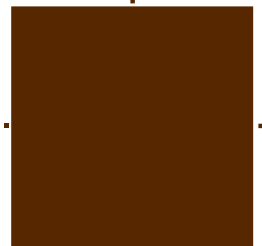
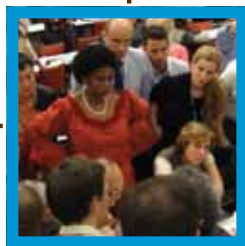
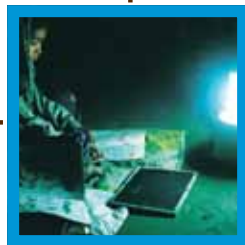


working for a just response to climate change



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Vision and Mission

Vision

By 2020 global justice and equity will underpin a people-centered developmental approach to advancing climate justice and more effectively addressing the impacts of climate change.

Mission

MRFCJ's mission is to:

- a) Put justice and equity at the heart of responses to climate change, particularly those concerned with how best to respond and adapt to the challenge that it poses for the poorest and most vulnerable peoples of the world
- b) Empower poor and vulnerable communities to speak directly in a way that is effectively heard, in particular about the negative impact of climate change on their ways of life, about its potential for conflict and about what ought to be done by way of a response, in terms of fairness and justice
- c) Contribute to an international framework which minimises the negative impact and maximises the potential positive opportunities which climate change is having on poor communities around the world
- d) Imprint on future generations, of leaders in this field and in society generally, a strong sense of the inter-connectedness of climate change with issues of development and social justice through the promotion of a strong human rights dimension to university learning and education on climate change
- e) Build a shared space for information and knowledge-sharing on climate justice which is accessible to all and a source of solidarity for those concerned about climate change
- f) Catalyse the work of activists, individuals, groups and networks to further the implementation of the **Principles of Climate Justice**
- g) Promote the development of technologies that result in sustainable development, promote a better quality of life among the poor and vulnerable and improve access to technologies.

Foreword from the President



I look back on 2011, the first full operational year of the Mary Robinson Foundation – Climate Justice, as an exciting and productive year. After its successful launch in 2010, the Foundation is now up and running and has a number of important initiatives already under its belt.

The framework for MRFCJ's work was and will remain the five Strategic Priorities which have been adopted by the Board of Trustees and elaborated in the Business Plan 2011-2014.

The first, and for me highly important, step was to agree on a set of fundamental principles. A draft was elaborated and was the subject of a meeting in Pocantico, New York of experts working in the field of climate justice. The draft principles were developed and amended at that meeting and the revised principles were adopted by the MRFCJ Board. The Principles of Climate Justice guide all of the Foundation's work. They are reflected also in a module which has been developed for the global Masters in Development Practice, as a joint initiative of Trinity College Dublin and University College Dublin.

The Foundation has been working to encourage and facilitate discussion on a climate justice approach to the legal form of a new climate agreement to ensure that at all times the needs of the most vulnerable are considered and given priority. With this in mind, MRFCJ hosted a meeting in London in September on the possible legal form of a new climate agreement. Highlights of the discussion were circulated to a large number of decision-makers prior to COP17/CMP7. The text can be found on the MRFCJ website. MRFCJ was active on many fronts at COP17. A particular area of emphasis was working to strengthen references to gender equality and women's leadership in international policy to facilitate more gender responsive action on the ground. Through a Troika+ of Women leaders on Gender and Climate Change - a group of committed high-level women leaders whose meetings are facilitated by MRFCJ - we are seeking to consolidate women's leadership in the fields of climate change, gender and sustainable development so as to highlight the gender dimensions of climate change.

The impact which climate change is having on food and nutrition security is indisputable. I met the Tánaiste (Deputy Prime Minister of Ireland) and other Government Ministers to discuss this in April 2011. As a result, it has been agreed that MRFCJ will cooperate with the Irish Government to highlight the impact of climate change on food and nutrition security and the role that climate justice should play in addressing these challenges during Ireland's EU Presidency in 2013.

MRFCJ has actively supported climate justice research in second and third-level institutions in Ireland and is facilitating linkages between researchers in Ireland and in other countries. MRFCJ also carried out a lessons learned study of one country's experience of REDD+. The report "Pursuing REDD+ as a viable development option: Lessons from Guyana's experience" provides an overview of the key steps taken by Guyana in pursuit of a national-scale REDD+ initiative and its Low Carbon Development Strategy. The Report should provide insights for other forest countries and interested parties such as REDD+ donors.

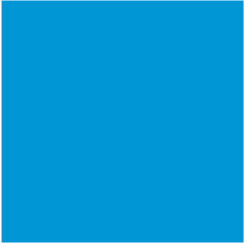


These are only samples of the Foundation's work over the past year. Communicating our message has been a key task. I attended over 40 events - either as chair / panellist or keynote speaker - where climate justice was central to the theme. Platforms ranged from the European and UK Parliaments to academic institutions such as the London School of Economics.

I would like to thank all of our donors who continued to give generous support to our work in 2011. I would also like to express my deep appreciation to our staff and the Board of Trustees who made an invaluable contribution to the work of the Foundation throughout the year. In particular, I owe an enormous debt of gratitude to Bride Rosney, who remained as Acting CEO until replaced in October 2011 by Ronan Murphy as Chief Operating Officer, while she agreed to continue as Secretary to the Board. The achievements made would not have been possible without the commitment and support of all.

Mary Robinson,
President

Chief Operating Officer's Report



Following on from a foundation year in which MRFCJ was established on a proper legal basis with premises and other technical and administrative systems put in place, 2011 saw the consolidation of the Foundation and recruitment of the core number of staff necessary to deliver its objectives in 2011/12.

MRFCJ's first Annual Report, which included the Foundation's audited Statutory Accounts for 2010, was published. The quality of MRFCJ's financial reporting was recognised when the Foundation was nominated for an award by the Chartered Accountants of Ireland in the Charities category of the Published Accounts Awards.

Funding of the Foundation continued to be successful and compared favourably with the previous year. Two funders – the Rockefeller Foundation and Irish Aid – gave repeat funding while new donors for 2011 included, in addition to Irish Aid, the One Foundation and Nduna Foundation.

The Acting CEO was replaced by a Chief Operating Officer on 1 October. A Head of Research and Development took up duty at the start of 2011, joining the Head of Administration and Communications. Three Research Assistants, a Research Associate and a Programme Manager were recruited on short-term contracts. By year-end, MRFCJ had its core team in place to play the catalytic role envisaged in its mission statement.

The Business Plan 2011-2014 provided the framework for the Foundation's activities during the year. Significant progress was made on the five Strategic Priorities, in particular Strategic Priorities 1, 2 and 3. Details about these activities may be found in the pages that follow. In its first full operational year, MRFCJ has firmly established itself as a credible voice and a reliable partner and is bringing the concept of climate justice to a wider public audience.

Having been appointed Chief Operating Officer in October 2011, I wish to pay tribute to the excellent work done by the Acting CEO Bride Rosney who saw the Foundation through the logistics of its establishment, ensuring that the Foundation met with its legal, compliance and regulatory requirements. This was a difficult, complex process which was carried out with great success and which started the Foundation off on a sound footing.

Ronan Murphy,
Chief Operating Officer

Strategic Priorities

Five key strategic priorities have been identified for the Foundation's initial period of operations to 2014. In relation to each priority local partners will be identified, where appropriate, in the areas of the world affected, with a view to having their voice heard, their viewpoints taken into consideration and their energy, talent and commitment mobilised.



1 Development and Promotion of Principles of Climate Justice

Participate in and promote, the development of **Principles of Climate Justice** and equity to create an international framework to minimise the negative impact and maximise the positive opportunities which climate change will have on communities and sectors in developing countries.



2 Development of Leadership Networks

Foster the development of leadership and networks addressing climate justice; expedite the sharing of positive experiences via real and virtual dissemination.



3 Influence Policy Development

Influence policy development and implementation at national and international levels in relation to climate change to ensure climate justice for the benefit of the most vulnerable people in low-income countries.



5 Promote Green Technologies

Promote and develop access to green technologies and products in low-income countries with business, social entrepreneurs, governmental and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and other organisations / individuals to counteract the negative impacts of climate change; facilitate the local development and transfer of adaptation technologies and know-how to the people in low-income countries.



4 Support Innovation for Adaptation and Mitigation

Support the development of innovation ecosystems – policy, enterprise, research, community – that find new and better ways of developing in a climate stressed world; strengthen the capacity of networks to promote and support innovation, social entrepreneurship and international finance for the development of adaptation and mitigation strategies, technologies and coping mechanisms for the benefit of people in low-income countries and assist low-income countries in low-carbon development.

Principles of Climate Justice

In seeking to realise its vision of a world engaged in the advancing of climate justice, the **Mary Robinson Foundation - Climate Justice (MRFCJ)** dedicates itself to action which will be informed by core principles.

The Foundation elaborated a draft set of principles which it had an opportunity to introduce to a small group of people from all parts of the world who have been working on climate justice issues. The meeting was supported by Rockefeller Brothers Fund in Pocantico, New York in July 2011.

The draft principles were developed and amended based on the common understanding of key principles, concepts and opportunities identified and discussed at the meeting. The Principles of Climate Justice, now adopted by the Board of **MRFCJ** and operative in the Foundation's activities, follow.

Respect and Protect Human Rights

The international rights framework provides a reservoir for the supply of legal imperatives with which to frame morally appropriate responses to climate change, rooted in equality and justice.

The idea of human rights point societies towards internationally agreed values around which common action can be negotiated and then acted upon. Human rights yardsticks deliver valuable minimal thresholds, legally defined, about which there is widespread consensus. The guarantee of basic rights rooted in respect for the dignity of the person which is at the core of this approach makes it an indispensable foundation for action on climate justice.

Support the Right to Development

The vast gulf in resources between rich and poor, evident in the gap between countries in the North and South and also within many countries (both North and South) is the deepest injustice of our age. This failure of resource-fairness makes it impossible for billions of humans to lead decent lives, the sort of life-opportunities that a commitment to true equality should make an absolute essential.

Climate change both highlights and exacerbates this gulf in equality. It also provides the world with an opportunity. Climate change highlights our true interdependence and must lead to a new and respectful paradigm of sustainable development, based on the urgent need to scale up and transfer green technologies and to support low-carbon climate resilient strategies for the poorest so that they become part of the combined effort in mitigation and adaptation.

Share Benefits and Burdens Equitably

The benefits and burdens associated with climate change and its resolution must be fairly allocated. This involves acceptance of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities in relation to reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Those who have most responsibility for greenhouse gas emissions and most capacity to act must cut emissions first.

In addition, those who have benefited and still benefit from emissions in the form of on-going economic development and increased wealth, mainly in industrialised countries, have an ethical obligation to share benefits with those who are today suffering from the effects of these emissions, mainly vulnerable people in developing countries. People in low-income countries must have access to opportunities to adapt to the impacts of climate change and embrace low carbon development to avoid future environmental damage.

Ensure that Decisions on Climate Change are Participatory, Transparent and Accountable

The opportunity to participate in decision-making processes which are fair, accountable, open and corruption-free is essential to the growth of a culture of climate justice. The voices of the most vulnerable to climate change must be heard and acted upon. A basic of good international practice is the requirement for transparency in decision-making, and accountability for decisions that are made. It must be possible to ensure that policy developments and policy implementation in this field are seen to be informed by an understanding of the needs of low income countries in relation to climate justice, and that these needs are adequately understood and addressed.

Decisions on policies with regard to climate change taken in a range of fora from the UNFCCC to trade, human rights, business, investment and development must be implemented in a way that is transparent and accountable: poverty can never be an alibi for government failure in this sphere.

Highlight Gender Equality and Equity

The gender dimension of climate change, and in turn climate justice, must be highlighted. The impacts of climate changes are different for women and men, with women likely to bear the greater burden in situations of poverty.

Women's voices must be heard and their priorities supported as part of climate justice. In many countries and cultures, women are at the forefront of living with the reality of the injustices caused by climate change. They are critically aware of the importance of climate justice in contributing to the right to development being recognized and can play a vital role as agents of change within their communities.

Harness the Transformative Power of Education for Climate Stewardship

The transformative power of education under-pins other principles, making their successful adoption more likely and inculcating into cultures a deeper awareness of human rights and climate justice than is presently to be found. To achieve climate stabilisation will necessitate radical changes in lifestyle and behaviour and education has the power to equip future generations with the skills and knowledge they will need to thrive and survive.

As well as being a fundamental human right which is already well developed in the international framework of rights referred to above, education is indispensable to the just society. It draws those in receipt of it towards a fuller understanding of the world about them, deepening their awareness both of themselves and of those around them. Done well, it invites reflection on ethics and justice that make the well-educated also good citizens, both of their home state and (in these global times) of the world as well.

Delivered in an effective multi-disciplinary school, college or university environmental education can increase consciousness of climate change, producing new insights not only at the scientific but also at the sociological and political level. Education is also achievable outside the formal system, through public and, increasingly, virtual (i.e. web-based) activity. The learning required to see climate change in justice terms cannot be done at the schools and university alone: it is a life-long responsibility and therefore a commitment.

Use Effective Partnerships to Secure Climate Justice

The principle of partnership points in the direction of solutions to climate change that are integrated both within states and across state boundaries.

Climate justice requires effective action on a global scale which in turn requires a pooling of resources and a sharing of skills across the world. The nation state may remain the basic building block of the international system but without openness to coalitions of states and corporate interests and elements within civil society as well, the risk is that the whole house produced by these blocks will be rendered uninhabitable. Openness to partnership is a vital aspect of any coherent approach to climate change, and in the name of climate justice, this must also involve partnership with those most affected by climate change and least able adequately to deal with it – the poor and under-resourced.

These principles are rooted in the frameworks of international and regional human rights law and do not require the breaking of any new ground on the part of those who ought, in the name of climate justice, to be willing to take them on.



MRFCJ and the UNFCCC

Communicating

MRFCJ's Message

The term climate justice, in the context in which MRFCJ uses it, is relatively new and the first challenge was to develop the language:

- A strategic approach to seeking and accepting appropriate platforms to use the language of climate justice was adopted: Mary Robinson attended 42 events either as chair / panellist or key note speaker at events where climate justice was central to the theme. Platforms ranged from the European and UK Parliaments to academic institutions such as the London School of Economics.
- A programme of outreach activities was undertaken whereby MRFCJ co-hosted, or partnered in the convening of over 20 panels, workshops or side events. Co-hosting partners included the Government of South Africa, GGCA, the US State Department, Femmes Africa Solidarité, the World Bank and Climate Wise Women.
- MRFCJ actively sought key media opportunities to support the Foundation's work. In 2011, MRFCJ featured in interviews / articles or opinion editorials a total of 58 times.

MRFCJ acts as a bridge between policy makers and those vulnerable peoples dealing with the direct impacts of climate change. MRFCJ's ethos is set out in its vision and mission while strategic priorities are set out in the Foundation's Business Plan. It is also important to understand the external environment and framework within which MRFCJ operates.

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is the international forum for addressing the causes of climate change and determining a global response to the impacts it creates. It was created at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the Earth Summit, in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992. The Convention sets an overall framework for efforts by governments to tackle the challenges posed by climate change. It entered into force on 21st March 1994.

Countries that have ratified the treaty are referred to as "Parties to the Convention". There is almost universal membership with 195 Parties to the Convention (194 individual states, including individual members of the European Union - the European Union is also a separate Party). Since the UNFCCC came into force, the Parties have been meeting annually in Conferences of the Parties (COP) to assess progress in dealing with climate change and to agree action that should be taken.

MRFCJ is cognisant that while the UNFCCC is the main international process addressing climate change there are other fora at which issues of climate justice can be advanced. Climate change is addressed in meetings of the G8 and G20 and there are on-going development processes where climate justice and development issues can be addressed in tandem;

- the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) and lead up to Rio+20 in 2012
- the UN Millennium Development Goals with a 2015 target date and regular review summits
- the UN Human Rights Council's work on human rights on climate change.

MRFCJ's work in 2011 focused on three of the Strategic Priority Areas and three Principles of Climate Justice which culminated in active participation at the UNFCCC negotiations in Durban, COP17/CMP7. While MRFCJ is not a member of the COP, there are other opportunities to participate in the UNFCCC negotiations.

Parallel to the formal negotiations of the COP, the UNFCCC facilitates the hosting of formal side-events by civil society organisations, nations who are members of the COP and United Nations organisations. The side-events are fora for the facilitation of dialogue, to raise awareness of issues under negotiation and for the dissemination of relevant research findings and policy ideas. It is at these 'side-events' that MRFCJ's efforts were targeted.

MRFCJ focused its activities on the areas of:

- I. Women's leadership and the gender dimensions of climate change
Principle of Climate Justice: Highlight Gender Equality and Equity
- II. Food security and agriculture
Principle of Climate Justice: Support the Right to Development
- III. Legal form of a future climate agreement
Principle of Climate Justice: Share the Benefits and Burdens Equitably

Having established recognition within the climate change framework discussions from 2010 through 2011, MRFCJ was invited to co-convene and actively participate in over 30 official and unofficial side-events over the course of 11 days at COP17/CMP7 in Durban. MRFCJ agreed to participate in these events based on relevance to the three identified priority areas for our work in 2011.

Underpinning the work of MRFCJ, is the commitment to give voice to the vulnerable. Prior to the official opening of the COP17/CMP7 negotiations, MRFCJ participated in two key events in order to hear the key messages of those vulnerable people.

On the first day of activities in Durban, Mary Robinson attended the Inter Faith Rally hosted by Emeritus Archbishop Desmond Tutu. *We have Faith – Act Now for Climate Justice* campaign called for a legally binding climate treaty. Mary Robinson addressed the audience and signed the petition which was brought to the UNFCCC negotiations by its Executive Director Christiana Figueres.

Later, MRFCJ met the Pan Africa Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) with members of the *Trans African Caravan of Hope*. *The Caravan of Hope* was a convoy of over 300 climate campaigners representing grassroots organisations that had travelled across Africa on a mission to bring real live African stories of coping and resilience to the world's attention. Mary Robinson carried this message through to official side-events attended over the course of COP17/CMP7 helping to ensure that the voices of the most vulnerable were heard within the official negotiations.

MRFCJ's approach to climate justice and the activities it engaged in throughout 2011 are further elaborated on within the following pages of this Annual Report.



Mary Robinson met with members of the Caravan of Hope on the sidelines of COP17 in Durban, South Africa. The Caravan, a convoy made up of civil society, activists, environmental scientists, farmers and journalists, travelled across Africa to bring its message to COP17 and to raise awareness about the impacts of climate change. Mary Robinson heard from members of the Caravan about how their communities are being impacted by climate change and brought their messages to high-level representatives at COP17.



Women's Leadership, Gender and Climate Change

MRFCJ's commitment to highlighting gender equality and equity in the context of climate change was central to the work of the organisation in 2011. MRFCJ's approach is both top down and bottom up: influencing policy makers and, at the same time, ensuring that grassroots voices are heard.

Historically, climate policy has not addressed the differing ways in which climate change affects men and women. MRFCJ is working to contribute to the development of gender-informed climate policy. At the international level this is policy which sets out commitments to address the gender dimensions of climate change and which provides guidance on how best to do this.

MRFCJ aims to strengthen gender references in international policy in order to facilitate more gender responsive action on the ground. Through a Troika+ of Women Leaders on Gender and Climate Justice, MRFCJ is working to consolidate women's leadership in the fields of climate change, gender and sustainable development.

MRFCJ has established a Women's Leadership on Climate Justice Network, consisting of grassroots and grassroots-linked organisations with first-hand experience of the gender dimensions of climate change in developing countries, at national, local and project level. With support from the Rockefeller Foundation, MRFCJ is commissioning research that will capture the valuable experience of grassroots organisations so that the voices of those directly impacted by climate change will serve to increase the evidence base and strengthen the collective ability of the Troika+ to influence international policy.

At the UNFCCC Bonn inter-sessional meeting in June 2011, MRFCJ co-hosted an event entitled *'Women and Climate Finance – Past Experiences Inspiring Future Funds'* along with the Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA), Women in Environment and Development Organisation (WEDO), the Government of Finland, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Oxfam, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The objective of the event was to discuss lessons learned from experiences in mainstreaming gender into climate funds and mechanisms and to assess how this experience can be used in future climate finance developments, in particular the design of the Green Climate Fund. Mary Robinson moderated and attendees included representatives of the Global Environment Fund (GEF), the Climate Investment Fund (CIF) Trust Fund Committee and the Adaptation Fund Board.

On 20 September 2011, MRFCJ facilitated a meeting of the Troika+ of Women Leaders on Gender and Climate Change on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly in New York. The September meeting was supported by Ireland's Permanent Mission to the UN in New York and was attended by more than 20 members of the Troika+, including the incoming chair of COP17/CMP7, Hon Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, Minister of International Relations and Cooperation of South Africa. The women leaders discussed how best to use their leadership roles to bring gender and climate change from the side-lines to the centre of economic, social and environmental decision-making, thus turning commitments into actions.

The Troika+ of Women Leaders on Gender and Climate Change

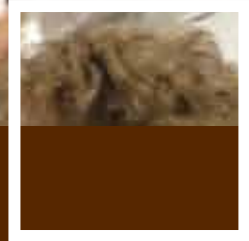
At the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Cancun, Mexico in December 2010, MRFCJ co-hosted a high-level event with the Government of Mexico. During this event, it became clear that there was a real opportunity to harness the leadership of high-level women, given that the COP Presidents over three consecutive years were women - Ms. Connie Hedegaard, President of COP15/CMP5, Minister Patricia Espinosa, President of COP16/CMP 6 and Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, President of COP17/CMP7. As a result, a decision was taken to create a Troika led by the COP host governments of Denmark, Mexico and South Africa. Thereafter, this Troika expanded into a Troika+ to include other high profile women leaders and supportive men. At the end of 2011, membership had expanded to 46 high profile women leaders including women Ministers, deputy Ministers, negotiators, global organisation representatives, key civil society figures and senior women leaders from Africa, Asia, Europe, Central America and the USA.

On 7 December 2011, a high level event entitled “Women and Climate Change: beyond Durban” was held during the UNFCCC in South Africa. Co-hosted by MRFCJ and Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, President of COP17/CMP7, the event was attended by more than seventy people. High profile women leaders who participated included EU Commissioner for Climate Action Connie Hedegaard, Christiana Figueres, Executive Secretary of UNFCCC, Ministers, Deputy Ministers, negotiators, key civil society figures and senior women leaders. The event provided an opportunity for Troika+ members to share their experiences and knowledge and to encourage women leaders to advocate for stronger gender outcomes in the texts under negotiation at COP17/CMP7. It also provided an occasion to identify the main priorities for gender and climate change in the year ahead.

As a follow on from the events in Durban, MRFCJ published an Analysis of the Gender References in COP17/CMP7 texts a few days after the Conference closed in December. This analysis, along with a full report on the event, was shared with the Troika+ members and members of the Women’s Leadership Network of grassroots organisations. It was also uploaded on the MRFCJ website.

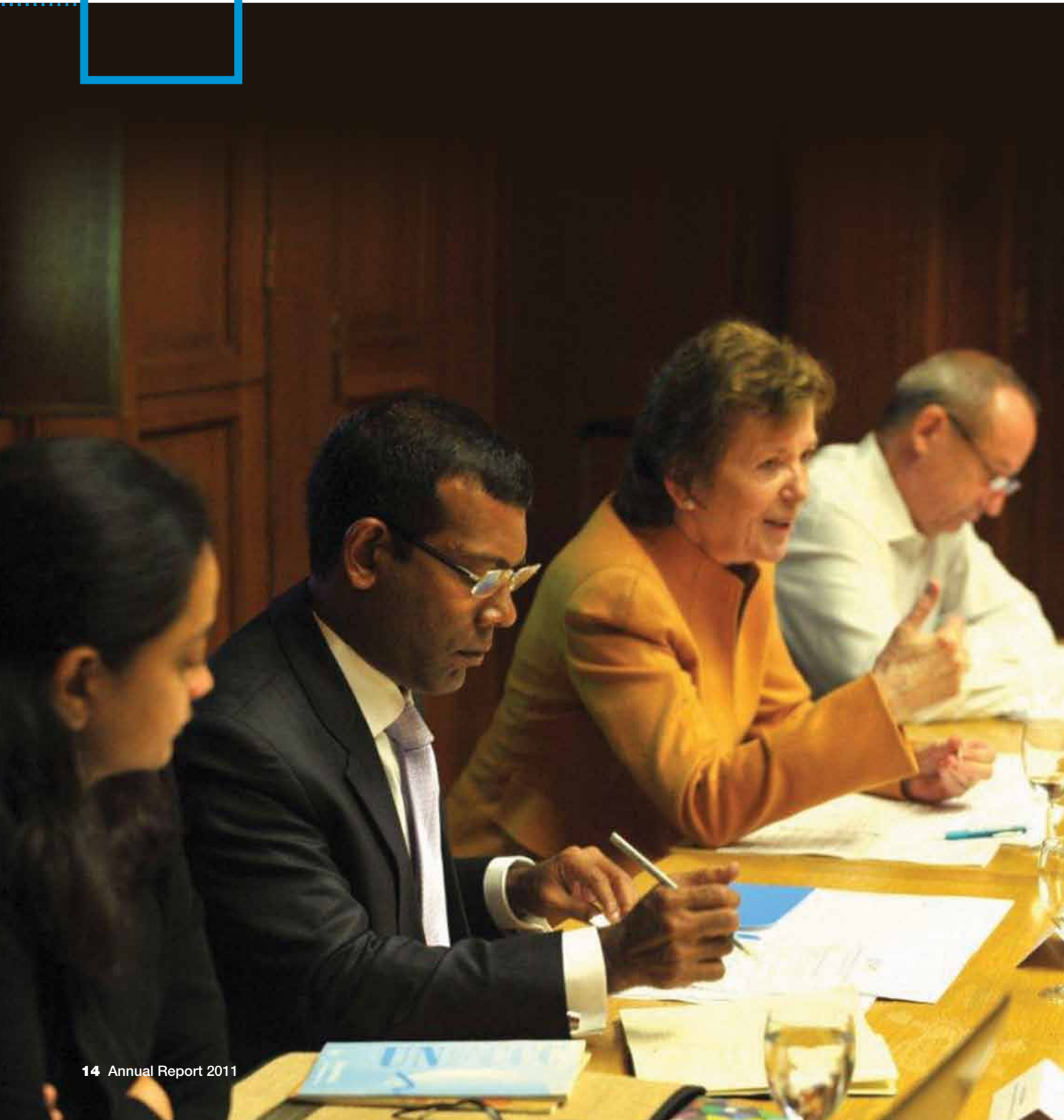
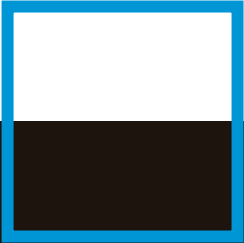
On 8 December, MRFCJ co-hosted another event in Durban, together with Ambassador Melanne Vermeer, United States Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women’s Issues. “Moving from words to action on Gender and Climate Change” provided an opportunity for grassroots organisations to voice their concerns on gender and climate change. The five high-profile women leader panellists at this event - Mary Robinson, Ambassador Vermeer, Socorro del Flores, Special Envoy on Climate Change for Mexico, Bineta Diop from Femmes Africa Solidarité and Winne Byanyima from the United Nations Development Programme - are all members of the Troika+.

MRFCJ’s gender-related activities in Durban were funded by the Rockefeller Foundation through the project “Making Gender-Responsive Policy on Climate Change a Reality”. This was the second grant from the Rockefeller Foundation in support of MRFCJ’s work on women’s leadership.



The important role women's leadership can play in the UNFCCC negotiations was highlighted during the Opening Ceremony of COP17/CMP7 by its new President, Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, South Africa, Maite Nkoana-Mashabane and outgoing COP President, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mexico, Patricia Espinosa. COP17/CMP7 President Nkoana-Mashabane said "we now have women leaders at the helm of this COP and its CMP, the outgoing President, a woman and a very capable woman, Executive Secretary, a woman and a capable woman and the incoming president.,it is a very nice coincidence so we will not give up this opportunity to make use of it".

President of the Republic of Maldives, Mohammed Nasheed, addressed the MRFCJ meeting on the legal form of a new climate agreement in London, September 2011. Climate change poses an existential threat to the low-lying islands of the Maldives as rising sea levels undermines a wide range of human rights. The Maldives has led efforts in the Human Rights Council to draw attention to the human rights implications of anthropogenic climate change, most notably through the adoption by consensus of Resolutions 7/26 and 10/4. In 2010 the Maldives was the first country in the world to announce its ambition to become carbon neutral by 2020 in an effort to lead by example.



Legal Form

At the beginning of 2011 MRFCJ highlighted the importance of getting agreement on the legal form of a new climate agreement at COP17/CMP7 in Durban at the end of the year. With the Kyoto Protocol set to expire in December 2012, agreement on a new treaty or protocol to replace it was critically urgent. There was disagreement at international level as to the route forward; voluntary domestic commitments of the type agreed in Copenhagen at COP15/CMP5 and formalised at COP16/CMP6 in Cancun, or a new, legally binding agreement?

MRFCJ is firmly of the opinion that nothing short of a legally binding agreement can protect the most vulnerable by holding countries accountable in law for their actions. In order to explore the legal form options for a new climate agreement, MRFCJ hosted an expert meeting with the Grantham Institute for Climate Change at the London School of Economics (LSE) on the 9th September 2011 in London, in advance of COP17/CMP7.

The meeting brought together 22 participants from around the world to propose ways and means of making progress on the issue of legal form. The meeting concluded that a positive outcome from COP17/CMP7 was possible if the key questions spanning the two negotiating tracks were brought together to prepare a package for Durban. It called for flexibility, for the creation of a middle ground package that could pave the way for a convergence phase during which the Kyoto Protocol would continue to operate and steps would be taken to work towards a new legally binding instrument by 2015 at the latest, through agreement on milestones, rules and accounting mechanisms.

MRFCJ shared this message with President Felipe Calderón of Mexico and President Jacob Zuma of South Africa in advance of the leaders' meeting on climate change on the 20th September in New York. The outcomes of the LSE meeting were also circulated to the Pre-COP Informal Ministerial Consultation in South Africa on 20-21 October 2011, and a negotiators meeting on the issue of legal form hosted by Mexico, South Africa and Spain in Madrid on 10-11 November.

Several months later, at COP17/CMP7 in Durban, the approach proposed at the meeting in London was reflected in the final outcome: the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action. The Kyoto Protocol remains operational, preserving the rules based approach developed over the last decade, and the Durban Platform on Enhanced Action launched a process to 'develop a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the UNFCCC applicable to all Parties'. Importantly, this paves the way for a new legally binding agreement for all Parties – the major emitters as well as the most vulnerable. Maintaining the legal integrity of the eventual outcome will be tough but critical for climate justice. MRFCJ will continue to advocate for a climate justice approach to the agreement that is to be reached by 2015.

Food and Nutrition Security

Recent years have seen stark evidence of the impact that extreme events such as floods and droughts can have on those least able to cope. There are also more subtle changes to seasons and rainfall patterns which have a significant impact on food security. The world's population is set to reach 9 billion in 2050. It is estimated that by then up to 25% of world food production could be lost as a result of climate change, water scarcity and land degradation resulting in an increase of 10-20% in the number of people going hungry.

One of MRFCJ's Strategic Priorities is to support innovation for adaptation and mitigation. Under this heading, MRFCJ has identified the theme of food and nutrition security as an area that calls for attention and action.

In April 2011, Mary Robinson proposed to the Irish Government that a way should be found to reflect the climate justice theme during Ireland's Presidency of the European Union (January-June 2013). What is envisaged is a major international event during this six-month period, which would highlight the impact of climate change on food and nutrition security and would bring together key actors in the field, including both high level figures and grassroots representatives.

The proposal was positively received, especially in light of the emphasis in Ireland's development aid programme on food security.

On 2nd November 2011, Mary Robinson addressed the UK All Party Parliamentary Group on Agriculture and Food for Development in Westminster on the issue of Food Security and Climate Justice. Among those present were David Nabarro, the UN Special Representative on Food Security and Nutrition, and Melinda Kimble, Senior Vice President of the UN Foundation. The meeting heard that food policy must be informed by the science of climate change and climate change policy must take greater note of the need to address agriculture and food production.

At COP17/CPM7 in Durban, the challenge was to reflect the importance of food security and agriculture in the work of the UNFCCC. During a keynote speech at a side-event on Agriculture and Rural Development, Mary Robinson called on the COP to deliver action on the links between climate change and food and nutrition security and for a high-level decision to be agreed which acknowledges the importance of agriculture to Africa and the rest of the world. In the event, a decision was taken to initiate a process to address agriculture under the Convention.



Indigenous Hmong women plant rice shoots in Vietnam. With the world's population set to reach 9 billion by 2050, agricultural production will need to increase by 70% in order to meet demand. Climate change adds a new dimension to this challenge as it is one of the key drivers of change affecting the food system and contributing to rising food prices.

A child studies by the light of a solar lantern in India. According to analysis by the International Energy Agency, 1.3 billion people – 20% of the world's population – lack access to electricity. Energy access is fundamental to reducing poverty, improving health, increasing productivity, enhancing competitiveness, promoting economic growth and increasing educational opportunities.



Access to Energy

The UN General Assembly has declared 2012 the *International Year of Sustainable Energy for All* in recognition of the fact that access to modern affordable energy services in developing countries is essential for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development. In 2011 MRFCJ began preparing the groundwork for a focus on the issue of access to energy, in line with the Foundation's commitment to generate an awareness of the need to scale up access to affordable, low-carbon technologies in developing countries.

COP17/CMP7 presented the Foundation with two opportunities to participate in energy-related events. Mary Robinson acted as co-chair of a discussion on energy access hosted by the Carbon War Room, and as the moderator of a session exploring financial options for scaling up energy access organised by the World Climate Summit, one of the key public / private sector side-events at COP17.

The focus of MRFCJ's work on access to energy is on identifying ways to improve energy access for the largest but poorest socioeconomic group, the so-called bottom or base of the economic pyramid. This will be a priority area for the Foundation in the period ahead, in line with the fifth of the Foundation's Strategic Priorities. Planning for a meeting to explore the possible linkages between social protection programmes and access to low-carbon technologies, to take place in early 2012, began in the autumn of 2011.

Research and Teaching

MRFCJ Climate Justice Research Database:

In 2011, MRFCJ developed a Research Database which maps ongoing climate justice research in third level institutions in Ireland and also identifies climate change, human rights or development research with potential to have a climate justice application. The database contains researcher details, research summaries, examples of research papers and information on links with research partners in developing countries.

Masters in Development Practice, Climate Justice Module:

MRFCJ began work with Trinity College Dublin and University College Dublin on a module on climate justice for the Global Masters degree in Development Practice (MDP), is a two-year programme that offers world class training and education in development practice at graduate level. Mary Robinson has participated in the MDP Global Classroom which links the 22 participating universities around the world in discussion of integrated approaches to sustainable development practice.

The Geography of Climate Justice - an Introductory Resource:

Together with the Royal Irish Academy, the EPA, MRFCJ published *The Geography of Climate Justice* - a resource designed for second level students.

MRFCJ Business Plan 2011-2014

Summary of activities in 2011:

During 2011 MRFCJ focused on the implementation of Strategic Priorities 1,2,3.

Work also began on devising strategy for the implementation of Strategic Priorities 4, 5.



1 Development and Promotion of Principles of Climate Justice

Progress to Year End

- Principles of Climate Justice (PCJ) approved by Board of Trustees
- 70 events attended by MRFCJ representatives either to deliver a keynote or participate as a panellist on the theme of climate justice
- 6 events convened or co-convened by MRFCJ on the theme of climate justice (e.g. seminar with Climate Wise Women, three meetings of the Troika+ of Women Leaders on Gender and Climate Change, Legal Form meeting with Grantham Research Institute for Climate Change).
- Work of MRFCJ reflected in 58 items of media coverage
- Geography of Climate Justice, a resource for second levels schools published with RIA and EPA
- Commitment by BRAC USA to integrate PCJ into policy work received
- Trinity College Dublin and University College Dublin committed to developing global module on climate justice for Masters in Development Practice



2 Development of Leadership Networks

Progress to Year End

- Women's Leadership on Climate Justice Network active with 9 newsletters issued, dedicated webpage showcasing members work published and dialogue with Troika+ facilitated at event during COP17/CMP7
- Troika+ of Women Leaders on Gender and Climate Change established and active at UN General Assembly and COP17/CMP7
- Climate Justice approach to climate change called for in Resolution proposed to African Union by GIMAC (facilitated by Femmes Africa Solidarité)
- European Climate Foundation Board position held by Mary Robinson to actively promote climate justice approach
- Commitment by Irish Government to co-host event during European Union Presidency on the theme of climate justice

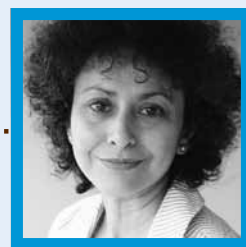
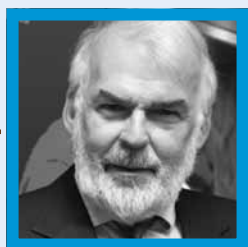


3 Influence policy development

Progress to Year End

- Pursuing *REDD+ as a viable development option* published. African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) endorsed findings
- Recommendations of MRFCJ convened expert meeting on legal form of a new climate agreement reflected in Durban Platform for Enhanced Action
- Transitional Committee on the Green Climate Fund invited submission from MRFCJ
- Submission made to High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE)
- Invited to comment on Joint Report of the OHCHR and UNEP
- MRFCJ acted as external reviewer on the UNEP and World Resources Institute Report *Building the Climate Change Regime*

Members of the Board of Trustees



Tom Arnold

Agricultural economist; CEO of Concern Worldwide; former Assistant Secretary-General of Irish Government Department of Agriculture and Food

Frank Convery

Director of the Environmental Systems Institute, University College Dublin (UCD); Honorary President, European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists

Conor Gearty

Lawyer; Professor of Human Rights Law, London School of Economics; legal correspondent for *The Tablet*; founder of Matrix Chambers

Jane Grimson

Chartered Engineer; co-founder and current Director of the inter-disciplinary Centre for Health Informatics, Trinity College Dublin

John R. Healy

Adjunct Professor, Centre for Nonprofit Management, Trinity College Dublin; former CEO and President of The Atlantic Philanthropies; former (founding) CEO of The Irish American Partnership

Hadeel Ibrahim

Executive Director, Mo Ibrahim Foundation which addresses good governance across Africa and the world

Irene Khan

Lawyer, Director General of the International Development Law Organisation, former Secretary-General of Amnesty International

Brigid Laffan

Principal of the College of Human Sciences, UCD; former Jean Monnet Professor of European Politics in UCD; founding Director of the Dublin European Institute, UCD

Mary Robinson (Chair)

Lawyer; former President of Ireland; former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights; member of The Elders; Chancellor of Dublin University

The Board of Trustees of the Mary Robinson Foundation – Climate Justice held five meetings in 2011:

18 February, 4 May, 14 July, 1 November, 16 December.

The Board approved the establishment of a Finance Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee held its first meeting on 6 December, 2011.

At their meeting of 4 May, the Board approved the appointment of Bride Rosney as Secretary to the Board with effect from September.

Five Board meetings are scheduled for 2012.

Attendance at Board of Trustee Meetings, 2011

	18 Feb	4 May	14 July	1 Nov	16 Dec	Total (Max 5)
Tom Arnold	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Frank Convery	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5
Conor Gearty	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	4
Jane Grimson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	4
John R. Healy	N	Y	N	Y	Y	3
Hadeel Ibrahim	Y	N	N	Y	N	2
Irene Khan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4
Brigid Laffan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	4
Mary Robinson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5

Members of the International Advisory Council

MRFCJ benefits from the experience and expertise of an International Advisory Council which is available to the Trustees of the Foundation in relation to its activities. The initial International Advisory Council consists of the following members:

Richard C. Blum – investment banker; Chairman and President of Blum Capital, an equity investment management firm; Chair of the University of California Board of Regents.

Sir Richard Branson – industrialist, best known for his Virgin brand of over 360 companies; one of the funders of The Elders, a small dedicated group of leaders who work objectively and without any vested personal interest to solve difficult global conflicts.

Gro Harlem Brundtland – former Prime Minister of Norway, diplomat and physician; special Envoy on Climate Change for the UN Secretary-General; member of The Elders; former Director-General of the World Health Organisation.

Ray Chambers – philanthropist and humanitarian; the UN Secretary-General's Envoy for Malaria (on leave of absence from role as President of News Corporation); served as Chairman of The Millennium Promise Alliance.

Sir Gordon Conway – agricultural ecologist; President of the Royal Geographical Society; Professor of International Development at Imperial College, London; author of *The Doubly Green Revolution: Food for all in the 21st Century*.

Al Gore – environmental activist; Nobel Peace Prize laureate; served as the 45th Vice President of the United States from 1993 to 2001.

Vartan Gregorian – academic; President of Carnegie Corporation of New York; formerly President of New York Public Library and of Brown University.

Thomas C. Heller – lawyer; Executive Director Climate Policy Initiative (CPI); Professor of International Legal Studies, Emeritus, Stanford University; formerly an attorney-advisor to the governments of Chile and Colombia.

Mo Ibrahim – mobile communications entrepreneur; founder of Mo Ibrahim Foundation which addresses good governance across Africa and the world.

Musimbi Kanyoro – Director of the Population Program at the Packard Foundation; formerly General Secretary of the World YWCA.

Mitch Kapor – founder of Lotus Development Corporation; designer of Lotus 1-2-3; founder of the philanthropic Mitchell Kapor Foundation which addresses environmental health.

Her Highness Sheikha Mozah bint Nasser Al-Missned – Chairperson of Qatar Foundation for Education, Science and Community Development; UNESCO's Special Envoy for Basic and Higher Education.

Amy Robbins – philanthropist, businessperson; Executive Director of The Nduna Foundation, which focuses efforts and investments on improving the lives of children; Co-founder and former Chief Operating Officer of Glenview Capital Management.

Judith Rodin – research psychologist; President of the Rockefeller Foundation; former Provost of Yale University; former President of the University of Pennsylvania.

Jeff Sachs – economist; Director of The Earth Institute, Columbia University; Quetelet Professor of Sustainable Development at Columbia's School of International and Public Affairs; Special Adviser to the UN Secretary-General.

Jeff Skoll – engineer, businessperson and philanthropist; first President of internet auction firm eBay; founder of the Skoll Foundation which supports social entrepreneurship.

Sir Crispin Tickell – diplomat, environmentalist and academic; published, in 1977, *Climatic Change and World Affairs* one of the first books to highlight the dangers of human-induced global climate change.

Camilla Toulmin – economist; Director of the International Institute for Environment & Development; formerly Director of the Drylands Programme.

Jane Wales – President and CEO of the World Affairs Council of Northern California; Co-founder of the Global Philanthropy Forum; Vice-President, Philanthropy and Society.

Margot Wallstrom – European Commissioner for Industrial Relations and Communication Strategy; First Vice-President of the European Commission; former minister in Swedish government.

Tim Wirth – President of the UN Foundation; former member of the US Senate; former Under-Secretary of State for Global Affairs in the Clinton Administration.

Donors

Blum Family Foundation – The Blum Family Foundation supports various causes, including organisations and programs engaged in inter-religious dialogue, conflict resolution, childhood education, tolerance and peace building initiatives. Annette Blum also serves on the Board of Trustees of the World Conference on Religion and Peace.

Ireland Funds – The Ireland Funds are dedicated to raising funds to support programs of peace and reconciliation, arts and culture, education and community development throughout the island of Ireland. They made a donation to MRFCJ as the charity of choice of Mary Robinson.

Irish Aid – Irish Aid is the Government of Ireland's programme of assistance to developing countries. The Irish Aid programme has as its absolute priority the reduction of poverty, inequality and exclusion in developing countries. Irish Aid works in cooperation with governments in other countries, other donors, NGOs and international organisations as part of the global effort to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. These goals provide the context in which Irish Aid priority sectors are decided.

Mitchell Kapor Foundation – The Mitchell Kapor Foundation is a private foundation with the mission to ensure fairness and equity, especially in low-income communities. It supports organisations and activism which illuminate and mitigate the conditions and dynamics of inequality. Founded by entrepreneur and philanthropist Mitchell Kapor in 1997, the Foundation's grants program focuses on funding organisations which are working to ensure justice and equity for vulnerable and underserved communities.

Nduna Foundation – The Nduna Foundation provides leadership and targeted interventions in the most critical humanitarian situations. The Nduna Foundation focuses particularly on improving nutrition and food security; supporting those who work diligently to treat and eliminate paediatric HIV & AIDS in developing countries; supporting innovative education programs; and providing easily-accessible resources in the early stages of humanitarian crises.

NTR Foundation – The NTR Foundation is the philanthropic organisation of NTR plc. NTR, a leading investor in renewable energy and sustainable waste management businesses, has a strong corporate commitment to addressing environmental issues. The NTR Foundation provides targeted financial and expert support to projects, research and non-governmental organisations.

Oak Foundation – Oak Foundation was formally established in 1998 in Geneva, Switzerland and commits its resources to address issues of global social and environmental concern, particularly those that have a major impact on the lives of the disadvantaged. The first two programmes to get underway were Environment and Child Abuse, followed by four other substantive programmes – Housing and Homelessness, International Human Rights, Issues Affecting Women and Learning Differences.

One Foundation – The One Foundation is a private philanthropic fund based in Dublin, Ireland. Founded on strong business principles, the One Foundation believes that 'active philanthropy' can be a powerful way to generate long-term solutions. This means it invests funds, skills and other resources in non-profit organisations that share its vision to help them make a step change in impact. The One Foundation is a ten-year fund, set up in 2004 and operating until 2013.

Rockefeller Brothers Fund – Founded in 1940 by the sons of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the Rockefeller Brothers Fund (RBF) is a private, family foundation governed by a Board of Trustees and four Advisory Trustees that is dedicated to advancing social change that contributes to a more just, sustainable and peaceful world. The RBF's grantmaking is organised around three themes: Democratic Practice, Sustainable Development and Peace and Security.

Rockefeller Foundation – Endowed by John D. Rockefeller and chartered in 1913, the Rockefeller Foundation is one of America's oldest private foundations and one of the few with strong international interests. The Rockefeller Foundation funds a portfolio of interlinking initiatives to promote the well-being of humanity and envisions a world with Smart Globalisation – a world in which globalisation's benefits are more widely shared and social, economic, health and environmental challenges are more easily weathered.

Silatech / Her Highness Sheikha Moza bint Nasser – Silatech is an innovative social enterprise; the word Silatech (your connection) comes from the Arabic word Silah, meaning connection. Silatech was established to address the critical and growing need to create jobs and economic opportunities for young people. The initiative promotes large-scale job creation, entrepreneurship and access to capital and markets for young people, starting first in the Arab world, where the highest rate of youth unemployment exists. Silatech was founded in January 2008 by Her Highness Sheikha Moza bint Nasser with broad support from other regional and international leaders.

Skoll Foundation – The Skoll Foundation was created by Jeff Skoll in 1999 to pursue his vision of a sustainable, peaceful and prosperous world. Jeff Skoll believes that strategic investments in the right people can lead to lasting social change. The Skoll Foundation's mission is to drive large-scale change by investing in, connecting and celebrating social entrepreneurs and other innovators dedicated to solving the world's most pressing problems.

Virgin Unite – As the non-profit foundation of the Virgin Group, Unite believes that tough challenges can be addressed by the business and social sectors uniting to ensure business is a force for good. Unite focuses on three areas: Big Ideas – creating new global leadership models to address conflict, climate change and disease; Entrepreneurial Incubator – bringing together the business and social sectors and Business Mobilisation and Inspiration – support for businesses to be a force for good.

Directors' Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2011



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Reference and Administration

Directors	Tom Arnold Frank Convery Conor Gearty Jane Grimson John Healy Hadeel Ibrahim Irene Khan Brigid Laffan Mary Robinson (Chair) President
Chief Operating Officer	Ronan Murphy
Secretary	Bride Rosney
Registered Office	Trinity College, 6 South Leinster Street, Dublin 2
Company Registered Number	480656
Date of Company Formation	8 February 2010
Charitable Status Number	CHY 19009
Solicitors	McCann FitzGerald One Riverside, Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin 2
Bankers	Allied Irish Bank 69/71 Morehampton Road, Donnybrook, Dublin 4
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors One Spencer Dock, North Wall Quay, Dublin 1

Background on purpose of Charity

The vision of the Mary Robinson Foundation – Climate Justice (MRFCCJ) is that by 2020 global justice and equity will underpin a people-centered developmental approach to advancing climate justice and more effectively addressing the impacts of climate change.

Mission

MRFCCJ's mission is to:

- a. Put justice and equity at the heart of responses to climate change, particularly those concerned with how best to respond and adapt to the challenge that it poses for the poorest and most vulnerable peoples of the world
- b. Empower poor and vulnerable communities to speak directly in a way that is effectively heard both about the negative impact of climate change on their ways of life, about its potential for conflict, and about what ought to be done by way of a response, in terms of fairness and justice
- c. Contribute to an international framework which minimizes the negative impact and maximizes the potential positive opportunities which climate change is having on poor communities around the world
- d. Imprint on future generations, of leaders in this field and in society generally, a strong sense of the interconnectedness of climate change with issues of development and social justice through the promotion of a strong human rights dimension to university learning and education on climate change
- e. Build a shared space for information and knowledge-sharing on climate justice which is accessible to all and a source of solidarity for those concerned about climate change
- f. Catalyze the work of activists, individuals, groups and networks, to further the implementation of the Principles of Climate Justice
- g. Promote the development of technologies that result in sustainable development, promote a better quality of life among the poor and vulnerable and improve access to technologies.

Objectives and Activities

MRFCJ is a charitable legal entity created in the Republic of Ireland in 2010. All income is applied solely towards the promotion of the charitable objectives of the Company.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Five key strategic priorities have been identified for the Foundation's initial period of operations, to 2014. In relation to each priority local partners will be identified, where appropriate, in the areas of the world affected, with a view to having their voice heard, their viewpoints taken into consideration and their energy, talent and commitment mobilised.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1 – DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF PRINCIPLES OF CLIMATE JUSTICE

Participate in, and promote, the development of **principles of climate justice** and equity to create an international framework to minimise the negative impact and maximize the positive opportunities which climate change will have on communities and sectors in developing countries.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2 – DEVELOPMENT OF LEADERSHIP NETWORKS

Foster the development of leadership and networks addressing climate justice; expedite the sharing of positive experiences via real and virtual dissemination.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3 – INFLUENCE POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Influence policy development and implementation at national and international levels, in relation to climate change to ensure climate justice for the benefit of the most vulnerable people in low-income countries.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4 – SUPPORT INNOVATION FOR ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION

Support the development of innovation ecosystems – policy, enterprise, research, community – that find new and better ways of developing in a climate stressed world; strengthen the capacity of networks to promote and support innovation, social entrepreneurship and international finance for the development of adaptation and mitigation strategies, technologies and coping mechanisms for the benefit of people in low-income countries, and to assist low-income countries in low-carbon development.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 5 – PROMOTE GREEN TECHNOLOGIES

Promote and develop access to green technologies and products in low-income countries with business, social entrepreneurs, governmental and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and other organisations / individuals to counteract the negative impacts of climate change; facilitate the local development and transfer of adaptation technology and know-how to the people in low-income countries.

During 2011 significant progress was made, particularly in relation to Strategic Priorities 1, 2 and 3 as detailed in the Annual Report.

Directors' Report

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2011.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company is a registered charity and hence the report and results are presented in a form which complies with the requirements of the **Companies Acts, 1963 to 2009** and although not obliged to comply with the **Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP)** as issued by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales in October 2005, the company has implemented its recommendations where relevant in these accounts.

LEGAL STATUS

The Mary Robinson Foundation, (MRFCJ), is a Company limited by guarantee and has no share capital. In accordance with Section 24 of the **Companies Act 1963**, the company is exempt from including the word Limited in its name. The company, as a charity, is exempt from the reporting and disclosure requirements of the **Companies (Amendment) Act, 1986**.

MRFCJ was incorporated in Ireland on 8 February 2010 under the **Companies Acts, 1963 to 2009**, registered number 480656. The objectives of the Company are charitable in nature with established charitable status (Registered Charity No. CHY 19009).

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Financial Statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and **Generally Accepted Accounting Practice** in Ireland including the accounting standards issued by the Accounting Standards Board and published by The Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business;
- The directors confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

The directors are responsible for preparing books of accounts which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting standards generally accepted in Ireland and comply with the Irish **Companies Acts, 1963 to 2009**. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Among the achievements in 2011 were:

- MRFCJ placed on a sound organisational footing
- publication of first Annual Report
- adoption and dissemination of Principles of Climate Justice which will shape the Foundation's work
- convening of a high level conference at LSE on the legal form of a future climate change agreement
- promotion of the Climate Justice agenda at Bonn UNFCCC intersessional and COP17 in Durban
- establishment of a Climate Justice database and a resource for secondary schools
- contribution to a Climate Justice module for the Trinity College / UCD Masters in Development Practice
- planning with Irish Aid for a food security / Climate Justice focus during the EU Presidency in 2013
- formation of a Troika+ of women's leaders to strengthen women's leadership in the field of climate change and convening of events to this end
- publication of study carried out on REDD+ as a viable option to reduce deforestation.

RESULTS FOR THE YEAR AND REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

The results for the year as set out on page 35 are considered satisfactory by the Board.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting Policies set out on pages 38 and 39 to the financial statements. 2011 was the first full operational year for MRFCJ. As in the previous establishment year, emphasis was placed on securing operational and core cost funding. Income received compared favourably with 2010.

The balance between accomplishing the Foundation's charitable goals while minimising support costs cannot be validly commented on as both the President and Acting CEO worked on a pro-bono basis. The President will continue to do so in future years. A Chief Operating Officer has been appointed on a two-year contract and took up duty on 1 October 2011.

The fundraising for the new Foundation was spear-headed by the President while the logistics were handled by the Acting CEO and later by the Chief Operating Officer. Recruitment of a staff complement to deliver MRFCJ's targets continued: in addition to the COO and the Head of Administration and Communications, a Head of Research and Development was recruited on a two-year contract from 1 January 2011. Three Research Assistants were recruited on short term contracts as well as a Research Associate. A Programme Manager was recruited on a six-month contract for the Women's Leadership Project. By year end, MRFCJ had its core team in place to play the catalytic role envisaged in its mission statement.

Directors' Report

For cost-efficiency reasons IT support, webmaster and accounts support were outsourced.

The Exchequer accounts package was purchased; training was carried out and the system will shortly be operational. This will enhance financial reporting and analysis and will also ensure that the highest standards of donor care and data protection compliance are adhered to in the processes that manage MRFCJ's funds.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

In 2012 MRFCJ plans to progress with the Five Strategic Priorities that have been identified for the charity. Securing satisfactory front-end funding for operational costs for 2012 means that the Foundation is on a secure footing for the implementation of its Business Plan 2011 - 2014.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The directors are committed to maintaining the highest standard of Corporate Governance and they believe that this is a key element in ensuring the proper operation of the Company's activities. Although the Company is not a listed company and therefore not subject to the "**Principles of Good Governance and Code of Best Practice**" (as adopted by the Irish Stock Exchange), the Board nevertheless has determined that the Company should comply with the basic principles of Corporate Governance as outlined in this code. As part of this policy an effective Board and competent executive head the company.

The Board is responsible for providing leadership, setting strategy and ensuring control. It comprises of nine non-executive directors. The Board's non-executive directors are drawn from diverse backgrounds and bring to Board deliberations their significant expertise and decision-making skills achieved in their respective fields.

There is clear division of responsibility at the company with the Board retaining control of major decisions under a formal schedule of matters reserved to the Board for decision and with the Chief Operating Officer responsible for devising strategy and policy within the authorities delegated to him by the Board.

The Company has a comprehensive process for reporting management information to the Board. The Board is provided with regular information for all aspects of the organisation. The Board meets regularly as required and met five times during 2011.

It has been agreed that on appointment, directors will receive briefing and comprehensive documents designed to familiarise them with the company's operations, management and governance.

The Board has established a finance sub-committee which held its first meeting on 6 December 2011. The finance sub-committee will consider all aspects of MRFCJ's financial affairs including fundraising. MRFCJ's strategy has been set out in the Business Plan 2011 - 2014 which has been endorsed by the Board.

All non-executive directors are appointed for an initial three year term, which may be renewed for two further three year periods, giving a maximum of nine continuous years for any director.

INTERNAL CONTROLS

The directors acknowledge their overall responsibility for the Company's systems of internal control and for reviewing its effectiveness. They have delegated responsibility for the implementation of this system to the Executive Management. This system includes financial controls, which enable the Board to meet its responsibilities for the integrity and accuracy of the Company's accounting records.

BUDGET CONTROL

A detailed budget was prepared for 2012 in line with the strategic plan and it was reviewed by the finance sub-committee and further reviewed and approved by the Board. Actual results and outcomes will be compared against the budget to ensure alignment with plan; tight budgetary control and value for money.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Board of directors retains overall responsibility for the strategic development of the charity in close liaison with the Chief Operating Officer.

Chief Operating Officer, Ronan Murphy manages the operation of the charity with delegated responsibility to the executive staff. The directors have been set out on page 25, all of whom have served as directors for the entire period.

MANAGEMENT AND STAFF

We acknowledge with appreciation the committed work of our staff and volunteers. Our success and achievements of our work is due to their dedication and contribution.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

It is the policy of the Company to ensure the health and welfare of its employees and clients by maintaining a safe place and systems in which to work. This policy is based on the requirements of the **Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2006**. MRFCJ is fully compliant with Trinity College Dublin fire regulations in regard to 6 South Leinster St.

ENVIRONMENT

The company has a proactive approach to assisting all personnel to conduct the organisation's business in a manner that protects the environment, our customers and employees. The Company is compliant with relevant environmental legislation.

DIVIDENDS AND RETENTION

The Company is precluded by its **Memorandum of Association** from paying dividends either as part of normal operations or on a distribution of its assets in the event of a winding-up.

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There were no significant events affecting MRFCJ since the year-end.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

A Head of Research and Development took up duty on 1 January 2011. MRFCJ has developed a Climate Justice Research database and has identified areas of future research for the Foundation.

POLITICAL DONATION

There was no political donation made.

TRANSACTIONS INVOLVING DIRECTORS

There are no contracts or arrangements of any significance in relation to the business of the company in which the directors had any interest as defined in the **Companies Act 1990**, at any time during 2011.

BOOKS OF ACCOUNT

The measures taken by the directors to secure compliance with the company's obligation to keep proper books of account are the use of appropriate systems and procedures and the engagement of competent financial consultants. The books of account are kept at 6 South Leinster Street, Dublin 2.

AUDITORS

The auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers were appointed as first Auditors by the Board and will continue in office in accordance with the provisions of Section 160 (2) of the **Companies Act, 1963**.

On behalf of the Board

Professor Frank Convery

Professor Brigid Laffan

Date: 30 April 2012

Independent Auditors' Report

To the shareholders of The Mary Robinson Foundation

We have audited the financial statements of The Mary Robinson Foundation for the year ended 31 December 2011 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Cashflow Statement, the Accounting Policies and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein.

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and the accounting standards issued by the Accounting Standards Board and published by The Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland (**Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland**) are set out in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities on page 28.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and **International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland)**. This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Section 193 of the **Companies Act, 1990** and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with **Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland**, and are properly prepared in accordance with Irish statute comprising the **Companies Acts, 1963 to 2009**. We state whether we have obtained all the information and explanations we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit and whether the financial statements are in agreement with the books of account. We also report to you our opinion as to:

- whether the company has kept proper books of account;
- whether the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements.

We also report to you if, in our opinion, any information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and directors' transactions is not disclosed and, where practicable, include such information in our report.

We read the directors' report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it. Our responsibilities do not extend to any other information.

BASIS OF AUDIT OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with **International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland)** issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgments made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

OPINION

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view, in accordance with **Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland**, of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2011 and of its surplus and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the **Companies Acts, 1963 to 2009**.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit. In our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the company. The financial statements are in agreement with the books of account.

In our opinion the information given in the directors' report on pages 28 to 32 is consistent with the financial statements.

Teresa Harrington

for and on behalf of

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm, Dublin

Statement of Financial Activities

Year Ended 31 December 2011

	Notes	2011 Restricted funds €	2011 Unrestricted funds €	2011 Total €	2010 Total €
Incoming resources:					
Voluntary income	2	31,639	462,899	494,538	728,582
Bank interest receivable		-	19,574	19,574	654
Total incoming resources		<u>31,639</u>	<u>482,473</u>	<u>514,112</u>	<u>729,236</u>
Resources expended:					
Charitable activities	3	41,275	441,940	483,215	150,152
Governance costs	4	-	4,209	4,209	18,817
Total resources expended	5	<u>41,275</u>	<u>446,149</u>	<u>487,424</u>	<u>168,969</u>
Net movement in funds		<u>(9,636)</u>	<u>36,324</u>	<u>26,688</u>	<u>560,267</u>

There are no recognised gains or losses other than the net movement in funds arising from continuing operations for the year.

Incoming resources arose solely from continuing operations.

On behalf of the Board

Professor Frank Convery

Professor Brigid Laffan

Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2011

	Notes	2011 €	2010 €
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	43,108	41,039
Current assets			
Cash in bank and at hand	7	1,274,225	1,084,413
Debtors and prepayments	8	<u>8,725</u>	<u>3,956</u>
		<u>1,282,950</u>	<u>1,088,369</u>
Creditors - amounts due within one year			
Creditors and accruals	9	51,623	37,317
Deferred income	10	<u>687,480</u>	<u>531,824</u>
		<u>739,103</u>	<u>569,141</u>
Net current assets		<u>543,847</u>	<u>519,228</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>586,955</u>	<u>560,267</u>
Reserves			
Accumulated funds - restricted	12	-	9,636
Accumulated funds - unrestricted	12	<u>586,955</u>	<u>550,631</u>
		<u>586,955</u>	<u>560,267</u>

On behalf of the Board

Professor Frank Convery

Professor Brigid Laffan

Cash Flow Statement

Year Ended 31 December 2011

	Note	2011 €	2010 €
Net cash inflow from resources expended	11	<u>213,892</u>	<u>1,140,114</u>
Capital expenditure and financial investment			
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets		<u>(24,080)</u>	<u>(55,701)</u>
Increase in cash		<u>189,812</u>	<u>1,084,413</u>

On behalf of the Board

Professor Frank Convery

Professor Brigid Laffan

Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies and estimation techniques adopted by the company are summarised below. The accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the year and in the preceding year.

ACCOUNTING CONVENTION

The financial statements are presented in Euro (€) under the historical cost convention.

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting standards generally accepted in Ireland and Irish Statute comprising the **Companies Acts, 1963 to 2009**. Accounting standards generally accepted in Ireland in preparing financial statements giving a true and fair view are those published by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland and issued by the Accounting Standards Board. The company has complied with many of the recommendations of the Statement of Recommended Accounting Practice (SORP) - **Accounting and Reporting by Charities** issued by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales in October 2005.

FIXED ASSETS

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided on a straight line basis to write off the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives at the following annual rates:

Office furniture and equipment	20.00%
IT equipment	33.33%

Assets are eliminated from the balance sheet when fully depreciated.

INCOMING RESOURCES

All incoming resources are recognised once the charity has entitlement to the resources, it is certain that the resources will be received and the monetary value of incoming resources can be measured with sufficient reliability. Restricted income is recognised in accordance with the terms set out by the donor.

DEFERRED REVENUE

Revenue is deferred at the balance sheet date when voluntary income has been received with specified terms imposed by the funding organisation which have not been fully met at the balance sheet date.

RESOURCES EXPENDED

Liabilities are recognised as resources expended as soon as there is legal or constructive obligation committing the charity to the expenditure. All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under headings that aggregate all costs related to the category.

RESTRICTED FUNDS

Restricted funds consist of funding received which can only be used for the purpose for which they are specified by the donors.

UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

Unrestricted funds consist of funding which the charity can spend based on its own discretion to enable it to achieve its overall aim and objectives.

DONATED SERVICES

Where services are provided to the charity as a donation that would normally be purchases from suppliers this contribution is included in the financial statements at an estimate based on the value of the contribution had they been purchased.

IRRECOVERABLE VAT

Irrecoverable VAT is charged against the category of resources expended for which it was incurred.

GOVERNANCE COSTS

Governance costs comprise all costs involving the public accountability of the charity and its compliance with regulation and good practice. These costs include costs related to statutory audit and legal fees.

PENSION COSTS

Retirement benefits to employees are funded from both the company and the employees. Payments are made to individual PRSAs which are held separate from the company. These payments are charged against the income of the year in which they are paid.

RESERVE POLICY

The Board of MRFCJ does not believe it should hold onto money unnecessarily but believes sustainability for its work is paramount so feels a judicious Reserve Policy is essential.

On an annual basis it proposes to decide an appropriate Reserve Policy for the following year.

INVESTMENT POLICY

The Board of MRFCJ has determined that any investments must be managed in such a way as to provide sufficient income to enable the Foundation to carry out its purposes effectively and that where possible, the value of the assets should be enhanced so as to at least keep pace with inflation over the longer term.

An Investment Policy is being developed and will be considered by the finance sub-committee. It is proposed that the primary assets which are funds be maintained in bank accounts – a combination to ensure that some funds are maintained in interest bearing accounts with sufficient in current accounts to meet all short term expenditure, including for the essential purpose of expanding and consolidating the income base.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 OWNERSHIP AND OPERATIONS

The company is limited by guarantee and does not have a share capital.

The company is precluded by its Memorandum of Association from paying a dividend either as part of normal operations or on distribution of the company's assets in the event of it being wound up. All income must be applied solely towards the promotion of the charitable objectives of the company.

2 ANALYSIS OF VOLUNTARY INCOME

	Restricted €	Unrestricted €	Total 2011 €	Total 2010 €
Irish Aid	-	80,000	80,000	-
Rockefeller Brothers	-	36,743	36,743	36,620
The One Foundation	-	200,000	200,000	-
Nduna Foundation	-	70,694	70,694	-
Anon Donor	-	61,130	61,130	-
Bridgeway Foundation	-	7,489	7,489	-
Vodafone Foundation	5,788	-	5,788	-
Rockefeller Foundation (1)	10,173	-	10,173	101,101
Rockefeller Foundation (2)	15,678	-	15,678	-
Silatech	-	-	-	262,113
Blum Family Foundation	-	-	-	36,990
Ireland Funds	-	-	-	24,914
Mitch Kapor Foundation	-	-	-	7,489
Roein Mhicaogain	-	100	100	-
Wheelock College	-	3,743	3,743	-
Oak Foundation	-	-	-	113,190
Skoll Foundation	-	-	-	83,943
Virgin Unite USA	-	-	-	55,356
Private Donors	-	-	-	3,866
PwC	-	3,000	3,000	3,000
Total Donations for the period	31,639	462,899	494,538	728,582

3 BREAKDOWN OF COSTS OF CHARITABLE ACTIVITY

The resources expended on charitable activities are set out below. Such costs include the direct costs of the charitable activities together with those support costs incurred that enable these activities to be undertaken.

	Restricted €	Unrestricted €	Total 2011 €	Total 2010 €
Staff costs	21,165	244,040	265,205	59,074
Office cleaning	622	9,047	9,669	-
Travel and subsistence	3,566	53,080	56,654	26,144
Program support	-	28,242	28,242	-
Meetings and hospitality	3,120	4,081	7,201	565
Publications	-	16,810	16,810	-
Accountancy fees	968	13,660	14,628	6,156
Other general office administration costs	4,422	16,265	20,687	22,906
IT Webmaster cost	7,412	34,696	42,108	19,904
Depreciation	-	22,011	22,011	15,403
Total	41,275	441,940	483,215	150,152

4 GOVERNANCE COSTS

Governance costs include audit, legal advice, costs associated with strategic management and preparation of statutory accounts.

	Restricted €	Unrestricted €	Total 2011 €	Total 2010 €
Audit fees*	-	3,000	3,000	3,000
Compliance and regulatory	-	524	524	90
Legal fees for governance costs	-	685	685	15,724
Total	-	4,209	4,209	18,817

* Audit fees are provided on a pro-bono basis.

5 RESOURCES EXPENDED

	2011 €	2010 €
Included in resources expended are salaries, employers PRSI and pension costs comprising:		
Wages and salaries	222,836	47,063
Social welfare costs	23,050	4,850
Other pension costs	15,302	3,765
	261,188	55,678

The average number of persons employed by the charity during the year was 5 (2010: 2).

6 FIXED ASSETS

	Fixtures and fittings €	IT equipment €	Total €
Cost			
At 31 December 2010	29,279	26,422	55,701
Additions	5,082	18,998	24,080
At 31 December 2011	<u>34,361</u>	<u>45,420</u>	<u>79,781</u>
Depreciation			
At 31 December 2010	5,856	8,806	14,662
Charge for year	6,872	15,139	22,011
At 31 December 2011	<u>12,728</u>	<u>23,945</u>	<u>36,673</u>
Net book value 31 December 2011	<u>21,633</u>	<u>21,475</u>	<u>43,108</u>
Net book value 31 December 2010	<u>23,423</u>	<u>17,616</u>	<u>41,039</u>

7 CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND

	2011 €	2010 €
Unrestricted	906,746	542,953
Restricted	367,479	541,460
	<u>1,274,225</u>	<u>1,084,413</u>

Restricted cash represents unspent monies received from donors who have specified certain conditions for use.

8 DEBTORS AND PREPAYMENTS

	2011 €	2010 €
Bank interest receivable	4,821	654
Prepayments	3,904	3,302
	<u>8,725</u>	<u>3,956</u>

9 CREDITORS AND ACCRUALS

	2011 €	2010 €
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Creditors and accruals	17,137	27,956
PAYE/PRSI	34,486	9,361
	<u>51,623</u>	<u>37,317</u>

10 DEFERRED REVENUE

	2011 €	2010 €
Irish Aid grant	100,000	80,000
Donations for future purpose of charity	587,480	451,824
	<u>687,480</u>	<u>531,824</u>

11 RECONCILIATION OF NET INCOMING RESOURCES TO NET CASH INFLOW FROM CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

	2011 €	2010 €
Net incoming resources	26,688	560,267
Depreciation	22,011	14,662
(Increase) in debtors	(4,769)	(3,956)
Increase in creditors and deferred revenue	169,962	569,141
	<u>213,892</u>	<u>1,140,114</u>

12 RESERVES

	Accumulated funds restricted €	Accumulated funds unrestricted €	Total €
At 31 December 2010	9,636	550,631	560,267
(Deficit)/surplus for year	(9,636)	36,324	26,688
At 31 December 2011	<u>-</u>	<u>586,955</u>	<u>586,955</u>

13 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There were no contingent liabilities at 31 December 2011.

14 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

There was no related party transaction in the year ended 31 December 2011.

15 DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

No remuneration is paid to directors for their services as Board members. No director or other person related to the charity had any personal interest in any contract or transaction entered into by the charity during the year (2010: Nil).

16 RECLASSIFICATION OF COMPARATIVES

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified for presentation purposes.

17 APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the directors on 30 April 2012.

Glossary and Acronyms

Carbon War Room	A global, independent non-profit organisation whose mission is to harness the power of entrepreneurs to unlock market-driven solutions to climate change.
CIF	Climate Investment Funds. Funds to help developing countries pilot low-emissions and climate-resilient development.
Club of Madrid	Independent non-profit organisation of 80 former Presidents and Prime Ministers from 56 different countries to discuss democratic leadership and governance and response to crisis and post-crisis situations.
CMP7	Seventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.
COP	Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
COP16	16th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Cancun, Mexico.
COP17	17th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Durban, South Africa.
Durban Platform for Action	Agreement reached at COP17 in Durban, South Africa. Under the Durban Platform, Parties Enhanced agreed to seek a universal legally binding agreement on climate change no later than 2015, allowing entry into force by 2020.
Earth Summit	The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development also known as the Rio Conference was held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.
GEF	Global Environment Fund. Provides funding for projects to improve the global environment.
GGCA	Global Gender and Climate Alliance
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
Irish Aid	Irish Aid is the Government of Ireland's programme of assistance to developing countries.
Kyoto Protocol	International legally-binding agreement to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions worldwide.
LCDS	Low-Carbon Development Strategy
LSE	London School of Economics
MRFCJ	Mary Robinson Foundation – Climate Justice
Pan African Climate (PACJA)	A coalition of African civil society organizations promoting and advocating for climate-Justice Alliance friendly and equity-based development.
Parties to the Convention	Countries that have ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate change.
PCJ	Principles of Climate Justice
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries. It is an evolving international mechanism which seeks to create positive incentives for developing countries to protect their forests.
TCD	Trinity College Dublin
Troika+ of Women Leaders on Gender and Climate Change	A group of committed high-level women leaders whose meetings are facilitated by MRFCJ .
UCD	University College Dublin
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. It is the framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle climate change.
WEDO	Women's Environment and Development Organisation
Women's Leadership	A communication network of grassroots and grassroots-linked organisations working on Network issues of gender and climate change.
World Climate Summit	A platform that engages businesses, investors and governments to find climate change solutions.



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