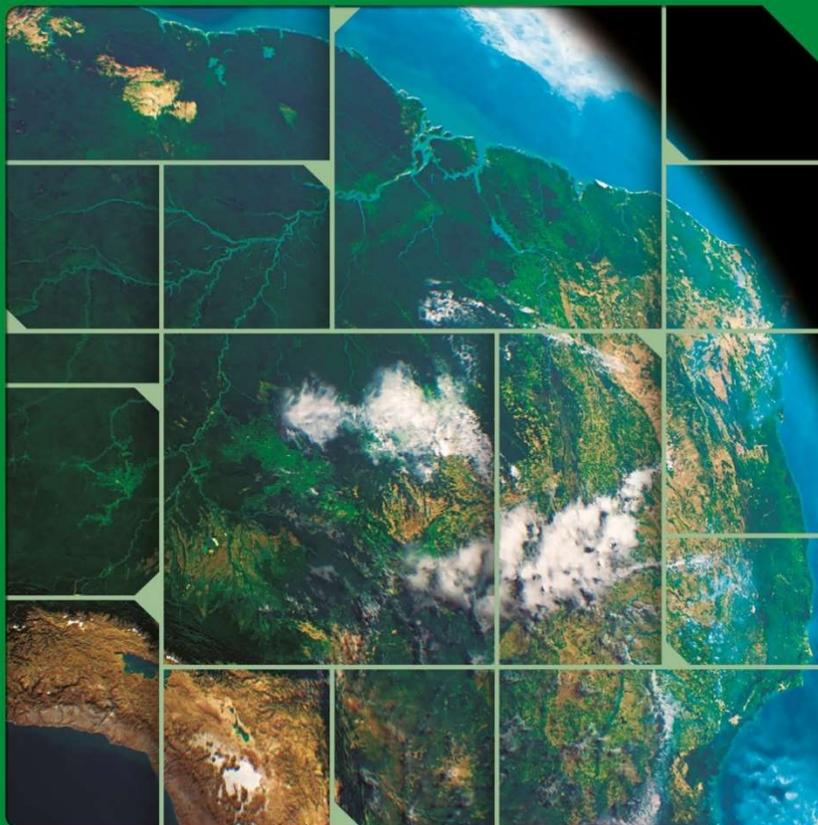


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PAINEL
CLIMA
BRASIL

Uma iniciativa
ClimateScanner

Metodologia

Maio, 2025

Execução nacional



Apoio



SUMMARY

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How to read this document

This document presents the standardized methodology of the **Painel ClimaBrasil**, developed to support the Courts of Accounts of Brazil in conducting rapid assessments of actions implemented by Brazilian states and municipalities in addressing climate change. The methodology is structured around three thematic axes: (1) climate governance, (2) climate-related public policies, and (3) climate finance. Each axis is composed of distinct components to be analyzed by the Courts of Accounts within their respective jurisdictions, enabling the standardization of data collection and the consolidation of information at the national level.

The Governance Axis addresses institutional aspects related to both the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation to climate change. The Public Policies Axis provides a more in-depth examination of mitigation and adaptation-oriented public policies. The Climate Finance Axis focuses on climate financing at the municipal, state, or federal district level — originating from public, private, or alternative sources — aimed at supporting initiatives that tackle climate challenges, as defined by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Data and analyses generated through the application of this methodology will feed into the **Painel ClimaBrasil Application** and will be reflected on the initiative's website. This will facilitate the visualization and communication of results to a variety of audiences, promoting transparency and strengthening the role of the Courts of Accounts in addressing climate-related matters.

Governance Axis

G1. Legal and Regulatory Framework

Description of component	Item A	Item B	Item C
<p>This component assesses the legal and regulatory framework established by states, municipalities, and the Federal District in relation to climate change, as well as its consistency with national climate plans and sectoral plans. It also evaluates whether this legal and regulatory framework enables the integration of national climate considerations into the planning instruments of the respective subnational government.</p> <p>In addition to laws and regulations, the legal and regulatory framework may include other official documents and instruments issued by the respective governments.</p> <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal Constitution, Articles 24, 30, and 225 National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC): Law No. 12,187/2009; Decree No. 9,578/2018 National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change (PNA) – MMA Ordinance No. 150 of May 10, 2016 Law No. 14,904/2024 	<p>Existence of a Legislative Framework</p> <p>A legal and regulatory framework for climate change exists at the state/municipal level. This may include a comprehensive law and/or a legal and regulatory framework that addresses the general aspects of climate change.</p>	<p>Consistency with National Plans or Strategies</p> <p>The laws, regulations, and other official documents and instruments issued by the governments of States, Municipalities, and the Federal District that address climate change are consistent with the main national climate plans or strategies.</p>	<p>Integration Mechanisms</p> <p>The climate laws, regulations, and other official documents and instruments issued by the governments of the States, Municipalities, and the Federal District provide for the integration of climate change considerations into their respective planning instruments.</p>
	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Laws, regulations, and other official documents and instruments issued by the government that address topics related to climate change.</p>	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Documents, working papers, analytical statements, or similar materials indicating consistency between the provisions of national plans or strategies and the laws, regulations, documents, and/or official instruments issued by the government.</p>	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Specific provisions of laws, regulations, documents, and/or official instruments issued by governments that address topics related to climate change. Programs and/or public policies, planning instruments, budgetary and/or management tools that take climate change considerations into account.</p>
	<p>Sources of information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC), national mitigation and adaptation plans or strategies Legislation, regulations, policies, plans, and/or climate strategies of the subnational government “Anuário estadual de mudanças climáticas, 2025” Reports, documents, and other official government information 		

G2. Governmental Structure

Description of component	Item A	Item B	Item C
<p>This component assesses whether governmental structures exist in States, Municipalities, and the Federal District to address climate change, with clearly defined responsibilities related to leadership, coordination, implementation, monitoring, and transparency. Such structures may include agencies, secretariats, departments, councils, committees, etc. The component does not pertain to specific policies but rather to climate change in a general and cross-cutting manner.</p> <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No. 12,187/2009 - National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC) • National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PNA) • Governance Assessment Framework for the Center of Government (TCU) (page 35, E.1) • “<i>Guía de consulta sobre la legislación marco relativa al cambio climático</i>” (World Bank) 	<p>Existence of Governmental Structure</p> <p>There is an established governmental structure within the subnational government to address climate change issues.</p>	<p>Defined Responsibilities</p> <p>The responsibilities for leading, coordinating, implementing, monitoring, and ensuring transparency in subnational responses to climate change are clearly defined, with no gaps or overlaps.</p>	<p>Leadership</p> <p>The individual responsible for leadership at the State, Municipal, or Federal District level holds a hierarchical position and/or authority to mobilize other agencies and entities within the respective government, as well as to guide and coordinate responses concerning climate change issues. Additionally, this individual has access to technical inputs that enable evidence-based decision-making.</p>
	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Law, regulation, or other official document establishing the governmental structure.</p>	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Law, regulation, or other official document establishing responsibilities of leading, coordinating, implementing, monitoring, and ensuring transparency in subnational responses to climate change.</p>	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Law, regulation, or other official document establishing the governmental structure and provisions that demonstrate the institutional position held by the leader within the governmental structures of States, Municipalities, and the Federal District.</p>
	<p>Sources of information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation, regulations, policies, plans, and/or climate strategies of the subnational government • “<i>Anuário estadual de mudanças climáticas, 2025</i>” • Reports, documents, and other official government information 		

G3. Risk Management

Description of component	Item A	Item B
<p>This component assesses whether states, municipalities, and the federal district map the risks and vulnerabilities associated with the impacts of climate change based on scientific information and incorporate them into key planning instruments (regulations, laws, policies, plans, strategies, among others).</p> <p>The risks and vulnerabilities referred to in this component encompass those related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the mitigation of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, or • the adaptation to the impacts of climate change. <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6th Assessment Report (IPCC), 2021-2023 (IPCC), 2021-2023 (https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/) • OCDE – Resilience, Strategies and Policies (https://www.oecd.org/gov/resilience/) • Law No. 12,608/2012 	<p>Risk Mapping</p> <p>There is a mapping of risks and vulnerabilities associated with climate change, based on scientific information, produced or updated within the last five years.</p>	<p>Climate Risks in Planning Instruments</p> <p>The most relevant planning instruments of the subnational government incorporate climate risks.</p>
	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Report or system demonstrating the existence of an updated risk mapping, produced, issued, recognized, and utilized by the government. Documents, minutes, reports, and/or official correspondence that demonstrate the use of information produced by scientifically recognized institutions or evidence the participation of scientific institutions in the process of mapping climate risks.</p>	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Laws, regulations, policies, plans, strategies, among others, with explicit mention of risks and/or vulnerabilities associated with climate change.</p>
	<p>Sources of information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation, regulations, policies, plans, and/or climate strategies of the subnational government • “Anuário estadual de mudanças climáticas, 2025” • Reports, documents, and other official government information 	

G4. Horizontal and Vertical Coordination

Description of component	Item A	Item B	Item C
<p>This component assesses the existence of structured mechanisms that enable horizontal intragovernmental and intergovernmental coordination, as well as vertical coordination between different sectors and levels of government (Federal, State, Municipal, and Federal District) regarding climate change. Such mechanisms may include dedicated bodies (e.g., committees or councils), systems, processes, and protocols for communicating common objectives, sharing information, and making joint decisions, among other things.</p> <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complementary Law 14/2011 (establishes norms for cooperation between entities) • Law 14,904/2024 (sets guidelines for the development of adaptation plans) • Decree 11,495/2023 (establishes the Federation Council) • Charter of State Environmental Agencies for Climate • Paris Agreement 	<p>Horizontal Intragovernmental Coordination</p> <p>There are institutional mechanisms (e.g., commissions, councils, committees, systems, processes, protocols, etc.) that enable horizontal coordination among agencies and entities linked to the same subnational government — State, Municipality, or Federal District — regarding climate change.</p>	<p>Horizontal Intergovernmental Coordination</p> <p>There are institutional mechanisms (e.g., commissions, councils, committees, systems, processes, protocols, etc.) that enable horizontal coordination among agencies and entities belonging to entities at the same federative level in a joint effort to address common challenges related to the impacts of climate change.</p>	<p>Vertical Coordination</p> <p>There are institutional mechanisms that enable vertical coordination among political entities of the republic — Federal, State, Municipal, and Federal District (e.g., commissions, councils, committees, systems, mechanisms for joint policy formulation and implementation among levels of government, etc.).</p>
	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Law, regulation, or other official document establishing such a mechanism.</p>	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Law, regulation, or other official document establishing such a mechanism.</p>	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Law, regulation, or other official document establishing such a mechanism.</p>
	<p>Sources of information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation, regulations, policies, plans, and/or climate strategies of the subnational government • “Anuário estadual de mudanças climáticas, 2025” • Reports, meeting minutes, documents, and other official government information 		

G5. Stakeholder Engagement

Description of component	Item A	Item B
<p>This component assesses the existence of structured mechanisms for engaging non-governmental stakeholders (e.g., civil society, private sector, academia) in the development, implementation, and continuity of climate strategies, policies, and plans.</p> <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law 12,187/2009, Article 5 • What is a Good Practice – Framework to analyze the quality of stakeholder engagement in the implementation and follow up of the 2030 Agenda (UNDESA / UNDP) (pages 1-13) • Sub-national Governments and Climate Action – March 2020 (NDC Partnership) • “<i>Financiamento climático por inteiro – O ecossistema do financiamento climático no Brasil</i>”, 2024 (Instituto Talanoa) 	<p>Participation Mechanisms</p> <p>There are institutional mechanisms in place to enable stakeholder engagement in the development and implementation of climate strategies, plans, and policies in a consistent manner.</p>	<p>Representativeness</p> <p>The institutional mechanisms ensure the representation of the following sectors: civil society, private sector, and academia</p>
	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Official document (law, regulation, internal norms, etc.) that establishes such institutional mechanisms and demonstrates their functioning.</p>	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Official document (law, regulation, internal norms, etc.) that demonstrates that civil society, the private sector, and academia are represented in the institutional mechanisms.</p>
	<p>Sources of information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation, regulations, policies, plans, and/or climate strategies of the subnational government that provide for mechanisms promoting stakeholder engagement • Reports, meeting minutes, documents, and other official information from the government and/or the existing mechanism 	

G6. Climate Justice

Description of component	Item A	Item B	Item C
<p>This component assesses the adherence of States, Municipalities, and the Federal District to the principle of "leaving no one behind" from the 2030 Agenda by examining: whether social and/or economic groups in situations of vulnerability to the impacts of climate change have been identified, along with their specific needs; whether representatives of such groups have been included in the decision-making process; and whether climate strategies, policies, and plans incorporate an equitable perspective in the development of solutions.</p> <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2nd NDC, Brazil, 2024 • Commitment to Climate Federalism (Resolution 3/2024, from the Federation Council) • Paris Agreement • Climate Change 2023 - Synthesis Report of the "Sixth Assessment Report" (IPCC) 	<p>Identification of Vulnerable Groups</p> <p>State, Municipal, and Federal District governments have identified the groups most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change within their respective territories and their needs in terms of public policies.</p>	<p>Inclusion in the Decision-making Process</p> <p>There are mechanisms to include affected communities and vulnerable populations as part of the decision-making process in the development 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, establishing measures/provisions to reduce harm and ensure fair distribution of costs and benefits of climate solutions.</p>
	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Documents (e.g., strategies, plans, and/or reports) that demonstrate that the governments of the States, Municipalities, and the Federal District have identified the social and/or economic groups most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and their needs in terms of public policies.</p>	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Official documents (laws, regulations, meeting minutes, or reports) that demonstrate that the social or economic groups most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change participate in the decision-making process for climate strategies, policies, and plans.</p>	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Official document (e.g., law, regulation, strategies, policies, or plans) that explicitly includes provisions on harm reduction and the guarantee of equitable benefits for social and/or economic groups in situations of vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.</p>
	<p>Sources of information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation, regulations, policies, plans, and/or climate strategies of the subnational government • Reports, meeting minutes, documents, and other official government information • "Atlas da Vulnerabilidade Social", IPEA: https://www.ipea.gov.br/portal/categoria-projetos-e-estatisticas/9939-atlas-da-vulnerabilidade-social 		

G7. Legislative and Judicial Action

Description of component	Item A	Item B	Item C
<p>This component assesses whether active institutional mechanisms exist within the legislative and judicial branches to address issues related to climate change. It also evaluates whether external and internal control institutions are developing the capacity to audit governmental actions related to climate change.</p> <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Constitution, 1988 • CNJ Resolution 433, 2021 • Paris Agreement 	<p>Legislative Body</p> <p>State Assemblies or City Councils have active organizational structures (e.g., commissions or committees) that focus on issues related to climate change.</p> <p>.</p>	<p>External and Internal Control</p> <p>The audit court and/or the comptroller's office of the state, municipality, or Federal District have conducted audits in the last five years with a primary focus on an issue related to climate change (or are currently conducting such audits).</p>	<p>Judiciary</p> <p>The State Judiciary has a specialized organizational structure for the consideration and adjudication of issues related to climate change.</p>
	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Legislative body structure demonstrating the existence of such a structure.</p> <p>Documents or reports showing that the body regularly conducts activities on climate-related issues.</p>	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Audit reports conducted in the last five years or any document demonstrating that an audit is currently underway focusing on issues related to climate change.</p>	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Law, regulation, or internal norms establishing specialized structures.</p> <p>Documents or reports demonstrating that the body regularly conducts activities on climate-related issues.</p>
	<p>Sources of information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulations on parliamentary structure and reports on parliamentary activities related to climate change • Strategies of audit courts and comptroller offices, as well as audit reports and/or other oversight activities • Regulations and other official documents detailing the administrative structure of the state judiciary • Official information from public agencies 		

Public Policies Axis

P1. Mitigation Strategies

Description of component	Item A	Item B	Item C
<p>This component evaluates the existence of plans, policies, and strategies for greenhouse gas mitigation in states and municipalities, based on an emissions inventory, with the establishment of specific targets and identification of the main emitting sectors. The component also assesses how the actions outlined in the plans are monitored and how these actions are presented and communicated.</p> <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paris Agreement • Governance Assessment Framework for the Center of Government (TCU) • The Role of the Center of Government: a Literature Review (IDB) • Access to Information Act (Law No. 12,527/2011) • Open Data Policy (Decree No. 8,777/2016) 	<p>Existence of a Mitigation Plan/Policy/Strategy</p> <p>The plans, policies, and/or strategies are up to date (produced or revised within the last 5 years) and based on emissions inventories, address the main emitting sectors, and establish specific targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	<p>Monitoring</p> <p>The plan, policy, or strategy is regularly monitored to track the implementation of actions.</p>	<p>Transparency</p> <p>There are active transparency mechanisms with updated data, accessible in open data formats and in plain language, regarding the progress in implementing the mitigation plan, policy, or strategy, enabling society to monitor its progress</p>
	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Laws, regulations, and official internal documents that demonstrate the existence of plans, policies, and/or strategies for mitigating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.</p>	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Reports, systems, and other tools or mechanisms for monitoring the actions defined in the plans, policies, and/or strategies, including targets and indicators.</p>	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Systems, platforms, websites, periodic publications, and other mechanisms that disseminate information about the progress of actions in the plans, policies, and mitigation strategies.</p>
	<p>Sources of information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation, regulations, policies, plans, and/or climate strategies of the subnational government • Systems, reports, websites, or other official tools/platforms of governments • Official information from the governments of States, Municipalities, and the Federal District • SEEG Platform: www.plataforma.seeg.eco.br 		

P2. Adaptation Strategies

Description of component	Item A	Item B	Item C
<p>This component assesses the actions taken by States, Municipalities, and the Federal District in defining their strategy for climate change adaptation, including the existence of plans, policies, or strategies, their scope, how the plans are monitored, and whether transparency mechanisms are in place.</p> <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paris Agreement • Governance Assessment Framework for the Center of Government (TCU) • The Role of the Center of Government: a Literature Review (IDB) • Access to Information Act (Law No. 12,527/2011) • Open Data Policy (Decree No. 8,777/2016) 	<p>Existence of Adaptation Plan/Policy/Strategy</p> <p>The plans, policies, and/or strategies are up to date (produced or revised within the last 5 years), based on risk assessments and scientific evidence, and include objectives and targets.</p>	<p>Monitoring</p> <p>The plans, policies, or strategies are regularly monitored to track progress in the implementation of actions and to support potential improvements in the development of adaptation policies.</p>	<p>Transparency</p> <p>There are active transparency mechanisms with updated data, accessible in open data formats and in plain language, regarding the progress in implementing the adaptation plan, policy, or strategy, enabling society to monitor its progress</p>
	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Laws, regulations, and official internal documents that demonstrate the existence of plans, policies, and/or strategies for mitigating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.</p>	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Reports, systems, and other tools or mechanisms for monitoring the actions defined in the plans, policies, and/or strategies, including targets and indicators.</p>	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Systems, platforms, websites, periodic publications, and other mechanisms that disseminate information about the progress of actions in the plans, policies, and adaptation strategies</p>
	<p>Sources of information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation, regulations, policies, plans, and/or climate strategies of the subnational government • Systems, reports, websites, or other official tools/platforms of governments • Official information from the governments of States, Municipalities, and the Federal District • SEEG Platform: www.plataforma.seeg.eco.br 		

P3. Public Policies and Mitigation

Description of component	Item A	Item B	Item C	Item D
<p>This component evaluates whether certain instruments related to the policies and strategies of each assessed area/theme (item) incorporate actions aimed at reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and establish monitoring mechanisms.</p> <p>The areas referred to in items A, B, and C are mandatory for evaluation due to their relevance in terms of GHG emissions in Brazil. A fourth public policy will be defined based on the socioeconomic relevance of the theme for the subnational entity. Each item encompasses a considerable number of subareas/instruments subject to evaluation, as detailed in the “<i>Manual de aplicação</i>” (Handook).</p> <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Policy on Climate Change (Law 12,187/2009) Decree 11,548/2023 Law 12,305/2010 2nd NDC, Brazil, 2024 	<p>Territorial Planning</p> <p>Territorial planning policies and strategies incorporate actions aimed at reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and establish monitoring mechanisms.</p>	<p>Transport and Urban Mobility</p> <p>Transportation and/or urban mobility policies and strategies incorporate actions aimed at reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and establish monitoring mechanisms.</p>	<p>Waste Management</p> <p>Waste management policies and strategies incorporate actions aimed at reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and establish monitoring mechanisms.</p>	<p>Free Choice</p> <p>The policies and strategies of the chosen theme incorporate actions aimed at reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and establish monitoring mechanisms. The selection will comply with the provisions outlined in the “<i>Manual de aplicação</i>” (Handook).</p>
	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Laws, regulations, plans, internal norms, or other documents that represent the legal framework of the selected subarea for evaluation and describe the planned actions.</p>	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Laws, regulations, plans, internal norms, or other documents that represent the legal framework of the selected subarea for evaluation and describe the planned actions.</p>	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Laws, regulations, plans, internal norms, or other documents that represent the legal framework of the selected subarea for evaluation and describe the planned actions.</p>	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Laws, regulations, plans, internal norms, or other documents that represent the legal framework of the selected subarea for evaluation and describe the planned actions.</p>
<p>Sources of information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEEG Platform: www.plataforma.seeg.eco.br Climate plans of states, municipalities, and the Federal District Regulations and other official documents related to the policies of the chosen sector Official publications from MME (Ministry of Mines and Energy) and MCTI (Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation) Official documents on specific mitigation actions for the sector Technological roadmaps developed by subnational entities 				

P4. Public Policies and Adaptation

Description of component	Item A	Item B	Item C	Item D
<p>This component evaluates, for each of the listed items, the existence of a specific policy for that area; the incorporation of climate change-related aspects into the existing policy; and whether there is evidence of its implementation. Two areas are mandatory for evaluation due to their impact on the population's well-being, while two other policies will be defined based on the relevance of the theme for the state or municipality. The selection will comply with the provisions outlined in the “Manual de Aplicação” (Handbok)</p> <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC): Law 12,187/2009; Decree 9,578/2018 • National Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (PNA) - MMA Ordinance No. 150 of May 10, 2016 • Law 14,904/2024 • 2nd NDC of Brazil, 2024 • Law 11,445/2007 	<p>Water Resources</p> <p>The planning (plans, strategies, actions) and management of water resources by the subnational government consider climate risks and the impacts caused by climate change. There are actions that provide evidence of the implementation of these plans.</p>	<p>Health</p> <p>The planning (plans, strategies, actions) and management of health services anticipate and adopt measures to enhance the resilience of health services and reduce the effects of climate change on the population's health. There are actions that provide evidence of the implementation of these plans.</p>	<p>Free Choice</p> <p>The planning (plans, strategies, actions) and management of public services related to the selected area/subarea for evaluation consider climate risks and the impacts caused by climate change. There are actions that provide evidence of the implementation of these plans.</p>	<p>Free Choice</p> <p>The planning (plans, strategies, actions) and management of public services related to the selected area/subarea for evaluation consider climate risks and the impacts caused by climate change. There are actions that provide evidence of the implementation of these plans.</p>
	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Laws, regulations, plans, internal norms, systems, websites, platforms, or other official documents and/or tools related to the evaluated subarea.</p>	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Laws, regulations, plans, internal norms, systems, websites, platforms, or other official documents and/or tools related to the evaluated subarea.</p>	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Laws, regulations, plans, internal norms, systems, websites, platforms, or other official documents and/or tools related to the evaluated subarea.</p>	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Laws, regulations, plans, internal norms, systems, websites, platforms, or other official documents and/or tools related to the evaluated subarea.</p>
	<p>Sources of information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEEG Platform: www.plataforma.seeg.eco.br • Climate plans of states, municipalities, and the Federal District • Regulations and other official documents related to the policies of the chosen sector • Official documents on specific mitigation actions for the sector • Technological roadmaps developed by subnational entities 			

P5. Civil Protection and Disaster Risk

Description of component	Item A	Item B	Item C
<p>This component evaluates whether the civil protection and defense actions of the subnational government incorporate a climate change-based perspective. The analysis focuses on actions related to planning, disaster risk mapping associated with extreme weather events, risk prevention and mitigation, preparedness, monitoring and alert systems, disaster response, and post-disaster recovery.</p> <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paris Agreement, Article 8 • Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, United Nations • Decision 2/CMA.2, 2019 (establishing the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change) • Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework: Guidance Note on Using Climate Change and Risk Management to Help Build Resilient Societies, UNDRR, 2020 • National Policy on Civil Protection and Defense (Law 12,608/2012) • Decrees 10,593/2020 and 11,219/2022 • Law 12,340/2010 • Civil Defense and Disaster Prevention: How Your Municipality Can Be Prepared, National Confederation of Municipalities, 2023 	<p>Risk Planning and Mapping</p> <p>The civil protection and defense planning instruments of the entity incorporate a climate perspective and are detailed, integrated, and up to date, enabling adjustments in strategies to keep pace with the changing scenarios brought about by climate change.</p>	<p>Prevention, Mitigation, Preparedness, and Response</p> <p>The entity's planning instruments include prevention, mitigation, preparedness, and response actions that incorporate a climate change perspective. These actions encompass the promotion of resilient solutions, the integration of monitoring and alert systems for rapid response, and community engagement and capacity-building initiatives focused on climate change.</p>	<p>Post-Disaster Recovery</p> <p>The entity's planning instruments include post-disaster recovery actions that incorporate a climate change perspective. These actions include post-disaster needs assessments based on climate-related issues, the promotion of resilience, and mechanisms for accessing funds and financing sources for climate-related disasters.</p>
	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Plans and strategies related to civil protection and defense that demonstrate measures addressing climate change. Registration in the Integrated Disaster Information System (S2iD), as well as a document or online page that proves the registration or integration with official databases and systems related to civil protection and defense.</p>	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Plans and strategies related to civil protection and defense that demonstrate the existence of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, and response actions to disaster risks that incorporate a climate change perspective. Local and/or regional monitoring and alert systems, along with evidence of their integration with other official systems, such as the S2iD.</p>	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Plans and strategies related to civil protection and defense that demonstrate the existence of post-disaster recovery actions, considerations regarding climate change, and existing methodologies for post-disaster needs assessments. Plan, strategy, document, or report that demonstrates funding sources and funds prioritizing climate change-related actions (external or from the entity itself).</p>
	<p>Sources of information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Civil Protection and Defense Plans or other state plans, strategies, and programs related to the subject • Municipal plans related to the subject, such as the Municipal Master Plan, the Municipal Risk Reduction Plan, and the Municipal Contingency Plan • Monitoring and alert systems and databases maintained by states and municipalities • Federal systems and databases, such as the S2iD • Reports containing information on the actions of state and municipal governments in civil protection and defense policies • Tables from the Municipal Capacity Index in Civil Protection and Defense (ICM): https://www.gov.br/mdr/pt-br/assuntos/protecao-e-defesa-civil/icm 		

Finance Axis

F1. Finance and Public Expenditure

Description of component	Item A	Item B	Item C	Item D
<p>This component evaluates whether the subnational government has: budgetary laws aligned with climate plans; mechanisms for tracking resources allocated to climate actions; mechanisms for including sustainability criteria and climate-related practices in public procurement; and transparency in information regarding the public financing of climate policies.</p> <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No. 14,133/2021 - Law on Public Procurement and Administrative Contracts • Access to Information Act (Law No. 12,527/2011) • Climate Change Budgeting: Guidance Note for Governments to Integrate Climate Change into Budgeting (UNDP) – Section 1.3 and Chapters 2 and 3 • Subnational Government Climate Expenditure and Revenue Tracking in OECD and EU Countries, OECD, 2022. 	<p>Budget Allocation</p> <p>The budgetary laws of the subnational governments are aligned with the respective mitigation and adaptation plans or strategies and allocate public resources for actions aimed at addressing climate change and its impacts.</p>	<p>Expense Tracking</p> <p>The subnational government has mechanisms to identify budgetary expenditures, both direct and indirect, made on actions that contribute to addressing the impacts of climate change, as well as actions detrimental to climate objectives (e.g., harmful subsidies, carbon-intensive activities, and similar initiatives).</p>	<p>Public Procurement</p> <p>The subnational government has mechanisms for including sustainability criteria and practices, greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction, and/or climate change adaptation issues in public purchases and contracts.</p>	<p>Transparency</p> <p>There are active transparency mechanisms that provide updated and accessible information and data in open data formats and plain language regarding climate-related budgets and public expenditures, including emergency procurements.</p>
	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Laws, plans, budgets, and other official documents.</p>	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Approved taxonomy or tagging system, or the subnational government's definition of what qualifies as direct and indirect climate financing. Systems, platforms, tools, mechanisms, and others that store and manage information about public expenditures and distinct types of revenues.</p>	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Laws, regulations, plans, internal norms, systems, platforms, or other official documents.</p>	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Systems, platforms, websites, periodic publications, and other mechanisms that disseminate information about budgets and expenditures related to climate actions.</p>
	<p>Sources of information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation, regulations, policies, plans, and other official documents • Systems, websites, tools, platforms, and/or databases containing information on budgets, procurement, and contracts • Official information from the municipal, state, or Federal District government 			

F2. Resource Mobilization

Description of component	Item A	Item B	Item C
<p>This component evaluates the ability of state and municipal governments to mobilize financial, technological, and capacity-building resources for climate actions.</p> <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping the Climate Financing Ecosystem in Brazil. Instituto Talanoa, 2024 • Financing for Climate Mitigation: Alternatives for Financing State Climate Action Plans. GIZ, 2023 • Access to Information Act (Law No. 12,527/2011) • Open Data Policy (Decree No. 8,777/2016) 	<p>Adherence to National and/or State Programs and Policies</p> <p>The subnational government has mechanisms and capacities to adhere to federal instruments and programs (e.g., National Policy on Climate Change) and/or state climate (and sectoral) plans, in accordance with local realities and needs.</p> <p>Additionally, there is evidence that measures resulting from adherence to these programs are being implemented.</p>	<p>Access to Other Sources Through Specific Projects</p> <p>The subnational government has mechanisms and capacities to identify and access other internal and external finance sources for the execution of specific projects related to addressing climate change.</p> <p>This item also evaluates whether the state or municipality has successfully secured resources from these sources.</p>	<p>Monitoring and Transparency</p> <p>The physical and financial execution, as well as the outcomes of the actions (item A) and projects (item B), are regularly monitored.</p> <p>There are transparency mechanisms that provide updated, disaggregated, and accessible data in open data formats and plain language regarding the progress and outcomes of the actions, as well as the nature of the resources obtained (e.g., donation vs. loan).</p>
	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Laws, regulations, plans, internal norms, systems, platforms, or other official documents.</p>	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Laws, regulations, plans, internal norms, systems, platforms, agreements, contracts, or other official documents.</p>	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Systems, platforms, websites, periodic publications, and other mechanisms for monitoring and disseminating information on resource mobilization for climate actions.</p>
	<p>Sources of information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation, regulations, policies, plans, and other official documents • Systems, websites, tools, platforms, and/or databases containing information on budgets, procurement, and contracts • Official information from the municipal, state, or Federal District government 		

F3. Private Finance Mobilization

Description of component	Item A	Item B
<p>This component assesses whether the governments of States, Municipalities, and the Federal District have instruments to incentivize private investment in goods or services that contribute to measures for mitigating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions or adaptation (private climate financing). It also assesses the capacity of these political entities to track and report on these funds.</p> <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No. 12,187/2009, which establishes the National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC) and other provisions • Complementary Law No. 140/2011, which sets norms related to the protection of notable natural landscapes, environmental protection, and pollution control • Carbon credit and market mechanisms • Financing programs (PAC and PNHR) that enable the complementing of climate change mitigation actions through external financing • Tax incentives laws • Law No. 11,079, of December 30, 2004, which establishes general norms for bidding and contracting public-private partnerships within public administration • Law No. 13,726/2018 (Climate investment funds) 	<p>Existence of Mechanisms</p> <p>The subnational government has identified and implemented mechanisms or incentives to mobilize private climate financing, whether from companies or individuals.</p>	<p>Monitoring and Transparency</p> <p>The governments of States, Municipalities, and the Federal District monitor the mechanisms for mobilizing private climate financing and provide information on the outcomes of the established mechanisms.</p>
	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Laws, regulations, plans, internal norms, systems, platforms, or other official documents that demonstrate the existence of grants provided, including for capacity-building, tax incentives, public-private partnerships, climate investment funds, loans and loan guarantees, credit lines, and subsidies.</p>	<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Systems, platforms, websites, periodic publications, and other tools for monitoring existing mobilization mechanisms, as well as for communicating and disseminating the results achieved through these mechanisms.</p>
	<p>Sources of information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws, regulations, policies, and strategies of the subnational government, including guidelines and provisions for mobilizing private financing • Portfolios of official development financial institutions • Projects and public calls for the promotion of climate-related activities, with provisions for public co-financing (grants, loans, investments, and guarantees) • Official information from the governments of States, Municipalities, and the Federal District • Programs to incentivize private investments • Reports and official information from governments 	