



CLIMATESCANNER

IDI GLOBAL SUMMIT

November 19, 2024

ClimateScanner

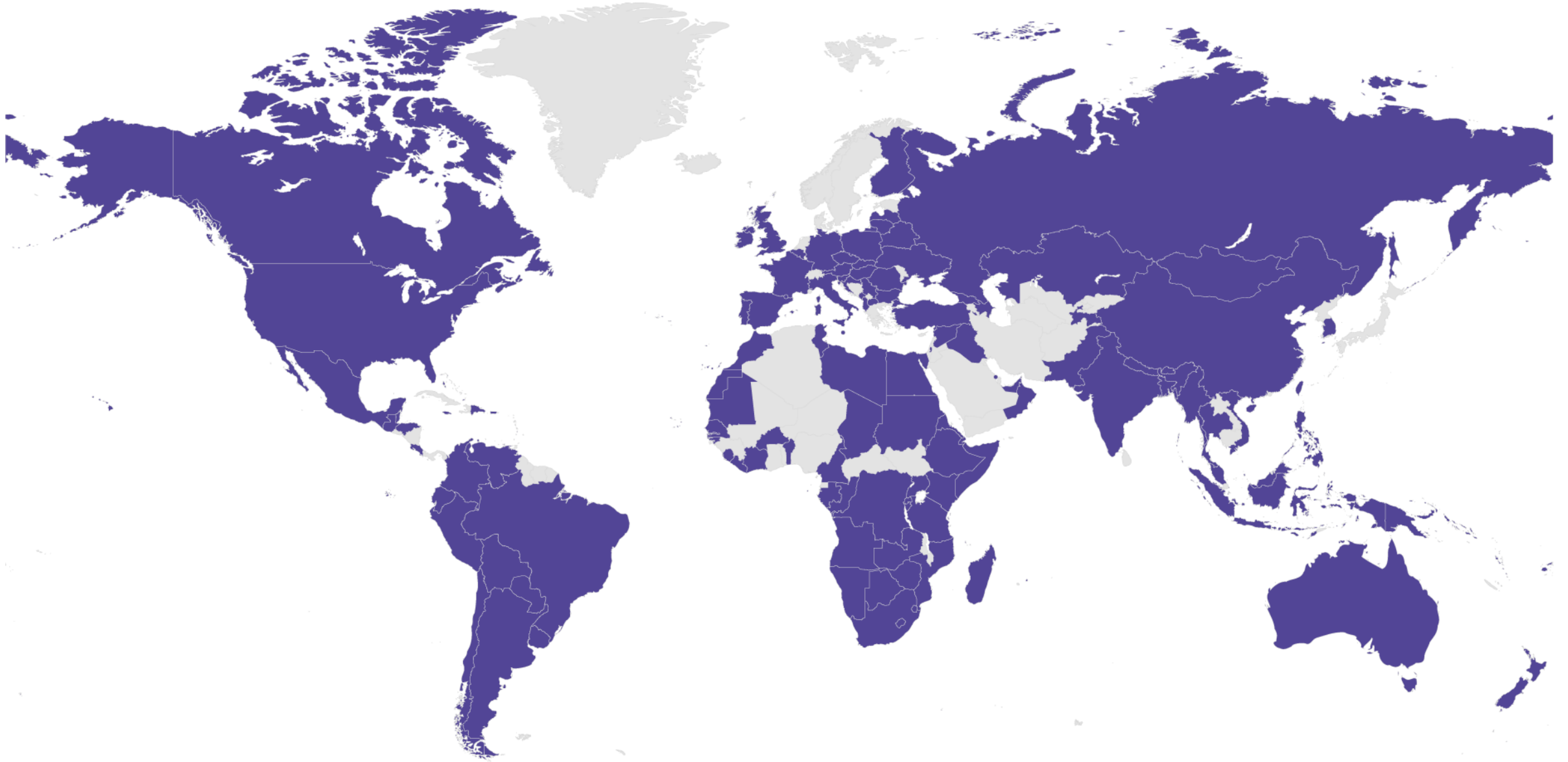
Topics

- What is the ClimateScanner initiative?
- Framework
- Engagement and training 2024
- Key messages 2024
- The future of ClimateScanner



**What is the
ClimateScanner
initiative?**

An assessment by **Supreme Audit Institutions** from **141 nations** around the world on governments' climate action





National scans

*Data about
governments'
actions for climate
around the world*

Global picture

*Strengths and
challenges in
global climate
action*





Roadmap

*Inputs for SAls'
planning processes
and for
governments'
decision making*

Relevant information

*Tailored
communication,
user-friendly*





Framework

Governance

Finance

Public policies

International

National

common standards
flexible approaches

Assessment components

GOVERNANCE

G1. Legal and regulatory framework

G2. Government structure

G3. Long-term strategy

G4. Risk management

G5. Horizontal and vertical coordination

G6. Stakeholder engagement

G7. Inclusiveness

G8. Monitoring mechanisms

G9. Transparency

G10. Oversight and climate litigation

PUBLIC POLICIES

P1. Nationally Determined Contribution

P2. Mitigation strategy

P3. National adaptation plans and strategies

P4. Mitigation sectors

P5. Adaptation sectors

FINANCE

F1. Domestic climate finance

F2. International climate finance: provider countries

F3. International climate finance: recipient countries

F4. Domestic and international private climate finance mechanisms

Assessment Framework

Structure and metrics

GOVERNANCE COMPONENTS

G1. Legal and regulatory framework

G2. Government structure

G3. Long-term strategy

G4. Risk management

G5. Horizontal and vertical coordination

G6. Stakeholder engagement

G7. Inclusiveness

G8. Monitoring mechanisms

G9. Transparency

G10. Oversight and climate litigation

Item A

Identification of vulnerable groups

- *Has the government identified the groups most vulnerable to climate change?*
- *Have all groups been mapped?*
- *Have their needs been mapped?*

Item B

Inclusion in decision-making process

Item C

Equitable policies

Development level

Advanced

Intermediate

Early

No implementation

Governance Axis

G7. INCLUSIVENESS

Description of component	Item A	Item B	Item C
<p>This component assesses adherence to the “leave no one behind” principle from the 2030 Agenda by examining whether the government has identified groups that are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, includes them in the decision-making process, and incorporates an equitable perspective in climate strategies, policies, and plans.</p> <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▮ Paris Agreement (Articles 11.1, 12) ▮ Rio Declaration 1992 – Principle 10 (signed by 178 governments) ▮ Aarhus Convention 1998 (ratified by 46 countries and The European Union) ▮ Open Government and Climate Change (World Bank) (pages 2, 3, 8, 11/16) ▮ Principles of Effective Governance for Sustainable Development (UN) (Principles 2, 7, 8, 9) ▮ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report – Summary for Policymakers (IPCC) (Section D) 	<p>Identification of vulnerable groups</p> <p>The government has identified groups that are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and their needs in terms of public policies.</p>	<p>Inclusion in decision-making process</p> <p>There are mechanisms in place for including affected communities and vulnerable populations as part of the decision-making process in the design and implementation of climate strategies, policies, and plans.</p>	<p>Equitable policies</p> <p>Climate strategies, policies and plans focus on identified vulnerable groups and incorporate an equitable perspective, i.e., establishing measures/provisions for reducing harms and ensuring equitable benefits from climate solutions.</p>
	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Documents (e.g., strategies, plans, and/or reports) that show that the government has identified the groups that are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and their needs in terms of public policies.</p>	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Official document (e.g., law or regulation) that shows that vulnerable groups participate in the decision-making process of climate strategies, policies, and plans.</p> <p>Minutes or reports of meetings showing the participation of vulnerable groups in the decision-making process.</p>	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Official document (e.g., law, regulation, strategies, policies, or plans) that expressly includes provisions on reducing harms and ensuring equitable benefits to vulnerable groups.</p>
	<p>Sources of information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▮ National communications and Biennial reports (available at unfccc.int) (need to check how updated is the information in these reports) ▮ National legislation, policies and plans related to climate change issues ▮ Reports and documents about strategies of raising awareness about climate change, citizen’s and vulnerable groups engagement with climate action ▮ Environmental Democracy Index (public participation in natural resources decisions) https://www.environmentaldemocracyindex.org/node/2728.html ▮ Governments’ official information 		

Governance Axis

G7. INCLUSIVENESS

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This component assesses adherence to the “leave no one behind” principle from the 2030 Agenda by examining whether the government has identified groups that are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, includes them in the decision-making process, and incorporates an equitable perspective in climate strategies, policies, and plans.

References:

- D Paris Agreement (Articles 11.1, 12)
- D Rio Declaration 1992 – Principle 10 (signed by 178 governments)

Item A

Identification of vulnerable groups

The government has identified groups that are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and their needs in terms of public policies.

Evidence:

Documents (e.g., strategies, plans, and/or reports) that show that the government has identified the groups that are most vulnerable to the impacts

Impact

The inclusion of vulnerable groups in decision-making and strategy

Evidence

Official records of government actions and programs that address the needs of vulnerable groups

Item A	Item B	Item C
<p>Identification of vulnerable groups</p> <p>The government has identified groups that are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and their needs in terms of public policies.</p>	<p>Inclusion in decision-making process</p> <p>There are mechanisms in place for including affected communities and vulnerable populations as part of the decision-making process in the design and implementation of climate strategies, policies, and plans.</p>	<p>Equitable policies</p> <p>Climate strategies, policies and plans focus on identified vulnerable groups and incorporate an equitable perspective, i.e., establishing measures/provisions for reducing harms and ensuring equitable benefits from climate solutions.</p>
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<p>Sources of information:</p>		

Developed by **18 SAs**

More than 70 auditors



Brazil



India



Philippines



Canada



Indonesia



Slovakia



Chile



Kenya



Thailand



Colombia



Maldives



United Arab
Emirates



European Court of
Auditors



Morocco



United Kingdom



Finland



New Zealand



United States of
America

Support



**United
Nations**

Department of
Economic and
Social Affairs





Engagement and training 2024

Global Call: UN Headquarters

More than **70 Supreme
Audit Institutions**
New York City
March, 2024



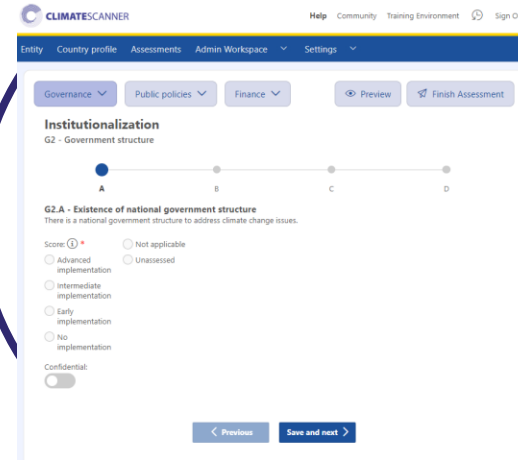
Materials and Platforms



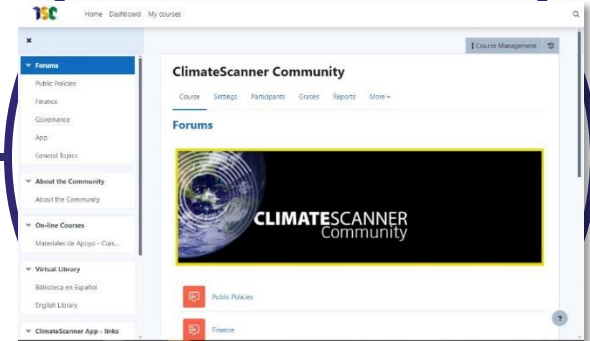
Framework
Methodology



Handbook
Manual



Web
Application



CS
Community

LAST CALL
Rio, Brazil
Sep 30 – Oct 4

AFROSAI-E & CPLP
Pretoria, South
Africa
July 29 - August 2

ASOSAI
Jaipur, India
July 22-26

OLACEFS
Mexico City,
Mexico
April 22-26

**ARABOSAI &
CREFIAF**
Rabat, Morocco
July 8-12

EUROSAI
Prague,
Czech Republic
June 3-7

**PASAI &
CAROSAI**
Nadi, Fiji
June 24-28



**141 nations and 240+ auditors
trained in 7 workshops**

Workshop for OLACEFS



CLIMATE SCANNER

22-26 April 2024

17 SAIs
24 auditors trained



Workshop for EUROSAl



CLIMATE SCANNER

3-7 June 2024



25 SAls | 46 auditors trained

Workshop for
PASAI and CAROSAI



CLIMATE SCANNER

24-28 June 2024



19 SAIs | 35 auditors trained

Atelier pour
l'ARABOSAI et le CREFIAF

Workshop for
ARABOSAI and CREFIAF

ورشة عمل ل
أربوساي وكرفياف



**CLIMATE
SCANNER**

8-12 juillet 2024

8-12 July 2024

2024 يوليو 12-8

22 SAIs
41 auditors trained



Workshop for
ASOSAI



**CLIMATE
SCANNER**

22-26 July 2024



17 SAIs

28 auditors trained

Workshop for
AFROSAI-E & OISC/CPLP

Workshop para AFROSAI-E &
OISC/CPLP



CLIMATE SCANNER

29 July – 2 August 2024

29 de julho a 2 de Agosto
de 2024



22 SAIs | 41 auditors trained

Last Call Workshop

Taller Última Llamada

ورشة عمل المكالمات الأخيرة



CLIMATE SCANNER

September 30 –
October 4 2024

30 de septiembre –
4 de octubre de 2024

30 سبتمبر – 4 أكتوبر 2024



17 SAls
22 auditors trained



SAI Brazil Team 2024



Hugo



Carlos



Dashiell



Rafael



Cíntia Alvim



Cíntia Zaira



Paula



João Paulo



Guilherme



Deiane

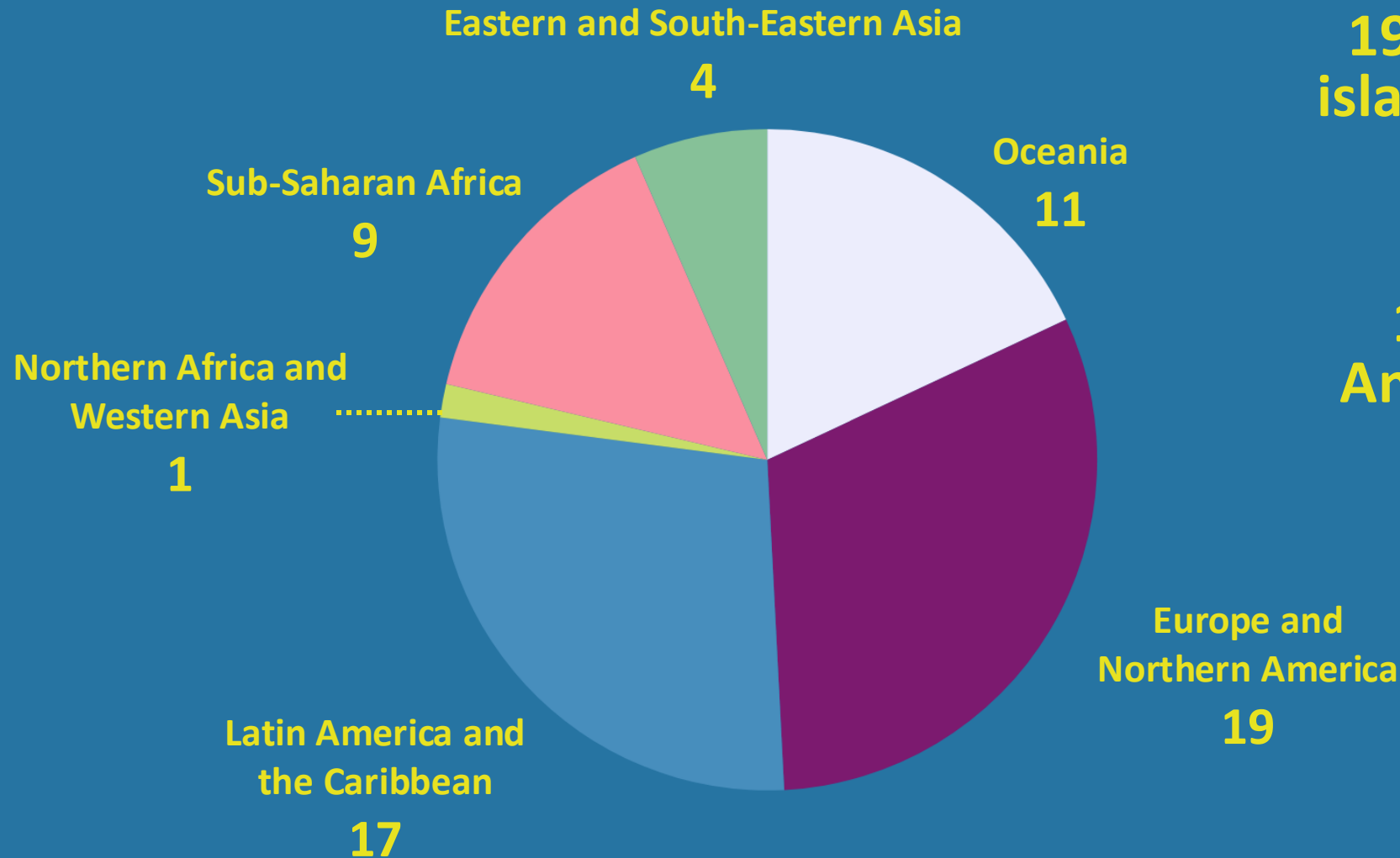


Key messages 2024

61

**SAIs have completed their
assessments for COP 29**

Distribution of the 61 participating countries in the UN regions



In addition...

19 of the 61 are **small island developing states (SIDS)**

13 of the 61 are in **Annex I** of the Climate Convention

Thus, the conclusions based on the 61 assessments of 2024 are preliminary and may be changed in 2025, when new assessments are completed

GOVERNANCE



**PUBLIC
POLICIES**

FINANCE

CLIMATESCANNER

MONITORING GOVERNMENTS
TO DRIVE CHANGE

NANCE

Vertical coordination

Stakeholder engagement

Inclusiveness

Monitoring mechanisms

Transparency

Oversight and climate litigation



Domestic climate finance

International climate finance:
provider countries

International climate finance:
recipient countries

Domestic and international private
climate finance mechanisms

FINANCE

SCANNER

GOVERNMENTS
CHANGE

*Most national governments cannot **track** how much they spend on climate action.*

73% of countries do not tag expenses or have an emergent tagging mechanism to track domestic climate finance. This undermines the tracking of direct and indirect government climate spending.

NANCE

Vertical coordination

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FINANCE

SCANNER

GOVERNMENTS
CHANGE

Governments' strategies to encourage private sector investment in climate projects lack tracking mechanisms and transparency.

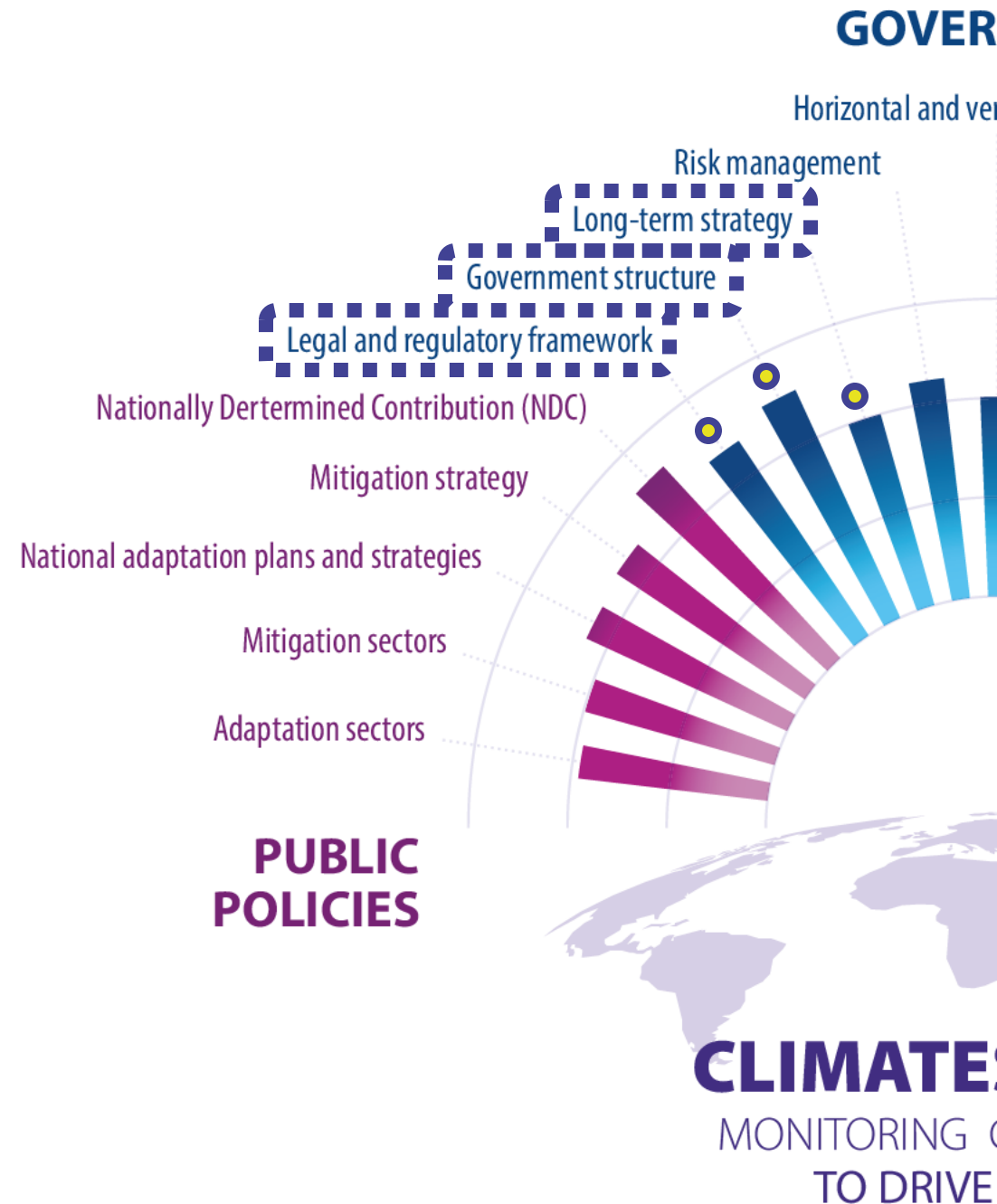
74% do not have **tracking** mechanisms or have emergent mechanisms. **Almost half (41%)** do not publish any **reports**.

Governments have institutions, laws, strategies, and plans for climate action.

80% of countries have an **administrative structure** to deliver climate action.

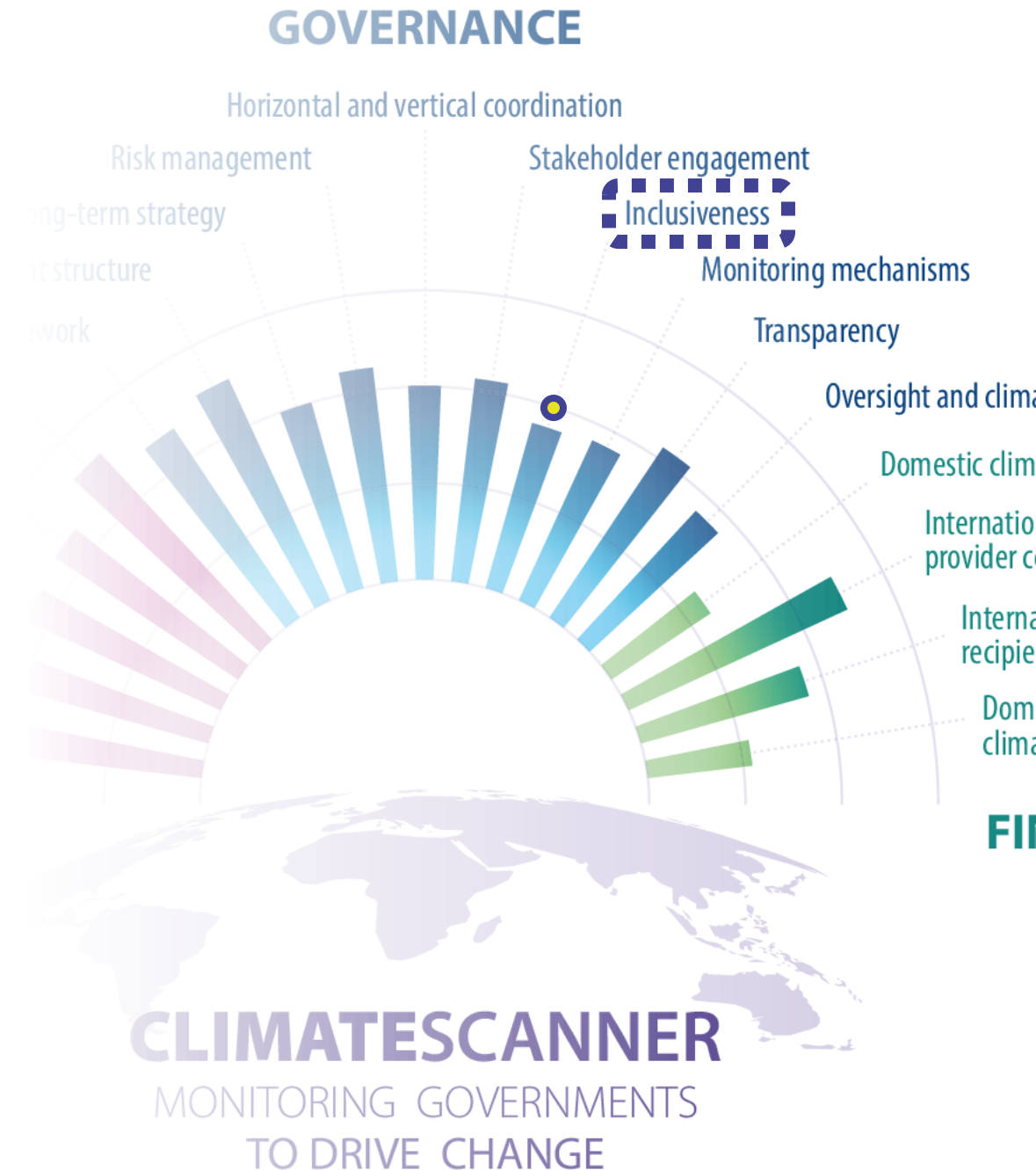
58% of countries have established **legal and regulatory frameworks**.

64% have **long-term strategies** for climate mitigation.



The inclusion of vulnerable populations and groups in decision-making processes is necessary to build more equitable climate policies and to leave no one behind.

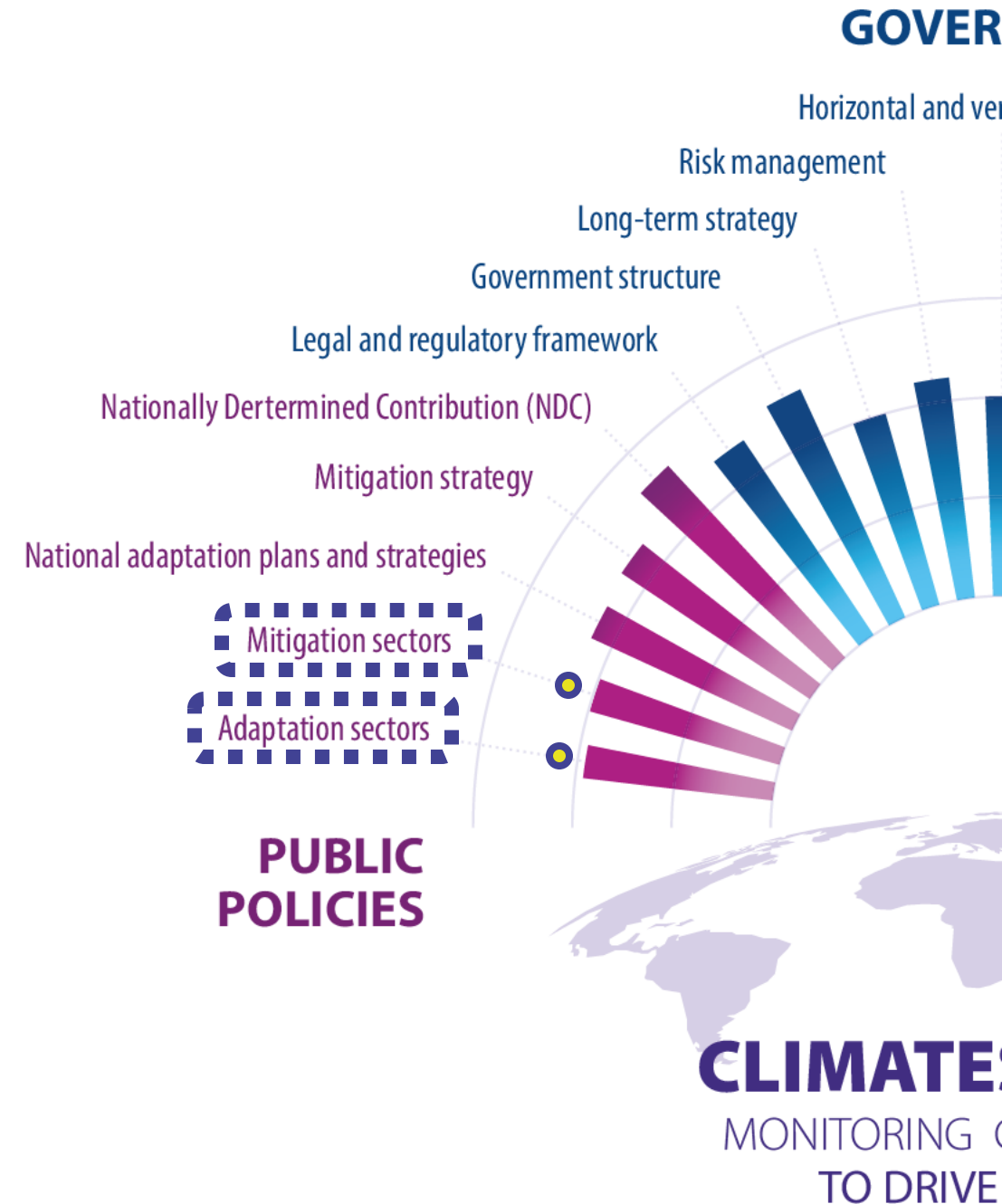
46% of countries lack mechanisms for **including vulnerable groups** in policy design. Few climate public policies take the **needs of these groups** into account, according to **40% of the countries**.



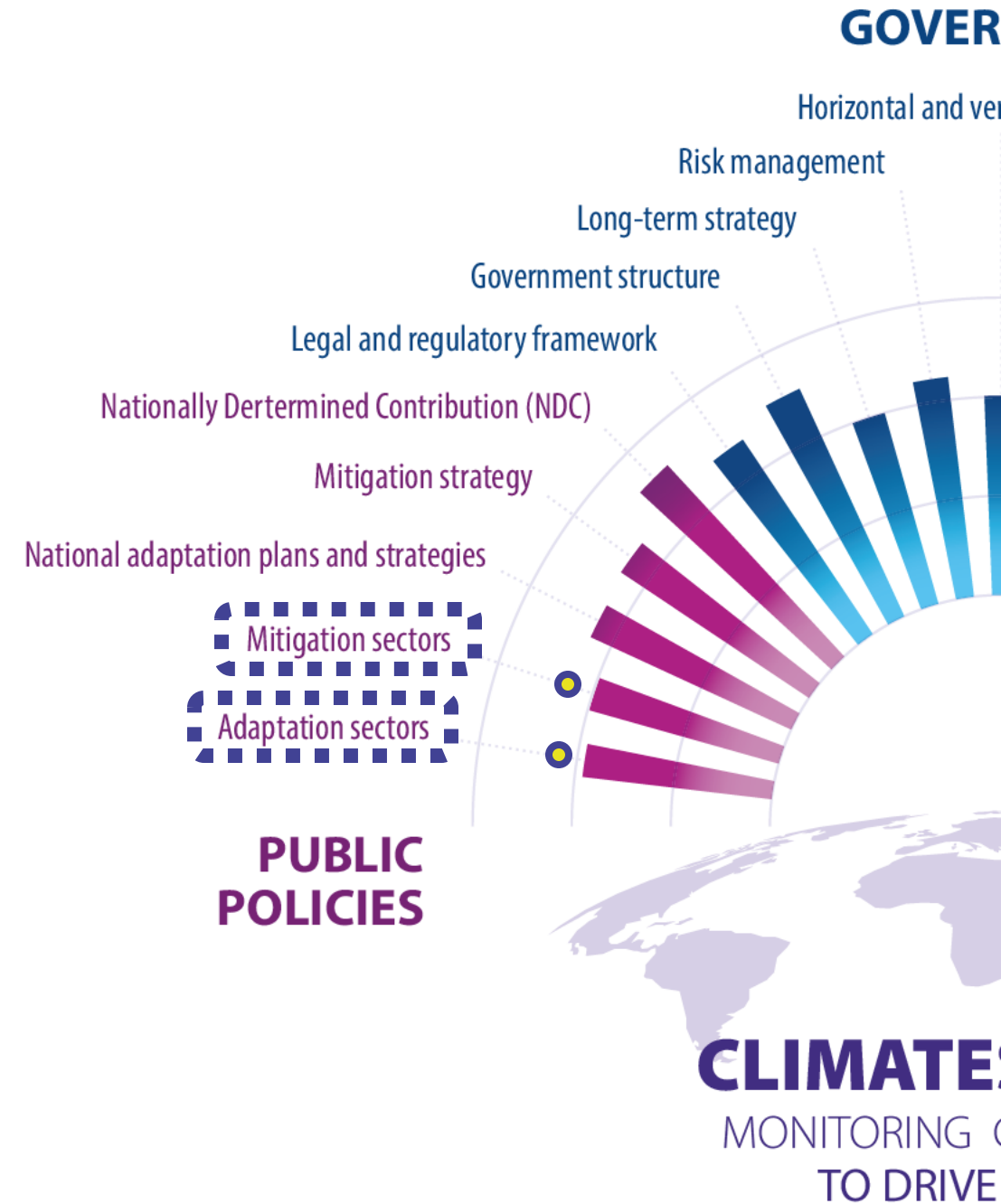
Governments must improve risk management and climate policy monitoring and evaluation.

47% of assessments show early-stage or absent mechanisms for **adaptation** policies in sectors such as water, food security, disasters.

The same situation was found in **35% of the assessments** for **mitigation** policies (such as in the energy sector).



*This aligns with **UNFCCC Global Stocktake** conclusions, which call for scaled up efforts to conduct **risk assessments** and establish **monitoring, evaluation and learning systems for adaptation***





Moving forward

Executive Group in 2025

19 SAIs



Brazil



India



Philippines



Canada



Indonesia



Slovakia



Chile



Kenya



Thailand



Colombia



Maldives



United Arab
Emirates



Egypt



Morocco



United Kingdom



European Court of
Auditors



New Zealand



United States of
America



Finland

Welcome, SAI-Egypt!

ClimateScanner in 2025

Support for stronger assessments

Global picture

Analyses and recommendations

Good practices

Regional results

Brazil: update and subnational assessment

Timeline 2025 *(tentative dates)*

1st Checkpoint



Final submission



XXV INCOSAI

Egypt



COP 30

Belém,
Brazil,
November
10-21



Assessments

Consolidation and
analyses

Production

JAN

FEB

MAR

APR

MAY

JUN

JUL

AUG

SEP

OCT

NOV

DEC

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**CLIMATE
SCANNER**

sites.tcu.gov.br/ClimateScanner/ingles.html

climate@tcu.gov.br

Baku, Azerbaijan
November 14

Coordination:



INTOSAI



INTOSAI
Working Group
on Environmental
Auditing



FEDERAL COURT OF ACCOUNTS



BNDES



IDB



**United
Nations**

Department of
Economic and
Social Affairs



Support: