ICAT South Africa Emission Target Setting Training Workshop Report

AUGUST 2024

Date: August 27– 29, 2024

Venue: Birchwood hotel & conference, Johannesburg, South Africa

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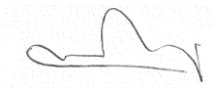
SERVICE PROVIDER AUTHORISER:	Dr Martin van Nierop	
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ICAT South Africa

Institutional strengthening support to South Africa on the Institutionalization of the Climate Change Mitigation System tools to support the implementation of its NDC.

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Emission Target Setting Training Workshop Report

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1. INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

The Climate Change Act in South Africa, signed into law in July, 2024, represents a significant milestone in the country's commitment to addressing climate change. This legislation establishes a unified national response framework and aims to facilitate a just transition to a low-carbon economy. The Act includes provisions for setting emission reduction targets across various sectors and sub-sectors and introduces the allocation of carbon budgets to subnational governments engaged in specified activities. These measures are designed to regulate and track greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, ensuring compliance with South Africa's climate goals.

The involvement of provincial governments is highlighted in the bill to help in setting these targets to support the country in reaching the objectives outlined in the recently updated NDC. South Africa's monitoring and evaluation system focuses on collecting data from local governments and other stakeholders to contribute to the national system. However, there are limitations in capacity at the local level.

The Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) has received support from the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) with the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) supporting the implementation and training of provincial officials for setting their targets.

The Emission Target Setting Training workshop, held in Johannesburg, aimed to equip provincial and local governments with the necessary tools to develop and implement emissions targets, aligning with national and international climate goals. Over the three-day event, participants engaged with guidelines developed by DFFE, focusing on designing quantitative targets for sectors such as energy, waste, industrial processes, and agriculture. These targets are essential for tracking progress toward emission reductions and ensuring that South Africa meets its obligations under the Paris Agreement.

The training covered key aspects of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (Global Protocol for Community Scale) and Mitigation Goal Standards, providing participants with the skills to define, measure, and report on emissions reductions. The interactive sessions emphasized a science-based approach, encouraging provinces to set targets that are specific, measurable, achievable, time-bound, and aligned with climate science.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE TRAINING WORKSHOP

The specific objectives of the workshop were to:

1. Support provinces on the development of Sector specific indicators for monitoring and evaluation of sectoral emissions targets (SETS) through training workshops.

2. To guide and encourage the implementation of related sectoral, provincial, and district climate change strategies and plans across all spheres of government

3. WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

The workshop took place in Birchwood conference and hotel, Johannesburg over a course of 3 days. The focus was on creating awareness of the Target Setting Guidelines which DFFE are developing and to provide guidance to provinces on how to set targets (see the agenda in Annexure 1). The workshop was a hybrid format with both in-person and virtual participants.

4. PARTICIPANTS

The target audience for the workshop were representatives of relevant government sectors, departments at both national and sub-national level. A majority of the invited participants were from Provincial Government, and consultants from Gondwana Environmental Solutions International (GESI). There were also participants from national department, particularly on the first day. The invitation for this training was also extended to some attendees from local or municipal government who requested to be part of the training going forward. A detailed workshop register has been attached as Annexure 2.

Of the participants who attended both in-person and online, 38 were female and 43 were male.

5. WORKSHOP ACTIVITIES

5.1. DAY-1 ACTIVITIES (27 August 2024)

5.1.1. OPENING SESSION

The workshop was opened at 10:30 am by Brett Cohan (Gondwana), who led the proceedings in the first phase of the engagement. The meeting began with introductions from participants, both in person and online, who shared their experiences and challenges related to greenhouse gas emissions inventory. Figure 1 shows the venue for the workshop where the in-person attendees gathered. A DFFE representative, Samuel Mabena, delivered a welcome message, outlining the workshop's purpose as part of an initiative to address setting targets for municipalities and provinces in implementing climate change requirements.

Samuel Mabena delivered a comprehensive introductory presentation on the Climate Change Act, highlighting the introduction of emission target setting guidelines for sub-national governments. He discussed and gave a background of the Climate Change Bill and the sectoral emission targets (mitigation measures).

Figure 1: Participants at the venue.

Brett Cohen carried on from the presentation by Samuel Mabena speaking on key concepts and requirements, design targets and approaches. He explained that an emission reduction target is a goal set by an organization to reduce GHG by a certain amount over a certain period. A target can be quantitative (expressed in numbers) or qualitative (expressed in words). The workshop's focus is on setting quantitative targets. When setting targets, the provinces can ask the following questions:

- is it specific?
- is it measurable?
- is it achievable?
- is it time-bound?
- Is it aligned with climate science?

This will lead to leveraging multiple benefits from actions such as funding. Two categories of targets were noted during Brett's presentation:

- Those that refer to the greenhouse gas emissions
- Those that relate to activities that indirectly reduce greenhouse gas emissions or grow sinks.

It is important that when targets are set there should be measures in place to help achieve those targets. The Mitigation Goal Standard from the Greenhouse gas protocol can be used to assist in

target setting for provinces. Choices in setting a target include looking at the boundary (geographical area, sector, GHG covered), single vs multi-year goals. This includes choices in Target setting: Base year emissions/emissions intensity and Baseline scenario.

5.1.2. Questions and Discussion

- Set targets that are relevant to each province and municipality according to the needs. This simplifies what is applicable at the national level. International contribution and local relevance to add to setting of targets.
- Who is willing to finance? What is the finding of the pilot study? Regarding the reduction targets.
- Targets must be achievable and set with the goal in mind.
- How to set targets looking at inter-provincial aspects?
- Are we limiting ourselves by setting low targets which will lead to limited ways to solve problems?
- Setting targets: How to determine feasibility of the targets and get buy-in? Get the quantitative data, look at the cost and emission model and take those to the stakeholders.
- How do we consider that early reductions have a better impact than late reductions? There is plenty of literature available that speaks on the topic of early reductions or early reactions.
- Production intensity: Brett Cohen used the production of iron and steel and how they can use the emission target to grow, reducing their emissions without affecting production.
- Emission intensity and production.
- Doing a quantitative target is not mandatory for provinces but it is a desired outcome.

5.1.3. AFTERNOON SESSION PRESENTATIONS

The afternoon session was focussed on the draft Sectoral Emission Targets (SETs) Report and Policy and Measures (PAM) scenario. The meeting section covered the sectoral emissions target. Looking at what policies exist now and how they can be achieved through the set goals. Additionally, Luanne Stevens (Gondwana) provided a discussion on SETS and how they are aligned with the NDCs, when these are revised every five years so are the SETS. It also outlined the contribution which the SET scenarios may have towards achieving the NDC targets (Figure 2). The meeting emphasized the importance of avoiding double counting and provided specific examples of emissions falling under each scope, reinforcing the understanding of the framework.

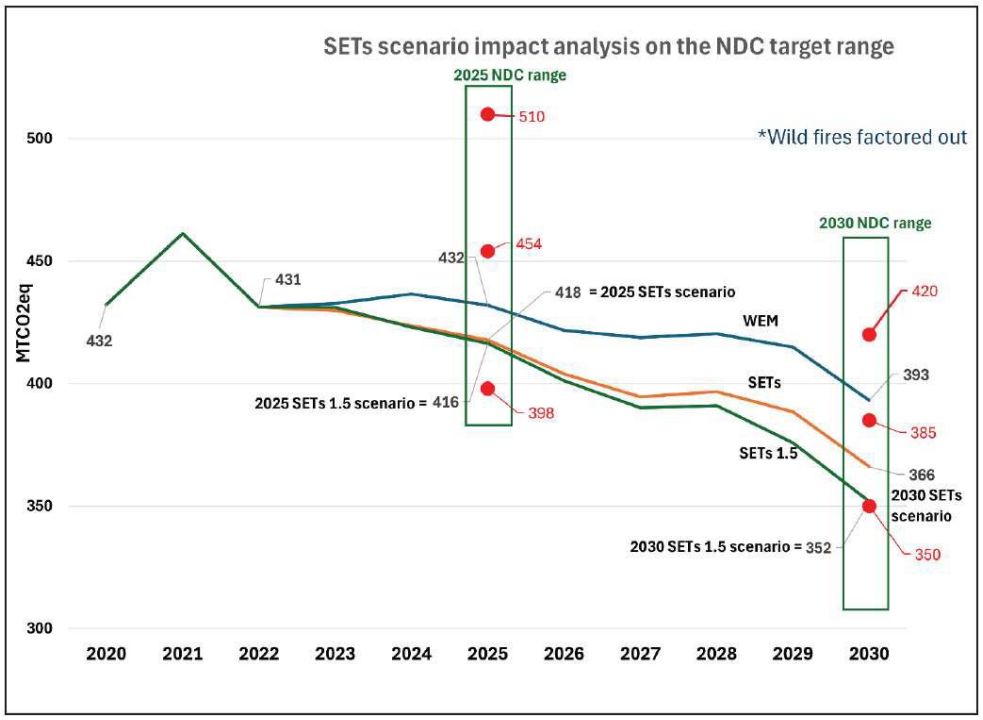


Figure 2: Potential impact of SET scenarios on emission projections for SA.

The section also revolved around different categories of policies and measures which speak to both quantitative and qualitative targets (Figure 4 & Figure 4). With Existing Measures (WEM) scenario, SETs policy package scenario and SETS 1.5-degree scenario. It also discussed the different sectors and how they can contribute to emissions reduction. The emphasis is to try and convert the wording of targets into quantitative values so that these can be tracked over time.

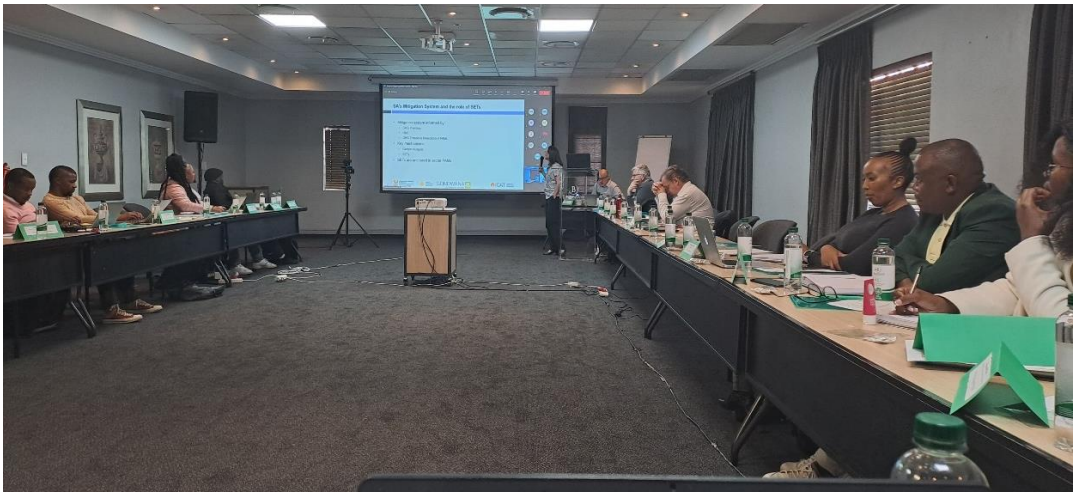


Figure 3: Luanne Stevens presenting on SETs and introducing PAM scenario

Figure 4: Samuel Mabena speaking on SETs and introducing PAM scenario.

Kent Buchanan (DFFE) presented on the Socio-economic impacts. This included socio-economic modelling. A South African economic model was developed to look at the country but can be divided to the sectoral level. The results show that there is a net positive effect on the economy, decarbonization triggers investment and household consumption is growing at a slightly lower rate. Kent Buchanan gave an overview of the work done on the socio-economic model (Figure 5).

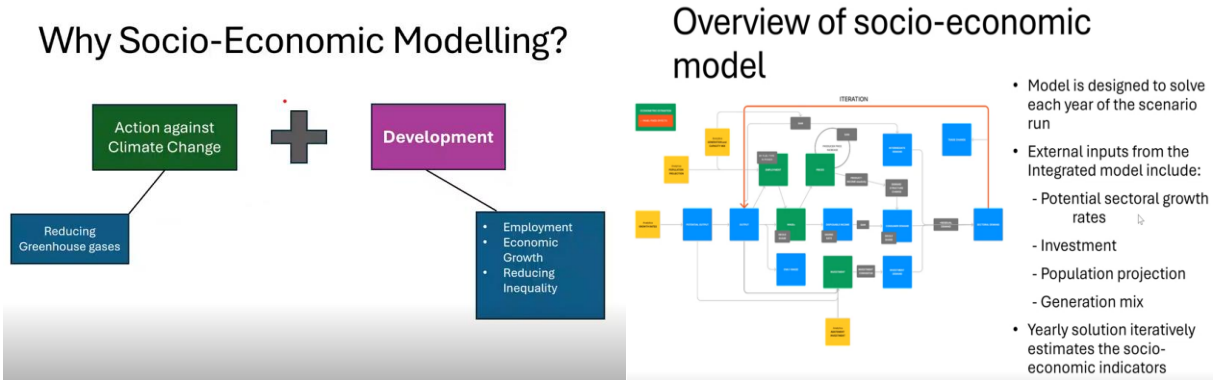


Figure 5: Overview of presentation by a DFFE representative.

The last presentation for Day 1 was given by Samuel Mabena who presented on South Africa's elements of climate change mitigation system. The presentation explained individually the components of the mitigation system with examples. He emphasised the climate change act sections for provinces and municipalities to consider for their climate change response plans.

The following steps were noted for SET targeting:

- Review policies and actions (PAMs).
- Review a list of PAMs to be incorporated to the set of mitigation targets.
- Assess if the policies existing are linked to national policies to inform SETS.

- Identify specific targets.
- Formalise the targets.

Samuel Mabena noted that the DFFE has created a guideline to assist provinces with their target setting. This guide outlines the process for sub-national government to follow regarding target setting (Figure 6) and it includes information from the ICAT Non-Sate and subnational actions Guide[1], Mitigation goal standard[2], the Global Protocol for Community Scale Greenhouse Gas Inventories (GPC), Climate tracking framework and Inclusive climate action planning[3]. The DFFE will send out a draft of the guidelines to the provinces once they have expanded on the gaps and focus groups will be created thereafter.

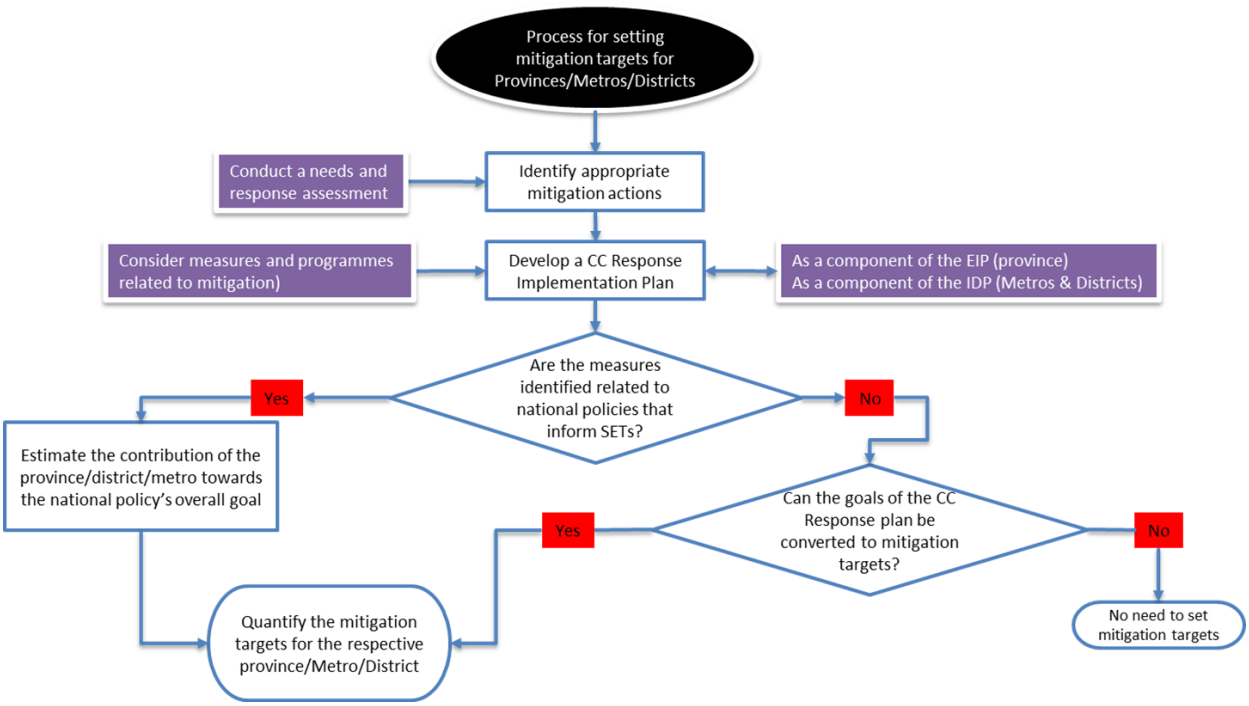


Figure 6: Process for setting mitigation targets for provinces, metros and districts.

5.1.4. CLOSING OF DAY 1

The participants had a chance for a Q&A at the end of the session and Brett Cohen thanked the participants for the productive and fruitful first day of the training workshop.

[1] C40 Knowledge. (2020). *Inclusive climate action planning: Identifying indicators for monitoring and evaluation.* Retrieved from https://www.c40knowledgehub.org/s/article/Inclusive-Climate-Action-Planning-Identifying-Indicators-for-Monitoring-and-Evaluating-Inclusive-Climate-Actions?language=en_US

[2] Greenhouse Gas Protocol. (2014). *Mitigation Goal Standard: An accounting and reporting standard for national and subnational greenhouse gas reduction goals.* Retrieved from https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards/Mitigation_Goal_Standard.pdf

[3] ICAT. (2020). *Integrating the impact of non-state and subnational mitigation actions into national greenhouse gas projections, targets and planning.* UNOPS. Retrieved from https://climateactiontransparency.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Non-State-and-Subnational-Action-Guide-Executive-summary.pdf

5.2. DAY 2- ACTIVITIES (28 August 2024)

5.2.1. MORNING SESSION

The second day of the workshop started with Luanne Stevens recapping the process for sub-national government to set targets as set out in the guidelines being developed (Figure 7). Brett Cohen followed with details of the target setting process for the energy sector (Figure 8).

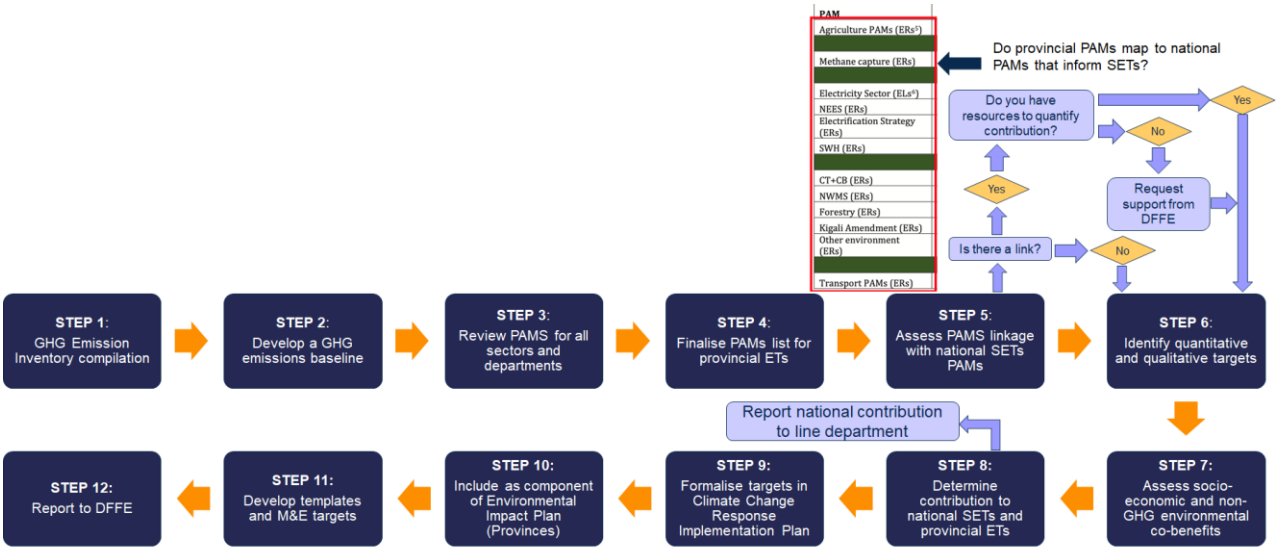


Figure 7: Process for determining emission targets.

Brett Cohen's presentation began with a discussion of the role of the energy sector in climate action. This included a recap of the emissions scope: Scope1, Scope 2, Scope 3 emissions. There are some unique considerations for the Energy sector in setting targets such as long asset lifetimes and infrastructure lock-in, interactions with other sectors and importance of energy security and affordability, these were discussed each with examples provided. This included discussion on the importance of energy security and affordability.

The presentation looked at the target setting steps:

Step 1: Compiling the GHG inventory

- Brett Cohen gave an overview of GHG inventories compiled within the provinces and what they each focused on.
- Defining the boundaries such as the geographical coverage and the sectors.
- Examples of intensity targets: compiling action and specifying the targets that the province wants to reach.

Figure 8: Brett Cohan working hands-on with the participants on activity given.

Exercise: Setting an intensity baseline

- Intensity is calculated by dividing the energy use by the population (energy (TJ) per person). Intensity measure per GDP. This provides how much energy there is or energy demand per person.

5.2.2. Questions and Discussion

- There was a lengthy discussion on the role of the provinces in the energy sector with the DFFE suggesting they will engage DMRE to determine where the provinces fall.
- Institutional arrangements need to be established to determine the structure for the departments and the DFFE.
- Other departments can also play a part in ensuring clean energy is established and put into good use.
- Gauteng Province: There are targets in place for some of the different sectors but a lack in capacity and updated technology.
- The importance of including the climate actions in setting targets. The targets need to be sensitive to social aspects and other matters that may influence decisions in this regard.
- Moving to make the power stations more efficient.
- Reducing emissions associated with kW/hr includes reducing how the kW is supplied.

The participants and the presenters engaged on a Q&A session and the went for lunch.

5.2.3. AFTERNOON SESSION

Brett Cohen continued steps for setting provincial emission targets.

Step 3 to Step 5: PAMs – Exercise

- Provincial PAMs vs National PAMs. Is there a procedure for communication as there is no formalized process.
- A template to define all PAMs for National to get a standardization.

Step 6: Identify Targets – Emission reduction strategies

- There are four steps involved in identifying the targets. These emission reduction strategies should include what is within provincial control.
    - Step 6A: Identify emission reduction actions to set targets
    - Step 6B: Estimate potential emission reductions
    - Step 6C: Assess feasibility
    - Step 6D: set emission reduction targets
- Estimating potential emissions reduction: Looking at previous studies or literature; rating on equipment.
- Decarbonizing Vehicle fleet within the province is an example of PAMs.
- Assess Feasibility: Issues with funding, skills/capacity, public acceptability and technology availability.
- A few examples were used to show the targets from municipalities such as Tshwane Municipality and COJ.

Step 7: Assess co-benefits

- Positive benefits for implementing PAMs. These need to be documented for reference.
- Renewable energy: targets set in terms of activity; GW installed capacity which is the size of the generator or power station. GWh is the flow of electricity in the generator.
- Energy efficiency improvements: Buildings

Example: Converting renewables target to emissions savings

Once the energy sector examples were complete then Brett Cohen moved onto the IPPU and Waste sectors following a similar process.

IPPU:

This includes non-energy emissions excluding coal and electricity for energy use. GHG emission sources include industrial processes such as production of metals and emissions from product use.

Waste:

Activities and emissions considered in waste:

- Solid waste disposal
- Biological treatment
- Incineration
- Wastewater

Including Burning Waste for energy recovery or waste disposal. Considerations of the waste sector in target setting: Prioritize waste avoidance, reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery and treatment over disposal.

Discussion on waste sector targets.

- Scopes and reporting of waste: Scope 1, all emissions generated within the municipal boundary and Scope 3, exported waste.
- PAMs and Waste
- Steps on estimating potential emissions reduction. Carbon capture storage as a mitigation option.
- Qualitative targets can be set even without an inventory.

Example exercise: Converting activity target to an emissions target

Brett Cohen gave an exercise and explained how to convert an activity target to emissions target.

At the end of day 2 the participants were tasked to find an action for their province for agriculture in preparation for the third day. The session was closed for the day.

5.3. DAY 3- ACTIVITES (29 August 2024)

5.3.1. MORNING SESSION

The morning session was focussed on the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use sector (AFOLU, Figure 9). The session was led by Luanne Stevens who started with an outline of the AFLU sector and what was included. It was indicated that many of the emissions in the AFOLU sector are non-CO_2 emissions, i.e. N_2O and CH_4. An important aspect with N_2O emission calculations is to note the units:

- Notes on the conversions: For N_2O calculations give output as N_2O-N and this needs to be converted to N_2O.
- Similarly for CO_2 emissions, the calculation outputs are in terms of carbon and these need to be converted to CO_2.

As with the energy sector, emission intensities can be calculated for the agriculture sector, e.g. emissions produced per unit activity or emissions per unit of product produced or per unit area.

Figure 9: Luanne Stevens presenting on the provincial target setting.

Developing targets follows the same target setting steps as discussed on the previous days for energy, IPPU and waste:

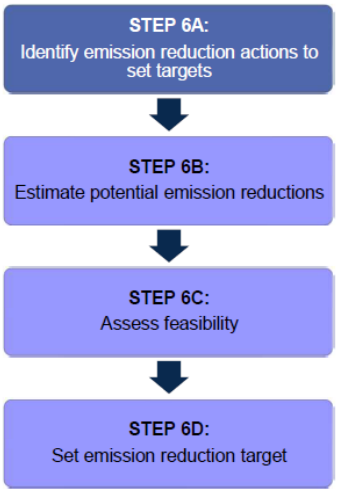
- **Step 1: GHG Inventory**. For agriculture this includes CH_4 and N_2O emissions from livestock, manure management and nitrogen inputs into managed soils. It also includes CO_2 emissions from lime and urea application.
- **Step 2: GHG emission baseline**
- **Step 3 and 4: PAMs**. Review all types of PAMs such as Agriculture master plans and finalize.

The provinces were tasked to find a few Agricultural PAMS that can be applied in their provinces.

PAMs can vary from regulatory measures to information programmes.

Category	Sub-category
Regulatory measures	Legislation, Regulation, Strategies and Standards
Economic measures	Tax, Allowances, subsidies and off-sets
Direct government actions	Government procurement, infrastructure and Investment
Support measures	Voluntary actions, support for research and development
Information programmes	Awareness raising

- **Step 5: Assess linkage to national SETs PAMs**. Considering the PAMs provinces chosen, what are the linkages to the national SETs PAMs.
- **Step 6: Identify all targets**. This can be done through the following 4 steps:



Exercise: Convert actions into quantitative potential emission reduction targets using Livestock as an example. Here the participants were given a hands-on example where feed additives were used to reduce emissions from livestock.

Luanne Stevens mentioned that it is important to remember to convert non-CO_2 emissions to CO_2e using the global warming potential from AR5. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol report[4] was provided as a good source for these GWP values. and AR5 or AR6 report for the global warming potential to help with the calculations. Most of the provincial targets can be quantified by adding

[4] *chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/ghgp/Global-Warming-Potential-Values%20%28Feb%2016%202016%29_1.pdf*

detail to allow for such calculations to take place.

- **Step 7: Assess co-benefits.** Look at both the positive and negative impacts such as maybe a reduction in emissions but a decrease in productivity or negative impact on environment.
- **Step 8: identify national and provincial contributions**.
- **Step 9 to 11: develop templates to monitor progress**, use tools such as CAAT. Develop M&E plans and framework.

5.3.2. AFTERNOON SESSION

On the afternoon session, Luanne Stevens presented on the Land use, Land use change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector which is the FOLU component of the AFOLU sector. She noted how human and non-human induced influxes and can significantly distort targets. Firstly, some basic concepts were explained as participants found it difficult to grasp the idea of carbon losses from land (Figure 10). In addition, the concept of land change and the land change matrix was discussed. Participants went through an exercise to demonstrate how to read and use a land change matrix.

Luanne presented on setting targets for the LULUCF sector by using the target setting steps. It was noted that not very many provinces included the LULUCF sector in their GHG emission inventories. Only Western Cape and Gauteng included these estimates. In this session an example of how to estimate emission reduction due to land rehabilitation activities was demonstrated as a hands-on example.

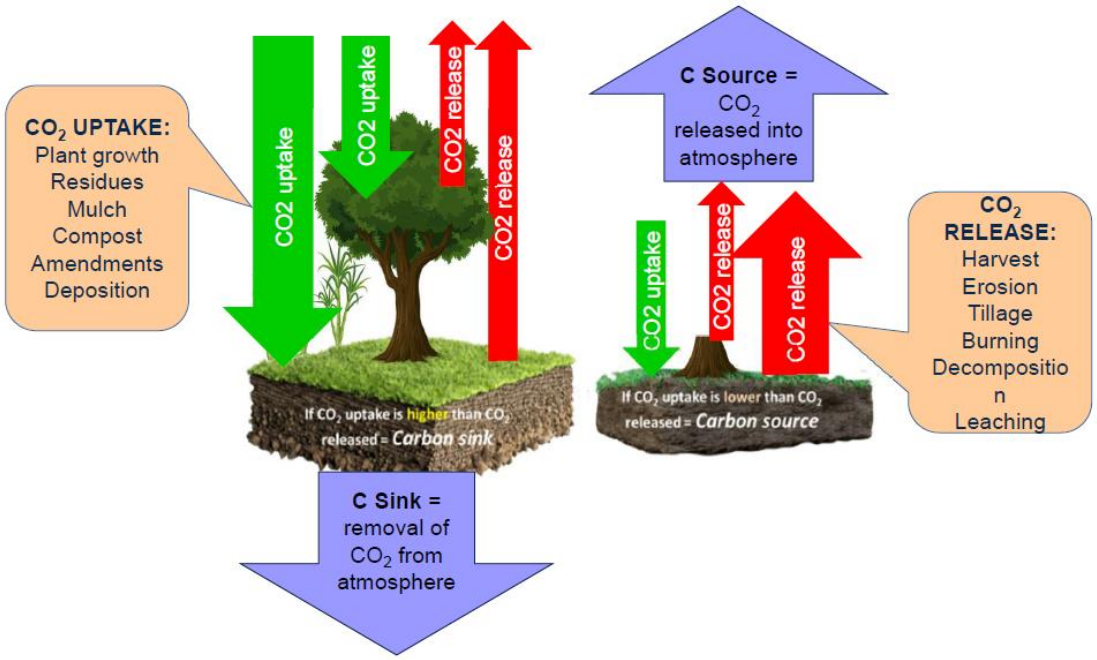


Figure 10: Key concepts associated with land sources and sinks.

After all the sectors were presented, there was a short discussion on provincial needs in terms of the target setting. There was a discussion on what they may need from national government. As the main sector sessions had taken longer than expected this session was short but it was indicated a separate virtual session would be set up to discuss this further once provinces had thought about it a bit more.

Finally, Luanne Stevens gave an examples of how actions could be tracked through the use of the ICAT CAAT tool. Participants were provided with the updated tool, as the previous version was updated slightly as a few problems were experienced with the initial version. Some of the short comings that had been discovered with the CAAT tool as Gondwana incorporated some examples were highlighted so participants were aware of the limitations:

- It is challenging having all provinces into to one tool so need to consider how this will be done. Perhaps each province can submit their version to national department who will then combine activities into one sheet – have to consider overlaps though.
- Separating South Africa's inventory into the sectors provided in the tool proved to be difficult, particularly in terms of the scenario projections. Data was incorporated and shared with provinces, but they need to be aware of the divisions so that all provinces can define them in the same way.
- The other challenge experiences when incorporating the current and projected inventory was the LULUCF sector. This is a sink and in the tool one has to put in the proportion that each sector contributes. This cannot be done for a sink. It seems that at this stage the LULUCF sector cannot be incorporated into the tool and so any LULUCF targets can also not be incorporated or tracked at this stage. It was indicated that if tere was a need this could maybe be developed in future.
- It seems the tool cannot handle the situation in which there is more than one activity contributing to a particular goal or target, which is difficult as in SAs case there are several activities that may contribute to one goal.

Participants tool this into consideration and indicated they would like to go away and explore the tool and if there was a need another separate session on the CAAT could be held.

5.3.3. CLOSING REMARKS

Luanne Stevens thanked the tremendous efforts and contributions demonstrated by the participants during the breakout sessions. Extended thanks to all participants for their active engagement and contributions throughout the meeting. Participants were reminded to reach out to Luanne or Brett for any support needed, especially regarding different categories discussed during the meeting and emphasized the availability of support resources to assist participants in addressing questions or challenges related to the topics covered. The participants were also reminded that a needs identification workshop will be conducted online as a follow up

to this workshop. Participants were provided access to the shared folder to access all materials but were encouraged to contact the team should they experience any problems. The trainers wished the participants a safe journey home and the training was closed.

6. OUTCOME OF THE WORKSHOP

- Provincial officials trained on the target setting guidelines and methodologies for all four sectors within the provincial structures.
- Participants were again introduced to the CAAT tool to assist with their target setting.
- Provinces officially capacitated to develop and/or maintain their targets.

7. SUMMARY OF POST PARTICIPATION SURVEY

Province	Before: understanding of the DFFE Target Setting Guidelines	After: understanding of the DFFE Target Setting Guidelines	Target setting guidelines methodology	understanding of how to calculate emission reduction targets before the training?	understanding of how to calculate emission targets after the training?	online session on the CAAT tool?	Suggestion on coming sessions	rate the training overall?
Gauteng	Good	Good	Practical work om target setting	Fair	Good	Maybe	1. Capacity building on GHG calculation 2. Human resources 3. Financing	Good
KwaZulu-Natal	Good	Good	With calculations, if formulas can be shared to make things easier	Poor	Good	Yes	1. Creating and working with the spreadsheet 2. Standard formulas for calculations 3.	Excellent
Free State	Poor	Good	Inventory. How do we initiate the process of getting an inventory.	Very good	Average	Yes	I would like us to do one practical emission target setting exercise.	Very good
KZN	Good	Good	lulucf Sector	Good	Good	Yes	.	Very good
KwaZulu-Natal	Average	Excellent		Good	Good	Maybe	LULUCF and Agriculture sector	Very good
Western Cape	Good	Good	nothing at this stage. Going to work on things within our province and see what we can put together.	Good	Good	Yes	I think one of the most important things to understand is a centralised engagement platform to engage with the national line departments - there is a need to make a simple system to encourage engagement. The development of a standardisation reporting template, including perhaps a estimated contribution for each province. e.g. the Western Cape is responsible for 15% of all waste emissions in the country, so we can work around that data to develop our targets. Not totally clear on what else is going to be a challenge. Needs to work with it a bit before able to figure out what the challenges are.	Very good
Western Cape	Good	Good	We did not get to the challenges and needs for provinces, so I would another	Fair	Average	Yes	Given that I am not in the climate change mitigation space, I cannot think of any at the moment. I will however, engage during the	Very good

			engagement to cover that aspect. This is an important aspect of the training as I feel it may bring up an opportunity to turn these challenges and needs into opportunities and/or new goals.				session to be held in the future.	
Mpumalanga	Excellent	Average	The process of mitigation targets.	Very good	Average	Yes	1. Data Collection and Availability: One of the main challenges is obtaining accurate, up-to-date data from all sectors contributing to emissions. 2. Technical Capacity: Training and capacity building are needed to ensure accurate calculations and reporting. 3. Coordination Between Departments: Often, there is a lack of coordination between various departments and sectors within province, making it difficult to consolidate emissions data and ensure it aligns with national standards. Opportunities: 1. Unified Reporting Framework: Implementing a standardized emissions reporting framework across all provinces would ensure consistency. 2. Shared Tools and Methodologies: Provinces could use a common set of tools and methodologies for calculating emissions reductions, which would streamline the process and reduce discrepancies. 3. Capacity-Building Initiatives: National government-led training programs could help build technical capacity across provinces, ensuring everyone is equipped with the knowledge and skills required for accurate emissions reporting.	Excellent

8. Annex 1- Target Setting Guideline Training Programme

DAY 1: Tuesday 27th August 2024

Time	Activity	Responsibility
08:30 – 10:00	*Optional open session for provinces who have queries on any of the ICAT project activities*	*Gondwana*
10:00 – 10:30	Emission Target Guidelines training registration and coffee	Gondwana
10:30 – 10:40	Introductions and welcome	Gondwana
10:40 – 10:55	Introduction – Climate Change Act	Samual Mabena (DFFE)
10:55 – 13:00	Introduction to target setting • Key concepts and requirements • Designing targets • Approaches	Brett Cohen (Gondwana)
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch	
14:00 – 15:00	Overview of the Draft SETs Report • General methodology • PAMs included in the SETs • SETs targets	Luanne Stevens (Gondwana)
15:00 – 15:15	Socio-economic impacts of SETs	Kent Buchanan (DFFE)
15:15 – 15:30	Tea/coffee	
15:30 – 16:50	Draft Guidelines for Provinces and Local Government	Samuel Mabena (DFFE)
16:50 – 17:00	Summary and close for the day	

DAY 2: Wednesday 28th August 2024

Time	Activity	Responsibility
09:00 – 09:15	Recap of Draft Guidelines for Provinces and Local Government	Brett Cohen (Gondwana)
09:15 – 11:15	Energy sector • Examples and exercises	Brett Cohen (Gondwana)
11:15 – 11:30	Tea/coffee	
11:30 – 13:00	IPPU sector • Examples and exercises	Brett Cohen (Gondwana)
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch	
14:00 – 15:15	Waste sector • Examples and exercises	Brett Cohen (Gondwana)
15:15 – 15:30	Tea/coffee	
15:30 – 16:30	Agriculture sector • Examples and exercises	Luanne Stevens (Gondwana)
16:30	Close for the day	

DAY 3: Thursday 29th August 2024

Time	Activity	Responsibility
09:00 – 11:00	Agriculture sector	Luanne Stevens (Gondwana)
11:00 – 11:30	Tea/coffee	
11:30 – 12:30	Agriculture sector	Luanne Stevens (Gondwana)
12:30 – 13:00	LULUCF sector introduction	Luanne Stevens (Gondwana)
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch	
14:00 – 15:30	LULUCF sector	Luanne Stevens (Gondwana)
15:30 – 15:50	Tea/coffee	
15:50 – 17:00	LULUCF sector	Luanne Stevens (Gondwana)
17:00	Close for the day	

10. Annex 2: Presentations

All training presentations are stored in a SharePoint folder from Gondwana which was set up for the purpose of the project. All the provincial participants and DFFE officials have access to the presentations and training materials stored on this folder. Access to the folder can be requested and a link will be shared for the SharePoint.