The Audit Office
Te Mana Arotake

PASAI
Pacific auditors working together

INTOSAI
Working Group on Environmental Auditing

CLIMATE SCANNER

Assessing Pacific governments' climate change readiness: What does ClimateScanner tell us?

November 2026



Preface

E ngā mana, e ngā reo, e ngā karangarangatanga maha o Moananui-a-Kiwa, tēnā koutou.

As Secretary-General of PASAI, I welcome this report on the use of ClimateScanner by 12 Pacific audit offices. ClimateScanner is an assessment tool, supported by a standard methodology, that supports transparency about governments actions to address climate change.

Climate change is one of the Pacific's most significant challenges. Given its impact on Pacific communities and economies, governments' climate change preparedness is an important area for scrutiny by supreme audit institutions.

I thank the Pacific countries that have implemented ClimateScanner, and the Brazilian Federal Court of Accounts (Tribunal de Contas da União) for developing the tool and supporting its implementation.

The findings show that Pacific countries have established many of the governance and policy foundations needed to respond to climate change. This is a significant achievement given the region's geographic isolation, resource constraints, and exposure to climate risks.

The next challenge is turning these foundations into effective results. The report identifies opportunities to strengthen climate finance, delivery, monitoring, and reporting systems so that climate initiatives are adequately resourced, managed, and implemented.

I encourage Pacific governments to consider and use the findings as they strengthen climate change readiness and build capability where needed. I also encourage Pacific audit offices to use these findings to help inform future audits of how effectively governments are implementing climate actions.

Nāku noa, nā

Grant Taylor

Secretary-General, PASAI

Controller and Auditor-General New Zealand



Photo acknowledgement: Republic of the Marshall Islands Office of the Auditor-General.

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We would also like to thank the Brazilian Federal Court of Accounts (Tribunal de Contas da União) for its support. It is the Chair of the ClimateScanner Executive Working Group.

We acknowledge and thank the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade for its support.

The international Supreme Audit Institution community receives support for its ClimateScanner work from several international organisations. These are listed on the website Home – ClimateScanner. We acknowledge the support of those organisations.

Artificial Intelligence declaration

We used approved artificial intelligence tools to support aspects of this work, such as assisting with administrative tasks, making a preliminary analysis of information and preparing first drafts of documents.

We used artificial intelligence as a support tool only. All artificial intelligence use complied with our artificial intelligence policy. Our staff reviewed all outputs generated using artificial intelligence tools for accuracy, quality and appropriateness. These reviews were subject to our normal quality assurance processes.

Overview

A Pacific regional analysis of ClimateScanner results

This report presents a regional analysis of ClimateScanner assessments, completed between 2024 and 2025 by 12 Pacific audit offices from these jurisdictions: American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Guam, the Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. The audit offices of these jurisdictions are members of the Pacific Association of Supreme Audit Institutions (PASAI). PASAI is one of seven regional organisations recognised by the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI).

This report highlights strengths, good practice and areas for enhancement in the institutions, policies and systems that support climate action.

ClimateScanner is a rapid assessment tool that looks at whether governments have the governance arrangements, public policies and climate finance systems they need to support climate action. It assesses what is in place rather than how well it is working.

Ratings are based on 62 criteria grouped into three axes:

- **Governance** includes assessing whether countries have the government structures, legislation, planning, coordination, monitoring, transparency, engagement and oversight they need to respond to climate change.
- **Public policies** include assessing whether countries have policies and strategies that address climate mitigation and adaptation.
- **Finance** includes assessing whether countries have funding to support mitigation and adaptation actions for responding to climate change and, where relevant, their role in assisting developing countries.

Pacific countries face significant climate risks

Pacific countries contribute little to global greenhouse gas emissions but are highly vulnerable to climate change. Rising sea levels, warmer oceans, changing rainfall patterns, droughts, stronger tropical cyclones and higher temperatures threaten communities, livelihoods, infrastructure, ecosystems and cultural heritage.

These challenges are exacerbated by large coastal populations, limited local financial resources, and economies that often rely on a small number of industries that are themselves vulnerable to climate change. Despite these challenges, Pacific countries generally show a strong level of climate change readiness compared with many other highly vulnerable countries.

A diagnosis of healthy foundations but with some challenges

Figure 1 (see the next page) shows that Pacific countries have put in place the foundations they need for climate change readiness. Most countries have established climate-related laws, policies, governance arrangements and national climate commitments. Many have also clearly assigned responsibilities for climate action and developed plans to guide their response.

Pacific ClimateScanner results are broadly similar to global averages

As Figure 1 shows, Pacific countries' average ClimateScanner ratings compare well overall with many countries around the world. Pacific ClimateScanner results broadly align with global averages, which includes Pacific countries performing stronger in governance and public policies than in climate finance systems.

Many Pacific countries have established ambitious climate commitments and have translated these into national plans and sector strategies. Their governance arrangements are also comparatively advanced, with clear responsibilities and government structures for managing climate change.

As in many parts of the world, climate finance remains the area that needs the most development. However, performance varies throughout the region, and some Pacific countries have relatively strong budgeting, financing and climate finance arrangements that could support regional learning and collaboration.

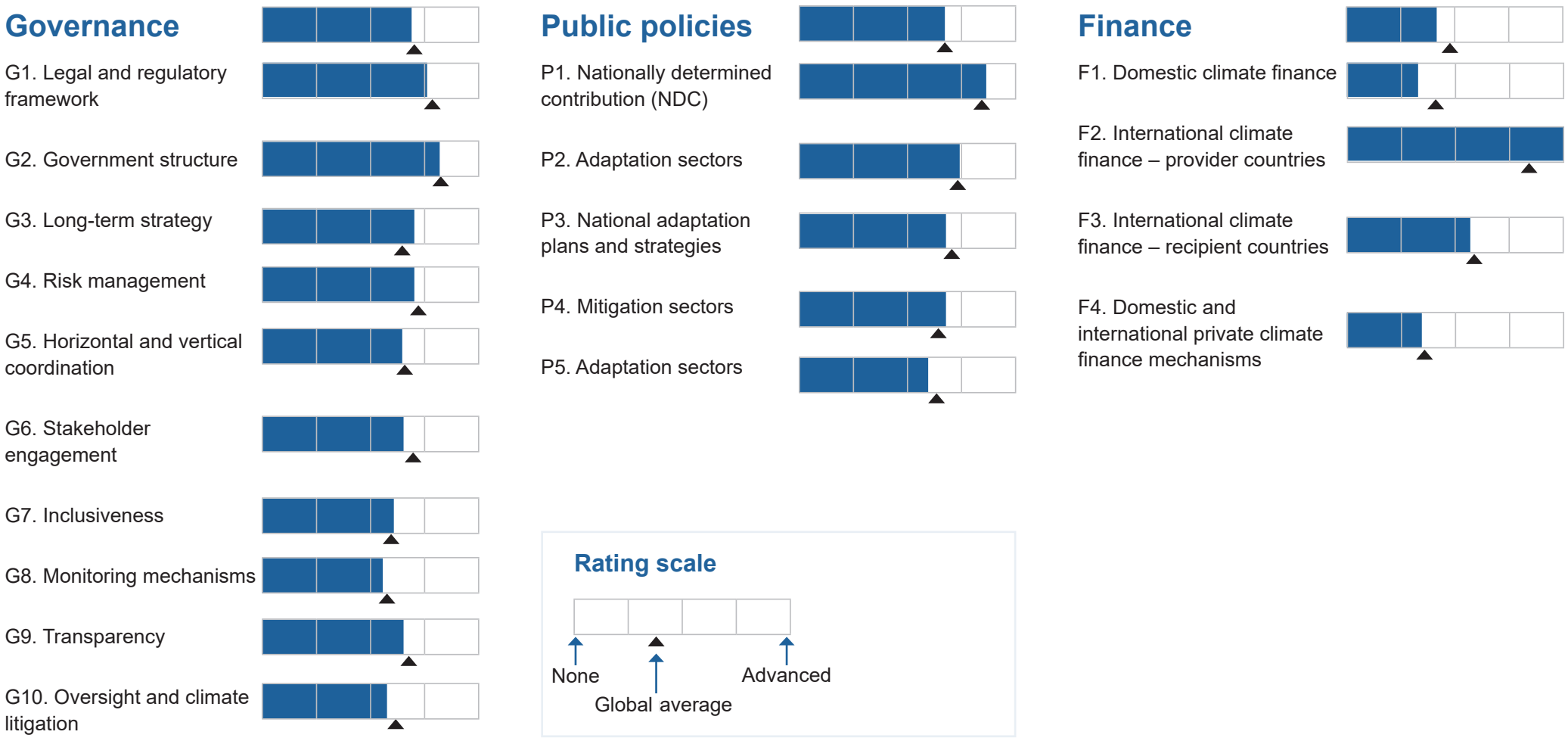
Examples of good practice can be found throughout the Pacific

Pacific countries have introduced strong leadership arrangements, climate legislation, national strategies, sector plans and approaches that involve communities in climate decision-making. These examples show that many countries are putting in place the institutions and systems they need to support long-term climate action.



Nouméa, New Caledonia
Photo acknowledgement: Mike Scott, PASAI.

Figure 1: Average Pacific region ClimateScanner results compared with global average



Source: Our analysis of ClimateScanner data downloaded from Home – ClimateScanner.

Strengthening climate finance and monitoring systems are priorities

Our analysis of Pacific countries' ClimateScanner results highlights three enhancement priorities for the Pacific region. These are:

- strengthen climate finance systems, including by mobilising finance (particularly from the private sector) and improving financial monitoring and reporting
- use monitoring information more systematically to understand how well key climate laws, policies and strategies are being implemented and what improvements are needed
- build workforce and institutional capability to support these areas.

Strong climate finance systems help countries secure funding, direct resources to priority areas and demonstrate results to donors and the public. Weaker systems can make it harder to attract future funding and can reduce transparency and accountability.

Many countries also lack robust arrangements for monitoring climate commitments, tracking implementation and using performance information to improve future decisions. Without reliable monitoring information, governments cannot easily determine what is working, whether climate actions are achieving their intended results or where improvements are needed.

Addressing these challenges depends heavily on people. Building and sustaining climate capability needs technical expertise, adequate staffing and continuity of institutional knowledge.

Many Pacific Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) reported shortages of skilled professionals, broader workforce constraints and difficulties retaining specialist expertise in their countries. Small public administrations and reliance on external funding and technical support are also common challenges. Together, these factors can make it difficult to effectively implement climate commitments and plans.

We encourage all stakeholders to carry out and support actions targeted at the three enhancement priorities. This includes Pacific governments using the priorities to inform areas of capacity building and supreme audit institutions using them to target audits at assessing actual effectiveness and continuous improvement.

Other work by Pacific audit offices has identified similar priorities

The ClimateScanner findings are consistent with a report on cooperative audits of climate change adaptation actions in nine Pacific Island states that PASAI produced in 2025. That report also identified challenges in securing funding and expertise, strengthening monitoring and reporting, and addressing workforce and project management capability. INTOSAI's Working Group on Environmental Auditing (WGEA) and INTOSAI Development Initiative (IDI) guided the audits that PASAI's 2025 regional report was based on.

The consistency between ClimateScanner's assessment of governance systems (which is a top-down approach focused on governance structures, policies and systems) and PASAI's assessment of implementation (which is a bottom-up approach focused on climate adaptation projects) provides additional confidence that the three priorities are among the Pacific region's most important areas for enhancement.

ClimateScanner provides a pathway for continuous improvement

The findings show that Pacific countries have established many of the governance and policy foundations they need to respond to climate change. This is a significant achievement given the region's geographic isolation, resource constraints and exposure to climate risks.

The next challenge is turning these foundations into effective results. This will need stronger financing, delivery, and monitoring and reporting systems so that climate initiatives are adequately resourced, managed and implemented.

ClimateScanner provides governments and SAIs with a practical way to identify strengths and challenges, monitor changes over time, support continuous improvement and inform future audits. The baseline assessments in this report help identify priorities for action and provide a shared framework for strengthening climate change resilience throughout the Pacific.

Several Pacific audit offices intend to repeat ClimateScanner assessments in the future to measure change, share lessons and track improvements over time. Additional Pacific audit offices are encouraged to join those already using ClimateScanner.



Photo acknowledgement: Republic of the Marshall Islands Office of the Auditor-General.

Part 1: A Pacific regional analysis of ClimateScanner results

This report presents a Pacific regional analysis using ClimateScanner assessments

1.1 This report provides a regional analysis of ClimateScanner assessments that 12 Pacific audit offices completed between 2024 and 2025. ClimateScanner is a rapid assessment tool for determining whether countries have the governance arrangements, public policies and climate finance mechanisms they need to support government action on climate change. It focuses on whether systems, mechanisms and policies exist rather than on their effectiveness.

1.2 Audit offices share a mission to independently assess how public resources are used, public policy is implemented and public organisations are performing. The audit offices of the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam and New Zealand have published separate national ClimateScanner reports.[1]

1.3 Assessment data for the more than 100 participating countries, including the 12 in this report, is available from the ClimateScanner website (see Home – ClimateScanner). We used data extracted from that website for the analysis in this report.[2]

1.4 This report aims to:

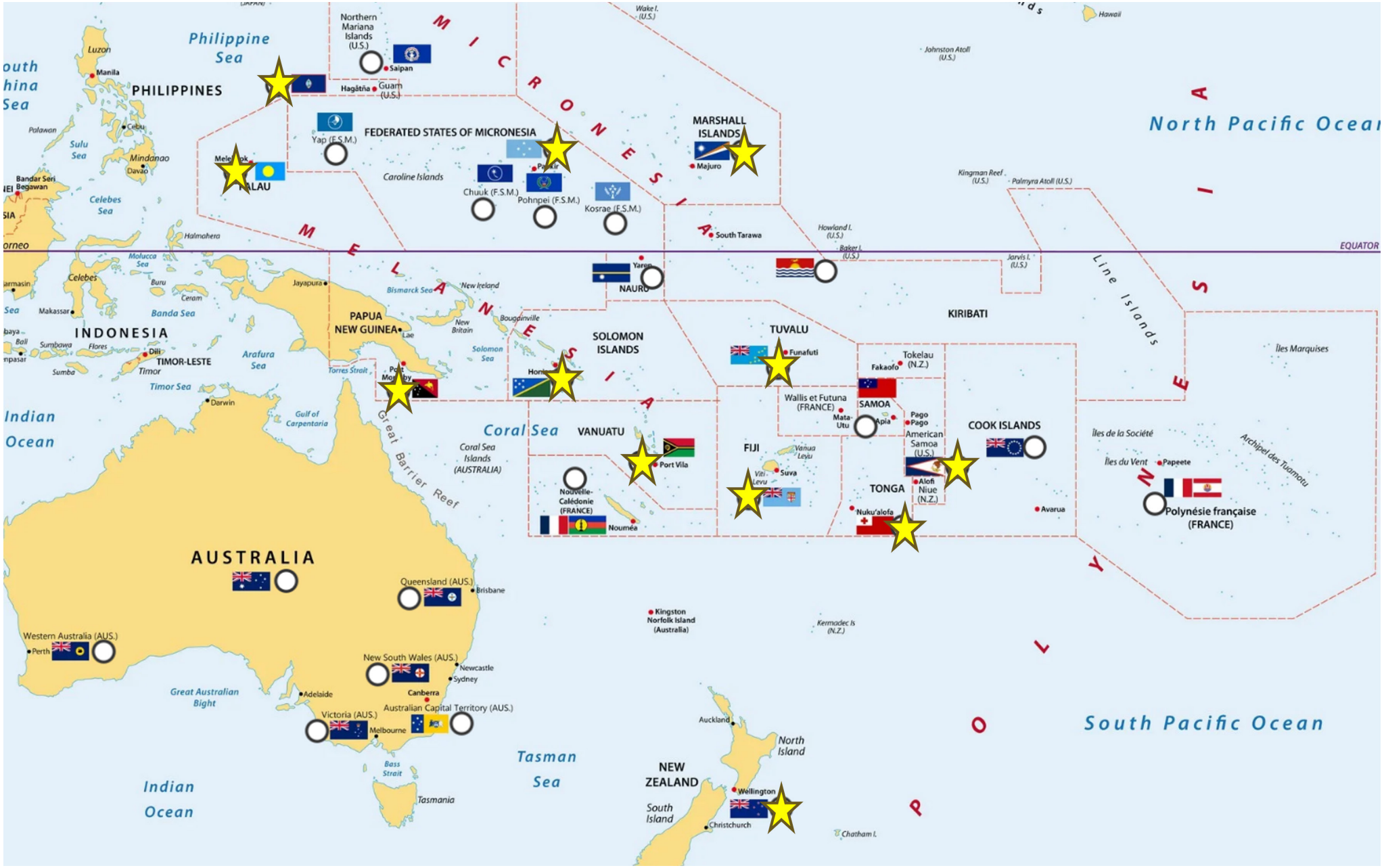
- make Pacific ClimateScanner results accessible to a wider audience
- provide a regional perspective on governments' capacity to respond to climate change and identify areas for further enhancement
- promote good practice by highlighting examples from throughout the Pacific.

1.5 The audit offices of 12 jurisdictions covered in this report are members of the Pacific Association of Supreme Audit Institutions (PASAI). PASAI is one of seven regional organisations recognised by the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI).

1.6 The 12 Pacific Islands that completed a ClimateScanner assessment are American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Guam, the Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. Figure 2 shows where these island states are located.

1.7 The United Nations classifies these countries, apart from American Samoa, Guam and New Zealand, as Small Island Developing States.[3] Their total population is about 18.7 million people.[4]

Figure 2: Location of the Pacific Island states that have completed a ClimateScanner assessment



Source: Pacific Association of Supreme Audit Institutions (PASAI).
Note: The stars show Pacific jurisdictions that had completed a ClimateScanner assessment at the time of publication.

1.8 ClimateScanner is an initiative of INTOSAI's Working Group on Environmental Auditing (WGEA). Another initiative in the WGEA's work program is a series of cooperative audits examining climate change adaptation actions. In 2025, PASAI published a report on these cooperative audits in nine Pacific countries (see CCAA_report.pdf). The WGEA and the INTOSAI Development Initiative (IDI) guided the cooperative audits that PASAI's regional report was based on.

1.9 The findings from the Pacific ClimateScanner assessments and the themes from PASAI's regional report on climate change adaptation actions are highly consistent. This is notable because the two projects examine different aspects of climate change readiness. ClimateScanner is a top-down approach that focuses on national governance systems, institutions and mechanisms, while PASAI's regional report is a bottom-up approach that assesses the implementation of specific climate adaptation actions. The consistency between both projects increases confidence in their overall findings and helps identify where countries should focus their enhancement efforts.

1.10 All audit offices used the ClimateScanner methodology, as outlined in the ClimateScanner handbook (see climatescanner-handbook_eng_may24.pdf). The results in this report cover assessments completed between 2024 and 2025. As we mention in Appendix 2, it is likely that some countries' assessments would be assessed at a different level today. For consistency, we used the results that Pacific countries submitted and that were published on the ClimateScanner website for our analysis (see Home – ClimateScanner).

ClimateScanner ratings are based on a hierarchy of axes, components and criteria

1.11 ClimateScanner ratings are based on 62 **criteria** grouped into 19 **components** across three **axes**:[5]

- The Governance axis includes assessing whether countries have the government structures, legislation, planning, coordination, monitoring, transparency, engagement and oversight they need to respond to climate change.
- The Public Policies axis includes assessing whether countries have policies and strategies that address climate mitigation and adaptation.
- The Finance axis includes assessing whether countries have funding to support mitigation and adaptation actions for responding to climate change and, where relevant, their role in assisting developing countries.

1.12 The Brazilian Federal Court of Accounts (Tribunal de Contas da União), which developed ClimateScanner as part of a WGEA project, also identified 16 of the criteria as critical indicators, which are known as **pillars.** Appendix 1 describes the pillars, and the ClimateScanner handbook (see climatescanner-handbook_eng_may24.pdf) provides full definitions of all the components and the criteria that make up those components.

1.13 In this report, we refer to all four of these features: axes, components, criteria, and pillars.

1.14 Appendix 2 presents Pacific countries' ClimateScanner ratings for each component and its criteria. Overall, Pacific countries compare well with many countries globally. This reflects the strong emphasis that a region that is highly exposed to climate risks places on climate change resilience.

Ongoing ClimateScanner assessments are anticipated

1.15 WGEA anticipates that ClimateScanner will operate as an ongoing initiative, with assessments conducted every three years. Under this approach, countries may participate in each assessment round regardless of whether they have previously completed a ClimateScanner assessment. Pacific countries have another opportunity to participate – either for the first time or again – in 2027.

1.16 In 2025, the Brazilian Federal Court of Accounts carried out a survey of ClimateScanner participants. All of the 11 Pacific ClimateScanner audit offices that responded to the relevant question in the survey were interested in repeating a ClimateScanner assessment in the short or medium term.

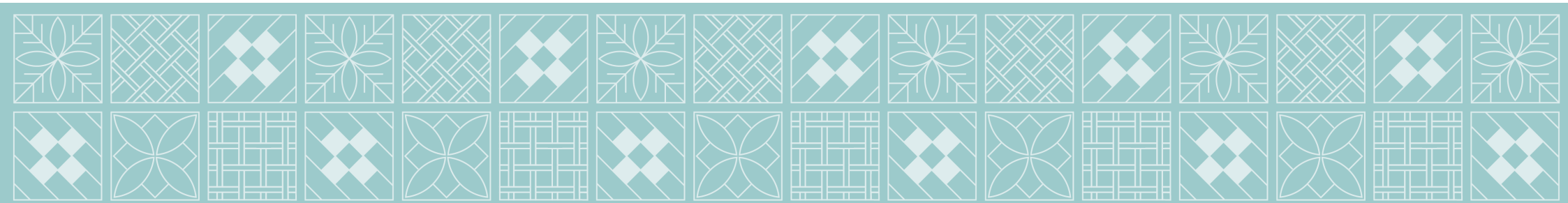
1.17 Worldwide, 86% of respondents to the survey indicated that they were interested in repeating a ClimateScanner assessment in the near or medium term. Subsequent assessments would enable countries to measure change against the initial baseline and support shared learning globally, including within the Pacific.

1.18 As more audit offices complete ClimateScanner assessments, the dataset will become richer and more representative, creating greater opportunities for shared learning between countries and regions. There is also potential for the ClimateScanner methodology to evolve over time to place greater emphasis on assessing how effectively governance arrangements, systems and policies operate in practice, rather than solely whether they exist.

1.19 ClimateScanner's broad coverage of countries and climate change-related elements, its practical assessment framework and its structured and systematic approach make it a valuable tool for ongoing use.

1.20 In the rest of this report, we:

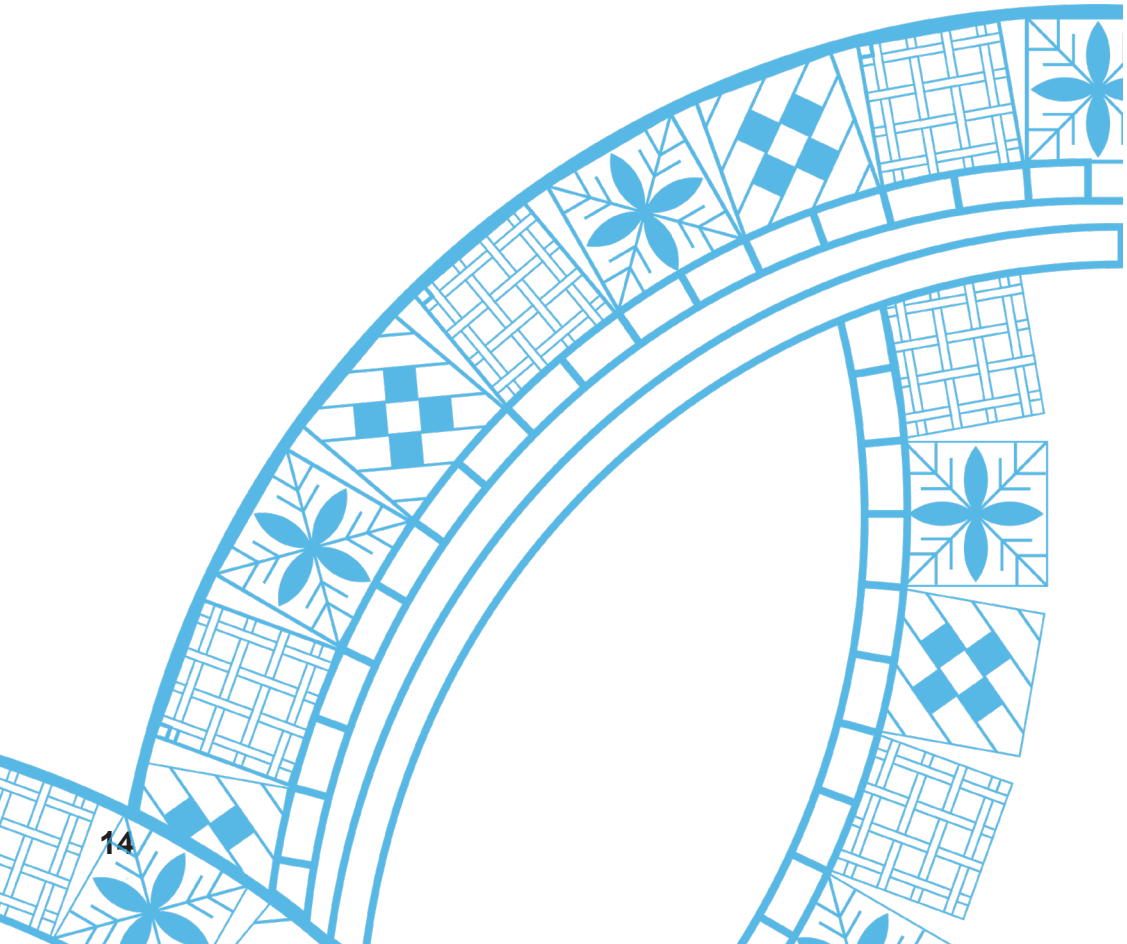
- describe the context for climate change in the Pacific (Part 2)
- set out what ClimateScanner says about the Pacific's overall climate change readiness (Part 3)
- compare Pacific ClimateScanner results with those of other countries (Part 4).



Part 2: Pacific countries face significant climate risks

The Pacific is highly vulnerable to climate change despite contributing very little to global emissions

2.1 Pacific countries contribute only a small share of global greenhouse gas emissions, yet Pacific Island countries are among the most vulnerable to climate change.[6]



2.2 As Figure 3 shows (see the next page), Pacific countries are already feeling the impacts of climate change. These are expected to intensify as a result of rising sea levels, warmer oceans, more intense rainfall, prolonged droughts in some countries, stronger tropical cyclones and higher temperatures.

2.3 PASAI's regional report on climate change adaptation actions found that the impacts of climate change included:

- food and water insecurity
- sanitation and health risks
- saltwater intrusion and freshwater contamination
- damage to homes and infrastructure
- loss of ancestral homes and cultural sites
- degradation of ecosystems, including coral reefs, affecting biodiversity and fisheries.

2.4 Many Pacific countries are highly vulnerable to rising sea levels because people, infrastructure and economic activity are concentrated in coastal areas.[7] In some countries, climate change has been described as an existential threat because it threatens the long-term habitability of communities. Projections suggest that, with 0.5 m of sea-level rise and extreme wave events, between 50% and 80% of major urban areas in Pacific atolls could experience flooding.[8]

Figure 3: Characteristics of climate change in the Pacific and examples from the Federated States of Micronesia about what these mean in practice

Characteristics of climate change in the Pacific	Examples from the Federated States of Micronesia of these characteristics in practice****
Ocean surface warming – Between 1981 and 2023, almost the entire Southwest Pacific experienced ocean surface warming at rates about three times higher than the global average. Since 1993, upper ocean warming rates in areas including the Solomon Sea, east of Solomon Islands, the Arafura, Banda and Timor Seas, east of the Philippines, along the southern coast of Indonesia and the Tasman Sea have been two to three times the global average.*	**Coral bleaching and fisheries decline** – Warming ocean temperatures cause widespread coral bleaching and disrupt coastal and oceanic fisheries, which make up a major pillar of the national economy and local nutrition. Sea-Level rise and high tides – Sea levels are rising faster than 10mm per year in the region, causing high-tide marine inundation, permanent coastal erosion, and saltwater flooding into homes and farmlands.
Sea-level rise – In the Southwest Pacific, sea-level rise over the past three decades has exceeded the global average.* In the tropical Pacific, rates between 1993 and 2009 were about four times the global average.** Sea levels are projected to continue rising faster than the global average to 2050 (approximately 0.17 m to 0.38 m).** Some estimates suggest increases of 0.12 m to 0.20 m in Pacific Island countries over time, which is several times higher than historical rates.***	**Freshwater and aquifer contamination** – High tides and storm surges contaminate shallow freshwater supplies and coastal wells, forcing acute drinking water shortages on outer atoll islands. Soil salinization and crop destruction – Saltwater over wash has severely damaged traditional agricultural soils, destroying vital staple crops like swamp taro and breadfruit across low-lying atolls.
Increased precipitation – Total rainfall is projected to increase in many Pacific countries, with greater variability between wet and dry months and more intense rainfall during peak periods. At the same time, some countries – including Solomon Islands and Tuvalu, and to a lesser extent Fiji, Palau and the Marshall Islands – face a risk of more severe droughts.**	**El Nino droughts** – Recurring El Nino cycles trigger severe, prolonged droughts, such as the 2016 drought that impacted a vast majority of the population, drying up rainwater catchments and withering crops.
Tropical cyclones – Cyclones are expected to become more intense, although not necessarily more frequent, by 2050 and may occur across a wider range of latitudes. Vanuatu is identified as particularly exposed to cyclone risk.**	**Stronger storms and extreme weather** – Intensifying typhoons and storms damage local housing, power grids, and transportation infrastructure.
Increased temperature – Average annual temperatures in the region are projected to increase by approximately 1.4°C to 3.7°C between 2021 and 2100.***	**Surge in climate-sensitive diseases** – Warmer temperatures and failing water/sanitation systems have turned seasonal illnesses like dengue fever and diarrhoea diseases into year round health threats.

Sources:

* World Meteorological Organization (2024). State of the Climate in the South-West Pacific 2023. WMO-No. 1356. World Health Organization, Geneva. See State of the Climate in South-West Pacific 2023.

** The World Bank. IBRD-IDA Work Bank Group (undated) Climate and Disaster Resilience. Pacific Possible. See PACIFICPOSSIBLEClimateSummarypaper.pdf.

*** International Monetary Fund Asia-Pacific and Fiscal Affairs Departments (2021). Unlocking Access to Climate Finance for Pacific Island Countries. DP/2021/020. Prepared by Manal Fouad, Natalija Novta, Gemma Preston, Todd Schneider and Sureni Weerathunga. International Monetary Fund, Washington DC. See uacfpicea.pdf.

**** Office of the National Public Auditor, Federated States of Micronesia.

2.5 Economic vulnerability compounds these risks. Many Pacific countries rely on a small number of sectors that are themselves exposed to climate change, such as tourism, fisheries and commodity exports.[9] Most Pacific Island countries are also small economies, and about two-thirds had populations of fewer than 200,000 people in 2025.[10] Excluding New Zealand and Papua New Guinea, the combined population of the remaining 10 Pacific ClimateScanner countries is about 2.6 million people.

2.6 Pacific countries that have completed ClimateScanner assessments have been shown to have a high level of readiness relative to other countries with high vulnerability to climate change.[11] As we will see later in this report, Pacific countries have put fundamental governance structures and policies in place.

Climate change costs exceed domestic financial capacity and available funding remains insufficient

2.7 The costs of adapting to and mitigating climate change exceed the domestic financial capacity of many Pacific countries, making external support essential. However, available funding remains insufficient. The region is estimated to need about US$13.2 billion in climate finance by 2030.[12] To 2025, loans made up nearly three-quarters of the climate finance provided to Pacific Island countries, adding to those countries' debt pressures.[13]

2.8 Nevertheless, investment in climate adaptation and resilience can deliver strong economic returns. Analysis by the Global Center on Adaptation suggests that adaptation investments can generate benefits in Small Island Developing States of up to 6.5 times their cost through avoided damages and wider economic gains.[14]

Part 3: A diagnosis of healthy foundations but with some challenges

Pacific countries have put in place the fundamental governance and policy capacity they need to respond to climate change

3.1 ClimateScanner assessments indicate that many Pacific countries have the fundamental governance and institutional policy capacity to respond to climate change. Most have developed climate-related legislation, governance arrangements and policy frameworks, including clearly assigned responsibilities and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

3.2 Preparing ClimateScanner assessments has helped to identify good practice examples of fundamental governance and policy systems. See Figure 4 on the next page.

3.3 As Figure 4 shows, there are examples of good practice in many Pacific ClimateScanner countries. The examples span the full climate governance system, except for the Finance axis components. They include:

- strong leadership, legislation and integrated planning in national, sector and adaptation strategies
- practical sector-level policies and actions
- a focus on vulnerable communities and inclusive decision-making, and transparent reporting and public engagement.

3.4 Together, these examples show how many countries have built the institutional foundations, planning systems and partnerships they need to support effective climate change action and resilience.

3.5 In addition to these good practices, some notable adaptation initiatives are being put in place to respond to potential population displacement. For example, Kiribati (which is not a ClimateScanner country) has purchased 2,430 ha of land in Fiji as a potential future relocation option due to sea level rise.[15]

3.6 Fiji itself is experiencing internal displacement due to sea level rise. It has developed a National Standard Operating Procedure for Planned Relocation and Displacement. This was developed based on the experience of six community relocations predating the procedure. The communities of Cogea and Nabavatu are now the first two communities in Fiji, applying the procedure for Planned Relocation and Displacement. They have been confirmed for planned relocation, as both villages have undergone the assessments justifying the need for relocation.

Figure 4: Some good practice governance and policy examples from Pacific ClimateScanner countries

Good practice	Country	Example	ClimateScanner Axis
Identification of supporting vulnerable communities and populations as a key objective.	Tuvalu	Tuvalu's Climate Change Resilience Act 2019 includes support for vulnerable communities and populations as a key objective.	Governance
Strong institutional leadership and clear climate mandate.	Palau	Palau established an Office of Climate Change to lead and coordinate national climate change efforts. Its responsibilities are supported by Executive Order No 381, and its relocation to the Office of the President through Executive Order No 481 further strengthens its role. This arrangement helps ensure that climate change is treated as a national priority and coordinated at a high level across and within ministries and sectors.	
Having the foundation legislation in place.	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Tuvalu	Fiji's Climate Change Act 2021 sets a legal framework for mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk management actions. Papua New Guinea's Climate Change (Management) Act 2015 provides a regulatory framework for climate-compatible development. Tuvalu's Climate Change Resilience Act 2019 strengthens legal and policy frameworks for resilience and low-carbon development.	
Using public-facing websites/social media/reporting channels for transparency and follow-up.	Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia	The Marshall Islands' Climate Change Directorate and National Energy Office provide updates on progress against national objectives through their websites and social media pages. The Green Climate Fund Office Newsletter is a periodic newsletter produced by the Federated States of Micronesia's National Designated Authority Office for the Green Climate Fund. The newsletter communicates the country's progress on Green Climate Fund matters.	
Inclusive identification and participation of vulnerable groups.	Federated States of Micronesia, Guam	In the Federated States of Micronesia, vulnerable groups to climate change include elders, children, people with disabilities, farmers, fishing communities and low-lying island communities. Vulnerable groups including women's groups, youth groups, traditional leaders and people with disabilities participated in Joint State Action Plans and the National Adaptation Plan process. In Guam, the Green Growth Working Group, University of Guam Sea Grant Program and Coral Reef Resilience Strategy provide mechanisms for civil society, businesses and academia to participate in designing and implementing climate-related activities.	
Climate oversight and accountability.	New Zealand	New Zealand was assessed as having well-developed arrangements for climate oversight and accountability. Parliamentary committees scrutinise climate-related matters, The Audit Office carries out climate-focused audit work, and the courts consider climate-related claims. In addition, oversight is strengthened by the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment, who is an independent Officer of Parliament with broad powers to investigate environmental concerns.	

Good practice	Country	Example	ClimateScanner Axis
Integrated climate governance between several ClimateScanner components.	Vanuatu	Vanuatu's National Advisory Board on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction provides a central policy-making and advisory mechanism for climate change and disaster risk reduction, with actions to strengthen national, provincial, municipal and community-level coordination. Its National Sustainable Development Plan 2016–2030 mainstreams climate and disaster resilience into the country's highest-level development framework and is supported by an implementation and monitoring framework. Its National Climate Finance Roadmap provides a structured approach for mobilising and managing climate finance, while the integrated monitoring reporting and verification tool enables tracking and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions, mitigation and adaptation actions, climate finance flows and Sustainable Development Goal impacts.	Governance continued
Having sector-specific policies for practical climate action.	Palau	Palau has developed sector-specific policies and strategies that translate broad climate goals into practical actions. Examples include the National Energy Policy, the Achieving Resilient Agriculture and Aquaculture Policy and the National Solid Waste Management Strategy 2017–2026. These documents help focus climate action on key sectors and provide more targeted guidance for implementation.	Public Policies
Submitting and updating National Development Contributions (NDCs).	11 countries, including Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Tonga	The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change reported that 11 Pacific Small Island Developing States had submitted second NDCs. These were either updated or enhanced versions of their original plans. Papua New Guinea was the first country to formally submit an NDC, with a bold target of 100% renewable energy by 2030.	
Using long-term national strategies plus sector roadmaps to operationalise climate goals.	Marshall Islands	The 2050 Climate Strategy "Lighting the Way", together with the Electricity Roadmap 2018 and Maritime Transport Roadmap 2023, set clear goals and strategies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. They are described as aligned with the updated NDC.	
Alignment and integration of policy and sectoral strategies.	Tonga	Tonga has linked its long-term emission development strategy, Nationally Determined Contributions and sector plans, The Tonga Energy Road Map 2021–2035 (TERM Plus), with adaptation priorities under Joint National Action Plan 2 on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management.	

Source: Our analysis of ClimateScanner data downloaded from Home – ClimateScanner and Pacific countries' communications with us.

3.7 Tuvalu has entered into a bilateral agreement with Australia to enable up to 280 Tuvaluans per year to migrate. This Australia–Tuvalu Falepili Union Treaty is the first bilateral agreement focused on climate-related mobility.[16]

3.8 Tuvalu has also created 16.8 ha of new land through engineered land reclamation as part of a broader adaptation program. This initiative was delivered in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme and is supported by the Green Climate Fund and partner governments. It safeguards about 60% of Tuvalu's population (about 6,000 people).[17]

3.9 This initiative forms part of a "layered approach" that combines physical protection measures with financial mechanisms, such as insurance arrangements, to help ensure that funding is available when needed.[18] This approach reflects the complexity of climate change adaptation and provides relevant lessons for other countries.

3.10 PASAI's regional report on climate change adaptation actions looked at this project. That work found that early benefits from the new land are being realised and that these include benefits for livelihoods and the local ecosystem. However, the work also noted that, to fully realise the benefits and for them to be sustained, the land needs to be actively managed over the long term.

Pacific countries face climate finance challenges

3.11 Pacific ClimateScanner assessments show that climate finance systems are less advanced than public policies and governance systems (see Figures 14–17 in Appendix 2). Many countries have limited institutional capacity to mobilise, plan, allocate, budget, track and report climate finance. These systems are important for:

- securing climate finance from domestic and international sources
- directing funding towards climate priorities and strategies
- tracking spending and reporting on results.

3.12 Mobilising finance means finding and securing money from different sources so climate projects and programs can be delivered. Pacific countries can mobilise climate finance through multiple channels. These include international climate funds such as the Green Climate Fund and Adaptation Fund, multilateral development banks, bilateral development partners, regional entities such as the Pacific Community and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, domestic budget allocations and climate funds, private sector investment, blended finance mechanisms, and innovative instruments such as blue bonds, green bonds, insurance mechanisms and carbon markets.

3.13 Climate finance may be delivered through:

- direct instruments (such as grants, loans, equity investments and guarantees)
- intermediated mechanisms (such as credit lines and fund-level investments)
- incentives (such as subsidy schemes and tax measures).

3.14 Having enough capability and capacity to mobilise private finance is a particular challenge. The Pacific Islands Forum has developed a strategy to support Pacific countries to better access and mobilise climate finance.[19] The strategy also aims to simplify the procedures for accessing climate finance.

3.15 PASAI's regional report on climate change adaptation actions found that governments need to be more proactive in securing climate finance. It also found that they often lack the specialist capability and financial management arrangements they need to meet funding requirements. The International Monetary Fund has found similar issues, as has the Global Center on Adaptation for Small Island Developing States more generally.[20]

3.16 Having less advanced climate finance systems can make it harder for countries to attract and secure future funding, particularly from development partners and international financiers. Underdeveloped systems can also reduce transparency and accountability for how climate funds are used, and this can affect public trust and donor confidence.

Pacific countries face monitoring challenges

3.17 ClimateScanner assessments identified gaps in institutional arrangements (see Figures 21 and 31 in Appendix 2) for:

- monitoring progress against NDC commitments
- tracking the implementation of climate legislation and policies
- using performance information to improve climate change responses over time.

3.18 The assessments also suggest that, even when monitoring systems are in place, governments do not always systematically use their results to improve climate policies.

3.19 These findings align with what PASAI's regional report on climate change adaptation actions found. That report found that monitoring and reporting arrangements for climate change adaptation outcomes remain underdeveloped in many Pacific countries. Specifically, the report said that:

Without regular reporting on the progress and outcomes of adaptation actions that uses relevant and reliable information, it is not possible to identify where interventions may be needed … The absence of monitoring and reporting also means that there is no transparency for legislatures, parliaments and the public about what actions are being taken, the effects of these (both positive and negative) and whether the intended outcomes of the actions are being achieved.

3.20 Less developed monitoring and reporting systems make it difficult for governments to know whether climate initiatives are achieving their intended results. Without reliable information, governments are less able to adjust policies, plans and investments in response to changing needs and performance. This also affects their ability to make informed decisions about the relative investment they should give to mitigation and adaptation activities.

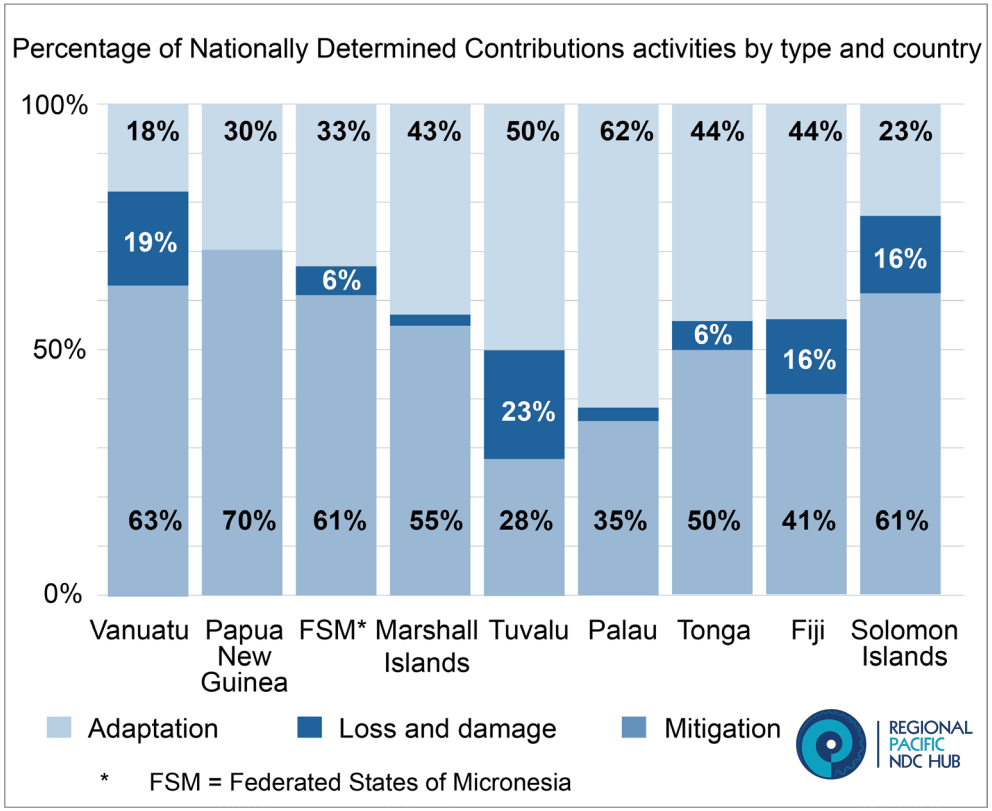
3.21 Data from the organisation known as The Pacific Community shows that the share of NDC activities focused on adaptation varies widely between Pacific ClimateScanner countries. As Figure 5 shows (see the next page), it ranges from 28% to 70% of initiatives.

3.22 Given that these countries' contribution to climate change is so small, it is not surprising that, for many of them, adaptation activities outnumber mitigation activities. Nevertheless, all the countries identified mitigation activities and are contributing to mitigating climate change.

Figure 5: Number of identified activities in place to support achievement of Nationally Determined Contributions split by country and climate priorities

Number of Nationally Determined Contributions activities by country

Federated States of Micronesia	104
Fiji	37
Marshall Islands	50
Palau	42
Papua New Guinea	114
Solomon Islands	34
Tonga	37
Tuvalu	43
Vanuatu	225



Source: Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Analysis and Investment Planning Dashboard, Regional Pacific NDC Hub. The Pacific Community.

Note: The regional NDC Analysis and Investment Planning Dashboard consolidates actions across Pacific NDCs and gives governments evidence to plan, monitor and advocate for resources. [spc.int]

Information for New Zealand, Guam and American Samoa is not available in the NDC Analysis and Investment Planning Dashboard. Guam and American Samoa are not included because they are territories. The Pacific Community has indicated that those territories might be included in later iterations of this information. New Zealand is not one of the Pacific Island Countries supported by the NDC Hub, but New Zealand is one of several donors supporting the NDC Hub.

Disclaimer: All figures presented are for reference only. The live dashboard should be used to understand trends, patterns, priorities and categorisation of recorded NDC actions. It should not be used as a ranking of any country's ambition or performance. Countries present NDC information differently, and some actions are more detailed than others. This means that users should interpret the information as a summary of recorded actions rather than a direct measure of NDC action implementation progress. For more information, please see: The Pacific Community (July 2026). Regional Pacific NDC Hub (2026), NDC Data Analytics: Information and Guidelines.

Pacific countries face coordination challenges

3.23 Several Pacific ClimateScanner assessments identified significant barriers to coordination between government agencies (see Figures 19 and 22 in Appendix 2).

3.24 Weak coordination between multiple agencies can hinder the implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives. It risks duplicated effort, gaps in delivery, inefficient use of resources, unclear accountability and poor integration of climate considerations across government. As a result, governments may struggle to translate climate strategies and plans into effective, coordinated action.

People are critical to responding to these challenges

3.25 Facing these challenges requires enough people with the right skills, expertise and experience. Building and sustaining climate change capability requires not only technical knowledge but also adequate staffing and continuity to retain organisational knowledge, manage complex funding arrangements and support long-term implementation.

3.26 Several Pacific ClimateScanner assessments identified shortages of skilled professionals, broader workforce capacity constraints and a lack of trained researchers. PASAI's regional report on climate change adaptation actions identified similar challenges. That report highlighted that the availability of workforce and project management capability are key constraints in Pacific countries.[21]

3.27 The Global Center on Adaptation identified a range of good practices for strengthening capacity in Small Island Developing States. There are 14 Small Island Developing States in the Pacific. Figure 6 summarises these practices, and this may help Pacific countries address the workforce and capability challenges identified in ClimateScanner assessments and PASAI's regional report on climate change adaptation actions.

3.28 The information in Figure 6 reinforces the importance of, where possible, developing expertise within a region, fully using that expertise beyond any specific projects it was developed or secured for, and cooperating and coordinating expertise regionally.

Figure 6: Capacity building practices identified by the Global Centre on Adaptation to support Small Island Developing States to access climate finance

- Generate a "capacity surge" to bring additional staff expertise, conduct training, develop human resources and retain talent.
- Ensure that any additional capacity is provided for longer periods.
- Absorb trained staff from previous capacity interventions to foster capacity retention, notably by embedding processes.
- Develop tailored capacity development activities for domestic stakeholders.
- Use or create regional support networks to promote peer-to-peer exchange on access to finance, notably for successful Small Island Developing States to share experiences with others.
- Broaden the lens beyond climate change and remove the artificial separation between climate and development activities, including those related to Small Island Developing States' ocean priorities.
- Enhance cooperation and coordinated engagement at a regional level to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of capacity-building programs.

Source: Global Center on Adaptation (2025). State and Trends in Adaptation Report 2025: Small Island Developing States Rotterdam. Pages 68–69. See State and Trends in Adaptation 2025: SIDS report.

3.29 In at least one country, Fiji, workforce shortages are recognised in national planning given their criticality to climate readiness. The Office of the Auditor-General Republic of Fiji has said:

Fiji's National Development Plan 2025 – 2029 states that the nation confronts a shortage of expertise in sustainable design, construction, and environmental management. This shortfall often leads to reliance on short-term international experts, which is costly and may result in less contextually appropriate solutions. For example, in the Climate Change Adaptation space, a key national-level challenge for Fiji is the lack of technical capacity to implement the National Adaptation actions. The widely acknowledged high rate of government staff turnover leads to low retention of technical knowledge and staff within government ministries.

Strengthening climate finance and monitoring systems are priorities

3.30 Based on the challenges discussed above, we have identified three enhancement priorities for the Pacific region. These are to:

- strengthen climate finance systems, including by mobilising finance (particularly from the private sector) and improving financial monitoring and reporting
- use monitoring information more systematically to understand how well key climate laws, policies and strategies are being implemented and what improvements are needed
- build workforce and institutional capability to support these areas.

3.31 These priorities are closely interconnected. Strong institutional and workforce capability underpins effective climate finance systems and enables monitoring information to be used systematically. Skilled people are essential for designing, managing and improving both finance and monitoring processes.

3.32 Likewise, better monitoring of the collective results of adaptation and mitigation initiatives can provide valuable evidence for decisions about climate finance mobilisation and allocation. It can help governments identify where investment is needed most and which approaches deliver the greatest benefits. Monitoring information can also highlight where governments need to develop additional institutional capacity and workforce capability, including at sub-national levels.

3.33 Ultimately, ongoing development of people capability and institutional capacity is needed for policy design and implementation to be effective.

3.34 The consistency of findings between PASAI's regional report on climate change adaptation actions (which is a bottom-up approach focused on implementation) and ClimateScanner (which is a top-down approach assessing governance structures, policies and systems) increases confidence that these areas represent the Pacific region's most important enhancement priorities.

3.35 We encourage all stakeholders to carry out and support actions targeted at these enhancement priorities. This includes Pacific governments using them to inform areas of capacity building and SAIs using them to target audits at assessing actual effectiveness and continuous improvement.

Part 4: Pacific ClimateScanner results are broadly similar to global averages

4.1 This Part presents the ClimateScanner assessments that informed our analysis. It also compares the Pacific results with those of countries outside of the Pacific.

4.2 Appendix 2 provides a full set of Pacific assessments by country, component and criteria.

4.3 As was evident in Part 3, the relationships between components can be more important than the individual ratings. The Brazilian Federal Court of Accounts notes that:

Although ClimateScanner presents individual assessment for specific components, these results should not be interpreted in isolation. Rather, they should be viewed as evidence of broader characteristics of the government's climate governance system.[22]

4.4 We encourage readers to take that perspective when considering the country, regional and global results that this Part and Appendix 2 present.

4.5 ClimateScanner assessments involve applying four ratings to criteria and averaging them across the criteria for each component:

- None rating – No relevant aspects of assessment items are present.
- Early rating – Few relevant aspects of assessment items are present, but there is considerable room for improvement.
- Intermediate rating – Many aspects of assessment items are present, but there is still room for improvement.
- Advanced rating – All or nearly all relevant aspects of assessment items are present.

4.6 We refer to these ratings in this Part.

Ratings indicate Pacific countries have stronger capability in public policies and governance than in climate finance

4.7 Figure 7 (see the next page) shows the average ClimateScanner assessment for the Pacific region by axis and component. Overall, Pacific countries achieved their lowest ratings for the Finance axis. Two of the four finance components were rated as early.

4.8 One notable exception was the International Climate Finance – Provider Countries (F2) component, which received an advanced rating. This component assesses how provider countries manage resources allocated to international climate finance. New Zealand was the only Pacific country fully assessed for this component because most Pacific countries are recipients, rather than providers, of international climate finance.[23]

4.9 The Public Policies axis achieved the highest ratings, and the NDC (P1) component received the highest rating within that axis. Assessment of this component considers whether a country's NDC is current and ambitious enough. Countries achieving advanced ratings under this component have generally translated NDC commitments into sector-specific goals and objectives.

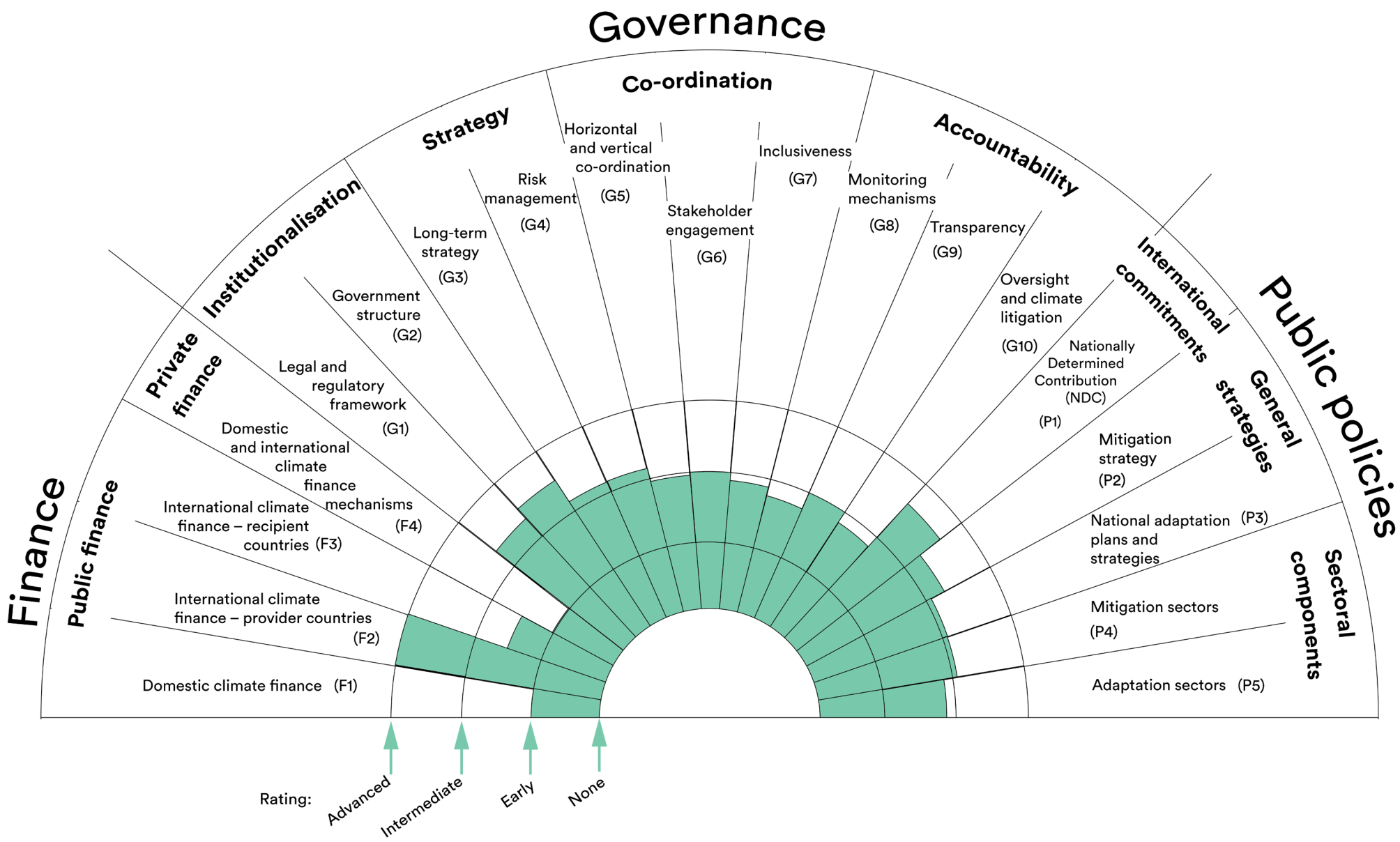
4.10 As at 1 July 2025, 11 Pacific Small Island Developing States had submitted second-generation NDCs. These were either updated or enhanced versions of their original commitments. Papua New Guinea was the first country to formally submit an NDC, and it included a target of 100% renewable energy by 2030.

4.11 Ratings for the Governance axis were more mixed. Four of the 10 governance components were assessed as being above the intermediate rating, while the remaining six were assessed as being between the early and intermediate ratings.



Photo acknowledgement: Republic of the Marshall Islands Office of the Auditor-General.

Figure 7: Pacific region ClimateScanner ratings by component (country average)



Source: Our analysis of ClimateScanner data downloaded from Home – ClimateScanner.
Note: The four inner circles represent assessment levels for each ClimateScanner component. The innermost ring represents a none rating. The space between the innermost and second ring shows ratings in the none to early range. The space between the second and third rings shows ratings in the early to intermediate range. The space between the third and fourth rings shows ratings in the intermediate to advanced range. Spaces that are fully coloured for a component represent an advanced rating.

4.12 As Figure 8 shows, this pattern is also reflected in the 16 (out of 62) ClimateScanner criteria that the Brazilian Federal Court of Accounts identified as critical indicators or pillars. Consistent with the overall assessment results, all Public Policy pillars and most Governance pillars were assessed at an intermediate rating or above, while Finance pillars generally received lower ratings. Overall, 10 of the 16 pillars were assessed as being at the intermediate rating or above, and the remaining six were assessed as being between early and intermediate ratings.

4.13 The strongest-rated pillar was Co-operation by Climate Finance Providers (F2B), which reflects New Zealand's role in providing climate finance (see paragraph 4.8). The next highest-rated pillars were Robust Institutions (G2A) and International Commitment (P1A). These assess whether countries have effective government arrangements to address climate change and whether they have updated their NDCs under the Paris Agreement. Together, these results highlight that a key strength for Pacific countries is that they have the government structures they need to support climate change action.

4.14 The least mature pillars were National Investments (F1A) and Private Resources (F4A). These assess how well government budgets align with climate goals and how prepared countries are to attract private investment for climate change adaptation and mitigation.

4.15 As we mentioned in paragraphs 2.7 and 2.8, public funding alone will not be enough to meet future climate challenges. Increasing private investment will be essential to close the funding gap and support climate change action at the scale needed. Therefore, enhancing preparedness to mobilise private climate finance is vitally important.

Figure 8: Pacific region ClimateScanner ratings by pillar (country average)



Source: Our analysis of ClimateScanner data downloaded from Home – ClimateScanner.

Notes: Appendix 1 provides full ClimateScanner pillar descriptions. Shading denotes ClimateScanner axis groupings: Governance, Public policies and Finance respectively.

There is variation in Pacific countries' ClimateScanner Finance assessments

4.16 On average, the Pacific region had lower ClimateScanner ratings for Finance components than for Public Policies and Governance. However, some counties had more developed arrangements and achieved advanced ratings for the Finance components.

4.17 Figures 9 and 10 (see the next pages) show the variation in ratings for two of the Finance components:

- Domestic finance component (F1) – This assesses whether a government has committed funds to, or sourced them for, its climate change action goals, whether these funds align with its plans and strategies for achieving those goals and whether it has mechanisms for tracking and reporting on those funds.
- Domestic and international private climate finance mechanisms (F4) – This assesses how well prepared a government is to mobilise, track and report on climate finance for mitigation and adaptation projects.

4.18 The variation in ratings highlights opportunities for peer learning and regional collaboration. Countries can draw on the approaches and practices of neighbouring Pacific jurisdictions that have achieved higher ratings.

4.19 Figures 9 and 10 also show how ratings varied between criteria. Ratings were generally higher for criterion A (which assesses whether the foundational arrangements required for climate finance are in place) than for criteria B–D (which assess how those arrangements are used, monitored and reported on).

4.20 This suggests that, although many countries have established key finance mechanisms, they often need to carry out further work to use them effectively and to track and report on results. Good practice would be a more consistent level of performance for all criteria.

Figure 9: Pacific country ClimateScanner ratings by criteria for the Domestic finance component (F1)

Ratings	Planning and budgeting (A)	Direct finance tracking (B)	Indirect finance tracking (C)	Reporting (D)
Advanced	Guam Tuvalu	Guam Tuvalu	Guam	
Intermediate	Marshall Islands Papua New Guinea Solomon Islands	Palau	Tuvalu	Guam Tuvalu
Early	Federated States of Micronesia Fiji New Zealand Tonga Vanuatu	Federated States of Micronesia Fiji Solomon Islands Tonga Vanuatu	Palau Solomon Islands Tonga	Marshall Islands Solomon Islands Vanuatu
None	American Samoa Palau	American Samoa Marshall Islands New Zealand Papua New Guinea	American Samoa Federated States of Micronesia Marshall Islands New Zealand Papua New Guinea Vanuatu	American Samoa Federated States of Micronesia New Zealand Palau Papua New Guinea Tonga

Source: Our analysis of ClimateScanner data downloaded from Home – ClimateScanner.

Figure 10: Pacific country ClimateScanner ratings by criteria for the Domestic and international private climate finance mechanisms component (F4)

Rating	Mobilisation mechanisms (A)	Private finance tracking (B)	Reporting (C)
Advanced	Papua New Guinea Tuvalu	Guam	Guam
Intermediate	Fiji Tonga	Tonga Tuvalu	Tuvalu
Early	Federated States of Micronesia Guam New Zealand Palau Solomon Islands Vanuatu	Federated States of Micronesia Palau Solomon Islands	Federated States of Micronesia Solomon Islands Tonga
None	American Samoa	American Samoa Fiji New Zealand Papua New Guinea Vanuatu	American Samoa Fiji New Zealand Palau Papua New Guinea Vanuatu

Source: Our analysis of ClimateScanner data downloaded from Home – ClimateScanner.

4.21 A similar pattern can be seen for the Mitigation Sectors (P4) component (see Figure 31 in Appendix 2). Six countries achieved an advanced rating for the first criterion (relating to climate policy design), but only one achieved an advanced rating for the final criterion on monitoring and evaluating the results of climate change mitigation programs.

4.22 Two jurisdictions – Guam and Tuvalu – received advanced ratings for the Domestic Finance (F1) component. To achieve an advanced rating, countries need to:

- allocate funds in national budgets that align with climate goals, plans and strategies
- identify carbon-intensive expenditures within budgets
- identify and quantify subsidies that undermine climate objectives (perverse subsidies).

4.23 These practices would benefit all Pacific countries. The same is true of the approaches that Papua New Guinea, Tuvalu and Guam use to mobilise, track and report on private climate finance. These approaches helped them achieve advanced ratings in this area.

4.24 More than half of Pacific countries achieved advanced ratings for three of the four Public Policies components (see Figures 28–30 in Appendix 2). Together, these results show a strong regional commitment to NDCs and to climate change adaptation and mitigation planning.

Pacific ClimateScanner assessments generally mirror global averages

4.25 As Figure 11 shows (see the next page), Pacific and global ClimateScanner results were broadly similar at the component level. On average, Pacific countries' relative strengths and challenges closely mirrored those observed globally. For example, Pacific countries generally received an early, or early to intermediate, rating for most Finance axis components. Most other countries received a similar rating.

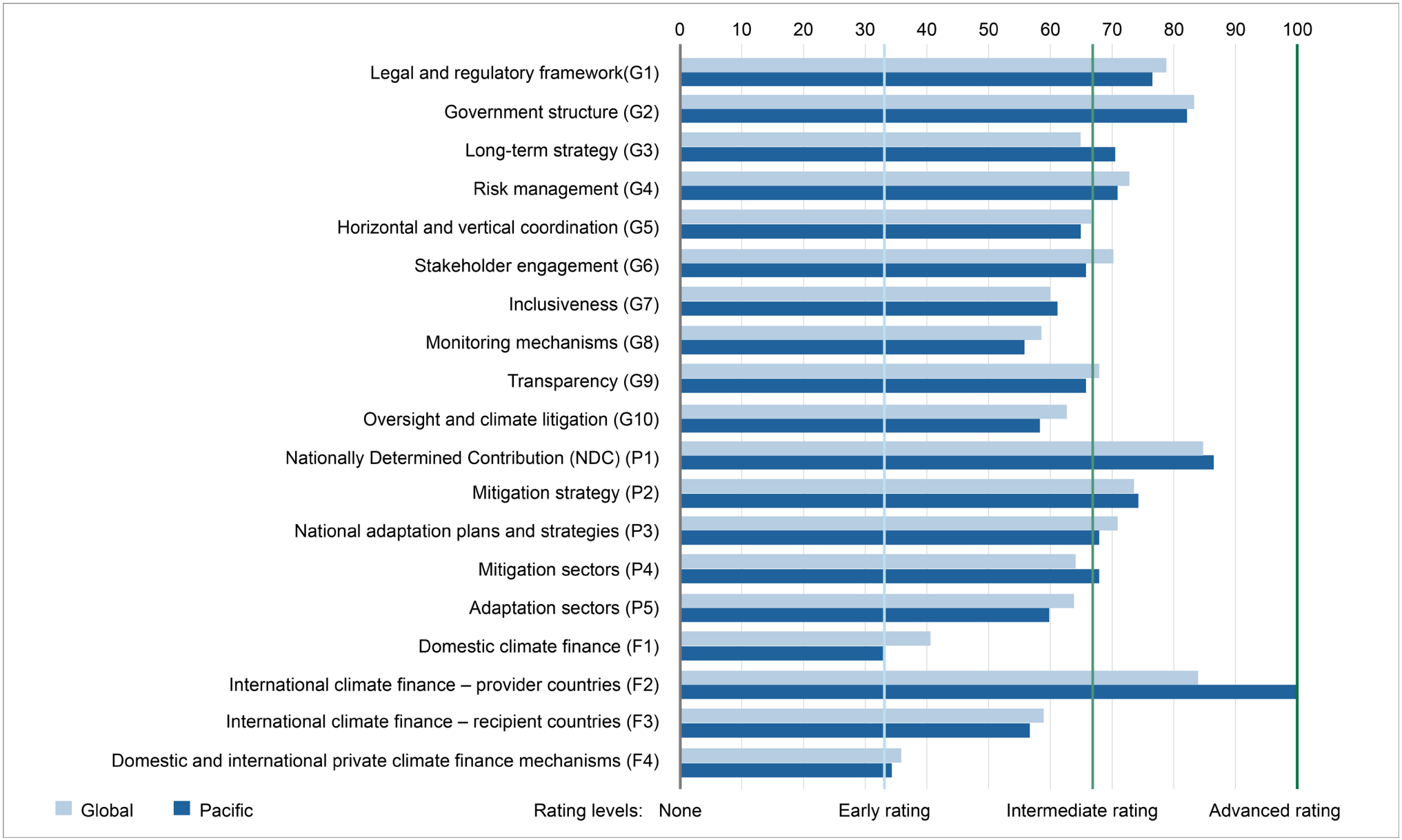
4.26 That Pacific countries mirror the global average, shows many Pacific countries have clearly given attention to putting supporting legislation and regulations in place as a foundational element of climate change readiness.

4.27 The United Nations identifies 39 Small Island Developing States. Fourteen of those states are in the Pacific. Nine Pacific Small Island Developing States (64%) have completed ClimateScanner, compared with 12 out of the 25 Small Island Developing States (48%) outside the Pacific. As Figure 12 shows, ClimateScanner ratings for Pacific and non-Pacific Small Island Developing States are, overall, broadly similar.



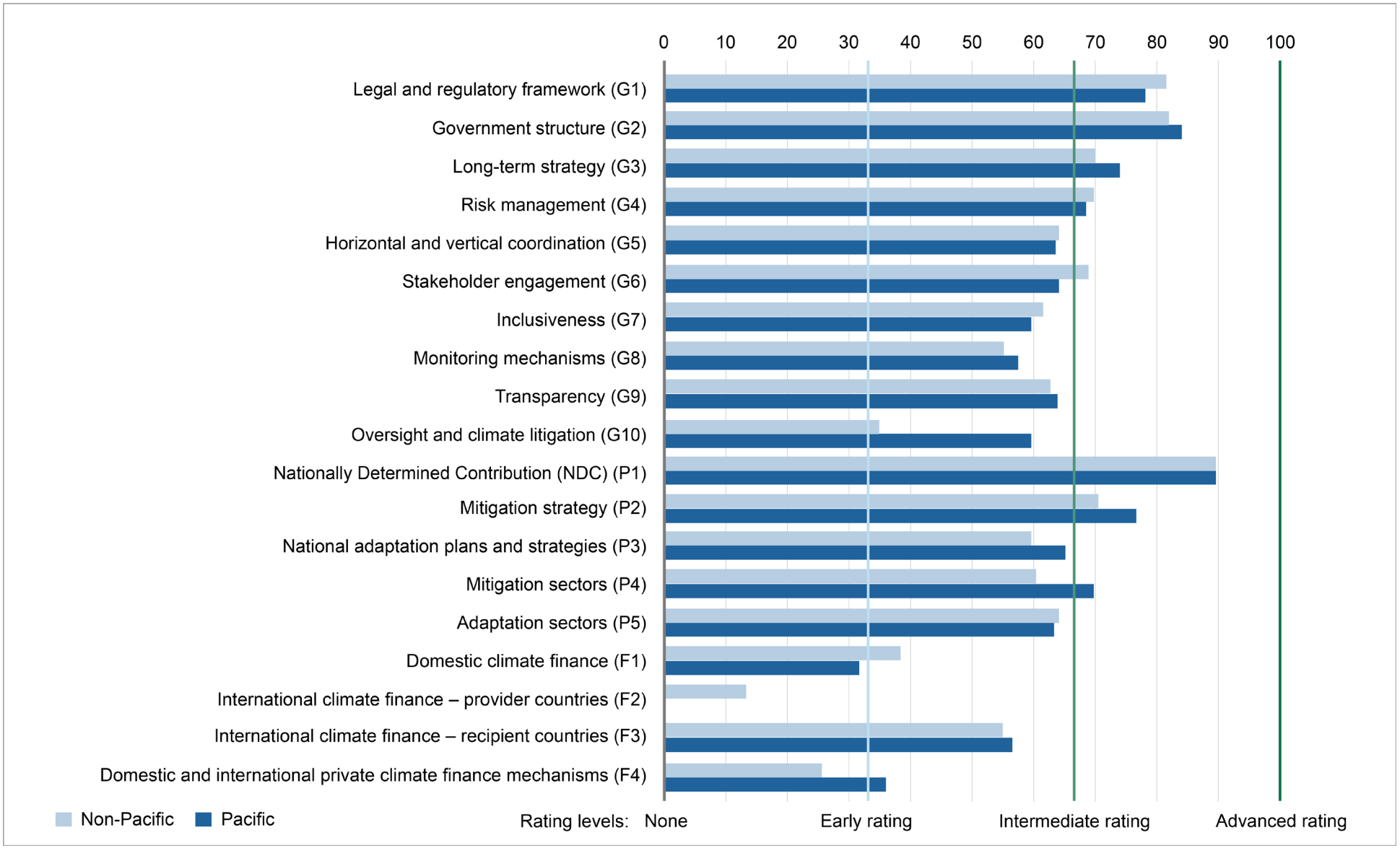
Nouméa, New Caledonia
Photo acknowledgement: Mike Scott, PASAI.

Figure 11: Global and Pacific region ClimateScanner ratings by component (country average)



Source: Our analysis of ClimateScanner data downloaded from Home – ClimateScanner.

Figure 12: Pacific and non-Pacific Small Island Developing States ClimateScanner ratings by component



Source: Our analysis of ClimateScanner data downloaded from Home – ClimateScanner.

Note: The Pacific Small Island Developing States that completed ClimateScanner assessments are the Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, the Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. The non-Pacific Small Island Developing States that completed ClimateScanner assessments are Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Belize, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Jamaica, Maldives, Mauritius, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, São Tomé and Principe, and Timor-Leste.

4.28 The largest difference between the ratings for Pacific and non-Pacific Small Island Developing States is in the Oversight and climate litigation component (G10), which assesses the existence of bodies responsible for overseeing climate change action. This includes bodies responsible for designing, implementing and evaluating climate-related policies and plans. On average, Pacific Small Island Developing States were assessed at a rating approaching intermediate while non-Pacific Small Island Developing States were assessed at an early rating.

4.29 Pacific Small Island Developing States also had, on average, more established ratings for the Mitigation strategy (P2) and Mitigation sector (P4) components. These cover a country's approach to greenhouse gas emissions and assess elements of mitigation policies in the sectors that are deemed most significant for the country. We mentioned in Part 3 how Pacific ClimateScanner countries are giving considerable attention to mitigation activities. These ratings are consistent with that.

4.30 Overall, Pacific countries' mirroring of global ClimateScanner assessments reflects their high exposure to climate change impacts and the priority many governments have placed on climate governance. As the World Bank Group said in 2024 about Kiribati (which is not a ClimateScanner country), the Marshall Islands and Tuvalu, "They are strengthening their legal and regulatory frameworks, recognizing that the urgency and cost of climate change adaptation necessitates strong institutional, fiscal, and technical capacity."[24]



Photo acknowledgement: Office of the Auditor General of Tuvalu.

ClimateScanner provides a pathway for continuous improvement

4.31 These assessments show that Pacific countries have established many of the governance and policy foundations they need to respond to climate change. This is a significant achievement given the region's geographic isolation, resource constraints and exposure to climate risks.

4.32 The next challenge is turning these foundations into effective results. This will require stronger financing, delivery, and monitoring and reporting systems so that climate initiatives are adequately resourced, managed and implemented.

4.33 ClimateScanner provides governments and SAIs with a practical way to identify strengths and challenges, monitor change over time, support continuous improvement and inform future audits. The baseline assessments in this report help identify priorities for action and provide a shared framework for strengthening climate change resilience throughout the Pacific.

4.34 Several Pacific audit offices intend to repeat ClimateScanner assessments in the future to measure change, share lessons and track improvements over time. Additional Pacific audit offices are encouraged to join those already using ClimateScanner.

Appendix 1: ClimateScanner pillar descriptions

Figure 13: ClimateScanner pillars by axis, component, criterion, and description

Axis	Component	Criterion	Pillar name	Description
Finance	**1** Domestic climate finance	**A**	National Investments	Reserving money in the budget to implement the plans to fight climate change
	2 International climate finance – provider countries	**B**	Cooperation (providers)	Cooperating internationally, according to its own capacity
	3 International climate finance – recipient countries	**B**	Cooperation (recipients)	Cooperating internationally, according to its own capacity
	4 Domestic and international private climate finance mechanisms	**A**	Private Resources	Encouraging private sector investment in climate action
Governance	**1** Legal and regulatory framework	**A**	Aspiring Laws	Making comprehensive laws that support ambitious climate action
	2 Government structure	**A**	Robust Institutions	Setting up robust government structures to plan, implement and monitor climate goals
		D	Strong Leadership	Establishing strong leadership that can mobilize the whole government to take action
	3 Long-term strategy	**A**	Long-Term Strategy	Having a long-term strategy to sharply reduce the release of gases that trap heat into the atmosphere
	4 Risk management	**A**	Map Risks	Identifying the risks climate change will bring to population, economy and environment
		B	Good Science	Using the best science available to guide climate action
	6 Stakeholder engagement	**A**	Broad Engagement	Actively engaging civil society, private sector and scientists in climate policy
	7 Inclusiveness	**C**	Climate Justice	Promoting justice and equity by being sensitive to the most vulnerable
	9 Transparency	**C**	Transparency	Ensuring all climate action information is transparent and accessible to the public

Public policies	**1** Nationally determined contribution (NDC)	**A**	International commitment	Continuously committing to bold international goals
	2 Mitigation strategy	**B**	Combat the Causes	Putting in place strategies and plans to reduce the release of gases that trap heat into the atmosphere
	3 National adaptation plans and strategies	**A**	Adjust to Effects	Implementing plans to help people, businesses and the environment prepare for current and future effects of climate change

Source: Reports – ClimateScanner

Appendix 2: ClimateScanner ratings for Pacific countries by axis, component and criteria

Notes

1. The source of the following information is our analysis of ClimateScanner data that we downloaded from Home – ClimateScanner.
2. If a country does not appear in a Figure in this Appendix, this is because an assessment for that criterion or criteria was not performed for, or an assessment was not relevant to, that country.
3. The dates when audit offices completed the ClimateScanner assessments used in is this report, as recorded on the ClimateScanner website, are:

American Samoa	10 April 2025
Federated States of Micronesia	2 October 2025
Fiji	7 October 2024
Guam	6 October 2024
Marshall Islands	3 November 2024
New Zealand	2 October 2024
Palau	3 October 2024
Papua New Guinea	11 September 2025
Solomon Islands	8 October 2024
Tonga	7 October 2024
Tuvalu	1 October 2024
Vanuatu	14 October 2024

4. It is possible that some countries' assessments would be assessed at a different level today. For example, the Territorial Audit Office of American Samoa informed us that since it submitted its ClimateScanner assessment (which we used for our analysis) some of the public policies and governance ratings have increased to an early rating. For consistency, we used the assessments submitted and published on the ClimateScanner website for our analysis. See: Home – ClimateScanner.
5. The Figures in this Appendix can be used to identify areas of challenge where further development could be targeted. They can also be used to identify and celebrate areas that are well advanced. In general, identifying the opportunities for future development involves identifying where there is the potential for (1) countries to move up the rating levels for a given criterion and (2) to have more consistent ratings across criteria for a given component.

Finance axis results

Figure 14: Pacific country ClimateScanner ratings by criteria for the Domestic finance component (F1)

Rating	Planning and budgeting (A)	Direct finance tracking (B)	Indirect finance tracking (C)	Reporting (D)
Advanced	Guam Tuvalu	Guam Tuvalu	Guam	
Intermediate	Marshall Islands Papua New Guinea Solomon Islands	Palau	Tuvalu	Guam Tuvalu
Early	Federated States of Micronesia Fiji New Zealand Tonga Vanuatu	Federated States of Micronesia Fiji Solomon Islands Tonga Vanuatu	Palau Solomon Islands Tonga	Marshall Islands Solomon Islands Vanuatu
None	American Samoa Palau	American Samoa Marshall Islands New Zealand Papua New Guinea	American Samoa Federated States of Micronesia Marshall Islands New Zealand Papua New Guinea Vanuatu	American Samoa Federated States of Micronesia New Zealand Palau Papua New Guinea Tonga

Figure 15: Pacific country ClimateScanner ratings by criteria for the International climate finance – provider countries component (F2)

Rating	Commitments set (A)	Resources allocated and disbursed (B)	Reporting (C)
Advanced	New Zealand	Guam New Zealand	New Zealand

Figure 16: Pacific country ClimateScanner ratings by criteria for the International climate finance – recipient countries component (F3)

Rating	Needs assessment (A)	Sources identified and mobilised (B)	Disbursement overseen (C)	Reporting (D)
Advanced	Federated States of Micronesia Fiji Vanuatu		Fiji Tuvalu	Tuvalu
Intermediate	Marshall Islands Palau Papua New Guinea Tonga Tuvalu	Federated States of Micronesia Fiji Palau Papua New Guinea Tonga Tuvalu Vanuatu	Palau	
Early	Solomon Islands	Marshall Islands Solomon Islands	Federated States of Micronesia Marshall Islands Papua New Guinea Solomon Islands Tonga Vanuatu	Federated States of Micronesia Fiji Marshall Islands Palau Papua New Guinea Solomon Islands Tonga Vanuatu

Figure 17: Pacific country ClimateScanner ratings by criteria for the Domestic and international private climate finance mechanisms component (F4)

Rating	Mobilisation mechanisms (A)	Private finance tracking (B)	Reporting (C)
Advanced	Papua New Guinea Tuvalu	Guam	Guam
Intermediate	Fiji Tonga	Tonga Tuvalu	Tuvalu
Early	Federated States of Micronesia Guam New Zealand Palau Solomon Islands Vanuatu	Federated States of Micronesia Palau Solomon Islands	Federated States of Micronesia Solomon Islands Tonga
None	American Samoa	American Samoa Fiji New Zealand Papua New Guinea Vanuatu	American Samoa Fiji New Zealand Palau Papua New Guinea Vanuatu

Governance axis ratings

Figure 18: Pacific country ClimateScanner ratings by criteria for the Legal and regulatory framework component (G1)

Rating	Existence of legislation framework (A)	Consistency with the Paris Agreement (B)	Mainstreaming (C)
Advanced	Fiji Marshall Islands New Zealand Tonga Tuvalu Vanuatu	Fiji Guam New Zealand Tonga Tuvalu Vanuatu	Guam New Zealand Tonga Tuvalu Vanuatu
Intermediate	Federated States of Micronesia Papua New Guinea Solomon Islands	Federated States of Micronesia Marshall Islands Papua New Guinea Solomon Islands	Federated States of Micronesia Fiji Marshall Islands Palau Papua New Guinea Solomon Islands
Early	Guam Palau		American Samoa
None	American Samoa	Palau	

Figure 19: Pacific country ClimateScanner ratings by criteria for the Government structure component (G2)

Rating	Existence of national government structure (A)	Responsibilities defined (B)	No gaps or overlaps (C)	Leadership (D)
Advanced	Federated States of Micronesia Fiji Guam New Zealand Palau Papua New Guinea Solomon Islands Tonga Tuvalu Vanuatu	Fiji Guam New Zealand Palau Solomon Islands Tonga Tuvalu Vanuatu	Fiji Guam New Zealand Tuvalu Vanuatu	Fiji Guam Palau Solomon Islands Tuvalu Vanuatu
Intermediate	Marshall Islands	Federated States of Micronesia Marshall Islands Papua New Guinea	Federated States of Micronesia Marshall Islands Palau Solomon Islands Tonga	Marshall Islands New Zealand Papua New Guinea Tonga
Early	American Samoa	American Samoa	American Samoa	American Samoa Federated States of Micronesia
None			Papua New Guinea	

Figure 20: Pacific country ClimateScanner ratings by criteria for the Long-term strategy component (G3)

Rating	Long-term strategy (A)	Alignment to Nationally Determined Contributions (B)	Synergies with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (C)
Advanced	Fiji Guam Marshall Islands Solomon Islands Tonga Tuvalu Vanuatu	Fiji Guam Marshall Islands Solomon Islands Tonga Tuvalu Vanuatu	Guam Marshall Islands Tonga Tuvalu Vanuatu
Intermediate	Federated States of Micronesia New Zealand	Federated States of Micronesia New Zealand Papua New Guinea	Federated States of Micronesia Fiji Papua New Guinea
Early	American Samoa		
None	Palau Papua New Guinea	Palau	American Samoa New Zealand Palau Solomon Islands

Figure 21: Pacific country ClimateScanner ratings by criteria for the Risk management component (G4)

Rating	Impact mapping (A)	Interface with science (B)	Climate risks in planning instruments (C)
Advanced	Guam Marshall Islands New Zealand Solomon Islands Tonga Tuvalu	Guam New Zealand Tuvalu	Guam New Zealand Tonga Tuvalu
Intermediate	Federated States of Micronesia Papua New Guinea	Federated States of Micronesia Marshall Islands Papua New Guinea Solomon Islands Tonga	Federated States of Micronesia Fiji Marshall Islands Palau Papua New Guinea Solomon Islands
Early	American Samoa Fiji	American Samoa Fiji	American Samoa
None	Palau	Palau	

Figure 22: Pacific country ClimateScanner ratings by criteria for the Horizontal and vertical coordination component (G5)

Rating	Horizontal coordination mechanisms (A)	Dynamic of horizontal interaction (B)	Vertical coordination mechanism (C)	Dynamic of vertical interaction (D)
Advanced	Fiji Guam New Zealand Palau Papua New Guinea Tonga Tuvalu Vanuatu	Guam New Zealand Tuvalu	Fiji Guam Palau Tonga Tuvalu Vanuatu	Guam Tuvalu
Intermediate	Marshall Islands Solomon Islands	Fiji Marshall Islands Tonga Vanuatu	Marshall Islands	Federated States of Micronesia Fiji Marshall Islands Palau Tonga Vanuatu
Early	American Samoa Federated States of Micronesia	American Samoa Federated States of Micronesia	American Samoa Federated States of Micronesia New Zealand Solomon Islands	American Samoa New Zealand
None		Palau Papua New Guinea Solomon Islands	Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea Solomon Islands

Figure 23: Pacific country ClimateScanner ratings by criteria for the Stakeholder engagement component (G6)

Ratings	Existence of participation mechanisms (A)	Representativeness (B)	Dynamic of interaction (C)
Advanced	Fiji Guam New Zealand Palau Tonga Tuvalu Vanuatu	Guam New Zealand Palau Tuvalu Vanuatu	New Zealand Tuvalu
Intermediate	Marshall Islands	Federated States of Micronesia Fiji Marshall Islands Papua New Guinea Tonga	Fiji Marshall Islands Tonga Vanuatu
Early	American Samoa Federated States of Micronesia Papua New Guinea Solomon Islands	American Samoa Solomon Islands	American Samoa Federated States of Micronesia Guam
No			Palau Papua New Guinea Solomon Islands

Figure 24: Pacific country ClimateScanner ratings by criteria for Inclusiveness component (G7)

Ratings	Identification of vulnerable groups (A)	Inclusion in decision-making (B)	Equitable policies (C)
Advanced	Federated States of Micronesia Fiji New Zealand Tuvalu Vanuatu	Federated States of Micronesia Fiji Guam New Zealand	Fiji New Zealand
Intermediate	Guam Marshall Islands Papua New Guinea Solomon Islands Tonga	Marshall Islands Tonga Tuvalu Vanuatu	Guam Marshall Islands Papua New Guinea Tonga Vanuatu
Early assessment	American Samoa	American Samoa Solomon Islands	Federated States of Micronesia Solomon Islands
None	Palau	Palau Papua New Guinea	American Samoa Palau Tuvalu

Figure 25: Pacific country ClimateScanner ratings by criteria for the Monitoring mechanisms component (G8)

Ratings	Existence of mechanisms (A)	Feedback for policymaking (B)
Advanced	New Zealand Papua New Guinea Tuvalu	Tuvalu
Intermediate	Federated States of Micronesia Fiji Guam Marshall Islands Palau Vanuatu	Fiji Guam New Zealand Palau Papua New Guinea
Early	Solomon Islands Tonga	Federated States of Micronesia Marshall Islands Tonga Vanuatu
None	American Samoa	American Samoa Solomon Islands

Figure 26: Pacific country ClimateScanner ratings by criteria for Transparency component (G9)

Ratings	Global transparency (A)	Transparency at the National Level (B)	Publicly accessible reporting (C)
Advanced	Federated States of Micronesia Fiji Guam New Zealand Tonga Tuvalu	Fiji Guam Marshall Islands New Zealand Tuvalu Vanuatu	Fiji Guam Marshall Islands
Intermediate	Marshall Islands Papua New Guinea Vanuatu	Papua New Guinea	New Zealand Tonga Tuvalu Vanuatu
Early	Palau Solomon Islands	Federated States of Micronesia Solomon Islands Tonga	Federated States of Micronesia Papua New Guinea Solomon Islands
None		American Samoa Palau	American Samoa Palau

Figure 27: Pacific country ClimateScanner ratings by criteria for the Oversight and climate litigation component (G10)

Ratings	Parliament (A)	Audit institutions (B)	Climate litigation (C)
Advanced	Fiji Guam New Zealand Palau Tuvalu	Federated States of Micronesia New Zealand Solomon Islands Tonga Tuvalu	New Zealand Papua New Guinea Tuvalu
Intermediate	Federated States of Micronesia Solomon Islands Tonga Vanuatu	Marshall Islands	Federated States of Micronesia Fiji
Early	American Samoa	Fiji Guam Palau Vanuatu	Guam Palau Solomon Islands Tonga Vanuatu
None	Marshall Islands Papua New Guinea	American Samoa Papua New Guinea	American Samoa Marshall Islands

Public policies axis ratings

Figure 28: Pacific country ClimateScanner ratings by criteria for Nationally Determined Contribution component (P1)

Ratings	Actualisation (A)	Ambition (B)	Targets per sector (C)
Advanced	Federated States of Micronesia Fiji Marshall Islands New Zealand Papua New Guinea Solomon Islands Tonga Tuvalu Vanuatu	Federated States of Micronesia Fiji Guam Marshall Islands New Zealand Solomon Islands Tuvalu Vanuatu	Federated States of Micronesia Fiji Guam Marshall Islands Palau Solomon Islands Tonga Tuvalu Vanuatu
Intermediate	Guam	Papua New Guinea Tonga	Papua New Guinea New Zealand
None	Palau	Palau	American Samoa

Figure 29: Pacific country ClimateScanner ratings by criteria for Mitigation strategy component (P2)

Ratings	Mapping (A)	National Strategy (B)	Sectoral Plans (C)
Advanced	Fiji Guam Marshall Islands New Zealand Papua New Guinea Tuvalu Vanuatu	Fiji Guam Marshall Islands New Zealand Tonga Tuvalu Vanuatu	Fiji Guam New Zealand Papua New Guinea Tonga Tuvalu Vanuatu
Intermediate	Solomon Islands Tonga	Federated States of Micronesia Papua New Guinea Solomon Islands	Federated States of Micronesia Marshall Islands Solomon Islands
Early		Palau	
None	American Samoa Federated States of Micronesia Palau	American Samoa	American Samoa Palau

Figure 30: Pacific country ClimateScanner ratings by criteria for National adaptation plans and strategies component (P3)

Ratings	Existence of national adaptation plans (A)	Coverage (B)	Up-to-date plans and strategies (C)
Advanced	Fiji Guam Marshall Islands New Zealand Papua New Guinea Tonga Tuvalu	Fiji Guam Marshall Islands New Zealand Papua New Guinea Tonga Tuvalu	Guam Marshall Islands New Zealand Papua New Guinea Tonga Tuvalu
Intermediate	Solomon Islands Vanuatu	Federated States of Micronesia Vanuatu	Vanuatu
Early			Fiji
None	Federated States of Micronesia Palau	American Samoa Palau Solomon Islands	American Samoa Federated States of Micronesia Palau Solomon Islands

Figure 31: Pacific country ClimateScanner ratings by criteria for the Mitigation sectors component (P4)

Ratings	Climate policy design (A)	Specific actions (B)	Assessment challenges (C)	Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms (D)
Advanced	Federated States of Micronesia Fiji Guam Solomon Islands Vanuatu	Federated States of Micronesia Fiji Guam Marshall Islands Palau Vanuatu	Guam Marshall Islands Vanuatu	Guam
Between advanced and intermediate*	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea	New Zealand
Intermediate	Marshall Islands Palau Papua New Guinea Tuvalu	Solomon Islands Tonga Tuvalu	Federated States of Micronesia Fiji Solomon Islands Tuvalu	Fiji Marshall Islands Tuvalu Vanuatu
Between early and intermediate*		New Zealand	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea
Early	American Samoa Tonga	American Samoa	American Samoa Palau Tonga	Federated States of Micronesia Solomon Islands Tonga
None				American Samoa Palau

Note*: For some countries, assessments were performed for more than one mitigation sector. For these countries, some of the average ratings for the mitigation sectors can fall between rating levels.

Figure 32: Pacific country ClimateScanner ratings by criteria for the Adaptation sectors component (P5)

Ratings	Climate policy design (A)	Specific actions (B)	Implementation challenges (C)	Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms (D)
Advanced	Guam New Zealand Palau Vanuatu	Guam Vanuatu	Guam Vanuatu	Guam
Between advanced and intermediate*	Federated States of Micronesia Marshall Islands	Palau		Palau
Intermediate	Fiji Papua New Guinea Solomon Islands	Fiji Marshall Islands Papua New Guinea Tuvalu	Federated States of Micronesia Fiji Marshall Islands Papua New Guinea Solomon Islands	Fiji Marshall Islands Papua New Guinea Vanuatu
Between early and intermediate*	Tuvalu	Federated States of Micronesia New Zealand Solomon Islands Tonga	Palau	
Early	Tonga		Tonga Tuvalu	Federated States of Micronesia New Zealand Solomon Islands Tonga Tuvalu
None	American Samoa	American Samoa	American Samoa New Zealand	American Samoa

Note*: For some countries, assessments were performed for more than one adaptation sector. For these countries, some of the average ratings for the adaptation sectors can fall between rating levels.

Appendix 3: Glossary of Pacific geographic references

In this report, we refer to countries in the Pacific and to the Pacific region in multiple ways. This reflects the variation in the source material we have used. Figure 33 shows the terms we use and their definitions.

Figure 33: Pacific geographic references used in this report

Term	Definition
Pacific	The stretch of the Pacific Ocean spanning from Australia and Papua New Guinea in the west to Easter Island in the east. It contains thousands of islands grouped into three cultural and geographic sub-regions: Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.
PASAI members	American Samoa, Australia (and the sub-national offices of Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia), Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia (and the sub-national offices of Chuuk, Kosrae, Pohnpei and Yap), Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Naoero, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.
The Pacific Community (SPC) countries	American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Naoero, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, United Kingdom, United States, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna.
Pacific countries	Those jurisdictions in the Pacific that have completed ClimateScanner assessments: American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Guam, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.
Pacific Island countries (PICS)	World Bank: Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Naoero, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. Asian Development Bank: as for World Bank plus Cook Islands, Niue and sometimes Papua New Guinea, depending on context.
Pacific region	United Nations: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Naoero, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.
Pacific Small Island Developing States (Pacific SIDS)	United Nations: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Naoero, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

Term	Definition
Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	United Nations: A distinct group of 39 States and 18 Associate Members of United Nations regional commissions that face unique social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities. See List of SIDS | Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States.

Sources: Members map — PASAI; Home – ClimateScanner; Pacific Island Countries | World Bank Group; pacific-approach-ld.pdf; The UN in the Pacific | United Nations in Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu; List of SIDS | Office of the High Representative for the Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States; About Small Island Developing States | Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States; List of SIDS | Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States; SPC Member Map; What Is the South Pacific Region? Geography & Facts – ScienceInsights

Endnotes

1 For the Federated States of Micronesia, see FSM Government ClimateScanner Assessment Report, 2026-01, 10.30.25.signed.pdf. For Guam, see OPA has released the ClimateScanner© Global Assessment of the Government of Guam's Actions Related to Climate Change | Office of Public Accountability (OPA) – Guam Public Auditor. For New Zealand, see New Zealand's ClimateScanner results — The Audit Office.

2 That website includes individual country information and "World" information. For this report we have produced regional and global totals by averaging across the country information. This includes averaging across the mitigation and adaptation sectors covered by some of the public policies components. The global total we provide might differ from the "World" information due to the use of different methodologies.

3 In this report, we refer to countries in the Pacific and to the Pacific region in multiple ways. This reflects the variation in the source material we have used. Appendix 3 describes the terms we use and their definitions.

4 The Audit Office New Zealand estimates based on multiple sources. A list of sources are available on request.

5 In the Figures, we use two and three letter abbreviations to identify the axis, component, and criterion being referred to (for example, F2A). The first character refers to the axis, the second to the component, and the third to the criterion (for example, F=Finance axis, 2=International climate finance component, A=Commitments set criterion). The ClimateScanner handbook (see climatescanner-handbook_eng_may24.pdf) provides a full explanation of each axis, component and criterion.

6 According to the United Nations' Environment Programme Global Environment Facility, Pacific Island countries contributed less than 0.02% of the world's total greenhouse gas emissions in 2023. See Informed environmental decisions for the Pacific.

7 The World Bank. IBRD-IDA Work Bank Group (undated) Climate and Disaster Resilience. Pacific Possible. Page 17. See PACIFICPOSSIBLEClimateSummarypaper.pdf.

8 World Bank (2024). The Pacific Atoll Countries. Republic of Kiribati, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Tuvalu. Country Climate and Development Report 2024. Page 19. See P180948107a5d805a1b73c13eba0689f300.pdf.

9 International Monetary Fund Asia-Pacific and Fiscal Affairs Departments (2021). Unlocking Access to Climate Finance for Pacific Island Countries. DP/2021/020. Prepared by Manal Fouad, Natalija Novta, Gemma Preston, Todd Schneider and Sureni Weerathunga. International Monetary Fund, Washington DC. Page 3. See uacfpicea.pdf.

10 International Monetary Fund Asia-Pacific and Fiscal Affairs Departments (2021). Unlocking Access to Climate Finance for Pacific Island Countries. DP/2021/020. Prepared by Manal Fouad, Natalija Novta, Gemma Preston, Todd Schneider and Sureni Weerathunga. International Monetary Fund, Washington DC. Page 2. See uacfpicea.pdf.

11 This statement is based on the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) Country Index for 180 countries in 2023. The Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative's Country Index is a free open-source index that shows a country's current vulnerability to climate disruptions. It also assesses a country's readiness to leverage private and

public sector investment for adaptive actions. The ND-GAIN Country Index brings together more than

40 core indicators to measure the vulnerability and readiness of 182 countries. See nd_gain_countryindex_technicalreport_2024.pdf.

Most Pacific ClimateScanner countries are assessed as high vulnerability and high readiness relative to other countries. None of the Pacific ClimateScanner countries are assessed as being of low vulnerability or low readiness. New Zealand is the only Pacific ClimateScanner country whose climate change vulnerability is assessed as being less than the median level for all countries. And Papua New Guinea is the only Pacific ClimateScanner country whose climate change readiness is assessed as being well below the median level (although about 10 countries globally are less prepared but have the same or greater level of vulnerability).

12 Pacific Islands Forum (undated). Pacific Island Countries Climate Finance Access and Mobilisation Strategy (CFAMS) 2025–2030. Page 6. See PIFS_CF Strategy_March 2025.pdf.

13 United National Development Programme Pacific Office (2025). Horizon Scan from Across the Pacific – Sizzling Seas: A Climate Shift We Can't Ignore Identifying weak signals and trends for development. See Horizon Scan from Across the Pacific – Sizzling Seas: A Climate Shift We Can't Ignore | United Nations Development Programme.

14 Global Center on Adaptation (2025). State and Trends in Adaptation Report 2025: Small Island Developing States Rotterdam. Page 11. See State and Trends in Adaptation 2025: SIDS report.

15 Global Center on Adaptation (2025). State and Trends in Adaptation Report 2025: Small Island Developing States Rotterdam. See State and Trends in Adaptation 2025: SIDS report, page 12.

16 Liliana Gamboa and Debbra Goh (2025). Australia–Tuvalu Falepili Union: The First Bilateral Climate Mobility Treaty. See Australia-Tuvalu Falepili Union: The First Bilateral Climate Mobility Treaty | Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

17 United Nations Development Programme Pacific Office (2026). Resilient by Design: Pacific Solutions for an Integrated Climate Future March 3, 2026. See Resilient by Design: Pacific Solutions for an Integrated Climate Future | United Nations Development Programme.

18 United Nations Development Programme Pacific Office (2026). Resilient by Design: Pacific Solutions for an Integrated Climate Future March 3, 2026. See Resilient by Design: Pacific Solutions for an Integrated Climate Future | United Nations Development Programme.

19 Pacific Islands Forum (undated). Pacific Island Countries Climate Finance Access and Mobilisation Strategy (CFAMS) 2025–2030. See PIFS_CF Strategy_March 2025.pdf.

20 Global Center on Adaptation (2025). State and Trends in Adaptation Report 2025: Small Island Developing States Rotterdam. Page 14. See State and Trends in Adaptation 2025: SIDS report.

International Monetary Fund Asia-Pacific and Fiscal Affairs Departments (2021). Unlocking Access to Climate Finance for Pacific Island Countries. DP/2021/020. Prepared by Manal

Fouad, Natalija Novta, Gemma Preston, Todd Schneider and Sureni Weerathunga. International Monetary Fund, Washington DC. Pages 30–31. See uacfpicea.pdf.

Pacific Association of Supreme Audit Institutions (2025). Adapting to Climate Change: Building the Pacific's Future. Pages 5, 9, 14, 17, 20, 27. See CCAA_report.pdf.

21 See Pacific Association of Supreme Audit Institutions (2025). Adapting to Climate Change: Building the Pacific's Future. Pages 9, 11. See CCAA_report.pdf.

22 The Brazilian Federal Court of Accounts (2026). Draft Guide – From Data to Action – How Supreme Audit Institutions can use ClimateScanner data to create impact and generate public value.

23 Although Australia is also a major provider of climate finance in the Pacific, it has not completed a ClimateScanner assessment and is not included in these results.

24 World Bank (2024). The Pacific Atoll Countries. Republic of Kiribati, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Tuvalu. Country Climate and Development Report 2024. Page 19. See P180948107a5d805a1b73c13eba0689f300.pdf.