



**SASOL**  
*reaching new frontiers*



# *Projecto de Gás Natural*

---

**PROCEDURE**

**FOR**

**TEMANE/PANDE FIELD DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS**

**AND**

**MOZAMBIQUE/SECUNDA PIPELINE**

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

NO	DESCRIPTION	PAGE
	Preamble	4
1.	Acronyms/Definitions	5
2.	Principles	6
3.	Approach and Methodology	6
4.	Resettlement and Compensation Strategies	7
4.1	Permanently Affected	7
4.2	Temporarily Affected	8
4.2	All Affected	8
5.	Eligibility and Claims Procedure	8
6.	Compensation Processes	9
6.1	Homesteads	9
6.2	Land for Resettlement	10
6.3	Design of Houses	10
6.4	Construction of Houses	10
7	Compensation	11
7.1	Mashambas	11
7.2	Tree/Perennial Crops	11
7.3	Annual Crops	11
7.4	Access to Land	12
7.5	Graves/Holy Places	12
7.6	Impeded Access	13
7.7	Trees with Economic Value	13

7.8	Medicinal Plants and Herbs	13
8.	Actual Payment of Compensation	13
8.1	Cash Payments	13
8.2	Using Local Banks/Institutions	13
8.3	Pay Office	14
8.4	Procedure of Payment	14
9.	Grievance Procedure	14
Appendices:		
	References	16
	Compensation Claim Form	17
	Flowchart - Overall Approach and Methodology	18
	Flowchart - Compensation - Resettlement of Houses	19
	Flowchart - Compensation - Relocation of Graves	20
	Flowchart - Compensation - Crops	21
	Flowchart - Cash Compensation	22
	Flowchart - Regulating Legitimacy of Claims	23

## **PREAMBLE**

The purpose of this document is to ensure equal and fair treatment of all those affected by any projects of Sasol, in Mozambique, insofar as resettlement and compensation are concerned. It will also ensure that everyone is treated in the same manner and consistency will be achieved, irrespective of the Province or District.

The projects of Sasol include the main pipeline from the Temane Gas Field to Ressano Garcia as well as all flow lines within the Temane and Pande Gas Fields and all other pipelines between the Temane and Pande Gas Fields. The central processing facility in the Temane Gas Field and exploration activities in Temane and Pande exploration areas as well as all infrastructures related thereto, is also included.

All projects will be conducted in accordance with international standards and Mozambican Law, relating to design, specifications and standards such as ASME B31.8.

A person, party, household or homestead shall be considered to be an affected party if actual resettlement is required or actual damage is caused to property, possessions, trees or crops.

This document will address the process to be followed for resettlement as a result of the aforementioned projects, re-interment of graves as well as compensation payable due to damage caused during the construction phase of any project.

The OWNER will be required to enter into an agreement with an affected party regarding resettlement and damage compensation to ensure that proper record is kept of the process.

## 1. DEFINITIONS

<i>Affected</i>	Any person, party, household or homestead directly and actually affected by the projects and that needs to be relocated or suffers damage caused by construction.
<i>Construction Area</i>	Strip of land of 30 meters wide in which the pipeline will be constructed as well as any area disturbed during construction of the pipeline and gas fields.
<i>Field Worker</i>	Qualified persons appointed by SMRD to accompany construction teams and negotiate damage compensation.
<i>Gas Fields</i>	Temane and Pande gas fields.
<i>Joint Task Group</i>	Resettlement and Compensation Joint Task Group, a working group consisting of representatives from the OWNER and GOM appointed by and reporting to the PLC.
<i>Pipelines</i>	The pipeline from Temane to Secunda as well as any flow lines and any inter-field pipelines.
<i>PLC</i>	Project Liaison Committee or it's successors in title.
<i>GOM</i>	Government of Mozambique.
<i>Mashamba</i>	Subsistence farming plot.
<i>OWNER</i>	Comprising Sasol, its partners and affiliates.
<i>Project Areas</i>	Temane and Pande exploration areas, Temane and Pande Gas Fields and a strip of land 50 meters on either side of the Pipelines as well as any area containing infrastructure associated therewith.
<i>ROM</i>	Republic of Mozambique.
<i>SMRD</i>	Sasol Mineral Rights Department.

## 2. PRINCIPLES

The following general principles will apply:

- 2.1 *Replacement of homesteads:* Homesteads will be replaced by a new homestead of a better standard;
- 2.2 *Land for Resettlement:* New land will be identified by the authorities and the OWNER, developed and made available to the parties to be resettled;
- 2.3 *Alternative mashambas:* If total or partial loss of land-use opportunities and rights occur, alternative mashambas will be identified, surveyed and developed, and made available to those losing land;
- 2.4 *Transitional support:* Will be provided to those moved off their land as a result of resettlement or during construction and during the period of re-establishment;
- 2.5 *Crop losses:* Compensation for loss of crops and trees will be determined at the time of relocation or construction and paid as soon as possible thereafter;
- 2.6 *Graves:* The re-interment of graves will be treated in accordance with the wishes of the next of kin. All expenses will be covered.

These principles are in line with the World Bank Guidelines. They will have to be approved by representatives of all the stakeholders as being fair and equitable. Community sign-off will also be required.

## 3. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The approach and methodology utilized for resettlement and compensation activities varies according to the entity impacted upon, and can be summarized as follows:

1. At the earliest opportunity, identify areas that will be impacted and annotate such on maps and aerial photographs. After issuance of the land use authorisation, demarcate such areas on the ground;
2. Undertake baseline surveys to:
  - Identify affected person, party or homestead and to register their names and details;

- Identify local community leaders/representatives to assist in this process;
  - Estimate the magnitude of the impacts relative to the need for resettlement and/or compensation;
3. Compilation of a land register;
  4. Valuation of compensatable assets;
  5. Participate in social investment as part of the projects, through the relevant forums created for such a purpose;
  6. As soon as possible after project authorisation by GOM, formulate compensation offers and obtain signed agreements with those affected;
  7. Provision of alternative land (if applicable) inclusive of ancillary support services, for example, transport for physical resettlement, the provision of housing, the provision of crop starter packs, and food support;
  8. Resettlement after-care and assistance;
  9. Monitoring and evaluation of the process.

The OWNER shall also submit to GOM all information it could obtain regarding land use rights, occupations and affected households, together with substantiating documents such as reports, photographs, videos, etc. as evidence of the use of the land prior to the issuing of GOM's approval of the projects. This information will form part of any application for project approval submitted to GOM.

#### **4. RESETTLEMENT AND COMPENSATION STRATEGIES**

For the purpose of this procedure the following resettlement and compensation strategies are suggested for affected persons, households and homesteads:

##### **4.1 Permanently Affected:**

Those residing in the Project Areas that are losing all or some of their residences and/or agricultural land permanently. This is the most badly affected persons because of the permanent losses, and compensation will be the following:

Full resettlement to an area within the relevant region, identified by the affected party and the OWNER following approval by the ROM

authorities. Resettlers will have the land developed for their use, and accommodation should be rebuilt to a better standard.

#### **4.2 Temporarily Affected:**

Those residing in the Project Areas which temporarily are losing some of their agricultural land:

During construction these households will be provided with cash compensation equivalent to the productive value of the land they cannot use. The land shall be rehabilitated after construction is complete and given back to the households.

#### **4.3 All affected:**

For all those affected by the construction:

1. Crop starter packs, consisting of seeds and fertilizer, and replanting assistance may be provided to affected households to enable them to replant agricultural land as soon as the area has been rehabilitated. GOM and the OWNER will determine who qualifies for such crop starter packs. Progress with replanting should be monitored to ensure that the correct methods are used.
2. In certain cases food support might be required and will then be provided. Food support shall be based on emergency food rations to meet protein, energy and micronutrient requirements and should be supplied to the affected household until such a time, as the replanted crops are able to support the household. These cases will be identified and be dealt with on an individual basis. The GOM and the OWNER should determine when this is applicable and must monitor such support. If required, the OWNER can utilise Non- Governmental Organisations already active with this kind of support in ROM to implement food support programmes.

### **5. ELIGIBILITY AND CLAIM PROCEDURE**

Once approval for the projects have been granted by GOM, the affected persons residing within the Project Areas will be eligible for compensation once they suffer damage or have to be resettled. The procedure to deal with these matters will be the following:

1. *Registration:* SMRD must identify and register all potential claimants (name, identity number and contact details);
2. *Details of claim:* SMRD must interview claimants and document the nature and detail of the claim. This should include as much information as possible on the basis of the claim, the nature of the claim (cash compensation, food, relocation), family members and neighbours;
3. *Investigation:* SMRD together with the local chief and GOM representative must then investigate and make recommendation regarding each claim by cross-referencing information obtained from the claimant with records obtained during the baseline surveys, local government records, traditional leaders and community elders;
4. *Decision:* After considering the facts of each individual claim, SMRD shall award or decline the claim.
5. *Reporting:* SMRD must keep a complete report of its decisions and shall continually keep the Joint Task Group informed of these decisions.
6. *Appeal:* If the decision by SMRD is challenged, an appeal should be lodged in accordance with the grievance procedure set out in point 9 below.

## **6. COMPENSATION PROCESSES**

### **6.1 Homesteads**

An accurate study of housing to be relocated must be completed prior to the commencement of construction in the Project Areas. Shortly after this study has been completed the OWNER must submit a resettlement action plan to the relevant forums in ROM.

The OWNER should rebuild the homestead and houses with conventional building material and any other structures such as latrines, wells, etc. affected, to a better standard than those being replaced. The same number of new houses must be built.

Accurate and realistic valuations shall be carried out on existing brick buildings to ensure that such buildings are rebuilt to at least the same standard.

All actively utilized homesteads should be replaced irrespective of the condition of the existing homestead. The fact that the replacement

house will be new, and will be built from materials that are better than those lost, means that households will be better off in terms of the quality of their housing.

The procedure to be followed is:

1. Make a detailed inventory of all persons, possessions, assets (including housing, latrines, wells, kraals) and stock requiring resettlement or where damage is envisaged;
2. Rebuild houses in other locations agreed by parties concerned and all infrastructure existing on the land as determined during the compilation of the inventory;
3. The occupants will be entitled to remove any materials they wish to salvage, within two weeks of vacating the dwelling. After the two-week period the OWNER shall have the right to demolish every building where the occupants were resettled, to prevent unauthorized re-occupation.
4. Provide transport (including packers and loaders) to physically move people and possessions to the new location;
5. Provide temporary housing/shelter if necessary.

No destruction of existing dwellings should take place before the affected households can move into the new home. In urgent situations, temporary housing may be supplied by the OWNER in a area agreed upon by all the relevant parties, until such a time as the construction of new homes are completed.

## **6.2 Land for Resettlement**

Land for resettlement shall be identified in accordance with existing GOM procedures. The OWNER must develop a plan for all resettlement areas, and these plans must be approved by the responsible GOM authorities.

All reasonable efforts should be made to ensure that members of extended families are relocated close to one another.

## **6.3 Design of Houses**

Consultations should take place with the GOM to agree on house designs whereafter consultations with the affected households regarding which approved design should be considered. Typical

designs of a certain amount of housing types, depending on the area, will be offered to affected households.

#### **6.4 Construction of Houses**

The OWNER shall be responsible for the construction of the new housing. The replacement housing shall, if possible, be subcontracted to a local contractor, if such is available. If established contractors are used they shall be required to make use of local labour to the fullest extent possible.

### **7. COMPENSATION**

SMRD might appoint duly qualified social consultants and trained field workers, who all should be able to speak Portuguese and any other relevant local language, to negotiate with the affected households. These consultants/field workers shall report to SMRD. An official of the GOM will accompany these consultants/field workers during the determination of damage compensation.

#### **7.1 Mashambas**

Compensation for mashambas must take into account the loss of land and trees and annual crops. The procedure for determining cash compensation involves the determination of affected areas, the registration of the property user, and compiling an inventory of crops and the assignation of monetary value to crops. Crop valuation is undertaken in accordance with baseline data negotiated with the GOM.

Consideration must also be given to transitional support in the form of food support, conforming to protein, energy and micro-nutrient requirements until such a time as the relevant mashamba can support the affected household. The strategy is fully described in paragraph 4.

The OWNER shall monitor the replanting of crops to ensure that affected households resume their normal farming activities, and that such resumption is not deliberately delayed, and also to ensure that the transitional support is only rendered during the time it takes for the crops to re-establish.

#### **7.2 Tree/Perennial Crops**

Replacement trees must be provided. As soon as it is provided the affected party assumes full responsibility for the tree. Tree/perennial crops will be compensated on the basis of loss of production and the consequent loss of income accumulated over the period required for

the new trees to be productive. Calculations shall be made in accordance with the agreed formulae determined and the guidelines of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

### **7.3 Annual Crops**

Annual crops will be compensated according to the loss of one season's production. The options are:

1. Mashambas cultivated with only one type of crop will be compensated for the loss of that particular crop only, using the formula agreed upon with the GOM;
2. As is generally the case, a mashamba is cultivated with a number of different crops; compensation will be paid according to the mixed crop method or to the actual crops affected, using the formulae agreed upon with the GOM.

### **7.4 Access to Woodland**

Many households depend heavily on natural vegetation for fuel. If access to natural vegetation is impeded by the construction, wood obtained from the construction area should be made available to these households. Wood provisioning programs may also be used as a mitigatory measure.

### **7.5 Graves/Holy Places**

The compensation to next of kin for the re-interment of graves is a personal issue and of a sensitive nature, and therefore costs will be negotiated and compensated on an individual basis. These costs must include exhumation, a re-burial ceremony (including sacrificial beast) and physical re-interment.

The tombstone and other structures on the new graves should be at least of the same standard as that of the old grave.

The exhumation and re-interment should be carried out with all due ceremony and ritual as agreed upon with the surviving relatives and as ratified by the applicable authorities.

*Typical steps to be followed would be:*

1. The affected grave is located and identified and the next-of-kin are informed that it needs relocation;

2. The relevant household is asked to identify the deceased person and a preferred site and preferences around blanket/coffin etc. and customs to be adhered to relating to the reburial.
3. If no next-of-kin can be located, permission should be obtained from the local Chief/District Administrator;
4. The OWNER, on behalf of the representative of the household must formally request re-internment;
5. A professional undertaker is commissioned to relocate the grave and is briefed, and introduced to the family;
6. Ritual requirements are satisfied and the family compensated for associated expenses, whereafter re-interment takes place.

#### **7.6 Impeded Access**

When a family or a community suffers significant impeded access and loss of communications due to the development of the Project Areas and wishes to move to a new site, full entitlement to relocation and compensation should be provided. During construction of pipelines any impediment will be temporary and alternative arrangements must be agreed upon with the affected individuals/communities for the duration of such impediment.

#### **7.7 Trees with Economic Value**

The owner (individuals, companies, State or others) will be compensated for trees and timber with economic value situated in forestry zoned areas, in accordance with the determined formulae.

#### **7.8 Medicinal Plants and Herbs**

Cash compensation should be paid to identified parties for medicinal plants and herbs destroyed during construction. Replacement plants and herbs should be provided, where possible.

### **8. ACTUAL PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION**

The following methods of payment of damage compensation were identified:

#### **8.1 Cash Payments**

Cash payments may be made to the head of affected households in the field, to the amount of damage compensation agreed upon as soon

as possible after damage is caused. The local Chief will verify the actual person receiving the compensation. This would seem to be the easiest way, but it creates an extremely high security risk and danger of being robbed or hijacked.

## **8.2 Using Local Banks/Institutions**

Affected households may be given a cheque or a voucher for the amount of the compensation agreed upon. This cheque or voucher may be redeemable at any local bank, financial institution, post office, etc. However, arrangement with the relevant bank/institution will have to be in place before the payment of compensation commences. This option will also require the OWNER to supply transport for the affected households to the participating banks/institutions.

## **8.3 Pay Offices**

This option is based on the same principle as local banks/institutions, but it entails the establishment of pay offices at the Project Areas. Affected households will have to be transported to these pay offices. Although this option still poses a security risk, it is less than direct cash payments in the field.

## **8.4 Procedure of Payment**

Compensation is payable after actual damage was caused. Payment of the compensation agreed upon should be handled in the following manner:

1. The payment of compensation must be effected by cash payment or through a named cheque/voucher;
2. Affected party must sign for the cheque or cash and acknowledge that it is in full and final settlement of his claim and that no further claims may be submitted. This will be in the form of an agreement with the OWNER, pertaining to resettlement and damage compensation.
3. In the case of cheques/vouchers, transport must be provided to beneficiaries not residing close to towns to enable them to cash the cheques/vouchers. They should be informed of a predetermined schedule, to ensure cashing within the validity period of the cheque/vouchers;
4. The OWNER and GOM must verify these lists of payments to ensure that all affected parties receive the compensation due to them.

5. A report should be compiled in such a format that it reflects the consensus between all parties concerned.

## 9. GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

This procedure will allow for reassessment of decisions when affected people voice concerns regarding the results of the resettlement and damage compensation process as such concerns arise, and shall ensure that corrective action is taken timeously. The procedure also ensures transparency.

SMRD shall obtain the information necessary to determine if affected households raised any grievances, and if any affected party is unhappy with the compensation as determined.

The following procedure will be followed by SMRD and the GOM representative in addressing disputes with affected people regarding the compensation:

1. SMRD and the GOM representative will investigate the disputed decision on a claim, and if necessary discuss it with the local chief, before they re-evaluate the decision on compensation.
2. If the dispute cannot be resolved at the field level, it should be referred to the Joint Task Group for a recommendation.

If the claimant do not accept the recommendation of the Joint Task Group, he can appeal in the manner normally available to him through the Mozambican legal system. This will involve an appeal to the District Administrator in the first instance, thereafter to the Provincial Governor, and in the final instance the matter can be referred to a Mozambican court of law.

A written record of all disputes/grievances raised during construction will be maintained by SMRD. These records will be monitored regularly by an independent agency as part of the on-going monitoring and evaluation process. Copies of these records should be forwarded to the GOM through the Joint Task Group.



## REFERENCES

1. Mark Wood Consultants (August 2000); Environmental Impact Study, Draft Corridor Screening Report for Sasol Gas Supply Project, Mark Wood Consultants, Johannesburg
2. MOZAL (October 1998); Beluluane Industrial Park, Resettlement Action Plan, Phase 1: MOZAL Land Requirement
3. MOZAL (October 1998); Beluluane Industrial Park, Resettlement Action Plan, Phase 2: MOZAL Operational Land Use Requirements
4. MOZAL (September 1998); Beluluane Industrial Park, Resettlement Action Plan, Host Machamba Environmental Scan, Land-use and Management Plan
5. MOZAL (May 1999); Beluluane Industrial Park, Resettlement Action Plan, Host Residential Area Environmental Scan, Land-use an Plan
6. IWR-Environmental (November 2001); Environmental Impact Assessment of Southern Mining Corporation's Corridor Sands mining operation and smelter in Chibuto, Gaza Province, Mozambique. Volume 4: Resettlement and Compensation Plan. IWR-Environmental, Howick
7. Coastal & Environmental Services (November 2000); Environmental Impact Assessment of Southern Mining Corporation's Corridor Sands mining operation and smelter in Chibuto, Gaza Province, Mozambique. Volume 5: Summary Report. Coastal & Environmental Services, Grahamstown
8. Ministry of Planning and Finance: National Directorate of Planning and Budgeting (2000); Circular Letter No 11/DEF-01/00 of 27 March 2000, Management of Funds for the Rehabilitation and Extension of Electricity Transport and Distribution Network (EDM)
9. Western Atlas International – Mozambique (1998), Crop Compensation Summary for Atlantic Richfield Co Mozambique Ltd
10. Western Geophysical (Mozambique) Ltd (1998); Compensation Claim Form
11. Komati Basin Water Authority (2000); Resettlement Workbook, Volume 2. Compensation Procedures
12. Komati Basin Water Authority (2000); Resettlement Workbook, Volume 3. Compensation Rates

## INTERVIEWS/CONSULTATIONS

1. Mr E G Barendse – Independent Social Development Advisor and Consultant
2. Dr A Fischer – Research and Social Consultant
3. Mr J van Vreden - Africon
4. Mr J Jordaan – Africon
5. Mr G Huggins – IWR Environmental
6. Mr J A Valente – Electricidade de Mozambique
7. Mr J C A Pires Clara – Technology Services International
8. Mr J Sitori – Town and Regional Planner
9. Mr P R van Wyk – LTA Autocon MEIP
10. Mr P Osborn – LTA Autocon MEIP
11. Mr M L Edwards – LTA Civils and Earthworks
12. Mr W Jerling – LTA Civil Engineering
13. Dr D Heinsohn – Acer (Africa)
14. Mr H Wamukoya – CODEMO
15. Mr M Rasool – Impacto
16. Mr M Wood – Environmental Consultant

# SASOL PROJECTS

## COMPENSATION CLAIM FORM/AGREEMENT

Claim No \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Compensation Claim: \_\_\_\_\_

Pipeline Chainage \_\_\_\_\_

DESCRIPTION OF CLAIM	TYPE/SIZE/AREA, ETC.	AMOUNT NEGOTIATED (METICAIS)

Claimant Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
Thumb print

Contact Details: \_\_\_\_\_

Negotiator: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Government Official: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

A payment of \_\_\_\_\_ Meticaais has been approved for payment.

SMRD (Name): \_\_\_\_\_ Signature : \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

SKETCH OF AFFECTED AREA

I, (claimant) \_\_\_\_\_ received the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ Meticaais, as full and final settlement of this claim and confirm that no further claims will be lodged by myself or anybody from my household.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Thumb Print

## Price Table

TREE CROPS	UNIT	VALUE US\$ <sup>1</sup>
Cajueiro/Cashew	/tree	60.50
Mangueira/Mango	/tree	159.50
Mafureira/Natal Mahogany	/tree	66.00
Laranjeira/Orange	/tree	90.00
Limoeiro/Lemon	/tree	45.00
Abacateira/Avocado	/tree	57.00
Papaeira/Pawpaw	/tree	1.00
Coqueiro/Coconut	/tree	60.50
Canhueiro/Marula	/tree	21.50
Eucalipto/Eucalyptus	/tree	50.00
Casuarina/Casuarina	/tree	7.50
CULTIVATED CROPS	UNIT	VALUE US\$
Milho/Maize	/ha	89.00
Amendoim	/ha	317.00
Feij>o-Nhemba/Cowpeas	/ha	112.00
Mandioca/Cassava	/ha	218.00
Arroz/Rice	/ha	267.00
Mapira/Sorghum	/ha	42.50
Mexoeira/Sorghum	/ha	40.00
Batata-doce/Sweet potato	/ha	133.50
Anan>s/Pineapple	/ha	533.50
Ananazeira/Pineapple fruit	/fruit	0.50
Cana-sacarina/Sugarcane	/leg	0.50
Bananeira/Banana	/leg	6.00
Hortícolas	/m <sup>2</sup>	0.50
Alho/Garlic	/m <sup>2</sup>	1.50

## TABELA DE VALORES

<b>ARVORES DE FRUTA</b>	<b>VALOR (US\$)</b>
Cajueiro	60.50
Mangueira	159.50
Mafureira	66.00
Laranjeira	90.00
Limoeiro	45.00
Abacateira	57.00
Papaeira	1.00
Coqueiro	60.50
Canhueiro	21.50
Eucalipto	50.00
Casuarina	7.50
<b>CULTURA</b>	<b>VALOR (US\$)</b>
Milho	89.00/ha
Amendoim	317.00/ha
Feij>o-Nhemba	112.00/ha
Mandioca	218.00/ha
Arroz	267.00/ha
Mapira	42.50/ha
Mexoeira	40.00/ha
Batata-doce	133.50/ha
Anan>s	533.50/ha
Ananazeira	0.50/fruit
Cana-sacarina	0.50/leg
Bananeira	6.00/plant
Hortícolas (m2)	0.50/m <sup>2</sup>
Alho (m2)	1.50/m <sup>2</sup>

**List of economically important trees and associated compensation value.**

<b>Local name</b>	<b>Botanical name</b>	<b>Common name</b>	<b>Classification</b>	<b>Compensation value/m<sup>2</sup> (Meticais)</b>
Chafuta	Afzelia quanzensis	Pod mahogany	1 <sup>a</sup>	65,000.00
Mecrusse, Cimbire	Androstachys johnsanii	Lebombo ironwood	1 <sup>a</sup>	65,000.00
Messasa	Brachystegia spiciformis	Msasa	3 <sup>a</sup>	30,000.00
Chacate	Guibourtia conjugata	Kleinbastermopanie	Precious	65,000.00
Nulo, Nunlu	Balanites maughamii	Torchwood, fakkelhout	1 <sup>a</sup>	65,000.00
Pau preto, Chire	Dalbergia melanoxylon	Zebrawood, sebrahout	Precious	65,000.00
Lunhane	Albizzia brevifolia	Bergralsdoring	1 <sup>a</sup>	65,000.00
Sandalo	Spirostachys Africana	Tabotie	Precious	65,000.00
Mondzo	Combretum imberbe	Leadwood, hardekool	3 <sup>a</sup>	30,000.00
Tingare	Albizzia verzicolor	Grootblaarvalsdoring	1 <sup>a</sup>	65,000.00
Tsandjanhovo	Pterocarpus lucens	Doringkiat	1 <sup>a</sup>	65,000.00
Mbila	Pterocarpus angolensis	Kiat	1 <sup>a</sup>	65,000.00
Nala	Albizzio forbesti	Breepeulvalsdoring	1 <sup>a</sup>	65,000.00

(Decreto No. 38/98, 3º Suplemento de 25/8/1998).