



Climate change and the Climate Change Act



GHG Inventory training (Session 2)

June 2026



WELCOME!

Agenda

- 1 Overall purpose
- 2 Homework session
- 3 Data sources and downscaling tool
- 4 Energy supply
- 5 Platform, next session and homework

1

Overall purpose of
these sessions



Purpose of these sessions

These sessions are for:

- Building capacity on how to develop a GHG inventory
- Operationalising the production and use of inventories in the municipalities, districts and also province

During these sessions you, as champions, will:

- Build capacity by:
 - Following the training presentations to understand the requirements for building an inventory
 - Learning about potential sources for data
 - Making use of the exercises to practice what you are taught
- Gather activity data for the inventory for your municipality, district or province through the exercises



Overall outcomes from these sessions

One component of the project is to develop GHG inventory tools:

- A simple, easy to use tool for municipalities/districts which has:
 - Built in emission factors
 - List of data sources
 - Built in supporting tools (such as the downscaling tool)
 - Summary sheets showing total emissions for municipality/district and the emissions which the municipality can actually have an impact on
- A more detailed tool for the provincial inventory which has the ability to:
 - Expand as new data becomes available
 - Show trends
 - Be extended annually to build the time-series

The overall outcome of these sessions is therefore to gather data along the way which we can input into these tools during the in-person training in Sept/Oct

- This way we ***build our inventories as we go along!***
- So please retain the data you collect along the way
 - *Collect data for 2024 and 2025*

For more information, visit www.ukpact.co.uk



2

Homework session



Energy-related exercises

- How much electricity does your household use?
- What factor did you use to scale your household use to your jurisdiction?
- How much electricity did the residential sector use in SA in 2019?
- What percentage of this did MP use?
- What percentage of MP energy did your jurisdiction use?
- So how much electricity did you jurisdiction use?
 - Explain the differences?
 - Which is more accurate?

Residential, commercial, and institutional buildings and facilities

GHG Emission Source	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3
STATIONARY ENERGY	Emissions from fuel combustion and fugitive emissions within the city boundary	Emissions from consumption of grid-supplied energy consumed within the city boundary	Transmission and distribution losses from the use of grid-supplied energy
Residential buildings	I.1.1	I.1.2	I.1.3
Commercial and institutional buildings and facilities	I.2.1	I.2.2	I.2.3

Further disaggregation can be provided if desired e.g. into types of buildings and for different uses in this buildings
Guidance is provided for specific buildings e.g. mixed-use buildings and office buildings in industrial establishments

Exercise: Estimating grid-supplied energy consumption for your jurisdiction

Obtain energy consumption data:

- First prize is to source grid consumption data from Eskom for Mpumalanga
- We can also use the data for SA for residential and commercial/institutional from the energy balance
 - Can also use similar data from ESKOM's Integrated Report 2023 (https://www.eskom.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/Eskom_integrated_report_2023.pdf)
- This data now needs to be scaled down to provincial/district/municipal level
 - Go to <https://www.nersa.org.za/files/files/2020/09/Electricity-Supply-Statistics-2012.pdf>
 - On page 47 you will find the distribution of electricity by category by province and the total
 - On page 55 you will find the distribution by category per municipality in Mpumalanga
 - This data is for 2012 but the ratios for the distribution by category and municipality can be used to disaggregate the national data (if you assume the distribution has not changed since 2012)
- Estimate the energy consumption for residential and commercial/institutional buildings and facilities in 2019 for your jurisdiction

	A	AX	AY	AZ	BA	BB	BC	BD	BE	BF	BG
1	RSA 2019 ver 1										
2	BASIC FILE (NATIVE UNITS)	GWh	GWh	GWh	GWh	TJ	TJ	TJ	MWh	TJ	
3		GEOTHERM	SOLAR	TIDE	WIND	HEATPUMP	BOILER	OTHER	ELECTR	HEAT	
64	Pipeline Transport								73,333.38		
65	Internal Navigation										
66	Non-specified (Transport)								244,810.00		
67	Other Sectors	0	0.00	3,114.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	92,237,000.00	0.00	
68	Agriculture(4)								5,968,000.00		
69	Commerce and Public Services(4)								37,000,000.00		
70	Residential(4)		3,114.45						48,523,000.00		
71	Non-specified (Other) (4)								746,000.00		
72	Non-Energy Use	0	0.00	0.00					0.00	0.00	
73	Memorandum: Non-Energy Uses Incl/Transf/Ener										

Table 8.1b: Summary of customers and sales per economic

Summary		Total		Domestic		Agriculture		
Year	Licensee name	Customers	MWh	Customers	MWh	Customers	0.00	3,040.8
2012	Eskom	4 848 802	212 107 999	4 710 050	10 327 386	84 095		
2012	Municipalities							
2012	EC	673 010	15 942 753	633 011	11 274 847	2 257		
2012	FS	490 160	3 753 872	466 843	1 708 018	1 152		
2012	GP	1 639 607	34 348 169	1 559 365	10 471 676	9 673		
2012	KZN	915 114	16 102 344	843 680	4 646 220	96		
2012	LIMP	180 701	2 612 654	160 396	1 308 978	5 289		
2012	MP	305 426	2 851 607	293 109	1 187 675	53		
2012	NC	144 699	1 061 979	135 011	522 863	91		
2012	NW	222 677	4 268 590	198 591	1 218 326	2 316		
2012	WC	983 017	15 595 621	921 319	5 761 584	3 123		
	Private distributors							
2012	Private	2 047	13 580 990	1 146	95 592	8		
Total		5 556 458	306 630 957	9 922 521	42 761 581	108 553		

Table 8.7a: Mpumalanga customers and sales per economic activity by

Mpumalanga		Total		Domestic		Agriculture
Year	Licensee name	Customers	MWh	Customers	MWh	Customers
2012	Albert Luthuli	5 686	33 000	5 670	28 000	-
2012	Msukaligwa	23 725	105 688	21 830	57 315	-
2012	Mkhondo	18 763	93 478	18 733	63 986	-
2012	Pixley ka Seme	7 009	40 067	6 609	19 180	22
2012	Lekwa	17 372	236 551	15 976	16 635	15
2012	Dipaleseng	4 916	61 417	4 733	38 279	2
2012	Govan Mbeki	49 176	302 786	46 618	182 795	111
2012	Delmas - Victor Khanye	8 062	82 906	7 789	24 554	-
2012	Emalahleni	74 651	653 868	73 905	247 070	200
2012	Steve Tshwete	39 199	387 032	36 834	213 890	-
2012	Emakhazeni	7 152	42 052	6 875	20 801	-
2012	Thaba Chweu	14 029	95 912	13 693	57 848	-
2012	Mbombela	18 775	589 887	17 118	149 227	-
2012	Umgjindi	14 137	80 290	14 064	43 585	3
2012	Nkomazi	2 774	46 673	2 662	24 510	-
Total		305 426	2 851 607	293 109	1 187 675	353

* Not applicable

Solution (Steve Tshwete)

- 2019 Energy Balance: 48,523,000 MWh residential sector consumption.
 - MP used $1,187,675 / 42,671,581 = 2.78\%$ of national residential demand.
 - Steve Tshwete used $213,890 / 1,187,675 = 18\%$ of residential demand in MP
-
- Steve Tshwete consumption = $18\% * 2.78\% * 48,523,000 \text{ MWh} = 242,809 \text{ MWh}$, or 242 GWh.

Calculating emissions from grid- supplied electricity

$$\text{Emission Estimate} = \text{Activity Data} \times \text{Emission Factor}$$

Average grid emission factor (kg CO₂e/kWh) is used to convert kWh/units consumed to emissions

For South Africa the emissions factor changes every year as more renewables are brought online

https://www.dffe.gov.za/sites/default/files/legislations/publication_SAgriemissionfactorsreport_g53079gon6454.pdf

NGGEF is the most relevant for you to use

For more information, visit www.ukpact.co.uk



Agriculture related exercises

- How many sheep and pigs do you have in your municipality or district?
- Did anyone find any additional data sources for livestock population data?
 - Did anyone find data to assist with splitting cattle into dairy/non-dairy cattle?
- How many broiler and layer chickens are there in Mpumalanga?
- The chicken numbers provided – did they give the total amount of chickens produced in a year or the number on a particular day?
- How many chickens do you have in your jurisdiction?
- Are there any other important livestock in your jurisdiction that you think need to be considered in the inventory?

Chicken populations

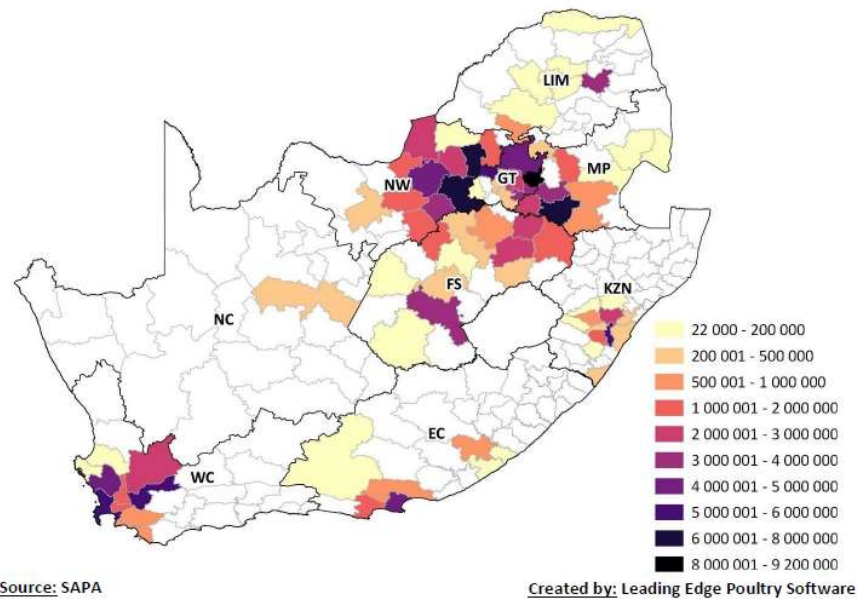


Figure 8: Density of broiler industry birds per local municipality

Table 1: Provincial distribution of chickens in South Africa

Province	Broiler industry birds	%	Egg industry birds	%	Total birds	%
E. Cape	8 393 955	6.1	779 265	2.6	9 173 220	5.5
Free State	13 885 605	10.0	4 554 121	15.3	18 439 726	11.0
Gauteng	16 489 678	11.9	6 666 465	22.4	23 156 143	13.8
KwaZulu-Natal	13 259 705	9.6	3 316 771	11.2	16 576 476	9.9
Limpopo	4 636 292	3.4	2 317 482	7.8	6 953 774	4.1
Mpumalanga	26 815 043	19.4	2 741 220	9.2	29 556 263	17.6
North West	31 652 759	22.9	3 697 519	12.4	35 350 278	21.1
N. Cape	273 000	0.2	96 300	0.3	369 300	0.2
W. Cape	22 779 861	16.5	5 545 796	18.7	28 325 657	16.9
Total	138 185 898	100.0	29 714 939	100.0	167 900 837	100.0

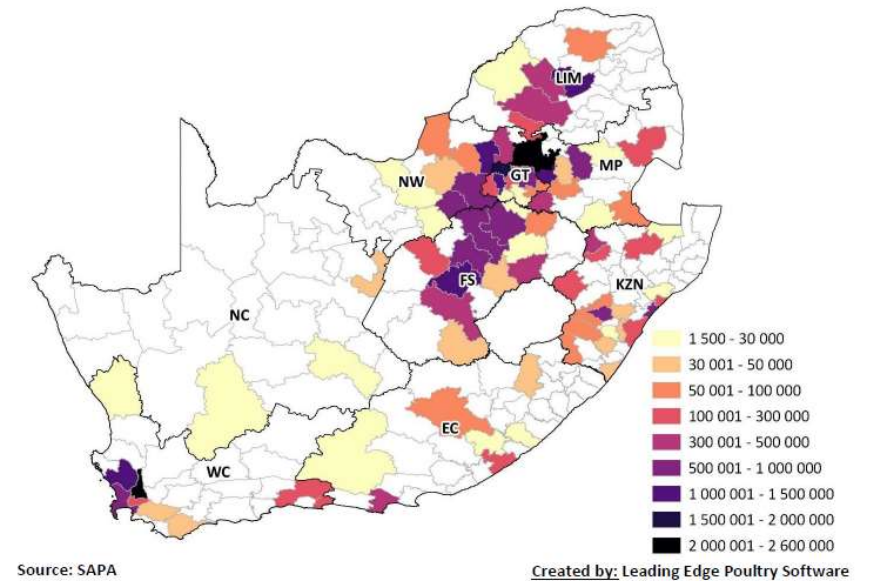


Figure 9: Density of egg industry birds per local municipality

Example for Dipaleseng

- Looking at the figure Dipaleseng has between 300 001 and 500 000 layer chickens so we estimate it has an average of 400 000.
- If we do this for all municipalities and add them up we see the total is way more than the total given for MP

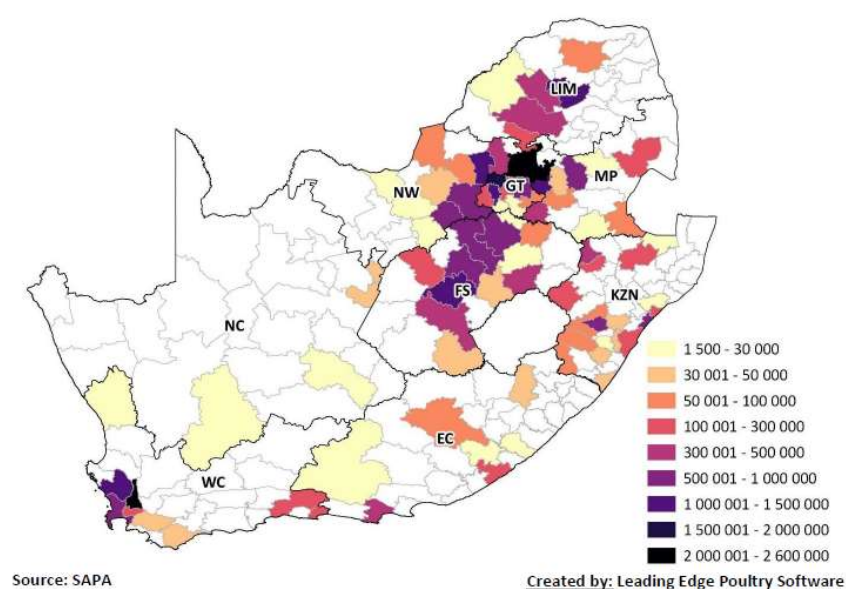


Figure 9: Density of egg industry birds per local municipality

For more information, visit www.ukpact.co.uk

Total for Mpumalanga	
Layers	2 741 220
Municipality	Layers
Lekwa	0
Victor Khanye	2 500 000
Bushbuckridge	0
Chief Albert Luthuli	0
City of Mbombela	200 000
Dipaleseng	400 000
Dr JS Moroka	0
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	15 750
Emakhazeni	15 750
Emalahleni	40 000
Govan Mbeki	75 000
Mkhondo	75 000
Msukaligwa	0
Nkomazi	0
Steve Tshwete	750 000
Thaba Chweu	0
Thembisile Hani	0
Total	4 071 500

Adjusting the numbers to match MP total

- To adjust numbers to match the MP total we first need to estimate the fraction of the estimated total that is in Dipaleseng
 - Dipaleseng is estimated to have 400 000 layers which is 0.098 of the **estimated** total ($400\,000 / 4\,071\,500 = 0.098$).
- Now multiply this fraction by the actual MP total to get the adjusted value for your inventory
 - $0.098 * 2\,741\,220 = 269\,308$ layers

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Province	Broiler industry birds	%	Egg industry birds	%	Total birds	%
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North West	31 652 759	22.9	3 697 519	12.4	35 350 278	21.1
N. Cape	273 000	0.2	96 300	0.3	369 300	0.2
W. Cape	22 779 861	16.5	5 545 796	18.7	28 325 657	16.9
Total	138 185 898	100.0	29 714 939	100.0	167 900 837	100.0

For more information, visit www.ukpact.co.uk



Municipality	Layers	Fraction	Layers (final)
Lekwa	0	0.0000	0
Victor Khanye	2 500 000	0.6140	1 683 176
Bushbuckridge	0	0.0000	0
Chief Albert Luthuli	0	0.0000	0
City of Mbombela	200 000	0.0491	134 654
Dipaleseng	400 000	0.0982	269 308
Dr JS Moroka	0	0.0000	0
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	15 750	0.0039	10 604
Emakhazeni	15 750	0.0039	10 604
Emalahleni	40 000	0.0098	26 931
Govan Mbeki	75 000	0.0184	50 495
Mkhondo	75 000	0.0184	50 495
Msukaligwa	0	0.0000	0
Nkomazi	0	0.0000	0
Steve Tshwete	750 000	0.1842	504 953
Thaba Chweu	0	0.0000	0
Thembisile Hani	0	0.0000	0
Total	4 071 500.00		2 741 220.00

3

Data sources and
downscaling tool

Inventory principles



T

TRANSPARENCY



All assumptions, methodologies, data sources, emission factors and calculations are clearly documented so that an independent reviewer can understand how estimates were derived.

IN PRACTICE

- Document data sources, methods, and assumptions
- Keep calculation sheets and references
- Record and justify expert judgments and choices

A

ACCURACY



Estimates should be as accurate as possible and neither systematically overestimate nor underestimate emissions and removals. Uncertainty should be reduced as far as practicable.

IN PRACTICE

- Use country-specific data and locally relevant emission factors
- Apply QA/QC procedures
- Quantify and report uncertainties

C

CONSISTENCY



Emissions should be estimated using consistent methods and datasets over time so that trends are real and not artifacts of methodological changes.

IN PRACTICE

- Use the same methods and data over time
- Document any methodological changes
- Recalculate historical inventories when methods or data improve

C

COMPLETENESS



All relevant emission sources, sinks, gases, sectors, geographic areas and years should be included. Any exclusions must be justified and documented.

IN PRACTICE

- Cover all IPCC source categories and gases
- Include all relevant sectors (Energy, IPPU, AFOLU, Waste)
- Explain and document any data gaps or exclusions



C

COMPARABILITY



Inventory estimates should be reported in a way that allows comparison across countries and reporting periods.

IN PRACTICE

- Follow IPCC Guidelines and reporting formats
- Use common units (e.g., tCO₂e)
- Ensure datasets and methods enable comparison over time and with other inventories

Transparency and data sources

Transparency is important for several reasons:

- Enhances credibility and trust
- Facilitates review
- Supports replication and updating

It is therefore important to:

- Always document where you got the data from (provide data source)
 - Needs to be a document of some form with a proper reference
 - Google is not a valid reference!
 - *EXAMPLE: If you need to know the population in Mpumalanga you can't ask Google, you need to go to Statistics SA for example and find a document providing the actual number*
- Document how you analysed the data to get the actual numbers
- We will create space in the tools to allow for this documentation



Downscaling tool

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	DOWNSCALING TOOL												
2								EXAMPLE - Downscaling Example 1 taken from the Data Collection and Analysis Guidance document					
3	STEP 1: Find the data to be downscaled							STEP 1: Find the data to be downscaled					
4													
5	Select the level of the data which is to be downscaled (Please select from drop-down list)							Select the level of the data which is to be downscaled (Please select from drop-down list)		Provincial			
6													
7	Enter the total data value to be downscaled							Enter the total Provincial data value to be downscaled		1 000 000.00		Enter the units (e.g. litres, ha, kg, households)	
8												litres	
9	Select the level to which you are downscaling (Please select from drop-down list)							Select the level to which you are downscaling (Please select from drop-down list)		Municipal			
10													
11													
12	STEP 2: Find and choose the proxy or driver data							STEP 2: Find and choose the proxy or driver data					
13													
14	Enter the type of proxy or driver data you are using for downscaling (e.g. household data, GDP, vehicle data, land area)							Enter the type of proxy or driver data you are using for downscaling (e.g. household data, GDP, vehicle data, land area)		commercial vehicles			
15													
16	Enter the proxy or driver data value for							Enter the proxy or driver data value for		Municipal commercial vehicles		5 000.00	
17													
18	Enter the proxy or driver data value for							Enter the proxy or driver data value for		Provincial commercial vehicles		50 000.00	
19													
20													
21	STEP 3: Calculate the scaling factor							STEP 3: Calculate the scaling factor					
22													
23	The scaling factor (as a fraction) is: (This value is automatically calculated from the input above)		Input data required above					The scaling factor (as a fraction) is: (This value is automatically calculated from the input above)		0.1			
	< > Downscaling tool + Ready Accessibility: Good to go												

For more information, visit www.ukpact.co.uk

Downscaling example

We want to downscale provincial fuelwood consumption to Bushbuckridge municipality level by using household number:

- Total fuelwood consumption in Mpumalanga is 1 200 000 t
- Mpumalanga has 750 000 households using fuelwood
- Bushbuck ridge has 150 000 households which use fuelwood
- What is the fuelwood consumption for Bushbuckridge?

4

Energy supply



What are energy industries?



Primary fuel production (1 A 1 c ii)

Diesel, petrol, coal use for coal mining, and oil and gas extraction



Fuel processing and conversion (1 A 1 c i)

Diesel, petrol, coal use for crude refining, coal to coke and coke oven gas in coke ovens



Energy production supplied to a grid or used on-site

Coal and diesel for electricity generation and heating

Examples of activity data

There is one coal mine in the province. It uses:

- 10,000 litres per month diesel
- 500 litres per month petrol
- 2,732,700 kWh per month of electricity

There is one power station in the province. It uses 18 million tonnes per year of coal



Discussion

How many mines and power stations are there in your jurisdiction?

Where could you get information on how much coal each one burns?

Eskom publishes energy consumption per power station which you could use directly:

[https://www.eskom.co.za/dataportal/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/Power Stations Primary Energy to 31 March 2024.pdf](https://www.eskom.co.za/dataportal/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/Power_Stations_Primary_Energy_to_31_March_2024.pdf)

Eskom Power Stations Primary Energy (Fuel) Consumption

Plant names	Installed capacity (MW)	Commissioning date	Reinstallation or comissioning date	Fuel type	UoM	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
Arnot	2100	1971/09/21	1971/09/21	Coal	tonnes/year	6 525 670	7 035 460	6 705 593	6 066 013	5 595 389	5 864 921	9 278 888	5 576 596	5 905 158	5 967 087	5 663 126	5 186 766	4 293 316	4 828 094
				Fuel oil	tonnes/year	14 485	19 746	16 701	36 795	23 347	15 812	13 481	16 719	44 126	33 241	29 554	39 812	41 497	46 635
Duvha	2875	1980/01/18	1980/01/18	Coal	tonnes/year	10 639 393	9 154 172	9 108 411	9 741 615	7 260 002	7 599 737	8 487 411	6 882 384	6 160 222	6 215 362	6 581 000	5 732 195	5 428 210	6 802 842
				Fuel oil	tonnes/year	26 959	21 312	30 792	40 471	33 625	44 711	27 419	26 020	42 027	57 229	35 570	35 245	48 518	72 479
Hendrina	1098	1970/05/12	1970/05/12	Coal	tonnes/year	7 139 198	6 849 996	5 763 637	5 323 902	6 479 235	4 958 484	5 365 575	5 157 302	4 726 597	3 072 493	3 024 527	3 024 981	1 486 626	1 426 720
				Fuel oil	tonnes/year	12 995	13 062	13 628	12 883	21 769	13 099	13 696	23 536	20 485	8 331	8 984	11 013	12 319	9 262
Kendal	3840	1988/10/01	1988/10/01	Coal	tonnes/year	15 174 501	15 938 407	15 386 155	16 190 242	14 028 640	14 813 213	13 606 766	16 010 832	13 354 702	11 290 796	9 272 316	9 362 475	9 395 998	7 712 146
				Fuel oil	tonnes/year	3 601	3 030	4 735	7 364	8 154	6 982	8 737	9 712	24 503	21 050	20 320	34 004	73 937	113 212
Kriel	2640	1976/05/06	1976/05/06	Coal	tonnes/year	9 527 185	8 360 504	8 902 897	8 147 633	7 841 257	8 643 898	8 095 662	6 562 760	7 546 103	8 368 544	6 694 760	7 838 445	6 865 127	5 183 313
				Fuel oil	tonnes/year	18 264	15 907	21 124	34 546	31 442	41 966	25 204	35 558	25 511	56 098	46 839	47 351	47 431	56 540
Kusile	2880	2017/08/30	2017/08/30	Coal	tonnes/year									2 147 434	4 621 851	5 047 912	4 783 403	5 035 930	5 481 821
				Fuel oil	tonnes/year									29 830	38 962	28 243	39 817	16 870	26 640
Lethabo	3558	1985/12/22	1985/12/22	Coal	tonnes/year	17 774 699	17 293 334	15 981 404	16 317 957	16 206 472	14 941 989	15 591 930	12 794 434	15 075 576	12 972 178	15 158 029	16 277 939	15 646 686	16 048 047
				Fuel oil	tonnes/year	5 858	6 084	6 681	7 212	7 788	7 643	7 963	7 967	9 015	7 815	9 283	10 312	13 608	13 252
Majuba	3807	1996/04/01	1996/04/01	Coal	tonnes/year	13 020 512	13 529 252	13 269 678	13 087 805	12 938 389	11 457 000	11 676 494	13 612 463	13 696 673	12 282 372	12 773 092	11 924 693	9 831 151	11 304 146
				Fuel oil	tonnes/year	31 950	24 628	22 388	25 907	45 179	53 781	56 792	45 884	47 367	59 198	47 415	107 591	153 361	119 808
Matimba	3690	1987/12/04	1987/12/04	Coal	tonnes/year	14 596 842	14 953 397	14 269 648	13 911 050	14 226 673	12 718 092	13 227 588	13 867 656	14 074 592	14 064 165	12 938 911	13 430 751	13 179 578	10 674 314
				Fuel oil	tonnes/year	4 371	4 375	5 420	3 828	5 942	5 136	6 568	4 688	3 778	6 321	8 168	13 185	9 929	18 175
Matla	3450	1979/09/29	1979/09/29	Coal	tonnes/year	12 155 421	11 367 521	12 069 357	10 076 382	11 482 829	11 649 395	10 941 541	11 339 063	10 870 747	11 287 436	10 694 976	10 842 908	9 536 046	10 147 328
				Fuel oil	tonnes/year	8 337	7 451	8 203	9 032	9 706	8 452	8 115	11 000	17 147	18 667	11 125	10 737	22 639	19 578
Medupi	3600	2015/08/22	2015/08/23	Coal	tonnes/year							1 139 577	2 241 474	6 917 765	10 023 631	9 763 379	11 351 788	11 181 866	11 065 548
				Fuel oil	tonnes/year							28 186	3 811	47 987	52 356	35 784	35 442	18 065	20 489
Tutuka	3510	1985/06/01	1985/06/01	Coal	tonnes/year	10 191 709	11 368 184	10 963 012	10 663 894	11 598 592	10 448 003	9 278 888	9 423 368	9 076 800	7 504 792	6 697 281	5 510 214	4 697 013	3 879 070
				Fuel oil	tonnes/year	28 250	22 560	37 005	55 291	38 924	39 376	63 459	40 946	69 158	117 651	160 599	98 619	73 522	62 137
Koeberg	1854	1984/07/21	1984/07/21	Nuclear	NA														
Acacia	171	1976/05/13	1976/05/13	Gas - diesel (kerosene up to Dec	litres/year	444 957	462 819	3 601 410	20 141 569	24 854 691	19 959 065	76 067	73 044	623 086	215 321	553 684	350 693	414 371	936 177
Ankerlig	1327	2007/03/01	2007/03/01	Gas - diesel	litres/year	41 305 580	121 853 656	392 200 263	742 556 464	755 437 407	792 571 059	6 423 930	19 299 663	226 778 222	258 091 711	222 416 419	300 686 482	418 610 227	507 827 227
Gourikwa	740	2007/07/01	2007/07/01	Gas - diesel	litres/year	19 144 089	96 165 992	202 234 462	342 045 029	371 048 048	408 210 722	3 632 735	16 980 038	126 036 667	158 609 543	235 006 567	269 555 564	515 526 621	622 893 869

5

Platform, next session
and homework



Training platform

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UK PACT



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Empowering local government to act on climate change.

Supporting provincial and local government across South Africa to navigate the Climate Change Act, strengthen climate capacity and deliver meaningful action in their communities.

HOW TO GET INVOLVED

Discussion Forum

Join conversations, exchange ideas, share lessons learned and collaborate on practical approaches to climate action and implementation challenges.

[Join the Forum](#)

Training Resources

Explore training materials, workshop recordings and practical resources designed to build knowledge, strengthen capacity and support climate-responsive planning and governance.

[Explore Resources](#)

Training Resources

Welcome to the Training Resources site for the MP GHG inventor training. This includes presentations, materials, exercises, homework and answers. If there is any information you cannot find or if you have any questions regarding the work please use the **Discussion forum** for communication.

Find the resources for:



[Session 1 \(8 May\)](#)



[Session 2 \(June\)](#)

Next session and homework

- Next session will focus on the waste sector
 - Likely be the first week of July – would this week work?
- Homework will be posted on the site and distributed via email by end of the week





THANK
YOU



Stay in touch:



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