

MARY ROBINSON FOUNDATION CLIMATE JUSTICE
ANNUAL REPORT 2013



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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-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, 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

This is the fourth Annual Report of the Mary Robinson Foundation – Climate Justice and discharges what we believe is not only our legal responsibility but our duty to donors and to the public at large to be transparent and accountable in relation to our work and finances.

I am delighted to report that 2013 was a good year for the Foundation and that the building blocks established in previous years proved secure. *Business Plan 2011-2014*, developed in 2010 and available on our website, continued to guide activities during the year and was refreshed and updated at the end of the year to inform the work during the coming two years. The updated plan is available on the Foundation website¹ and I would urge you to read it as it explains the importance of 2015, which will be a key year for climate justice and for the Foundation's work.

2015 is the year in which the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is scheduled to adopt a new international climate change agreement and it is the deadline for the UN General Assembly to adopt a new development agenda. Both of these processes are directly relevant to climate justice which lies at the intersection of development, climate change and human rights. Due to a significant contribution from a new donor to span the period of the plan the Foundation will have a specific work

focus on moving climate justice up the agenda of the human rights community and human rights up the agenda of the climate change community. The work on *Business Plan 2014-2015* will build on the achievements to date.

The following points are indicative of the key focus and achievements of our work in 2013 – elsewhere in this report there is a more comprehensive narrative on activities including a significant focus on the Foundation's most ambitious project to date. That project was an international conference entitled Hunger • Nutrition • Climate Justice and was organised in partnership with the Government of Ireland, under its presidency of the European Union. A "bottom up" approach was championed by the Foundation and adopted for the conference making it a unique event which proved extremely successful. Numerous participants and commentators have expressed the belief that the approach will be a useful template for many future meetings.

During 2013 it became noticeable that the phrase "climate justice" was being used more and more widely and getting a lot of traction. An example of this traction working is the commitment of Business for Social Responsibility (BSR) to include a climate justice component in their new initiative – Business in a Climate Constrained World. This followed

1. <http://www.mrfcj.org/media/pdf/2014/business-plan-2014-2015.pdf>

an address I delivered at their annual conference on how business can deliver climate justice.

The work of the Troika+ of Women Leaders, reported on in previous Annual Reports, continued and with them we convened a meeting on an intergenerational approach to climate change in New York during the UN General Assembly in September which informed our work for COP19 in Warsaw, Poland in November. At the Warsaw meeting the COP Presidency and the Foundation co-hosted political, private sector, youth and women leaders at a High Level Leaders' meeting which aimed to leverage their collective power to mobilise demand for an equitable international climate agreement.

Also during the UN General Assembly period the High Level Advisory Committee of the Climate Justice Dialogue (HLAC), established in 2012, launched the Declaration on Climate Justice. Two of the themes addressed in the declaration are the need for urgent and transformative leadership and to highlight the opportunities a low-carbon future can provide. We focused our messaging on these themes as appropriate; the full declaration is on our website². In referring to the Foundation website it is appropriate to note that it has had a make-over during the year and that, coupled with our increasing presence on social media, has greatly enhanced awareness of our work. Like everything we do, it is a work in progress and an area in which we will seek to continually improve.

Finally, let me say that 2013 was a particularly demanding and challenging year for me personally as, at the request of the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, I agreed to accept the post of UN Special Envoy for the Great Lakes region of Africa. My fulfilling of that mandate has placed extra demands on all of my colleagues and I would like to record my sincere thanks to the Foundation's donors and other partners, the Board of Trustees and staff members for their

ongoing commitment and support which has ensured that the Foundation has continued to make significant progress towards the realisation of its vision. The Foundation is working to achieve climate justice conscious that we live in a very interdependent world where our social and economic fates are intertwined but where some 1.2 billion of the world's population live on less than \$2 a day and some 1.7 billion people live off-grid.

Our responsibility to future generations is immense.

Mary Robinson
President

2. <http://www.mrfcj.org/our-work/equity-and-climate-justice/declaration-climate-justice.html>



Historically climate policy has not addressed the differing ways in which climate change affects men and women. The Foundation is working to contribute to the development of gender-informed climate policy. Bridging grassroots women with women leaders to catalyse gender sensitive climate action is a strong focus of the work of the Foundation. Mary Robinson joined Lorena Aguilar (International Union for Conservation of Nature), Christiana Figueres (UNFCCC) and Rachel Kyte (World Bank) at the panel session: *'From Ideas to Implementation: Perspectives from Women World Leaders'*, organised by the International Women Earth and Climate Summit, September 2013.

Photo: Lori Waselchuk



Mary Robinson presented UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon with the *Declaration on Climate Justice* during COP19 in Warsaw, Poland. Supported by members of the High Level Advisory Committee of the Climate Justice Dialogue, the Declaration sets out the priority pathways for achieving climate justice.

BUSINESS PLAN

The need to build political momentum for a robust and fair climate agreement in 2015 is a top priority for the Foundation. 2014 is the 'make or break' year for the climate negotiations, as inadequate progress in 2014 will certainly restrict the possibility of securing an effective agreement in 2015. A climate justice narrative which focuses on both the moral imperative to act and opportunities created by a global transition to low carbon development can be a powerful tool for engaging and motivating world leaders.

While the vision and mission of the Foundation, as outlined in *Business Plan 2011-2014*, continues to inform the strategic direction of the organisation, *Business Plan 2014-2015* explains the context and environment in which the Foundation is operating and sets out strategic priorities and proposed activities.

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

- a) Leadership is presently the most critical element missing from international discussions on climate change and development.
- b) The Foundation's access to leadership networks can play a critical role in supporting leaders to make bold decisions and commitments in 2015.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES 2011-2014

Business Plan 2011-2014 consisted of five strategic priorities, but initial focus was on the implementation of priorities 1, 2 and 3.

The Strategic Priorities outlined in *Business Plan 2011-2014* are:

1. Development and Promotion of Principles of Climate Justice
2. Development of Leadership Networks
3. Influence Policy Development
4. Support Innovation for Adaptation and Mitigation
5. Promote Green Technologies

The Foundation has decided to continue progress on three priorities in *Business Plan 2014-2015* incorporating key elements of Strategic Priorities 4 and 5 into Strategic Priority 3 in order to maximise impact.

Business Plan 2014-2015 outlines comprehensively all activities which implemented priorities 1,2 and 3. Sets out some of the key activities which took place in 2013 are set out overleaf.



The Climate Justice Dialogue is an initiative of the World Resources Institute and the Foundation which aims to mobilise ambitious climate action towards an equitable post 2015 climate agreement. United in the need for a strong response to the climate crisis, a diverse group of leaders and advocates issued a *Declaration on Climate Justice* in September 2013. The Declaration calls on world leaders to take bold action on climate change and create a future that is fair for all. Members of the High Level Advisory Committee of the Climate Justice Dialogue, who gathered in the Pocantico Center of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund in July 2013, are signatories to the Declaration.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1

DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF CLIMATE JUSTICE

- The Scottish Government hosted an international Climate Justice Conference in October 2013; Glasgow Caledonian University launched a Climate Justice Research Hub informed by the Principles of Climate Justice.
- The messages from the *Hunger • Nutrition • Climate Justice* Conference (April 2013) are being used by the conference organisers and participants to inform the post 2015 development agenda.
- A Climate Justice Baseline study covering the period up to December 2011 measured the impact of the Foundation's work.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2

DEVELOPMENT OF LEADERSHIP NETWORKS

- The Troika+ of Women Leaders on Gender and Climate Change was convened in September and December. It committed to championing intergenerational equity in the 2015 climate and development agendas.
- The High Level Advisory Committee (HLAC) of the Climate Justice Dialogue was formed. A meeting was held in the Pocantico Center of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund in July and the *Declaration on Climate Justice* was published in September.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3

INFLUENCE POLICY DEVELOPMENT

- A report co-authored with UN Women entitled *'The Full View'* informed submissions made by Parties pursuant to the Gender Decision (23/CP18).
- Mary Robinson introduced climate justice concepts and the Foundation's policy position to use social protection mechanisms to deliver access to energy to the poorest at the meeting of the Advisory Board of the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves in September.
- The Climate Justice Dialogue (CJD) convened events at UNFCCC meetings, with working papers published and workshops convened in Chile, Bangladesh and Ethiopia.

2014-2015

The Foundation has decided to continue progress on these initial three priorities in *Business Plan 2014-2015* in order to maximise impact.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1

DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF CLIMATE JUSTICE

The Foundation will continue the dissemination and promotion of the Principles of Climate Justice (PCJ) with leaders while mainstreaming them into all activities, in pursuit of an international framework which links human rights, climate change and development to achieve climate justice.

In order to maximise the impact of the PCJ on post 2015 processes the Foundation will work with leadership networks to carry the PCJ to a wider audience. With a focus on leader to leader engagement and mobilisation these platforms provide opportunities to take the PCJ to senior figures in sectors including political and private.

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

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2

FACILITATE THE WORK OF LEADERSHIP NETWORKS

The leadership provided by the Troika+ and the High Level Advisory Committee of the Climate Justice Dialogue (HLAC) will continue to be facilitated by the Foundation.

In 2014 the work of the HLAC will focus on their March meeting and a 'Call to Action' to mobilise leaders in the run up to the Leaders' Summit on Climate Change in September 2014. In 2015, the Foundation will reconvene the HLAC to develop a strategy for promoting climate justice in the final stages of the development of the 2015 international framework.

The Foundation has also targeted heads of government to work with in 2014 with a view to them championing climate justice at the September 2014 Leaders' Summit.

The Troika+ will continue to link with grassroots organisations and leaders in order to share experiences and enhance its capacity to influence international policy. The Troika+ will also be central to a Leaders' Forum which the Foundation will co-host with UN Women in September 2014. The Forum will complement the UN Secretary General's Leaders' Summit and highlight women's leadership on climate change from the perspective of political leaders, former heads of state, CEOs and leaders from civil society, indigenous and grassroots organisations.

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

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3

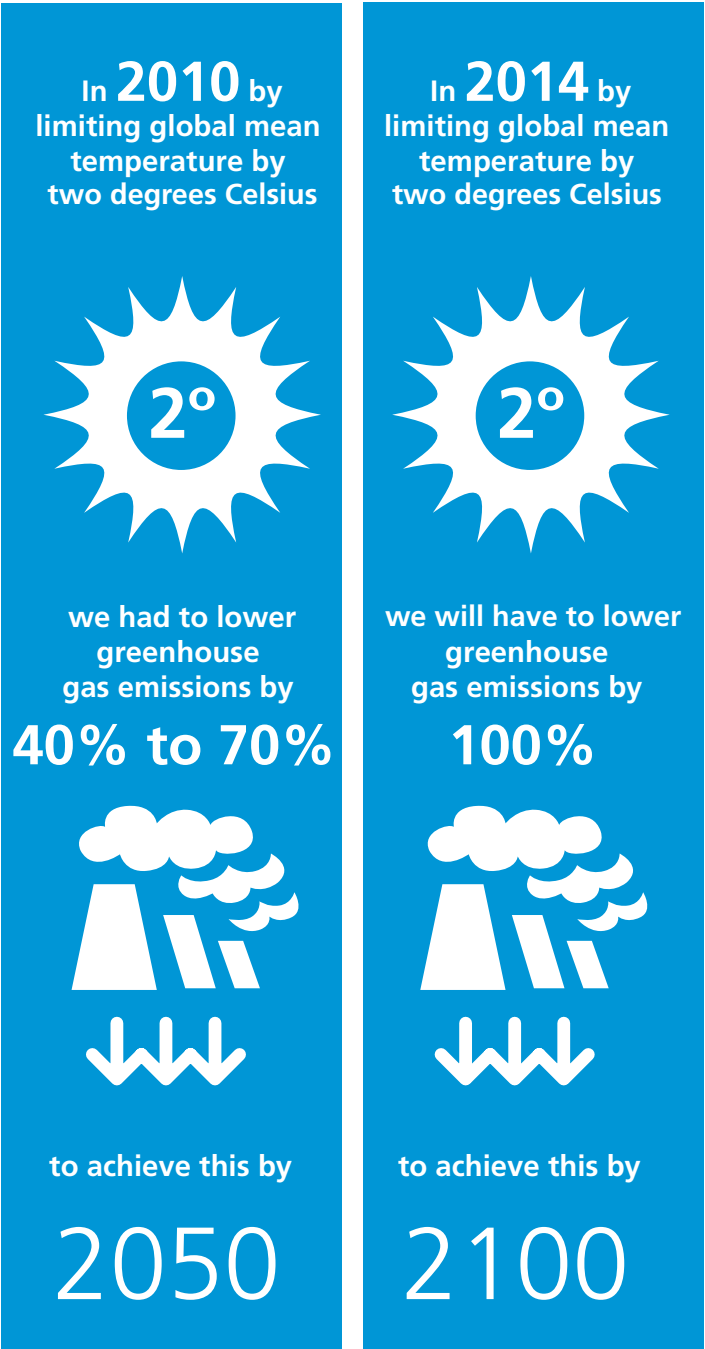
INFLUENCE POLICY DEVELOPMENT

The Foundation will continue to seek to influence the post 2015 development agenda and the UNFCCC. These concurrent processes will set the scene for actions by countries, business and citizens to hold global warming below 2°C and to enable an equitable transition to low carbon, climate resilient development for all.

Policy influencing opportunities beyond what has been already outlined above involves work with i) the Sustainable Energy for All Initiative (SE4ALL) and ii) the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement. Both initiatives address issues critical to climate justice, namely the impacts of climate change on the right to food and equitable access to the sustainable energy needed to realise the right to development. The Foundation is represented in these initiatives by its President and also has working level relationships with these organisations’ secretariats.

By engaging with these initiatives the Foundation aims to use the PCJ to inform their work and integrate a climate justice approach into their work. Both SUN and SE4ALL are engaged in internal UN activities to inform the post 2015 development agenda and progress made with them on climate justice could in turn inform their inputs into this agenda.

Further information on the objectives, activities, success indicators and key performance indicators of these strategic priorities can be found in *Business Plan 2014-2015*³.



3. <http://www.mrfcj.org/about/reports-and-plans.html>

OUR WAY OF DOING: **HUNGER • NUTRITION • CLIMATE JUSTICE**

CONTEXT

2013 saw the Foundation carry out its most ambitious public facing event yet. Working with the Government of Ireland under that country's six-month presidency of the Council of the European Union, a unique event was held in Dublin in April 2013. *Hunger • Nutrition • Climate Justice* was a conference which demonstrates the Foundation's "way of doing" using a three step approach:

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

The event was held with one specific premise in mind: that climate change, hunger, and under-nutrition are inextricably linked. Real progress has been achieved in fighting global poverty since 2000 under the framework of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Yet, the reality is that one billion people still live in extreme poverty⁴; 870 million people are undernourished⁵; almost one in three children in the world lacks the nutrients they need to develop to their full potential; and malnutrition is the underlying cause of the deaths of some 7,000 children under five every day⁶.

Climate change is a multiplier of this hunger and under-nutrition, intensifying the effects on the poorest and most vulnerable communities across the globe. The injustice of this is that those who are most affected by the negative effects of climate change contribute least to the causes of the problem.

PROVIDING THOUGHT LEADERSHIP

Hunger • Nutrition • Climate Justice aimed to draw attention to this issue at a critical juncture in global development: the international community was reviewing progress on the MDGs and policy discussions were just beginning on the Sustainable Development Goals and the post-2015 framework for international development.

In April 2011 the Foundation envisioned using the opportunity of Ireland's EU Council presidency (January 1 – June 31 2013) as a platform for climate justice and food and nutrition security.

The Irish Government, via Irish Aid, co-hosted *Hunger • Nutrition • Climate Justice* which aimed to highlight the impact of climate change on food and nutrition security. The Foundation took a climate justice approach to the conference by ensuring the participation of those who all too often go unheard: the people at the frontlines of climate change.

By focusing on people, trust, relationships and not just policy processes, the *Hunger • Nutrition • Climate Justice* conference sought to ensure that future policies are informed by the experiences of the most vulnerable people who deal with the impacts of climate change.

USING OUR UNIQUE CONVENING POWER AND BRIDGING BETWEEN GRASSROOTS AND DECISION MAKERS

The World Food Programme (WFP) and the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) were organising partners who brought their expertise in the area of food and nutrition as well as climate change adaptation and resilience strategies.

The Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF) and the International Institute for Environment and Development

4. World Bank, 2012. World Development Indicator (<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator>)

5. FAO, WFP, IFAD. 2012. The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2012. FAO, Rome. (<http://www.fao.org/publications/sofi/en/>)

6. United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation., 2011. *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality*. (http://www.unicef.org/media/files/Child_Mortality_Report_2011_Final.pdf). UNICEF, New York.



"We are the owners of this work" - Etrida Luhanga, a smallholder farmer from Malawi, spoke passionately at the closing of *Hunger • Nutrition • Climate Justice* of the need for the voices of grassroots communities to be part of the climate debate. Dyborn Chibonga, CEO of the National Smallholder Farmers' Association of Malawi (NASFAM), joined her on stage. NASFAM is a farmer-directed business system based on the individual participation of more than 100,000 Malawian smallholders, most of them farming on less than a hectare of land.

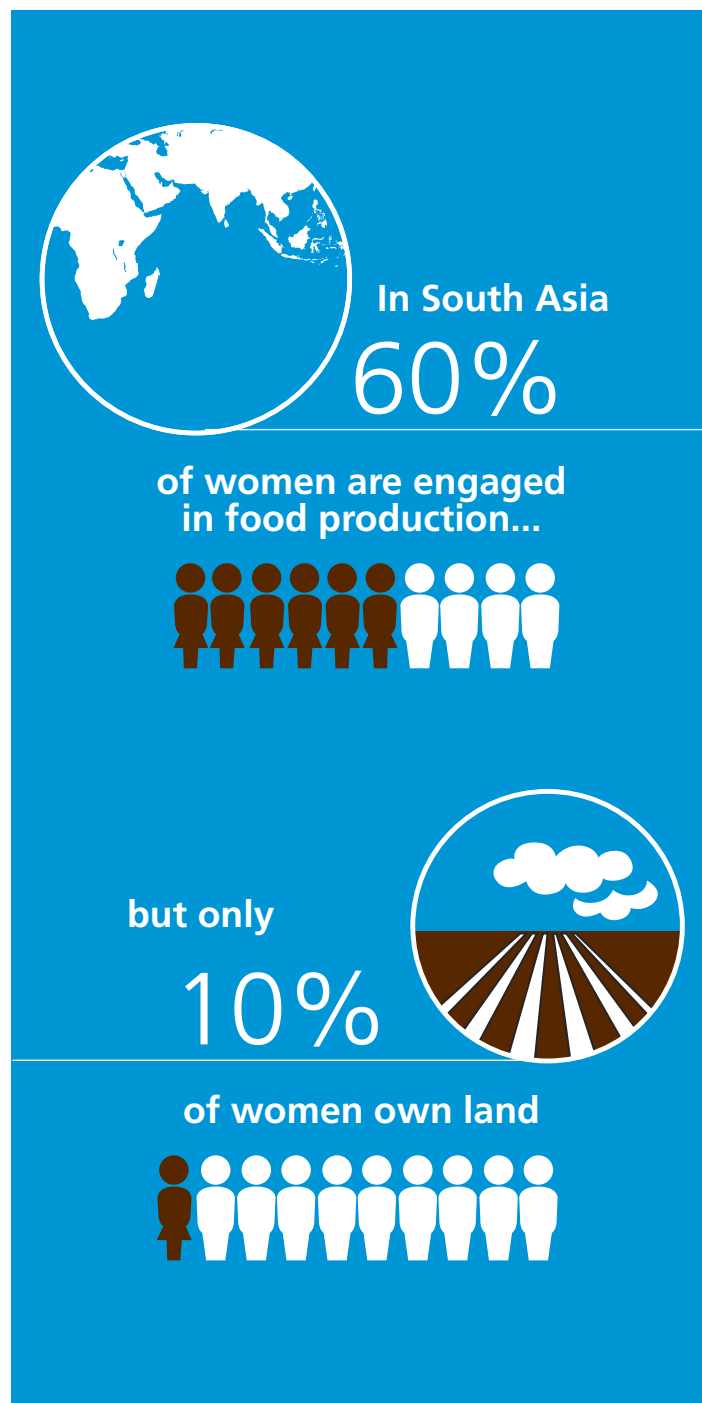
Photo: Irish Presidency EU2013

(IIED) also contributed, with the former enabling 100 grassroots representatives to attend the conference, and the latter preparing these participants to present their stories to fellow conference delegates. The active participation of grassroots representatives was supported via a two-day workshop held before the conference.

The workshop focused on presentation skills and explaining the desired outcomes of the meeting.

Consistent with a climate justice approach, the Conference ensured that key leaders in global development worked side-by-side with people from marginalised communities affected by hunger, under-nutrition and climate change. With 12 'learning circles' held over the course of the two-day conference, the interlinked issues of hunger, under-nutrition and climate change were examined through the lenses of risk, rights, knowledge, empowerment, scaling up from local to national and taking joined-up policy approaches. These sessions allowed global policy makers and grassroots representatives to listen and learn from each other, while also discussing what leaders can do to address the injustices caused by climate change in the area of food security. Discussions were supported by a conference background paper which included thematic papers on the six lenses authored by influential development experts such as UN Special Rapporteur on the right to food Olivier De Schutter and researchers from WFP, CCAFS, the IIED, Irish Aid, WWF and Concern.

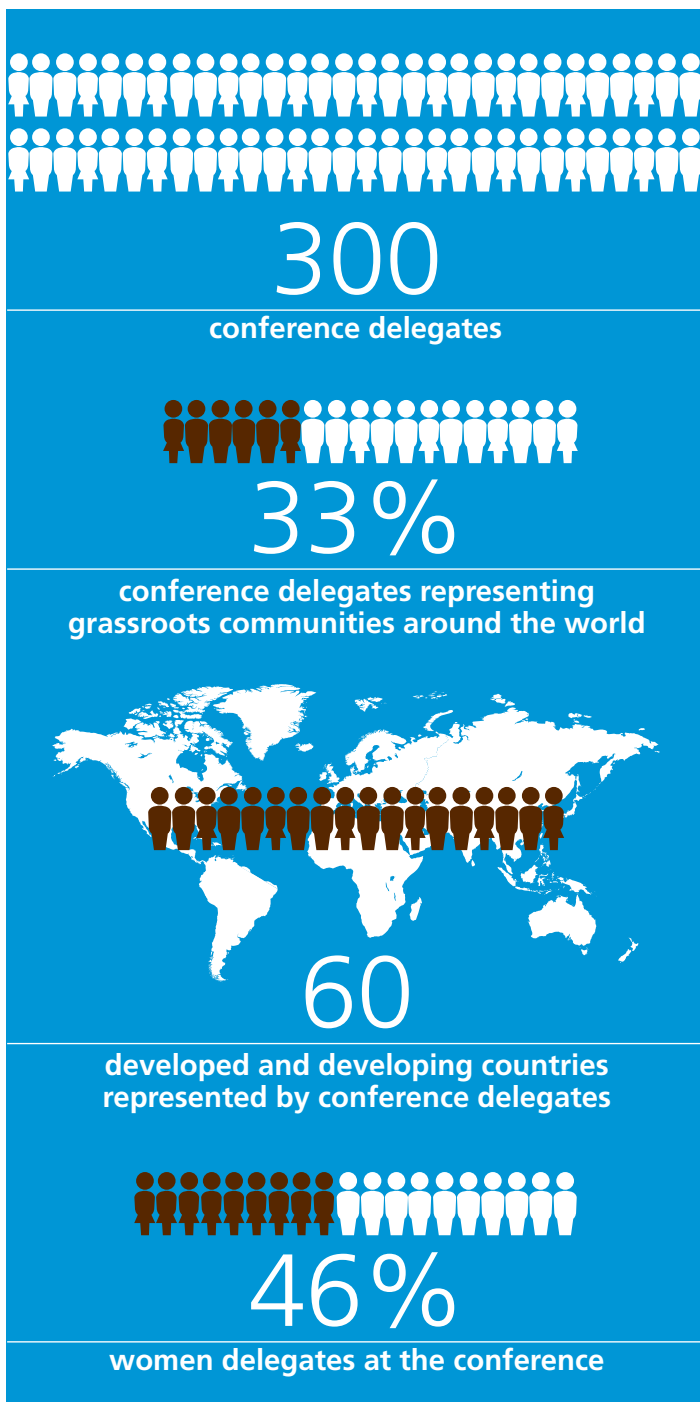
Learning circle 'champions' delivered the key messages to the plenary, and subsequently online – social media platforms such as Facebook and Twitter were regularly updated with information emanating from conference delegates so that the widest possible audience was reached instantly. Widespread media coverage and the uploading of video and images from the event also allow the conference to live long in the public consciousness and continue to inspire and trigger debate in the international development community and beyond.



Women comprised 46% of delegates at *Hunger • Nutrition • Climate Justice*. Many of the women who represented grassroots groups at the conference are from regions where they experience fewer rights than men, particularly in the areas of farming and land ownership. When unpredictable climate patterns lead to increased food insecurity, their lack of rights are more harshly felt. Left to right: Aissatou Ndao from Senegal, Alima Mamadou and Aichatou Salao from Niger.



Photo: Sophie Molins



As a result of this participatory model, insights rarely garnered in an international convening were realised. Cecilia Kibe, Coordinator of Kenya Climate Justice Women Champions, engaged in a panel dialogue with Ertharin Cousin, WFP Executive Director. Augustine Njamnshi, Executive Director, Bioresources, Development and Conservation Programme, Cameroon, told Irish Agriculture Minister Simon Coveney that *"we need to balance modern and traditional knowledge on farming"* when addressing the problems of hunger, under-nutrition and climate change. Leesee Papatsie, a member of the Inuit community in the Canadian Arctic, outlined to Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Food Security and Nutrition David Nabarro her experiences of food insecurity, with unpredictable weather shocks impacting severely on her subsistence way of life and leading to soaring food prices.

In bringing *Hunger • Nutrition • Climate Justice* to a close, conference delegate Etrida Luhanga, a farmer from Malawi, expressed her thanks for being given the opportunity to influence policy makers, and outlined what lessons she would be taking home to her community. *"Climate change affects the whole world and because of that we have to take part as smallholder farmers,"* she said. Ms Luhanga ended with great wit and power, stating that *"in the past, you've been talking to people who do not know anything about farming; you have only taken them because they know how to read and write ... we are the owners of this work"*.

The learning circles at *Hunger • Nutrition • Climate Justice* bridged grassroots representatives with global policy makers, allowing a respectful dialogue to emerge. Dr David Nabarro, Special Representative of the UN Secretary General for Food Security and Nutrition, is seen here with Leesie Papatsie, from Nunavut, the Canadian Arctic, a region that has experienced rapid climate change, which in turn has threatened traditional food sources. In Nunavut, household food insecurity rates are five to six times higher than the national average.

SPREADING THE MESSAGE

From the outset the Foundation felt it was important that the conversation on the links between hunger, under-nutrition and climate justice did not end as the conference concluded. As part of their commitments to lead, many high-level policy makers committed to spreading the message they had learned at the event in future public forums. Here are some examples:

As a result of his engagement during the Conference and by working with the CEO of the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) Dr Lindiwe Sibanda, HRH Prince Seeiso Bereng Seeiso of Lesotho became an active advocate of the Conference's key messages. He flagged the importance of these messages during his speeches at the FANRPAN High Level Regional Food and Nutrition Security Policy Dialogue, Lesotho in September 2013 and at the Global Landscapes Forum held on the margins of COP19 at Warsaw, Poland in November 2013.

At 'Nutrition for Growth: Beating Hunger through Business and Science', an event hosted by the UK Government, the Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF), and the Government of Brazil on 8 June 2013 in London, An Taoiseach (Irish Prime Minister) Enda Kenny TD referred to the Conference and emphasised the importance of listening to and learning from grassroots people in his remarks⁷.



Photo: Sophie Molins

Additionally Joyce Banda, President of the Republic of Malawi, stressed the importance of linking hunger and under-nutrition to climate change saying *"African women want climate justice"*.

In his remarks at the same event in London, Dr David Nabarro, UN Special Representative for Food Security and Nutrition and SUN Movement Coordinator, linked *"poverty reduction, food and nutrition security, empowerment of women and climate justice"* and stated that these issues are all *"part of the same"*.

At the opening of the SUN Movement Global Gathering in September 2013 the issues of nutrition justice and climate justice were highlighted by several members of the Lead Group during interventions, including CEO of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Dr Ibrahim Assane Mayaki and Former Namibian Prime Minister and Minister of Defence Nahas Gideon Angula.

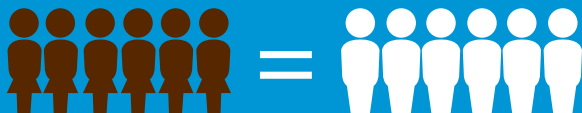
Dr Mayaki said that *"nutrition is linked to social justice."* Minister Angula said he was inspired by the two linked issues of climate justice and nutrition justice: *"Nutrition justice implies that our movement is a social justice movement. We want our children to survive. We want their mothers to survive. We want our children to be well and healthy so that they can fulfil their promise."*

7. <http://nutrition4growth.org/about.html>



Baktishig Baival and Bayarmaa Baljinnyam from Mongolia had an opportunity at *Hunger • Nutrition • Climate Justice* to talk about their experience of dealing with the impacts of climate change. Across Mongolia, average temperatures have increased by about 1.6°C during the past 60 years. Bayarmaa's family belongs to the Orgil herder group, which includes 14 families who share the same pasture and grazing area. Her livelihood, and the family's food supply, depends entirely on her herd of sheep and goats. What the family doesn't consume is normally sold. Extreme weather events threaten the families food security and livelihood.

Photo Sophie Molins



If women farmers
had equal
access to farmland



they would
increase their
yield by

20%

Ensuring that decisions on climate change are participatory, transparent and accountable is a principle of climate justice. 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. This conference worked hard at facilitating the active participation by those who are most impacted by climate change. The Foundation is committed to promoting this model of conference and engagement in the future.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

TOM ARNOLD

Agricultural economist; Director-General of the Institute of International and European Affairs; former 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.

LAURENCE GILL

Environmental Engineer; Associate Professor in Environmental Engineering and former Head of the Department of Civil, Structural and Environmental Engineering, Trinity College Dublin.

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.

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 WENT

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

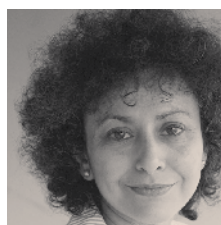
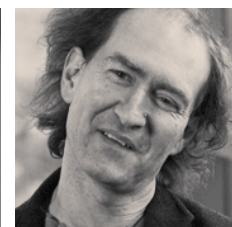
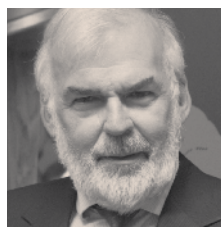
SUB-COMMITTEES

FINANCE SUB-COMMITTEE

Brigid Laffan (Chair), Evelyn Fitzpatrick, Bride Rosney.

FUNDRAISING SUB-COMMITTEE

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



Attendance at Board of Trustee Meetings, 2013

	24 Feb	13 May	13 May (AGM)	9 Sep	5 Dec
Tom Arnold	Y	Y	N	N	N
Frank Convery	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Conor Gearty	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Laurence Gill	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jane Grimson	Y	N	N	N	N
Hadeel Ibrahim	Y	N	N	Y	N
Irene Khan	N	Y*	N	Y*	N
Brigid Laffan	Y	Y	Y	N	N
David Went	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mary Robinson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bride Rosney (Sec)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

* participated by phone link

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 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 - 2013

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.

Children's Investment Fund Foundation – The Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF) aims to demonstrably improve the lives of children in developing countries by achieving large-scale, sustainable impact. CIFF believes that every child deserves to survive, thrive and mature into adulthood in a supportive and safe environment.

Humanity United – Humanity United is a foundation committed to building peace and advancing human freedom. They lead, support, and collaborate with a broad network of efforts, ideas, and organisations that share their vision of a world free of conflict and injustice.

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 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 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.

Schmidt Family Foundation – A program of The Schmidt Family Foundation, The 11th Hour Project promotes a fuller understanding of the impact of human activity within the web of interdependent living systems. It connects organisations with good information on how to develop a more responsible relationship with the world's water, energy, and food resources.

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.

The Tides Foundation – Tides actively promotes change toward a healthy society, one which is founded on principles of social justice, broadly shared economic opportunity, a robust democratic process, and sustainable environmental practices. Tides believes healthy societies rely fundamentally on respect for human rights, the vitality of communities, and a celebration of diversity.

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.

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Mary Robinson Foundation

Year Ended 31 December 2013

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REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTORS

Tom Arnold

Frank Convery

Conor Gearty

Laurence Gill (confirmed at AGM 13 May 2013)

Jane Grimson

Hadeel Ibrahim

Irene Khan

Brigid Laffan

Mary Robinson (Chair) President

David Went (confirmed at AGM 13 May 2013)

SOLICITORS

McCann FitzGerald

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

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE

Bride Rosney

Trinity College, 6 South Leinster Street, Dublin 2

Company Registered Number: 480656

Date of Company Formation: 8 February 2010

Charitable Status Number: CHY 19009

BANKERS

Allied Irish Bank

69/71 Morehampton Road, Donnybrook, Dublin 4

Ulster Bank

33 College Green, Dublin 2

AUDITORS

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm

One Spencer Dock, North Wall Quay, Dublin 1

BACKGROUND ON PURPOSE OF CHARITY

The vision of the Mary Robinson Foundation – Climate Justice (MRF CJ) 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

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.

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.

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 maximise 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 adaption 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 decided these were the three priorities to be focused on during 2013 and 2014 – with Strategic Priority 4 being deferred for later consideration, and the key element of Strategic Priority 5, influencing development of sustainable energy solutions, being incorporated into Strategic Priority 3.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2013.

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 2013 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 many of its recommendations 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 2013, 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 Financial Reporting Council and promulgated 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 judgments 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 2013. 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 32 are considered satisfactory by the Board. There was a deficit of €88,985 in the year, which was funded from Reserves; this was planned as funding for projects undertaken in 2013 had been acquired in 2010.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting Policies set out on pages 35 and 36 to the financial statements. The fundraising for the Foundation during 2011/2012 was spear-headed by the President while the logistics were handled by staff members. During 2013 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. In 2013 a flatter organisational structure was introduced. A Head of Research and Development and a Head of Administration and Communications led 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 and accounts support continued to be outsourced but there was a transition with the webmaster role which was gradually brought in-house during year 2013.

The Exchequer accounts package went live in 2013. This will enhance financial reporting and analysis and will also help 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 2013 were:

- The Foundation continued to operate on a sound organisational footing
- Publication of third Annual Report for the Foundation
- Continued contribution to the Climate Justice module for the Trinity College/UCD Masters in Development Practice
- Successful delivery, with Irish Aid, of a Hunger, Nutrition and Climate Justice conference during Ireland's EU Presidency
- Establishment of a High Level Advisory Council (HLAC) of the Climate Justice Dialogue who issued a *Declaration on Climate Justice* calling on world leaders to take bold action on climate change
- Co-hosted, at COP19 in Warsaw and with the COP Presidency, a meeting of high level leaders to mobilise intergenerational equity to be at the centre of climate change negotiations
- Secured funding for Foundation activities for 2014 and 2015.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

At the end of 2013 the Board adopted an updated Business Plan 2014 - 2015. This was timely as 2015 is a key year for climate justice as it is the year in which the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is scheduled to adopt a new international climate change agreement and it is the deadline for the UN General Assembly to adopt a new development agenda. Both of these processes are directly relevant to climate justice which lies at the intersection of development, climate change and human rights – the primary focus is the Foundation's work. Securing satisfactory front-end funding for operational costs for 2014 and 2015 means that the Foundation is on a secure footing for the implementation of this updated Business Plan.

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 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 24 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 2013, in February, May (a regular meeting and AGM), September and December.

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 February, May, August and November. The Finance Sub-committee considered all aspects of the Foundation's financial and auditing affairs and reported directly to the full Board. The Board also has a Fundraising Sub-committee which met two times during the year, in February and May, and reported directly to the full Board.

The Foundation's strategy had been set out in the Business Plan 2011 – 2014 which had been considered and endorsed by the Board. In December 2013, the Board considered and adopted a further iteration of that plan under the title Business Plan 2014 – 2015.

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. Eight directors resigned at AGM 13 May 2013, having completed a three-year term, and were all re-elected. Tom Arnold, Frank Convery, Conor Gearty, Jane Grimson, Hadeel Ibrahim, Irene Khan, Brigid Laffan and Mary Robinson were all in office for three years and were deemed to have resigned at AGM and were all re-elected.

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, including tax compliance, was independently reviewed and the findings were satisfactory. A further review will be conducted in 2014.

BUDGET CONTROL

A detailed budget was prepared for 2013 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

A Head of Research and Development and a Head of Administration and Communications 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.

The reporting requirements of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1986, relating to financial statements do not apply to the Company, as it is a Company limited by guarantee, not having a share capital and does not trade for the acquisition of gain by its members.

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 were 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 2013.

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
David Went
16 May 2014



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MARY ROBINSON FOUNDATION

We have audited the financial statements of The Mary Robinson Foundation for the year ended 31 December 2013, 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 26, 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 directors' report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. 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 2013 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 2013.

MATTERS ON WHICH WE ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT BY THE COMPANIES ACTS 1963 TO 2013

- 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 2013 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

16 May 2014

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

Year Ended 31 December 2013

		2013 RESTRICTED FUNDS €	2013 UNRESTRICTED FUNDS €	2013 TOTAL €	2012 TOTAL €
	NOTES				
Incoming resources:					
Voluntary income	2	408,712	250,111	658,823	525,476
Bank interest receivable		-	754	754	13,873
Total incoming resources		408,712	250,865	659,577	539,349
Resources expended:					
Charitable activities	3	404,157	336,069	740,226	772,625
Governance costs	4	-	8,336	8,336	3,885
Total resources expended	5	404,157	344,405	748,562	776,510
Net movement in funds		4,555	(93,540)	(88,985)	(237,161)
Reconciliation of funds:					
Total funds brought forward		(358)	350,152	349,794	586,955
Total funds carried forward		4,197	256,612	260,809	349,794

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

David Went

16 May 2014

BALANCE SHEET

Year Ended 31 December 2013

	NOTES	2013 €	2012 €
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	6	8,853	22,193
Current assets			
Cash in bank and at hand	7	1,165,291	1,048,159
Debtors and prepayments	8	18,749	8,957
		<hr/> 1,184,040	<hr/> 1,057,116
Creditors - amounts due within one year			
Creditors and accruals	9	63,678	51,739
Deferred income	10	868,406	677,776
		<hr/> 932,084	<hr/> 729,515
Net current assets		<hr/> 251,956	<hr/> 327,601
Total assets less current liabilities		260,809	349,794
Reserves			
Accumulated funds - unrestricted and restricted	12	260,809	349,794
		<hr/> 260,809	<hr/> 349,794

The accompanying notes on pages 37 to 41 form an integral part of the financial statements.

On behalf of the board

Mary Robinson
David Went
16 May 2014

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Year Ended 31 December 2013

	NOTES	2013 €	2012 €
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from resources expended	11	117,133	(224,423)
Capital expenditure and financial investment			
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets		-	(1,643)
Increase/(decrease) in cash		117,113	(226,066)

RECONCILIATION OF NET CASHFLOW TO MOVEMENT IN NET FUNDS

Year Ended 31 December 2013

	2013 €	2012 €
Increase/(decrease) in cash in the year	117,133	(226,066)
Net funds at 1 January 2013	1,048,159	1,274,225
Net funds at 31 December 2013	1,165,291	1,048,159

On behalf of the board

Mary Robinson

David Went

16 May 2014

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 2013. Accounting standards generally accepted in Ireland in preparing financial statements giving a true and fair view are those promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland and issued by the Financial Reporting Council. 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 to safeguard the continuity of its operations and may designate some for specific future expenditure within its strategic plan.

INVESTMENT POLICY

The Board 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. The Board has a low risk policy, has no derivatives and surplus cash is placed in short-term deposit accounts. 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 quarterly and make recommendations to the Board as appropriate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year Ended 31 December 2013

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 FUNDS	UNRESTRICTED FUNDS	TOTAL 2013	TOTAL 2012
	€	€	€	€
Irish Aid	50,000		50,000	50,000
Nduna Foundation	-	186,160	186,160	100,000
Anon Donor	-	-	-	20,000
Rockefeller Foundation	54,294	-	54,294	171,966
Rockefeller Foundation – New Funding	30,000	-	30,000	-
NTR Foundation	132,000	-	132,000	132,000
CIFF	60,087	-	60,087	-
The Tides Foundation	45,257	-	45,257	-
Humanity United	-	50,634	50,634	-
The Schmidt Family	37,074	-	37,074	-
Aspen Institute	-	-	-	24,012
Mount Anvil College	-	-	-	1,000
Irish Primary Principals Network	-	-	-	1,000
Macmillan	-	-	-	54
Actual Films Inc.	-	-	-	779
Qatar Foundation	-	-	-	15,226
Private Donors	-	25	25	9
Oxfam International	-	-	-	6,430
PwC	-	3,000	3,000	3,000
International Bar Association	-	7,500	7,500	-
St Patrick's College	-	150	150	-
Business Ireland – South Africa	-	1,500	1,500	-
Harris & Trotter	-	1,142	1,142	-
Total donations for the period	408,712	250,111	658,823	525,476

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *continued*

Year Ended 31 December 2013

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 2013	TOTAL 2012
	€	€	€	€
Staff costs	257,031	200,899	457,930	449,714
Office cleaning	1,325	11,093	12,418	8,669
Travel and subsistence	39,787	15,940	55,727	91,618
Program support	29,955	10,152	40,107	67,047
Meetings and hospitality	25,524	974	26,498	2,670
Publications	11,497	-	11,497	14,330
Accountancy fees	2,450	17,150	19,600	18,148
Other general office administration costs	15,137	53,609	68,746	51,881
IT Webmaster cost	21,451	12,912	34,363	45,990
Depreciation	-	13,340	13,340	22,558
Total	404,157	336,069	740,226	772,625

4. GOVERNANCE COSTS

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

	RESTRICTED	UNRESTRICTED	TOTAL 2013	TOTAL 2012
	€	€	€	€
Audit fees*	-	3,000	3,000	3,000
Compliance and regulatory	-	5,336	5,336	132
Legal fees for governance costs	-	-	-	753
Total	-	8,336	8,336	3,885

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *continued*

Year Ended 31 December 2013

5. RESOURCES EXPENDED

	2013 €	2012 €
Included in resources expended are salaries, employers PRSI and pension costs comprising:		
Wages and salaries	388,541	382,053
Social welfare costs	41,671	41,037
Other pension costs	25,419	25,331
	455,631	448,421

The average number of persons employed by the charity during the year was 7 (2012:6).

The number of employees on emoluments of €70,000 or more (excluding pension contributions) was 2 (2012:1); both were under €75,000.

6. FIXED ASSETS

	FIXTURES AND FITTINGS €	IT EQUIPMENT €	TOTAL €
Cost			
At 31 December 2012	34,361	47,063	81,424
Additions	-	-	-
At 31 December 2013	34,361	47,063	81,424
Depreciation			
At 31 December 2012	19,600	39,631	59,231
Charge for year	6,856	6,484	13,340
At 31 December 2013	26,456	46,115	72,571
Net book value			
At 31 December 2013	7,905	948	8,853
At 31 December 2012	14,761	7,432	22,193

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *continued*

Year Ended 31 December 2013

7. CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND

	2013	2012
	€	€
Unrestricted	796,885	956,544
Restricted	368,406	91,615
	1,165,291	1,048,159

Restricted cash represents unspent monies received from donors who have specified certain conditions for use. There was an unrealised loss of €35,592 when the US\$ account was translated to Euro at the conversion rate on 31st December 2013. It is included within Other general office administration costs in note 3 and Cash at Bank in note 7.

8. DEBTORS AND PREPAYMENTS

	2013	2012
	€	€
Bank interest receivable	959	2,000
Other debtors	8,193	6,957
Prepayments	9,597	-
	18,749	51,739

9. CREDITORS AND ACCRUALS

	2013	2012
	€	€
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Creditors and accruals	21,897	17,822
PAYE/PRSI	41,781	33,917
	63,678	51,739

10. DEFERRED REVENUE

	2013	2012
	€	€
Irish Aid grant	-	50,000
Donations for future purpose of charity	868,406	627,776
	868,406	677,776

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *continued*

Year Ended 31 December 2013

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

	2013	2012
	€	€
Net (outgoing) resources	(88,986)	(237,161)
Depreciation	13,340	22,558
(Increase) in debtors	(9,791)	(232)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors and deferred revenue	202,570	(9,588)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from charitable activities	117,133	(224,423)

12. RESERVES

	ACCUMULATED FUNDS RESTRICTED	ACCUMULATED FUNDS UNRESTRICTED	TOTAL
	€	€	€
At 31 December 2012	(358)	350,152	349,794
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	4,555	(93,540)	(88,986)
At 31 December 2013	4,197	256,612	260,809

13. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There were no contingent liabilities at 31 December 2013.

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

There was no related party transaction in the year ended 31 December 2013.

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.

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 16 May 2014.

ACRONYMS AND GENERAL EXPRESSIONS

ADP / Durban Platform for Enhanced Action
The Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action – a subsidiary body established in December 2011 to develop a climate agreement to be adopted by the UNFCCC in December 2015.

ADP2
The second meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action, which took place over two sessions in April/May and June 2013. Held in Bonn, Germany, it is also known as the 2013 Bonn Climate Change Conference.

AILAC
Association of Independent Latin American and Caribbean States.

ALBA
Bolivarian Alliance of the Peoples of our Americas (member States: Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia, Cuba, Dominica, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Venezuela).

AOSIS
Alliance of Small Island States.

Bali Action Plan (BAP)
As part of the Bali Road Map, BAP charted the course for a new negotiating process designed to tackle climate change.

Bali Road Map
Adopted at the 2007 Bali Climate Conference, the Bali Road Map consists of a number of forward-looking decisions that represent the various tracks that are essential to reaching a secure climate future.

BASIC
The bloc of countries consisting of Brazil, South Africa, India and China.

CBDR-RC
Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities.

CGIAR - CCAFS
Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research – Research Programme on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security.

CIFF
The Children’s Investment Fund Foundation.

CJD / ‘The Dialogue’
The Climate Justice Dialogue – an initiative by the Mary Robinson Foundation – Climate Justice and the World Resources Institute.

CO₂
Carbon dioxide.

CMP
Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.

COP17
17th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Durban, South Africa, 2011, and where ADP was established.

COP18
18th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Doha, Qatar, 2012.

COP19
19th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which was held in Warsaw, Poland in November 2013.

COP20
20th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which will be held in Lima, Peru in December 2014.

COP21
21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which will be held in Paris, France, in December 2015. It is here that Parties are expected to agree on a new international climate agreement.

DAC
Development Assistance Committee (of the OECD).

Declaration on Climate Justice

The Declaration on Climate Justice calls on world leaders to take bold action on climate change and create a future that is fair for all. It was prepared and is supported by members of the High level Advisory Committee of the Climate Justice Dialogue.

DRR

Disaster Risk Reduction – the concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyse and reduce the causal factors of disasters.

Fast-start Finance (FSF)

The pledge by developed countries – made at COP 15 in Copenhagen, 2009 – to provide new and additional resources, including forestry and investments, approaching USD 30 billion for the period 2010 – 2012, and with balanced allocation between mitigation and adaptation.

GHG

Greenhouse gas.

G20

The Group of 20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors from 20 major economies: 19 countries plus the European Union.

G77 and China

The Group of 77 – the largest intergovernmental organisation of developing countries in the UN.

GWP

Global Warming Potential.

Hyogo Framework for Action

A ten-year plan aimed at making the world safer from natural disasters, endorsed by the UN General Assembly following the 2005 World Disaster Reduction Conference.

HLAC

The High Level Advisory Committee of the Climate Justice Dialogue.

HNCJ

‘Hunger – Nutrition – Climate Justice’ Conference, hosted by the Foundation and the Government of Ireland in Dublin Castle in Apr.

HRC

The Human Rights Council is an inter-governmental body within the United Nations system made up of 47 States responsible for the promotion and protection of all human rights around the globe.

IEA

The International Energy Agency is an autonomous organisation which works to ensure reliable, affordable and clean energy for its 28 member countries and beyond’.

IIED

The International Institute for Environment and Development.

IPCC

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

Kyoto Protocol (KP)

An international legally-binding agreement to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions worldwide.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

At a UN Millennium 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.

LDCs

Least Developed Countries.

LEG

Least Developed Countries Expert Group.

LSE

The London School of Economics.

MRV

Measurement, reporting, verification.

MRFCJ / ‘The Foundation’

The Mary Robinson Foundation – Climate Justice.

NAMAs

Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions.

NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action.
OECD	The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development promotes policies that will improve the economic and social well-being of people around the world.
OPEC	Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries Parties to the Convention Countries that have ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION	(Countries that have ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
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.
Rio+20	The 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.
SADC	Southern African Development Community.
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation.
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice. SBI and SBSTA are the two permanent subsidiary bodies to the UNFCCC established by the COP/CMP.
SIDS	Small Island Developing States.

SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition is a unique Movement founded on the principle that all people have a right to food and good nutrition. It unites people—from governments, civil society, the United Nations, donors, businesses and researchers—in a collective effort to improve nutrition.
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	At Rio+20 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.
Troika+	The Troika+ of Women Leaders on Gender and Climate Change is a group of committed high-level women leaders whose meetings are facilitated by the Foundation.
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme.
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme.
UNF	United Nations Foundation – connects the United Nation’s work with supporters around the world.
UNFCCC / ‘the Convention’	The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – the framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle climate change.
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly – the 68th session of the UNGA was held in September 2013.
WFP	The World Food Programme.
World Bank	The World Bank’s mission is to help reduce poverty and is a 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.



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