



**Mary Robinson
Foundation**
Climate Justice

Mary Robinson Foundation –Climate Justice
Strategic Plan 2016-2018

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Executive Summary

After five years in operation the Mary Robinson Foundation – Climate Justice (the Foundation) is well established as a credible stakeholder in the struggle to secure global justice for those people most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Since its formation in 2010 the Foundation has successfully met all of its expected outcomes as set out in the business plans, most notably;

- Increased space for and understanding of climate justice at international level
- Established the Foundation as a credible, trustworthy and effective actor on the international stage
- Successfully influenced policy development at the international level.

The Foundation has contributed significantly to the advancement of people centred climate and development policies; nonetheless the world continues to need a climate justice response to climate change. The actions taken by the world to date to limit climate change have been grossly inadequate and many countries already suffer from the effects of climate change. At the same time globally 1.2 billion people are still living in extreme poverty, and seventy per cent of people live in countries where economic inequality has increased in the last 30 years¹. The Paris Agreement signals a fresh commitment by countries around the world to hold the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C. Meanwhile Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals renew the international community's commitment to ending poverty and increasing equality while protecting planetary resources. Implementing these new agendas requires countries and people to act in solidarity, motivated by enlightened and collective self-interest for a better future.

This three year Strategic Plan sets out the priorities for the Foundation to support the achievement of its vision that *“by 2020 global justice and equity will underpin a people-centred developmental approach to advancing climate justice and more effectively addressing the impacts of climate change”*.

Building on its proven ways of working, **Thought leadership, Convening, and Bridging**, the Foundation will promote a ‘leave no one behind’ approach, encouraging equitable access to the benefits of a just transition to zero carbon development, while raising awareness of the need to respond to and cope with the injustices inherent in a climate affected world.

To achieve its vision the Foundation will deliver on the following objectives in the period 2016-2018;

- i. Promote people centred approaches to climate and development policies
- ii. Promote rights protections for people in the context of human mobility associated with climate change
- iii. Promote the participation of grassroots women in climate policy development
- iv. Pursue the establishment of an Office, Commission or equivalent, on Future Generations at United Nations (UN) level to balance the needs of current and future generations.

¹ Oxfam (2014) Working For The Few. Political Capture and Income Inequality. OXFAM BRIEFING PAPER number 178.

1. Introduction

This document sets out a three year Strategic Plan for the Mary Robinson Foundation - Climate Justice. It explains the context and environment in which the Foundation operates and sets out its objectives, results and expected outcomes. It also outlines structures for funding. The appendices give background information on the Foundation and its structure, vision and mission, guiding principles and personnel. This plan has been adopted by the Board of Trustees and will be reviewed at the start of 2017 to assess progress, make any necessary amendments and confirm key performance indicators for years 2017 and 2018. A complete review of the strategic plan and progress in meeting objectives will be conducted at the end of 2018 with a view to inform activities for the period 2019-2020.

The Foundation is a centre for thought leadership, education and advocacy on the struggle to secure global justice for those people most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The Foundation occupies a unique space between governments and civil society which allows us to be informed by the grassroots and the grassroots to influence policy at the highest level internationally.

Since its inception in 2010 the Foundation has:

- Increased space for and understanding of climate justice at the international level (Box 1)
- Established the Foundation and its President as credible, trustworthy and effective actors on the international stage
- Influenced policy development in the areas of climate change and human rights
- Shaped a climate justice narrative that is positive, ambitious and about people, justice and fairness.

Box 1: Increase in the use of a climate justice narrative between December 2012 and December 2015 (based on research conducted by the Foundation²)

Climate Justice Baseline - December 2012	Climate Justice Narrative Review – December 2015
Climate justice predominantly used by civil society	Climate justice narrative used by civil society, government agencies, businesses and the private sector, world leaders, governments and country negotiators in UNFCCC proceedings.
Climate justice was used infrequently by countries, primarily by the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of our America (ALBA) countries and particularly by Bolivia	27 countries are now using a climate justice narrative.
Climate justice is seen as somewhat of a taboo in the UNFCCC. It was referenced in	Climate justice is no longer a taboo in the UNFCCC.

² Mary Robinson Foundation – Climate Justice (2013) Climate Justice Baseline & Mary Robinson Foundation – Climate Justice (2016) Climate Justice Narrative Review.

only two COP16 statements and four COP17 statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Two COP18 statements, two COP19 statements, one COP20 statement, and thirteen COP21 statements refer to ‘climate justice’ directly – The COP21 Paris Agreement contains language on climate justice, gender equality and human rights – 2 countries referred to climate justice, 15 countries referred to human rights and 12 countries referred to both human rights and gender in their INDCs.
6 world leaders were identified as using climate justice	34 world leaders are using a climate justice narrative.
No private sector organisations were found to use a climate justice narrative	At least 8 business groups, and organisations working with the private sector are using a climate justice narrative

The Foundation successfully met all of its expected outcomes for the period 2010 to 2015 with details of these provided in [Appendix 5](#).

Through established ways of working; *thought leadership, bridging and convening* ([Appendix 2](#)); and guided by the *Principles of Climate Justice* ([Appendix 4](#)); the Foundation will build on these achievements in the period 2016-2018 in pursuit of the following objectives:

- i. Promote people centred approaches to climate and development policies
- ii. Promote rights protections for people in the context of human mobility associated with climate change
- iii. Promote the participation of grassroots women in climate policy development
- iv. Pursue the establishment of an Office, Commission or equivalent, on Future Generations, at UN level to balance the needs of current and future generations.

2. The Climate Justice Challenge

‘The climate threat constrains possible development paths, and sufficiently disruptive climate change could preclude any prospect for a sustainable future’.
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2014³

Climate change is undermining the enjoyment of human rights of people on the frontlines of the climate crisis, who have contributed least to the causes of climate change. This is an injustice. Now, as the world sets out to implement the Paris Agreement of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, there is an opportunity to end this injustice. The global response to climate change, including the transition to zero carbon climate resilient development is compatible with the eradication of extreme poverty and ensuring access to inclusive sustainable development. A just transition should ensure access to clean energy for all and facilitate sustainable development for all.

Since 2010 the Foundation has been working towards a vision that, *by 2020 global justice and equity will underpin a people-centred, developmental approach to advancing climate justice and more effectively addressing the impacts of climate change*. For this vision to be realised the climate regime and the global sustainable development agenda must complement each other, enabling all people to take part in the transition to a safer, more prosperous world.

There is a growing consensus that business as usual is flawed and unsustainable⁴ and if it continues the world is on course for large-scale, catastrophic climate change and worsening inequality. The world needs to reach zero carbon by 2050 to maximise the chances of reaching the goal stated in the Paris Agreement to hold the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C⁵. In order to reach this goal, the national commitments that accompany the Paris Agreement will have to become more ambitious over time and the Least Developed Countries and Small Island States, in particular, will have to be supported by the international community to implement their actions.

Climate justice demands that the goals set in the Paris Agreement are pursued while enabling sustainable development, poverty eradication and a more equitable and inclusive model of development. To rise to this challenge the world requires leadership. All countries must lead but this leadership differs depending on a country’s circumstance. Developed countries must peak rapidly and reduce emissions while delivering their commitments to enable climate action in developing countries. Meanwhile developing countries must achieve equitable access to sustainable development – this is the greater challenge - and they must be enabled to do so through unprecedented levels of support (finance, technology) from the international community⁶. Climate finance and access to technology are the catalysts that will enable this global transformation⁷ and

³ IPCC (2014) *Climate Change 2014: Mitigation of Climate Change*, p 287. Cambridge University Press, New York.

⁴ For example: New Climate Economy reports produced in 2014 and 2015, the Post-2015 Development Agenda, Papal Encyclical (Laudato Si’) 2015.

⁵ Paris Agreement, UNFCCC, 2015.

http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/paris_nov_2015/application/pdf/paris_agreement_english.pdf {accessed 20 April 2016}

⁶ MRFJ (2014), *Zero Carbon, Zero Poverty the Climate Justice Way*, Available at: <http://bit.ly/1ImVPRq> [Accessed 27 July 2015]

⁷ Ibid.

while the Paris Agreement and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development recognise this, it is not yet clear where these resources will come from. To successfully implement the 2015 agreements, the international community requires a new awareness of our interconnectedness and interdependence and a renewed commitment to human solidarity.

Support, in the form of climate finance, technology transfer and capacity building, will enable developing countries to take action to improve the social and economic wellbeing of their people while ensuring no further harm to the climate system. For example, access to affordable, reliable energy is a key determinant of development outcomes. But for many countries the most accessible means to provide this energy is through fossil fuels, and a coal fired power plant built today locks a country into fossil fuels for several decades. As such, enabling universal access to renewable energy is central to both sustainable development and climate action.

The Scientific Case for Climate Justice:

Climate justice is informed by science, responds to science and acknowledges the need for equitable stewardship of the world's resources. The Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released in 2014 identified that the actions taken by the world to date to limit climate change have been grossly inadequate, and if we continue business as usual we are on track to a 4°C warmer world by the end of the century. The ten warmest years since records began in the 19th century have all been since 1997, and 2015 was the Earth's hottest year⁸.

The IPCC Fifth Assessment Report supports the basic premises of climate justice; that climate action is critical for sustainable development and poverty reduction; that those who have contributed least to the causes of climate change are most vulnerable to the impacts; and that mitigation and adaptation raise issues of equity, justice, and fairness. It also states that delaying climate action shifts the burden of responsibility to future generations and that acting now is the only effective and fair strategy. The Fifth Assessment Report also establishes the negative impacts of climate change on the full enjoyment of human rights, from growing food insecurity, water shortages, and health impacts, to the direct effects of extreme events ranging from floods and droughts to heatwaves.

The report of the Structured Expert Dialogue⁹ to the 2013-2015 Review under the UNFCCC found that significant climate impacts are already occurring at the current level of global warming, and additional magnitudes of warming will only increase the risk of severe, pervasive and irreversible impacts. The report argues that the 'guardrail' concept, in which up to 2°C of warming is considered safe, is inadequate and would be better seen as an upper limit, a defence line that needs to be stringently defended. The report indicates that less warming would be preferable, recommending the need to reorient towards a 1.5°C degree limit to avoid the worst impacts of climate change. At COP 21 in Paris, 195 countries supported these findings and inserted language on pursuing a 1.5°C goal into the objectives of the Agreement.

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Adaptation Gap Report (2014) reveals that, even if warming is contained to below 2°C, the impacts on vulnerable communities are serious and

⁸ NASA (2016) NASA, NOAA Analyses Reveal Record-Shattering Global Warm Temperatures in 2015. Available at: <http://www.nasa.gov/press-release/nasa-noaa-analyses-reveal-record-shattering-global-warm-temperatures-in-2015> [Accessed: 21 April 2016]

⁹ UNFCCC (2015) Report on the structured expert dialogue on the 2013–2015 review. Bonn. Available online: [<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/sb/eng/inf01.pdf>]

constitute significant costs, certainly in excess of USD200-300 billion per year globally by 2050. Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) will have high adaptation needs and a failure to implement early adaptation in these areas will have a disproportionate and devastating impact. There will also be non-economic costs associated with this level of warming. In the worst situations this will lead to displacement and loss of life which is why the Paris Agreement has a standalone article addressing the Loss and Damage associated with climate change¹⁰. Loss and damage caused by climate change intensifies the injustice experienced by people who have contributed least to the causes of climate change and who are most vulnerable to climate impacts.

3. International Policy Landscape 2016-2020

2016 is the start of a new era of development, shaped by the international agreements on climate change, financing for development and sustainable development adopted in 2015. The focus of the international community post-2015 will be on implementing these agreements and the Foundation will play a role in informing and influencing this operationalisation phase with a focus on achieving climate justice.

The international climate justice landscape in the period 2016- 2020 is shaped by:

- The Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
- The Paris Agreement on climate change
- Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals
- The Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development
- The work streams on human rights and climate change, and human rights and the environment in the Human Rights Council (HRC)

In planning our work for 2016 to 2018 we were informed by the political landscape as well as the outcomes of the 2015 agreements:

- The Paris Agreement is awaiting ratification by at least 55 countries making up 55% of global emissions in order to enter into force. There is optimism that this could happen before 2020. However, there is significant outstanding work to be done to implement the Agreement: the actions pledged by countries in their national commitments are inadequate to keep warming well below 2°C or to pursue a goal of 1.5°C. The tasks ahead include developing the rules that will guide the implementation of the Agreement, a transparency framework and preparations for the reviews that will increase ambition over time. There will be a continued need for the Foundation's thought leadership and convening capacities to inform and influence a climate regime that is fair, participatory and effective. In order to ensure that the commitments to human rights and gender equality made in the preamble to the Paris Agreement inform climate action the Foundation will need to continue to advocate for a rights based approach. To ensure an equitable global response which supports climate action in developing countries

¹⁰ Article 8 Loss and Damage, Paris Agreement, UNFCCC, 2015.

the Foundation will need to continue to highlight and propose measures to protect people in vulnerable situations.

- Agenda 2030 and the 17 SDGs reorient all development to be sustainable development. As of January 2016 the SDGs are the development agenda of all countries around the world and planning for their implementation is underway. As countries work to develop their plans to implement the SDGs it will be important to fully integrate climate change information and climate actions. This will help to maximise synergies between climate and development actions on the ground as well as contributing to pre-2020 climate action. The Foundation will have opportunities to inform and influence the operationalisation of the SDGs, highlighting and integrating climate change and human rights into the sustainable development agenda. The implementation of the SDGs and the Paris Agreement must reach the furthest behind first and leave no one behind. Continued work on participation, equity and human rights are all needed to inform inclusive and gender responsive sustainable development planning.
- The HRC will be better placed to engage with climate issues with the strengthened mandate of the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and the Environment¹¹, and the resolution on climate change and human rights¹² adopted in June 2015 with its focus on climate change and the right to health. However this will need to translate into practical actions to assist climate and sustainable development policy makers to integrate human rights into their work – as envisaged for example in the Geneva Pledge¹³. Without these kinds of practical connections there is a risk that human rights will be forgotten as climate and sustainable development policies are scaled up. There will be a continued need to overcome political tensions and facilitate the exchange of information and best practices between the two communities so that by 2020 all climate actions respect human rights.
- There is greater coherence in the international system post 2015 with the integrated nature of the SDGs well understood and their links to climate action, disaster risk reduction and financing for development flagged in the various outcome documents. The challenge now is to carry this improved coherence into the plans countries develop and into the support they receive from international organisations. As a result there is a need to make the case for a more cohesive and climate justice approach that links sustainable development, climate change and human rights.
- Strong leadership from business and civil society in the lead up to and during COP21 in Paris as a factor that contributed to the successful outcome. This engagement needs to be sustained and intensified in the coming years, as implementation of the 2015 agreement cannot be achieved by governments alone. In addition, as leaders around the world risk being distracted by multiple political crises, there is a need to continue to mobilise and catalyse transformative leadership to deliver the promise of the 2015 agreements. Leaders will

¹¹ Human Rights Council (2015) A/HRC/RES/28/11: *Human rights and the environment*. Geneva

¹² Human Rights Council (2015) A/HRC/29/L.21: *Human rights and climate change*. Geneva

¹³ The Geneva Pledge is a voluntary commitment made by countries to encourage human rights and climate change policy makers to work together and is the outcome of an event organised by the Foundation and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in 2015).

continue to need encouragement to take the steps necessary to make a just transition to a world of zero carbon and opportunity for all.

- The Papal Encyclical '*Laudato Si*' published in June 2015 raised awareness of the injustice of climate change and the need for transformative change. It is expected that faith leaders will continue to play a role in creating public awareness of and support for climate action in the period up to 2020.

4. The Role of the Foundation 2016-2018

In the period 2016-2018 the Foundation will continue to stress the moral imperative to protect those most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change while working to maximise the benefits and opportunities of a just transition to a zero carbon, climate resilient future for all.

Throughout 2016-2018 the Foundation will support the creation of the conditions necessary for climate justice and equitable access to sustainable development. We will promote a 'leave no one behind' approach focused on equitable access to the benefits of a transition to zero carbon while raising awareness of the need to respond to and cope with the injustices inherent in a climate affected world. The Foundation is cognisant that there are considerable risks even if warming is stabilised at 1.5°C or 2°C. . These risks threaten progress to date on poverty reduction and mean that adaptation and loss and damage continue to be priorities for many of the most climate vulnerable countries.

Building on its successes to date ([Appendix 5](#)), the Foundation's core competencies, and the external environment; the strategic planning process has identified four objectives for the period 2016-2018. These are outlined below.

I. Promote people centred approaches to climate and development policies

The integration of human rights considerations into climate policies is central to achieving climate action that is good for people as well as the planet. This is recognised in the preamble of the Paris Agreement. Climate justice links human rights and development to achieve a people centred approach to the climate crisis - safeguarding the rights of the most vulnerable and sharing the burdens and benefits of climate change and its resolution equitably and fairly. Between 2016 and 2018 the Foundation will continue to inform and encourage people centred approaches to climate action so that, by 2020, climate and development policies are informed by human rights and respond to the needs of the poorest.

The Foundation's work under this objective is primarily guided by the Principle of Climate Justice 'Protect and respect human rights'. Work under this objective will build on the success of the Foundation in 2014 and 2015 in bridging the climate change and human rights communities and championing rights based approaches to climate action. The Foundation will use its work on access to sustainable energy for the poorest people to help make the case for the integration of human rights into climate action. It will also act on the findings of research conducted by the Foundation that found that:

- i) Few countries are acting on the commitment made in the Cancun agreements to respect human rights in all climate actions¹⁴
- ii) The rapid climate action needed to phase out carbon emissions by 2050 must be grounded in human rights to be fair and to maximise the positive benefits for all people¹⁵.

The Geneva Pledge which was created in 2015 is a voluntary commitment by countries to enable meaningful collaboration between human rights and climate change policy makers to increase understanding of how human rights obligations inform better climate action. The Foundation will continue to work with these countries, and the climate change and human rights communities, to ensure that by the entry into force of the Paris Agreement more countries are taking steps to respect human rights in their climate action.

To inform this work the Foundation will a) make the case for the integration of human rights into climate action to maximise effectiveness and fairness; and b) encourage more coherent reporting on human rights and climate change to the UNFCCC and HRC. The Foundation will also continue to work with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the UNFCCC secretariat, non-governmental actors and States to create the mandate, inputs and convening space necessary to progress this work. In 2016, for example, the Foundation will engage with the OHCHR and the HRC on their work on climate change and the rights of everyone to the highest standards of physical and mental health, and engage with countries preparing their reports to the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the HRC and the UNFCCC, to promote more coherent reporting on human rights and climate change.

It is envisaged that by 2018 there will have been an increase in the number of countries reporting to both the UNFCCC and HRC on human rights and climate change, signalling a closer working relationship between climate and human rights policy makers.

To help communicate the value of rights based and people centred approaches, the Foundation will use its ongoing work on access to sustainable energy for the poorest people to illustrate the approaches in practice. Access to sustainable energy is a tangible illustration of climate justice in action lying at the nexus of climate, development and human rights. Climate justice emphasises that responses to climate change should benefit all people – and as a result looks to ensure that access to sustainable energy is truly universal and that no one is left behind. Access to sustainable energy can help to lift people out of poverty and realise their right to development. Taking account of this the Foundation will highlight the need for targeted approaches to reach the poorest people and households; thus ensuring that they are not excluded from the benefits of renewable energy. The Foundation recognises that in the majority of situations a market based approach is most effective –but we also know that there are many millions of people living in vulnerable situations that cannot afford even the most modest investment in improved energy and cooking services. Those people in the most vulnerable situations typically live beyond the reach of conventional markets and so require their needs to be met through channels that can provide sustained social

¹⁴ MRFCJ (2014), *Incorporating Human Rights into Climate Action*, Available at: <http://bit.ly/1LNjrmN> [Accessed 27 July 2015]

¹⁵ MRFCJ (2014), *Zero Carbon, Zero Poverty the Climate Justice Way*, Available at: <http://bit.ly/1ImVPRq> [Accessed 27 July 2015]

gains in the long term. Building on work to date the Foundation will continue to promote social protection systems as an innovative delivery mechanism and enabling access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy to those at the base of the economic pyramid.

II. Promote human rights protections for people in the context of human mobility associated with climate change

Catastrophic, sudden and slow onset events associated with an increase in greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere mean that some communities will inevitably be affected to the extent that they have to move to survive. Informed by the Principle of Climate Justice ‘Protect and respect human rights’, the Foundation will work with actors in the fields of international migration law, climate change and human rights to identify and promote measures to protect the rights of people in the context of human mobility associated with climate change.

When people are forced to move away from their homes and their countries due to climate impacts, often compounded by other economic and political challenges, they experience climate injustice and their rights are undermined. In the majority of cases the people forced to move will be amongst the most vulnerable and least responsible for the causes of climate change. Migration is a strategy of last resort, yet already we are seeing countries planning for this eventuality. For example, President Anote Tong of the Republic of Kiribati calls his country’s climate change adaptation strategy ‘migration with dignity’¹⁶.

The UNFCCC recognises migration as an adaptation challenge¹⁷ and the Paris Agreement establishes a task force on climate related displacement, but it does not propose measures to ensure the protection of the human rights of displaced people. The UN Security Council¹⁸ and the IPCC¹⁹ have recognised the destabilising effect climate change can have on societies, however the consequences of environmental change on large international migration streams are poorly understood.²⁰

People who are forced to migrate due to impacts associated with climate change are not well protected under law at present which further exacerbates the injustice they experience. They are not recognised under current provisions for refugee status, and may not have their rights protected once they leave their own country. Recent court cases in New Zealand²¹ have not granted refugee status to individuals seeking protection on the grounds of climate displacement.

The Foundation plans to work with a range of actors to raise awareness of the plight of people who are displaced due to impacts associated with climate change and identify and promote ways to achieve

¹⁶ Office of the President of Kiribati (2015). *Relocation*. Available at: <http://bit.ly/1D5gU75> [Accessed 27 July 2015]

¹⁷ MRFCJ (2014), *Zero Carbon, Zero Poverty the Climate Justice Way*, Available at: <http://bit.ly/1ImVPRq> [Accessed 27 July 2015]

¹⁸ UN Security Council (2009) A/64/350 *Climate change and its possible security implications*. Available at: <http://bit.ly/1KtinnF> [Accessed 27 July 2015]

¹⁹ IPCC (2014) *Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability*, Chapter 12. Cambridge University Press, New York.

²⁰ UK Government Office for Science (2011) *Migration and global environmental change: future challenges and opportunities*. London.

²¹ AF (Kiribati) [2013] NZIPT 800413 Available at: <http://bit.ly/1MsiYfu>; Teitiota v The Chief Executive of the Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment [2013] NZHC 3125 Available at: <http://bit.ly/1JpkNVG>; Teitiota v Chief Executive of the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment [2014] NZCA 173 Available at: <http://bit.ly/1HUvA7W>

stronger human rights protections by 2018. Initial scoping studies are assessing the actors and political landscape for this work and will assist the Foundation to identify its niche in supporting this critical aspect of climate justice.

III. Promote the participation of grassroots women in climate policy development

The Principles of Climate Justice, ‘Ensure gender equality and equity’ and ‘Ensure that decisions on climate change are participatory, transparent and accountable’ have informed the approach taken by the Foundation to convening and bridging grassroots practitioners with political leaders and policy makers. Participation is a human right and enabling participation by those who are most vulnerable, in particular women, has defined the Foundation’s approach to its work since 2010. The Hunger Nutrition Climate Justice Conference, co-hosted with the Government of Ireland in April 2013 and the Leaders Forum on Women Leading the Way, co-hosted with UN Women in September 2014, both illustrated our bridging approach to real and meaningful participation.

Building on the Foundation’s work on gender equality under the Climate Change Convention, decision 23/CP.18²² on gender balance and our work bridging grassroots women and policy makers, we will work to establish grassroots women’s participation as a cornerstone of gender responsive climate policy. Research commissioned by the Foundation in 2015 found that increasing women’s participation in the design, planning and implementation of climate actions can lead to improved environmental and development outcomes for all²³. We will use these findings to promote good practices in enabling the participation of grassroots women in international fora - for example, through engaging with the Lima Work Programme on Gender under the UNFCCC – to ensure that climate actions are more responsive to the needs of grassroots women. Other potential opportunities to promote the inclusion of grassroots women in climate policy formulation are identified as:

- The work stream on education, training and public awareness under the UNFCCC which includes public participation (Article 6)
- The implementation of the Climate Change SDG (Goal 13 - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts) and its target (13b) to ‘Promote mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change related planning and management, in LDCs, including focusing on women, youth, local and marginalized communities’.

²²Promoting gender balance and improving the participation of women in UNFCCC negotiations and in the representation of Parties in bodies established pursuant to the Convention or the Kyoto Protocol
https://unfccc.int/files/bodies/election_and_membership/application/pdf/cop18_gender_balance.pdf

²³ Mary Robinson Foundation – Climate Justice (2015). *Women’s Participation – An Enabler of Climate Justice*. Available at: <http://www.mrfcj.org/resources/womens-participation-an-enabler-of-climate-justice/>

IV. Pursue the establishment of an Office, Commission or equivalent, on Future Generations, at UN level to balance the needs of current and future generations

An intergenerational approach is a cornerstone of sustainable development. As future generations are unable to participate directly in today's decision making, other ways need to be found to ensure that the needs of current generations are balanced with the needs of future generations. The Principle of Climate Justice 'support the right to development' emphasises the interdependence of all people and the earth and the need for a development first approach to climate action particularly in developing countries. This interdependence applies not only within generations but also between generations, and balancing the needs of people living in poverty now with the needs of future generations is critical for climate justice and sustainable development.

In 2014 the Foundation identified ways to apply the principle of intergenerational equity in practice in international policy making, and recommended the creation of a new institution at the international level to represent future generations and provide oversight of policies related to climate change and sustainable development.

The concept of a Commissioner on Future Generations was intensively promoted in the run up to United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD), Rio+20, in 2012, but struggled to gain enough support due to concerns on the part of some developing countries that it could risk prioritising the needs of future generations in the North over current generations of poor people in the South. The Foundation will promote an Office, Commission, or equivalent institutional response, rather than a Commissioner, to allow for broad geographical representation to ensure balanced reflection of the priorities of countries at different stages of development.

An Office, Commission, or equivalent, would be established at UN level and have a remit to assess international policies for consistency with intergenerational equity. The Foundation will harness its President's leadership and networks to bring renewed impetus to the work of the actors already active in this field. The outcome of this work will be a commitment to establish a Commission (or equivalent institutional response) on Future Generations at UN level with responsibility for overseeing progress on climate action and sustainable development to ensure that the right to development can be enjoyed equitably by current and future generations.

5. Objectives and Results for 2016-2018

The table below presents the objectives and results for the period 2016-2018. It also includes the desired 2020 outcomes that the objectives and results contribute to.

Objective	Indicative areas of activity ²⁴ 2016-18	Results (by the end of 2018)	2020 desired outcomes
1. Promote people centred approaches to climate and development policies	<p><u>Bridge</u> the human rights, development and climate change communities to increase understanding of rights based approaches and to encourage greater collaboration in designing climate and development actions</p> <p><u>Convening</u>: a multidisciplinary meeting to identify and prioritise actions which enable access to energy for the poorest people as an example of people centred approaches to climate and development</p>	<p>An increase from 12% to 30% in the numbers of countries reporting to the HRC and UNFCCC on human rights and climate change</p> <p>Dissemination of examples, to relevant stakeholders, of people centred approaches to sustainable access to energy for the poorest people</p>	Climate and development policies are informed by human rights and respond to the needs of the poorest people
2. Promote rights protections for people in the context of human mobility associated with climate change	<p><u>Convening</u>: Establish an informal working group on climate induced displacement and migration to identify legal and policy measures to increase human rights protections for those affected</p>	Formal recognition by a UN body of the urgent need to address the issue of climate displaced people	The protection of the rights of climate displaced people have been prioritised by the relevant international bodies
3. Promote the participation of grassroots women in climate policy development	<p><u>Thought leadership</u>: Promote good practices enabling the participation of grassroots women in decision making to inform international fora, for example within the UNFCCC Lima Work Programme on Gender</p> <p><u>Bridging</u> grassroots women and policy makers to demonstrate the contribution grassroots women can make to gender responsive climate policy</p>	<p>A workshop on the participation of grassroots women in climate decision making (e.g. as part of the UNFCCC Lima Work Programme on Gender)</p> <p>The participation of grassroots women is recognised as a core element of gender responsive climate policy within an international forum</p>	Climate actions are more responsive to the needs of grassroots women

²⁴ To be elaborated further in annual business plans

<p>4. Pursue the establishment of an Office, Commission or equivalent, on Future Generations, at UN level to balance the needs of current and future generations</p>	<p><u>Convening:</u> Seek the establishment of a working group to promote the creation of an Office, Commission or equivalent within the UN system, on Future Generations</p> <p><u>Thought leadership:</u> Develop proposals on the role an Office, Commission, or equivalent, could play in overseeing the implementation of the SDGs and the new climate agreement to ensure fairness between current and future generations</p>	<p>A multi-stakeholder coalition is calling for the establishment of an Office, Commission or equivalent</p>	<p>A proposal to establish an Office, Commission, or equivalent, on Future Generations is under consideration at UN level</p>
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6. Monitoring and Evaluation

The Strategic Plan will be delivered through annual business plans. The implementation of the business plan is reviewed on a quarterly basis by the Board of Trustees. Monitoring at this level is predominantly output/activity based given the timeframes involved.

A monitoring framework will be developed to facilitate the ongoing monitoring of the Strategic Plan. This will highlight the indicators, information to be collected, responsibility and timelines. This information will feed into an annual review of the Strategic Plan and annual business plans. Due to the changing nature of the international landscape this annual review will also include a review of the assumptions and climate, development and human rights policy landscape as well as impact. This will in turn inform business planning for the upcoming year.

An internal evaluation of the Strategic Plan will be conducted at the start of 2017 to make sure that the objectives and activities remain relevant to the evolving external landscape. A further internal evaluation will take place at the end of 2018 to inform activities for the period 2019-2020.

Other monitoring activities to be undertaken include strict financial monitoring by senior management on a monthly basis and the finance sub-committee on a quarterly basis. A Performance Management Review process to support the monitoring of staff performance and identifying development needs.

7. Funding

Current Funding

The Annual Reports from 2010-2014, including audited Annual Accounts, are published on the Foundation's website, www.mrfcj.org. The current business plan (to end 2015) is fully funded and the initial stages of the 2016-2018 Strategic Plan are funded. Multi-annual funding to implement the objectives contained in this Strategic Plan 2016-2018 and to realise the 2020 vision is needed. The Foundation has achieved its objectives 2010–2015, expending financial resources currently in the

region of €750,000 annually. The Foundation intends to stay within this cost structure to implement the Strategic Plan 2016-2018. Therefore the Foundation is seeking €4.5 million to operate 2016—2020.

Sources of Funding

The Foundation is funded primarily by philanthropic foundations. Funding partners provide core support for the operation of the Foundation in support of its strategic plan and/or programme support to particular aspects of the Foundation's work such as to a specific project. The Fundraising Committee oversees the strategic funding of the Foundation.

All funding partners of the Foundation are listed in [Appendix 6](#).

8. Risk Assessment

The following Strengths Weaknesses Opportunities Threats (SWOT) analysis identifies likely influencing factors over the lifetime of this strategic plan 2016-2018.

<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President and Foundation are established as credible, trustworthy and effective actors on the international stage • President's leadership networks, access to UN, political, business and civil society leaders • President and Foundation are trusted by women and grassroots actors whose voices are not usually heard • Strong and credible partners in UN agencies, governments and civil society • Increased understanding of and demand for climate justice since the Foundation started work in 2010 • Strong International Advisory Council and Board of Trustees both with wide range of expertise • Proven capacity and expertise in hosting large interdisciplinary events with tangible outcomes • Ability to leverage from the President's previous role as UN SG's Special Envoy on Climate Change 	<p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over dependence by the Foundation on the engagement of the President in outreach activities • Reliance on a relatively small pool of donors to secure multi-annual funding for the Foundation • Unpredictable/dramatic fluctuations in monetary exchange rates • Challenges in attributing impacts to the Foundation
<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate commitment and access to resources in countries around the world to implement the Paris Agreement and to increase ambition over time to achieve the goals set out in the Agreement. • Uncertain global political and economic situation including volatile oil prices affecting the uptake of climate policies • Failure of international community to finance SDGs and climate action leads to a 	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unequivocal science supporting human interferences in climate system • Potential to capitalise on the momentum created by Paris and the other 2015 agreements to move rapidly into implementation • Growing momentum amongst business and civil society leaders for a move away from business as usual

<p>further breakdown in the trust between developed and developing countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short-termism of politics leads to regular changes in key contacts and the need to re-establish relationships • Persistent siloed-approach to the implementation of actions on climate, sustainable development and human rights • Danger of global socio-economic and political events over-taking carefully negotiated media space and public fora for climate change • Danger of global political and security issues eroding political will to take rights based approaches to addressing these challenges • Expectation that the Foundation will engage with national climate issues at odds with governance structure of the Foundation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasingly mobilised and engaged youth constituency on climate issues • The increasing and felt experience of climate impacts generates demand for action • Growing number of investors moving out of fossil fuels and into clean alternatives • Social media creates additional opportunities to amplify and connect the voices of people in communities experiencing the impacts of climate change • Increasing pressure of successful legal actions on climate issues provide an impetus to governments to accelerate climate action
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9. Acronyms

HRC	Human Rights Council
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SWOT	Strengths Weaknesses Opportunities Threats
UN	United Nations
UNCSD	United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UPR	Universal Periodic Review

Appendix 1: About the 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:

- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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
- Catalyse the work of activists, individuals, groups and networks to further the implementation of the Principles of Climate Justice
- 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.

Appendix 2: Ways of Working:

In the period 2010-2013 the Foundation identified its unique selling points and its ways of working. These ways of working were articulated in the Business Plan 2014-2015 and were further tested and proven over those 2 years. As a result the following ways of working will continue to be the *modus operandi* of the Foundation in the period 2016- 2018.

Thought leadership - Thought leaders are the informed opinion leaders and the go-to people in their field of expertise. They are trusted sources who move and inspire people with innovative ideas. They turn ideas into reality. The Foundation has established itself as a thought leader on climate justice and will continue to be at the cutting edge of developments in the field of climate justice. As a generator of ideas, a creator of linkages and a pioneer of people centred approaches with a focus on women and gender equality, the Foundation provides thought leadership in the fields of international climate change, sustainable development and human rights policy

- **Bridging** – bridging implies linking or bringing together unconnected things. The Foundation builds bridges between people and disciplines. It connects grassroots people, with a focus on women, with policy makers and world leaders, directly through convenings and by amplifying the voices of the vulnerable. Bridging disciplines brings together fields of expertise and processes that the experts within those processes feel are separate – this is often called a siloed approach. Examples include: linking human rights and climate change as disciplines, as well as the processes and communities associated with them; or social protection and access to sustainable energy to improve access for the poorest and most vulnerable people
- **Convening** – The Foundation has identified its President’s convening power as a key asset. Through experience we know how to leverage this convening power to bring powerful and unusual mixes of actors together, always emphasising gender balance, and have pioneered innovative approaches to convening that maximise dialogue based on listening and learning. The Foundation has both the credibility and the capacity to convene in the margins of major events or in stand-alone flagship events, with UN and with government, business and civil society partners.

Underpinning these strategies and the objectives and actions of the Foundation are the ***Principles of Climate Justice***. These core Principles guide and inform the work of the Foundation and are the values against which we hold ourselves accountable.

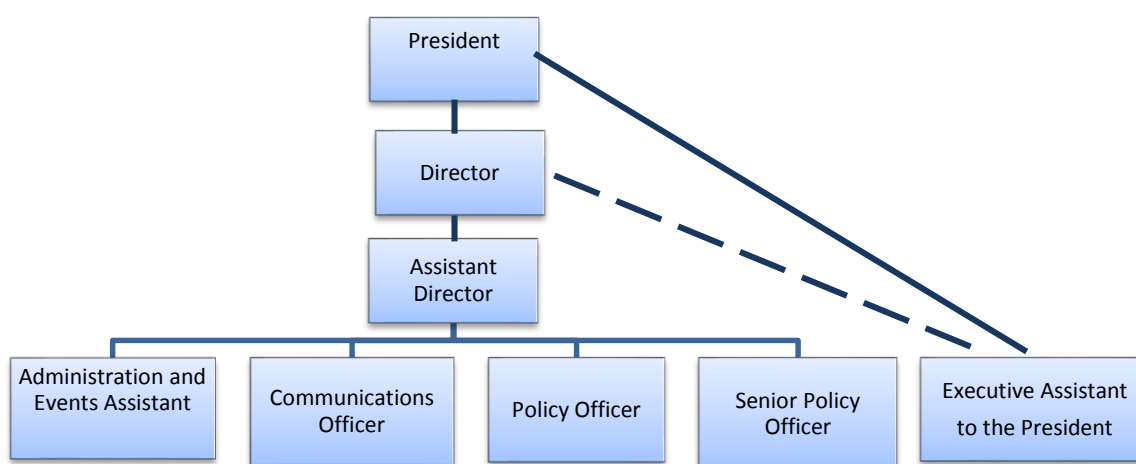
A full list of the Principles of Climate Justice (PCJ) can be found in [Appendix 4](#).

Appendix 3: Organisational Structure

The Board of Trustees is committed to maintaining the highest standard of Corporate Governance and they believe that this is a key element in ensuring the proper organisation of the Foundation's activities. 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 on from diverse backgrounds and bring to the Board deliberations. The significant expertise and decision-making skills achieved in their respective fields. The Board has a Finance sub-committee which considers all aspects of the Foundation's financial and auditing affairs and reports directly to the full Board. The Board also has a Fundraising sub-committee which considers aspects of the Foundation's financial security and reports directly to the full Board.

Establishment and consolidation of a staff complement to deliver the Foundation's targets has adapted as the needs of the Foundation developed. A Director leads the Foundation operationally, reporting directly to the President. Policy, communications and administrative staff further support the implementation of the Foundation's goals.

Current Organisational Chart (2016)



Appendix 4: Principles of Climate Justice

Climate Justice links human rights and development to achieve a human-centred approach, safeguarding the rights of the most vulnerable and sharing the burdens and benefits of climate change and its resolution equitably and fairly. Climate justice is informed by science, responds to science and acknowledges the need for equitable stewardship of the world's resources. In seeking through its mission to realise its vision of a world engaged in the delivery of climate justice, the Mary Robinson Foundation – Climate Justice dedicates itself to action which will be informed by the following core principles which it has elaborated.

Respect and Protect Human Rights

The international rights framework provides a reservoir for the supply of legal imperatives with which to frame morally appropriate responses to climate change, rooted in equality and justice. The idea of human rights point societies towards internationally agreed values around which common action can be negotiated and then acted upon. Human rights yardsticks deliver valuable minimal thresholds, legally defined, about which there is widespread consensus. The guarantee of basic rights rooted in respect for the dignity of the person which is at the core of this approach makes it an indispensable foundation for action on climate justice.

Support the Right to Development

The vast gulf in resources between rich and poor, evident in the gap between countries in the North and South and also within many countries (both North and South) is the deepest injustice of our age. This failure of resource-fairness makes it impossible for billions of humans to lead decent lives, the sort of life-opportunities that a commitment to true equality should make an absolute essential. Climate change both highlights and exacerbates this gulf in equality. It also provides the world with an opportunity. Climate change highlights our true interdependence and must lead to a new and respectful paradigm of sustainable development, based on the urgent need to scale up and transfer green technologies and to support low carbon climate resilient strategies for the poorest so that they become part of the combined effort in mitigation and adaptation.

Share Benefits and Burdens Equitably

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

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

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

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

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

Highlight Gender Equality and Equity

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

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

Harness the Transformative Power of Education for climate stewardship

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

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

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

Use Effective Partnerships to Secure Climate Justice

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

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

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

Appendix 5: Key Achievements 2010-2015

The Foundation successfully met all of its expected outcomes for the period 2010 to 2014 and the points below highlight the key achievements of the Foundation up to the end of 2015 in line with its three strategic priorities.

Strategic Priority 1: Development and Promotion of the Principles of Climate Justice (PCJ)

- Developed the Principles of Climate Justice in partnership in a multi-disciplinary group of experts in quarter 1 2011
- Increased space for and understanding of Climate Justice at international level as evidenced, for example, by the report of the International Bar Association (IBA) Taskforce on Climate Change Justice and Human Rights which recommends concrete legal steps towards achieving climate justice. Evidence to support the increase in understanding and use of a climate justice narrative was gathered by repeating the December 2012 Climate Justice Baseline in December 2015 and comparing the results²⁵.
- The Principles of Climate Justice inform research and learning as evidenced by the Climate Justice module in the Masters in Development Practice and the international repository of Climate Justice research hosted by Glasgow Caledonian University
- Promotion of the Principles of Climate Justice, for example 'Support the Right to Development' and 'Share Benefits and Burdens Equitably' through thought leadership. Is evidenced by, i) Research and messaging on 'Zero Carbon the Climate Justice Way' to bring equity and the right to development into negotiations on a long term goal as part of the 2015 Climate Agreement; and ii) concrete proposal on providing access to sustainable energy to the poorest people through social protection systems which has been used to inform the Sustainable Energy for All Initiative and has been translated into practice on a pilot basis through a Concern Universal, Irish Aid and EnDev programme in Malawi.

Strategic Priority 2: Development of Leadership Networks

- The Foundation and President have been established as credible, trustworthy and effective actors on the international stage. This facilitates access to and engagement with political, business and civil society leaders around the world.
- Influenced the agenda of leadership networks and professional bodies – Climate justice is now informing the work of organisations such as the Elders, B-team, SUN Movement, SE4ALL and the International Bar Association (IBA)
- The Troika+ of Women Leaders on Gender and Climate Change formed by Mary Robinson and with a secretariat provided by the Foundation was instrumental in securing Decision 23/CP.18 at COP 18. This ground breaking decision promotes gender balance in the UNFCCC, puts gender on the agenda of every Conference of the Parties and requires the secretariat of the UNFCCC to report annually on progress made by delegations and bodies of the Convention in achieving gender balance

²⁵ Mary Robinson Foundation – Climate Justice (2013) Climate Justice Baseline & Mary Robinson Foundation – Climate Justice (2016) Climate Justice Narrative Review.

- The *Declaration on Climate Justice* prepared by a diverse group of leaders brought together by the Foundation and WRI was used to engage leaders on climate justice and mobilise leadership at the Climate Summit in September 2014.
- The High Ambition Coalition that emerged at COP21 in Paris was evidence of the type of alliance of progressive and vulnerable countries the High Level Advisory Committee of Climate Justice Dialogue championed in the years leading up to Paris.

Strategic Priority 3: Influence Policy Development

- The Foundation has played a leading role in getting human rights on the agenda of the climate change community. An event co-hosted by the Foundation with the Peruvian Presidency of COP20 to celebrate International Human Rights Day for the first time at a COP. The French Presidency similarly marked International Human rights day at COP21 in a joint event with the Foundation.
- Climate justice, human rights and gender equality all feature in the text of the Paris Agreement and will guide its implementation.
- The Foundation played a role in making the case for climate change to be a standalone goal in the Sustainable Development Goals. Goal 13 on climate change is part of Agenda 2030 and is also integrated into other goals such as Goal 7 on energy.
- The Foundation has supported the Special Procedures Mandate Holders of the Human Rights Council to speak out about the impacts of human rights on climate change and about the need for human rights to inform climate action. As a result all of the United Nations Special Procedures Mandate Holders issued a joint statement to Parties to the UNFCCC in advance of COP20 urging them to integrate human rights standards and principles into their work
- The Foundation co-hosted the Hunger Nutrition Climate Justice (HNCJ) Conference with the Government of Ireland in April 2013. The conference put the Climate Justice Principle of Participation into action through an inclusive format enabling over 100 grassroots participants (one third of the delegates) to engage directly with policy makers. This participative approach facilitated listening and learning and inspired the Government of Ireland to establish a Climate Change and Development Learning Platform. The participative approach also informed a formal UNFCCC Article 6 Dialogue in June 2014
- The Leaders Forum on Women Leading co-hosted with UN Women in September 2014 provided an inclusive and participative platform to collect women's voices and feed them in to the UN Secretary General's Climate Summit in the thematic session on Voices from the Frontlines. Messages from the Forum also featured in the closing ceremony of the Climate Summit through the participation of Ms. Graca Machel on behalf of the Elders.

Appendix 6: List of Funders

American Jewish World Service (AJWS)– A non-profit organisation dedicated to providing non-sectarian humanitarian assistance and emergency relief to disadvantaged people worldwide.

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 organizations that share their vision of a world free of conflict and injustice.

Hunt Alternitives - Hunt Alternatives brings daring goals, distinctive perspectives, innovative practices, and extraordinary talent to some of the world’s most complex and injurious challenges. Since its founding in Denver in 1981, Hunt Alternatives has contributed more than \$100 million to social change through a blend of grant-making and operating programs.

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

Irish Aid – Irish Aid is the Government of Ireland’s programme of assistance to developing countries. The Irish Aid programme has as its absolute priority the reduction of poverty, inequality and exclusion in developing countries.

Mitchell Kapor Foundation – The Mitchell Kapor Foundation is a private foundation with the mission to ensure fairness and equity, especially in low-income communities. It supports organisations and activism which illuminate and mitigate the conditions and dynamics of inequality.

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

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

Oak Foundation – Oak Foundation was formally established in 1998 in Geneva, Switzerland and commits its resources to address issues of global social and environmental concern, particularly those that have a major impact on the lives of the disadvantaged. Their programmes to are Environment, Child Abuse, Housing and Homelessness, International Human Rights, Issues Affecting Women and Learning Differences.

One Foundation – The One Foundation is a private philanthropic 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.

Wallace Global Fund - The mission of the Wallace Global Fund is to promote an informed and engaged citizenry, to fight injustice, and to protect the diversity of nature and the natural systems upon which all life depends.