



# CLIMATE SCANNER

IDI GLOBAL SUMMIT

November 19, 2024

# ClimateScanner

## Topics

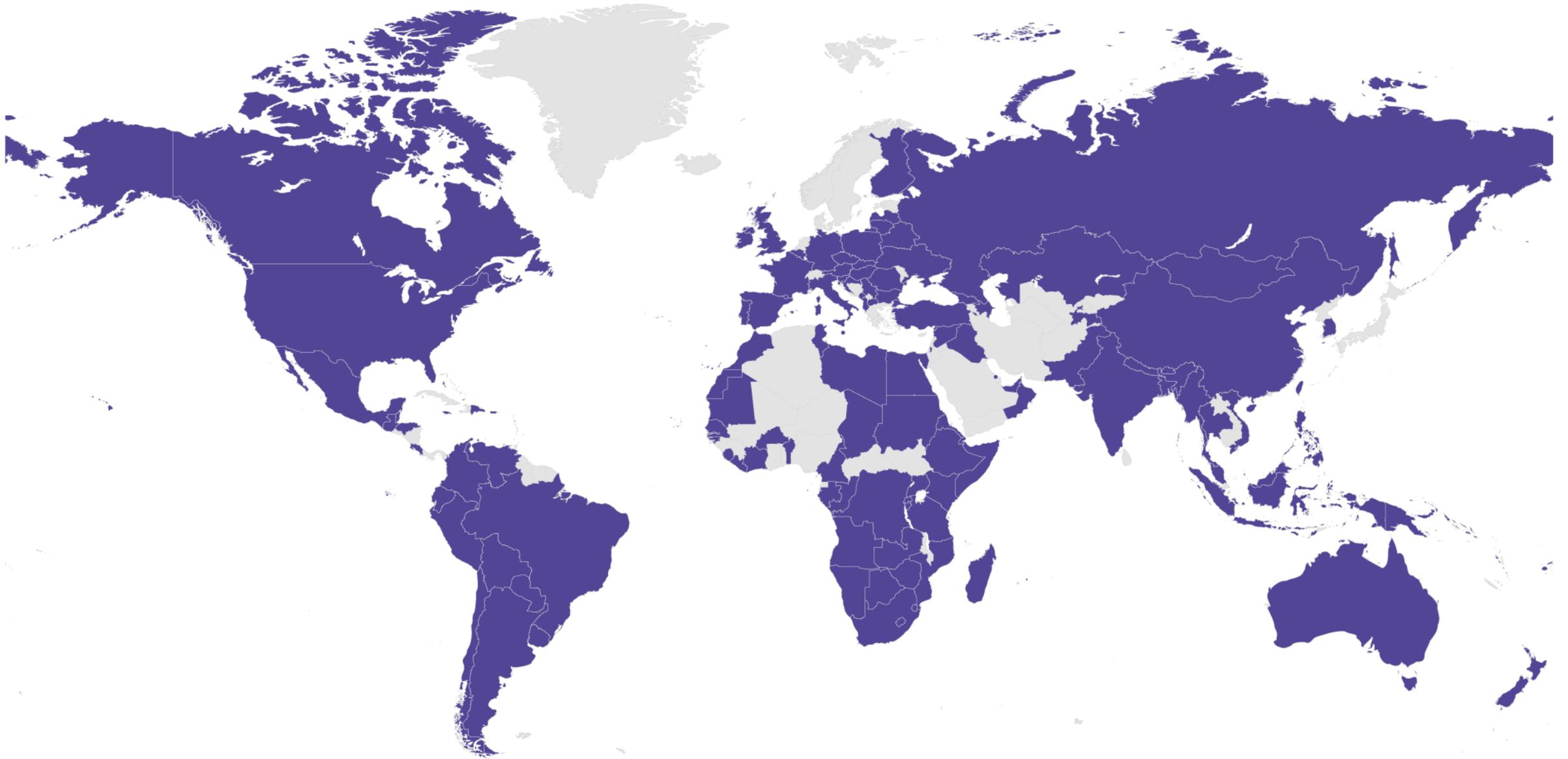
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- What is the ClimateScanner initiative?
- Framework
- Engagement and training 2024
- Key messages 2024
- The future of ClimateScanner



**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 SAIs' 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

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G1. Legal and regulatory framework

---

G2. Government structure

---

G3. Long-term strategy

---

G4. Risk management

---

G5. Horizontal and vertical coordination

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G6. Stakeholder engagement

---

G7. Inclusiveness

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G8. Monitoring mechanisms

---

G9. Transparency

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G10. Oversight and climate litigation

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## PUBLIC POLICIES

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P1. Nationally Determined Contribution

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P2. Mitigation strategy

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P3. National adaptation plans and strategies

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P4. Mitigation sectors

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P5. Adaptation sectors

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## FINANCE

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F1. Domestic climate finance

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F2. International climate finance: provider countries

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F3. International climate finance: recipient countries

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F4. Domestic and international private climate finance mechanisms

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# 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><b>References:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▷ Paris Agreement (Articles 11.1, 12)</li> <li>▷ Rio Declaration 1992 – Principle 10 (signed by 178 governments)</li> <li>▷ Aarhus Convention 1998 (ratified by 46 countries and The European Union)</li> <li>▷ Open Government and Climate Change (World Bank) (pages 2, 3, 8, 11/16)</li> <li>▷ Principles of Effective Governance for Sustainable Development (UN) (Principles 2, 7, 8, 9)</li> <li>▷ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report – Summary for Policymakers (IPCC) (Section D)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Identification of vulnerable groups</b></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><b>Evidence:</b></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><b>Inclusion in decision-making process</b></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><b>Evidence:</b></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><b>Equitable policies</b></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><b>Evidence:</b></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><b>Sources of information:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▷ National communications and Biennial reports (available at <a href="http://unfccc.int">unfccc.int</a>) (need to check how updated is the information in these reports)</li> <li>▷ National legislation, policies and plans related to climate change issues</li> <li>▷ Reports and documents about strategies of raising awareness about climate change, citizen’s and vulnerable groups engagement with climate action</li> <li>▷ Environmental Democracy Index (public participation in natural resources decisions) <a href="https://www.environmentaldemocracyindex.org/node/2728.html">https://www.environmentaldemocracyindex.org/node/2728.html</a></li> <li>▷ Governments’ official information</li> </ul>			

## G7. INCLUSIVENESS

### Description of component

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 reports from government agencies that show the impact of the component

**Item A****Item B****Item C****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.

**Inclusion in decision-making process**

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.

**Equitable policies**

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.

**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 of climate change and their needs in terms of public policies.

**Evidence:**

Official document (e.g., law or regulation) that shows that vulnerable groups participate in the decision-making process of climate strategies, policies, and plans.

Minutes or reports of meetings showing the participation of vulnerable groups in the decision-making process.

**Evidence:**

Official document (e.g., law, regulation, strategies, policies, or plans) that expressly includes provisions on reducing harms and ensuring equitable benefits to vulnerable groups.

**Sources of information:**

# Developed by **18 SAIs**

*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



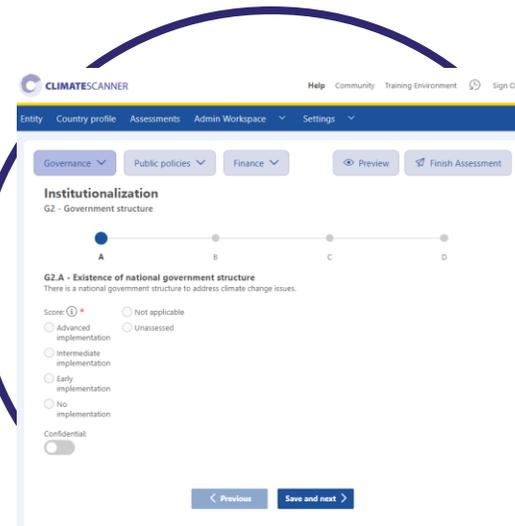
# Materials and Platforms



**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 &  
CREFIAC**  
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



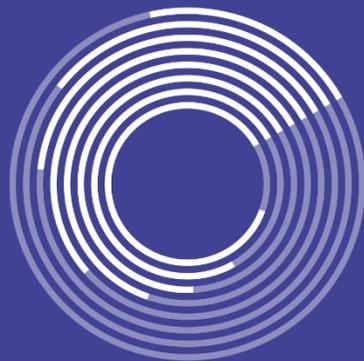
# CLIMATE SCANNER

22-26 April 2024

**17 SAIs**  
24 auditors trained



Workshop for EUROSAI



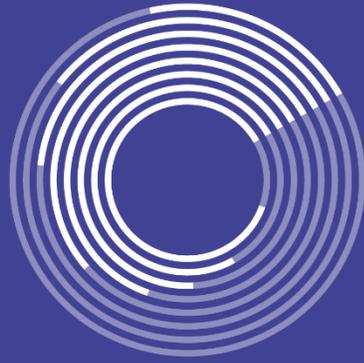
# CLIMATE SCANNER

3-7 June 2024



**25 SAIs** | 46 auditors trained

Workshop for  
PASAI and CAROSAI



# CLIMATE SCANNER

24-28 June 2024

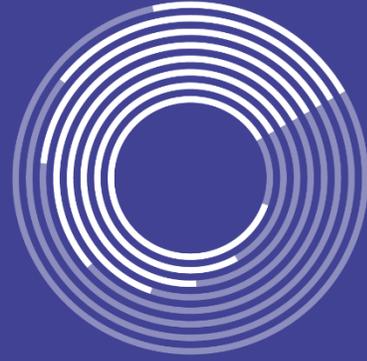


19 SAIs | 35 auditors trained

Atelier pour  
l'ARABOSAI et le CREFIAF

Workshop for  
ARABOSAI and CREFIAF

ورشة عمل ل  
أربوساي وكرفياف



**CLIMATE  
SCANNER**

8-12 juillet 2024

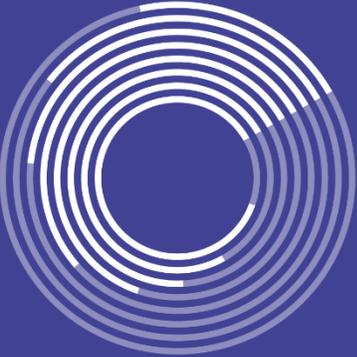
8-12 July 2024

2024 يوليُو 12-8

**22 SAIs**  
41 auditors trained



Workshop for  
ASOSAI



# CLIMATE SCANNER

22-26 July 2024

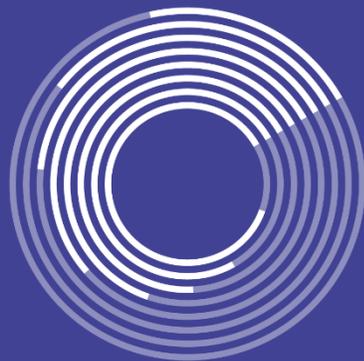


17 SAIs

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

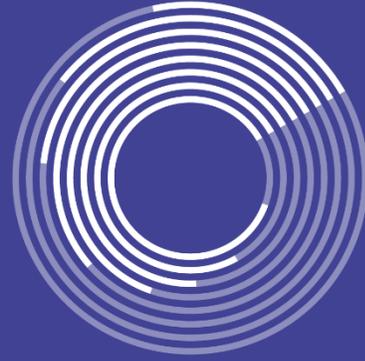


**22 SAIs | 41 auditors trained**

Last Call Workshop

Taller Última Llamada

ورشة عمل المكالمة الأخيرة



**CLIMATE  
SCANNER**

September 30 –  
October 4 2024

30 de septiembre –  
4 de octubre de 2024

30 سبتمبر – 4 أكتوبر 2024



**17 SAIs**  
**22 auditors trained**



# SAI Brazil Team 2024



**Hugo**



**Carlos**



**Dashiell**



**Rafael**



**Cíntia Alvim**



**Cíntia Zaira**



**Paula**



**João Paulo**



**Guilherme**



**Deiane**

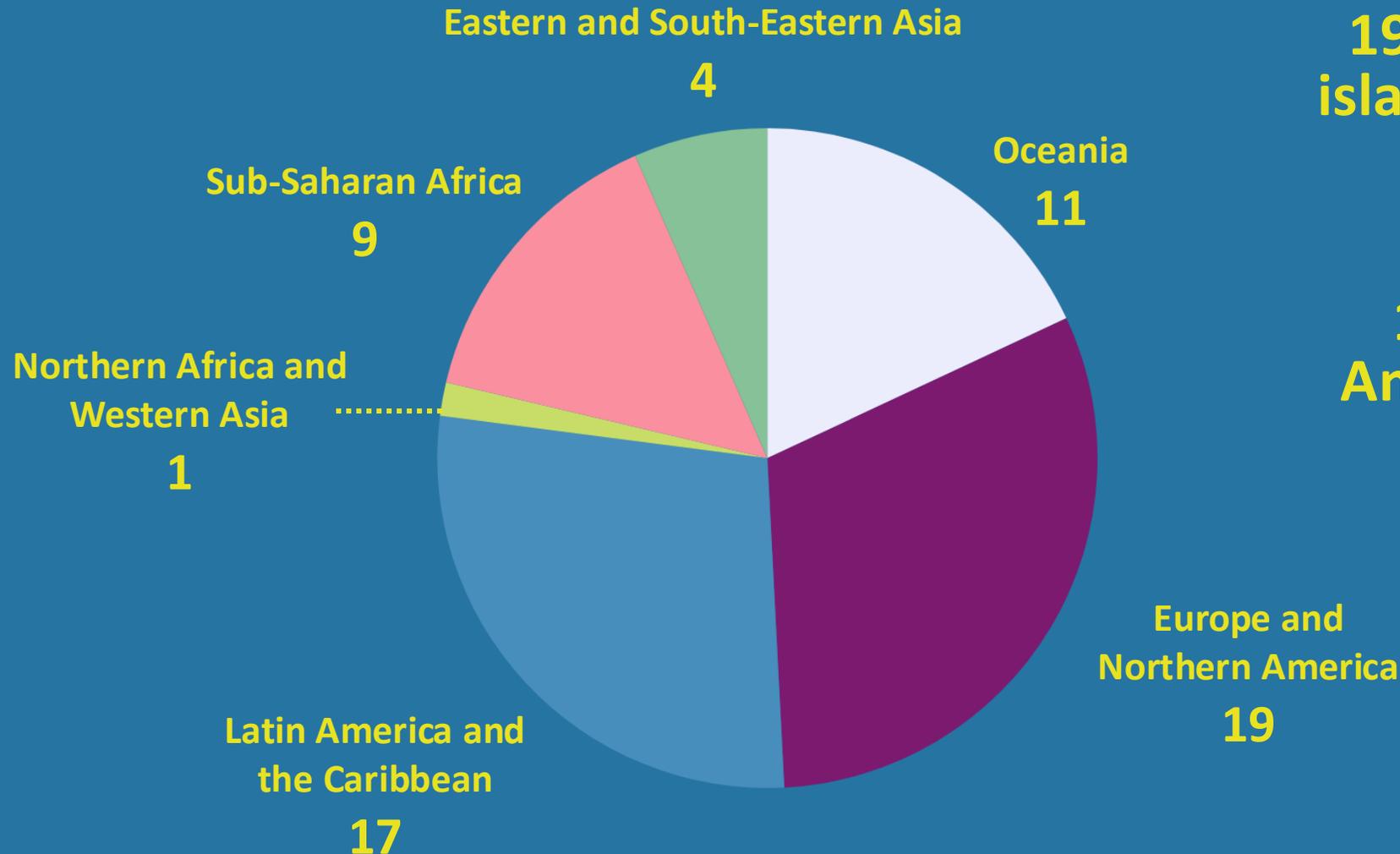


# Key messages 2024

**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



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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Domestic climate finance

International climate finance:  
provider countries

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Domestic and international private  
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## FINANCE

# SCANNER

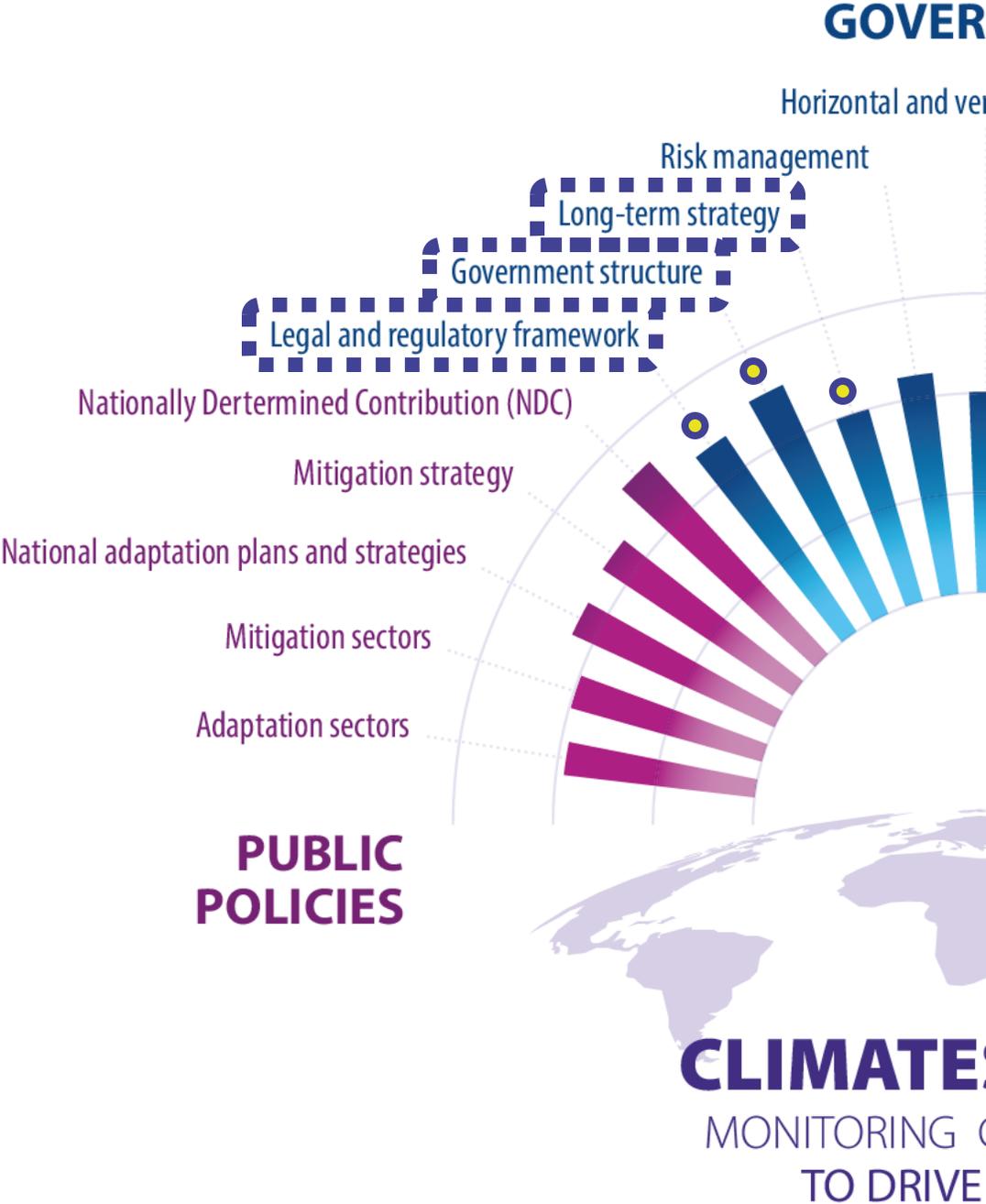
GOVERNMENTS  
CHANGE

***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**.

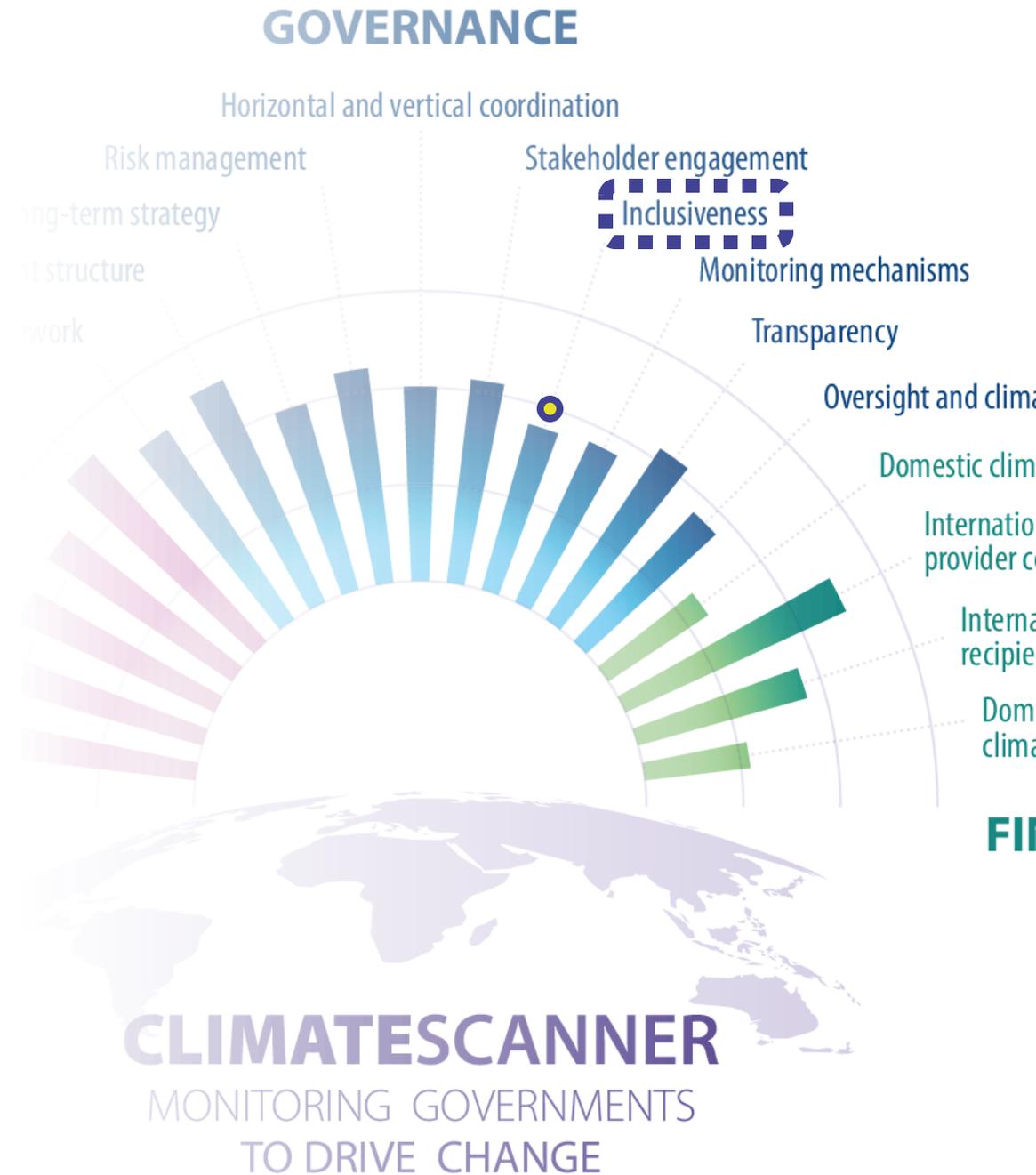
***Governments have institutions, laws, strategies, and plans for climate action.***

- 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**.*

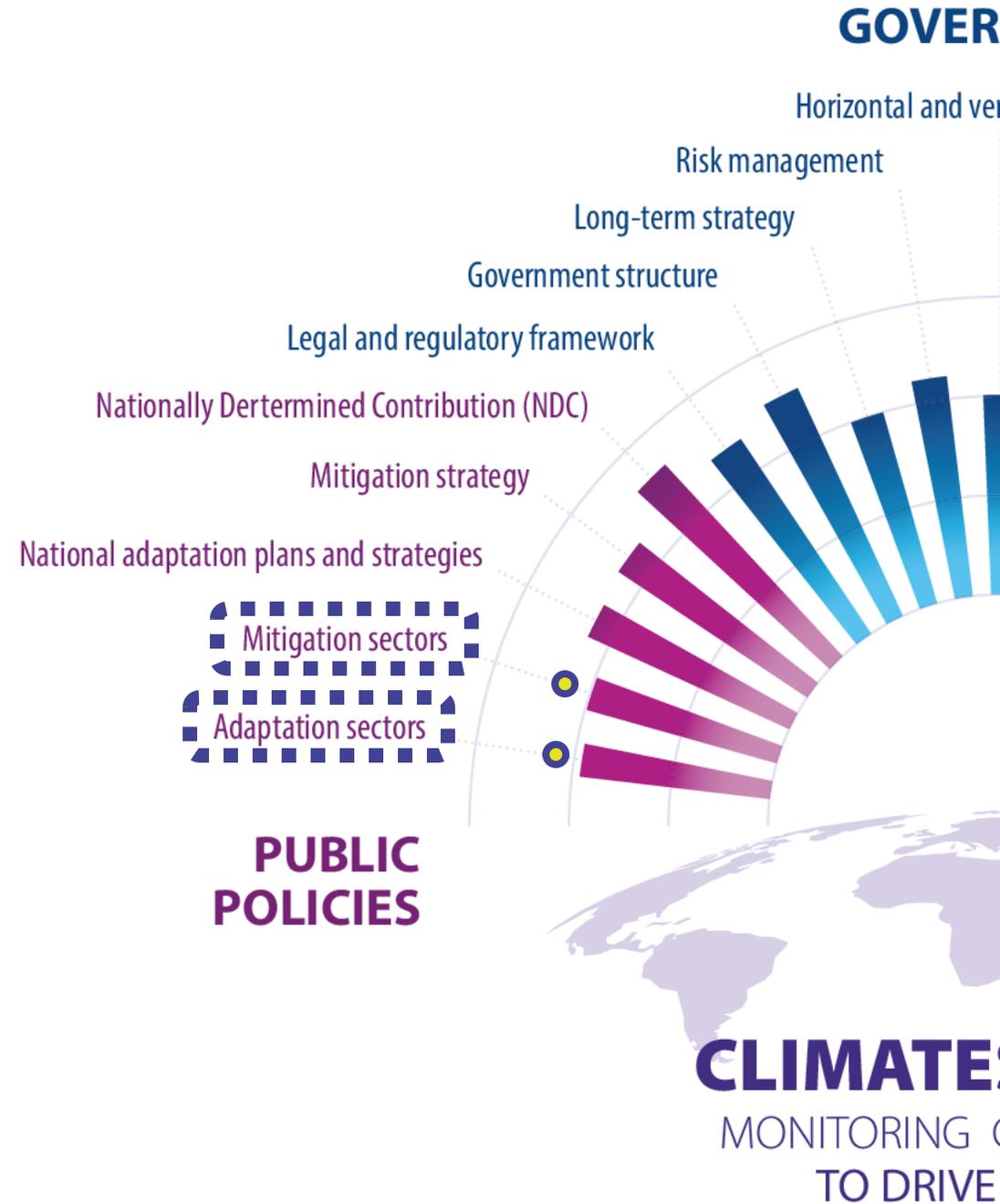
**46% of countries** lack mechanisms for **including vulnerable groups** in policy design. Few climate public policies take the **needs of these groups** into account, according to **40% of the countries**.



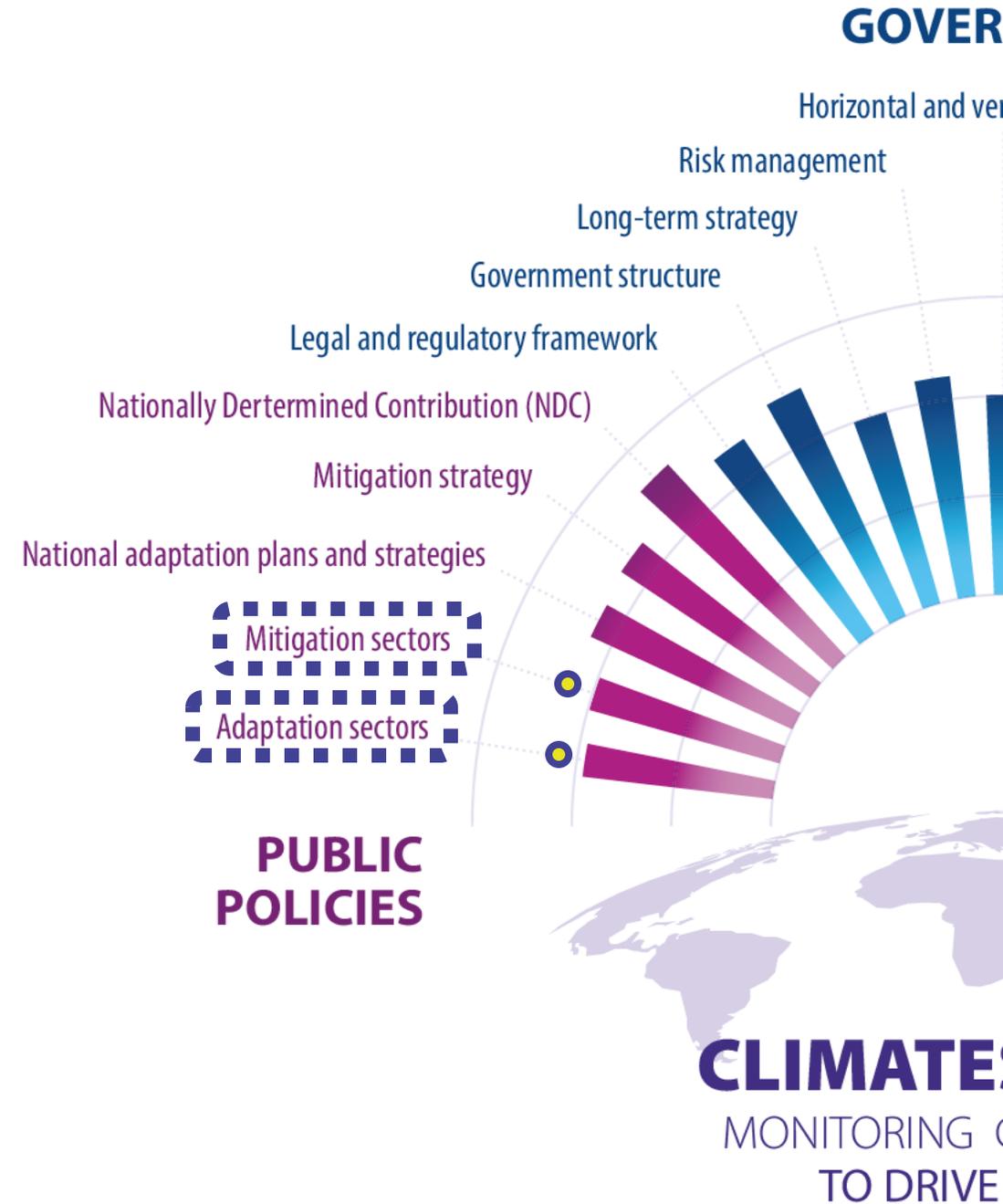
# *Governments must improve risk management and climate policy monitoring and evaluation.*

**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)*

1<sup>st</sup> 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

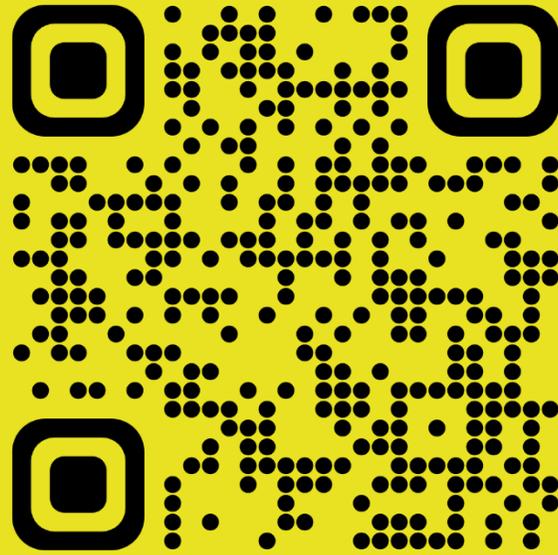
SEP

OCT

NOV

DEC

[climate@tcu.gov.br](mailto:climate@tcu.gov.br)



**CLIMATE  
SCANNER**

[sites.tcu.gov.br/ClimateScanner/ingles.html](https://sites.tcu.gov.br/ClimateScanner/ingles.html)

[climate@tcu.gov.br](mailto: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

