

GUIDANCE ON ESTIMATING CONFLICT- RELATED GHG EMISSIONS

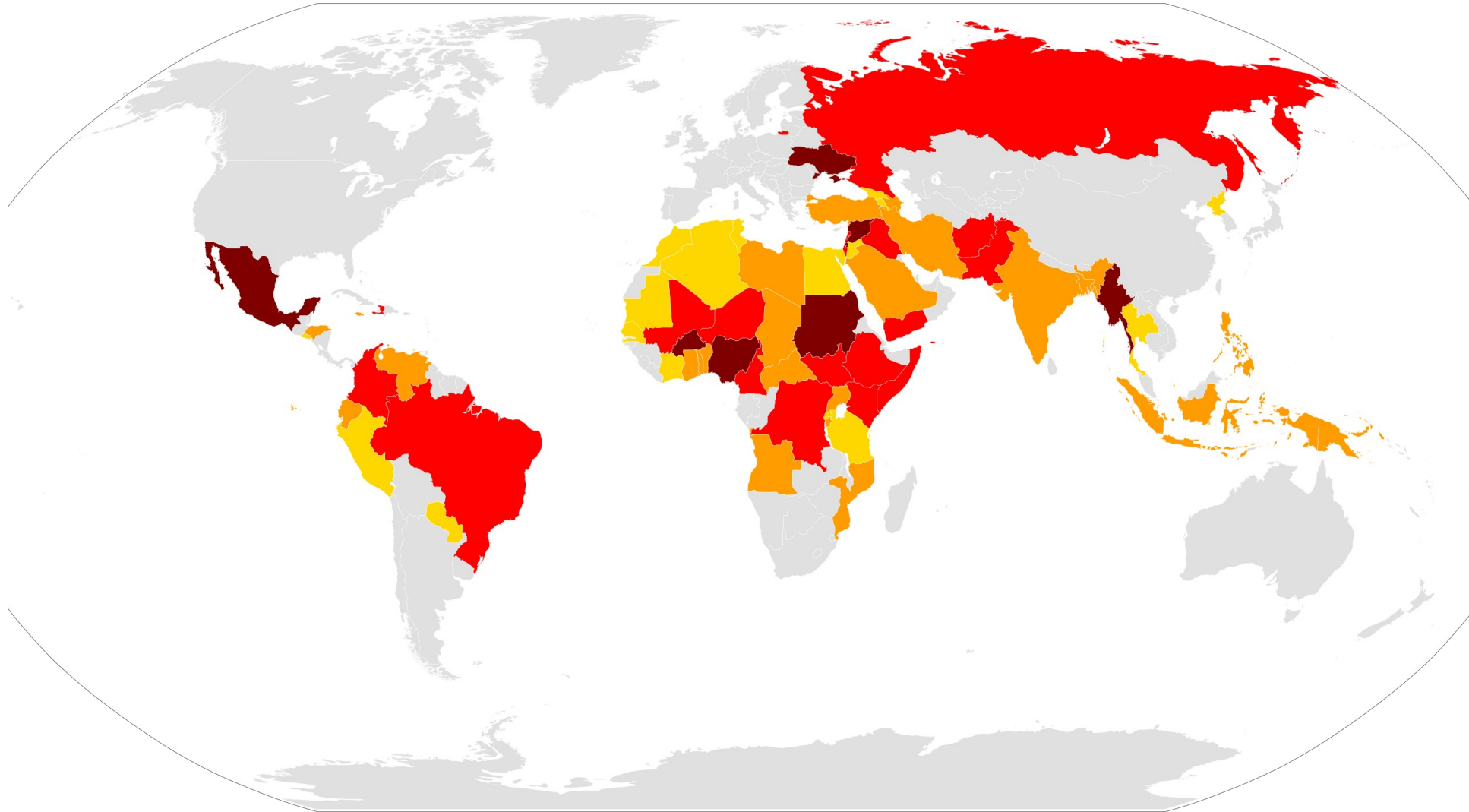
COP29 side event

18 November 2024



Initiative on
GHG accounting
of war

ONGOING ARMED CONFLICTS





CONFLICT-RELATED GHG EMISSIONS

Understanding the impact of armed conflicts on the climate and climate policy.

That comprises the following elements:

- Estimate GHG emissions of conflicts
- Improve accounting systems for conflict emissions
- Dealing with emissions from occupied or dispute territories
- Impact of conflicts on climate policies and NDCs

Accountability or compensation mechanism for conflict emissions.





PURPOSE OF THE GUIDANCE

Estimate emissions of GHG as a result of an armed conflict based on the following principles:

- Transparent
- Accurate
- Consistent
- Efficient
- Improved reporting over time



SOURCES

Other guidance:

- IPCC
- GHG Protocol
- Project-based guidance, e.g. JI/CDM, Article 6.4

Ukraine:

- Climate Damage caused by Russia's war in Ukraine (7, 12, 18 & 24 months)

Middle-East:

- Emissions from burning oil wells in Kuwait
- Fossil fuel consumption by the US military in the war on terror
- A snapshot of GHG Emissions from the Israel-Gaza Conflict



ELEMENTS OF THE GUIDANCE

- Timeframe (*pre-conflict, conflict and post-conflict*)
- Geographical boundary
- Direct and indirect emissions
- Attribution
- Data collection

3. SCOPE

3.1. General description of the guidance coverage

This document provides guidance on estimating the amount of GHG emissions attributable to armed conflicts. It covers all aspects necessary for such estimations and the underlying principles are similar to project-based accounting of emissions. Whereas projects generally are aimed at reducing emissions below a certain baseline, conflict emissions will normally lead to an increase of emissions.

This guidance incorporates those impacts that have a strong correlation with the conflict, are significant in terms of emissions, and/or for which research is available. As we gain more experience, other impacts, for example that have a weaker link to the conflict or that span longer periods, can be added to the guidance. Similarly, existing guidance can be continuously refined and improved.

or the GHG Protocol, similar elements time frame and data collection. Instead of ions we refer to attribution of emissions

'impact category', a set of guidance is n boxes to show how the guidance can

o the timing of its occurrence in relation

POST- CONFLICT:
emissions occurred after
the end date of the conflict

n pre-conflict, conflict, and post-conflict
this task can be challenging due to the

by rapid military manoeuvres and the
sidered the most significant indicators of

to armed conflicts, there are cases where
phases'. Therefore, it is recommended to
e of the conflict"



IMPACT CATEGORIES

Currently covered:

- Fuel consumption by militaries
- Military equipment
- Damage to energy infrastructure
- Fires in the built environment
- Movement of Refugees
- Reconstruction
- Use of ammunition
- Fortifications
- Landscape fires
- Disruption of supply chains
- Civil aviation

Future:

- Waste management
- LULUCF
- Demining activities



GUIDANCE ON THE ASSESSMENT OF CONFLICT-RELATED GHG EMISSIONS

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