

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Climate Finance Strategy in Southeast Asia: Enabling Conditions for Regional Climate Finance Readiness

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Abstract

Southeast Asia is the hardest-hit region worldwide regarding the frequency and severity of natural hazards, which are deemed to increase significantly in the incoming years. The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (RCRC) in Southeast Asia, through its International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Asia Pacific Regional Office (RO), IFRC Country Cluster Support Teams (CCSTs) in Bangkok and Jakarta, and National Societies provides tireless support on the ground to save countless lives from climate-related hazards such as floods, droughts, and typhoons. However, to keep providing community recovery, resilience, disaster risk reduction and mitigation, as well as climate change adaptation and mitigation, the RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia needs to significantly increase its funding capacity by creating innovative business models, thus engaging in climate finance.

To do so, the RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia can develop a climate finance readiness strategy by focusing on several readiness dimensions: (1) Internal Capacity-Building, (2) External Capacity-Building, and (3) Contextual Environment. Each theme groups several enabling conditions for the RCRC Movement to develop to become 'climate finance ready'. Internal Capacity-Building groups the enabling conditions of Policies and Plans, Budget and Time, Awareness and Training, Knowledge and Expertise. External Capacity-Building groups the enabling conditions of Humanitarian Diplomacy, Advocacy and Public Communications, Representation to Climate Funds, and Partnerships with Governments. Contextual Environment groups the enabling conditions of Climate Funds Eligibility, and Governmental Engagement.

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Summary

Southeast Asia is home to 639 million people and has some of the world's largest populations dependent on natural ecosystems due to the agriculture, aquaculture, and tourism industries. It is also the hardest-hit region worldwide for a wide range of climate-related natural hazards, including floods, droughts, and typhoons, which are projected to increase significantly in the incoming years. The RCRC Movement delivers community response and resilience in Southeast Asia through the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office, IFRC Country Cluster Support Teams (CCSTs) in Bangkok and Jakarta, IFRC Country Offices (COs), and National Societies. However, the RCRC Movement would need significant funding scale-up to boost the frequency and scale of its response operations due to ever-increasing disasters. Meanwhile, the IFRC Secretariat intends by 2030 to deepen its partnerships with a wide range of actors and create innovative financing mechanisms, thus opening doors to climate finance. To do so, the RCRC Movement needs to develop its climate finance readiness through various enabling conditions.

Hence, this thesis aims to answer the following research question: What are the enabling conditions for climate finance readiness in the RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia?

To answer this question, a qualitative method was used by applying a climate finance readiness framework in a pre-interview survey and interviews. The original framework was adapted for this research to the potential RCRC Movement readiness. The pre-interview survey aimed to assess the climate finance readiness levels of the RCRC Movement respondents and to draw general challenges for climate finance readiness, while the interviews aimed to dig deeper into the challenges of the current climate funding situation of the RCRC Movement and explore ways to improve climate finance readiness. The respondents are the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, ICRC Headquarters, IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office, IFRC CCST in Jakarta, IFRC CCST in Bangkok, IFRC Philippines Country Office, and Philippine Red Cross.

This thesis found in the results the enabling conditions for climate finance readiness in the RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia grouped under several readiness dimensions: (1) Internal Capacity-Building, (2) External Capacity-Building, and (3) Contextual Environment. The enabling conditions under Internal Capacity-Building are Policies and Plans, Budget and Time, Awareness and Training, Knowledge and Expertise. External Capacity-Building groups the enabling conditions of Humanitarian Diplomacy, Advocacy and Public Communications, Representation to Climate Funds, and Partnerships with Governments. Contextual Environment groups the enabling conditions of Climate Funds Eligibility and Governmental Engagement.

Therefore, the key enabling condition from interviews for the RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia to create a climate finance readiness strategy is political and institutional will. This strategy represents a Movement-wide system relying on needs-informed policies and plans trickling down from the IFRC Secretariat to the National Societies and local branches. To create partnerships with governments, climate finance organizations and funds, the RCRC Movement needs to present itself as a potential key player with a value-add in locally-based humanitarian expertise as its funding niche. To do so would require significant humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy on the 'missing middle' of climate finance to integrate non-accredited Civil Society Organizations into the climate funding landscape and shift the climate finance discussion from bulk spending to targeting the most vulnerable communities.

List of Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AF	Adaptation Fund
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asia Nations
BDRCS	Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCST	Country Cluster Support Team
CO	Country Office
CRC	Cambodian Red Cross Society
CREWS	Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CVTL	Cruz Vermelha de Timor-Leste (Timor-Leste Red Cross Society)
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EWS	Early-Warning System
FbA	Forecast-based Action
FbF	Forecast-based Financing
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
HQ	Headquarters
HR	Human Resources
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
LRC	Lao Red Cross
MRC	Malaysian Red Crescent Society
MRCS	Myanmar Red Cross Society
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NS	National Society
PMI	Palang Merah Indonesia (Indonesian Red Cross Society)
PRC	Philippine Red Cross
RCCC	Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre
RCRC	International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement
REAP	Risk-Informed Early Action Partnerships
RO	Regional Office
SRC	Singapore Red Cross Society
TRC	Thai Red Cross Society
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP FI	United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VNRC	Viet Nam Red Cross Society
WRI	World Resources Institute

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1. Introduction

1.1. Research Problem and Importance of the Topic

By 2030, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) aims to diversify “partnerships, improving collaboration with a wider range of actors and developing innovative business models, financial technologies and new financing mechanisms to better support independence, scope and depth of action” thus opening doors for climate finance (IFRC, 2018, p. 26). By 2025, the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre (RCCC) intends to “build and expand institutional partnerships to anchor anticipatory action within the broader DRR, climate finance and social protection landscapes” (RCCC, 2021, p. 7).

Hence, the IFRC calls for “donors to create and exploit flexibility in their funding structures to fund according to outcomes for people rather than category of aid input. It also calls for a systematic integration of climate risk into development financing” (IFRC, 2020c, p. 319).

Moreover, the Southeast Asia region is home to 639 million people and has some of the world’s most populated cities (Adaptation Watch, 2017, p. 14). The Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) is the seventh-largest unified economic entity globally, with a Gross Domestic Product of USD 2.55 trillion in 2016 (Adaptation Watch, 2017, p. 14). This region also has one of the world’s largest populations dependent on natural ecosystems due to the agriculture, aquaculture, and tourism industries (Adaptation Watch, 2017, p. 14).

Southeast Asia is the hardest-hit region regarding the frequency and severity of natural hazards, which are deemed to increase significantly (IFRC, 2020a, p. 55). IFRC offices and National Societies (NSs) respond to community disaster risk reduction (DRR), COVID-19, and recovery. NSs' response includes Forecast-based Financing (FbF), Forecast-based Action (FbA), typhoons, floods and drought mitigation, risk communication, health, and hygiene promotions (IFRC, 2020a, p. 55). IFRC in Asia Pacific has a funding requirement of CHF 7.0 million for climate and environmental crises, and CHF 20.1 million for evolving crises and disasters, with a significant portion of these amounts directed towards Southeast Asia (IFRC, 2020b, p. 57).

Hence, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement in Southeast Asia is made of IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (RO), IFRC Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) Bangkok for Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, Viet Nam, and their NSs; IFRC CCST Jakarta for Indonesia and Timor-Leste, and their NSs; Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society, Malaysian Red Crescent Society, Myanmar Red Cross Society, Philippine Red Cross (PRC), Singapore Red Cross Society (see Appendix A), and IFRC Country Offices (COs).

NSs provide disaster relief, first-aid training, development activities and emergency assistance (IFRC, 2015, p. 5). NSs are not Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and are not part of governments. Their auxiliary role allows them to work independently with governments and follow the RCRC Movement’s Fundamental Principles (IFRC, 2015, p. 16). IFRC COs/CCSTs support NSs, plan, coordinate and deliver support, while IFRC ROs, set and maintain operational strategies, request, and coordinate international support (IFRC, 2017, p. 5).

1.2. Knowledge Gaps

Concerning the RCRC Movement's literature, the IFRC Secretariat stated its ambition to provide support and training for NSs to develop a climate finance strategy with RCCC (IFRC, 2020b, p. 22). This entails responding through NSs to the needs of the most vulnerable populations through pandemic-proof community preparedness, climate action, and locally-led DRR (IFRC, 2020b, p. 26). This was reaffirmed at COP26 by addressing adaptation, loss and damage, and scaling-up climate finance investments (IFRC, 2020b, p. 27). By 2030, IFRC's global financing strategy intends to include more resources from diverse sources to address vulnerabilities and encourage NSs to collaborate with partners to implement innovative financing models such as open, direct, and cross-border financing (IFRC, 2018, p. 26).

Despite these engagements, there is no RCRC Movement climate finance policy per se yet, and no framework or strategy to state a vision related to climate finance readiness and define long-term directions of action. Except in the IFRC Secretariat (2013a) presenting the climate funds available worldwide to IFRC offices and their NSs, there appears to be no public knowledge on the development of the RCRC Movement's enabling conditions to get to climate finance readiness worldwide and in Southeast Asia.

About the climate finance readiness literature, there are two perspectives. The first is on climate finance organizations and stakeholders defining what it means for governments to be 'climate finance ready' to apply to their funds, such as in UNDP (2012) and GCF (2020). This literature does not present the enabling conditions governments need to build and assess to consider applying to climate funds. The second perspective is on the enabling conditions governments need to develop within their institutions to build and assess applying to climate funds, such as in Samuwai and Hills (2018). This literature does not provide knowledge on the development of the enabling conditions of humanitarian organizations for climate finance readiness.

Concerning the climate finance readiness literature on NGOs, the focus is on the role of intermediaries (e.g., Adaptation Fund (AF) and Green Climate Fund (GCF)-accredited entities) catalysing climate finance as implementing partners to governments, such as in Chaudhury (2020), Caldwell and Larsen (2021), GIZ (2016), and CIDSE (2021). These frameworks present how private, public, non-governmental, sub-national, national, regional, or international organizations can meet the significantly high funding allocation criteria of climate funds to become accredited entities and serve as intermediaries between climate funds and governments. However, this literature does not provide knowledge on enabling conditions for climate finance readiness of non-accredited entities such as humanitarian organisations to climate funds.

Hence, the current and past climate finance readiness research presents a significant knowledge gap since there is no literature on the enabling conditions in climate finance readiness for non-accredited humanitarian networks such as the RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia. This thesis applied an analytical framework (see Table 1) adapted from "Table 1. Readiness Themes and Progressive Indicators" (see Appendix B) in Samuwai and Hills (2018) from University of the South Pacific (see 2.4) to understand the RCRC Movement's current practice of climate funding and how it can be improved in Southeast Asia.

1.3. Purpose, Research Question, and Limitations

The purpose of this case study is to describe the enabling conditions for climate finance readiness in Southeast Asia through a climate finance readiness framework for networked humanitarian organizations such as the RCRC Movement. This research aims to highlight the enabling conditions for climate finance readiness to inform policy-making. Hence, the research question is: What are the enabling conditions for climate finance readiness in the RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia?

The RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia was chosen as a case study because this humanitarian network is the type of organization that could be an important broker in regional and national access to climate funding. Also, this is the largest humanitarian network worldwide and in Southeast Asia, with the largest possible funding access due to its auxiliary role to governments. Hence, it is a key organization to implement climate mitigation and adaptation projects in this region, and it needs to understand enabling conditions that can be implemented to develop its climate finance policy.

The practical contribution of this case study would be to inform the academic community in the fields of Disaster Risk Management (DRM), Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), as well as humanitarian organizations and climate funding potential stakeholders, about the enabling conditions non-accredited humanitarian organizations would need to develop within their Policies and Institutions, Knowledge Management and Learning, and Fiscal Policy Environment areas, to get to climate finance readiness.

Concerning the limitations, this case study does not intend to describe a prescriptive framework of enabling conditions for climate finance readiness replicable at a global level, in other regions than Southeast Asia, and for organizations other than non-accredited humanitarian ones. Since the climate finance readiness field is a relatively new area of expertise in the non-accredited humanitarian sector, a lack of experts skilled in this topic could also limit the results of this case study.

2. Conceptual Clarifications and Analytical Framework

2.1. Climate Finance

Climate finance “aims at reducing emissions, and enhancing sinks of greenhouse gases and aims at reducing vulnerability of, and maintaining and increasing the resilience of, human and ecological systems to negative climate change impacts.” (UNFCCC Standing Committee on Finance, 2014, p. 5). Although there is no generic definition of climate finance, this definition is the most widespread and widely used by data collectors and aggregators (UNFCCC Standing Committee on Finance, 2014, p. 5).

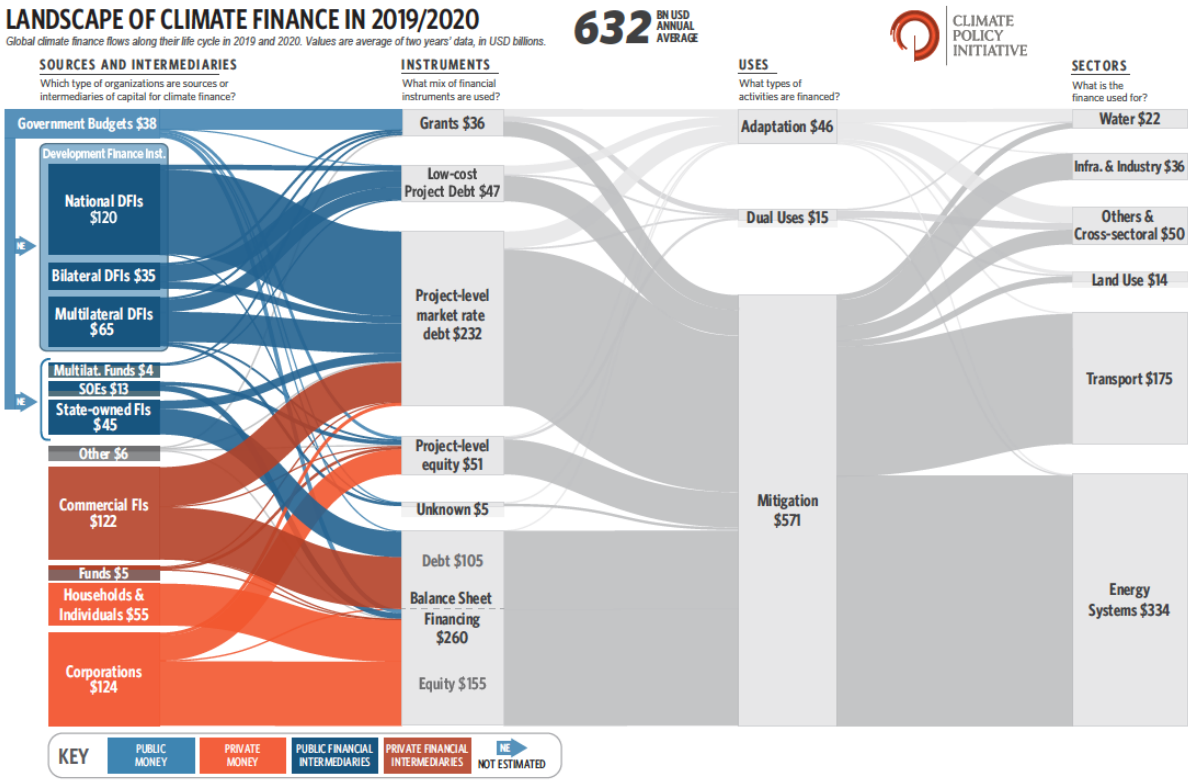
2.1.1. Global Climate Finance

In 2019/2020, global climate finance flows reached an annual average of USD 632 billion, with USD 571 billion for Mitigation, USD 46 billion for Adaptation, and USD 15 billion for Dual Uses (see Figure 1). 61% was raised as debt, 33% as equity, and 6% as grants (Climate Policy

Initiative, 2021, p. 3). Meanwhile, at least 590% in annual climate finance by 2030 is required to limit temperature rise to 1.5°C and fulfil climate change agreements (Climate Policy Initiative, 2021, p. 3). Global climate finance flows have increased from USD 364 billion in 2011/12, but the funding has plateaued in 2017/18 reaching USD 574 billion, highlighting COVID-19’s impacts yet to be observed (Climate Policy Initiative, 2021, p. 2).

Figure 1

Global Climate Finance Landscape 2019/2020



Note. From Climate Policy Initiative, 2021, p. 1.

Global multilateral public funds are divided between the UNFCCC Financial Mechanisms, such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Global Environment Fund (GEF), and Non-UNFCCC Financial Mechanisms (Adaptation Watch, 2017, p. 18). Public and private regional, national, and philanthropic multilateral and bilateral entities are also key climate funds (see Figure 1).

2.1.2. Climate Finance in Southeast Asia

Climate funding allocations do not prioritize the most vulnerable countries to the highest levels of climate change and disasters (IFRC, 2020c, p. 296). When considering the population size, even more vulnerable countries seem not to be the targets of climate finance with none of the twenty most vulnerable countries among the twenty highest per person recipients, while none of the countries with the five highest per capita funding had a high or very high vulnerability to natural hazards (IFRC, 2020c, p. 297).

Some of the key barriers to targeting the most vulnerable countries to climate change include donor preferences such as historical, political and trade ties, political incentives and disincentives, short-term thinking and biases focused on response rather than prevention, and concerns about aid effectiveness driving investments towards large-scale projects in low-risk contexts, low absorption capacity and lack of readiness to use (IFRC, 2020c, p. 305).

Meanwhile, excluded communities are often the most vulnerable to natural hazards but do not receive funding due to structural marginalization, hence the need for a locally-led, inclusive and participatory approach to climate finance policy (IFRC, 2020c, p. 307). The lack of focus on local organizations is due to donors favouring major investments through national governments because of low incentives for small-scale investment portfolios, to minimize transaction costs, measure impact in programmes delivered, and indicate success by the scale of investments, thus creating little to no local funding (IFRC, 2020c, p. 307).

In 2018, Myanmar ranked “Very High” on the vulnerability scale received CHF 1.28 in CCA funding per capita, while Cambodia, Laos, Timor-Leste, and the Philippines ranked “High” received each CHF 1.8 average in CCA funding per capita (IFRC, 2020c, p. 298-299). Indonesia and Vietnam ranked “Medium”, received less than CHF 1 in CCA funding per capita, while Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and Brunei also ranked “Medium”, received less than CHF 0.1 in CCA funding per capita (IFRC, 2020c, p. 298-299). Meanwhile, Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos, Timor-Leste, the Philippines, Indonesia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and Brunei ranked “Medium” on the DRR vulnerability scale, received CHF 7.7 in DRR funding per capita (IFRC, 2020c, p. 303).

East Asia and Pacific represented 46% of global climate finance flows in 2019/2020, with 81% of these flows towards China (Climate Policy Initiative, 2021, p. 4). Of the USD 292 billion to East Asia and Pacific in 2019/2020, USD 180 billion were from public investments, USD 113 billion were from private investments, and this area received USD 19.5 billion in adaptation funding (Climate Policy Initiative, 2021, pp. 27-30). Climate finance in Southeast Asia is organized in multilateral public funds such as the ADB, ACGF (ASEAN Catalytic Green Finance Facility & ADB, 2022, p. 1), national and sub-national public climate funds (Adaptation Watch, 2017, p. 20), national development banks and private banks (UNEP FI, n.d).

2.2. Climate Finance Readiness

Climate finance readiness refers to “the capacities of countries to plan for, access, deliver, and monitor and report on climate finance, both international and domestic, in ways that are catalytic and fully integrated with national development priorities and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.” (UNDP, 2012, p. 4). This relatively new term focuses on four components for readiness: “National capacities in place to plan for finance; Capacities to access different forms and types of finance at the national level; Capacities to deliver finance and implement/execute activities; Capacities to monitor, report, and verify on financial expenditures and associated results/transformational impacts.” (UNDP, 2012, p. 4). Although these Financial Planning, Accessing Finance, Delivering Finance, Monitor, Report and Verify elements are present at national, sub-regional, and local levels, this is not a one-size-fits-all

model since it needs to be adapted to the needs and capacities of national and local institutions (UNDP, 2012, p. 5).

The ND-GAIN index readiness score measures a country's vulnerability to climate change and its readiness to improve resilience and implement adaptation through investments (Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative, n.d.). For 2019, Southeast Asia is one of the least 'climate finance ready' regions worldwide, with Singapore ranked 2nd, scoring 0.805, Brunei ranked 48th, scoring 0.517, Malaysia ranked 53rd scoring 0.510, Thailand ranked 66th scoring 0.476, Vietnam ranked 91st scoring 0.421, Timor-Leste ranked 104th scoring 0.385, Indonesia ranked 106th scoring 0.381, The Philippines ranked 133rd scoring 0.334, Laos ranked 142nd scoring 0.325, Cambodia ranked 159th scoring 0.289, and Myanmar ranked 170th scoring 0.271 (Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative, n.d.)

Since national institutions with low capacities cannot apply to climate funds and implement climate finance projects, thus deterring donors from investing, climate finance readiness is a crucial element to build their capacities and allow them to apply to climate funds (IFRC, 2020c, p. 305). Indeed, countries less climate finance ready are excluded from investments and funds, including climate finance readiness funds, thus nurturing more exclusion, underinvestment, and low readiness (IFRC, 2020c, p. 305). Of 30 countries ranked 'least ready', 29 were in fragile contexts in 2020, highlighting the least institutionally developed countries unable to apply to climate funds, reach their criteria, meet their standards, manage the donors' numerous administrative requirements and funds' lengthy application processes (IFRC, 2020c, p. 305).

Climate finance readiness funds are the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (GCF, 2020), Enhancing Readiness of ADB Developing Member Countries for Scaled Up Climate Finance (ADB, 2020), and AF Readiness Programme for Climate Finance (AF, 2020). Although these funds aim to develop the institutional capacities, the funding provided is insufficient to overcome the barriers, and few countries have sufficient funds, skilled experts, and policy focus such as National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) (IFRC, 2020c, p. 305).

2.3. Capacity-building

Capacity-building at the individual level refers to "changing attitudes and behaviours; Imparting knowledge and developing skills; Maximizing the benefits of participation, knowledge exchange and ownership" (UNFCCC, n.d.). At the institutional level, this refers to "focusing on organizational performances and capabilities; Addressing organizations' ability to adapt to change; Promoting cooperation between organizations, institutions and sectors" (UNFCCC, n.d.). At the systemic level, this refers to "addressing the overall framework within which institutions and individuals operate and interact; Creating enabling environments through economic and regulatory policies" (UNFCCC, n.d.). These three levels aim to "effectively address the challenges of climate change and achieving sustainability" (UNFCCC, n.d.).

Capacity-building is essential for climate finance readiness since "a subset of capacity-building is dedicated to the improvement of countries' capacities to plan for, access, and deliver climate finance specifically, as well as monitor and report on expenditures" (AF, 2020, p. 16). As in

Article 11 of the Paris Agreement, “capacity-building under this Agreement should enhance the capacity and ability of developing country Parties, in particular countries with the least capacity, such as the least developed countries, and those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, such as small island developing States, to take effective climate change action, including, inter alia, to implement adaptation and mitigation actions, and should facilitate technology development, dissemination and deployment, access to climate finance, relevant aspects of education, training and public awareness, and the transparent, timely and accurate communication of information.” (UNFCCC, 2015, p. 15).

These activities aim to “Strengthen capacity and expertise to enhance cross-sectoral planning and coordination for allocation of resources for climate change action; Enhance existing or create new financial vehicles, fiscal approaches, procedures and instruments to ensure resources are effectively and transparently managed; Identify mechanisms for coordination of international financial flows, as well as for structured donor engagement.” (COSUDE et al., 2012, p. 1). Indeed, capacity-building in Southeast Asia focus on training provided by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific to engage local institutions in writing ‘climate finance ready’ proposals (Adaptation Watch, 2017, p. 20).

Meanwhile, the RCRC Movement's capacity-building ambitions focus on the National Society Development (NSD) through the Capacity Building Fund (CBF) and National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA) (IFRC, 2020b, p. 11). Technical and management capacities, political and practical support of the NSs, are keys to locally-owned and participatory financing models (IFRC, 2020c, p. 308). Indeed, PRC with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), academia, the private sector, and local government authorities, developed the country’s first locally-led process for developing an adaptation proposal for the GCF (IFRC, 2020c, p. 308).

2.4. Analytical Framework

Climate finance readiness frameworks primarily focus on donors' perspectives to define what it means to be ‘climate finance ready’ and to develop readiness only for one specific climate fund (see 1.2). Hence, Samuwai and Hills’s (2018) framework appears to be the only publicly available one analysing three Southeastern countries as well as shifting the focus to recipients’ perspectives and general climate finance readiness. This original framework was adapted by combining the similar proposed indicators, as well as excluding those that were not applicable to organizations such as the RCRC Movement. The purpose was to create an adapted framework with proposed indicators that could be applicable to the RCRC Movement, thus creating a shorter framework easily replicable with fewer proposed indicators and excluding those that focused on governmental capacities such as accreditation, and national climate funds.

The research was approached through the analytical framework (see Table 1) adapted from Table 1. Readiness Themes and Progressive Indicators (Samuwai & Hills, 2018, pp. 5-6). This original framework was created in 2018 by Jale Samuwai, PhD, Pacific Center for Environment and Sustainable Development, and Prof. Jeremy Maxwell Hills, Institute of Marine Resources, both from University of the South Pacific, Fiji (Samuwai & Hills, 2018, p. 1). Both co-authored several scientific articles on climate finance and the Pacific. This framework was applied to

understand the level of readiness of the RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia and to assess the gaps as recommendations.

This framework aims to “contribute to improving how donors approach readiness by providing further guidance on readiness-related investments in the long term, more effective targeting of areas that need strengthening in national policy, effective longitudinal monitoring of readiness progress, and a better understanding of the magnitude of risks posed by climate change in relation to a country’s abilities” (Samuwai & Hills, 2018, p. 3). Each Readiness Dimension was from The Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) (Samuwai & Hills, 2018, p. 4). CPEIRs in Asia and Pacific were conducted by UNDP and Pacific Island Forum Secretariat. First, 200 readiness problems were extracted from these 12 reports, creating 48 overarching problems through thematic analysis (Samuwai & Hills, 2018, p. 4). Second, a Principal Component Analysis (PCA) reduced the number of readiness dimensions to PCA1 (Institutions and Policies), PCA2 (Knowledge Management and Learning), and PCA3 (Fiscal Policy Environment) (Samuwai & Hills, 2018, p. 5). Finally, the Proposed Indicators were created from existing literature, and countries were scored against the Readiness Dimensions using binary coding to identify the Proposed Indicator’s presence (Yes = 1) or absence (No = 0), their performance resulting in a radar chart (Samuwai & Hills, 2018, p. 5).

Three purposes guided the choice of this framework. First, this framework was developed for governments, but this research intends through a survey to understand which parts are applicable and which other parts are incompatible with the RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia. Through the pre-interview survey, this research found the applicable and non-applicable parts, while the interviews focused on the applicable parts and those that the RCRC Movement could engage in. This research intends to understand what parts of the framework can be applied to the RCRC Movement instead of governments to see which are compatible even with limitations.

Second, the co-authors are from University of the South Pacific, Fiji, a Small Island Developing State and the first University in the Pacific (USP, n.d.). The choice of this University relies on the ethical considerations to reframe the power relations of climate change knowledge by shifting from occidental knowledge hegemony and post-colonialism to participatory regional and national knowledge, thus using a locally-based approach (Morchain, 2018, pp. 61-62).

Third, this article fills the “absence of a universal appraisal framework on which readiness progress can be evaluated and tracked” by intending “to evaluate readiness progress at a more strategic level or compare and contrast readiness progress between countries to identify opportunities for inter-country learning and collaboration” (Samuwai & Hills, 2018, p. 2). This framework adds “a critical element that has been largely absent in existing readiness initiatives: a set of criteria/indicators by which countries could evaluate and appraise their readiness progress” (Samuwai & Hills, 2018, p. 3). The choice of this framework also relies on its uniqueness in the climate finance readiness scientific landscape, responding to the climate funds’ “narrow scope of readiness by assessing institutions rather than adopt a country-wide perspective” (Samuwai & Hills, 2018, pp. 2).

Table 1*RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia Climate Finance Readiness Framework*

Readiness Dimension	Proposed Indicators
Institutions and Policies	RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia has a partnership with climate funds. For example, through a formal or coordination mechanism such as a collaboration or an accreditation, to implement climate change-related funding, dialogue, project planning, and programming.
	RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia has established a climate finance strategy, plan, guidelines, incentives, policies, or explicit priorities.
	RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia has a strategy on how to meet the risks and opportunities of climate finance, or a framework with incentives and compliance mechanisms that reflect climate finance policies.
	RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia has one or several finance experts in their departments or units working on a climate finance program or project planning mechanism that can respond to the risks and opportunities of climate finance.
	RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia has a climate finance framework to manage the planning of climate finance programming.
Knowledge Management and Learning	RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia generated and codified climate finance knowledge that can be shared and accessible through an appropriate platform or serve as a regional source of expertise on climate finance.
	RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia identified climate finance learning mechanisms, 'good practices', routine internal awareness programs, or technical capacities to analyze climate finance issues and plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate climate finance to strengthen.
	RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia implemented an internal climate finance training program, have climate finance information accessible to their climate and finance experts to 'scale up' internal climate finance knowledge or conducted training in partnership with climate funds.
	RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia established climate finance knowledge tools, a standardized methodology and key performance indicators to evaluate climate finance project's effectiveness, or set-up budgetary allocations for human resources to manage climate finance programs.
	RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia established a strategy to guide capacity-building in climate finance, developed planning processes that consider evidence on climate finance and lessons learned from past climate finance programming, or implemented climate finance risk management, modeling, and scenarios to inform planning.
	RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia accessed climate finance from a variety of climate funds, undertook an assessment estimating their climate finance needs, costed climate change policies, or established a climate fund.

Fiscal Policy Environment	RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia established financial commitments for climate change-related investments, developed climate finance policy with climate funds, or special investment conditions have been created to incentivize climate funds to invest in climate change-related investments.
	RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia received constant budgetary support from donors for climate change activities, established a pipeline of priorities climate change projects, developed innovative financing options to respond to the challenge of climate change, or there is sufficient financial resource mobilization for climate change projects aligned to regional priorities.
	RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia established a functioning financial management and reporting systems for climate change financing, developed partnerships with climate funds for climate change programming, or created a monitoring system for climate finance.
	RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia established budget allocations that reflect climate change priorities with fiscal information accessible by the climate and finance experts, or climate funds participate in climate change program planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and audit reports.

Note. The author created this table, inspired by Samuwai and Hills, 2018, pp. 5-6.

3. Methodology

3.1. Research Strategy

The deductive research strategy was chosen to answer the research question through an analytical framework in a case study (Blaikie, 2010, p. 85). This research aims to develop suggestions to improve access to climate funds for the RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia using Table 1. This case study created the RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia climate finance readiness analytical framework (see Table 1) as the framework to be applied (Blaikie, 2010, p. 86).

The framework was adapted from “Table 1. Readiness Themes and Progressive Indicators” in *Assessing Climate Finance Readiness in the Asia-Pacific Region* (see Appendix B) (Samuwai & Hills, 2018, pp. 5-6). The original framework was adapted for this case study by reducing the Proposed Indicators to fifteen; similar ones were grouped under five Proposed Indicators for each Readiness Dimension. The readiness dimensions were kept the same; hence this adapted framework still focuses on Institutions and Policies, Knowledge Management and Learning, and Fiscal Policy.

The analytical framework collected data through examinations (Blaikie, 2010, p. 86). The data was on the concepts of the analytical framework and its Proposed Indicators under its Readiness Dimensions (see Table 1). The answers were Yes/No checkboxes and “If no, comment” in a pre-interview survey and semi-directive focused interviews. Samples selected were IFRC offices and NSs in Southeast Asia.

3.2. Research Approach

This research uses a single case study with information collected from different sources shedding light on the singular issue of climate finance readiness in the RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia. The border of this case study is the RCRC Movement climate finance readiness, using several sources of information.

Those sources of information are RCCC, IFRC Asia Pacific RO, IFRC CCST Jakarta, IFRC CCST Bangkok, IFRC Philippines Country Office (CO), PRC, and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Headquarters (HQ). Also, the unit of analysis is the RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia.

3.3. Data Collection Methods

Concerning the data collection, this case study focuses on two sources of information: A pre-interview survey and interviews. The analysis fleshed out the conditions for climate finance readiness already in place and the need for building those missing.

3.3.1. Pre-Interview Survey

A pre-interview survey and confidentiality agreement were sent via email to the interviewees. The pre-interview survey is a primary quantitative data source at the meso-level (Blaikie, 2010, pp. 161-164). It was created by using the adapted framework (see Table 1) and replacing every “RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia” with the respondents’ IFRC office or NS, with the same core Readiness Dimensions and Proposed Indicators. This survey used partial closed-ended questions by asking respondents to tick the correct Yes/No answer box in a checklist for each Proposed Indicator mentioned and adding a brief comment explaining why, if the answer was No (Glasow, 2005, p. 2-8). The confidentiality agreement engaged the interviewer to protect the anonymity of the respondents by not mentioning any personal information in the research and informing the interviewee that the interview would be recorded, and it had to be signed by both parties.

The choice of partial closed-ended questions was guided by three purposes (Glasow, 2005, p. 2-8). First, it grasped the capacities of IFRC offices and NSs on their enabling conditions for climate finance readiness. Second, it aimed to create interview questions to dig into the underlying issues of the answers. Third, the Yes/No checklist scale strictly focused the answers on the Proposed Indicators, while the brief comment explaining why the answer was No allowed some general insight on the underlying issues.

Meanwhile, the confidentiality agreement aimed to guarantee the respondents' anonymity and get their consent to be recorded. The pre-interview survey and confidentiality agreement were sent in the same Word document, then stored as computer documents on the researcher's laptop and online on the Lund University OneDrive Outlook Cloud as backup security. The respondents to the pre-interview survey were ICRC HQ, IFRC Asia Pacific RO, IFRC CCST Jakarta, IFRC CCST Bangkok, and PRC.

3.3.2. Interviews

The choice for online interviews is due to geographical and travel constraints since the interviewer was based in Sweden and could not travel to IFRC offices and NSs in Southeast Asia due to COVID-19 restrictions. The interviews were conducted with a good internet connection in the interviewer's room on the Lund University Zoom. These were focused interviews as a primary qualitative data source at the meso-level due to their open-ended structure (Blaikie, 2010, pp. 161-164). Six interviews were conducted, one with ICRC HQ, RCCC, IFRC Asia Pacific RO, IFRC CCST Bangkok, IFRC CCST Jakarta, and a joint with PRC and IFRC Philippines CO.

To create the interview questions, the 'No' answers to the pre-interview survey were selected, and questions were formulated to dig deeper into the underlying issues, thus creating open-ended questions in semi-structured interviews (Mathers, Fox & Hunn, 2002, p. 2). The choice of open-ended questions in semi-structured interviews was to discuss the problems identified in more detail and to allow the interviewees to elaborate on those they might have encountered.

Indeed, one of the questions was, "What are the enabling conditions for the (*insert IFRC office or NS*) to implement a partnership with climate funds?". The questions were formulated as such "What are the enabling conditions for the (*insert IFRC office or NS*) to (*insert proposed indicator*)?". There were as many interview questions as many 'No' answers from the pre-interview survey because the interview questions aimed to find the underlying issues to develop the enabling conditions for climate finance readiness, hence there were between seven to nine questions. The interviews were supposed to be 30-40 minutes long but provided the engagement respondents showed in the topic, they lasted for one hour.

About the coding process, the interviews were analysed through transcriptions in open and axial coding. First, data was open-coded by identifying capacity needs found in each interview at the proxy (see p. 28), national, sub-regional, regional, national, and global levels (Saldaña, 2013, p. 100). Second, similar codes highlighting those needs were grouped under categories labelled as enabling conditions in axial coding (Saldaña, 2013, p. 218). Finally, those categories resulted in themes labelled as readiness dimensions (Saldaña, 2013, p. 14) (see Table 3).

3.4. Data Timing and Sources Selection

Concerning data timing, the interviews were conducted in the spring 2022. The data selection of samples were the respondents for the pre-interview survey and interview participants: RCCC, IFRC Asia Pacific RO, IFRC CCSTs Jakarta and Bangkok, IFRC Philippines CO, PRC, and ICRC HQ, thus representing a total of seven respondents.

Moreover, this research used purposive snowball sampling for two reasons (Blaikie, 2010, p. 179). First, the email addresses of potential respondents from IFRC offices in Southeast Asia that have some knowledge of climate finance were publicly available on the Internet in official IFRC reports and documents. Second, the email addresses of similar experts from NSs in Southeast Asia were hard to find publicly on the Internet since no similar reports and documents were written in English. When the email address of a potential participant from an NS was

identified, an email was sent to present this research and ask for an interview, but even after sending a follow-up email, there would be no responses from the NSs. The low involvement of NSs could be interpreted as them not having implemented climate finance projects yet, thus not having the knowledge to answer questions on this topic. This could have affected the results by limiting the analysis of the local level on how to create a needs-informed strategy in practice.

Therefore, the purposive snowball sampling process was performed in two steps. Once contact was established, the pre-interview survey was sent back to the researcher, and the interview was conducted; the researcher would kindly ask the IFRC respondents to be put in touch with IFRC Country Delegates in Southeast Asia or NSs they would be working with. Through this chain referral, the researcher could contact some representatives of NSs in Southeast Asia.

3.5. Data Limitations

Even if this study used purposive snowball sampling, the collected data presents some limitations. Indeed, positive responses were scarce even if IFRC contacts transferred the researcher's interview request to their NSs. The only positive response from an NS agreeing to participate in this study was from PRC.

Due to limited participation of NSs, the sample size is not fully representative of the RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia and did not manage to get a full picture of the unit of analysis since most NSs did not answer the interview requests. However, even if positive responses from NSs were limited, the overall response rate from IFRC and ICRC was satisfying enough to get a varied sample size from the RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia (Creswell, 2013, p. 157).

3.6. Data Reduction and Analysis

This research used a qualitative study through a survey and interviews. It tested the field with a pre-interview survey to create the interview questions and dig deeper into the underlying issues. The qualitative data from the pre-interview survey was able to dig deeper into the underlying capacity-building issues for climate finance readiness in the interviews, thus providing a combination of general and in-depth evidence.

Concerning the analytic strategy, it used qualitative data and a radar chart. The qualitative answers to the partial closed-ended questions in the Yes/No survey of the pre-interview survey created a Microsoft Excel radar chart assessing the readiness of each sample under the Readiness Dimensions. To create this chart, binary coding was used as in Samuwai and Hills (2018, p. 5) to identify the Proposed Indicator's presence (Yes = 1) or absence (No = 0) while adding the Yes/No answers as 1 point each since they demonstrate the existence of the Proposed Indicator, even in a limited way. While n. a answers were counted as 0 points each since they illustrate the absence of the Proposed Indicators. Since there were five Proposed Indicators for each three Readiness Dimension, each Yes answer represented one point out of five.

Two purposes guided the choice of a radar chart. First, the article from which this analytical framework is adapted (see Table 1) used a radar chart (see Appendix C) to indicate the readiness progress of the Asia-Pacific countries studied under their Readiness Dimensions and Proposed

Indicators (Samuwai & Hills, 2018, p. 7). This new radar chart was developed to assess the readiness of IFRC offices and NSs. Second, it aimed to describe the Readiness Dimensions that already exist and those that need to be further developed for each Proposed Indicator (Yin, 2009, p. 133).

4. Results

4.1. Pre-Interview Survey

4.1.1. Answers

Upon completion of the pre-interview survey, the respondents demonstrate various climate finance readiness levels (see Appendix D). Also, respondents answering No were asked to add a comment explaining why, hence the focus on the comments in this section.

IFRC Asia Pacific RO comments the answers should be nuanced since the RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia already implemented some parts of the Proposed Indicators, but IFRC offices and NSs cannot engage full-time staff solely working on climate finance since this is not the RCRC Movement's core line of work. These Proposed Indicators adapted from Appendix B are fit for governments hiring full-time staff units focused on climate finance, which entails a core work priority.

Meanwhile, the RCRC Movement's core line of work is providing humanitarian response to climate and environmental crises, evolving crises and disasters, gaps in health and well-being, migration and identity, values, power, and inclusion, before, during, and after disasters, conflicts, or pandemics (IFRC, 2018, pp. 8-9). Hence, instead of Yes/No answers to indicate the absence or existence of a Proposed Indicator, using a numbered scale and adapting the Proposed Indicators to the priorities of the RCRC Movement 's core line of work could bring some nuance to the existing capacities.

IFRC CCST Jakarta comments in its Yes and No answers that they “have a very well-developed knowledge sharing system, but this is managed through the Indonesian Government’s meteorological ministry”, but within the RCRC Movement they share information through RCCC. Similarly, from another comment, “climate change training programs and climate change information is accessible, but there is no training in partnership with climate funds”. Another comment also mentions that this office has an active financial management and reporting system for climate change financing at the governmental institutions level, but not with climate funds.

IFRC CCST Bangkok comments that it collaborated with ADB and ASEAN on resilience, disaster law, and preparedness projects, but not climate finance. The only comment from PRC indicated that this office implemented an FbF strategy and projects, not climate finance projects.

4.1.2. RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia Climate Finance Readiness Assessment

The RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia demonstrates various levels of climate finance readiness (see Table 2). The respondent overall most climate finance-ready is IFRC CCST

Jakarta scoring 11 points, followed by IFRC Asia Pacific RO at 7 points, IFRC CCST Bangkok at 6 points, and PRC at 0 points.

As mentioned in the comments to the pre-interview survey, these results are due to two reasons. First, the RCRC Movement does not have the capacity to hire full-time staff solely working on climate finance and developing such projects since this does not relate to its core line of humanitarian work. Second, some Readiness Dimensions already exist but they are currently not being applied to climate finance.

Table 2

RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia Climate Finance Readiness Assessment

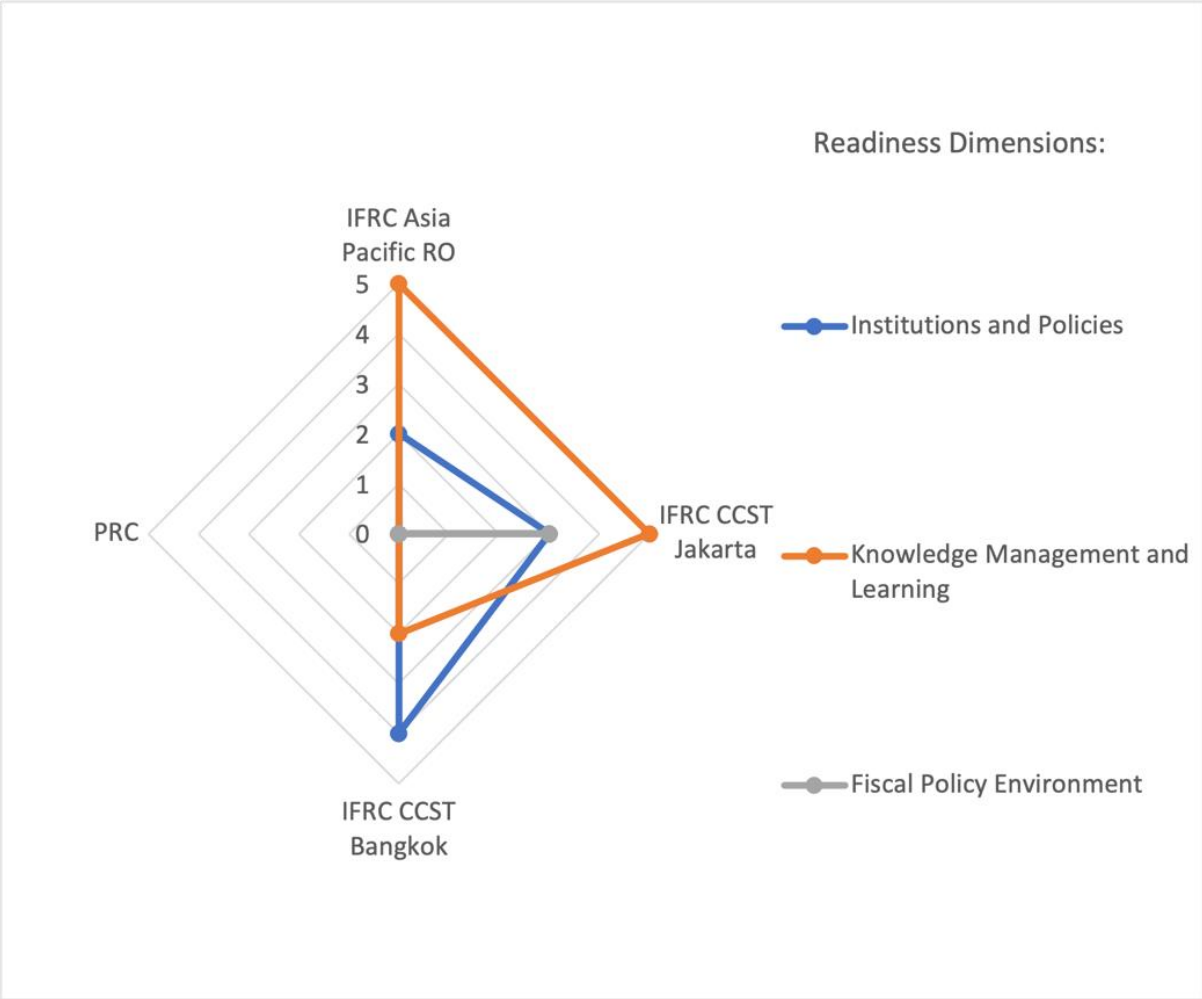
Readiness Dimensions	IFRC Asia Pacific RO	IFRC CCST Jakarta	IFRC CCST Bangkok	PRC
Institutions and Policies	2	3	4	0
Knowledge Management and Learning	5	5	2	0
Fiscal Policy Environment	0	3	0	0
Total (out of 15)	7	11	6	0

Note. The author created this table with data from the pre-interview surveys and inspired by Samuwai and Hills, 2018, pp. 5-6.

The radar chart represents the climate finance readiness capacities of IFRC Asia Pacific RO, PRC, IFRC CCSTs Jakarta and Bangkok, based on the Readiness Dimensions of Institutions and Policies, Knowledge Management and Learning, and Fiscal Policy Environment (see Figure 2). The most developed readiness dimension is Knowledge Management and Learning, followed by Institutions and Policy, and Fiscal Environment.

Figure 2

RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia Climate Finance Readiness Radar Chart



Note. The author created this figure with data from Table 2 and inspired by Samuwai and Hills, 2018, p. 7.

4.2. Matrix of Analysis

The interviews at the global level for RCCC, regional for IFRC Asia Pacific RO, sub-regional for IFRC CCSTs Jakarta and Bangkok, and national for PRC and IFRC Philippines CO described similar enabling conditions for climate finance readiness (see Table 3). The interviews found similar challenges and needs, grouped under several readiness dimensions such as Internal Capacity-Building, External Capacity-Building, and Contextual Environment.

Table 3

RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia Enabling Conditions for Climate Finance Readiness

Readiness Dimensions	Enabling Conditions for Climate Finance Readiness
Internal Capacity-Building (see 4.3)	Policies and Plans
	Budget and Time
	Awareness and Training
	Knowledge and Expertise
External Capacity-Building (see 4.4)	Humanitarian Diplomacy
	Advocacy and Public Communications
	Representation to Climate Funds
	Partnerships with Governments
Contextual Environment (see 4.5.)	Climate Funds Eligibility
	Governmental Engagement

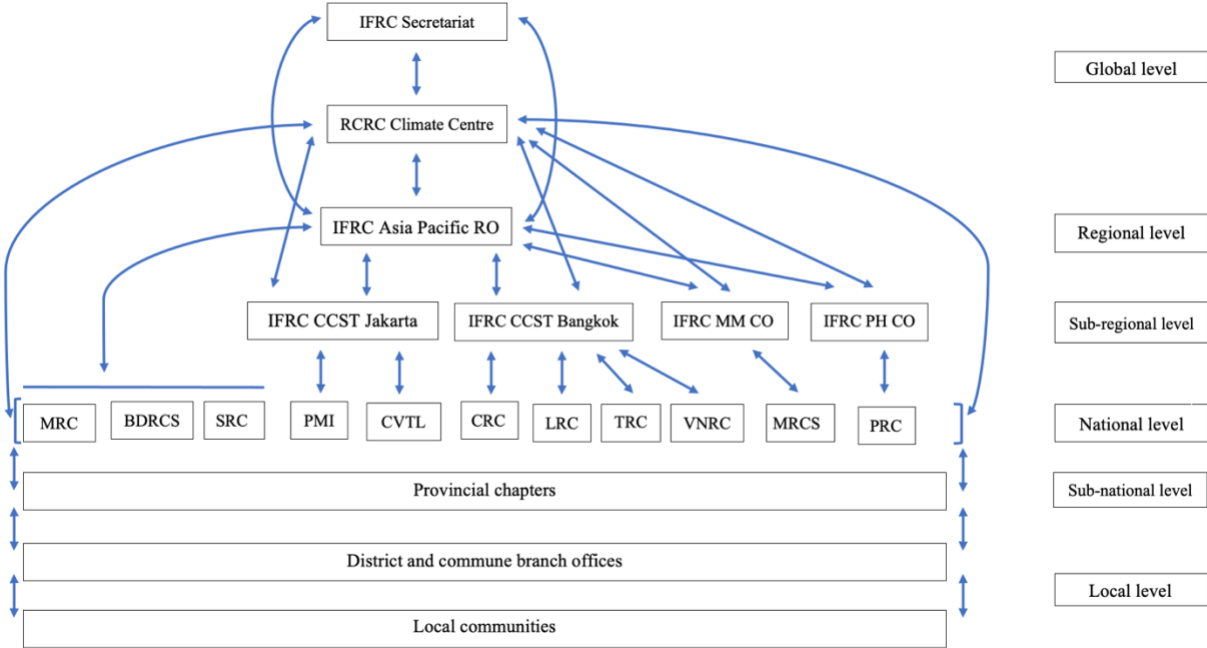
Note. The author created this table with data from the interviews.

Enabling conditions for climate finance readiness represent a Movement-wide system of interconnected processes across horizontal and vertical levels in a bottom-up approach (see Figure 3). The vertical level represents strategies from IFRC Secretariat and ICRC HQ, trickling down to regional and national IFRC and ICRC offices, NSs and their local branches.

Global reference centres such as RCCC provide technical support to NSs. The horizontal level represents the harmonization of climate finance readiness across NSs, IFRC and ICRC offices in Southeast Asia. The bottom-up approach represents a locally-based and needs-informed climate finance readiness strategy where NSs inform their IFRC CCST/CO of the local communities needs and challenges.

Figure 3

RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia System for Climate Finance Readiness



Note. The author created this figure with data from the interviews. The down arrows represent the policies, plans, budget, training, knowledge, and technical support trickling down from the global to the local level, in a top-down approach. The up arrows represent the needs in policies, plans, budgets, training, knowledge, and technical support being communicated from the local to the global level, to create a needs-informed and locally-based climate finance strategy, in a bottom-up approach.

4.3. Internal Capacity-Building

The overall most important capacity is political and institutional will, as described in Policies and Plans (see 4.3.1). Indeed, although all internal and external capacities are necessary for climate finance readiness, political and institutional will is the first capacity to develop to implement all the others. Without first political and institutional will, there is no strategy design and implementation.

4.3.1. Policies and Plans

Global level

An interviewee representing RCCC stated that NSs need to develop their climate finance plans and policies but will need support from RCCC. The best opportunity for RCCC is to provide technical assistance to NSs to define their climate finance strategy, policies, plans, and find their climate funding opportunities. This would require NSs to be made informed, thus creating an upstream issue since RCCC would oversee it.

Regional level

In the interview with the representative of IFRC Asia Pacific RO, it was stated that it relays global climate policies to Southeast Asia. However, the RCRC Movement focuses on Early-Warning Systems (EWS), Community-Based EWS, Early Warning Early Action, FbF, FbA, and impact-based forecasting (IFRC & CREWS, 2020, pp. 13-17). Hence, IFRC needs to work at a higher level by creating climate finance laws and policies, positioning, and finding entry points from governmental processes that NSs can support. The RCRC Movement's ambitions in climate change focus on climate-smart DRR, early action and preparedness (pillar 1), health climate impacts (pillar 2), climate-related displacement (pillar 3), climate-resilient livelihoods and sustainable water resource management (pillar 4) (RCRC Movement, 2020, pp. 5-6).

Therefore, developing a climate finance strategy requires cross-cutting capacity-building of NSs, climate-related policy and advocacy work to support governments, innovation tools to support NSs, and increasing awareness across the RCRC Movement. These investments need to be continuous and systematic to prevent turnover and support IFRC offices and NSs to develop their climate finance policies and plans while using long-term climate information, including compliance mechanisms and incentives.

Sub-regional level

An interviewee representing IFRC CCST Jakarta stated, “creating a federation-wide framework would enable NSs to invest in climate finance readiness and would support them to understand the issues to engage with their governments on this topic”. IFRC offices work in DRM, creates guidelines and general frameworks for CCA that can be used to support NSs on how they can organize themselves, what are the key messages, and how they can change the way they work (IFRC, 2013b, pp. 22-29). However, the interviewee stated, “to develop such a federation-wide framework, climate finance needs to become a priority for the institution”, thus developing the overarching enabling condition for readiness: Political and institutional will. According to the interviewee, key enabling conditions for readiness are “budget, policy, expertise, partnerships, relationships with governments, training, clear strategies, results, and credibility on reporting and systems, as well as disaster response”. Hence, IFRC offices and NSs need to know what they are doing, where they are going, and if it is credible.

A representative of IFRC CCST Bangkok stated, “a horizontal and vertical strategy is needed to develop climate finance readiness”. The horizontal axis represents the harmonization of climate finance readiness across IFRC offices, while the vertical axis represents capacity-building, policies and plans trickling to NSs’ country level. Hence, the RCRC Movement needs to reflect on actions to develop mainstreaming and integration on what is relevant for the communities, looking from a climate and DRR perspective and bringing indigenous perspective from the community level (IFRC, 2021b, pp. 26-27).

IFRC CCST Bangkok’s interviewee also stated, “the climate finance strategy should rely on a locally-based approach by starting from community level with awareness-raising, then scaling up gradually”. Starting at the local level would bring different stakeholders together, analyze previous actions, impacts, trends, include donors and the private sector to support NSs at district and provincial levels, then scaling up to the national level (IFRC, 2021b, pp. 28-29). Using such

a bottom-up approach would create needs-informed policies and plans to respond to the needs of the local communities. According to the interviewee, combining “risk-informed knowledge and capacity of NSs in policies and plans would also fulfil the RCRC Movement's commitment to delivering action along with the communities while putting the communities at the centre to address local issues”. The interviewee also stated, “the most sustainable strategy to show to climate funds would be using a commitment model toward climate finance by showcasing the actions and successes of the communities, including practical guidance and tools”.

Hence, the RCRC Movement needs to improve the policy dialogue at a high level to ensure that its actions contribute to climate finance while combining harmonization, bottom-up, and locally-based approaches.

National level

Representatives of PRC and IFRC Philippines CO stated in their interview that enabling conditions are “the acceptance of management, good policy to support, the inclusion of climate change in PRC strategic plan and development of DRM plans, creation of systems for climate finance based on community engagement and programmes, and institutionalization of practices”. PRC already integrated climate change into its strategy, but the political will, aptitude and acceptance of management, consideration of socioeconomics and geopolitical characteristics of the work area are key elements of the planning and policy-making (IFRC, 2021a, pp. 5-6). Climate finance policies and plans should rely on the needs and challenges of the communities PRC supports while identifying practical steps. These policies and plans would then be trickled down by PRC HQ to its provincial chapters, district, and commune branch offices to be implemented among the local communities.

Proxy

Since the RCCC interviewee described ICRC’s climate finance capacity assessment report as “the best proxy for IFRC to understand its capacities, needs, and opportunities”, ICRC HQ is described in this study as a proxy serving as an example illustrating capacities and needs potentially replicable to the IFRC offices and NSs.

Indeed, a representative of ICRC HQ stated in its interview it “developed an ICRC Climate Finance Accreditation Strategy Report if and when ICRC decides to get accredited to GCF”. According to the interviewee, this internal report is a “capacity assessment of ICRC’s fiduciary programmatic elements to see how much of a gap there is between institutional readiness and eventual accreditation to climate finance and providing a road map for ICRC to get to accreditation”. ICRC interviewee stated, “now, this report is in the hands of ICRC Financing Oversight Body that will decide in Fall 2022 if this is the road ICRC wants to go down”. If so, this would be through a locally-based approach by implementing climate funding at the local level in communities outside of government control since they already do it.

ICRC activities in its programmes now incorporate climate change (ICRC, 2020, pp. 39-40). However, ICRC’s capacities should be nuanced; even if ICRC developed an internal accreditation strategy report, climate finance is not a priority in its line of work since ICRC is a humanitarian organization. According to the interviewee, “Climate finance is an afterthought

because the focus is on humanitarian work, and since there are already a lot of programming and activities that fall into this category, there is an internal debate over whether or not climate work should be financed by the humanitarian budget or climate finance”. Hence, climate finance is not the core ICRC line of work, even if climate work and programming exist. However, ICRC Climate and Environment Transition Fund funds energy transition, greening and decarbonization (ICRC, 2022, p. 6).

ICRC's interviewee stated that enabling conditions for climate finance readiness are:

1. ICRC’s trajectory in most countries: Understanding the needs of the most vulnerable people and the complexities around conflict dynamics where most actors do not necessarily understand and grasp the nuances.
2. ICRC’s unparalleled access: Can reach access when there is no other actor present, reaching micro and small levels, which are very hard for other institutions to do.
3. ICRC’s presence and acceptance by everybody in conflict situations: Existed for 160 years, so systems and processes are built and robust enough to withstand concerns around implementation for criteria climate funds have.
4. Need to partner with the RCRC Movement at the local level.
5. Already implemented adaptation in its programmes to respond to and build resilience to climate shocks and communities.

4.3.2. Budget and Time

Global level

RCCC’s interviewee stated, “NSs need time to evaluate their climate projects and track their actions to integrate lessons learned and best practices in their operations, even if it would be done by the funding partner in an accredited project situation”. However, the time to allocate for monitoring and evaluation would not be a priority in the elaboration of a climate finance strategy since according to the interviewee “NSs would not oversee the evaluation of these projects, it would be done by the climate funding or implementing partner”.

Regional level

IFRC Asia Pacific RO’s interviewee stated, "the RCRC Movement would need to allocate budget and time to train and engage staff”. The interviewee also stated, “COVID-19 slowed down climate projects since community-based work on the ground was limited as interactions, networking and face-to-face meetings were scaled down”. Hence, IFRC offices need to fund NSs to support their institutional decisions and priorities and increase their budget to invest in capacity-building. According to the interviewee, IFRC Asia Pacific RO’s role is to “support IFRC CCSTs and NSs through budget allocations and time management inputs to train and engage their staff in writing funding proposals, increasing relationships between climate funds and governments”.

Therefore, IFRC offices need a governing-board decision to create a budget for climate finance operations, integrate funding in programmes and operations, and implement a climate capacity budget to develop proposals and access to climate funds related to institutional decision-making.

Sub-regional level

IFRC CCST Jakarta's interviewee stated, "a budget increase is a prerequisite for hiring experts". Hiring climate finance experts at IFRC CCSTs and NSs levels requires a budget increase since they would need salary compensation and time, thus implying a scale-up of Human Resources (HR) management.

IFRC CCST Bangkok's interviewee stated, "budgeting needs to be transparent and accountable to donors and recipients". According to the interviewee in the budgeting policy, "developing a transparent reporting system, feedbacks donors can have access to, ongoing dialogue, and fund tracking on which investments have been used for can monitor if climate fundings go to the people that need it the most".

Proxy

ICRC's interviewee stated it "needs to make an institutional decision with appropriate ownership at all levels, on whether it is an area worth investing budget and time". Political and technical push is a prerequisite to going down the climate finance route since ICRC would need to assess climate finance needs. However, according to the interviewee, "these capacity assessments would take significant budget and time from programme managers with agendas already full", and "these assessments would have to be integrated into the current institutional processes". Otherwise, programme managers would not have the time or budget since climate finance is not a priority in the RCRC Movement's line of work.

Meanwhile, ICRC's institutional budgeting capacities could meet many of the climate funds' fiduciary requirements since it has experience in counter-terrorism, fighting money-laundering, developing better access to information, financial management procurement, and due diligence (ICRC, 2017, pp. 3-6). This highlights that ICRC's budget structure might be robust enough to pass climate funds' quality tests.

4.3.3. Awareness and Training

Global level

RCCC's interviewee stated, "NSs often do not have a policy team focused on reaching out to potential partners such as governments or climate funds", thus the need to develop internal HR capacity by hiring staff to work on climate finance. Meanwhile, according to the interviewee, "NSs staff already present is often unfamiliar with it", thus the need to learn about this topic to create partnerships. NSs can increase their capacities to understand climate funds' processes and partners by developing their climate finance strategy since each NS has its national partners.

Moreover, IFRC Solferino Academy analyses new issues in the humanitarian sector, organizational changes and transformations, thus providing learning opportunities and awareness-raising amongst NSs in climate change, policy, and projects (IFRC Solferino Academy, n.d.). This initiative could include climate finance, thus raising awareness.

Concerning training, the interviewee stated, “since every NS has its capacity-level, needs, opportunities, and national partners, focusing on capacity-building for each NS is the key”, and “generic training will not be very efficient; each NS should create its specialized training to best suit its own needs and opportunities”. This would allow them to pursue opportunities in their governmental and funding context by combining their existing capacities, current priorities, and strategies. NSs developing their information-sharing could also be very helpful since they would be put in conversation with each other about climate finance, adaptation, mitigation projects, and climate funding opportunities, thus creating peer-to-peer learning to understand what is possible to do at their national level (IFRC & ICRC, 2022, p. 3).

Therefore, training can bring expertise to the team since they would have the capacity to understand and interpret climate data and climate finance projects. However, the interviewee stated, “if NSs do not have the capacity to create their training, it can be provided by RCCC, which it started to do through webinars”, thus supporting them in creating partnerships.

Regional level

IFRC Asia Pacific RO’s interviewee stated, “it is crucial to raise awareness amongst NSs staff by sharing knowledge through training and workshops of RCCC”. According to the interviewee, NSs and IFRC offices need to “build capacities and awareness to use information which can be done through internal communications, knowledge-sharing through webinars, workshops, and in-depth training from IFRC offices and RCCC”. This would create a capacity-building cascade for developing NSs’ programming, influencing, and positioning in climate finance.

Sub-regional level

IFRC CCST Jakarta’s interviewee stated, “training and awareness-raising can nurture collaborations with the private sector, such as companies, nature conservancies, governments, and academic institutions, to apply for funding from banks and financial institutions”. Such collaboration exists under the Pilot Programmatic Partnership (PPP) between the IFRC network and the European Commission’s Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO) by providing funding allocations in disaster preparedness, epidemic and pandemic preparedness, migration and displacement, cash and voucher assistance, community engagement and accountability (IFRC, n.d.-a).

IFRC CCST Bangkok’s interviewee stated, “training can be implemented by giving tool kits and training material on climate funding opportunities to NSs so that they can address those issues at the community level and inform about adaptation and mitigation” and “setting up a toolkit of guidance notes and best practices for NSs to learn and adapt from can help them applying these in their national and local context”. For the interviewee, providing climate finance training to NSs can also make them “more aware of climate trends, climate risks, and how the RCRC Movement positions itself on those issues, its capacities, and needs”, thus opening doors to create a community-resilience framework. However, according to the interviewee these training toolkits “should focus on support and rely on a practical, simple, step-by-step process for NSs, such as good case studies to learn from, and include a community-based approach for awareness-raising, and information-sharing on funding opportunities”.

National level

PRC's and IFRC Philippines CO's interviewees stated, "NSs need internal awareness raising from RCCC, training of facilitators, webinars, and working with other organizations". Indeed, according to the interviewees, "eagerness to learn more about the RCRC Movement climate change mandate, CCA and mitigation is a pre-requisite for awareness-raising" and "a clear guide with clear modules and PowerPoint presentations can be used".

4.3.4. Knowledge and Expertise

Global level

RCCC's interviewee stated, "NSs need to develop their HR by increasing people's knowledge and hiring experts to increase their technical background knowledge". Climate finance is a very fragmented and complex work area where technical knowledge is required to submit funding proposals or create partnerships, thus the need for technical specialists knowledgeable about climate funds, CCA and mitigation partnership processes (Pickering, Betzold, Skovgaard, 2017, pp. 9-10).

Regional level

IFRC Asia Pacific RO's interviewee stated, "developing long-term staff capacities to know this landscape can help them write funding proposals and reach out to potential partners and mitigate turnover side-effects with continuous training". Providing continuous training to IFRC offices and NSs, time management and budget allocation to hire experts for technical knowledge can develop climate finance technical understanding.

Sub-regional level

IFRC CCST Jakarta's interviewee stated, "IFRC should have a regionally-based person to develop their expertise and create partnerships with the private sector", thus getting expertise while developing a locally-based approach to keep traditional knowledge.

IFRC CCST Bangkok's interviewee stated, "collaborations with organizations can create research to understand funding opportunities and scale up action". Knowledge exchange with RCCC, private experts, academia, and project-based collaborations with organizations can help them share lessons learned and best practices (IFRC, n.d.-b).

National level

PRC's interviewee stated, "it may need additional technical knowledge from IFRC offices". According to the interviewee, support for knowledge management could be provided by "an online library, a website storing the activities conducted, best practices and lessons learned". IFRC Philippines CO could prepare the technical material for PRC to engage in climate-smart programming, build partnerships with their national government, and offer local governments services they can implement in communities. Hence, PRC provided backup knowledge, experience, and skills to the Partners for Resilience 2016-2020 Philippines project by delivering

learning and enhanced capacities on climate change and DRR activities in youth engagement at the community level (Partners for Resilience & PRC, 2021, pp.1-3).

Even if climate finance would go through the government, according to IFRC Philippines CO's interviewee, "NSs need to develop their capacities in HR for the funding to trickle down to the local communities and support their programming". Hence, climate finance is a trickle-down process since each IFRC office needs to adapt IFRC Secretariat's engagements to regional, national, and local levels. IFRC COs/CCSTs' mandate is to provide technical and financial assistance to NSs, scaling down to NSs everything agreed upon at the global level and developing knowledge and expertise (IFRC, 2019, pp. 13-14).

Proxy

ICRC's interviewee stated if it "wants accreditation, it will need staff at multiple levels with specialized and technical expertise". This would entail climate finance technical capacity-building with RCCC and country-specific needs assessment.

4.4. External Capacity-Building

4.4.1. Humanitarian Diplomacy

Global level

IFRC Secretariat is part of the Risk-informed Early Action Partnership (REAP) (REAP, n.d.), Zurich Flood Resilience Alliance (IFRC, 2020d, pp. 4-5) and sits on the GCF board as a CSO observer (GCF, n.d.-c), thus creating a lobbying opportunity at the board level. However, the interviewee representing RCCC stated, "climate funds are very complex to influence since they are very politicized, and many other organizations also influence them".

The interviewee also stated IFRC could only influence by "mentioning in its communications and research that funds are not fit for purpose, do not fund local climate change missions since they are too complex to get accredited due to a lengthy administrative process and high financing criteria, and NSs should be preferred partners in many cases". Hence, IFRC can make these arguments, but it will not change the climate funds practices and criteria unless the boards decide to change their strategies and policies (ZFRA Advocacy Workstream, 2020, p. 4).

Regional level

In the interview with the representative of IFRC Asia Pacific RO, it was stated, "creating long-term relationships with climate funds can be done by highlighting the added value of the RCRC Movement". IFRC offices and NSs work in DRM, DRR, locally-led resilience, CCA, climate-smart operations, anticipatory, and early action, which needs climate funds to understand this niche (RCRC Movement, 2020, p. 5). According to the interviewee, the RCRC Movement needs policies, plans, and to "make the case that IFRC offices can help reduce the climate impacts communities are facing".

Hence, IFRC offices need policies to be considered implementing partners by climate funds. The strategy to position IFRC offices as actors in climate finance needs to focus on using its

locally-based value-add niche and grant experience to justify why climate funds should invest in the RCRC Movement. To further this positioning strategy, IFRC Asia Pacific RO can support IFRC CCSTs and NSs in identifying key entry points in NAPs, NDCs, national environmental plans, and governmental climate finance projects while maintaining long-term relationships with governments in Southeast Asia by providing locally-based humanitarian networked expertise.

Sub-regional level

IFRC CCST Jakarta's interviewee stated it has "ongoing humanitarian diplomacy with ADB and ASEAN since we are the only organization that can do humanitarian work at community level", thus confirming that community-based approach is the value-added niche of the RCRC Movement. Even if NSs perform community work and governments engage with climate funds, according to the interviewee, "NSs can engage with climate funds through humanitarian diplomacy by coming to meetings, having discussions and talks with them".

IFRC CCST Bangkok's interviewee stated, "climate funds partnerships can be developed by increasing advocacy across platforms on the RCRC Movement's capacity", and its added value is a community-based approach and auxiliary to governments. Hence, according to the interviewee, humanitarian diplomacy can be performed by "networking, sharing practices, and showcasing abilities at international, regional, and national local so that donors know about the RCRC Movement's work and mandate". The interviewee also stated, "the RCRC Movement can share what work it has experience in, and what area of technical knowledge and research it brings to the table". In return, this would inform policy-making through a feedback loop in which the RCRC Movement would know what climate funds need from the experience and expertise of IFRC offices and NSs. According to the interviewee, an efficient system of collaboration between the RCRC Movement and climate funds can also be developed by "showcasing accountability and transparency in delivering services to the communities", thus proving on various platforms its experience and getting climate finance networks to talk about its expertise.

National level

IFRC Philippines CO's interviewees stated, "humanitarian diplomacy can increase the ability to be considered partners of choice in building capacity on climate change". This would demonstrate to climate funds their capacities to implement climate finance projects with a locally-based humanitarian expertise value-add niche.

Proxy

ICRC's interviewee stated, "it is key to demonstrate our value-add to convince climate funds to invest in the RCRC Movement". Hence, according to the interviewee, this value-add is the "locally-based approach through NSs and branches" and "the presence of the RCRC Movement for decades in countries and areas where no other organizations have been to".

To prove this argument, the interviewee stated that the RCRC Movement needs to demonstrate "it is the organization to partner with when a climate fund wants to make sure funding is

allocated to the people that need it the most”. However, climate finance lacks prioritizing the most vulnerable communities in DRR and CCA funding, hence the need for more visibility on this issue (IFRC, 2020c, pp. 295-301).

4.4.2. Advocacy and Public Communications

Regional level

IFRC Asia Pacific RO’s interviewee stated the RCRC Movement needs to advocate for climate finance “in public awareness, public education, and public communications to present the RCRC Movement’s value-add as first-responders”, and “the RCRC Movement needs to be clear about communicating its niche by advocating for funds matching its size and scope of work”. This can be done by IFRC Asia Pacific RO supporting IFRC offices and NSs to develop advocacy in their external communications.

Sub-regional level

IFRC CCST Jakarta’s interviewee stated it needs to “develop a strategy to know what this office can talk about, show, and deliver such as results and reporting, in its advocacy and public communications”. This would allow this office to demonstrate its capacity, expertise, frameworks, and collaborations.

IFRC CCST Bangkok’s interviewee stated, “a needs-informed approach and capacity demonstrating the RCRC Movement value-add can make climate funding proposals more efficient since they would rely on needs, climate knowledge, indigenous knowledge, NSs capacity and community, experts in research and risk assessment”. Hence, according to the interviewee the evidence-based approach can demonstrate the RCRC Movement's work, action, and impacts at the community level, by “using peer-to-peer learning and community stories to prove the actions and impacts by creating case studies and documentation for advocacy”.

National level

PRC’s and IFRC Philippines CO’s interviewees stated, “NSs need to elevate their speech and analyse how they can promote their interest, to increase the buy-in of governments and train local communities”. Hence, showcasing NSs and IFRC’s climate finance interest would inform climate funds of their willingness to partner.

Proxy

ICRC’s interviewee stated, “there could be interest from climate funds to reach the most vulnerable communities”. Indeed, ICRC could advocate for countries that do not receive climate funding to back up its position on climate finance access. Calling attention to this gap for vulnerable communities could represent an analogous situation for IFRC in some contexts that do not get access to climate finance and where IFRC is the only organization accessing these areas.

Indeed, the RCRC Movement can advocate into the broader climate finance ecosystem to fill in this gap where there are very few other actors present on the ground and even climate funds-

accredited humanitarian ones such as Save the Children Australia (SCA) and the World Food Programme (WFP) have climate projects only in stable areas of the countries (GCF, n.d.-a & n.d.-b).

4.4.3. Representation to Climate Funds

Global level

RCCC's interviewee stated, "NSs have different capacity levels", thus allowing those with more capacity to engage in climate finance projects with less support from IFRC offices and RCCC. Indeed, the Thai Red Cross Society accessed in 2011 the Special Climate Change Fund and GEF with UNDP in a community-based disaster reduction project (Thai Red Cross Society, 2016, p. 30).

The interviewee also stated, "it has been the only climate finance project where the RCRC Movement has been named as one of the implementing partners; when NSs are chosen as implement partners for GEF projects, they collaborate with accredited entities". Such collaborations can be with governments or UN agencies such as UNDP (GEF, n.d.-d). NSs are a small part of the project in these situations, but according to the interviewee, they still "receive quite significant funding and learning opportunities through these collaborations".

RCCC's interviewee stated, "to this day, all these projects have been facilitated by the IFRC Secretariat and RCCC". Even if most focus on FbF/FbA and EWS, RCCC's interviewee stated it "should branch out of anticipation action and EWS funding since other organizations are also starting to work on it".

Hence, the representation to climate funds at the global level focuses on RCCC and the IFRC Secretariat supporting IFRC offices and NSs to engage with climate funds as key partners for locally-based humanitarian expertise.

Regional level

IFRC Asia Pacific RO's interviewee stated it is "necessary for the RCRC Movement to engage with climate funds to be considered potential partners by demonstrating its added value and funding niche as a networked humanitarian organization". According to the interviewee, "the most efficient strategy would be the signature of Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with climate funds so that NSs would be the implementing partners". IFRC projects in DRR, CCA, EWS and FbF/FbA have already established coordination and collaboration mechanisms, with ADB (IFRC & ADB, 2008, p. 2) in legal preparedness for disasters response in Cambodia (IFRC & ADB, 2009, p. 14), and ASEAN through an MOU in community resilience (IFRC, 2022, May 25). Hence, opportunities for representation to climate funds rely on, according to the interviewee, "strengthening NSs capacities, partnering with organizations matching their principles, work scope, funding needs and absorption capacities, and supporting IFRC offices and NSs to engage with climate funds as key partners for locally-based humanitarian expertise".

Sub-regional level

IFRC CCST Jakarta's interviewee stated, "partnering with scientific or academic organizations, NGOs and banks takes time but going to scale is necessary to negotiate with climate funds since these projects often require several partners to prove their capacity to be realized and successful". Creating partnerships can prove to climate funds that such projects are worth investing in if each partner ensures the project's success in its area of expertise.

IFRC CCST Bangkok's interviewee stated it should "demonstrate to donors a tangible plan with a proposal presenting the RCRC Movement value-add to donors, demonstrating its cost-effectiveness and positive impact on communities and livelihoods in adaptation and mitigation".

Hence, the RCRC Movement can ensure the project's success in humanitarian locally-based knowledge, while other partners would focus on the success in their areas of expertise. Since climate funds favour bulk spending to minimize transaction costs and measure impact in programmes delivered and success in investments scale, creating partnerships is insurance to climate funds that these projects might have high success rates (IFRC, 2020c, p. 307).

National level

PRC's interviewee stated it collaborated on the REAP project with GCF through the IFRC Secretariat, thus highlighting partnerships as the key entry points for NSs. In the REAP project, PRC HQ performed early-action work under their humanitarian diplomacy office. This project started in 2019, focuses on developing early action and EWS information, financing, law, policy, and plan with GCF (REAP, 2022, p. 8). IFRC Philippines CO's interviewee stated that the REAP project "provides training to PRC and work on capacity-building by cascading down what is climate change and how to go about it based on existing policies and laws in the Philippines" and "how PRC can access funding locally and nationally for CCA and mitigation through partnerships". PRC's interviewee also stated that their role was to "develop the learning modules and assist on how to engage with climate change in operational work".

IFRC Philippines CO's interviewee stated it "supports PRC in building capacities to collaborate with national and local governments by identifying the opportunities, entry points, and local needs". Since national governments outline the country's policies on climate change and climate finance, PRC HQ can focus on national organizations to collaborate with, while branches and chapters focus on local government and community-based organizations. Hence, PRC needs a clear advocacy strategy to engage with national organizations, while chapters and branches focus on the local needs when engaging with local governments. Therefore, IFRC Philippines CO can support PRC in identifying local governments' funds and needs since funding allocations trickle down from climate funds to national and local governments.

4.4.4. Partnerships with Governments

Global level

RCCC's interviewee stated, "NSs need to engage with NAPs and NDCs since these are the easiest entry points to get involved in governmental projects". According to the interviewee, participating in these processes can "demonstrate to partners what work NSs can do, what information they have on vulnerability at the community level, what are their priorities and climate strategies".

Regional level

IFRC Asia Pacific RO's interviewee stated, "NSs can collaborate with governments on their NAPs, NDCs and projects by adding technical locally-based humanitarian expertise". Hence, IFRC offices should support NSs to build their capacities and position themselves as climate finance implementors in their countries. For instance, NSs partnered with governments in community-based disaster preparedness (PRC & AusAID, n.d., p. 6), disaster law training (PRC & Global Affairs Canada, 2017, p. 1.), and COVID-19 (IFRC GO, n.d.).

Sub-regional level

IFRC CCST Jakarta's interviewee stated it "negotiates with NSs so that they can partner with their governments as implementors". NSs need to build partnerships as priorities in policies and planning by using their auxiliary role in government. The first option for IFRC CCST Jakarta is to, according to its interviewee, "push PMI (Indonesian Red Cross Society) to partner with the government so that they can draft project plans including us and then go to ADB asking for funding, while we support PMI to do this". The second option is, according to the interviewee, "to collaborate with private companies to get funding from them and to create a partnership to get funding from climate funds". The third option is, according to the interviewee, "to engage in a regional and global leadership collaboration by using messengers of humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy at different levels".

Moreover, IFRC CCST Bangkok's interviewee stated, "NSs partnering with governments is key to getting climate funding since national institutions have access through their projects". To do so, IFRC offices need to support NSs in collaborating with their governments.

National level

PRC's interviewee stated it has "experience collaborating with NGOs to partner with governments in getting climate funding access". Indeed, PRC collaborated on the project Partners for Resilience from 2011 to 2020 with Care Netherlands and Netherlands Red Cross (NRC) in CCA and resilience (Partners for Resilience, n.d., p. 3). According to the interviewee, the project was created in 2010 and PRC "focused on Phase 1 of the project by sharing best practices, gathering lessons learned, and supporting advocacy at the national and sub-national levels". To get into this project, the interviewee stated, "PRC joined through NRC to create reports and a relationship", and PRC "partnered for the first time with an NGO in 2011", thus learning how to demonstrate its principles and create a compromise with partners' capacities

and mandates. The interviewee also stated PRC “learned to set goals and create non-negotiable activities that should be agreed upon between both parties”.

Moreover, PRC stated the enabling conditions to have been involved in this project with partners and to be involved in other similar ones in the future are as follows. According to the interviewee, the first enabling condition is the “willingness of PRC HQ to be involved in such projects”. According to the interviewee, the second is “understanding what other partners want and creating a balance between several capacities, needs, and strategies by compromising to harmonize the needs, capacities, and tools of partners”. According to the interviewee, the third is “supporting other partners if they need locally-based humanitarian expertise”. According to the interviewee, the fourth is receiving “diverse capacity-building from various partners”. The lessons learned PRC integrated into its strategy are as follows. The first lesson learned was to include climate change in its strategic plans (PRC, 2017, p. 6). According to the interviewee, the second lesson learned was “recognizing a need to maintain relationships with the national government on climate finance”. The third lesson learned was that this project gave PRC a chance to, according to the interviewee, “have a voice in the National DRR Management Council”, thus developing its advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy capacities. According to the interviewee, the fourth lesson learned was “recognizing that PRC chapters can support HQ projects by delivering community-based information on the local needs and opportunities”.

Furthermore, since the Philippines has a Climate Change Commission, a governmental agency responsible for CCA and mitigation, PRC can get involved with it since it delivers funding to local governmental institutions (Climate Change Commission, n.d.). To do so, PRC’s interviewee stated it would need to “present a good funding proposal on a locally-based approach to climate change action”. According to its interviewee, other enabling conditions for access are “collaborating with partners such as governments and NGOs” while “creating a strategy to develop capacities to address CCA and mitigation with national institutions”.

4.5. Contextual Environment

4.5.1. Climate Funds Eligibility

Global level

RCCC’s interviewee stated, “for organizations and governments getting direct funding, climate funds require accreditation”. However, according to the interviewee, “becoming an accredited partner is not feasible for NSs since climate funds such as GCF require a high level of fiduciary standards and huge time investments that NSs cannot meet based on their current staff capacities”. Even if NSs getting accredited to climate funds for direct funding is not realistic, IFRC offices could get accredited, but according to the interviewee “they will face the same fiduciary and time issues, and legal difficulties based on the organization of the RCRC Movement”.

However, the interviewee stated ICRC “could get accredited because it would act as the only implementing partner in conflict-affected areas”. According to the interviewee, “it could be relevant in some areas in Myanmar and the Philippines since ICRC would be the only actor possible to implement such projects”, thus highlighting a specific rationale that could play a

powerful argument for climate funds. According to the interviewee, ICRC found in its Climate Finance Accreditation Strategy report a “cautiously optimistic view” of getting accredited.

Similarly, this finding can be replicated in IFRC, but according to the interviewee, “it depends on its appetite for it, even if ICRC would be the best proxy for IFRC in terms of access”. Therefore, the RCRC Movement needs to identify funding gaps and how to get funding. For NSs, their focus should be, according to the interviewee, “checking where the gaps are, what they can finance, where they need funding, and what kind of funding could fill those needs”.

Moreover, the World Resources Institute (WRI) has completed several studies on how complex climate finance readiness funds are for governments and organizations to access (WRI, 2017, pp. 6-8). Climate funds developed climate finance readiness funds to support governmental capacity-building for climate finance access, but these are tailored for those climate funds, not to prepare countries for general climate finance access (WRI, 2017, pp. 9-14). Hence, the RCRC Movement can keep a voice in changing this environment, but it cannot be expected to be the aspect to change. For NSs, according to the interviewee, “the most efficient strategy remains to focus on the national level, identifying the possible opportunities, and investing in these projects”.

Therefore, the key challenges of the climate finance landscape for the RCRC Movement in getting direct access are the funding allocations criteria focused on governments and the funding scope and size either too big or too small for NSs to implement, thus highlighting the “missing-middle of climate finance” (Omari-Motsumi, Barnett, & Schalatek, 2019, p. 2).

Regional level

IFRC Asia Pacific RO’s interviewee stated, “climate funds need to fit the RCRC Movement scope of work, seven principles and absorption capacity”. The interviewee also stated, “it would be easier for NSs to collaborate with their governments in their auxiliary role”, thus not having to engage directly with the climate funding context.

Proxy

ICRC’s interviewee stated, “context is the key issue in getting climate funding access”. Indeed, according to the interviewee, “conflict-affected communities are the hardest hit by climate change consequences and the ones least ready for the effects of climate shocks”, while climate finance is absent from countries affected by violence. Hence, the interviewee stated, “for ICRC to get accreditation, for instance from GCF, it would need to perform a self-assessment to see if ICRC could be accredited, then officialise it to the Secretariat of the fund, and go through the different fund’s vetting processes”. However, according to the interviewee “accreditation takes a very long time, it would not happen in less than two or three years”. But two humanitarian organizations managed to get accredited (e.g., SCA and WFP), thus setting the stage as precursors for other humanitarian organizations to be accredited (GCF, n.d.-a & n.d.-b).

4.5.2. Governmental Engagement

Regional level

IFRC Asia Pacific RO's interviewee stated, "Governments need to apply to climate funds and create climate policies such as NAPs or NDCs". NSs need to acknowledge opportunities and create formal planning processes and priorities for CCA, and mitigation based on the NDCs and NAPs. IFRC offices can support NSs in finding the relevant climate change issues, policies, instruments, plans, and the entry-points to engage and influence.

The interviewee stated, "if governments have not set up priorities yet, NSs can engage by setting up the priorities or ensuring that the most vulnerable needs will be reflected in the policies", thus ensuring that funding goes to the most vulnerable people. However, according to the interviewee, "if governments already set priorities, NSs can still engage with governments and internal entities since they already partnered with governments for GCF in FbF and early-based financing projects". Hence, NSs can find entry points for influencing through supporting messaging, strengthening humanitarian diplomacy, and supporting programming development through capacity implementation. According to the interviewee, "NSs need a national context of climate laws, policies, and plans in place to engage in or influence", thus allowing NSs to support or build on these governmental engagements.

Sub-regional level

IFRC CCST Jakarta's interviewee stated, "governments need policy change so NSs can work with them since they can provide support". This would be a win-win situation since governments would get engaged in climate projects through their NAPs and NDCs and get community-based humanitarian expertise from NSs, while NSs would get indirect climate funding.

Proxy

ICRC's interviewee stated, "climate funds primarily work with governments, but governments in conflict areas often do not have the capacity to respond to their populations' needs and even more so in climate finance operations". Hence, ICRC can create humanitarian diplomacy with governments by advocating there should be other ways to get climate finance access.

5. Discussion

5.1. Results and Established Literature

5.1.1. Consistent Findings

Internal Capacity-Building

The Internal Capacity-Building section (see 4.3) found in the interviews seems to partially relate to the original Proposed Indicators (Institutions and Policies, Knowledge Management and Learning, and Fiscal Policy Environment) (see Appendix B). The enabling conditions Policies and Plans (see 4.3.1) and the original Proposed Indicators for Institutions and Policies find political and institutional will through policies and plans as the first enabling condition to create

a climate finance readiness strategy. The enabling conditions Budget and Time (see 4.3.2) and the original Proposed Indicators for Fiscal Policy Environment also find scaling-up budget allocations and assessing financing needs as enabling conditions to invest in climate finance readiness. Similarly, the enabling conditions Awareness and Training (see 4.3.3), Knowledge and Expertise (see 4.3.4) and the original Proposed Indicators for Knowledge Management and Learning find knowledge scale-up through training and awareness-raising as key to increasing staff's capacity to create climate finance readiness partnerships.

Moreover, the support found in the interviews from IFRC offices and RCCC to NSs in the development of their internal capacities and the current the RCRC Movement strategy both consider the enabling conditions for climate finance readiness are a Movement-wide system of locally-based support processes that already exist (IFRC, 2020b, pp. 10). The internal capacities of this study and IFRC NSs development strategy both find that scaling-up NSs' capacities are key to developing efficient locally-based programming by strengthening financial and HR systems, training, accountability, governance, legal statutes and NSs' auxiliary role (IFRC, 2020b, p. 22). Indeed, the Capacity Building Fund launched in 2021 invests CHF 14 million in Financial Sustainability, Volunteering and Youth Development, Integrity and Accountability, System Development and Digital Transformation (IFRC, 2020b, p. 22).

External Capacity-Building

The External Capacity-Building section (see 4.4) seems to relate partially to IFRC Strategy 2030. The enabling conditions of Humanitarian Diplomacy (see 4.4.1), Advocacy and Public Communications (see 4.4.2), Representation to Climate Funds (see 4.4.3), and Partnerships with Governments (see 4.4.4) seem to agree with IFRC Transformation 5: Influencing Humanitarian Action (IFRC, 2018, p. 23). These enabling conditions seem to have found the same results that using NSs' auxiliary role to governments and collaborating with partners as an international organization through clear communication, evidence-based analysis and research can influence policy agendas and practice at the national and global levels.

The External Capacity-Building section seems to have found the same results as RCCC in using advocacy to scale-up climate finance by strengthening NSs to enable them to engage in discussions with governments, climate funds, and scientific partners (RCCC, 2020a, p. 52). These enabling conditions agree with RCCC that emphasizing in the advocacy the added value of NSs as local and national actors' part of an experienced community-based humanitarian network is key to engaging in national and global funding partnerships with a locally-based approach (RCCC, 2020a, p. 52).

Contextual Environment

The Contextual Environment section (see 4.5) seems to relate partially to WRI's findings. The enabling conditions of Climate Funds Eligibility (see 4.5.1) agree with WRI that climate finance criteria and readiness funds present complex and fragmented challenges such as cumbersome approval process, lack of support for concept notes, long timelines, and low flexibility (Caldwell & Larsen, 2021, pp. 2-12). The enabling condition of Governmental Engagement (see 4.5.2) agrees with IFRC findings that NSs partnering with governments through their NAPs and NDCs are key to engaging in climate finance (IFRC, 2013a, pp. 13-17). This enabling

condition found the same result as IFRC that creating partnerships relies on identifying financial tools, a clear national strategy with long-term objectives, and priorities for action to develop in-country coordination mechanisms through key entry-points (IFRC, 2013a, pp. 13-17). Also, the focus on grey literature, and primarily IFRC literature, is due to the scope of analysis of this study on organizational capacity-building through the RCRC Movement's current capacities.

5.1.2. Contradictory Findings

Internal Capacity-Building

The Internal Capacity-Building (see 4.3) findings in this study contradict some of the original Proposed Indicators of the Readiness Dimensions (Institutions and Policies, Knowledge Management and Learning, and Fiscal Policy Environment) (see Appendix B). This original framework is meant for governments having the financial and organizational capacity to create climate change departments working full-time on climate finance access. However, as mentioned in the interviews, the RCRC Movement's core line of work focuses on humanitarian response, not climate finance access. Hence, even if the RCRC Movement has some internal and external capacities already developed (see 4.3 & 4.4), they should be nuanced since they are not currently applied to climate finance, and the RCRC Movement cannot create climate finance departments since it is outside of its mandate.

External Capacity-Building

The External Capacity-Building (see 4.4) findings in this study contradict some of the UNDP Components of Climate Finance Readiness (UNDP, 2012, p. 22). Indeed, this framework is meant for governments or organizations willing to get accredited to climate funds and focuses on developing internal capacities, not external ones. However, the RCRC Movement, not being an accredited direct partner to climate funds, strongly relies on developing its enabling conditions in Humanitarian Diplomacy (see 4.4.1), Advocacy and Public Communications (see 4.4.2), Representation to Climate Funds (see 4.4.3), and Partnerships with Governments (see 4.4.4). Hence, developing partnerships and advocacy capacities is crucial for non-accredited CSOs willing to access indirect climate finance through their governments or the private sector.

Contextual Environment

The Contextual Environment (see 4.5) findings in this study contradict some of the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (GCF, 2020, pp. 1-11). This programme is meant for governments willing to get accredited to GCF through their NDCs and NAPs. However, the enabling condition Climate Funds Eligibility (see 4.5.1) demonstrates the need for climate funds criteria and readiness programs to address and include non-accredited CSOs such as the RCRC Movement in their strategy and policies as value-add locally-based humanitarian experts in climate finance projects. Similarly, the enabling condition of Governmental Engagement (see 4.5.2) highlights that the RCRC Movement acting as a non-accredited CSO to governments for indirect climate funding needs entry points in NAPs and NDCs to engage and influence. Hence, governments developing their NAPs and NDCs not only for GCF access but also for partnerships with the RCRC Movement is key for them to get locally-based humanitarian expertise in their climate projects.

5.2. Potential Contribution

This study has practical implications directed towards the RCRC Movement. For internal capacity-building, the practical implications are developing needs-informed policy-making, increasing budget and time management, weaving climate finance needs assessments into the existing programming, developing awareness-raising and training through workshops and step-by-step easy learning processes, and developing HR capacity to hire climate finance experts (see 4.3.). Developing HR skilled in climate finance and their related salaries on top of the existing programming counts as one of the most expensive investments to engage in climate finance (IIED, 2021, p. 6). Hence, if the process of hiring climate finance experts is too costly, developing awareness-raising and training throughout the RCRC Movement, and weaving the climate finance process into the existing programming, are the best options for budget and time management. Similarly, developing needs-informed and locally-based policy-making in climate finance is crucial to understanding and responding adequately to the needs of the communities in climate change mitigation and adaptation.

For external capacity-building, the practical implications rely on presenting the value-add of the locally-based and networked humanitarian expertise of the RCRC Movement through its humanitarian diplomacy, advocacy and public communications, representation to climate funds, and partnerships with governments (see 4.4). Indeed, presenting the RCRC Movement as a potential key player for locally-based climate funding through continuous dialogue with relevant climate funding and governmental institutions stakeholders, while advocating for predictable and accessible climate funding for NSs could get climate funds and governmental institutions interested to invest in partnerships (RCCC, 2020b, p. 8).

For the contextual environment, the practical implications are the climate funds' eligibility and governmental engagement (see 4.5). Hence, there is little the RCRC Movement can do in this area since it depends on the climate funds' boards' decisions on their policies and strategies in access criteria and governmental development of NAPs and NDCs. However, the RCRC Movement can still influence those processes through its advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy to address and influence the policy-making on the most pressing climate funding needs (Sida, 2017a, pp. 12-17).

However, the generalization of those practical implications is limited since the RCRC Movement is an auxiliary to governments, a networked organization, and already has some internal and external capacities required to invest in climate funding. For an organization that does not already have a relationship with national or local governments, dialogue with climate funds, or well-established policy-making, learning, and advocating processes, it would be much more complex to develop these enabling conditions from scratch and to back-up historical expertise. Similarly, the practical implications would be different for potential accredited entities since they would have to comply with climate funds access criteria, and the sample studied is too small to generalise (Sida, 2017b, p. 7).

6. Conclusion

To answer the research question, the enabling conditions for climate finance readiness of the RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia are grouped under the readiness dimensions of Internal Capacity-Building, External Capacity-Building, and Contextual Environment. Internal Capacity-Building groups the enabling conditions Policies and Plans to create a climate finance strategy with goals to implement; Budget and Time to create salaries and time to hire staff to develop and implement climate finance projects; Awareness and Training to inform climate and finance staff of the climate finance landscape in Southeast Asia and how to get funding access; and Knowledge and Expertise for continuous learning and skills development of staff in climate finance for the RCRC Movement expertise.

External Capacity-Building groups the enabling condition of Humanitarian Diplomacy to represent the RCRC Movement in climate funds, regional or governmental organizations, develop its role as a potential partner on climate finance projects, and present its humanitarian locally-based expertise as a value-added niche. It also groups the enabling condition Advocacy and Public Communications building the RCRC Movement's external communications as a knowledgeable actor in climate finance and positioning itself as an actor interested in partnerships. The enabling condition Representation to Climate Funds builds long-term formal and non-formal relationships with climate funds to present the RCRC Movement as a reliable partner with humanitarian locally-based funding expertise. The enabling condition of Partnerships with Governments creates long-term relationships with NSs and their governments to fulfil their auxiliary role and become partners in climate finance projects regarding their NDCs and NAPs.

Contextual Environment represents the climate finance systemic environment on which the RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia is dependent and has limited influence. It groups the enabling condition Climate Funds Eligibility, defining funding allocation criteria, scope, and size, and whether climate funds fit the RCRC Movement values, work scope, and absorption capacity. The enabling condition of Governmental Engagement is the engagement level of national institutions in climate finance projects, whether they choose the RCRC Movement as a partner, and whether these projects fit the RCRC Movement's values and work scope.

Therefore, the purpose of this study is met by describing the enabling conditions for climate finance readiness in Southeast Asia for networked humanitarian organizations such as the RCRC Movement in a systemic approach with interconnected global, regional, sub-regional, national, sub-national, and local levels. The study also helps to address the research problem by demonstrating that the RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia could get climate finance funding by developing climate finance readiness through the enabling conditions, thus allowing it to implement even more locally-based projects in adaptation and mitigation and saving countless more lives. However, the engagement of the RCRC Movement in Southeast Asia in climate finance readiness would require a significant scale-up in its internal and external capacities and the necessary reframing of the climate finance system to include non-accredited CSOs in funding allocations and governmental partnerships on locally-based humanitarian expertise.

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Appendices

Appendix A. RCRC Movement in the Asia Pacific



Note. From *Asia Pacific Red Cross Red Crescent – Local Action Global Reach 2020 – 2021*, by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, 2020, p. 5, <https://www.rcrc-resilience-southeastasia.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Local-Action-Global-Reach-Report-IFRC-Asia-Pacific-1.pdf>

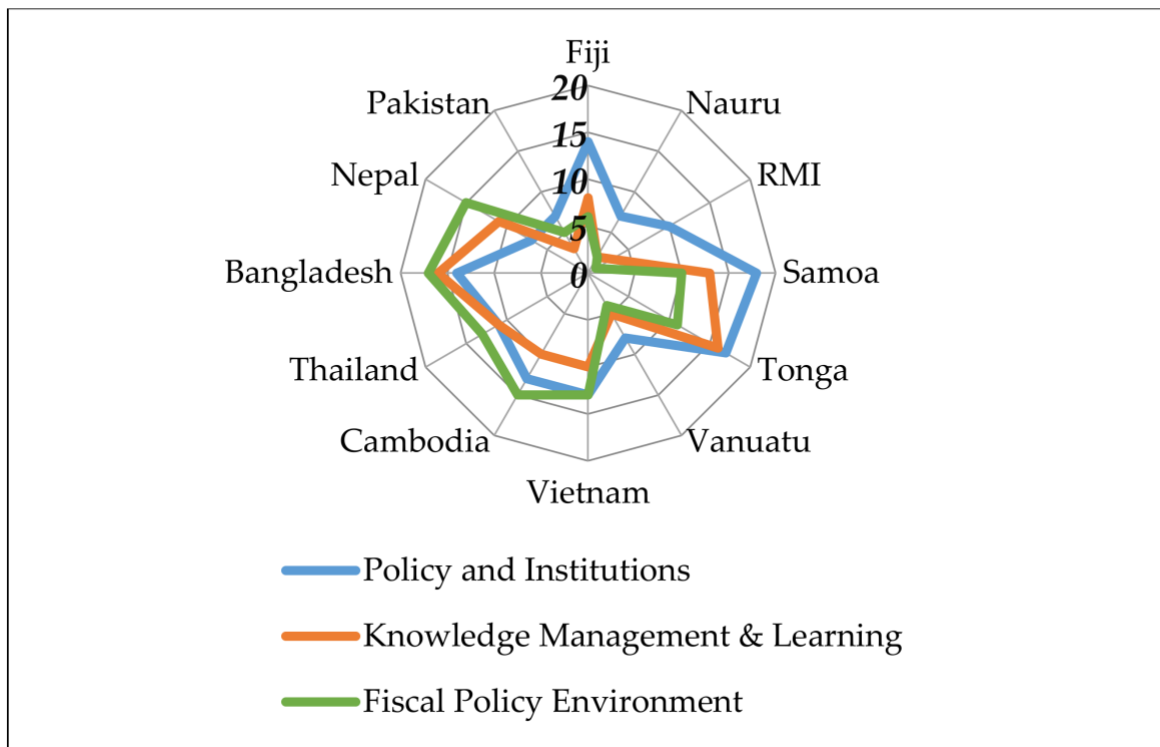
Appendix B. Original Climate Finance Readiness Asia-Pacific Framework

Table 1. Readiness Themes and Progressive Indicators.

Readiness Dimension	Proposed Indicator
Institutions and Policies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A national entity has been accredited by the GCF or the Adaptation Fund. 2. A coordination mechanism for development partners/donors for climate change related funding, dialogue, and programming exists. 3. A coordination mechanism between other conventions relevant to Climate Change (CC) exists. 4. A national strategy or plan to implement national climate change priorities exists. 5. CC priorities are mentioned explicitly in the national climate policy. 6. There is routine political engagement at national and provincial levels. 7. There is a national strategy on how to meet the risks and opportunities of CC. 8. There is a legal framework with incentives and compliance mechanisms that reflect CC priorities. 9. The core functions and roles of national institutions relating to CC are explicitly mentioned. 10. Collaboration with non-traditional stakeholders exists. 11. CC related acts and policies have been passed and endorsed by parliament. 12. A national climate change committee has been set-up. 13. There is a formal mechanism whereby all relevant stakeholders meet to discuss a range of climate change issues. 14. Climate change focal points have been established at national, subnational, and community levels. 15. National guidelines, which advise planning authorities on how to integrate climate change in their planning process, have been established. 16. A specialized climate change department has been set up. 17. The climate change department is adequately funded and staffed. 18. Long-term program and project planning mechanisms that can respond to the risks and opportunities of CC have been established. 19. Frameworks to manage planning of CC programming at the national level exist. 20. Frameworks to manage planning of CC programming at the provincial level exist.
Knowledge Management and Learning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CC knowledge is generated and codified at national and local levels. 2. CC knowledge is shared and accessible through appropriate media/platforms. 3. Local governments and stakeholders have access to national and/or regional sources of expertise on CC. 4. Global and regional learning have been adapted to the national context. 5. Global, regional, or national 'good practices' have been contextualized to address community context. 6. Government collaboration with research institutions to identify, apply, and institutionalize CC knowledge. 7. National and local technical capacities to analyze CC issues and plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate CC programs have been identified and strengthened. 8. Routine public awareness programs have been undertaken. 9. CC information can be accessed by the communities. 10. Environment-related education programs have been implemented at community level. 11. Local knowledge has been 'scaled up' at provincial and national level. 12. Specialized training is conducted in partnership with regional and multinational development partners. 13. Knowledge tools have been established in key ministries to link climate change in national budgeting planning cycles. 14. A standardized methodology and key performance indicators to evaluate adaptation/mitigation program's effectiveness exists at the national level. 15. Budgetary allocation for human resources to manage national climate change programs has been made. 16. A national strategy is in place to guide capacity building in CC. 17. Existing planning process takes into consideration available evidence on CC and lessons learned from past CC programming. 18. Risk management, CC modeling, and CC scenarios inform planning at the national level. 19. Risk management, CC modeling, and CC scenarios inform planning at the local level. 20. A central data management system has been established at national level to track, store, and monitor climate change projects at national level and community level.
Fiscal Policy Environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Have routinely accessed climate finance from variety of sources. 2. An assessment estimating the total national climate financing needs has been undertaken. 3. CC policies have been costed. 4. A national climate fund has been established. 5. PFM performance scores favorably in PFM assessments reports. 6. Long-term financial commitments for CC-related investments have been made by government. 7. A national climate financing policy has been developed with international development partners. 8. Special market conditions have been created to incentivize private sector to invest in CC-related investments. 9. Constant budgetary support from donors for CC activities has been received. 10. A pipeline of national priority climate change projects exists. 11. Innovative financing options have been developed to respond to the challenges of CC. 12. There is sufficient financial resource mobilization for CC projects aligned to national priorities. 13. A functioning financial management and reporting systems are in place for CC financing. 14. Partnerships have been established between public and the private sector for CC programming. 15. MRV system for domestic climate finance exists. 16. MRV system for international climate finance exists. 17. Government budget allocation at the local level reflects CC priorities. 18. Non-traditional stakeholders including CSOs and private sector participate in CC program planning, implementation, and M & E. 19. Key fiscal information can be easily accessed by the public. 20. National audit reports are scrutinized by legislative bodies.

Note. From "Table 1. Readiness Themes and Progressive Indicators" by Samuwai and Hills, 2018, *Assessing Climate Finance Readiness in the Asia-Pacific Region*, *Sustainability*, 10(4), 1192, pp. 5-6, <https://doi.org/10.3390/su10041192>

Appendix C. Indicative Readiness Progress of Countries in the Asia-Pacific Region



Note. From “Table 1. Readiness Themes and Progressive Indicators” by Samuwai and Hills, 2018, Assessing Climate Finance Readiness in the Asia-Pacific Region, *Sustainability*, 10(4), 1192, p. 7, <https://doi.org/10.3390/su10041192>

Appendix D. Pre-Interview Survey Answers of RCRC Respondent Offices in Southeast Asia to Climate Finance Readiness Proposed Indicators

Readiness Dimension	Proposed Indicator	RCRC Movement Respondent Offices in Southeast Asia			
		IFRC Asia Pacific RO	IFRC CCST Jakarta	IFRC CCST Bangkok	PRC
Institutions and Policies	1. (Insert RCRC Movement respondent office in Southeast Asia) has a partnership with climate funds. For example, through a formal or coordination mechanism such as a collaboration or an accreditation, to implement climate change-related funding, dialogue, project planning, and programming.	No	No	No	No
	2. (Insert RCRC Movement respondent office in Southeast Asia) has established a climate finance strategy, plan, guidelines, incentives, policies, or explicit priorities.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	3. (Insert RCRC Movement respondent office in Southeast Asia) has a strategy on how to meet the risks and opportunities of climate finance, or a framework with incentives and compliance mechanisms that reflect climate finance policies.	n. a	Yes	Yes	No
	4. (Insert RCRC Movement respondent office in Southeast Asia) has one or several finance experts in their departments or units working on a climate finance program or project planning mechanism that can respond to the risks and opportunities of climate finance.	n. a	No	Yes	No
	5. (Insert RCRC Movement respondent office in Southeast Asia) has a climate finance framework to manage the	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

	planning of climate finance programming.				
Knowledge Management and Learning	6. (Insert RCRC Movement respondent office in Southeast Asia) generated and codified climate finance knowledge that can be shared and accessible through an appropriate platform or serve as a regional source of expertise on climate finance.	Yes	Yes & No	Yes	No
	7. (Insert RCRC Movement respondent office in Southeast Asia) identified climate finance learning mechanisms, 'good practices', routine internal awareness programs, or technical capacities to analyze climate finance issues and plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate climate finance to strengthen.	Yes	Yes	No	No
	8. (Insert RCRC Movement respondent office in Southeast Asia) implemented an internal climate finance training program, have climate finance information accessible to their climate and finance experts to 'scale up' internal climate finance knowledge, or conducted training in partnership with climate funds.	Yes	Yes & No	No	No
	9. (Insert RCRC Movement respondent office in Southeast Asia) established climate finance knowledge tools, a standardized methodology and key performance indicators to evaluate climate finance project's effectiveness, or set-up budgetary allocations for human resources to manage climate finance programs.	Yes	Yes	No	No
	10. (Insert RCRC Movement respondent office in Southeast Asia) established a strategy to	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

	guide capacity building in climate finance, developed planning processes that consider evidence on climate finance and lessons learned from past climate finance programming, or implemented climate finance risk management, modeling, and scenarios to inform planning.				
Fiscal Policy Environment	11. (Insert RCRC Movement respondent office in Southeast Asia) accessed climate finance from variety of climate funds, undertook an assessment estimating their climate financing needs, costed climate change policies, or established a climate fund.	No	No	No	n. a
	12. (Insert RCRC Movement respondent office in Southeast Asia) established financial commitments for climate change-related investments, developed climate financing policy with climate funds, or special investment conditions have been created to incentivize climate funds to invest in climate change-related investments.	No	No	No	n. a
	13. (Insert RCRC Movement respondent office in Southeast Asia) received constant budgetary support from donors for climate change activities, established a pipeline of priorities climate change projects, developed innovative financing options to respond to the challenge of climate change, or there is sufficient financial resource mobilization for climate change projects aligned to regional priorities.	No	Yes	No	n. a
	14 (Insert RCRC Movement respondent office in Southeast	n. a	Yes & No	No	n. a

	Asia) established a functioning financial management and reporting systems for climate change financing, developed partnerships with climate funds for climate change programming, or created a monitoring system for climate finance.				
	15. (Insert RCRC Movement respondent office in Southeast Asia) established budget allocations that reflect climate change priorities with fiscal information accessible by the climate and finance experts, or climate funds participate in climate change program planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and audit reports.	n. a	Yes	No	n. a

Note. The author created this appendix, inspired by “Table 1. Readiness Themes and Progressive Indicators”, Samuwai and Hills, 2018, Assessing Climate Finance Readiness in the Asia-Pacific Region, *Sustainability*, 10(4), 1192, pp. 5-6, <https://doi.org/10.3390/su10041192>