



**Mary Robinson  
Foundation**  
■ Climate Justice

# Business Plan 2014-2015

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# Mary Robinson Foundation-Climate Justice Business Plan 2014- 2015

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## 1. Introduction

The activities section of *Business Plan 2011-2014* was reviewed as planned at the end of 2012 and an interim set of activities was agreed for 2013 with a commitment to refresh and update the business plan at the end of 2013 to inform the years 2014 and 2015.

2015 is a key year for climate justice as it is the year in which The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is scheduled to adopt a new international climate change agreement and it is the deadline for the UN General Assembly to adopt a new development agenda. Both of these processes are directly relevant to climate justice which lies at the intersection of development, climate change and human rights.

This document, Business Plan 2014-2015, explains the context and environment in which the Foundation is operating and sets out strategic priorities and proposed activities. The vision and mission of the Foundation, as well as structures for funding and communication strategies are outlined in the document *Business Plan 2011 – 2014* which was adopted by the Board of Trustees in 2011 and continues to inform the strategic direction of the Foundation.

## 2. The Climate Justice Landscape 2014-2015

### 2.1 The Climate Challenge

Working Group 1 of the Intergovernmental Panel Climate Change (IPCC) released its contribution to the Fifth Assessment Report in September 2013<sup>1</sup>. The report states that climate change is happening now and will continue over the decades and centuries to come. It identifies human beings as the dominant cause and calls for urgent and significant action to reduce our emissions of greenhouse gases. Without such action, climate change will become increasingly more severe. By 2081-2100, global temperature is likely to be at least 1.5°C higher than pre-industrial levels. Without significant mitigation action, it is likely to be at least 2°C higher and may be as much as 5°C higher. As a result many extreme events are expected to increase in scale and frequency in the future.

To have a 66% chance of meeting the internationally-agreed goal of limiting global surface temperature rise to less than 2°C above the pre-industrial level, the cumulative total of carbon

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<sup>1</sup> Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis. IPCC Working Group I Contribution to AR5. <http://www.climatechange2013.org/>

dioxide emissions from human sources needs to be limited to 1000 gigatonnes of carbon. We have already emitted about half this amount since the beginning of the industrial era. Based on current emissions rates, the atmospheric carbon budget would reach 1000 gigatonnes around the middle of this century. Business as usual would mean that we exhaust the emissions budget within 15 to 25 years. In order to meet the 2°C objective, global emissions would need to peak during the next few years and be reduced to less than 50% of 1990 levels by 2050.

This carbon budget approach makes it clear that our continued reliance on fossil fuels is incompatible with a safe climate and that the world must make a rapid transition into alternative, sustainable forms of energy. The time frame for this transition is short – the coming 2-3 decades – but possible. Experts agree that with political will, global cooperation, investment in low carbon alternatives and improved access to technology this transition is feasible, affordable and attractive<sup>2</sup>. Climate justice requires that global temperatures remain below 2°C, that those most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change are protected and that there is an equitable and inclusive transition to low carbon, climate resilient development.

Two more IPCC reports are due out in 2014. One will detail specific climate impacts on agriculture, society and economies. The other will offer solutions on what can be done, both from an adaptation and mitigation perspective. The final synthesis report will be published at the end of October 2014 in advance of COP 20 in Peru. The science continues to provide a greater case for urgency in our response to the climate crisis.

## 2.2 A Time for Climate Justice

Throughout the first three years of the Foundation's work the 'space' for climate justice has continued to increase. From COP 17 in Durban which put issues of equity centre stage in the context of a new climate agreement, to the increasing frequent and severe climate events (including Hurricane Sandy and Typhoon Haiyan) and the push in the climate negotiations in Warsaw at COP 19 to address the injustices brought on by slow onset and extreme events through a mechanism on Loss and Damage, the injustice of the impacts of climate change has received increasing attention. In addition the legal and business communities have started to engage with climate justice seizing both moral and opportunity aspects of the narrative<sup>3</sup>.

The dialogues the Foundation have been involved with on climate justice since 2011 increasingly emphasise not just the risks associated with climate change, but also the opportunities and the need

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<sup>2</sup> See reports including:

<https://www.cdproject.net/CDPResults/CDP-Carbon-Action-Report-2012.pdf>

[http://www.iea.org/newsroomandevents/pressreleases/2013/june/name\\_38773,en.html](http://www.iea.org/newsroomandevents/pressreleases/2013/june/name_38773,en.html)

[http://assets.worldwildlife.org/publications/575/files/original/The\\_3\\_Percent\\_Solution\\_-\\_June\\_10.pdf?1371151781](http://assets.worldwildlife.org/publications/575/files/original/The_3_Percent_Solution_-_June_10.pdf?1371151781)

<http://genfound.org/media/pdf-generation-foundation-stranded-carbon-assets-v1.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> e.g. International Bar Association (IBA) Task Force and Climate Change Justice and Human Rights and the BSR session on Climate Justice at their Annual Conference.

to share these fairly in respect of the right to development. This is consistent with the Principle of Climate Justice to share the burdens and benefits equally. This principle is also captured in the Declaration on Climate Justice of the High Level Advisory Committee to the Climate Justice Dialogue<sup>4</sup>, which states that;


*Our vision of climate justice ‘puts people at the centre and delivers results for the climate, for human rights, and for development. Our vision acknowledges the injustices caused by climate change and the responsibility of those who have caused it. It requires us to build a common future based on justice for those who are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and a just transition to a safe and secure society and planet for everyone.’*

The opportunities of making a rapid transition to a low carbon, climate resilient future are becoming increasingly evident to policy makers, business and investors - but the policy frameworks to enable and fast track this transformation and ensure it is fair are still lacking.

The need to build political momentum for a robust and fair climate agreement in 2015 is a top priority for the Foundation as we enter into 2014. COP 19 in Warsaw demonstrated the limited potential for transformative action without high level leadership and input into the talks. 2014 is a critical year for climate action. It is the year in which commitments will need to be prepared at national level and to the greatest extent possible shared with the international community for review and upward revision. It is the ‘make or break’ year for the climate negotiations— as inadequate progress in 2014 will certainly restrict the possibility of securing an effective agreement in 2015. A climate justice narrative focused on both the moral imperative to act and opportunities created by a global transition to low carbon development can be a powerful tool for engaging and motivating world leaders.

## 2.3 The International Process

### i) UNFCCC

The UNFCCC is the international forum for addressing the causes of climate change and determining a global response to the impacts it creates. At the COP 17 in Durban in 2011 a decision on the  [‘Durban Platform for Enhanced Action’](#) was agreed. Under the Durban Platform, Parties agreed to seek a universal legally binding agreement on climate change no later than 2015, allowing entry into force by 2020. The COP established a group called the Ad Hoc Working group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action to prepare a new agreement by COP 21 in 2015. A second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol was also agreed by 38 countries in Durban and began on the 1 January 2013.

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<sup>4</sup> The Climate Justice Dialogue is an initiative of the Foundation and the World Resources Institute that seeks to mobilize political will and creative thinking to shape an ambitious and just international climate agreement in 2015. [www.climatejusticedialogue.org](http://www.climatejusticedialogue.org)

At COP 18 in Qatar in 2012, two work streams initiated in Bali in 2007 – the Ad hoc working group on the Kyoto Protocol (KP) and the Ad hoc working group on long term cooperative action (LCA) – were closed. The closing of these work programmes allows Parties to focus on the work under the Durban Platform (ADP) and a new agreement in 2015.

COP 19 in Warsaw, determined the next steps towards a new agreement in 2015 – calling on Parties to the Convention to *‘initiate or intensify domestic preparations for their intended nationally determined contributions’* and to communicate these *‘well in advance of the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties (by the first quarter of 2015 by those Parties ready to do so)’*.<sup>5</sup>

Although full of caveats the text did at least send countries away from Warsaw with ‘homework’ to do; to decide what their national actions will be with a view to sharing this with the international community in 2014.

COP 19 also made limited progress on climate finance, significant progress on REDD+ (reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation) and agreed the Warsaw Mechanism on Loss and Damage *‘to address loss and damage associated with impacts of climate change, including extreme events and slow onset events, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.’* The agreement on the mechanism is just the start of a process to determine how to deal with the impacts of climate change that cannot be adapted to and which are increasing in intensity as efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions fall short of what is needed.

The next steps in 2014 and 2015 include:

- Bonn meeting of the UNFCCC including a ministerial segment in June 2014
- UN Secretary General’s Leaders’ Summit on Climate Change - 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2014 in NYC
- COP 20 in Peru in December 2014
- COP 21 in Paris in December 2015 where a new agreement is expected to be signed

## **ii) Post MDG and Post Rio processes**

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) agreed in 2000 and with a target date of 2015 have been the centre piece of development assistance over the past 13 years. With regular review of progress and a desire to build on their successes and failures, a review summit in September 2013 charted a course to their successor process – called the post 2015 development agenda. The outcome document from the 2013 summit launched *‘a process of intergovernmental negotiations at the beginning of the 69<sup>th</sup> session of UNGA<sup>6</sup> which will lead to the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda’* and acknowledges the *‘processes mandated in the Rio + 20 outcome document that are now underway, in particular the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals and the inter-governmental committee of experts on Sustainable Development Financing, as well as the process to develop options for a technology facilitation mechanism. We urge that these processes*

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<sup>5</sup> Advance unedited version. Draft decision -/CP.19. Further advancing the Durban Platform. 23 November 2013

<sup>6</sup> UNGA – United National General Assembly, the 69<sup>th</sup> Session will be in September 2014

*should complete their work in a comprehensive, balanced and expeditious manner by September 2014*<sup>7</sup>.

This text cleared the way to link the post MDG process with the processes that emerged from Rio + 20 in June 2012 on Sustainable Development. The result is the merging of two processes into one starting in September 2014 when the Open Working Group on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) mandated at Rio, reports to the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) and feeds into the intergovernmental process on the post 2015 development agenda. The new post 2015 development agenda will be agreed at the UNGA in September 2015, just ahead of the Paris COP of the UNFCCC in December 2015.

Climate justice requires actions be taken under both the UNFCCC and post 2015 development agenda work streams. The UNFCCC has the mandate to deliver a universal, legally binding agreement to hold warming below 2°C, while the post 2015 development agenda must chart a course for a world without poverty, with reduced inequality and where the risks posed by global threats including climate change are minimised and managed. Climate change is essentially a development issue and as such must be a strong feature of the post 2015 development agenda. As a result the two processes are inextricably linked and drive each other to deliver ambitious outcomes for people and planet. The Foundation's work in 2014 and 2015 lies at the nexus of these processes and the need for a comprehensive people-centred response informed by the Principles of Climate Justice.

Throughout 2014 and 2015 the Foundation will have a strong focus on leadership for two key reasons:

- a) leadership is the biggest and most critical element missing from international discussions on climate change and development at present. Without a significant increases in leadership, in particular from political leaders, there is a real risk that 2015 will not deliver its promise; and
- b) the Foundation has access to leaders and leadership networks that can play a critical role in engaging leaders and supporting them to make bold decisions and commitments in 2015. By engaging these leaders on climate justice and working with them to champion the PCJ and inject these into the 2015 international policy processes, the Foundation can help to shape an enabling environment for climate justice.

### **3. Strategic priorities**

Five key strategic priorities were identified to guide the work of the Foundation in the Business Plan 2011-2014<sup>8</sup>. The initial focus was on the implementation of priorities 1, 2 and 3 which are closely

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<sup>7</sup> Special Event 25 September: Outcome Document.  
<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/Outcome%20documentMDG.pdf>

interlinked and have a logical progression from defining climate justice to fostering leadership and influencing policy. Strategic priorities 4 and 5 were to be further detailed in future iterations of the business plan.

### 3.1 Key achievements during 2011 – 2013

#### i) Update on expected outcomes

The Business Plan 2011-2014 identified expected outcomes for the period. By the end of 2013, the Foundation had achieved all expected outcomes as illustrated in Box 1.

#### Box 1: Update on expected outcomes identified for the period 2011-2014

**1. One or more of the principles of climate justice reflected in a key international negotiated text**

Outcome - Gender Balance decision agreed at COP18 (23/CP18)

**2. MRFCJ recognised as a credible and effective actor in the field of climate justice as evidenced by formal accreditation to at least one international process.**

Outcome – Foundation accredited as an observer at UNFCCC in 2013

**3. MRFCJ website recognised as a quality resource on climate justice issues, as evidenced by an increase in the number of links to it from other websites**

Outcome - Greater than 50% increase in unique websites with links to MRFCJ annually

**4. Baseline established on awareness of climate justice amongst leaders in the fields of climate change, development and human rights.**

Outcome - Climate Justice Baseline up to December 2011 published in July 2013.

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<sup>8</sup> Strategic Priority 1 - Development and Promotion of the Principles of Climate Justice; Strategic Priority 2 - Development of Leadership Networks; Strategic Priority 3 - Influence Policy Development; Strategic priority 4 – Support innovation for adaptation and mitigation; Strategic Priority 5 - Promote green technologies



## 3.2 Update on Strategic Priorities 2011 - 2013

### Strategic Priority 1 - Development and Promotion of the Principles of Climate Justice

- 2011: Principles tested and validated at the Pocantico meeting of climate justice experts.
- 2011: The Masters in Development Practice, delivered by TCD and UCD and part of the global network of Masters degrees in Development Practice, headquartered at Columbia University, developed and piloted a module on Climate Justice.
- 2012: The Scottish Government established the Climate Justice Fund which is supporting projects to improve access to water in countries such as Malawi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Zambia.
- 2013: The Scottish Government hosted an international Climate Justice Conference in October 2013; Glasgow Caledonian University launched a Climate Justice Research Hub informed by the principles of climate justice<sup>9</sup>.
- 2012 / 13: The International Bar Association committed to championing the Principles of Climate Justice and in 2013 formed a working Group on Climate Change Justice and Human Rights which held a showcase event at the IBA annual meeting in Boston in October 2013.
- 2011/12/13: Three policy briefs looking at gender sensitive responses to the impacts of climate change published: one position paper on access to sustainable energy for the poorest published: one briefing note on the legal form of a new climate agreement published: one position paper on an intergenerational approach to climate change published.
- 2013: Hunger – Nutrition – Climate Justice Conference co-hosted with the Irish Government in April 2013 brought together grassroots practitioners and policy makers for a respectful dialogue. The messages from the meeting are being used by the conference organisers and participants to inform the post 2015 development agenda.
- 2013: Climate justice Baseline study completed. Using December 2011 as the baseline the study found that climate justice was predominantly used by civil society organisations, that the term climate justice was used infrequently by countries, with the exceptions being ALBA (Alliance of Bolivarian states) countries. Climate Justice was referenced in two COP 16 statements and four COP 17 statements. Globally, fewer than ten world leaders were identified as using climate justice and no private sector organisations were found to use a climate justice narrative.

### Strategic Priority 2 - Development of Leadership Networks

- 2011/12/13: The Troika+ of Women Leaders on Gender and Climate Change has over 60 members and meets at least twice a year. Its members are actively engaged in advocating for and shaping gender sensitive climate policy development. The

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<sup>9</sup> <http://www.gcu.ac.uk/climatejustice/>

particular impacts of climate change on women have been highlighted by Troika+ members at the opening plenaries of COPs 17 and 18.

- 2013: The Troika+ was convened in the margins of the United Nations General Assembly in September and committed to championing intergenerational equity in the 2015 climate and development agenda.
- 2012 / 2013: A Gender Day was established at COP18 and repeated at COP19 with Troika+ members participating in scheduled events.
- 2013: High Level Advisory Committee of the Climate Justice Dialogue formed, initial face to face meeting held in the Pocantico Center of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund in July and Declaration on Climate Justice published in the margins of UNGA in September.

### **Strategic Priority 3 - Influence Policy Development**

- 2011: Report entitled 'Pursuing REDD+ as a viable development option: Lessons from Guyana's experience' was published and disseminated at the first Climate Change and Development in Africa Conference in 2011 and at COP17.
- 2012: A new decision (23/CP18) on gender balance in bodies under the UNFCCC was adopted at COP18 following the presentation of the idea to the Troika+ at COP17. The decision embraces the goal of gender parity at all levels of the UNFCCC's work in order to foster gender sensitive climate policy.
- 2013: A report co-authored with UN women entitle 'The Full View' informs submissions made by Parties pursuant to the gender Decision (23/CP18). At COP 19 in November 2013 a well-attended gender workshop was organised by the UNFCCC secretariat and informed conclusions adopted by the COP.
- 2012 / 13: The Lead Group of the UN Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement established a working group on gender following the proposal from the Foundation. The Lead Group in increasingly connecting climate change and under nutrition and has started to use the language of nutrition justice and climate justice in its meetings.
- 2012: The President accepted an invitation to join the Advisory Board of UN Sustainable Energy for All Initiative (SE4ALL) which will provide a platform to address the climate justice dimensions of access to sustainable energy.
- 2012: The World Bank brought together its energy and social protection teams to identify opportunities to pilot the Foundation's idea to scale up access to sustainable energy for the poorest through social protection.
- 2013: President introduces climate justice concepts and the social protection approach to delivering access to energy to the poorest at the meeting of the Advisory Board of the Global Alliance on Clean Cook stoves in September 2013.
- 2012/13: *The Climate Justice Dialogue* (CJD) established in collaboration with the World Resources Institute with implementing partners from around the world. CJD events convened at UNFCCC meetings, working papers published and workshops convened in Chile, Bangladesh and Ethiopia.

### 3.3 Strategic priorities 2014-2015

#### i) Rationale for streamlining of strategic priorities

Building on progress between 2011 and 2013, the Foundation proposes to focus its activities in the areas where it has gained traction and is adding value in order to maximise impact. Having identified its strengths and comparative advantage as thought leadership, convening and bridging, these competencies will be used to best effect in the period 2014-2015.

*Strategic Priority 1 - Development and Promotion of Principles of Climate Justice;* As the Principles of Climate Justice (PCJ) have been developed, the focus now is on continuing their dissemination and promotion while mainstreaming them into all activities.

Under *Strategic Priority 2 - Development of Leadership Networks;* the Foundation has developed and continues to facilitate the work of the Troika+ of Women Leaders on Gender and Climate Change and the High level Advisory Committee of the Climate Justice Dialogue. In the period 2014-2015 the Foundation will continue to facilitate the work of these leadership networks as they engage other leaders and build momentum for an ambitious and fair international framework in 2015. This Strategic Priority will now focus on working with leadership networks developed during the lifetime of the Foundation.

*Strategic Priority 3 – Influence Policy Development* continues to be at the heart of the work of the Foundation and with a focus on the 2015 processes that can deliver policies to enable climate justice. This priority is closely linked with Strategic Priority 2 as the leadership networks are key platforms for shaping messages and influencing policy.

In keeping with the decision taken in 2011 to focus on these 3 strategic priorities and having learned that the best way to have impact is by focusing on a limited set of objectives, the Foundation will not work on strategic priorities 4 and 5 as identified in the Business Plan 2011-2014. These strategic priorities which address innovation for adaptation and mitigation and the promotion of green technologies have been addressed in part under Strategic Priorities 1, 2 and 3 where work on food and nutrition security and access to sustainable energy in the context of climate justice have informed the messaging of the Foundation.

#### ii) Strategic priorities and activities 2014/2015

##### Strategic Priority 1 – Promote and Disseminate the Principles of Climate Justice (PCJ)

The Promotion and Dissemination of Principles of Climate Justice, the first Strategic Priority, is in effect over-arching as it highlights issues of equity, justice and rights through a people-centred approach to policy and action on climate change and development. The President of the Foundation will accept invitations for events and meetings based on their relevance to the promotion of the Principles; activities undertaken will work towards shaping a convincing and engaging climate justice narrative, and, by sharing evidence of the value of alternative approaches, we will give voice to the vulnerable and advocate solutions that can work at scale.

The Foundation will use its on-going work to build a case for a climate justice approach. This evidence base will complement the evolving climate justice narrative created through the Climate Justice Dialogue to engage new constituencies of demand and strengthen political will for an equitable and ambitious new climate agreement and a post 2015 development agenda consistent with the principles of climate justice.

Having developed the PCJ in 2011 and promoting them widely in 2012 and 2013, the focus in 2014-2015 will be on promoting and disseminating the PCJ with leaders, in pursuit of an international framework which links human rights, climate change and development to achieve climate justice. The PCJ will continue to be mainstreamed into all aspects of the Foundation's work in addition to the activities identified in SP1.

In order to maximise the impact of the PCJ on post 2015 processes the Foundation will work with leadership networks to carry the PCJ to a wider audience than the Foundation can reach on its own. With a focus on leader to leader engagement and mobilisation these platforms provide opportunities to take the PCJ to political leaders, CEOs and other influential leaders. This is essential if the political will needed to agree an ambitious and fair international framework in 2015 is be mobilised.

The activities in this SP will be informed by the Foundation's core competency in thought leadership, enabling it to feed key messages and ideas into the targeted leadership networks in a timely fashion.

Before the end of 2015 the Foundation will repeat the climate justice baseline study to assess any increase in awareness and use climate justice narratives. This is a key measure of the impact the Foundation is having on shaping and disseminating effective climate justice narratives informed by the PCJ.

## **Strategic Priority 2 – Facilitate the Work of Leadership Networks**

Central to work under this strategic priority are the leadership networks created and serviced by the Foundation; the Troika+ of Women Leader on Gender and Climate change (Troika+) and the High Level Advisory Committee of the Climate Justice Dialogue (HLAC). These leadership networks<sup>10</sup> facilitate leader to leader messaging and provide a shared platform to articulate policy messages consistent with climate justice. This leadership is critically needed in the years 2014 and 2015 if an international policy framework is to be delivered that creates the enabling environment for the achievement of climate justice.

The HLAC was formed in January 2013 and has been active in 2013 publishing a Declaration on Climate Justice in the margins of the UN General Assembly in September 2013. The Members of the HLAC are engaged in outreach based on the messages contained in the Declaration and the Foundation supports them with briefings and messaging documents. In 2014 the work of the HLAC will focus on their March meeting and a 'Call to Action' to mobilise leaders in the run up to the

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<sup>10</sup> Unlike the leadership networks targeted in SP 1 for the dissemination of the PCJ, the work of these networks is directly facilitated by the Foundation.

Leaders' Summit on Climate Change in Sept 2014. In 2015, the Foundation will convene the HLAC again and develop with them a strategy for promoting climate justice in the final stages of the development of the 2015 international framework.

In addition to the HLAC, the Foundation has targeted Heads of Government to work with up to [and subject to funding – beyond] March 2014 to with a view to them championing climate justice at the September 2014 Leader's summit.

The Troika+ has and will continue to link with grassroots organisations and leaders in order to enable the sharing of experience and to enhance the capacity of the Troika+ to influence policy at the international level. In addition the Troika+ will be central players in a Leader's Forum the Foundation will co-host with UN Women in September 2014. The *Leaders' Forum* will complement the Secretary General's Leaders' Summit and highlight women's leadership on climate change from the perspective of political leaders, former heads of state, acting CEOs and leaders from civil society, indigenous and grassroots organisations.

Throughout 2014 and 2015 the Troika+ will continue to engage with grassroots women and youth to build on work done on intergenerational equity to date and to amplify the voices of women and young people who are dealing with climate impacts and finding innovative solutions in their daily lives. As part of this work a field trip will be organized in 2015 to enable these exchanges and capture solutions and voices to influence the post 2015 processes.

Work under this strategic priority will draw on the Foundations' strengths in bridging and convening.

### **Strategic Priority 3 – Influence Policy Development**

The international policies the Foundation seeks to influence are the post 2015 development agenda and the UNFCCC. The combination of these two processes will set the scene for actions by countries, business and citizens to hold global warming below 2°C and to enable an equitable transition to low carbon, climate resilient development for all.

In addition to the work of the Troika+ and the HLAC identified in SP2 which seeks to work with leaders who can mobilise other leaders in support of the 2015 policy processes, the Foundation has identified additional policy influencing opportunities. This involves work with two UN led initiatives which address issues at the intersection of climate and development.

These are i) the Sustainable Energy for All Initiative (SE4ALL) and ii) the Scaling up Nutrition Movement (SUN). Both initiatives seek to inform the post 2015 development agenda and address issues critical to climate justice, namely the impacts of climate change on the right to food and equitable access to the sustainable energy needed to realise the right to development. The Foundation is represented in these initiatives by its President and also has working level relationships with the secretariats supporting these initiatives.

By engaging with these initiatives the Foundation aims to use the PCJ to inform their work and integrate a Climate Justice approach into their work (e.g. through a stronger focus on gender equality, the right to development and equitable access to the benefits of the transition to sustainable energy). Both the SUN and SE4ALL are engaged in internal UN activities to inform the

post 2015 development agenda and progress made with them on climate justice could in turn inform their inputs into the Post 2015 Development Agenda.

Thought leadership, convening and bridging (between processes and themes) will be key strategies in delivering this strategic priority.

### 3.4 Activities and Success Indicators

Strategic Priority	Objectives	Actions / Activities 2014-2015	Success indicators
<p><b>1. Promote and Disseminate the Principles of Climate Justice (PCJ)</b></p>	<p><b>1.1 To promote and disseminate the PCJ with global leaders</b></p>	<p>1.1.1 Work with leadership networks to raise awareness of CJ and the PCJ; leverage opportunities to engage with individual leaders on climate justice</p> <p>1.1.2 Assess increase in awareness and use of CJ narratives by repeating CJ baseline study</p>	<p>The PCJ are used by leaders making the case for an international framework which links human rights, climate change and development to achieve climate justice.</p> <p>Two targeted networks champion the PCJ in their public messaging so that CJ reaches an audience beyond the Foundation's direct influence</p> <p>A study of climate justice narratives, measured against the 2011 baseline, shows a 10% increase in the use of a climate justice narrative in statements under the COP and in public statements made by global leaders in the context of climate change and development</p>

Strategic Priority	Objectives	Actions / Activities 2014-2015	Success indicators
<p><b>2. Facilitate the work of leadership networks</b></p>	<p><b>2.1 To leverage women's leadership on international climate change and development policies that address the needs, support the empowerment and protect the rights of women</b></p>	<p><b>2.1.1</b> Continue to provide an effective secretariat for the Troika+ of Women Leaders on Gender and Climate change</p> <p><b>2.1.2</b> Link women leaders with grassroots women leaders and youth to amplify their voices on climate justice</p> <p><b>2.1.3</b> Leaders' Forum with UN Women in advance of the United Nations Secretary General's Leader's summit on climate change in September 2014</p>	<p>Provide platforms for the Troika+ members to deliver climate justice messages in multinational forums</p> <p>Troika+ members amplify the voices of grassroots women and youth to make the case for gender sensitive climate policy and an intergenerational approach to climate action.</p> <p>Troika+ members use their positions of influence to inject PCJ into international development and climate policies.</p> <p>Women leaders demonstrate commitment and leadership on climate and development in the context of the UNSG's Leaders' Summit.</p>





Strategic Priority	Objectives	Actions / Activities 2014-2015	Success indicators
<p><b>3. Influence policy development</b></p>	<p>3.1 Targeted UN led initiatives bring a CJ approach into discussions which will inform the post 2015 development agenda</p>	<p>3.1.1 Introduce CJ and the PCJ to the work of SE4ALL through Mary Robinson’s membership of the Advisory Board</p> <p>3.1.2 Co-chair the UNF Working Group on Social Protection and Humanitarian Issues and use case studies and lessons learned to inform SE4ALL</p> <p>3.1.3 Support the President in her work as a SUN Lead Group member to introduce a CJ approach into the work of the SUN movement</p>	<p>SustainableEnergy for All (SE4ALL) Advisory Board adopts a climate justice approach to access to sustainable energy that directly targets the poorest</p> <p>The SUN Lead Group adopts a climate justice approach to nutrition security</p>

<p><b>3. Influence policy development</b></p>	<p><b>3.1</b> The Human Rights Council (HRC) is influenced to encourage a climate justice approach with a view to informing the post 2015 agenda</p>	<p>3.1.1 Identify and engage member countries of the HRC and the Human Rights community in Geneva on CJ with a view to influencing the Human Rights Council</p> <p>3.1.2 Engage the climate change community on the human rights aspects of CC</p>	<p>The Human Rights Council (HRC) is influenced to encourage a climate justice approach in both its agenda and dialogue related to the UNFCCC and post 2015 development agenda</p> <p>The Foundation's capacity to advance climate justice and deliver its vision is increased.</p>
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