Sasol Natural Gas Project

Resettlement Planning and Implementation Programme
Addendum 15 – Mozambique Gas to Power Plant (MGtP)

Interim Report
April 2015
FOREWORD

The Sasol Natural Gas Project, in particular, matters pertaining to compensation and resettlement, since inception in 2001 to the present is documented in the following Resettlement Planning and Implementation Programme documents:

- **Volume 1** Resettlement Planning and Implementation Programme.
- **Volume 2** Land Settlement Plan – Graves and Replacement Housing.
- **Volume 3** Land Use Plan - Replacement Machambas.
- **Volume 4** Monitoring and Evaluation Programme.
- **Addendum 1** Land Settlement Plan – Graves and Replacement Housing – Temane 23.
- **Addendum 2** Seismic Exploration 2005.
- **Addendum 3** Pande Gas Field Development and Drilling.
- **Addendum 4** Pande Gas Field Development and Drilling – Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.
- **Addendum 5** Off-shore Exploration Blocks 16 & 19: 3D Deep Water Seismic Exploration.
- **Addendum 7** Off-shore Exploration Blocks 16 & 19: Offshore Exploration Drilling.
- **Addendum 8** Seismic Exploration 2009.
- **Addendum 9** 2010 Drilling Campaign.
- **Addendum 10** Mozambique Gas Engine Power Plant (Final Report).
- **Addendum 11** Sofala 3D Offshore Seismic Exploration.
- **Addendum 12** Mozambique Offshore (Exploration) Drilling Project.
- **Addendum 13** Area A 2D Seismic Exploration 2012/2013.
- **Addendum 14** ROMPCO Loop Line.
- **Addendum 15** Mozambique Gas to Power Plant (Interim Report) (This Document).

Information contained within these documents will not be repeated in future documents unless information changes.
Sasol's Statement of Commitment to Compensation and Resettlement Responsibilities and Obligations on the Natural Gas Project

Sasol welcomes the opportunity to continue to collaborate closely with the Government of Mozambique, the World Bank and other stakeholders to develop the Resettlement Planning and Implementation Programme (RPIP) for the Natural Gas Project (NGP). Sasol considers the contents of the RPIP to provide a responsible framework and procedures according to which fair and equitable resettlement and related compensation of parties affected by the NGP were and will be ensured.

Sasol recognises that the NGP’s operations and activities, as well as those of its partners, had and still may have resettlement and related impacts, such as property rights infringements of affected parties as indicated in the RPIP and other relevant documents. As a responsible company, operating both locally and internationally through various business units, Sasol accepts its responsibility to manage these impacts on affected parties, directly associated with the NGP and that are within its control, in order to ensure the long-term sustainability of the project.

This commitment has already and will be effected by Sasol within the ambit, scope and objectives of any or all of the following:

- Honouring its obligations and responsibilities with regard to resettlement and compensation, arising from the RPIP, commercial and financing agreements pertaining to the NGP and other documents, such as the Regional Environmental and Social Assessment, prepared as generic or project specific documents on the NGP.
- Providing appropriate and responsible resources to enable joint planning and implementation by Sasol and the Government of Mozambique.

Sasol further recognises that this commitment will require a dynamic approach, which will be adaptable, adjusting to changing circumstances including the availability of new information, the sharing of knowledge and further consultation with stakeholders, including partners, communities and the governments concerned.
## DEFINITIONS

The following definitions apply for purposes of compiling this addendum to the RPIP:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Affected</strong></th>
<th>Any person, party, household or homestead directly and actually affected by the project and that needs to be resettled or suffers damage caused by project activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cutline</strong></td>
<td>Area of land, approximately 6 m wide that has been bush-cleared and demined to allow access to the seismic teams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Consequential Damage</strong></td>
<td>The prolonged damage suffered by an affected party, after the original payment of compensation, as a result of continued project activities that prohibit an affected party from continuing with normal agricultural activities. This damage relates only to cash crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enumerator</strong></td>
<td>Qualified persons appointed by Sasol to accompany the exploration teams and negotiate compensation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Homestead</strong></td>
<td>A number of households all residing on the same property. This includes buildings but not machambas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Machamba</strong></td>
<td>Subsistence farming plot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Natural Gas Project</strong></td>
<td>Sasol’s investment comprising three primary activities, viz. exploration, gas field development and pipeline construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Resettlement</strong></td>
<td>The temporary or permanent loss of access to land, damage to public and private property, permanent physical and economic displacement, the relocation of graves as well as any compensation payable in terms thereof</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACER</td>
<td>ACER (Africa) Environmental Consultants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BP</td>
<td>Bank Procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMH</td>
<td>Companhia Moçambicana Hidrocarbonetas SARL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPF</td>
<td>Central Processing Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDM</td>
<td>Electricidade de Moçambique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENH</td>
<td>Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos, E.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOM</td>
<td>Government of Mozambique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIGA</td>
<td>Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGP</td>
<td>Natural Gas Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OP</td>
<td>Operational Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAP</td>
<td>Resettlement Action Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESA</td>
<td>Regional Environmental and Social Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROMPCO</td>
<td>Republic of Mozambique Pipeline Investments Company (Pty) Limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPIP</td>
<td>Resettlement Planning and Implementation Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNE</td>
<td>Sasol New Energy Holdings Proprietary Limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEPI</td>
<td>Sasol Exploration and Production International (Pty) Limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPS</td>
<td>Sasol Petroleum Sofala Limitada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPT</td>
<td>Sasol Temane Limitada</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mozambique’s natural gas resources have been under investigation for a number of years. Via an exploration agreement that covers the Exploration Block and a Petroleum Production Agreement that covers the Temane and Pande Gas Fields, Sasol was granted exploration rights in the northern parts of Inhambane Province and southern sections of Sofala Province, southern Mozambique. The Petroleum Production Agreement for the development and production of the Temane and Pande fields was signed on 26 October 2000 by Sasol, Companhia Moçambicana Hidrocarbonetas SARL (CMH) and the Government of Mozambique (GOM). On 20 November 2001, Sasol obtained GOM’s final approval for the continuation of construction of the Natural Gas project (NGP), the purpose of which is to pipe natural gas to Secunda, South Africa, for processing and onward distribution in South Africa for industrial applications. Subsequently, gas exploitation opportunities have also been identified and developed in Mozambique.

For the purpose of this Addendum to the Resettlement Planning and Implementation Programme, the term resettlement (and related aspects such as the infringement of property rights) incorporates: the temporary or permanent loss of access to land, damage to public and private property, permanent physical and economic displacement, the relocation of graves as well as any compensation payable in terms thereof.

Addendum 15 – Mozambique Gas to Power Plant (MGtP) (this interim document) is a continuation of resettlement and compensation activities, specifically relating to the ‘Blue Carding’ of potentially affected parties, the loss of crops and the temporary loss of access to machambas, associated with bush clearing and demining of the MGtP site, and the associated transmission line corridor. Based on the information provided by Sasol, the MGtP project involved the demining and bush clearing of approximately 138 ha of land where the proposed plant will be located, and the demining and bush clearing of a seven meter wide and 25 km long corridor to allow access to the proposed transmission line servitude.

BLUE CARDING
To enable Sasol to better understand potential impacts on people, including potential resettlement and compensation requirements, and in order to compile a record of entities within the project area, a ‘Blue Carding’ exercise was undertaken. A total of 35 ‘Blue Cards’ were issued, which included the ‘Blue Carding’ of 16 machambas, 3,334 tree crops, 587 specified crops, 13 graves and eight households with structures within the ‘Blue Carding’ zone. Of the 35 ‘Blue Cards’ registered, only one registered person was unaffected by the demining and bush clearing activities.

MACHAMBAS
41 machamba or tree-related claims were registered and compensated, with a total value of US $27,602.21. Perennial tree crops accounted for 87.43% of the total value, annual crops 6.44% and specified crops 6.22%. It should be noted that while there were 41 claims registered, seven claimants incurred damages twice and, thus, were registered twice. As such, there were essentially only 34 affected parties.

Queries were received as to whether compensation would be paid for the loss of Massala trees (*Strychnos spinosa*), the fruit of which is used in Mozambique in the production of a traditional beer and as a source of food during times of drought. After consideration, a decision was taken to not compensate for Massala trees because they are not actively farmed and, therefore, not the property of any individual, they are naturally occurring and can be used as a communal resource, and on past Sasol projects, Massala trees have been damaged; however, no complaints were received and no compensation was paid.
REPLACEMENT LAND
All damages were temporary in nature. As such, no replacement land was required.

REPLACEMENT TREE PROGRAMME
In addition to cash compensation, replacement trees were provided on a ‘one for one’ basis to all people who registered loss or damage to trees. The distribution of replacement trees was conducted over a two week period in March 2015. A total of 694 replacement trees were distributed.

GRAVES AND HOLY PLACES
To date, no graves have been damaged or have required exhumation and reburial as a result of project related activities.

GRIEVANCES
To date no grievances have been received regarding the project.
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors should like to acknowledge, with thanks, contributions from the following:

- Provincial, District and Local Administrators in affected areas.
- Various representatives of Sasol.
- Affected residents and hosts.
1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Mozambique’s natural gas resources have been under investigation for a number of years. Via an exploration agreement that covers the Exploration Block and a Petroleum Production Agreement that covers the Temane and Pande Gas Fields, Sasol was granted exploration rights in the northern parts of Inhambane Province and southern sections of Sofala Province, southern Mozambique. The Petroleum Production Agreement for the development and production of the Temane and Pande Fields was signed on 26 October 2000 by Sasol, Companhia Moçambicana Hidrocarbonetas SARL (CMH) and the Government of Mozambique (GOM). On 20 November 2001, Sasol obtained GOM’s final approval for the continuation of construction of the NGP (Figures 1 and 2), the purpose of which was the piping of natural gas to Secunda, South Africa, for processing and onward distribution in South Africa for industrial applications. Subsequently, gas exploitation opportunities have also been identified and developed in Mozambique.

All compensation and resettlement processes and activities have been undertaken in accordance with the approved Compensation Procedure (last updated in June 2014) and documented in the Resettlement Planning and Implementation Programme (RPIP) (four volumes) and subsequent addenda. The same applies to Addendum 15 (this document) dealing with the Mozambique Gas to Power Plant.

1.2 RPIP framework (Volumes 1 to 4)

For resettlement aspects related to the NGP, Sasol has adopted and implemented World Bank Group policies, procedures, directives and standards as contained within Operational Policy 4.12: Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) and Bank Procedure 4.12: Involuntary Resettlement (BP 4.12). Agreement has been reached that the principles, processes and actions taken thus far meet World Bank standards. Details are provided in Volume 1 of the RPIP.

1.3 Statement of resettlement objectives

For the purpose of this Addendum, the term resettlement (and related aspects such as the infringement of property rights) incorporates: the temporary or permanent loss of access to land, damage to public and private property, permanent physical and economic displacement, the relocation of graves as well as any compensation payable in terms thereof.

Sasol is committed fully to adherence and compliance with the RPIP framework outlined in OP 4.12 and BP 4.12 of the World Bank Group. To this end, Sasol has adopted the following resettlement objectives for the NGP:
Figure 1  Location of the Temane and Pande Gas Fields, northern Inhambane Province, southern Mozambique
Figure 2  The alignment and extent of the pipeline from Temane to Ressano Garcia (and on to Secunda, South Africa)
To avoid resettlement where ever feasible through integrated and iterative planning.

Where resettlement is unavoidable:

- To minimise the scope, magnitude and impact of resettlement.
- To treat all persons affected by resettlement (resettlers) with respect, dignity and fairness.
- To pay resettlers fair and equitable compensation to the extent that they have been affected by resettlement.
- To assist resettlers in adapting to their new environment.
- To monitor the effects of resettlement for a period of four years and to take the necessary actions to address resettlement related problems should they arise.
- To promote resettler socio-economic development through the formulation and implementation of a comprehensive corporate social responsibility programme.

1.4 Scope of Addendum 15

This Addendum has been prepared to detail the registration of 35 'Blue Cards' and the payment of compensation for damages and losses incurred to, 41 machambas (viz. the loss of crops and/or trees, and temporary loss of access to land); all of which resulted from bush clearing and demining to enable access for various specialist investigations for the MGtP project to be undertaken. All principles, procedures and standards as detailed in the RPIP were applied to the compensation of these entities.
2. **KEY ELEMENTS GIVING RISE TO RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS**

Sasol, together with its Mozambican Partner (Electricidade de Moçambique) (EDM) is investigating the construction of a new electricity generation facility, the Mozambique Gas to Power Plant (MGtP) near the existing Central Processing Facility (CPF) in Inhassoro. It is anticipated that the MGtP will produce approximately 400 MW of electricity and will assist in the provision of electricity in Mozambique. At the time that this interim report (Addendum 15) was compiled, the proposed project was in the investigative phase. While the proposed project comprises various components, in this investigation, only the project site for the MGtP plant and a 25 km long corridor for the proposed transmission line (Figure 3) were assessed. This was for the purpose of ensuring safe access for investigative teams to undertake their respective studies, which included: a geotechnical study, an environmental and social impact assessment and an environmental social and health impact assessment. To enable safe access required the areas to be checked for and cleared of landmines and unexploded ordnances as well as cleared of bush to enable access.

The project required the demining and bush clearing of approximately 138 ha of land where the proposed plant will be located, and the demining and bush clearing of a seven meter wide and 25 km long corridor to allow access to the proposed transmission line servitude. It should be noted that initially it was thought that only small sections of the MGtP site would be demined and bush; however, a decision was taken to demine and bush clear the entire area.

Once the areas had been demined and bush cleared, compensation enumerators were able to access the sites and ‘Blue Card’ all parties who may be affected in the event of the project going ahead. Details of the ‘Blue Carding’ process are discussed in Section 3. However, as a result of the demining and bush clearing, number of parties were temporarily affected through damages to machambas (crops and trees). These parties required registration and were compensated for damages caused to tree crops as well as the temporary disruption to their farming activities.

During the registration process, seven claimants incurred damages on two separate occasions. For six of the claimants this was due to a section of the transmission line corridor initially being cleared in the incorrect area. When the correct area was cleared, these parties were again affected. One other claimant was registered twice as a result of cleared debris being placed on a section of a machamba which previously was not affected. Details of all the registered claims are provided in Section 4.
Figure 3  MGtP project location and transmission line corridor
3. BLUE CARDING

3.1 Blue carding objectives

To enable Sasol to better understand potential impacts on people, including potential resettlement and compensation, and in order to compile a record of entities within the project area, a ‘Blue Carding’ exercise was undertaken. In addition, the ‘Blue Carding’ exercise was intended to assemble baseline socio-economic data on the potentially affected parties to inform planning and alignment to avoid and/or minimise impacts, and to prevent opportunistic settlement by outsiders prior to bush-clearing and physical construction.

In order to ensure that all potential affected parties were identified, all entities within 50 m of the east of the edge of the demined and bush cleared corridor were ‘Blue Carded’ with all trees, structures and crop lands recorded. It should be noted, however, that due to health and safety regulations, enumerators were not permitted to venture off the demined and bush cleared areas (in particular, the transmission line corridor) and, therefore, had to rely on information provided by the affected parties. As far as possible these numbers were verified visually from the cleared corridor. In cases where enumerators were unsure if an entity, particularly graves and structures, was within 50 m of the corridor, a conservative approach was adopted and the entity was recorded.

‘Blue carding’ involved:

- On-going information dissemination, particularly with traditional and Government of Mozambique (GOM) leaders (Local, Municipality, District and Provincial spheres) and potentially affected people to explain the objectives of the task in order to manage expectations that may have arisen from the registration process.
- Pre-registration of potentially affected parties/entities:
  - Name, identification number and contact details.
  - Photographic evidence (digital) in support of the registration.
  - A GPS reference point and detailed location information.
  - Completion of a ‘Blue Carding’ questionnaire (a concise baseline survey).
- Each registered person was issued with a unique ‘Blue Card’ and registration number.
- The questionnaire data were entered into an Excel spreadsheet for record purposes.

3.2 Blue carding outcomes

A total of 35 ‘Blue Cards’ were registered during the ‘Blue Carding’ process. Out of the 35 ‘Blue Cards’ registered, only one of the registered parties did not incur damages and, thus, did not receive compensation. It should be added, however, that not all items registered during ‘Blue Carding’ were damaged as the blue carded area is larger than that which has been demined and bush cleared to date. Details of the entities are provided below.

3.2.1 Machambas

A total of 16 machambas were recorded within the ‘Blue Carding’ zone, all of which were recorded as being used for mixed cultivation, with the exception of two machambas, one of which was recorded as not being in use and the other being used for the cultivation of Cassava in its entirety. The average size of the recorded machambas was 7.1 ha. However, this is a

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1 The ‘Blue Card’ is essentially a unique identification card made in-field and contains a photo of the affected party as well as relevant registration details.
skewed average as a single claimant has a machamba of 100 ha. If one excludes this machamba, the average size of the recorded machambas is 0.96 ha.

3.2.2 Trees

3,334 tree crops were recorded as occurring within the ‘Blue Carding’ zone, comprising: 135 mango, 165 cashew, 23 pawpaw, 179 Natal mahogany, 30 orange, 3 lemon, 79 avocado, 2,714 marula and 6 coconut trees.

3.2.3 Specified crops

587 cultivated crops were recorded within the ‘Blue Carding’ zone, comprising 77 banana trees, 60 pineapple plants and 450 utxema² plants.

3.2.4 Graves

A total of 13 graves were recorded during ‘Blue Carding’. Of the 13 graves, two are further than 50 meters from the corridor, five further than 35 meters from the corridor, and the remaining eight within five meters of the corridor. It should be noted that the demined and bush cleared corridor was diverted in order to avoid two of the graves (Plate 1).

3.2.5 Structures

Eight households with structures were recorded with the ‘Blue Carding’ zone. With the exception of one household, all the households with structures within the ‘Blue Carding’ zone were further than 30 meters from the demined and bush cleared corridor. The one household within 30 meters of the corridor is eight meters from the edge of the corridor (Plate 2 and Plate 3).

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² Utxema is a palm, the sap of which is used to make a traditional wine.
Plate 1  Grave Blue Carded on the transmission line corridor. The corridor was adjusted to ensure no damage was caused

Plate 2  Registration of a structure within eight meters of the transmission line corridor

Plate 3  Structure registered within eight meters of the transmission line corridor
4. RESETTLEMENT AND COMPENSATION

Compensation was paid in accordance with the provisions of the RPIP as contained in Volume 1 (and as updated in the Compensation Procedure dated June 2014). To protect individual privacy, detailed baseline data are not presented in this document. However, on request, the information can be obtained from Sasol.

4.1 Machambas and tree crops

4.1.1 Registrations and cash compensation

At the time of compiling this interim report, 41 machamba or tree-related claims had been registered and compensated to a total value of US $27,602.21. Perennial tree crops accounted for 87.34% of the total value, annual crops 6.44% and specified crops 6.22%. It should be noted that seven parties incurred damages on two separate occasions (Section 2) and, thus, were registered twice. As such, while there were 41 claims registered only 34 parties were affected by the project. Details of compensation paid are provided in Table 1.

During the registration process, enumerators were queried as to whether compensation would be paid for the loss of Massala trees (*Strychnos spinosa*). The fruit from Massala trees are used in Mozambique in the production of a traditional beer and as a source of food during times of drought. After careful consideration, a decision was taken to not compensate for Massala trees based on the following:

- Massala trees are not actively farmed and are, therefore, not the property of any individual.
- They are naturally occurring and can be used as a communal resource. In this regard, if compensation is paid, it would imply that compensation ought to be paid for all damages to natural resources, which is outside the framework of the agreed Compensation Procedure.
- On past Sasol projects, Massala trees have been damaged; however, no complaints were received and no compensation was paid.

4.1.2 Replacement land

All damages were temporary in nature. The 138 ha MGtP site and the 7 m wide and 25 km long corridor which were demined and bush cleared will re-vegetate and land users will be able to return to their land and continue farming as they did prior to the demining and bush clearing activities. Therefore, at this time, no replacement land was required.

4.1.3 Replacement tree programme

In addition to cash compensation, replacement trees were provided on a ‘one for one’ basis to all people who registered loss or damage to trees. Tree seedlings, sourced locally, were handed over to affected parties who were able to plant the seedlings in a location of their choice. As stipulated in Section 7.2 of the Compensation Procedure, as soon as the tree is

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3. All of the 34 parties who received compensation for damages were also recorded during the ‘Blue Carding’ process.

4. This is excepting if further project activities occur, with damages and compensation being dealt with at that time.
provided to the affected party, the affected party assumes full responsibility for the tree. However, brief advice was given to affected parties on the planting of the trees.

Table 1  
Crop damage incurred as a result of activities associated with MGtP demining and bush clearing activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree / Perennial Crops</th>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Value (US $)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cashew</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mango</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natal Mahogany</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avocado</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casuarina</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paw paw</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marula</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>$ 24,107.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coconut</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Crops</th>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Ha</th>
<th>Value (US $)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Various</td>
<td>6.43</td>
<td>$ 1,716.81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(6.44%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specified Crops</th>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Value (US $)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Banana (legs)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 1,778.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(6.22%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utxema</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The distribution of replacement trees took place over a two week period. A total of 694 replacement trees were distributed. In the event of the registered individual not being present at the prearranged distribution sessions, the trees were signed over to the next-of-kin or the relevant community leader (Plate 4).

From a logistical perspective, the sourcing of Marula trees was difficult as the local nurseries did not stock them. Therefore, claimants were given the option of receiving Cashew trees as an alternative. It should be noted that the provision of Cashew trees was offered as an alternative and that, in the event of claimants requesting Marula trees, arrangements would have been made to supply them. However, all affected parties agreed to receive Cashew trees as an alternative for the Marula trees. Affected parties reported being happy with this arrangement as Cashew trees have greater financial value.
Plate 4  Affected party signing for replacement cashew trees

4.2 Graves and holy places

No damage was caused to graves and no exhumation and reburial of graves was required as a result of the activities undertaken thus far on the MGTP project.
5. GRIEVANCES

Sasol appointed a dedicated compensation field team, comprising two enumerators, to undertake registrations and facilitate the payment of compensation to affected people. The team was based infield and tended to matters as they arose.

In addition, Sasol appointed a fulltime Community Liaison Officer who maintained links between the compensation team and the community, allowing for timeous resolution to complaints and queries. To date no grievances have been reported regarding the project.
6. CONCLUDING REMARKS

The development of the NGP has been on-going since 2001 and has brought significant financial benefit to Mozambique, national, provincially, and at district and local level. However, it is a significant undertaking comprising many and varied infrastructural elements spanning a large proportion of Central and Southern Mozambique (as is evidenced by the compilation of this Addendum 15). Although minimisation is possible, impacts on the social and socio-economic environments are unavoidable, the most serious of which are compensation and resettlement. In this regard, Sasol has recognised the importance of undertaking compensation and resettlement in a responsible manner and has committed itself to compliance with World Bank policies, processes and standards. Both completed and planned future compensation and resettlement activities are documented in four volumes comprising the RPIP and supplementary addenda.

For the proposed MGtP, in order to better understand the potential compensation and resettlement implications that the project may have, a ‘Blue Carding’ exercise was undertaken following demining and bush clearing. Compensation was also required to be paid due to the damages incurred during demining and bush clearing. A total of 35 affected parties were ‘Blue Carded’ and US $ 27,602.21 was paid out in compensation. However, it should be noted that this report is an interim one which is a ‘living document’, which will be updated throughout the project lifecycle.
APPENDIX 1

COMPENSATION PROCEDURES