

CLIMATE JUSTICE *Climate Change*
SOCIAL JUSTICE EMPOWERMENT
WOMEN LEADERSHIP
Convening **Bridging Dialogue**
Vulnerable Access *Grassroots*
GENDER BALANCE
Sustainable Energy
International **DEVELOPMENT**
ADAPTATION TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGIES
SOCIAL PROTECTION **FOOD**
Security **EQUITY**
GENDER RESPONSIVE
Low-carbon Rights



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Vision and Mission

MARY ROBINSON FOUNDATION - CLIMATE JUSTICE

The Mary Robinson Foundation - Climate Justice is a centre for thought leadership, education and advocacy on the struggle to secure global justice for those people vulnerable to the impacts of climate change who are usually forgotten - the poor, the disempowered and the marginalised across the world. We occupy a unique space between governments and civil society which allows us to be informed by the grassroots and influence policy at the highest level internationally. Based in Ireland and with a global reach, the Foundation is working for a just response to climate change.

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

The Foundation'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



Preparation of an Annual Report is an excellent opportunity to reflect on the year past, and document the achievements and challenges; 2012 was a year of consolidating the activities initiated in 2010 and 2011 and of establishing the foundation blocks for the coming years.

There is a comprehensive narrative in this report on our activities but I would like to focus on a few highlights of the year. I would urge you to check our website, www.mrfcj.org, for further information and updates.

A very significant achievement was at COP18, the UN Climate Conference in Doha at the end of the year, when a decision was reached to strengthen women's representation and participation in future COP proceedings. This decision moves us closer to the principle of Gender Equality as it adopts the goal of gender balance and ensures that 'gender and climate change' will be a standing item on the agenda at future COPs. This was a ground breaking decision reached as a result of our work with a number of governments and other partners during 2012 and bodes well for the future; it is true to say it was a beacon of light in what was in many ways a disappointing COP.

Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) is a global push for action and investment to improve maternal and child nutrition. The UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon appointed a lead group to represent the many countries, organisations and sectors working to improve nutrition. The group members will serve as strategic guides for this global movement and both Tom Arnold, a member of our Board of Trustees, and myself have been appointed to this group. Already we have been able to ensure a focus on gender and the empowerment of women. The SUN involvement works in tandem with our work on highlighting the impact which climate change is having on food and nutrition security. The co-operation between the Foundation and the Irish Government to highlight the impact of climate change on food and nutrition security

developed during the year as we planned to co-host a conference to be held in Dublin in April 2013 as part of Ireland's EU Presidency.

Looking to the future we negotiated, during 2012, a three-year partnership with the World Resources Institute (WRI) on a new initiative, The Climate Justice Dialogue (CJD), which aims to mobilise political will and creative thinking to shape an equitable and ambitious international climate agreement in 2015. We hope to ensure mobilisation of some governments, private sector and civil society to create a demand for an equitable, people-centred climate agreement, through the development of a climate justice narrative. In addition, we will promote thought leadership to help decision makers and negotiators on the application of equity to shape a fair, ambitious climate agreement. This is an immediate priority in order to ensure that governments implement the commitment made at the Durban COP in 2011, to adopt a new climate agreement by 2015, to come into effect in 2020.

At the UN level much attention is now placed on access to energy for all; but from a climate justice perspective we wanted to concentrate on access for the poorest to affordable, renewable energy. We convened a meeting of experts on clean, off-grid energy gadgets; social protection experts and policy makers. The recommendations of that meeting showed that social protection systems could be used to considerably scale up access to electricity and clean cook stoves for the very poorest. We took this idea to the World Bank, and to the private sector in the form of the Carbon War Room, and both are exploring ways to pilot implementation of this idea in the future.

Let me briefly refer to "housekeeping" matters. Much of our work is path finding: requiring the ability to provide the thought leadership on ideas, and then persuade others with the capacity to do so to take on the challenge. For this, a tight and cohesive team is essential and I believe, as we enter 2013, we have an excellent team structure fit to the task.

During 2012 John R. Healy resigned from the Board of Trustees as he accepted a new responsibility as Chair of the Trinity Foundation. John was a founding member of the Board and he was an honest and challenging voice; he will be missed. Laurence Gill and David Went have now joined the Board and I look forward to working with them.

In conclusion, I would like to thank our donors, who continued to give generous support to our work; it will be clear from the account given in this Annual Report that that support allows us to approach climate justice with both ambition and urgency. This approach calls for commitment and quality of work from the Board of Trustees and a small team of staff who made the achievements of 2012 possible.

Mary Robinson
President

Business Plan

Summary of Activities - key achievements during 2012

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1

DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF CLIMATE JUSTICE

- The Scottish Government established the Climate Justice Fund which is supported by the 2020 Climate Group, and the Network of International Development Organisations of Scotland (NIDOS) and will support projects to improve access to water in countries such as Malawi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Zambia
- Glasgow Caledonian University committed to establishing a global database mapping peer reviewed climate justice research
- The International Bar Association has committed to championing *The Principles of Climate Justice*, see appendix 1
- The Foundation published a number of important documents: three policy briefs on gender sensitive responses to the impacts of climate change; one position paper on access to sustainable energy for the poorest.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2

DEVELOPMENT OF LEADERSHIP NETWORKS

- *The Troika+ of Women Leaders on Gender and Climate Change* met twice during the year. Its members are actively engaged in advocating for and shaping gender sensitive climate policy development. The particular impacts of climate change on women were highlighted by Troika+ members at the opening plenary of COP18 in Doha
- A Gender Day was established at COP18
- The Foundation worked with the Troika+, the Government of Finland and the EU to progress its proposal to amend Decision 36/CP.7 of the UNFCCC which deals with women's representation on bodies of the Convention.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3

INFLUENCE POLICY DEVELOPMENT

- The amendment to Decision 36/CP.7, on women's representation on bodies of the UNFCCC, was adopted at COP18 following the presentation of the idea to the Troika+ at COP17. The decision embraces the goal of gender parity at all levels of the UNFCCC's work in order to foster gender sensitive climate policy
- The Lead Group of the UN Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement established a working group on gender following the proposal from the Foundation
- The Foundation acted as a catalyst to convene the energy access and social protection teams of the World Bank for the first time. As a result, the Bank is working to identify opportunities to pilot the Foundation's idea to scale up access to sustainable energy for the poorest through social protection mechanisms
- The Foundation is working with the Government of Ireland to give leadership on climate justice, food and nutrition security during Ireland's Presidency of the EU in 2013, with a view to informing the post 2015 development agenda
- *A Climate Justice Dialogue* initiative (the Dialogue) was initiated in collaboration with the World Resources Institute (WRI). A High Level Advisory Committee was formed, and Dialogue events convened at UNFCCC meetings.

CONTEXT

The international processes that the Foundation is engaged with and seeks to influence are:

- The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) will come to a planned end in 2015 with a special review meeting in September 2013. Planning for a new post 2015 development agenda has begun and included the work of the UN Secretary General's High level Panel on the post 2015 development agenda
- One of the main outcomes of the Rio+20 Conference was the agreement by member States to launch a process to develop a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This process has begun via an inter-governmental working group, which will report to the UN General Assembly in September 2014
- *The Durban Platform for Enhanced Action* agreed at COP17 and the *Doha Gateway* agreed at COP18 commit all countries to agree on a new legally binding treaty by 2015. Meetings of the UNFCCC including special meetings of the Ad-hoc Durban Platform (ADP) will convene throughout 2013, 2014 and 2015 to shape this new agreement.

There is an expectation that work on the MDGs post 2015 will merge with work on the SDGs to create a new post 2015 development agenda. However, as there are some countries that have indicated a preference to keep the processes separate it is not clear how things will progress in the coming year. Meanwhile the links between the UNFCCC process and the broader development agenda are also being teased out as in many countries and regions there are tensions between ministries and agencies working on climate change / environment and those working on development. It is clear that 2015 is a natural focal point of the various processes and we anticipate there will be greater clarity on the links between them by the end of 2013.

PLANS FOR 2013

The Foundation is committed to continuing its activities under the same three strategic priority areas during the coming year. There will be a review of the Plan in Q4 2013 to cover the period 2014 – 2015. The Foundation will continue to work through strategic partnerships that complement its skills, capacity and leverage ability from its comparative advantage as a catalysing, convening, facilitating and advocating organisation.

During 2012 the Foundation identified four thematic areas which it will continue to focus on in 2013 and which are cross-cutting of the Strategic Priorities:

1. *Equity and Climate Justice*; shaping an equitable 2015 climate agreement and building a strong climate justice narrative to create new constituencies demanding greater ambition and urgency from world leaders
2. *Women's Leadership on Gender and Climate Change*; working with the *Troika+ of Women Leaders* and grassroots organisations to influence international climate policy and make it more gender responsive
3. *Food and Nutrition Security*; demonstrating the injustice of climate change through its impacts on food and nutrition security. These issues will be the focus of an international conference co-hosted by the Foundation and the Irish Government during the Irish Presidency of the EU in April 2013
4. *Access to Sustainable Energy*; the Foundation focuses on the poorest who make up the 1.3 billion people living without access to electricity and is developing an innovative approach to delivering the energy they need through social protection systems.

The Foundation has developed a specific “way of doing” which capitalises on its position as a thought leader, working in the unique space between governments and civil society. This allows it to be informed by the grassroots and influence decision makers at national, international and global levels. The following chapter illustrates this way of doing by taking a specific example of work in one thematic area during 2012 - access to sustainable energy.

Our Way of Doing...

CONTEXT

Our approach to access to sustainable energy for the poorest is an area of work which articulates a climate justice approach and so is a feature of our research outputs and communications activities.

Access to sustainable energy was integrated into Strategic Priorities 2 and 3 of the Business Plan: *Develop Leadership Networks and Influence Policy Development* and is informed by the *Principle of Climate Justice – Sharing the Benefits and Burdens*.

2012 was an important year in terms of international efforts to address the issue of access to energy. The UN designated 2012 as the *International Year of Sustainable Energy for All* and the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), held in Rio de Janeiro in June, identified energy as one of its priority areas.

Therefore, it is a very appropriate aspect of the Foundation's work to use to illustrate the modus operandi developed – the “way of doing” – using a three step approach:

- Providing thought leadership
- Using our unique convening power
- Acting as a bridge between grassroots and decision makers.

PROVIDING THOUGHT LEADERSHIP

Underlying the Foundation's work in the area of access to sustainable energy is the critical question of scale: how do we scale up in order to meet the energy demands of those without access to energy?

In this context, and working within the concept of *Sustainable Energy for All*, the Foundation focused on the need to identify specific measures to reach those least able to pay for energy and low carbon technologies.

The key facts on lack of access to energy are well known:

- Approximately 1.3 billion people currently have no access to electricity

- 2.7 billion people rely on traditional biomass fuels for cooking and heating
- International Energy Agency projections based on current levels of investment will see 1 billion people still without access to electricity in 2030.

These statistics are unacceptable. While 2030 has been identified as a target year for achieving universal access to modern forms of energy it is simply too far away. For 2012 to have been anyway meaningful as the *International Year of Sustainable Energy for All*, the failure of current efforts to meet adequately the needs of those without access to energy and the urgent need to develop alternative solutions must be acknowledged – and addressed. Considering this issue, and building on first hand witness and experience, particularly in Ethiopia, the Foundation became aware of the development and potential of social protection systems (SPS).

Social protection is being used, particularly in parts of Africa, as a powerful tool to reduce poverty, vulnerability, and social inequality. SPS, which target the most vulnerable in society, can be used as a buffer to protect them from economic shocks – such as recent food, fuel and financial crises. For example in Ethiopia, hundreds of thousands of people were able to weather drought in recent years due to the Productive Safety Net Program that combines cash transfers to poor households with paid temporary work on projects such as rehabilitating the land or building roads.

Typically, the beneficiaries of social protection programmes include the chronically poor and those who are economically vulnerable. They also constitute a significant proportion of those who currently have no access to energy. Therefore, by default, countries with SPS are likely to have already identified the people whose energy needs are greatest and they are the countries who, in the systems themselves, have the infrastructure and delivery mechanisms in place to address the need in a targeted way.

The Foundation developed the belief that SPS could

provide an effective mechanism for delivering improved access to sustainable energy for those at the bottom of the economic pyramid. This was already happening on a limited scale in a small number of countries but its full potential has yet to be explored by governments and investors.

USING OUR UNIQUE CONVENING POWER

To explore this idea the Foundation convened a three-day meeting at the Rockefeller Brothers Fund Pocantico Center in New York at the end of March. The objective of the meeting was to bring experts together to explore the potential synergies, opportunities and challenges in using SPS as a mechanism for providing access to clean, affordable, sustainable energy for the poor in developing countries. The experts were people who did not usually interact directly with one another – and included practitioners in social protection, renewable energy, climate change, finance and sustainable development. They also included representatives from governments, international organisations, research organisations, civil society and the private sector.

The meeting concluded that in order to develop the potential of SPS to provide access to energy, the following must be in place:

- High-level political will to integrate energy access into social protection
- Integrated approaches across government ministries
- Innovative and accessible financing mechanisms
- A multi-stakeholder model in which poor people are recognised as key actors in their own development.

All the participants at the expert meeting made individual commitments – which varied depending on the organisations they represented, but all were realistic and measurable. They included commitments to:

- Pilot the approach proposed
- Conduct research
- Inform policy and practice

- Advocate for stronger linkages between social protection and access to energy.

The Foundation's own commitment was two-fold - to feed the key messages and recommendations from the meeting into relevant international processes via a position paper, including the G20 and Rio+20, and to monitor the progress on the commitments from the Pocantico meeting with the view to using this information to inform future work on this issue.

Since April 2012, the Foundation has focused on disseminating the position paper *Meeting the energy needs of the poorest: a role for social protection* and engaging with stakeholders with the view to realising the initiative. The Foundation's Head of Research and Development, Tara Shine, presented on the social protection/ access to energy idea to a meeting of the G20 Development Working Group in May in Los Cabos in Mexico. Tara's presentation, entitled *Access to Sustainable Energy for All – A Climate Justice Approach*, can be accessed on the Foundation's website.

At Rio+20 which took place in June 2012, the Foundation sought and obtained a number of platforms for the dissemination of the key messages within the position paper. These events catalysed a number of partnerships with stakeholders which the Foundation has focused on leveraging.

- Tara Shine was a panellist at the International Institute for Environment and Development's (IIED) Fair Ideas side event at Rio+20. The conference examined how the SDGs could be designed to work most effectively. Tara focused her presentation on access to energy through SPS
- Mary Robinson attended an event on *Energy, Gender and Economic Growth* organised by the Norwegian Government and co-hosted by The Elders, the UN Foundation and the World Bank
- Following this event, the position paper was shared with the World Bank in a bilateral meeting with Rachel Kyte, World Bank Vice President for the Sustainable Development Network. At the



Women's representation on some UNFCCC bodies is as low as 10%, yet women are more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Greater representation of women on UNFCCC bodies will make the decisions taken and resulting actions at national and international level more gender responsive and therefore more effective. In September 2012, 20 international women leaders agreed an action plan on gender parity in the United Nations negotiations on Climate Change at a meeting of the *Troika+ of Women Leaders on Gender and Climate Change*. The meeting was convened by the Foundation and hosted by Ambassador Anne Anderson, Permanent Representative of Ireland to the UN in the margins of the 67th United Nations General Assembly.

suggestion of the Foundation, the World Bank subsequently convened a meeting of its energy and social protection practitioners with a view to exploring the possibility of providing sustainable energy through social protection mechanisms. The World Bank has acknowledged that this was the first time that the two different areas of the Bank came together to pursue a common goal. In Q4 of 2012, the World Bank committed to taking action on the initiative and is currently identifying a pilot country. The Foundation continues to consult with the World Bank on the initiative. Rachel Kyte wrote to the Foundation saying that subsequent to the meeting her “... *energy and social protection colleagues identified the subset of countries that have high energy access deficit levels and reasonably well functioning social safety nets...*”

In the conclusion of her letter, Rachel advised that the World Bank proposed to “*hold an internal dialogues event to bring together regional practitioners from energy and social protection practices active in the key countries to explore the opportunities in a more concrete way.*”

This decision by the World Bank was clearly a very positive outcome and is an excellent example of how the Foundation leverages its convening power to advance direct action which has the potential to impact on the most vulnerable.

BRIDGING BETWEEN GRASSROOTS AND DECISION MAKERS

In 2010, the Foundation created a leadership network of high level women, the *Troika+ of Women Leaders*, in order to connect them to grassroots constituencies with the view to ensuring they can influence international climate policy to be more gender responsive. Access to energy is a focus of the *Troika+* as it provides a convincing narrative for gender sensitive policy.

The work of the Foundation in the area of access to energy has helped to galvanise support for a new decision on gender and climate change at the last UNFCCC meeting in Doha. The amendment to Decision 36/CP.7 was a proposal of the Foundation’s for a new decision to replace a 10 year old decision on gender balance on bodies operating under the *Climate Change Convention*. The idea was taken up by the Government of Finland and the European Union with support from the *Troika+ of Women Leaders* and resulted in a new decision on gender balance and women’s representation being adopted at COP18 in Doha.

In 2012, the Foundation co-hosted a side event with UN Women at the *Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)* in New York. The theme of the CSW was the empowerment of rural women and their role in poverty and hunger eradication, development and

Empowerment Women

current challenges. The Foundation's event focused on enabling women's development and empowerment through access to clean, affordable, sustainable energy. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Troika+ and delegates of the CSW. The meeting was structured so as to allow 90 minutes of dialogue from grassroots representative organisations with 30 minutes of reaction and a pledge of commitments by the women leaders of the Troika+.

As a result of the messages at this event, and in preparation for the international climate talks at COP18 in Doha, the Foundation conducted field research as an evidence base to strengthen the argument for gender sensitive responses and policies. The findings of the policy brief, *Access to Sustainable Energy – The Gender Dimensions*, are the result of that field visit to organisations working on energy projects at the grassroots level in Malawi. The policy brief was disseminated at a meeting of the Troika+ on the margins of the UN General Assembly in September where a strategy for advancing the amendment was agreed.

The Foundation supported two representatives of grassroots organisations to join it at COP18 in Doha where it co-hosted and attended several events organised during Gender Day to highlight and galvanise support for the amendment.

The new decision on improving gender balance and the participation of women in the UNFCCC process was passed at the closing session of COP18. This

Decision 23/CP.18, which puts gender on the agenda for future COPs was catalysed and steered through by the Foundation leveraging the leadership of the Troika+ and grassroots bodies and other organisations that could be mustered.

Christiana Figueres, Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC has referred to the new decision as the "Doha Miracle".¹

Access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy is fundamental to achieving development goals such as reducing poverty, improving health, increasing productivity, enhancing competitiveness and promoting economic growth. Lack of reliable energy access places a significant burden on low-income communities and impedes prospects for achieving the MDGs by 2015, yet there has been minimal progress on energy access for the poor in the last 20 years. Development is not possible without energy and sustainable development is not possible without considering non-fossil fuel forms of energy. Climate change is one of the greatest developmental challenges the world currently faces. However, it is also an opportunity for developing countries to 'leapfrog' fossil fuel path dependency and become low-carbon sustainable development leaders. The poor have a right to development and it is in the interests of all if this development takes place using clean, affordable, sustainable energy.

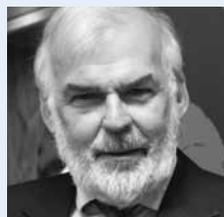
Further details of the Foundation's work on access to sustainable energy are available on its website.

¹ http://www.huffingtonpost.com/kelly-rigg/finding-hope-in-the-final_b_2259034.html
<http://www.e-ir.info/2013/01/18/the-doha-miracle-where-are-the-women-in-climate-change-negotiations/>

Members of the Board of Trustees

TOM ARNOLD

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



FRANK CONVERY

Senior Fellow, University College Dublin Earth Institute, and Chair, publicpolicy.ie

CONOR GEARTY

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



JANE GRIMSON

Chartered Engineer; Professor of Health Informatics, Trinity College, Dublin

JOHN R. HEALY

Adjunct Professor, Centre for Nonprofit Management, Trinity College Dublin; Chairman Trinity Foundation; 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

IRENE KHAN

Lawyer; Director-General of the International Development Law Organisation; former Secretary General of Amnesty International; former senior official with UNHCR



BRIGID LAFFAN

Principal of the College of Human Sciences, University College Dublin (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

DAVID TAYLOR

David Taylor's appointment as a Trinity nominated Trustee was formalised at the AGM, 30 April 2012. He was appointed to a new position overseas and the Provost of Trinity College subsequently nominated Laurence Gill in his stead

DAVID WENT

Barrister, businessman; Chairman of the Board of The Irish Times Limited; former Group Chief Executive of Irish Life & Permanent plc; Board member of Goldman Sachs Bank (Europe) plc and Covestone Asset Managers Ltd; former Chairman Trinity Foundation.

SUB-COMMITTEES

FINANCE SUB-COMMITTEE

Brigid Laffan (Chair), John R. Healy, Evelyn Fitzpatrick, Bride Rosney

FUND RAISING SUB-COMMITTEE

Mary Robinson (Convenor), Conor Gearty, Hadeel Ibrahim, Brigid Laffan

Attendance at Board of Trustee Meetings, 2012

	10 Feb	30 April	30 April	3 Sep	12 Dec	Total
	(AGM)					(Max 5)
Tom Arnold	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 (5)
Frank Convery	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 (5)
Laurence Gill	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Y	1 (1)
Conor Gearty	Y	N	N	Y	N	2 (5)
Jane Grimson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 (5)
John R. Healy	Y	Y	Y	N	n/a	3 (4)
Hadeel Ibrahim	Y	N	N	Y	Y	3 (5)
Irene Khan	Y*	Y*	Y*	N	N	3 (5)
Brigid Laffan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	4(5)
Mary Robinson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 (5)
David Taylor	1	N	N	n/a	n/a	1 (3)
David Went	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Y	1 (1)
Bride Rosney (Sec)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 (5)

* participated by phone link

Esther Maganga (right) and Margaret Zagwa, members of an energy saving stove making group supported by Concern Universal in T/A Msamala, Balaka.
Photo: Concern Universal

Development is not possible without energy and sustainable development is not possible without considering non-fossil fuel forms of energy. Making sure that poor and vulnerable men and women can reap the benefits of improved access to sustainable energy is an essential component of climate justice.



APPENDICES

1. 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 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 the 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 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 the 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

Leadership Genderbalance

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 recognised 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 universities 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.

2. DONORS 2010 - 2012

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.

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.

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.

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. Their programmes to are Environment, Child Abuse, Housing and Homelessness, International Human Rights, Issues Affecting Women and Learning Differences.

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

Rockefeller Brothers Fund – The Rockefeller Brothers Fund (RBF) is a private, family foundation governed by a Board of Trustees and four Advisory Trustees and founded in 1940 by the sons of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. It is dedicated to advancing social change that contributes to a more just, sustainable and peaceful world and 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. 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 and 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.

3. INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Foundation 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 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.

Musimbi Kanyoro – President and CEO of the Global Fund for Women; formerly 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 and Global Philanthropy Forum; former national executive director of the Physicians for Social Responsibility, which shared in the 1985 Nobel Peace Prize during her tenure.

Margot Wallstrom – Chair of the University Board of Lund University, Sweden; formerly 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.

4. GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

CJD	Climate Justice Dialogue – an initiative by the Mary Robinson Foundation – Climate Justice and WRI.
COP	Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
COP17	17th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change held in Durban, South Africa, 2011.
COP18	18th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change held in Doha, Qatar, 2012.
Durban Platform for Enhanced Action	Agreement reached at COP17. Under the Durban Platform, parties agreed to seek a universal legally binding agreement on climate change no later than 2015, allowing entry into force by 2020.
G20	The Group of 20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors from 20 major economies: 19 countries plus the European Union.
International Energy Agency	IEA is an autonomous organisation which works to ensure reliable, affordable and clean energy for its 28 member countries and beyond.
Irish Aid	The Government of Ireland's programme of assistance to developing countries.
Millenium Development Goals (MDGs)	At a UN Millenium Summit in 2000 world leaders committed their nations to a new global partnership to reduce extreme poverty and set out a series of time-bound targets - with a deadline of 2015 - that have become known as the Millennium Development Goals.
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development which promotes policies that will improve the economic and social well-being of people around the world.
Parties to the Convention	Countries that have ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
Rio+20	United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio de Janeiro in June 2012 to mark the 20th anniversary of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	At the Rio+20 Conference member States agreed to launch a process to develop a set of Sustainable Development Goals, which will build upon the Millennium Development Goals and converge with the post 2015 development agenda.
SPS	Social Protection Systems are defined by the OECD as including social insurance, social transfers and minimum labour standards, which enhance the capacity of poor and vulnerable people to escape from poverty and enables them to better manage risks and shocks.
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition is a global push for action and investment to improve maternal and child nutrition.
Troika+	A group of committed high-level women leaders on Gender and Climate Change whose meetings are facilitated by the Foundation.
UNF	United Nations Foundation – connects the United Nation's work with supporters around the world.
UNFCCC	The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. It is the framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle climate change.
World Bank	The World Bank whose mission is to help reduce poverty and is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world.
WRI	World Resources Institute - focuses on the intersection of the environment and socio-economic development.

The Mary Robinson Foundation (Limited by guarantee and not having a share capital)
Year Ended 31 December 2012

Directors' Report and Financial Statements

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Reference and Administration

DIRECTORS

Tom Arnold
Frank Convery
Conor Gearty
Jane Grimson
John Healy (retired 3 September 2012)
Hadeel Ibrahim
Irene Khan
Brigid Laffan
Mary Robinson (Chair) President
David Taylor (retired 3 September 2012)
David Went (appointed 3 September 2012)

SECRETARY

Bride Rosney

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Ronan Murphy (January to June 2012)

ACTING CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER

Mary Higgins (July to September 2012)

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

AUDITORS

PricewaterhouseCoopers
One Spencer Dock, North Wall Quay, Dublin 1

SOLICITORS

McCann FitzGerald
One Riverside, Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin 2

BANKERS

Allied Irish Bank
69/71 Morehampton Road, Donnybrook, Dublin 4
Ulster Bank
33 College Green, Dublin 2

Background on Purpose of Charity

VISION

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

MISSION

The Foundation'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 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 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. 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.

Objectives and Activities

The Mary Robinson Foundation - Climate Justice 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.

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.

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.

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 the period 2010, when the Strategic Priorities were developed, to year-end 2012 significant progress was made in relation to Strategic Priorities 1, 2 and 3 as detailed in the Annual Reports. The Board has decided these are the three priorities to be focused on during the period to 2014.

Directors' Report

Year Ended 31 December 2012

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2012.

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 2012 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 financial statements.

LEGAL STATUS

The Mary Robinson Foundation - Climate Justice 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.

The Mary Robinson Foundation - Climate Justice was incorporated in Ireland on 8 February 2010 under the Companies Acts, 1963 to 2012, registered number 480656. The objectives of the Company are charitable in nature and has been granted charitable tax exemption by the Revenue Commissioners (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 2012. 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. The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website.

RESULTS FOR THE YEAR AND REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

The results for the year as set out on page 28 are considered satisfactory by the Board. There was a deficit of €237,161 (2011: surplus of €26,688) in the year, which was funded from Reserves; this was planned as funding for projects undertaken in 2012 was front-loaded from 2010.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting Policies set out on pages 31 and 32 to the financial statements. The fundraising for the Foundation during 2010/2011 was spear-headed by the President while the logistics were handled by staff members. During 2012 a Fundraising Sub-committee of the Board was established and it will spear-head the responsibility in future years.

Establishment and consolidation of a staff complement to deliver the Foundation's targets continued and the staffing structure was adapted to the changing needs as the Foundation developed. By year-end 2012 it was clear that a flatter structure than previously envisaged would be more appropriate to a small and catalytic office. For 2013 and following years a Head of Research and Development and a Head of Administration and Communications will lead the Foundation operationally, on an ex-aequo basis, with both these post-holders reporting directly to the President who continues to work for the Foundation on a pro-bono basis. For cost-efficiency reasons IT support, webmaster and accounts support continued to be outsourced. Due to staffing changes the installation of the Exchequer accounts package was deferred and will go live from January 2013. 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 the Foundation's funds.

Among the key achievements in 2012 were:

- The Foundation continued to operate on a sound organisational footing
- Publication of second Annual Report for the Foundation
- Continuation of the dissemination of *The Principles of Climate Justice*
- Promotion of the Climate Justice agenda at Bonn UNFCCC intercessional and COP18 in Doha
- Continued contribution to and development of a Climate Justice module for the Trinity College/UCD Masters in Development Practice
- Planning with Irish Aid for a Hunger, Nutrition and Climate Justice conference during Ireland's EU Presidency in 2013
- Establishment of a three-year partnership with the World Resources Institute on a new initiative, the *Climate Justice Dialogue*, to mobilise political will and creative thinking that will shape an equitable and ambitious international climate agreement in 2015
- Involvement of EU countries and the *Troika+ of Women Leaders* in the achievement of a decision at COP18 to strengthen women's representation and participation in future COP proceedings.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

In 2013 the Foundation plans to continue to progress with Strategic Priorities 1, 2 and 3 of the five that have been identified for the charity. Four thematic areas, cross-cutting across the Strategic Priorities, have also been identified. (See page 5 of this Annual Report for further information). 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. The Fundraising Sub-committee was established in 2012 to ensure the securing of funds for future years.

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 eight non-executive directors and a President who works with the Foundation on a pro-bono basis. The Board's non-executive directors are drawn from diverse backgrounds and bring to the Board deliberations, their significant expertise and

decision-making skills achieved in their respective fields. Please refer to page 19 for a list of non-executive directors who held office during the year.

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 senior executive responsible for devising strategy and policy within the authorities delegated 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 2012, in February, April (a regular meeting and AGM), September and December (five times in 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 a Finance Sub-committee which met four times during the year, in January, April, August and November. The Finance Sub-committee considered all aspects of the Foundation's financial affairs - initially including fundraising until a separate Fundraising Sub-committee was established - and reported directly to the full Board. The Foundation's strategy has been set out in the Business Plan 2011 - 2014 which has been considered and 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. In 2012 as part of financial controls the Payroll and compliance was independently reviewed and the findings were satisfactory.

BUDGET CONTROL

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

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Chief Operating Officer managed the operation of the charity during 2012 with delegated responsibility to the executive staff; in 2013 and following years this responsibility will be undertaken by a Head of Research and Development and a Head of Administration and Communications who will lead the Foundation operationally, on an ex-aequo basis, with both these post-holders reporting directly to the President.

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. The Foundation is fully compliant with Trinity College 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 the Foundation since the year-end.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

A Head of Research and Development took up duty on 1 January 2011. The Foundation has developed a Climate Justice 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 2012.

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

Mary Robinson

Professor Brigid Laffan

Date: 13 May 2013



Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of The Mary Robinson Foundation,
(Limited by guarantee and not having a share capital)

We have audited the financial statements of The Mary Robinson for the year ended 31 December 2012, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement, the Accounting Policies and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland).

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 22, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements giving a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with Irish law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, 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 these opinions, 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.

SCOPE OF THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.



OPINION ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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 2012 and of its deficit and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Acts 1963 to 2012.

MATTERS ON WHICH WE ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT BY THE COMPANIES ACTS 1963 TO 2012

- 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.

MATTERS ON WHICH WE ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT BY EXCEPTION

We have nothing to report in respect of the provisions in the Companies Acts 1963 to 2012 which require us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by law are not made.

Teresa Harrington
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Dublin

Date: 13 May 2013

Statement of Financial Activities

Year Ended 31 December 2012

	Notes	2012 Restricted funds €	2012 Unrestricted funds €	2012 Total €	2011 Total €
Incoming resources:					
Voluntary income	2	353,966	171,510	525,476	494,538
Bank interest receivable		-	13,873	13,873	19,574
Total incoming resources		<u>353,966</u>	<u>185,383</u>	<u>539,349</u>	<u>514,112</u>
Resources expended:					
Charitable activities	3	354,324	418,301	772,625	483,215
Governance costs	4	-	3,885	3,885	4,209
Total resources expended	5	<u>354,324</u>	<u>422,186</u>	<u>776,510</u>	<u>487,424</u>
Net movement in funds		<u>(358)</u>	<u>(236,803)</u>	<u>(237,161)</u>	<u>26,688</u>
Reconciliation of funds:					
Total funds brought forward		-	586,955	586,955	560,267
Total funds carried forward		<u>(358)</u>	<u>350,152</u>	<u>349,794</u>	<u>586,955</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

Mary Robinson

Professor Brigid Laffan

Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2012

	Notes	2012 €	2011 €
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	22,193	43,108
Current assets			
Cash in bank and at hand	7	1,048,159	1,274,225
Debtors and prepayments	8	8,957	8,725
		<u>1,057,116</u>	<u>1,282,950</u>
Creditors - amounts due within one year			
Creditors and accruals	9	51,739	51,623
Deferred income	10	677,776	687,480
		<u>729,515</u>	<u>739,103</u>
Net current assets		<u>327,601</u>	<u>543,847</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>349,794</u>	<u>586,955</u>
Reserves			
Accumulated funds - unrestricted	12	<u>349,794</u>	<u>586,955</u>
		<u>349,794</u>	<u>586,955</u>

The accompanying notes on pages 33 to 36 form an integral part of the financial statements.

On behalf of the Board

Mary Robinson

Professor Brigid Laffan

Cash Flow Statement

Year Ended 31 December 2012

	Note	2012 €	2011 €
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from resources expended	11	<u>(224,423)</u>	<u>213,892</u>
Capital expenditure and financial investment			
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets		<u>(1,643)</u>	<u>(24,080)</u>
(Decrease)/Increase in cash		<u>(226,066)</u>	<u>189,812</u>

Reconciliation of Net Cash Flow to movement in Net Funds

Year Ended 31 December 2012

	2012 €	2011 €
(Decrease)/Increase in cash in the year	(226,066)	189,812
Net funds at 1 January 2012	<u>1,274,225</u>	<u>1,084,413</u>
Net funds at 31 December 2012	<u>1,048,159</u>	<u>1,274,225</u>

On behalf of the Board

Mary Robinson

Professor Brigid Laffan

Statement of 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 2012. 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%

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 the Foundation 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. The Reserves funds held are expendable at the discretion of the Board in furtherance of the charity's objectives. On an annual basis the Board will review the level of Reserves held and may designate some for specific future expenditure within its strategic plan.

INVESTMENT POLICY

The Board of the Foundation 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. With the lack of significant fund-raising during the year an Investment Policy was not necessary and not developed, as in previous years some funds were maintained in interest bearing accounts with sufficient in current accounts to meet all short term expenditure. Any bank balances denominated in foreign currency are translated to Euros at the rate of exchange ruling at the Balance Sheet date. The Finance Sub-committee review all cash balances on a regular basis and make recommendations to the Board as appropriate.

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 2012	Total 2011
	€	€	€	€
Irish Aid	50,000	-	50,000	80,000
Rockefeller Brothers	-	-	-	36,743
The One Foundation	-	-	-	200,000
Nduna Foundation	-	100,000	100,000	70,694
Anon Donor	-	20,000	20,000	61,130
Bridgeway Foundation	-	-	-	7,489
Vodafone Foundation	-	-	-	5,788
Rockefeller Foundation	171,966	-	171,966	25,851
NTR Foundation	132,000	-	132,000	-
Aspen Institute	-	24,012	24,012	-
Mount Anvil College	-	1,000	1,000	-
Irish Primary Principals Network	-	1,000	1,000	-
Roisin MhicAogain	-	-	-	100
Wheelock College	-	-	-	3,743
Macmillan	-	54	54	-
Actual Films Inc.	-	779	779	-
Qatar Foundation	-	15,226	15,226	-
Private Donors	-	9	9	-
Oxfam international	-	6,430	6,430	-
PwC	-	3,000	3,000	3,000
Total Donations for the period	353,966	171,510	525,476	494,538

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 2012	Total 2011
	€	€	€	€
Staff costs	183,597	266,117	449,714	265,205
Office cleaning	-	8,669	8,669	9,669
Travel and subsistence	73,048	18,570	91,618	56,654
Program support	50,180	16,867	67,047	28,242
Meetings and hospitality	1,979	691	2,670	7,201
Publications	13,354	976	14,330	16,810
Accountancy fees	4,538	13,610	18,148	14,628
Other general office administration costs	14,670	37,211	51,881	20,687
IT Webmaster cost	12,958	33,032	45,990	42,108
Depreciation	-	22,558	22,558	22,011
Total	354,324	418,301	772,625	483,215

4. GOVERNANCE COSTS

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

	Restricted	Unrestricted	Total 2012	Total 2011
	€	€	€	€
Audit fees*	-	3,000	3,000	3,000
Compliance and regulatory	-	132	132	524
Legal fees for governance costs	-	753	753	685
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	-	3,885	3,885	4,209

* Audit fee was provided on a pro-bono basis.

5. RESOURCES EXPENDED

	2012	2011
	€	€
Included in resources expended are salaries, employers PRSI and pension costs comprising:		
Wages and salaries	382,053	22,836
Social welfare costs	41,037	23,050
Other pension costs	25,331	15,302
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	448,421	261,188

The average number of persons employed by the charity during the year was 6 (2011: 5).

6. FIXED ASSETS

	Fixtures and fittings	IT equipment	Total
	€	€	€
Cost			
At 31 December 2011	34,361	45,420	79,781
Additions	-	1,643	1,643
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2012	34,361	47,063	81,424
Depreciation			
At 31 December 2011	12,728	23,945	36,673
Charge for year	6,872	15,686	22,558
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2012	19,600	39,631	59,231
Net book value			
At 31 December 2012	14,761	7,432	22,193
At 31 December 2011	21,633	21,475	43,108

7. CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND

	2012 €	2011 €
Unrestricted	956,544	906,746
Restricted	91,615	367,479
	<u>1,048,159</u>	<u>1,274,225</u>

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

8. DEBTORS AND PREPAYMENTS

	2012 €	2011 €
Bank interest receivable	2,000	4,821
Prepayments	6,957	3,904
	<u>8,957</u>	<u>8,725</u>

9. CREDITORS AND ACCRUALS

	2012 €	2011 €
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Creditors and accruals	17,822	17,137
PAYE/PRSI	33,917	34,486
	<u>51,739</u>	<u>51,623</u>

10. DEFERRED REVENUE

	2012 €	2011 €
Irish Aid grant	50,000	100,000
Donations for future purpose of charity	627,776	587,480
	<u>677,776</u>	<u>687,480</u>

11. RECONCILIATION OF NET (OUTGOING)/INCOMING RESOURCES TO NET CASH INFLOW FROM CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

	2012 €	2011 €
Net (outgoing)/incoming resources	(237,161)	26,688
Depreciation	22,558	22,011
(Increase) in debtors	(232)	(4,769)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors and deferred revenue	(9,588)	169,962
	<u>(224,423)</u>	<u>213,892</u>

12. RESERVES

	Accumulated funds unrestricted €	Total €
At 31 December 2011	586,955	586,955
(Deficit) for year	(237,161)	(237,161)
	<u>349,794</u>	<u>349,794</u>

13. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There were no contingent liabilities at 31 December 2012.

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

There was no related party transaction in the year ended 31 December 2012.

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 (2011: 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 13 May 2013.



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