,447	98	2
Low	4	103,532	34,511	23	0.5
Total	24	771,047	257,016	170	3.5

The AT minefield clearance projection is 3.5 section years. With HALO's current 9-section capacity AT minefields could theoretically be cleared in a matter of months. However 0.4km² (401,193m²) or 52% of the remaining AT minefield area can be accessed throughout the winter, (unlike the majority of the remaining AP minefields) and therefore it is important that these minefields are not worked upon at any other time to ensure all sections can conduct clearance throughout the whole year.

Clearance in 2012 has decreased the remaining AT minefield area from just under 1.2km² (1,171,915m²) at the end of 2011 to 0.8km² (771,047m²) at the end of 2012, despite the fact that five new AT minefields were discovered during the year which added an extra 0.2km² (182,318m²) to the area.

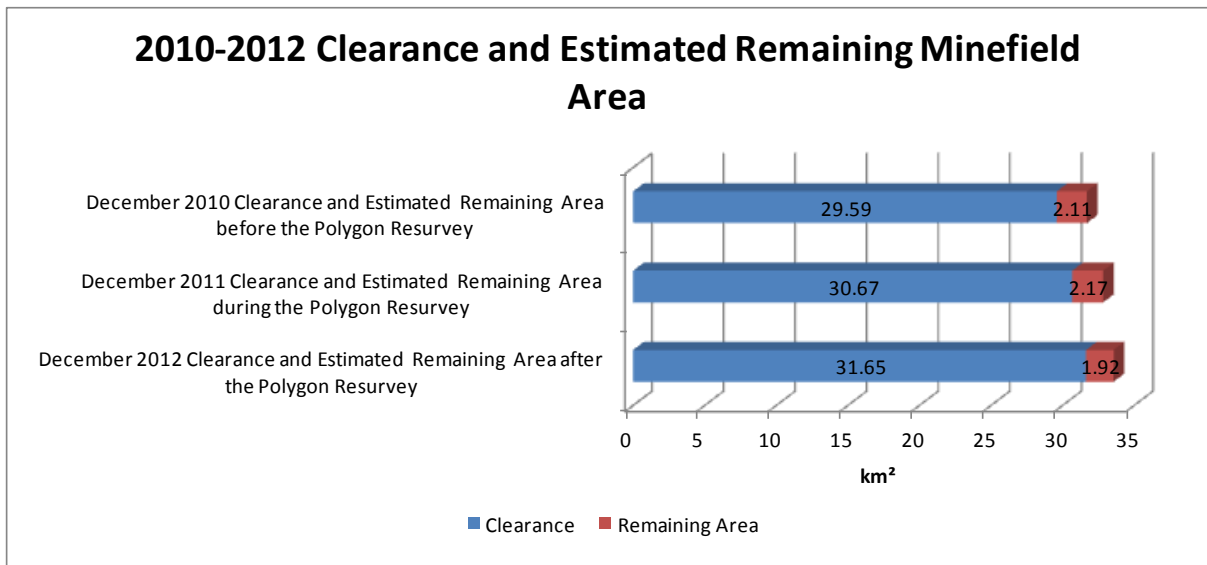
3.5 Remaining Cluster Munition Strikes requiring Battle Area Clearance (BAC)



Cluster Munition Strikes Requiring Surface Battle Area Clearance				
Priority Level	Number of Cluster Munition Strikes	Total Area m ²	Section Weeks required for clearance	Section Years required for clearance
High	2	1,000,000	8	0.2
Medium	53	26,500,000	221	4.6
Low	31	15,500,000	129	2.7
Total	86	43,000,000	358	7.5

Two new cluster munition strikes were surveyed in 2012 and have been placed on the 2013 work plan. Battle area clearance reduced the total remaining area from 48km² (47,623,000m²) to 43km² (43,000,000m²).

3.6 Clearance and Estimated Remaining Minefield Area over the last Three Years



The graph above shows the impact the polygon survey had on HALO's estimated remaining areas over the last three years. The survey was started in 2010, continued throughout 2011 and the last resurveyed minefields in Khtsaberd were added to the database in 2012. New, previously unknown minefields may still arise but they are unlikely to be large enough to cause any major impact on HALO's clearance projections.

4 USAID Main Grant aims for 2012

1. To complete all the high priority anti-personnel (AP) minefields by the end of the contract year.
2. To complete all the high priority anti-tank (AT) minefields by the end of the contract year.
3. To complete the surface clearance of all the high priority cluster munition strikes by the end of the year.
4. To continue HALO's relationship with the Nagorno Karabakh Rescue Service, consulting regularly on areas of mutual interest and providing advice and support where required.

The first two aims were not achieved in 2012 because additional high priority minefield was added from the performance grant work plan in September. As stated in the final Performance Grant report of September 2012, the large increase in area of the Khtsaberdd minefields meant that they were not completed by the end of the performance grant in August 2012 and that the continuation of the clearance of these minefields was transferred to the main grant 2012 work plan. This had a consequent effect on the 2012 main grant work plan which meant that work on some other minefields (e.g. the high priority AT minefields on the main grant work plan) had to be postponed.

Clearance of the Khtsaberdd high priority anti-personnel minefields was deemed more important than the clearance of the remaining four, high priority anti-tank minefields on the 2012 work plan because the anti-tank minefields could be accessed during the forthcoming winter, whereas the anti-personnel minefields could not. Consequently it was decided that clearance resources should remain in Khtsaberdd (resources that could otherwise have been used to clear the anti-tank minefields) for as long as the weather allowed. In 2012 the working window proved to be longer than expected and teams were able to remain at Khtsaberdd until December.

Two high-priority anti-personnel minefields (Duduchki G114C and Nerkin Horatagh M105) could not be completed in 2012 as clearance of them was slower than expected. This was because a high volume of metal contamination littering the ground meant that metal detectors could not be used and the minefields must therefore be cleared by manual or mechanical excavation. Clearance of these minefields will continue in 2013.

Aims three and four were both achieved.

The surface clearance of all high priority cluster munition strikes on the 2012 work plan was completed however two new high priority strikes were surveyed in 2012 and have been placed on the work plan for 2013.

HALO continued to liaise closely with the Nagorno Karabakh Rescue Service throughout 2012, sharing information on a monthly basis. Although HALO has given some basic EOD training to the Rescue Service, generally they will ask HALO's more experienced EOD teams to deal with items of

unexploded ordnance (UXO) that they find, especially if it is a more unusual item or if the item presents particular technical challenges, such as being close to housing. This happened in the case of the AT accident in Martakert (reported on page 27) where the rescue service requested HALO's expertise to recover a bull dozer from a plastic AT minefield that they were technically unable to clear.

It should be noted that though all of the 2012 aims were not met, the three principal clearance targets (AP minefield clearance, AT minefield LLD clearance, and surface BAC of cluster munitions) were all met.

4.1 USAID Main Grant Clearance in 2012

2012 Clearance Statistics for the USAID Main Grant											
Month	Anti-Personnel Mines (AP)	Anti-Tank Mines (AT)	Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)	Cluster Bombs	Stray Ammunition (SA)	Small Arms Ammunition (SAA)	Cleared AP Minefield m ²	Cleared AT Minefield m ²	Cleared by Mechanical asset m ²	AT Minefield prodded m ²	BAC Surface m ²
January/12	-	2	-	13	-	84	4,435	64,609	3,136	16,165	557,000
February/12	2	4	14	1	6	-	8,166	117,960	3,390	15,307	-
March/12	3	4	17	7	28	261	10,640	118,300	4,910	4,824	-
April/12	40	5	6	6	27	-	6,557	7,220	4,640	11,376	-
May/12	6	4	27	3	20	60	4,675	12,350	4,200	15,930	65,000
June/12	6	1	4	11	6	55	7,188	132,150	3,748	-	690,000
July/12	3	-	2	7	1	24	4,207	22,193	2,090	-	705,000
August/12	3	2	6	13	3	-	4,096	-	2,540	115	1,114,000
September/12	9	3	9	18	12	-	16,434	-	1,654	2,865	1,301,000
October/12	5	1	-	14	5	-	20,189	-	590	-	675,000
November/12	3	1	7	11	14	-	17,574	-	1,165	6,502	385,000
December/12	1	2	3	1	3	-	9,314	28,450	770	5,040	150,000
Totals	80	25	88	103	115	429	112,788	503,232	32,833	78,124	5,642,000

2012 was a very productive year in terms of the amount of minefield and cluster munition strike area cleared. Good weather allowed HALO to work on AP minefields throughout November and some of December when in previous years snow or rain would have prevented access to these minefields. Also there was less of a need for AT prodding than had been planned for on the AT minefields and consequently greater resources were used in other clearance techniques, boosting HALO's overall productivity.

5 2012 Main Grant Targets

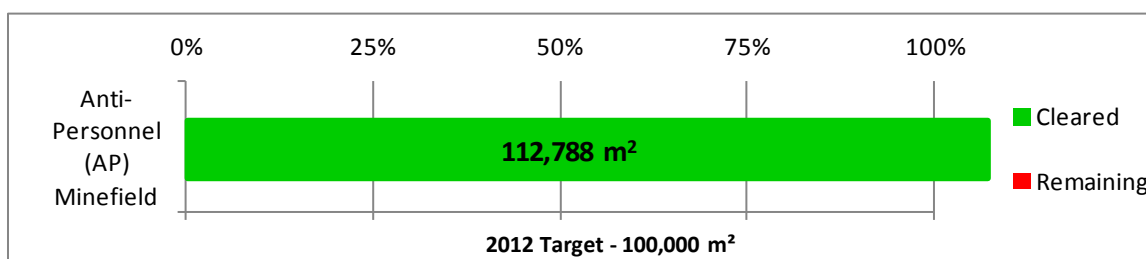
Clearance Method	Target over 12 months m ²	USAID Clearance Jan 2012 - Dec 2012 m ²	% of Target cleared
AP Minefield	100,000	112,788	113
AT Minefield LLD	500,000	503,232	101
AT Minefield Prodding	180,000	78,124	43
Surface BAC	5,000,000	5,642,000	113
AT & AP Mechanical Clearance	48,000	32,833	68

The clearance of both AP and AT minefield area and the BAC of cluster munition strike area all exceeded the targets laid out at the beginning of the year as the table above illustrates.

The prodding of AT minefields is an additional measure used to clear minimum metal, plastic AT mines where the potential for such a threat has been identified either by survey or subsequent LLD clearance. The LLD clearance in 2012 identified less of a need for prodding than had been planned for and so the target was not attained because the expected amount of prodding was not required.

The AT and AP mechanical clearance slowed down in the second half of the year because the two minefields that the team worked on were technically more difficult than had been expected and consequently clearance was slower.

5.1 Analysis of progress towards targets



The current average clearance rate for an 8-man team working on an AP minefield is 700m² per week. However some AP minefields are so full of scrap metal that a deminer's metal detector becomes obsolete and he has to fully excavate the ground by hand to a depth of 15cms. In such cases clearance rates can fall to as little as 100m² per team, per week. In 2012 HALO's teams worked on six minefields (Mengelenata G-15, Dudukchi G-114, Martakert M-8, Nerkin Horatagh M-105, Farukh A-10 and Khramort A-44) where this full excavation technique has to be used which meant slower than average clearance rates were recorded.

Clearance speeds were also slowed by technical difficulties on two minefields in Hin Taghler, Hadrut region. The soil and rocks were mineralised on these minefields which led to the detector alarming when it passed over them. The specialist ground compensating (GC) detectors that were required to operate effectively in these conditions were not immediately available and so the deminers on Hin Taghler had to persevere with the standard GC detector for much of the third quarter. This meant that deminers were working more slowly because every signal had to be isolated and excavated as though it was a landmine.



Above: the Minelab UXO detector head is much larger than the conventional detector head, meaning that it can 'sweep' the ground more quickly. It is not appropriate for all minefields but where it can be used it is significantly increasing clearance rates.

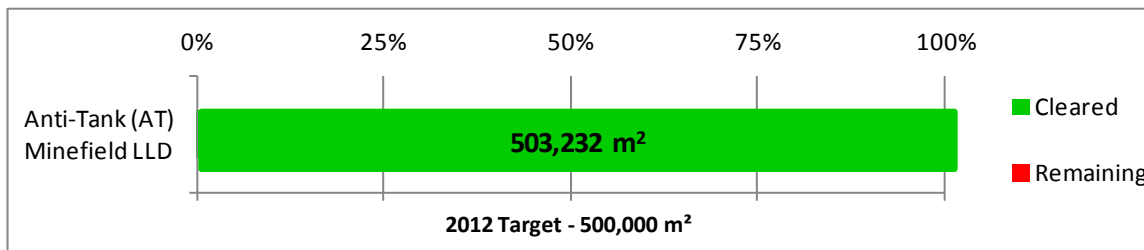
Despite these setbacks the programme exceeded the 100,000m² target laid out at the beginning of the year and this was largely due to the use of a new detector head that the programme had trialled and reported on in 2011.

The 'Minelab UXO detector head' (pictured above) has two advantages: firstly, it is much bigger than the standard detector head (it has a 44cm diameter as opposed to 20cm) and this means a deminer has to make fewer sweeps to cover the same amount of ground. Secondly, it is calibrated to find unexploded ordnance (UXO) and not to signal on small pieces of metal. This second point means that whilst the detector is still capable of finding Nagorno Karabakh's anti-personnel mines to a depth of 15cms, because the detector does not signal on very small pieces of metal, the deminer has to make fewer, time consuming excavations.

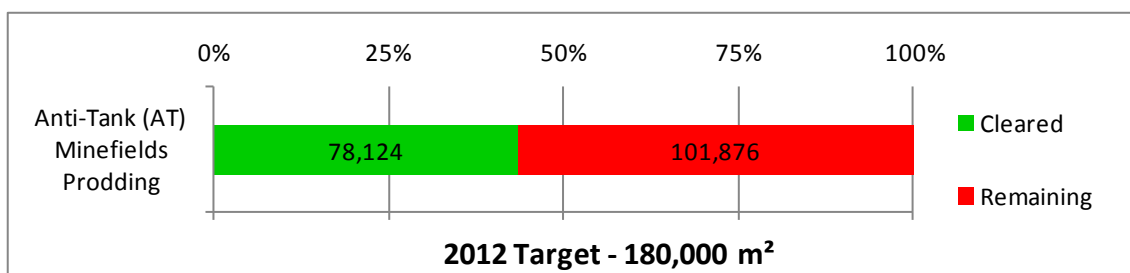
The Minelab UXO head is used in a team clearance process, rather than HALO's standard 'one man, one lane' drill, which also speeds up the team's progress. Instead of averaging 700m² per week the team averaged 1,540m² in 2012.

The improved clearance rates produced by this new detector head has persuaded The HALO Trust to invest in five more heads, paid for from HALO's reserve funds, to help improve productivity, mainly

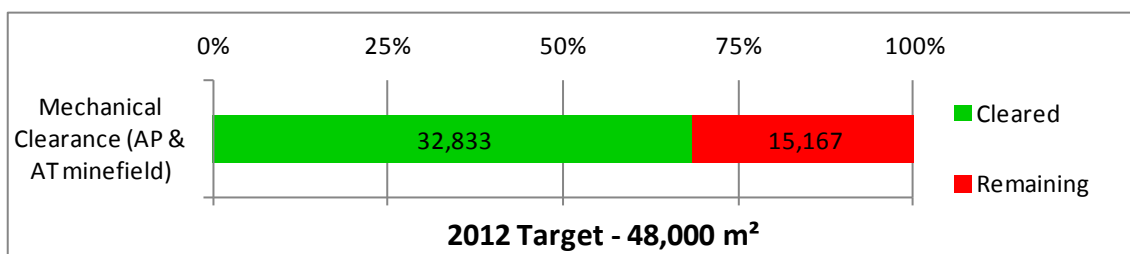
in Khtsaberd where the wide open spaces suit the detector, but also across the program when minefields suitable for its use are encountered.



The program's emphasis on clearing AT minefields during the winter months meant that most of the AT target (60%) was achieved during the first quarter. The second quarter saw 90% of the target achieved before all AT work stopped to focus on the clearance of the AP minefields in the mountains. AT clearance resumed once more in the final quarter and the annual target was achieved.



The target area for prodding for plastic AT mines proved to be unnecessarily large (for the reason explained previously in section 4.1). The AT minefields that were started and completed in 2012, were done so without the need for further prodding.

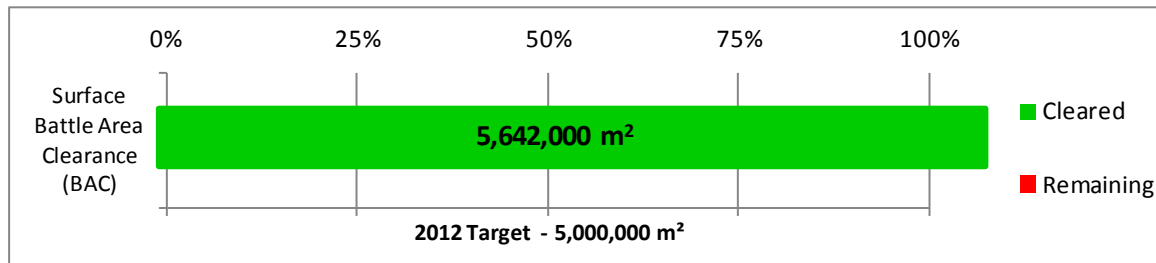


The mechanical team conducts clearance using an armored Volvo front loader. It works in specific areas of minefields that manual teams cannot work in because the ground is either too full of metal signals or is full of heavy debris that cannot be removed safely by hand, such as in and around collapsed buildings.



Above: HALO's USAID funded mechanical team clearing in Berdashen, 2012. The yellow sticks mark where anti-personnel mines were found and destroyed.

For the first two quarters of the year the team was well on course to meet its target, having cleared just over 50% of it at the halfway point of the year. However the team was then moved to clear on a forested AT minefield in Chldran, Martakert region where tree roots considerably hindered the progress of the machine. Once the Chldran minefield was completed the team was then moved to clear an AT minefield in Hadrut. This minefield (Hadrut G-95a) is on the side and top of a steep hill and so the team had to spend time building a safe access road and inspection area throughout each stage of the clearance. Wet conditions in December further slowed the machine because it was too dangerous to work on the slope consequently mechanical operations were stopped for the last week of the year and the machine's servicing schedule was brought forward to make it ready for the start of 2013. Hadrut 1 minefield is now suspended until spring 2013.



The surface battle area clearance (BAC) of cluster munition strikes is by far HALO's quickest clearance. No ground intrusive activity takes place. It is simply a detector assisted, visual check of the surface of the ground by an 8-man team. If a cluster munition is spotted it is marked by the team leader and destroyed in situ, at the end of the day. One team can typically check 120,000m² of ground a week.



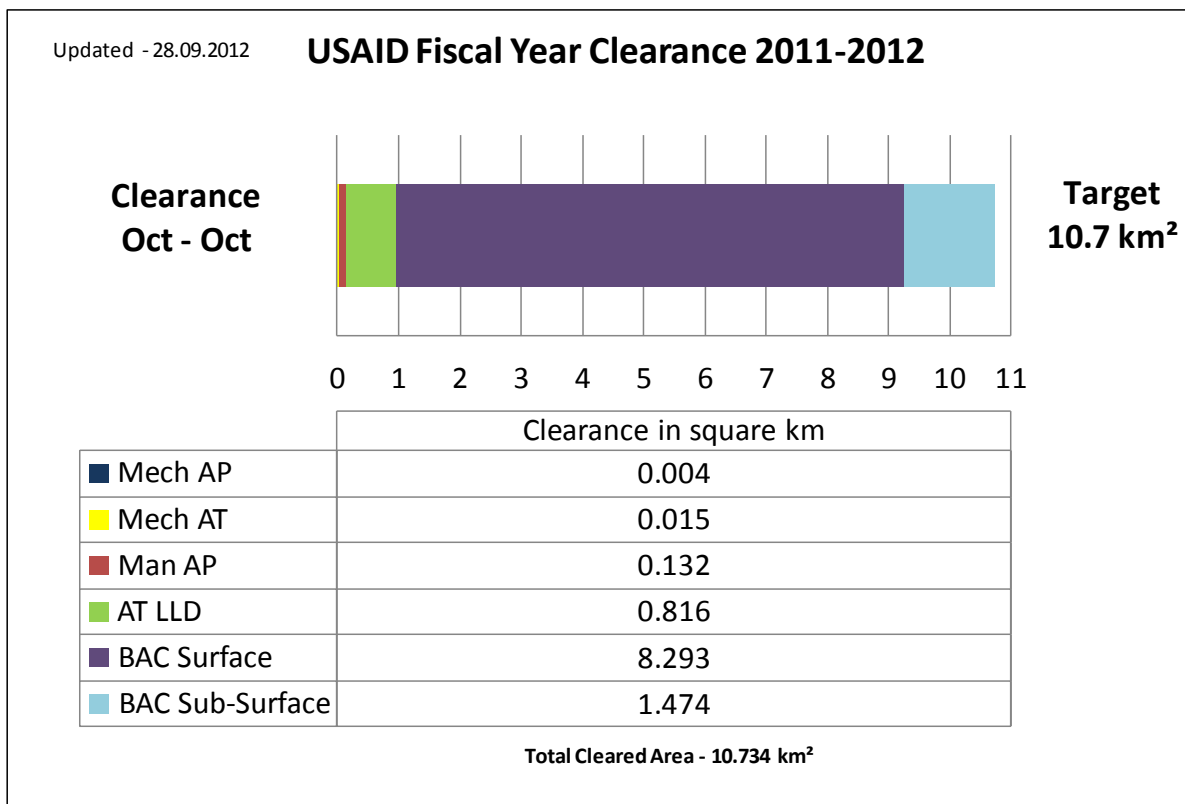
Left: The surface battle area clearance (BAC) of a cluster munition strike in Shahmasur, Matakert region.

HALO's BAC clearance progressed well throughout the summer and the late onset of snow in the winter meant that the team conducting BAC in October was able to continue clearance throughout most of the quarter. This enabled the team to complete the clearance of a cluster munition strike in Kochogot, Martakert region, which turned out to be much larger than estimated.

All the cluster munition strikes on the work plan were completed and HALO's target was exceeded by 0.6km² (642,000m²).

6 Clearance against Fiscal Year 2012 Targets

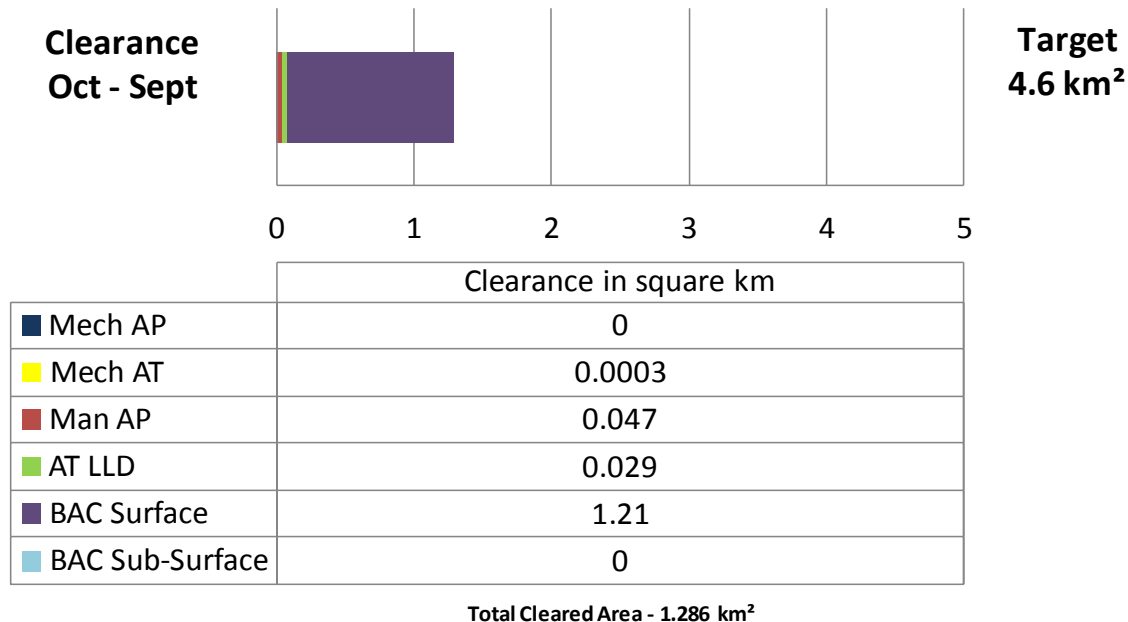
Having cleared a total of over 10.7km², the Program is pleased to report that it achieved the Fiscal Year targets that were set out in 2011. Of the total area cleared, 77% was surface BAC clearance and 13.7% BAC subsurface clearance. Minefields accounted for 9% of the total area cleared with 1.2% (131,000m²) being manual AP clearance, 7.4% AT clearance and 0.2% (19,000m²) cleared by the mechanical teams in both AP and AT minefields.



The fiscal year 13 target is much smaller than the year 12 target because the program has ceased sub-surface BAC and will generally be carrying out surface BAC as a wet weather activity. The main drive for 2013 will be the clearance of AP mountain minefields. The program is on course to meet the fiscal year 13 target having cleared just over one quarter of the area in the first three months.

Updated - 31.12.2012

USAID Fiscal Year Clearance 2012-2013



7 Completed Minefields and Cluster bomb strikes from the 2012 Main Grant Work plan

Over the course of 2012 HALO cleared 13 minefields and 10 cluster munition strikes. The clearance of five of the minefields from 2012 is ongoing and they have been transferred onto the 2013 work plan. Similarly, four different minefields had to be suspended due to deteriorating weather at the end of 2012. Work will resume on these minefields in the spring of 2013.

All the manual work on the AT minefield: G-95 Hadrut 1, (originally on the performance grant work plan) was completed in the year; however the site has been suspended because there are still some areas that require clearance by HALO's armored mechanical asset. The minefields G56 and G89 that were subsequently broken down into smaller minefields were also inherited from the performance grant work plan, G56a and G89a were completed and G89b was suspended due to the weather and will be resumed in the spring.

The clearance of the low priority AT minefield in Talish was completed because there was a small window of opportunity between the army using the area as a firing range. As with other firing ranges in NK, the area is also open to, and used by, the public for grazing their cattle and hence it required clearance. Also, it was blocking HALO's vehicle access to an AP minefield (M-184b medium priority) behind it, which will require clearance in the future.

Chldran went from being a medium priority to a high priority minefield because an organisation was planning to build 10 houses for families, 50 metres away from HALO's surveyed area.

The statuses of the minefields and cluster bomb strikes on the 2012 work plan can be seen in the following table:

USAID Mineclearance Workpan 2012														
Access	ThreAnti-Tank Mines	HALO ID	Village	Region	Method	Est. Area m²	Area Cleared m²	% Area Cleared Against Target	Priority Level	Est. Prodding Required	Section weeks for LLD	Section weeks for prodding	Total section weeks required	Status
Winter	Anti-Tank Mines	G-99	Ghadjar 10	Hadrut	Prodding	177,731	40,156	23	M	137,575		39	39	Completed
Winter	Anti-Tank Mines	A-56 B	Aghbulak	Askeran	LLD	6,584	22,440	341	H	1,646	(2)	0	(2)	Completed
Winter	Anti-Tank Mines	A-58	Khramort	Askeran	LLD	12,213	17,140	140	H	3,053	(1)	1	0	Completed
Winter	Anti-Tank Mines	G-110	Zamzur	Hadrut	LLD	53,604	-	-	H	13,401	7	4	11	Future
Winter	Anti-Tank Mines	G-114B	Dudukchi	Hadrut	LLD	78,000	103,150	132	H	19,500	(3)	6	2	Completed
Winter	Anti-Tank Mines	G-122 A	Hin Taghlar	Hadrut	LLD	12,382	-	-	H	3,096	2	1	2	Future
Winter	Anti-Tank Mines	G-122 B	Hin Taghlar	Hadrut	LLD	9,072	-	-	H	2,268	1	1	2	Future
Winter	Anti-Tank Mines	G-19	Trakhtik	Hadrut	LLD	59,899	-	-	H	14,975	7	4	12	Future
Winter	Anti-Tank Mines	M-184	Talish 1	Martakert	LLD	534,062	270,670	51	L	134,516	33	38	71	Completed
Summer	Anti-Tank Mines	M-175	Aterk	Martakert	LLD	30,587	-	-	M	7,647	4	2	6	Future
Summer	Anti-Tank Mines	M-45 A	Mehmana	Martakert	LLD	8,900	-	-	M	2,225	1	1	2	Future
Summer	Anti-Tank Mines	M-45 B	Mehmana	Martakert	LLD	15,500	-	-	M	3,875	2	1	3	Future
Summer	Anti-Tank Mines	G-116	Arevshat 1	Hadrut	LLD	24,038	38,627	161	L	20,338	(2)	6	4	Current
Winter	Anti-Tank Mines	M-129 A	Chldran	Martakert	LLD	64,080	157,659	246	M	16,020	(12)	5	(7)	Completed
Winter	Anti-Tank Mines	M-147	Janatagh	Martakert	LLD	31,630	11,950	38	L	7,908	2	2	5	Current
Summer	Cluster Bombs	M-353	Kochogot	Martakert	Surface BAC	500000	1593000	318.6	H				-9.1	Completed
Winter	Cluster Bombs	A-701	Qrasni	Askeran	Surface BAC	500000	210000	42	H				2.4	Completed
Summer	Cluster Bombs	M-410	Mehmana	Martakert	Surface BAC	500000	660000	132	H				-1.3	Completed
Summer	Cluster Bombs	M-703	Shakhasur	Martakert	Surface BAC	500000	1265000	253	H				4.2	Completed
Summer	Cluster Bombs	M-637	Alad	Martakert	Surface BAC	500000	1360000	272	H				-7.2	Completed
Winter	Cluster Bombs	MN-688	Gerger	Martuni	Surface BAC	500000	152000	30.4	H				2.9	Completed
Winter	Cluster Bombs	A-792	Skhnakh	Askeran	Surface BAC	500000	845000	169	H				-2.9	Completed
Winter	Cluster Bombs	G-434	Mamedadzor	Hadrut	Surface BAC	500000	210000	42	H				2.4	Completed
Winter	Cluster Bombs	M-266	Drmbon	Martakert	Surface BAC	500000	90000	18	H				3.4	Completed
Summer	Cluster Bombs	M-267	Chldran	Martakert	Surface BAC	500000	811000	162.2	H				-2.6	Completed
Winter	Anti-Personnel Mines	MN-36	Berdashen	Martuni	Manual	20,000	18,055	90	H		0		(9)	Completed
Summer	Anti-Personnel Mines	G-109 A	Hin Taghlar 4 A	Hadrut	Manual	25,600	19,993	78	M		1		(7)	Completed
Summer	Anti-Personnel Mines	G-64	Hin Taghlar 1B	Hadrut	Manual	30,000	21,253	71	M		1		(5)	Suspended
Summer	Anti-Personnel Mines	G-109 B	Hin Taghlar 4 B	Hadrut	Manual	25,000	18,112	72	M				(4)	Completed
Winter	Anti-Personnel Mines	A-44 A	Khramort	Askeran	Manual	23,533	19,190	82	H				(7)	Completed
Summer	Anti-Personnel Mines	A-10 A, C	Farukh	Askeran	Manual	6,300	1,682	27	L				3	Suspended
Winter	Anti-Personnel Mines	G-114C	Dudukchi	Hadrut	Manual	15,957	1,353	8	H				12	Current
Summer	Anti-Personnel Mines	G-15 A	Mengelenata 2 B	Hadrut	Manual	25,000	8,392	34	M					Suspended
Summer	Anti-Personnel Mines	M-105	Nerkin Horatagh	Martakert	Manual	18,186	12,854	71	H				(3)	Current
Summer/winter	Anti-Personnel Mines	M-8	Martakert	Martakert	Manual	94,527	3,352	4	M				76	Current

Minefields Worked on in Addition to the Workplan														
Access	ThreAnti-Tank Mines	HALO ID	Village	Region	Method	Est. Area m²	Area Cleared m²	% Area Cleared Against Target	Priority Level	Est. Prodding Required	Section weeks for LLD	Section weeks for prodding	Total section weeks required	Status
Summer	Anti-Personnel Mines	G-89a	Khtsaber-1a	Hadrut	Manual	29,422	22,358	76	H				6	Completed
Summer	Anti-Personnel Mines	G-56a	Khtsaber-1b	Hadrut	Manual	16,284	26,080	160	M				265	Completed
Summer	Anti-Personnel Mines	G-89b	Khtsaber-1b	Hadrut	Manual	34,596	24,507	71	H				23	Suspended
Summer	Anti-Tank Mines	A-53	Prdjamal 2	Askeran	Mechanical	50,179	36,880	73	M					Completed
Winter	Anti-Tank Mines	G-95 A	Hadrut 1	Hadrut	LLD	53,502	51,780	97	M	13,376				Suspended

Legend
Completed

Suspended Minefields					
Access	Mine or UXO Threat	HALO ID	Village	Region	Explanation
Summer	Anti-personnel Mines	G-64	Hin Taghlar 1B	Gadrut	Suspended because of snow. Approximately two weeks of work remaining
Summer	Anti-personnel Mines	A-10 A, C	Farukh	Askeran	Suspended because of rain. Work will resume after Khtsaber-1 minefields are completed
Summer	Anti-personnel Mines	G-15 A	Mengelenata 2B	Gadrut	Suspended because of snow. Work will resume in the Spring
Summer	Anti-personnel Mines	G-89b	Khtsaber-1b	Hadrut	Suspended because of snow. Work will resume in the Spring
Winter	Anti-tank Mines	G-95 A	Hadrut 1	Hadrut	Manual LLD work complete. Suspended awaiting mechanical clearance

8 Survey and Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)

Donor	Survey/EOD Team	EOD Call-Outs	Anti-Personnel (AP) Mines	Anti-tank (AT) Mines	Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)	Cluster Bombs	Stray Ammunition	Small Arms Ammunition
REECE	Team 1	63	6	8	15	25	409	2,160
USAID	Team 2	79	68	14	51	22	114	405
Total		142	74	22	66	47	523	2,565

The table above shows HALO's two survey teams, one of which is funded by a donor other than USAID. Funding from the REECE Foundation allows team one to survey and conduct EOD outside the borders of traditional Nagorno Karabakh

During this reporting period the USAID funded EOD/Survey team visited all 162 villages across five regions of NK to carry out the safe disposal of unexploded ordnance (79 explosive ordnance disposal tasks were completed). Local people often phone HALO's headquarters in Stepanakert when they discover a suspicious item in their gardens or fields, their details are then recorded by the radio operator and an explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) team is dispatched to the location to investigate the item and destroy, or remove it as necessary (sometimes there are false alarms).



Above: HALO's Survey team leader investigates the scene of an anti-tank mine explosion that killed a horse. The area was not known to be mined previously but has now been surveyed as HALO ID no: M-197, a medium priority future minefield in Martakert region that will require clearance.

As well as EOD call-outs the USAID funded team also investigated information that led to the survey of 6 new minefields, five anti-tank (AT) and one anti-personnel (AP). The information that leads to the discovery of a new minefield typically ranges from a shepherd reporting that he's seen mines when he was herding his cattle to a mine accident occurring on land that wasn't previously known to be mined. The details of the new minefields can be seen in the following table.

New Minefields Surveyed in 2012						
Minefield ID	Location	Region	Estimated Area m ²	Priority	Minefield Type	Survey Date
A-84	Khnatsakh	Askeran	32,286	Medium	AT	20/07/2012
A-85	Karagyaf	Askeran	15,531	Medium	AT	04/09/2012
M-186	Nor	Martakert	87,039	High	AT	19/09/2012
M-187	Vank	Martakert	16,289	Medium	AT	03/10/2012
MN-139	Shekher	Martuni	31,737	Medium	AT	07/05/2012
MN-140	Shekher	Martuni	22,319	Medium	IAP	06/09/2012
Information Leading to Survey						
Mayor of the village reported new AT accident information from 1992. Survey team found vehicle wreckages						
Local villager reported a tractor accident from 1992 and showed Survey team an AT mine in the area						
Tractor accident on an AT mine 9th September						
Horse accident on an AT mine 27th August						
Ex-combatant showed where they'd laid AT and AP mines during the war						

Information about ordnance is collected by the Mine Risk Education (MRE) team from their visits to schools and this is then passed on to the EOD teams. Information is also gathered pro-actively by the MRE and EOD teams visiting villages and speaking directly with the Mayor, Head Teacher of the School, the farmers, shepherds and local people to ensure that suspect items found by the population are dealt with by an EOD team as quickly as possible.

9 Mine Risk Education (MRE)



Above: Children receive mine risk education (MRE) in a number of different formats from HALO produced workbooks (top left), role plays, posters, leaflets as well as classroom lessons involving models of common types of ordnance (top right)

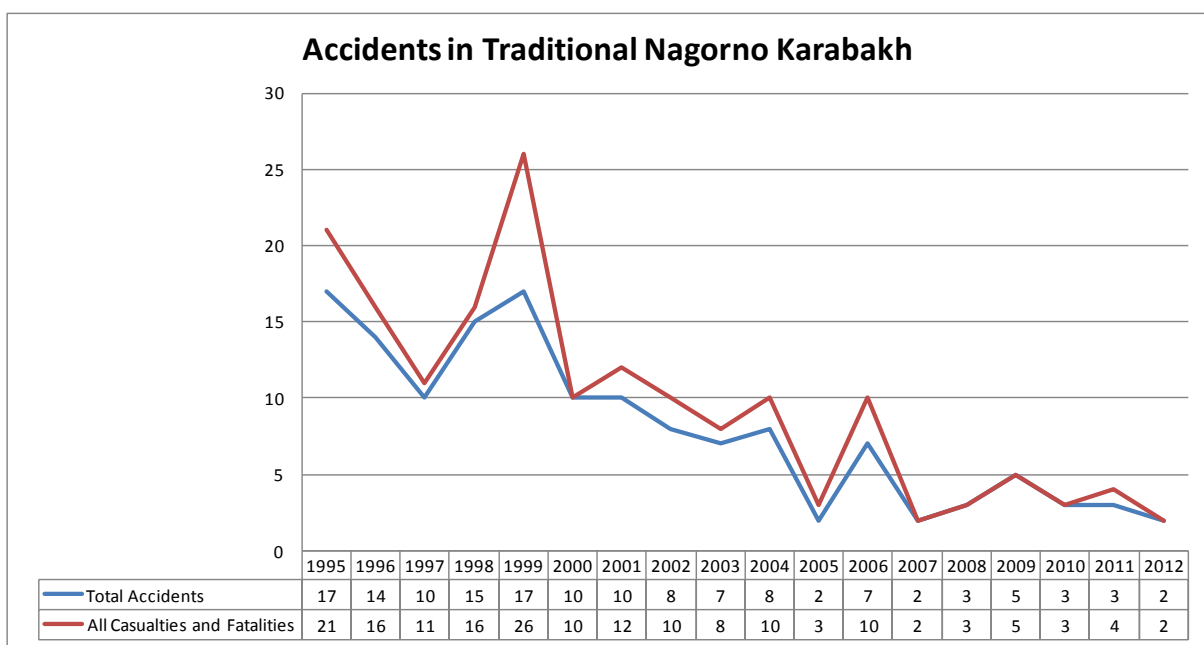
The Mine Risk Education Team travels the length and breadth of Nagorno Karabakh teaching children and adults about the dangers of landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). Children are particularly at risk from mines and ordnance as natural inquisitiveness combined with playing and exploring outdoors can lead them to find dangerous items. If these are then tampered with, they can explode with tragic consequences. Therefore the primary focus of HALO's MRE program is children, with 95 schools visited in 2012 and 5,826 children receiving Mine Risk Education.

During the school holidays, the MRE team also delivers briefings to adults in community centres, village halls and churches across Nagorno Karabakh. Adults working outdoors, particularly shepherds, farmers and wood collectors are quite likely to encounter UXO and so adult as well as child education is important. The team delivers HALO cards and leaflets that illustrate the different types of UXO commonly encountered in Nagorno Karabakh to help people recognize a dangerous item; all literature also has HALO's contact details. In 2012, 40 villages were visited and approximately 1,073 adults received MRE directly and were encouraged to pass this education on to their families. As a consequence of this work, during the year HALO's EOD Teams received 18 call-outs from members of the public.

Between January and April 2012 the MRE team was funded by USAID but the funding was then switched to HALO's other donor, The REECE Foundation, from May onwards in order that the team could visit schools and communities outside the traditional borders of Nagorno Karabakh.

10 Mine and UXO Accidents

Whilst HALO works hard to educate people about the risk of mines and unexploded ordnance, dispatches EOD teams to deal with dangerous items discovered by members of the public and conducts large scale clearance on a daily basis, the scale of the problem across Nagorno Karabakh means that accidents still occur and will continue to do so until the last mine is destroyed. In Soviet-era Nagorno Karabakh and 'green areas' combined, there have so far been 270 accidents that have resulted in 346 casualties. With a population of just 140,000, this gives Nagorno Karabakh the highest per capita accident rate in the world.



In traditional Nagorno Karabakh, there have been 143 accidents resulting in 172 casualties and fatalities. There were five accidents in 2012, two of which were in traditional areas and are described below.

10.1 Child injured by UXO

On 31 August, fourteen year old Harunt Navasatyan was herding cattle in Kyuratagh village, Hadrut region. He found the fuse of a hand-grenade near Kyuratagh School. He picked it up, took it home with him and then deliberately hit it with a stone; "to hear it explode". The explosion caused minor fragmentation injuries to his face, eyes and hands. Harunt was given Mine Risk Education at his school in April 2011, but the MRE team revisited him after the accident on the 10th September to further remind him about the dangers of tampering with unexploded ordnance.



Above left: Map indicating the location of the 2012 UXO accident. Above right: UXO accident victim Harunt after he had received treatment for his injuries

10.2 Anti-tank mine strike on public road

The road between Janatagh and Nor Karmiravan in Marakert region has been well used by local traffic since the end of the war. HALO has been using the road regularly and there has been no information to suggest that mines were laid on or by the road.

On 9th September a bulldozer widening the road struck a plastic AT mine that had been laid on the verge. Due to the machine's size the driver, Aram Sumonyan, was shaken but unhurt, but the machine was disabled. The company Aram worked for: 'Base Metals' approached HALO for assistance to recover the bulldozer.

During clearance to recover the machine, a second plastic AT mine was found on the verge a few meters from the one that had caused the accident. The road has now been closed and Base



Metals have suspended its road widening, improving an alternative route instead. The road verges are in need of mechanical clearance before the road can be declared safe to use again – the occupants of a smaller vehicle striking AT mines would almost certainly all be killed.

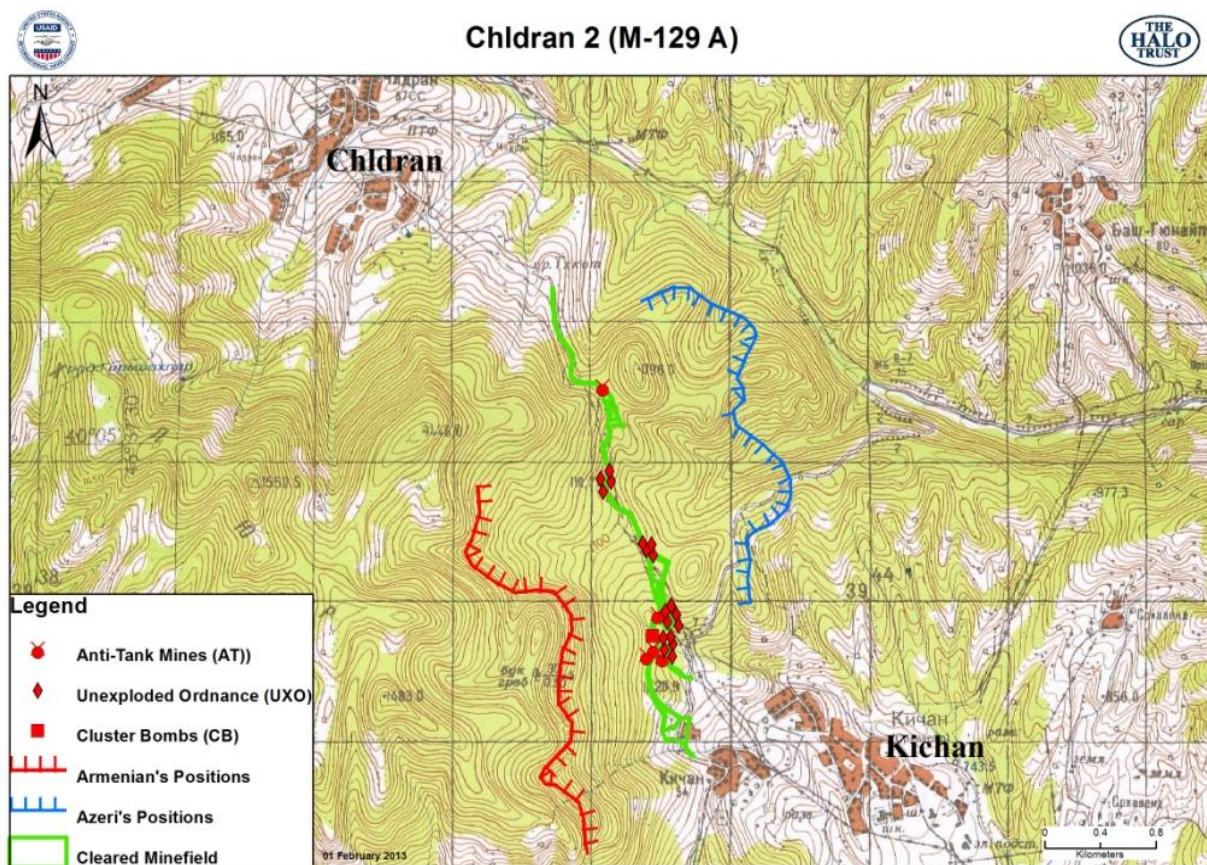


Above: Base Metals' tractor on the Janatagh road where it struck a minimum metal anti-tank mine. In the front, right of the picture is another plastic AT mine that HALO's mechanical clearance team found during its clearance. This second mine was also fused and armed – a fatal accident waiting to happen.

11 Case studies

11.1 USAID funded clearance of Chldran M-129a, Anti-tank Minefield.

The map below shows the position of the USAID funded, cleared AT minefield in Chldran, Martakert. During the war, the Karabakhi military positions ran along the mountain tops to the South-east of Chldran village. The Azeri positions were on the opposite mountains to the East. The road running from Kichan village to Chldran village was in-between the two positions and swapped hands many times during the war. The road was strategically important to both sides and consequently anti-tank mines were laid along it by the Karabakhis to prevent the Azeris using the forested road as cover to launch an attack.



After the war ended however, the road began to be used by local people unaware of the threat posed by the anti-tank mines. Although the Karabakhi army twice conducted mine-clearance operations on the road, accidents started to happen. In total ten accidents occurred on this road since the end of the war, 9 were military accidents resulting in at least 9 casualties and one was a fatal civilian accident.



Above: Robik Aytandelyan died in an AT mine explosion on the Chldran minefield in 1993. His wife, daughter and grand-daughter pictured above still live in Chldran and are grateful that the USAID funded clearance will prevent any further loss of life.

The fatal civilian accident happened to 36 year old Robik Aytandelyan, a crane operator from Chldran. He was driving his crane back from work along the Chldran-Kichan road on the 24th February 1993, when he drove over and initiated a TM-57 AT mine. The force of the blast amputated his left leg and caused severe injuries to his body, arms and head. He was evacuated to hospital but died from his injuries four days later. His wife Nina was left to bring up their three daughters by herself.



Above: An accident waiting to happen. A TM-57 AT mine lay with an armed fuse just one meter to the side of the Kichan-Chldran road. As HALO nears the completion of AT minefields on agricultural land most recent AT mine accidents have involved AT mines laid on road verges.

HALO first surveyed Chldran minefield in 2002 and returned to resurvey it in 2010. HALO's manual clearance started in January 2012. During clearance mines were found on the junctions of other forest tracks and so these tracks were also cleared by HALO's teams. Consequently a larger area was cleared than was surveyed and the manual clearance was completed in March. Some areas then had to be prodded for minimum metal anti-tank mines or excavated using HALO's armored Volvo front loader, these activities were finished in November 2012. In total seven TM-57 AT mines were found and destroyed by HALO as well as 18 UXO and one ShOAB cluster bomb.

Chldran M-129a Clearance Statistics					
Items found and destroyed			Clearance Methods		
Anti-tank mines	Cluster Bombs	UXO	LLD m ²	Prodding m ²	Mechanical m ²
7	1	18	157,659	940	2,819



Above: Thanks to the generous support of the American people a new community can live free from the fear of landmines. These 10 new houses were built just 50 meters from the cleared minefield in Kichan

Just after HALO's manual clearance was completed in March 2012, the NK government built 10 new houses in Kichan, paid for by 'Kilikia' an Armenian Diaspora organisation from Beirut. The houses cost approximately \$40,000 each to build and provided homes for a total of 37 people from nine families, just across the road from the USAID funded, cleared minefield.

Another new house was built on the actual minefield as soon as HALO had cleared the area. The local mayor had given permission to a local man: Karen Bagiryan, to build there because his old house had been destroyed during the war.



Above: the local Mayor Garik Sargisyan next to a new house being constructed on the cleared minefield funded by USAID

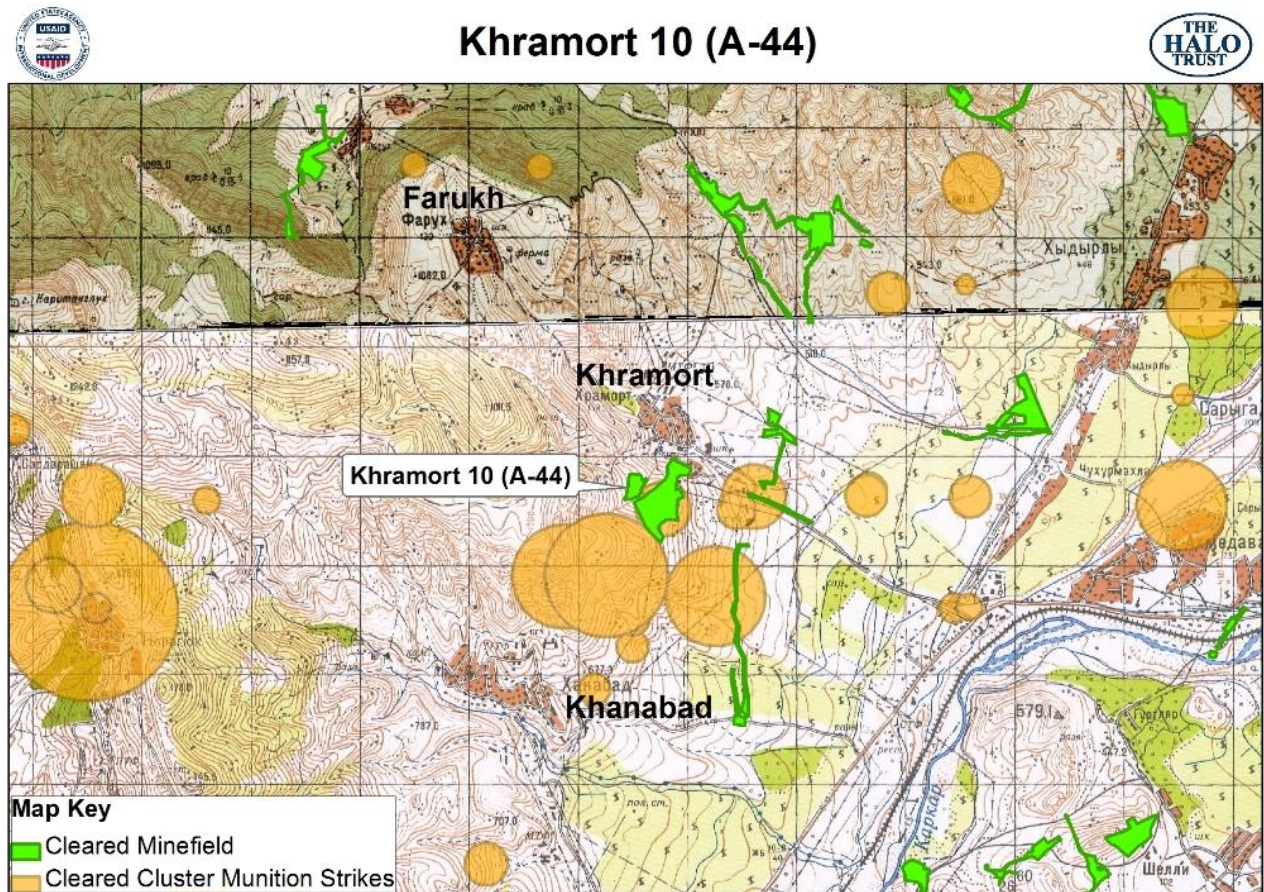
Following clearance HALO officially handed back the territory to the local population through Mayor Garik Sargisyan in January 2013. Garik thanked HALO and USAID for the clearance and stated that the next step now would be to rebuild the road to improve access between the villages of Kichan and Chldran.

The villagers of Chldran, Kichan and Kazanchi, a total of 680 people, will all directly benefit from the clearance of this road. There will also be beneficiaries from the neighboring villages of Arachadzor and Aiad who may use the road to gather wood from the forest, hunt or forage for wild herbs and mushrooms.

USAID's funding of this clearance will not only benefit the populations of these villages by improving their access to each other and the forest, but ultimately will have prevented further tragedy.

11.2 USAID funded clearance of Minefield: Khamort A-44

Positioned on the border of Soviet-era Nagorno Karabakh near Agdham, Khamort village was the scene of some of the most intense fighting during the war. The village itself was almost totally destroyed as it was caught in the cross fire between the two sides. Cluster bombs were dropped across the village and in the surrounding area, and minefields were laid by both sides to defend a position or to cover a retreat. The map below shows the extent of HALO's clearance around Khamort.



There have been five human accidents and at least one animal accident in Khamort. One of the accidents was a soldier who lost his leg when he stepped on an anti-personnel mine in 1993. Another was a civilian who was cultivating his fields when he drove over an anti-tank mine; he survived with severe concussion. Three of the accident victims were children who were seriously injured in 1999, when an S-5 rocket that they were playing with exploded.

All the minefields and cluster munition strikes in the immediate vicinity of Khamort have now been cleared by HALO. The last remaining minefield 'Khamort 10' was an anti-personnel minefield, which only came to HALO's attention in October 2011, thanks to a young shepherd who spotted a mine when he was herding his sheep. The minefield was started in January 2012 and completed on 21st December 2012.



Above: Marat Arekelyan herding his uncle's sheep in the cleared minefields around Khamort. He spotted a mine and informed HALO which led to the survey and clearance of Khamort 10.

Valeri Barseghyan is a shepherd from Khamort. He owns about 50 sheep and looks after another 400 for some of the other villagers. Together the villagers pay him approximately \$2,500 (1,000,000 AMDs) a year for his services and he makes a further \$2,250 from selling the wool and the lambs.

When he's not at school, Valeri's 14 year old nephew Marat Arekelyan, helps graze the sheep. Marat helped the survey team locate Khamort 10 minefield in October 2011 by showing the survey officer where he had seen mines whilst he was herding the sheep.

Both Valerie and Marat want to double the size of their herd over the next couple of years and are grateful for the mineclearance funded by USAID that will allow them to do so without the fear of death or serious injury to either themselves or their flock.



Above: Nelly Abrahamyan pictured with her sister Lily and at her nursery school class in Khamort Village, Askaran. She lives 300 meters from the minefield HALO cleared with USAID funds.

Nelly Abrahamyan is three years old and wants to be a singer when she grows up. She spends most of her time learning new songs and dancing with her two year old sister Lily. Both of them attend the nursery school in Khamort, where their mother, Gayane works. Their father is a soldier.

In the summer months they like to go into the hills behind their house and collect wild herbs and berries together as a family. This activity is common place across Nagorno Karabakh but for Lily and her family it used to be fraught with danger because of the minefields and unexploded ordnance that littered the countryside immediately surrounding their village. However with HALO's completion of minefield Khamort 10, made possible by the generous support of the American people, Lily and her family no longer have to worry about these dangers.

Gayane is grateful to USAID and The HALO Trust, not only for the clearance of all the minefields but also thankful for the regular Mine Risk Education (MRE) visits that HALO's MRE team has delivered to the nursery school in Khamort over the last 10 years.



Above: Pavel Mousselyan and his father gather the cut vines after pruning their vineyard in Khramort.

Pavel Moussaelyan is 13 years old and helps his father and Grandfather in their vineyards during the summer months. He loves football and thanks to the generous support of the American people he can now practice playing on the flat, cleared land behind his village that was once a minefield.



Above: Pavel (front left) with his friends playing football on the minefield cleared with USAID funding.

During survey and clearance of Khamort 10, HALO found and destroyed: 13 PMN2 anti-personnel mines, 6 S-5 rockets, one F1 hand-grenade, one 82mm mortar and one ShOAB cluster bomb.

Khamort 10			
Anti-personnel Mines	Cluster Bombs	Unexploded Ordnance	Manual Clearance
13	1	8	19,190m ²

10 Finance

A full financial breakdown of the 2012 expenditures can be seen in Annex A

Annexes:

- Annex A Financial breakdown of expenditure.
- Annex B 2012 Minefield and BAC Completion Maps
- Annex C List of remaining Minefields and BAC sites
- Annex D Dot map of cleared and remaining minefields as at 31st December 2012
- Annex E Dot map of cleared and remaining Cluster Bomb Strikes as at 31st December 2012

Annex A Financial breakdown of expenditure.

The HALO Trust (USA) Inc, Nagorno Karabakh and USAID

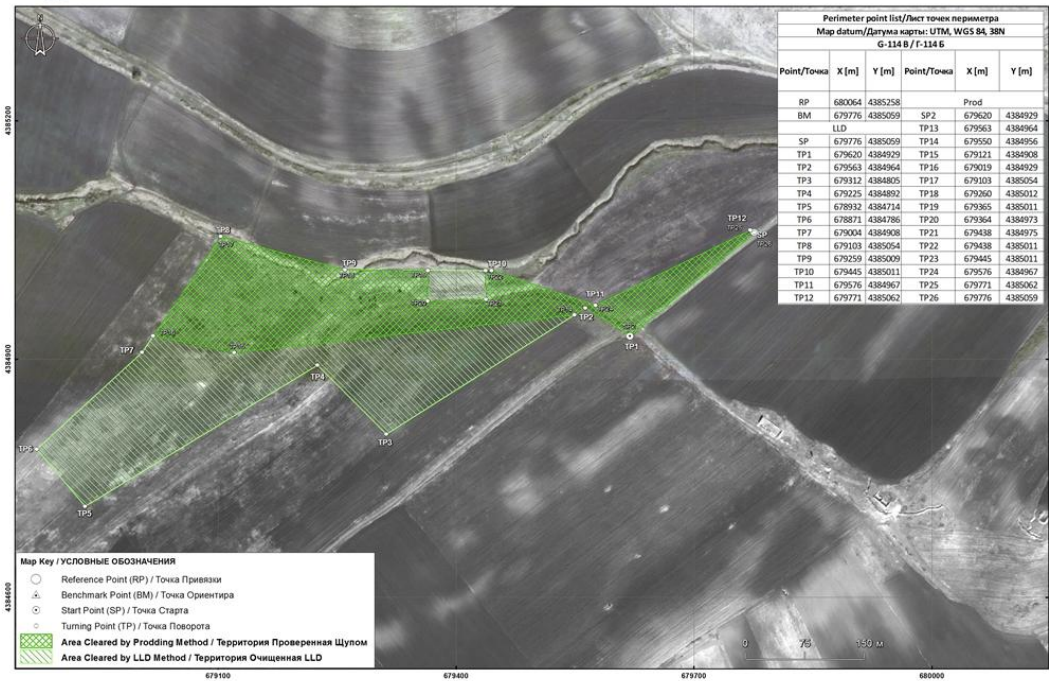
Financial statement for the period 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012

All figures in USD

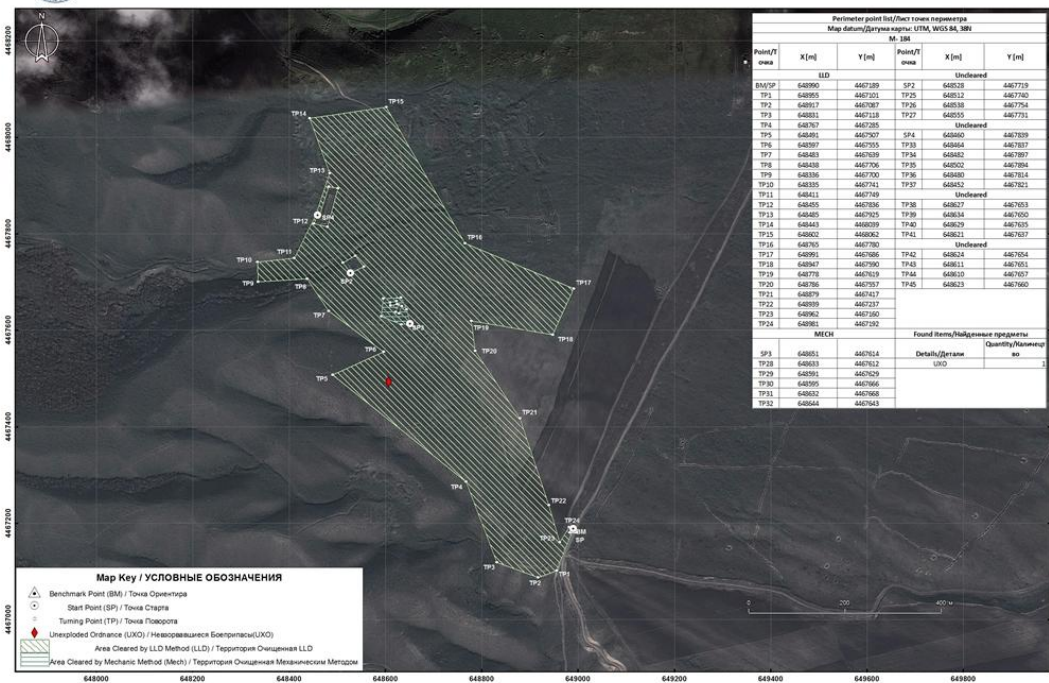
Budget Line	Budget	Expenditure	Unspent Balance
National Staff	546,760.19	571,315.14	-24,554.95
International Staff Flat Rate	117,600.00	117,600.00	0.00
Medical	2,000.00	378.34	1,621.66
Food and Water	35,100.00	23,536.90	11,563.10
Fuel and Lubricants	87,418.00	79,032.93	8,385.07
Vehicle Maint and Spares	72,480.00	43,782.81	28,697.19
Demining Stores	9,460.00	14,533.25	-5,073.25
Equipment Repair	2,500.00	14,844.30	-12,344.30
Communications	5,640.00	8,122.76	-2,482.76
Data Handling	5,400.00	3,719.67	1,680.33
Office Equipment	6,000.00	6,963.70	-963.70
Accommodation	28,320.00	33,655.47	-5,335.47
Freight	7,000.00	7,001.45	-1.45
Insurance	12,900.00	10,023.78	2,876.22
Insurance (Veh)	2,912.00	3,094.19	-182.19
Bank Charges	3,790.00	3,617.68	172.32
International Travel	6,000.00	10,407.61	-4,407.61
National Travel	2,000.00	1,650.21	349.79
HQ Admin Flat Rate @ 6.2%	59,098.54	59,098.54	0.00
Total	1,012,378.73	1,012,378.73	-0.00



Mineclearance of Dudukchi 4, HALO ID - G-114 B Очистка минного поля Дудукчи 4, HALO ID - G-114 Б



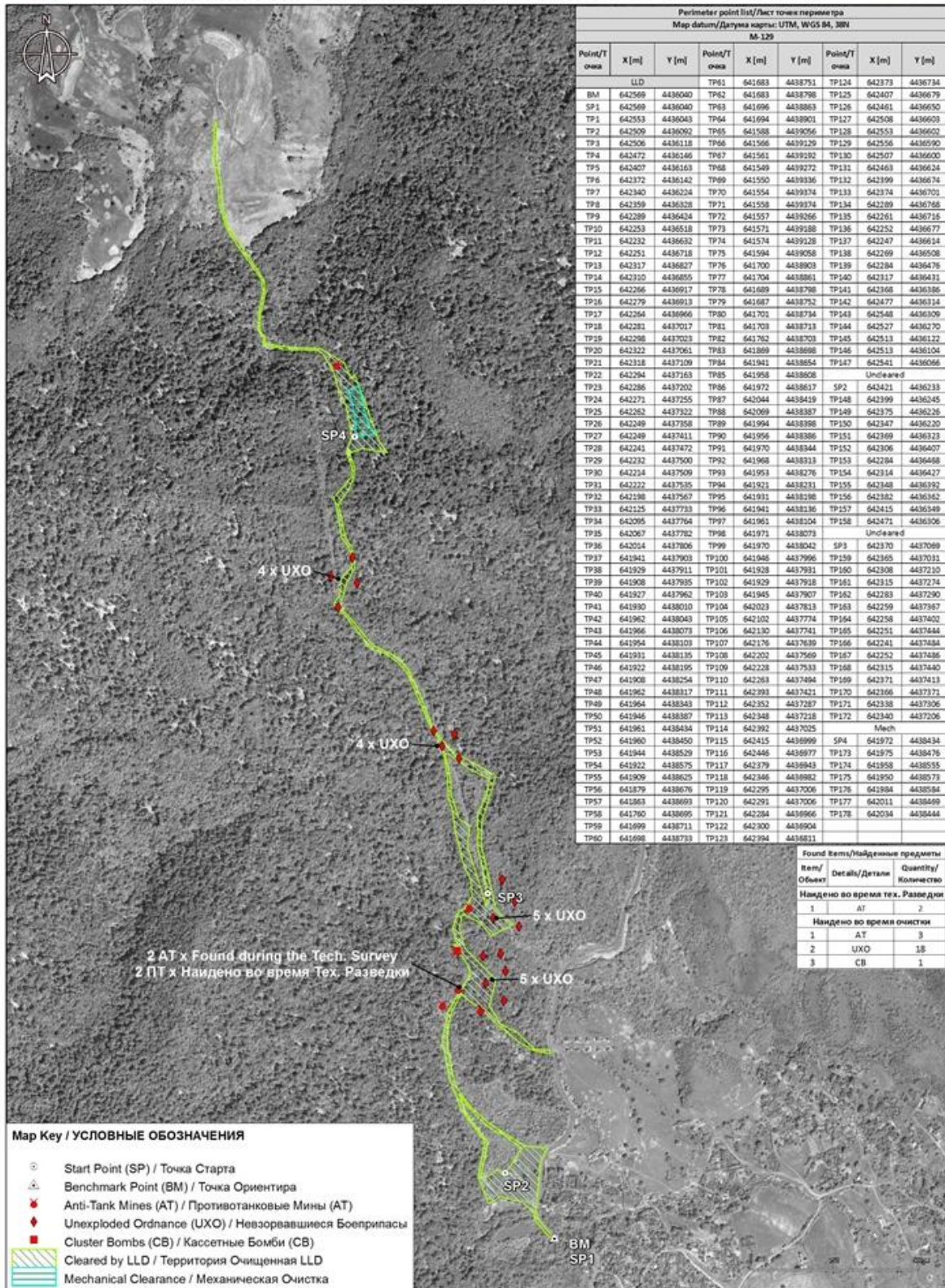
Mineclearance of Talish 1, HALO ID - M-184 Очистка минного поля Талиш 1, HALO ID - M-184





Mineclearance of Chldran 2, HALO ID - M-129 A

Очистка минного поля Члдран 2, HALO ID - M-129 A

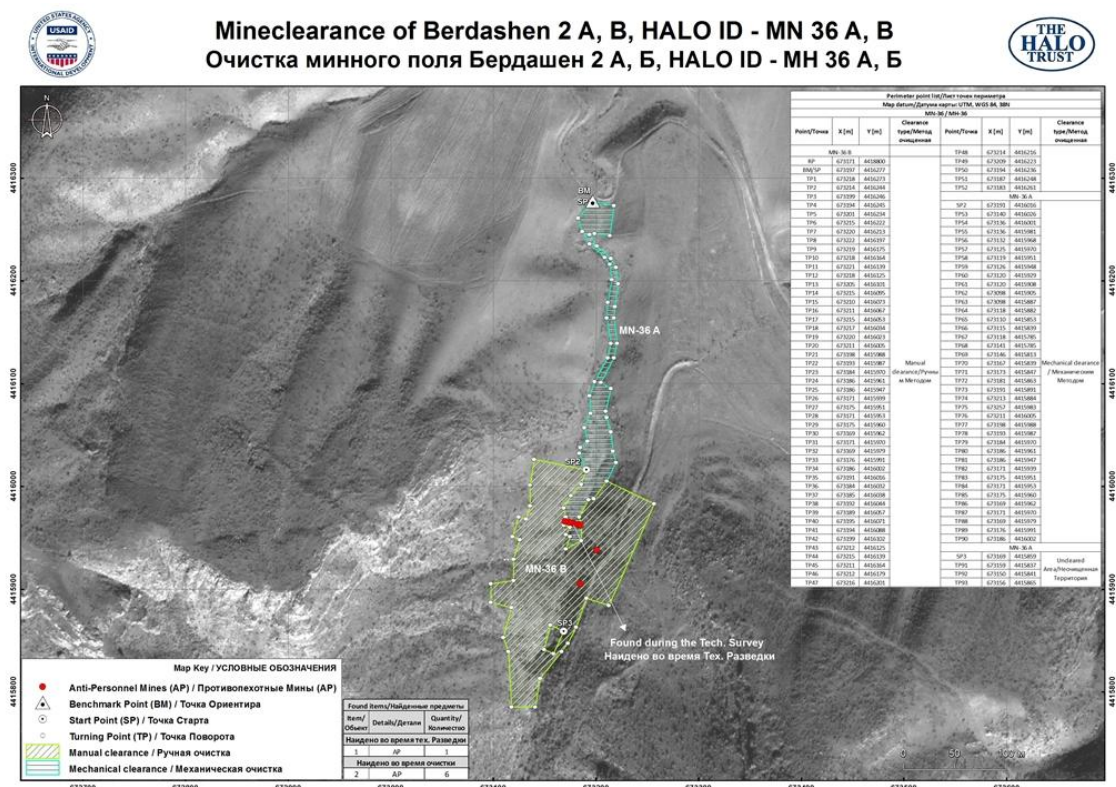
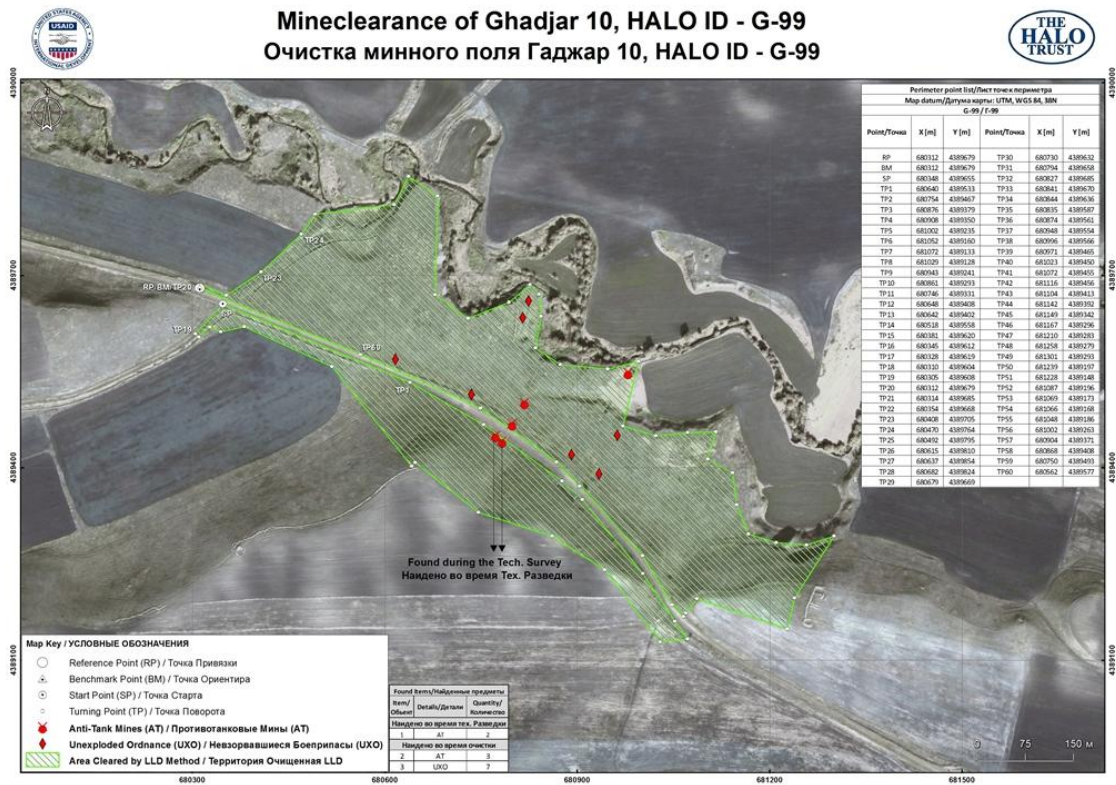


Прджамал-2 Задание: А-53 II



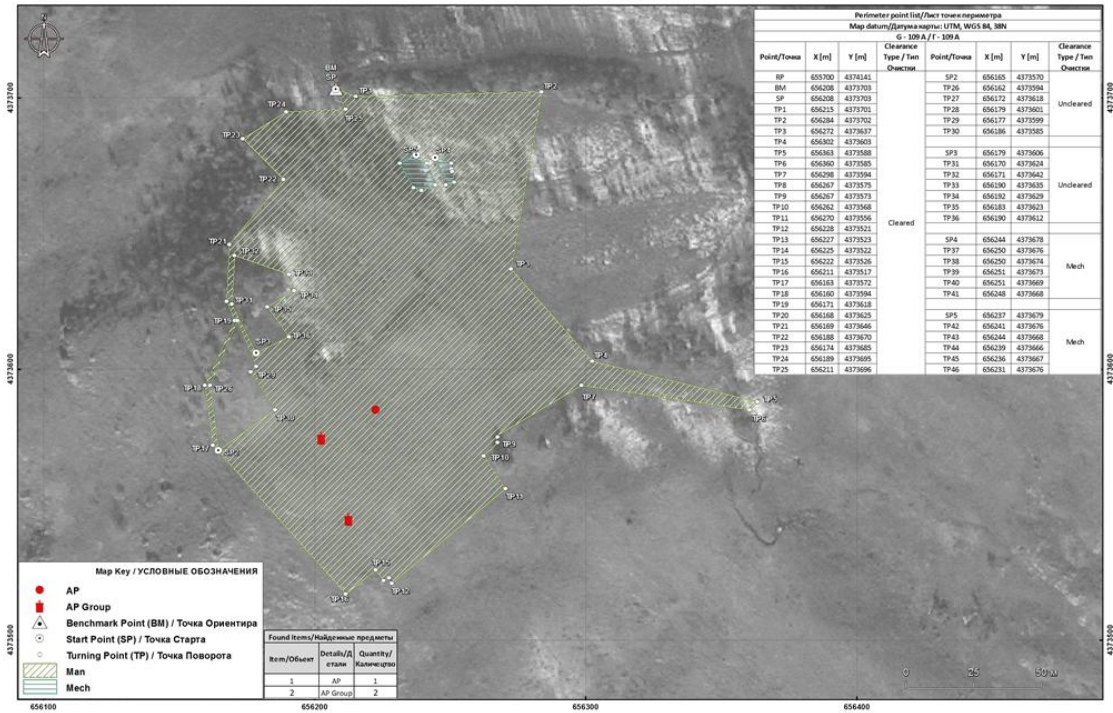
Точка	X [m]	Y [m]	Точка	X [m]	Y [m]	Точка	X [m]	Y [m]
Sp	663663	4423314	Tr48	663633	4423372	Tr96	663619	4423162
Tr1	663644	4423316	Tr49	663634	4423378	Tr97	663619	4423150
Tr2	663583	4423337	Tr50	663644	4423400	Tr98	663625	4423151
Tr3	663599	4423501	Tr51	663639	4423399	Tr99	663628	4423139
Tr4	663606	4423540	Tr52	663635	4423420	Tr100	663626	4423131
Tr5	663698	4423703	Tr53	663640	4423424	Tr101	663626	4423119
Tr6	663716	4423771	Tr54	663652	4423475	Tr102	663621	4423115
Tr7	663740	4423823	Tr55	663644	4423474	Tr103	663611	4423121
Tr8	663759	4423816	Tr56	663644	4423482	Tr104	663614	4423160
Tr9	663724	4423663	Tr57	663652	4423482	Tr105	663606	4423168
Tr10	663689	4423602	Tr58	663669	4423540	Tr106	663605	4423182
Tr11	663672	4423542	Tr59	663667	4423528	Tr107	663589	4423067
Tr12	663666	4423484	Tr60	663663	4423529	Tr108	663585	4423068
Tr13	663661	4423412	Tr61	663666	4423540	Tr109	663587	4423075
Tr14	663664	4423269	Tr62	663652	4423528	Tr110	663599	4423089
Tr15	663638	4423173	Tr63	663649	4423518	Tr111	663603	4423100
Tr16	663642	4423152	Tr64	663645	4423519	Tr112	663607	4423097
Tr17	663642	4423122	Tr65	663648	4423530	Tr113	663603	4423088
Tr18	663601	4423059	Tr66	663656	4423545	Tr114	663605	4423087
Tr19	663589	4423035	Tr67	663655	4423540	Tr115	663592	4423073
Tr20	663594	4422985	Tr68	663649	4423541	Tr116	663588	4423017
Tr21	663608	4422947	Tr69	663651	4423547	Tr117	663546	4423015
Tr22	663608	4422935	Tr70	663663	4423550	Tr118	663545	4423006
Tr23	663591	4422823	Tr71	663657	4423552	Tr119	663540	4423000
Tr24	663578	4422826	Tr72	663659	4423560	Tr120	663535	4423002
Tr25	663579	4422839	Tr73	663666	4423557	Tr121	663557	4422958
Tr26	663579	4422859	Tr74	663675	4423565	Tr122	663557	4422994
Tr27	663571	4422861	Tr75	663664	4423573	Tr123	663562	4422993
Tr28	663572	4422870	Tr76	663668	4423583	Tr124	663562	4422985
Tr29	663560	4422874	Tr77	663675	4423579	Tr125	663571	4422984
Tr30	663565	4422897	Tr78	663677	4423569	Tr126	663565	4422908
Tr31	663560	4422898	Tr79	663681	4423620	Tr127	663572	4422971
Tr32	663557	4422893	Tr80	663663	4423620	Tr128	663567	4422969
Tr33	663554	4422896	Tr81	663663	4423624	Tr129	663574	4422951
Tr34	663566	4422929	Tr82	663672	4423627	Tr130	663583	4422950
Tr35	663545	4422963	Tr83	663684	4423623	Tr131	663585	4422937
Tr36	663529	4423017	Tr84	663707	4423698	Tr132	663567	4422936
Tr37	663593	4423144	Tr85	663712	4423696	Tr133	663573	4422915
Tr38	663581	4423224	Tr86	663707	4423671	Tr134	663571	4422908
Tr39	663606	4423280	Tr87	663691	4423662	Tr135	663590	4422905
Tr40	663618	4423275	Tr88	663688	4423664	Tr136	663587	4422894
Tr41	663621	4423282	Tr89	663720	4423774	Tr137	663580	4422896
Tr42	663618	4423334	Tr90	663724	4423773	Tr138	663582	4422906
Tr43	663613	4423332	Tr91	663718	4423750	Tr139	663579	4422843
Tr44	663610	4423342	Tr92	663715	4423751	Tr140	663594	4422841
Tr45	663613	4423343	Tr93	663716	4423763			
Tr46	663638	4423378	Tr94	663614	4423176			
Tr47	663637	4423373	Tr95	663614	4423164			



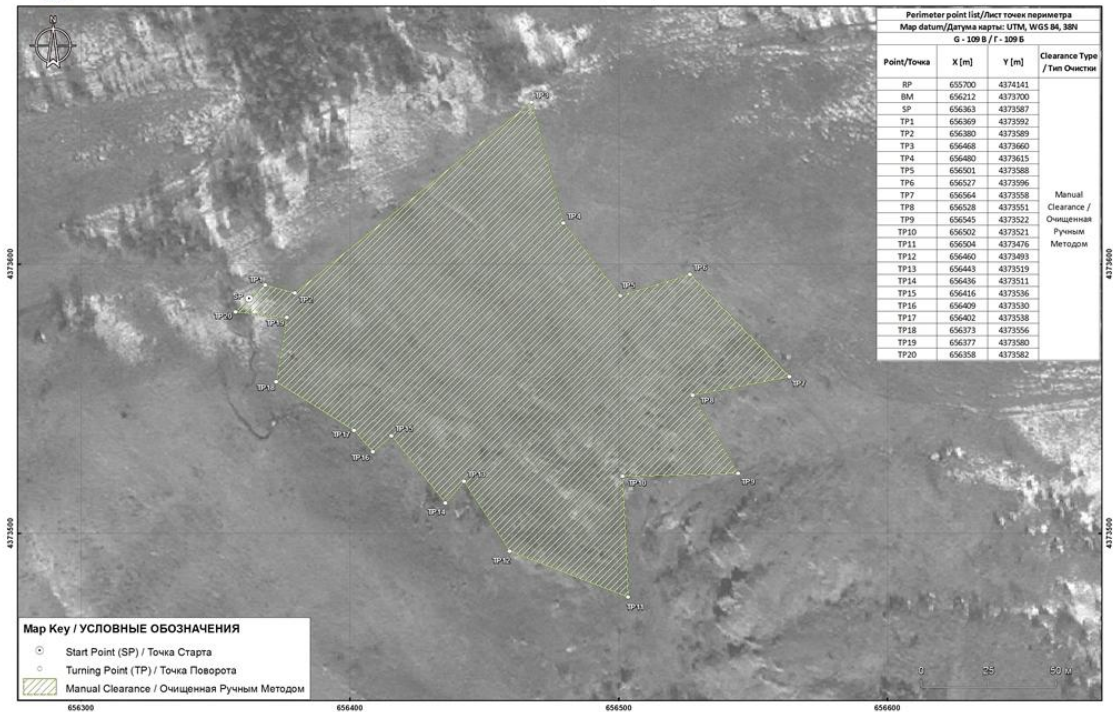




Mineclearance of Hin Taghlar 4 A, HALO ID - G-109 A Очистка минного поля Хин Таглар 4 А, HALO ID - G-109 А



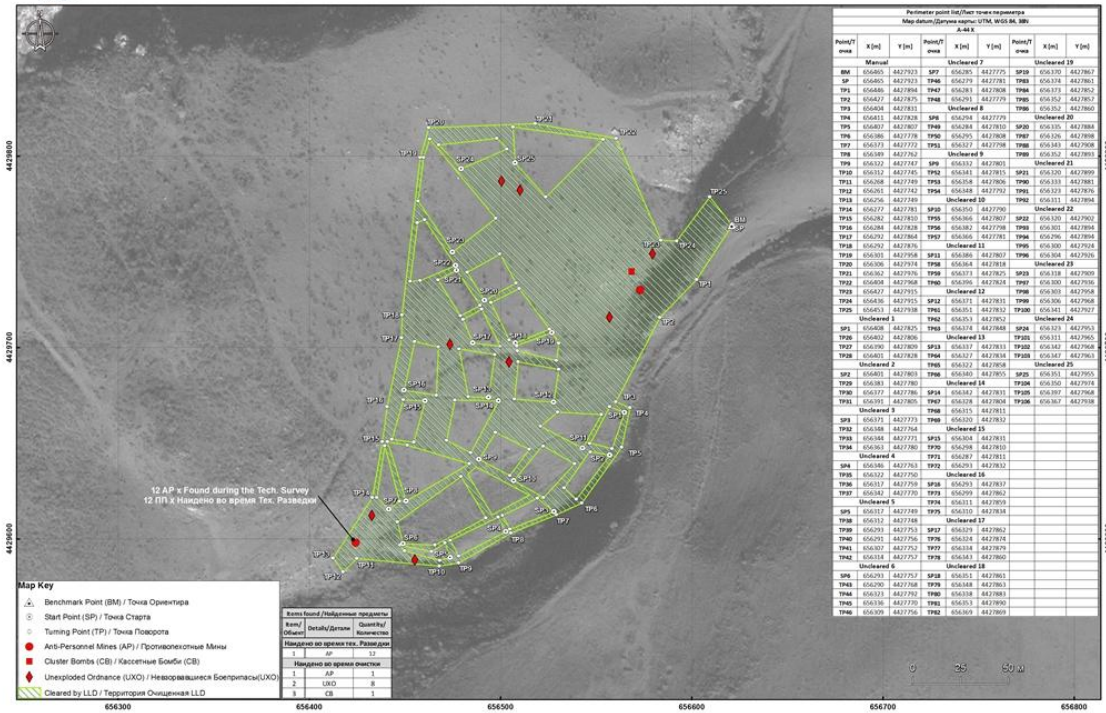
Mineclearance of Hin Taghlar 4 B, HALO ID - G-109 B Очистка минного поля Хин Таглар 4 Б, HALO ID - G-109 Б





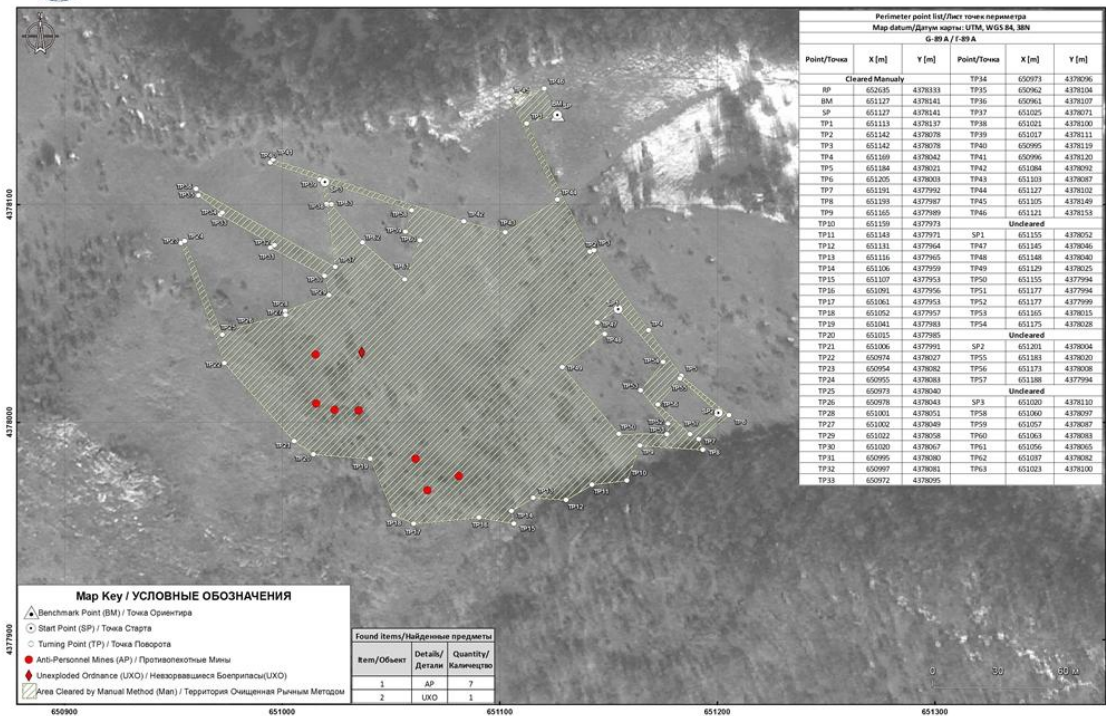
Mineclearance of Khramort 10, HALO ID - A-44

Очистка минного поля Храморт 10, HALO ID - A-44



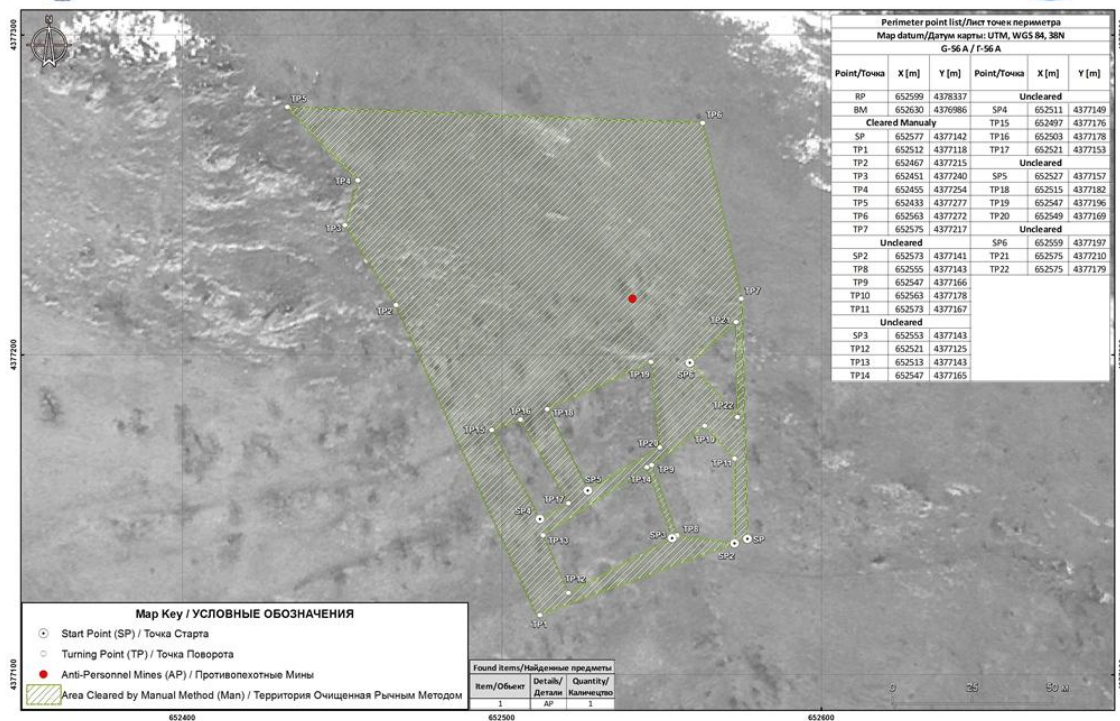
Mineclearance of Khtsaberd 1, HALO ID - G-89 A

Очистка минного поля Хцаберд 1, HALO ID - G-89



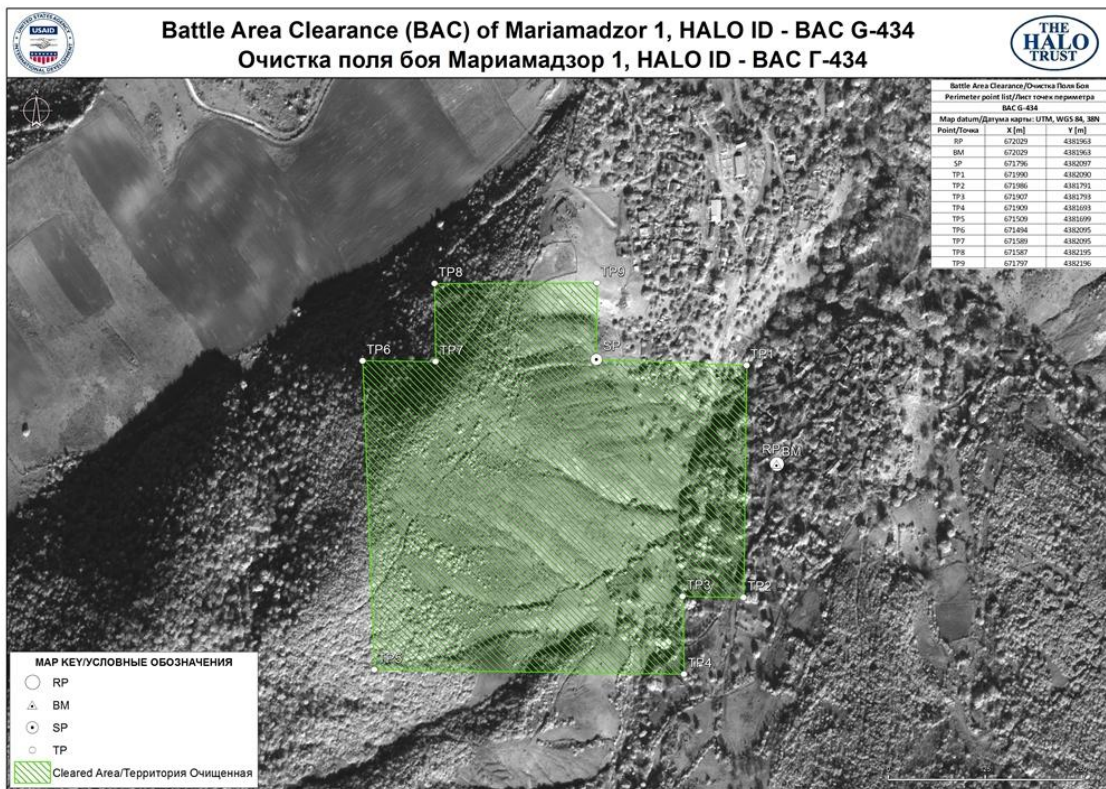
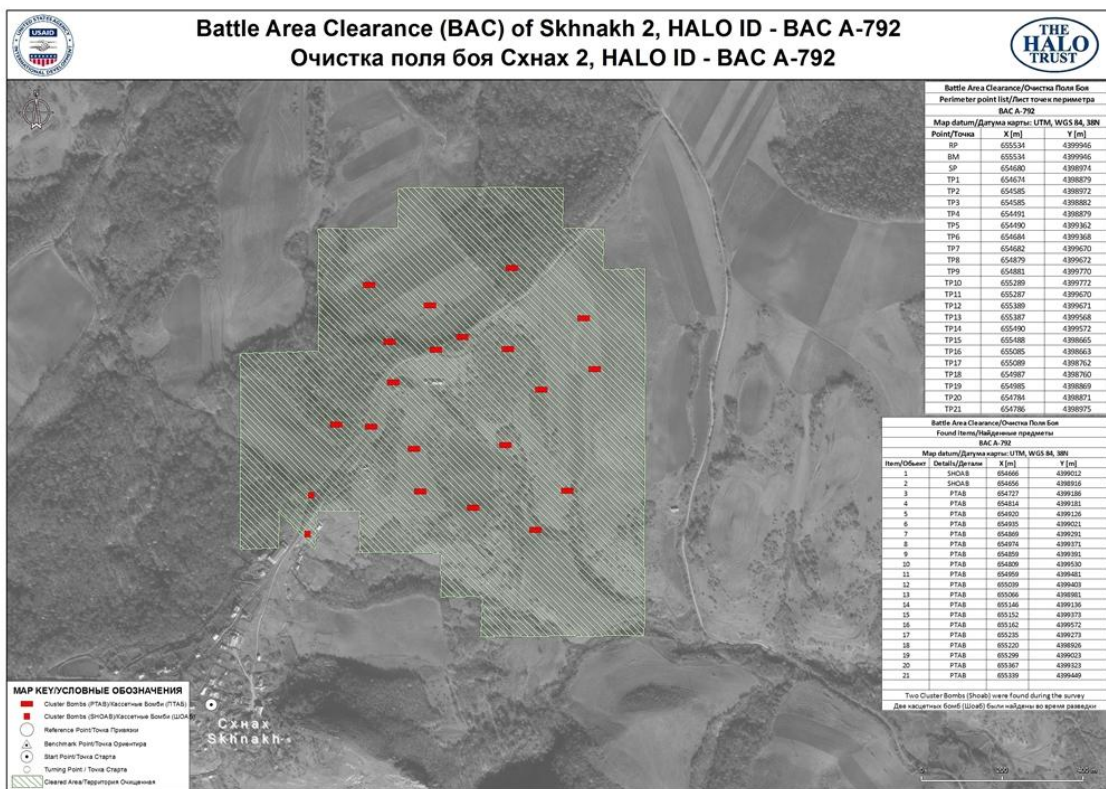


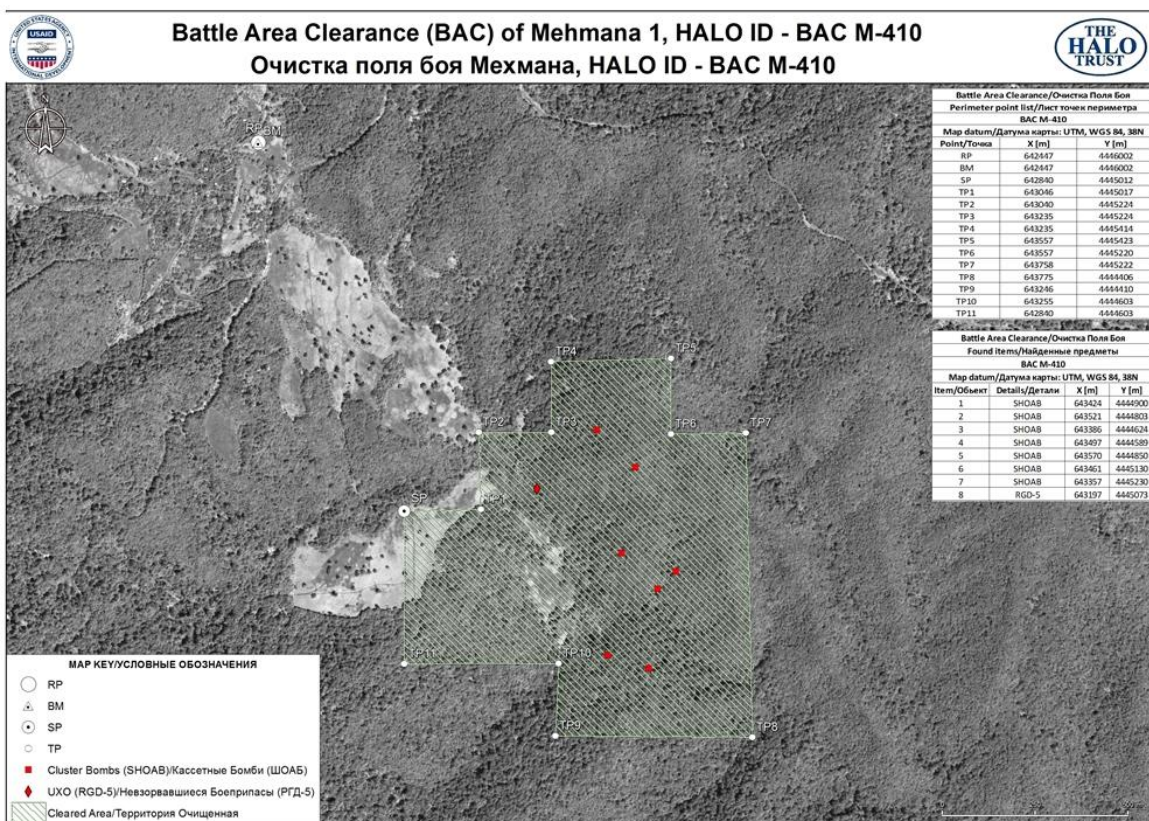
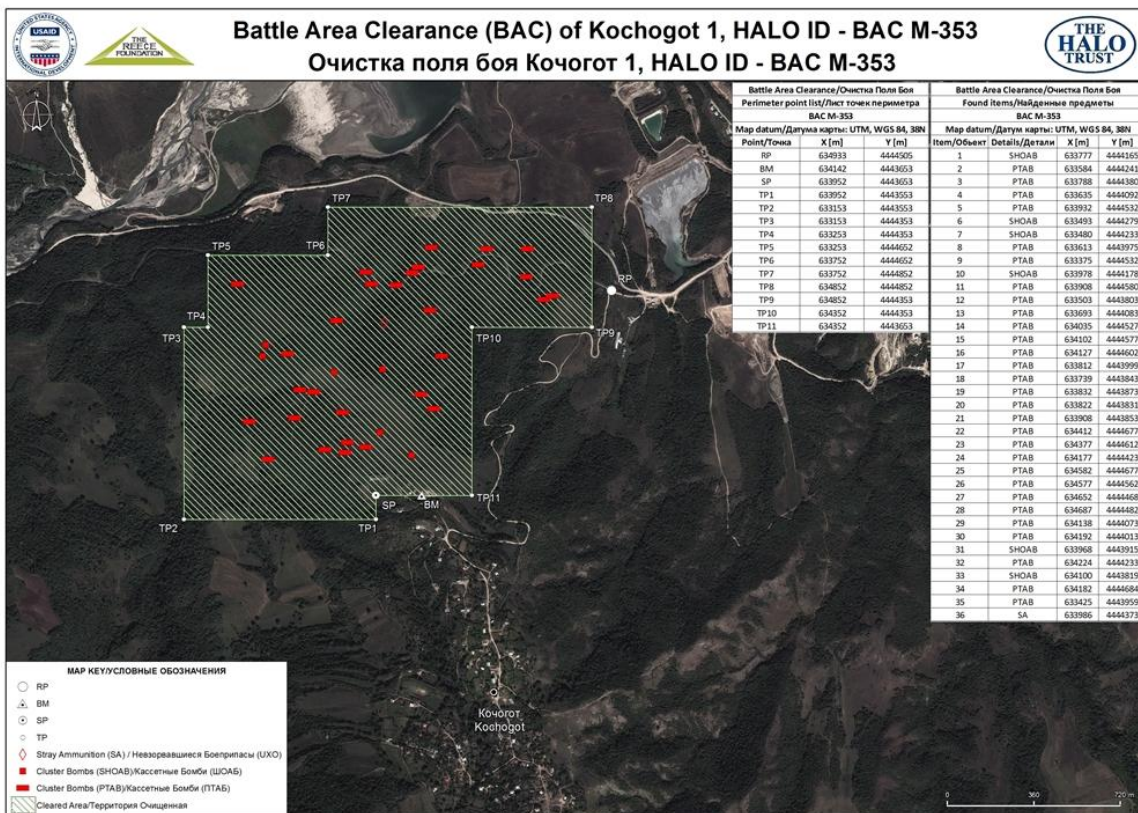
Mineclearance of Khtsaberд 2A, HALO ID - G-56 A
Очистка минного поля Хцаберд 2 А, HALO ID - G-56 А

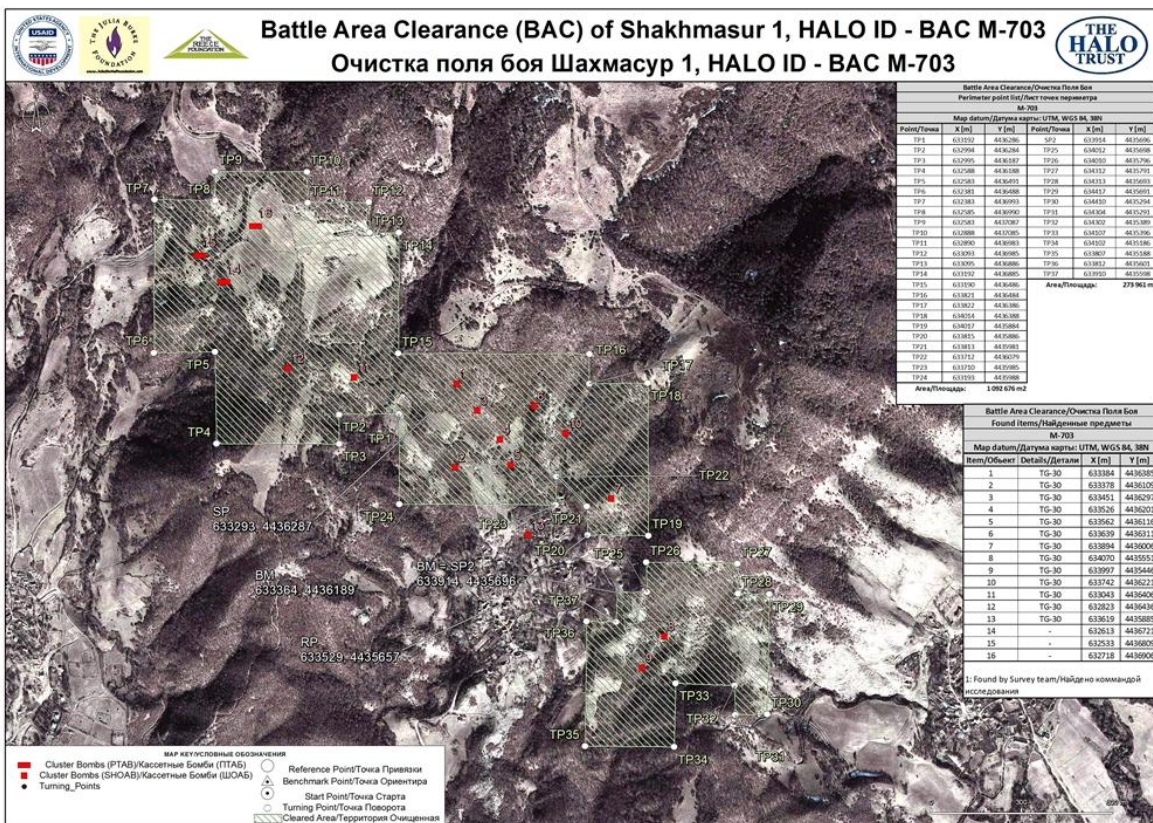


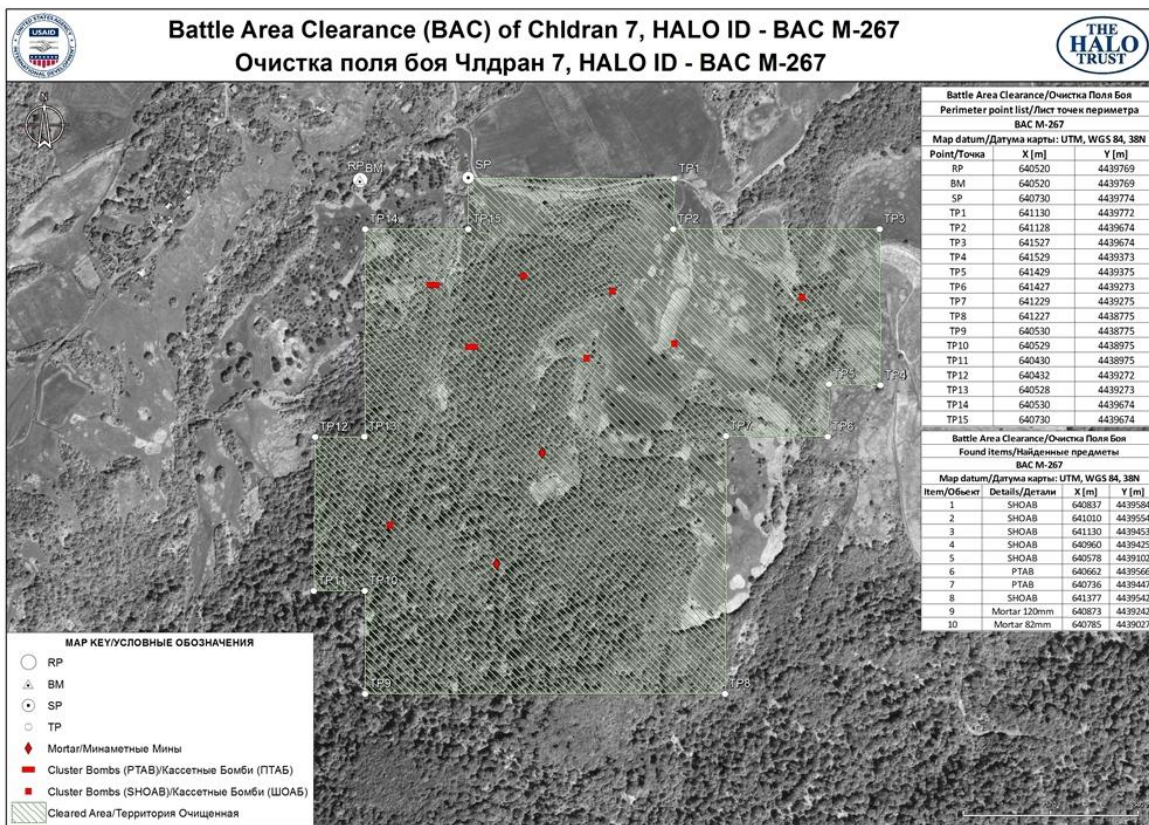
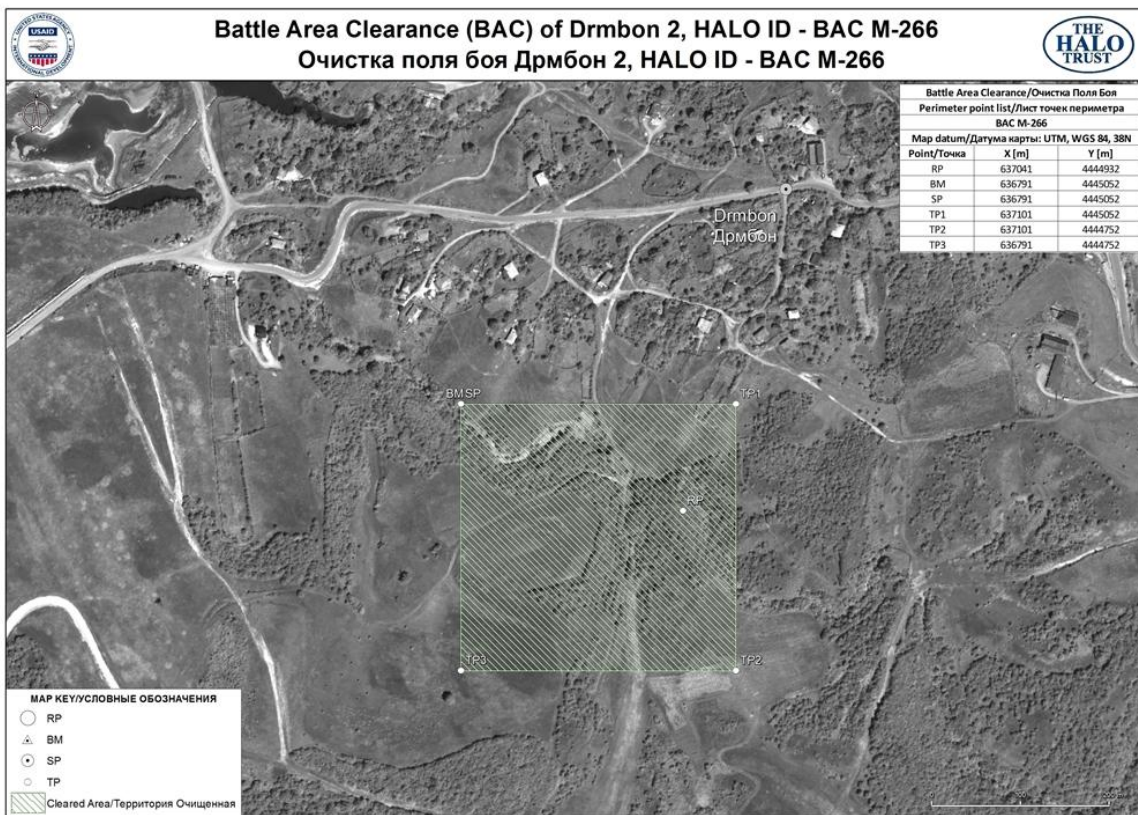
Battle Area Clearance (BAC) of Qrasni, HALO ID - BAC A-701
Очистка поля боя Красни, HALO ID - BAC A-701





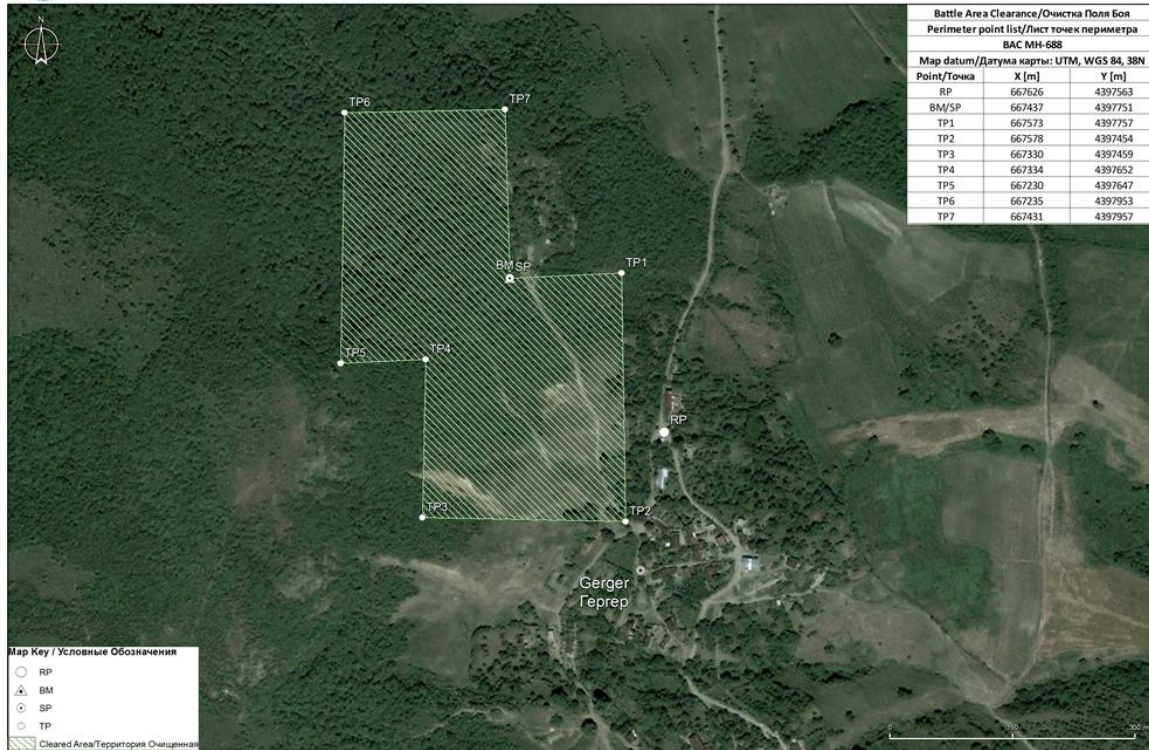








Battle Area Clearance (BAC) of Herher, HALO ID - BAC MN-688
Очистка поля боя Гергер, HALO ID - BAC MH-688



Annex C List of remaining Anti Personnel Minefields

TaskID	Availability, summer/winter	Location	Region	Status	Priority	Zone	Estimated Area	Clearance Asset
G-114 C	Winter	Dudukchi 5	Hadrut	Suspende	High	Trad	6,000	AP Manual
G-56B	Summer	Khtsaber	Hadrut	Surveyed	High	Trad	84,683	AP Manual
G-56C	Summer	Khtsaber	Hadrut	Surveyed	High	Trad	36,023	AP Manual
G-56D	Summer	Khtsaber	Hadrut	Surveyed	High	Trad	47,940	AP Manual
G-89C	Summer	Khtsaber	Hadrut	Surveyed	High	Trad	16,303	AP Manual
G-89D	Summer	Khtsaber	Hadrut	Surveyed	High	Trad	32,814	AP Manual
G-89E	Summer	Khtsaber	Hadrut	Surveyed	High	Trad	45,584	AP Manual
M-105	Winter	Nerkin Horatagh	Martakert	Surveyed	High	Trad	18,186	AP Manual
A-35	Summer	Garov	Askeran	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	10,600	AP Manual
A-37 A	Summer	Garov	Askeran	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	7,700	AP Manual
A-37 B	Summer	Garov	Askeran	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	4,000	AP Manual
A-64 B	Summer	Harav	Martuni	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	16,800	AP Manual
A-67	Summer	Khramort	Askeran	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	21,105	AP Manual
G-70	Summer	Sarinshen	Hadrut	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	5,800	AP Manual
G-75	Winter	Tsor	Hadrut	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	29,000	AP Manual
G-79	Summer	Sarinshen	Hadrut	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	24,500	AP Manual
G-89 IC	Summer	Khtsaber	Hadrut	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	16,300	AP Manual
G-95 B	Winter	Hadrut 2	Hadrut	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	56,000	AP Manual
M-120	Winter	Nor Ghazanchi	Martakert	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	12,072	AP Manual
M-121 B	Winter	Martakert	Martakert	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	43,000	AP Manual
M-145	Summer	Nor Ghazanchi	Martakert	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	45,200	AP Manual
M-178	Winter	Madaghiz	Martakert	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	11,302	AP Manual
M-184 B	Winter	Talish	Martakert	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	9,559	AP Manual
M-34	Winter	Kusapat	Martakert	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	12,119	AP Manual
M-6 I	Summer	Akop Kamari 1	Martakert	Suspende	Medium	Trad	39,500	AP Manual
M-75	Summer	Ghazanchi	Martakert	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	82,300	AP Manual
M-8	Winter	Martakert 10	Martakert	Suspende	Medium	Trad	71,743	AP Manual
M-83	Winter	Ghazanchi	Martakert	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	27,612	AP Manual
M-84 B	Summer	Ghazanchi	Martakert	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	21,607	AP Manual
M-87	Summer	Ghazanchi	Martakert	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	17,200	AP Manual
MN-140	Winter	Shekher	Martuni	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	22,319	AP Manual
G-15 A	Summer	Mengelenata	Hadrut	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	30,000	AP Manual
G-15 C	Summer	Mengelenata	Hadrut	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	3,000	MechAP
G-107 A	Summer	Sarinshen	Hadrut	Surveyed	Low	Trad	31,700	AP Manual
G-107 B	Summer	Sarinshen	Hadrut	Surveyed	Low	Trad	48,200	AP Manual
G-61	Winter	Sarinshen	Hadrut	Surveyed	Low	Trad	18,200	AP Manual
G-90 B	Summer	Khtsaber	Hadrut	Surveyed	Low	Trad	15,000	AP Manual
G-91 A	Summer	Hin Taghlar	Hadrut	Surveyed	Low	Trad	6,200	AP Manual
G-91 B	Summer	Hin Taghlar	Hadrut	Surveyed	Low	Trad	9,000	AP Manual
M-129 B	Winter	Chldran	Martakert	Surveyed	Low	Trad	8,600	AP Manual
M-147 B	Winter	Janyatagh	Martakert	Surveyed	Low	Trad	67,200	AP Manual
M-183	Summer	Talish	Martakert	Surveyed	Low	Trad	12,300	AP Manual

Remaining Anti-tank Minefields

TaskID	Availability, winter/summer	Location	Region	Status	Priority	Zone	Estimated Area	Clearance Asset
G-110	Winter	Zamzur	Hadrut	Surveyed	High	Trad	53647	AT LLD
G-122 A	Winter	Hin Taghlar	Hadrut	Surveyed	High	Trad	12382	AT LLD
G-122 B	Winter	Hin Taghlar	Hadrut	Surveyed	High	Trad	9100	AT LLD
G-19	Winter	Drakhtik	Hadrut	Surveyed	High	Trad	60007	AT LLD
M-186	Winter	Nor Karmiravan	Martakert	Surveyed	High	Trad	87039	AT LLD
A-6 B	Summer	Farukh	Askeran	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	27858	AT LLD
A-84	Winter	Khntsakh	Askeran	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	32286	AT LLD
A-85	Summer	Karagyaf	Askeran	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	17439	AT LLD
G-124	Summer	Khtsaber	Hadrut	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	29000	AT LLD
G-95 A	Winter	Hadrut 1	Hadrut	Suspended	Medium	Trad	25052	AT LLD
M-175	Summer	Aterk	Martakert	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	30500	AT LLD
M-180	Summer	Chldran	Martakert	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	56935	AT LLD
M-187	Summer	Vank	Martakert	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	13817	AT LLD
M-45 A	Summer	Mehmana	Martakert	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	8900	AT LLD
M-45 B	Summer	Mehmana	Martakert	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	15500	AT LLD
M-72	Winter	Maniklu	Martakert	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	4670	AT LLD
M-74	Winter	Chldran	Martakert	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	37118	AT LLD
M-78	Winter	Ghazanchi	Martakert	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	16500	AT LLD
M-93	Summer	Chldran	Martakert	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	98028	AT LLD
MN-139	Winter	Shekher	Martuni	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	31737	AT LLD
G-116 I	Summer	Arevshat 1	Hadrut	Suspended	Low	Trad	24000	AT LLD
G-90 A	Summer	Khtsaber	Hadrut	Surveyed	Low	Trad	30222	AT LLD
M-147 A	Winter	Janatagh	Martakert	Surveyed	Low	Trad	31655	AT LLD
M-179	Summer	Talish	Martakert	Surveyed	Low	Trad	17655	AT LLD

Remaining Surface BAC sites

Task_ID	Location	Region	TaskType	Status	Priority	Zone	Estimated Area	Clearance Asset
691	Drmbon	Martakert	BAC	Surveyed	High	Trad	500,000	Surface
616	Mughanli	Martuni	BAC	Surveyed	High	Trad	500,000	Surface
31	Khnabad	Askeran	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
36	Sardarashen	Askeran	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
132	Krasni	Askeran	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
339	Sardarashen	Askeran	BAC	Suspended	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
343	Khnabad	Askeran	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
360	Shosh	Askeran	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
452	Dashushen	Askeran	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
647	Ivanian	Askeran	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
683	Seydishen	Askeran	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
687	Mkhitarikend	Askeran	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
694	Khndzeristan	Askeran	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
696	Askeran	Askeran	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
239	Mariamadzor	Hadrut	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
618	Kochbek	Hadrut	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
657	Chirakuz	Hadrut	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
689	Togh	Hadrut	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
791	Hadrut	Hadrut	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
12	Kochogot	Martakert	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
14	Kichan	Martakert	BAC	Suspended	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
133	Verin Horatagh	Martakert	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
156	Maghavuz	Martakert	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
157	Maghavuz	Martakert	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
190	Maghavuz	Martakert	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
191	Mokhratagh	Martakert	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
195	Drmbon	Martakert	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
236	Maghavuz	Martakert	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
358	Arutyunagomer	Martakert	BAC	Suspended	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
576	Martakert	Martakert	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
608	Chldran	Martakert	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
628	Chldran	Martakert	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
656	Maghavuz	Martakert	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
661	Chldran	Martakert	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
697	Haterk	Martakert	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
47	Karakend	Martuni	BAC	Suspended	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
50	Mushkapat	Martuni	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
60	Paravatumb	Martuni	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
79	Mushkapat	Martuni	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
102	Kolkhozashen	Martuni	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
159	Martuni	Martuni	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
206	Khnuhinak	Martuni	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
208	Emishdjan	Martuni	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface

223	Mushkapat	Martuni	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
276	Karakend	Martuni	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
349	Karvin	Martuni	BAC	Suspended	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
430	Kherkhan	Martuni	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
435	Qert	Martuni	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
668	Spitakshen	Martuni	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
675	Herher	Martuni	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
43	Khalifali	Shushi	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
232	Shushi	Shushi	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
464	Lisagor	Shushi	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
485	Shushi	Shushi	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface
636	Keybaili	Shushi	BAC	Surveyed	Medium	Trad	500,000	Surface

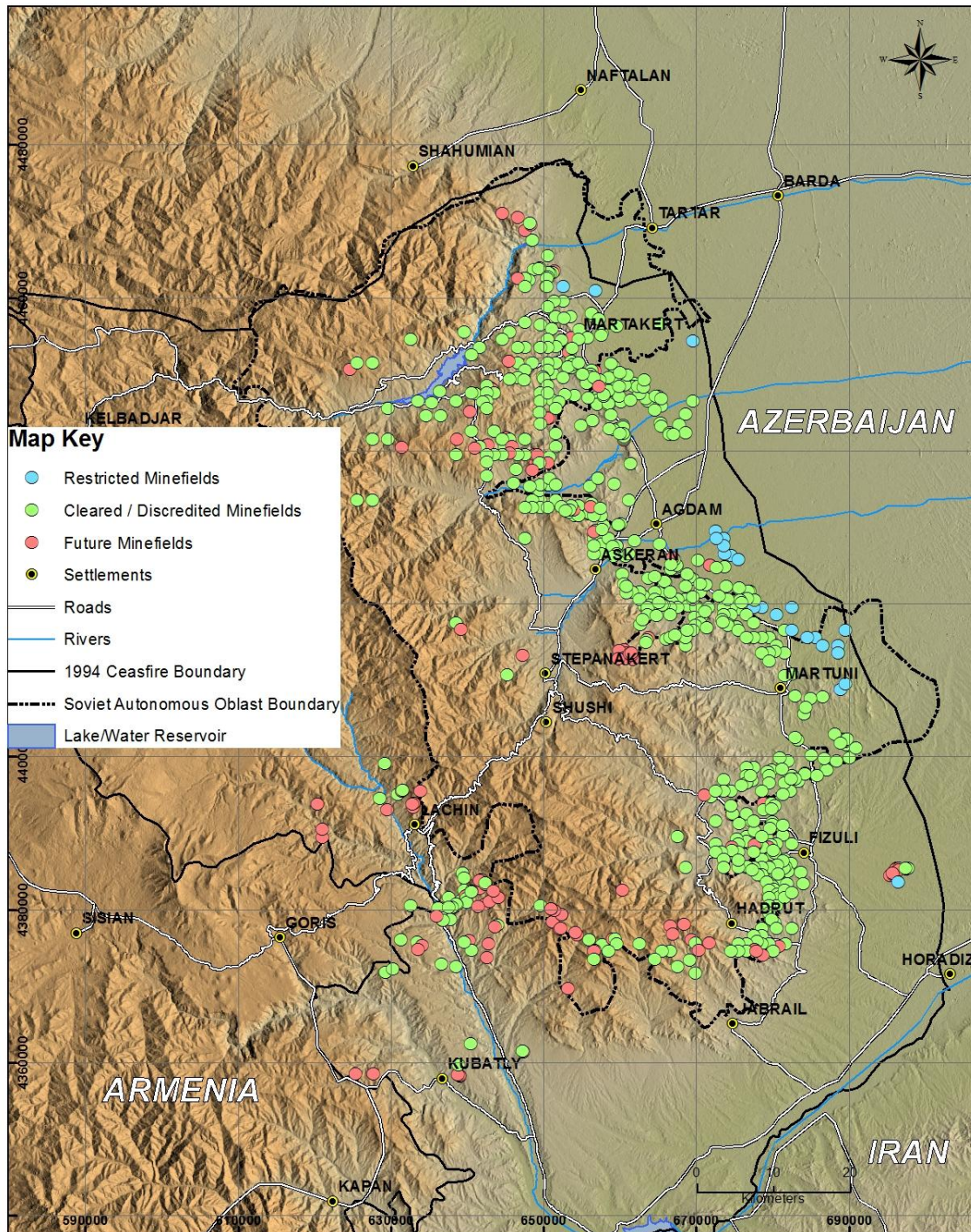
38	Ghshlagh	Askeran	BAC	Surveyed	Low	Trad	500,000	Surface
98	Dashushen	Askeran	BAC	Surveyed	Low	Trad	500,000	Surface
134	Shosh	Askeran	BAC	Surveyed	Low	Trad	500,000	Surface
290	Khramort	Askeran	BAC	Suspended	Low	Trad	500,000	Surface
320	Karmir Gyugh	Askeran	BAC	Surveyed	Low	Trad	500,000	Surface
451	Harav	Martuni	BAC	Surveyed	Low	Trad	500,000	Surface
682	Seydishen	Askeran	BAC	Surveyed	Low	Trad	500,000	Surface
116	Kuchuliar	Hadrut	BAC	Surveyed	Low	Trad	500,000	Surface
24	Mets Shen	Martakert	BAC	Surveyed	Low	Trad	500,000	Surface
131	Verin Horatagh	Martakert	BAC	Surveyed	Low	Trad	500,000	Surface
194	Drmbon	Martakert	BAC	Surveyed	Low	Trad	500,000	Surface
259	Mehmana	Martakert	BAC	Surveyed	Low	Trad	500,000	Surface
663	Kusapat	Martakert	BAC	Surveyed	Low	Trad	500,000	Surface
672	Chldran	Martakert	BAC	Surveyed	Low	Trad	500,000	Surface
704	Mokhratagh	Martakert	BAC	Surveyed	Low	Trad	500,000	Surface
58	Chartar	Martuni	BAC	Surveyed	Low	Trad	500,000	Surface
422	Karakend	Martuni	BAC	Surveyed	Low	Trad	500,000	Surface
441	Norshen	Martuni	BAC	Surveyed	Low	Trad	500,000	Surface
598	Aghorti	Martuni	BAC	Surveyed	Low	Trad	500,000	Surface
216	Qarintak	Shushi	BAC	Surveyed	Low	Trad	500,000	Surface
378	Khndzeristan	Askeran	BAC	Surveyed	Low	Trad	500,000	Surface
389	Ivanian	Askeran	BAC	Surveyed	Low	Trad	500,000	Surface
793	Berkashen	Askeran	BAC	Surveyed	Low	Trad	500,000	Surface
134	Drmbon	Martakert	BAC	Surveyed	Low	Trad	500,000	Surface
51	Nngi	Martuni	BAC	Surveyed	Low	Trad	500,000	Surface
52	Nngi	Martuni	BAC	Surveyed	Low	Trad	500,000	Surface
54	Nngi	Martuni	BAC	Surveyed	Low	Trad	500,000	Surface
55	Nngi	Martuni	BAC	Surveyed	Low	Trad	500,000	Surface
56	Nngi	Martuni	BAC	Surveyed	Low	Trad	500,000	Surface
57	Nngi	Martuni	BAC	Surveyed	Low	Trad	500,000	Surface
128	Karakend	Martuni	BAC	Suspended	Low	Trad	500,000	Surface



**HALO Nagorno Karabakh
Mineclearance Status
31 December 2012**



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HALO Nagorno Karabakh Cluster Munition Strikes 31 December 2012



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