



**United Nations
Environment
Programme**

Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/52
8 May 2023

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Ninety-second Meeting
Montreal, 29 May to 2 June 2023
Item 13 of the provisional agenda¹

**RESULTS FRAMEWORK THAT FITS THE OPERATIONS OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND
(decision 89/1(c)(i))**

Introduction

1. The assessment of the Multilateral Fund (MLF), carried out by the Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) in 2019, identified as an area of improvement the need for a results framework and a scorecard. The finding referred that “there is no ‘classic’ results framework for the MLF as a whole, separate from the Montreal Protocol Control Schedule. While the results framework of the Fund focuses on targets defined by the Montreal Protocol control schedule, there is no consolidated intermediate results statement for the Fund as a whole.” The Fund “has no corporate scorecard of any sort, be it annual or for the replenishment triennium.” It concluded by saying that “for an external observer, there is no clear way of seeing whether the performance of the Fund is improving over time.”²

2. Based on this, the Executive Committee requested the Secretariat, taking into account the Secretariat’s comments on the MOPAN observations and conclusions, and the discussions on the matter at part I of the 89th meeting, to develop a results framework and a scorecard that fit the operations of the MLF, for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 92nd meeting (decision 89/1(c)(i)).

3. In the development of the results framework presented in this document, in addition to holding internal discussions on different aspects associated with results frameworks and scorecards for the specific case of the MLF, the Secretariat, conducted a review of results frameworks and scorecards adopted by different funding mechanisms³.

¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/1

² <https://www.mopanonline.org/assessments/mlf2019/MLF%20Brief.pdf> and document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/2/Add.1

³ The results frameworks and scorecards of the Global Environment Facility, the Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Fund, and others were reviewed.

Pre-session documents of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol are without prejudice to any decision that the Executive Committee might take following issuance of the document.

Objectives of the results framework

4. The results framework allows the assessment of the performance of the MLF in supporting the achievement of the targets and the objectives of the Montreal Protocol. It is through the implementation over time of projects and programmes funded by the MLF, that Article 5 countries are assisted in achieving their targets under the Montreal Protocol. The results framework includes a combination of the achievement of the Montreal Protocol compliance targets, and improvement of operational processes and utilisation of the Fund's resources, which in turn contribute to the sustainability of the targets achieved, and, in general, to the promotion of development pathways in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
5. The objectives of the results framework are:
 - (a) To show, in measurable terms and over time, how the MLF-supported projects and programmes contribute to the Montreal Protocol targets and objectives, as well as to areas of social, economic and environmental stewardship.
 - (b) To facilitate learning from project implementation and the identification of areas for performance improvement, and
 - (c) To enhance accountability on the MLF effectiveness with relevant stakeholders.
6. The results framework defines an approach that allows to measure results over time, both at the level of outputs of the specific project interventions, and at the level of outcomes which generate positive change. The results framework shows how the MLF-supported projects and programmes also create impact by supporting the achievement of the Montreal Protocol targets while contributing to the SDGs.
7. As the approach is intended to demonstrate that the MLF's interventions deliver results, the results framework covers MLF projects implemented by the implementing and bilateral agencies.

Key elements and structure of the results framework

8. To contribute to the achievement of the Montreal Protocol targets, the MLF provides support to Article 5 countries by financing projects that include different activities. Products and/or services are delivered under these activities, constituting their outputs. These "outputs", which correspond to the specific objectives of a project, result in positive change that leads to "outcomes", and ultimately, the phase-out of ODS and the phase-down of HFCs, contributing to the recovery of the ozone layer, as an "impact".
9. Implementation of different activities to achieve specific outputs and the resultant outcomes in a timely manner also create long-term impact on climate change mitigation, the environment, and sustainable development.
10. The overall structure of the MLF results framework thus includes three levels of results:
 - (a) Level 1: **Outputs:** Meeting project objectives through the attainment of outputs. Outputs are to be interpreted as the availability of new products and services and/or gains in knowledge, capacities and awareness of individuals or within institutions. For example, best practices and new knowledge made accessible to refrigeration and air-conditioning technicians through a training event. Outputs are quantifiable and measurable;
 - (b) Level 2: **Outcomes:** Meeting broader aspirations through the attainment of outcomes that bring along positive change, including socio-economic benefits. An outcome is the use (i.e., uptake, adoption, application) of an output by intended beneficiaries, observed as a positive change in institutions or behaviours, attitudes and/or conditions. Outcomes may

or may not be measurable. The many outcomes that educe from the project outputs derive in:

- (i) The achievement of the Montreal Protocol targets - ODS phase-out and HFC phase-down, and
 - (ii) An enabled environment to sustainably maintain the results derived from project activity-specific objectives.
- (c) Level 3: **Impact:** Achieving long-term effects, which indicate that the outcomes are further contributing to the recovery of the ozone layer, long-term conditions of climate change mitigation and sustainable development. Impacts are long-lasting results/effects arising, directly or indirectly, from projects and programmes.
11. Both outcome level 2 (i) and (ii) lead to even broader long-term impacts, as explained under (c) above.
12. Four key result areas (KRAs) cut across the first two levels of results mentioned above. They are:
- (a) KRA 1 - MLF resource utilisation;
 - (b) KRA 2 - Compliance with the Montreal Protocol and its amendments;
 - (c) KRA 3 - Improving processes and mitigating risks; and
 - (d) KRA 4 - Building capacity, transferring knowledge, and delivering on innovation.
13. The KRAs cover both project and programme-related results, and operational performance results. KRAs 1, 2 and 4 refer to project and programme-related results, as they provide the framework to assess the MLF's contributions in achieving the targets of the Montreal Protocol.
14. KRA 3 provides the framework to assess the operational performance effectiveness of the Fund. The indicators under this KRA refer *inter alia* to the speed of project/programme implementation and the effectiveness of such implementation.

KRA 1: MLF resource utilisation

15. This KRA relates to the allocation of funds for different projects/programmes. It covers indicators on resources of the Fund including pledges, contributions and funds approved, at an aggregate level, funds allocated in each triennium for different project/programmes (e.g., HCFC phase-out plans (HPMPs), Kigali HFC implementation plans (KIPs)), regions, type of activities, agencies and distribution among low-volume consuming (LVC) countries and non-LVC countries, number of projects supported for the implementation of HPMPs and KIPs. A successfully replenished MLF and a timely disbursement of funds for project implementation in Article 5 countries will contribute to achieving the Montreal Protocol targets in a sustainable manner and further contribute to achieving the SDGs.

KRA 2: Compliance with the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments

16. This is the core key results area for which MLF funding is provided and in the current context, covers phase-out of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) and consumption reduction or phase-down of HFCs covered under the Kigali Amendment. The performance indicators for this KRA cover the overall production and consumption of controlled substances in Annexes A, B, C, E and F of the Montreal Protocol. The metrics used to communicate results is based on the Article 7 data reported for these substances.

17. Of the controlled substances, Annex C Group I substances (i.e., HCFCs) and Annex F substances are currently produced and consumed in Article 5 countries in different applications; the remaining substances have been fully phased-out except for critical use exemptions. For all ODS, the production and consumption levels would be measured in ODP tonnes; for HFCs, the production and consumption levels would be measured in CO₂-eq. tonnes.

18. The levels of production and consumption are measured against the Montreal Protocol compliance targets for a given group of substances for each year showing the average reduction percentage of annual production and consumption.

KRA 3: Improving process and mitigating risk

19. This KRA assesses whether projects/programmes are implemented in a cost effective and timely manner, and whether project risks and their consequences are assessed and mitigated through appropriate mechanisms. It will track information relating to funds flow and execution of the project operational cycle, as well as risk analysis and mitigation mechanisms. The former will cover speed of funds disbursement, speed of project operational completion, number of projects cancelled, and number of new projects submitted to achieve ODS and HFC consumption reduction.

KRA 4: Building capacity, transferring knowledge and delivering on innovation

20. This KRA relates to the activities supported through MLF-funded projects, which result in outcomes that include the industry conversion to environmentally sustainable technologies in a timely manner, adoption of innovative technologies and practices while converting to alternative technologies, and adoption by the servicing sector of good practices, and safe service equipment using alternative technologies. This KRA refers also to the support provided for customs and enforcement officers to effectively control and monitor controlled substances, and for national ozone units (NOUs) to effectively manage activities for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

21. The indicators under KRA 4 include information related to assistance provided to enterprises to phase out the use of controlled substances, to NOUs through institutional strengthening (IS) projects; as well as to assistance for project preparation, for developing and revising policies and regulations to control and monitor production and consumption of controlled substances, for capacity building and training for service technicians, for controlling and monitoring controlled substances including training of enforcement officers. Indicators also refer to the support provided to innovative pilot projects and new project initiatives to maintain and/or enhance energy efficiency of replacement technologies and equipment in the context of HFC phase-down; and to the support provided for projects to develop inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and plans for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation and cost-effective destruction, both of which result in additional ODS and greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions.

22. Under KRA 4, gender responsiveness is also included. It directly relates to SDG 5, aspiring to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment. The relevant indicator refers to the inclusion of gender responsiveness components in projects and programmes further to the MLF Operational Gender Mainstreaming Policy, and gender policies of the implementing and bilateral agencies, and the Article 5 countries.

Indicators, monitoring, and communication

23. In terms of timeframe, it is proposed that the results framework covers triennia, corresponding to the MLF's replenishment cycles, with three-year communication intervals on progress, to the Executive Committee. Progress on the indicators under the KRAs would first cover the triennium 2024-2026, and would be communicated at the first meeting of 2027 through a scorecard. The information would be added to the cumulative information presented in the first scorecard developed by the Secretariat, which can be found in the Secretariat's meeting portal⁴. In this way, a time series will be created, where the progress made in one triennium will be added to the previous one. The Secretariat, with the guidance of the Executive Committee, may also present some of these indicators on a triennial non-cumulative basis.

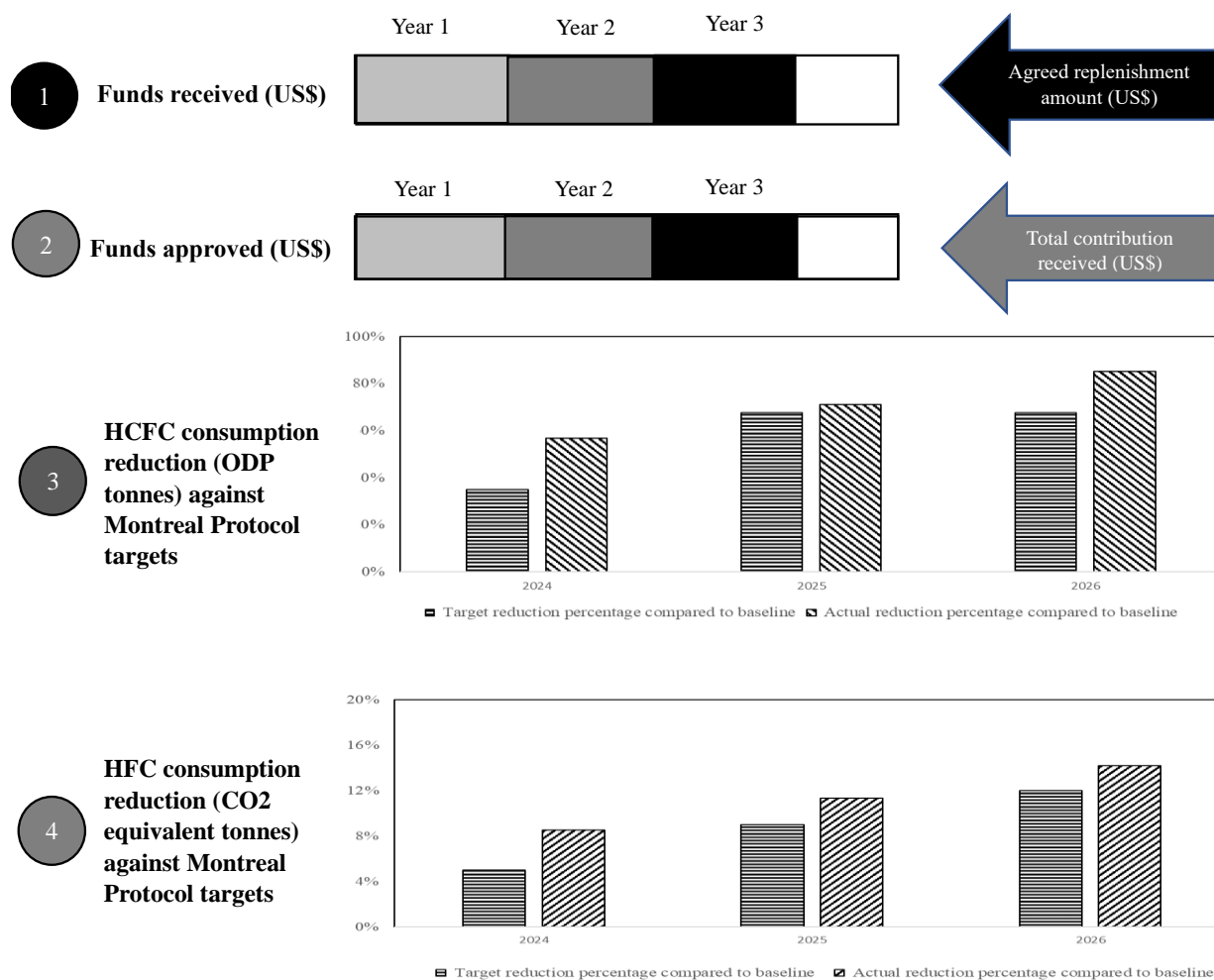
24. Within the context of the results framework, the scorecard is the tool to be used to communicate the performance and results attained by the MLF, based on the KRAs and relevant indicators identified in the results framework. The scorecard will provide a consistent approach to communicate progress on the indicators, using various metrics, that will allow for tracking performance of the indicators over time and across agencies, regions, sectors. Being it a communications tool, the scorecard will present information using outreach-strategic titles and wording to refer to the indicators and it would show achievements and impact in a more communications-oriented and, thus, powerful way. Further details on the scorecard are provided in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/53.

25. The indicators identified in the results framework at the outputs level will be presented through metrics such as percentages, value in US\$, relevant figures such as number of projects, duration of specific project cycles, etc. The indicators at the outcomes level, being qualitative, will be reported in a narrative way.

26. The outputs that will be measured and the outcomes that will be covered under each of the KRAs are presented in Annex I to this document. For certain indicators, which provide an overview of the overall performance of the Fund, targets are identified to track this performance. These indicators fall under KRA 1 and KRA 2. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the four indicators with their relevant targets, showing how target achievement will be communicated at the end of the triennium, for each year as well as in cumulative values.

⁴ <http://www.multilateralfund.org/92/Agenda%20item%2013%20Report%20of%20the%20Subgroup%20on%20the%20Produ/Forms/AllItems.aspx>

Figure 1: Progress in target achievements at the end of the triennium*



*This figure does not contain values. Its purpose is to show how progress in relevant target achievement will be communicated at the end of every triennium.

27. The indicators have been identified to ensure that the information captured through them provides an overview of the performance of the Fund without adding burden on NOUs in collecting, analysing and reporting on the relevant data.

28. The Secretariat will monitor the implementation of the results framework on an ongoing basis through measuring results throughout the projects/programmes cycle using the MLF's existing processes and monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanisms. The main sources of data are the business plans and progress and financial reports, as well as other project-related information regarding project submissions, tranche requests, IS funding requests and relevant reporting mechanisms. The knowledge management system, once completed, will make available data on other indicators. The results framework, and thus the scorecard, may at a later stage include indicators relating to information not currently available (i.e., on energy efficiency, on disposal, etc.).

Contribution to the achievement of the SDGs

29. The results of the various interventions across different projects and programmes financed by the MLF come together in an integrated manner and support higher sustainability goals. By protecting the ozone layer as well as the climate, the results of the MLF-supported projects and programmes also help reduce negative global environmental impacts that would slow-down socioeconomic development and exacerbate poverty.

30. To ensure that outputs and outcomes show their contribution to broader long-term conditions of climate change mitigation and sustainable development, the indicators defined through the results framework take into consideration strategic relevance of the broader impact of the MLF-funded interventions. For instance, the sustainable adoption of ozone and climate friendly technologies would result in the ability of the industry to cost-effectively manage their business operations with the alternative technologies without unduly affecting their business continuity and costs, while the consumers will be able to minimise the negative environmental impact e.g., lower GHG emission impact, reduced dependence on hazardous substances, avoidance of high costs of alternative technologies. All this contributes to a better health for all and climate change mitigation.

31. Sustainability results are achieved across all the KRAs. Accordingly, the projects and programmes supported by the MLF contribute, directly and indirectly, to most of the SDGs. It is here that the outcomes of the various interventions across different projects and programmes come together in an integrated manner, as building blocks towards broadly supporting the SDGs. A more detailed explanation of the contributions to the SDGs is presented in Annex II.

32. The achievement of the SDGs is measured both at the national and global levels⁵ by different institutions with support from technical subject specialist experts. In light of this, and to avoid duplication of efforts as well as complex reporting processes on SDGs, which would have linkages with the national development policies and are reported by multiple national, regional and international institutions, communication on the results framework will touch upon contributions to a selection of SDGs.

Recommendation

33. The Executive Committee may wish:

- (a) To note the information provided, relative to a results framework that fits the operations of the Multilateral Fund, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/52;
- (b) To approve the results framework presented in the document referred to in sub-paragraph (a) above; and
- (c) To request the Secretariat to start the implementation of the first results framework in 2024, and to communicate progress in the implementation of this results framework at the first meeting of 2027 through a scorecard.

⁵ The Division for Sustainable Development Goals (DSDG) in the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) acts as the Secretariat for the SDGs, providing substantive support and capacity-building for the goals and their related thematic issues, including water, energy, climate, oceans, urbanization, transport, science and technology, the Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR), partnerships and Small Island Developing States. DSDG plays a key role in the evaluation of the UN systemwide implementation of the 2030 Agenda and on advocacy and outreach activities relating to the SDGs.

Annex I

Outputs to be measured and outcomes to be covered under each of the key result areas

Key result areas (KRAs)	KRA 1 - Multilateral Fund (MLF) resource utilisation	KRA 2 - Compliance with the Montreal Protocol and its amendments	KRA 3 - Improving processes and mitigating risks	KRA 4 - Building capacity, transferring knowledge, and delivering on innovation
Outcomes	<p>1. MLF is successfully replenished in every triennium.</p> <p>2. The replenished funds are disbursed for project/programme implementation in Article 5 countries in a timely manner.</p> <p>3. The balances of funds approved for the projects/programmes, if any, are returned to the MLF in a timely manner.</p>	<p>1. All Article 5 countries are in compliance with the targets specified in the Montreal Protocol and its amendments.</p> <p>2. Article 5 countries address issues related to compliance with the Montreal Protocol and its amendments through adequate policies and legal frameworks, which are properly implemented and effectively enforced.</p> <p>3. Article 5 countries adopt environmentally sustainable technologies, to achieve compliance.</p>	<p>1. The projects/programmes are implemented in a cost-effective and timely manner.</p> <p>2. The project/programme risks* and their consequences are assessed and mitigated through appropriate mechanisms.</p>	<p>1. The industry converts to environmentally sustainable technologies in a timely manner.</p> <p>2. The industry adopts innovative technologies and practices while converting to alternative technologies.</p> <p>3. The servicing sector adopts good services practices**, and safe service equipment using alternative technologies.</p> <p>4. The customs and enforcement officers trained to effectively control and monitor controlled substances.</p> <p>5. The national ozone units (NOUs), are effectively managing activities for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol.</p> <p>6. The MLF Operational Gender Mainstreaming Policy is applied during the MLF project cycle and sustainably thereafter.</p>

<p>Output indicators</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funds pledged 2. Funds contributed 3. Funds approved 4. Funds approved by region 5. Funds approved per implementing and bilateral agencies 6. Funds approved to low-volume consuming (LVC) countries 7. Funds approved to non-LVCs 8. Number of projects/programmes per region 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ODP phase-out 2. CO₂ eq. mitigated in HCFCs 3. CO₂ eq. mitigated in HFCs 	<p><u>Financial management</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of funds approved against planned <p><u>Speed of operations</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Time taken for first disbursement 3. Time taken for operational completion from approval (avg. months) 4. Number of cancelled projects <p><u>Risk analysis and mitigation mechanisms</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Number of countries not in compliance with targets 	<p><u>Project implementation</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of enterprises assisted in different applications under the Montreal Protocol and its amendments 2. Number of project/programme preparation activities approved <p><u>Institutional strengthening (IS)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Total number of ongoing IS projects 4. Total funds approved annually for IS projects (aggregate approval) <p><u>Technicians training</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Total number of technicians trained 6. Total numbers of trainers trained 7. Total number of technical institutions implementing training programmes 8. Number of countries with certification systems for technicians (including under development) <p><u>Gender responsiveness</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Gender-responsive activities submitted since 2019 <p><u>Enforcement</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Number of customs and other enforcement officers trained
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Key result areas (KRAs)	KRA 1 - -Multilateral Fund (MLF) resource utilisation	KRA 2 - Compliance with the Montreal Protocol and its amendments	KRA 3 - Improving processes and mitigating risks	KRA 4 - Building capacity, transferring knowledge, and delivering on innovation
				<p><u>Innovative technologies</u></p> <p>11. Number of pilot projects on energy efficiency</p> <p>12. Number of pilot projects on disposal</p>

*Project risks would generally include, but not be limited to, technology risks, implementation risks and financial risks. These risks are assessed based on national circumstances and project/programme specific parameters.

**Good services practices include minimising emissions and waste of relevant substances, ensuring that the equipment installed, serviced and maintained are operating at optimal performance levels, and recovery and reuse of substances is maximised.

Annex II

Contribution of the activities supported by the Multilateral Fund to the Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 1 - End poverty in all its forms everywhere

The links between environmental challenges and poverty are clear in that environmental disasters often lead to a downturn in the trajectory of socioeconomic development and exacerbate poverty. The results of the Multilateral Fund (MLF)-supported projects prevent environmental shocks and disasters that would otherwise result from uncontrolled release of ODS. The extreme weather events associated with uncontrolled warming would likely have had particularly severe impacts in low and middle-income countries.

Protecting the ozone layer also prevents the wide-ranging and severe impacts associated with the large increases in ultraviolet (UV) radiation. Increased UV radiation would have been a profound threat to Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 1 through damaging effects on health, food production, ecosystems and even infrastructure.

The successful reduction and in most cases complete elimination of ODSs has only been possible because of the rapid development and deployment of innovative products and technologies across many industrial sectors. The MLF plays a vital role in ensuring that innovative products and technologies are tested and deployed in low and medium-income countries, therefore directly contributing to ending poverty.

Goal 2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

The phase-out of ODS, to which the MLF contributes, helps protect global food security. The ozone layer protects the crops and fisheries that humans rely on for food. Through its contribution to the protection of the ozone layer, the MLF contributes to an estimated US \$460 billion in global benefits between 1987 and 2060 due to avoided damages to agriculture and fisheries.

Goal 3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

The ozone layer protects humans from the damage that excessive UV radiation can cause to the skin and eyes. Through its contribution to the protection of the ozone layer, the MLF contributes to the prevention of up to two million cases of skin cancer each year by 2030 and to avoid millions of cases of cataracts worldwide.

Goal 4 - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

The activities of the MLF-supported projects promote education for sustainable development; specialised training is provided to technicians and enforcement officers in Article 5 countries, providing them with highly specialised education that will allow the learner's better standard of living and the community's future.

Goal 5 - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

MLF-supported projects adhere to the MLF Operational Gender Mainstreaming Policy, promoting women participation and inclusion in the project activities and in the management of the national ozone units and project management units, or as consultants, as a way to achieve gender balance. Project activities foster women empowerment and equal rights to access specialised education, technology, economic and other resources, as well as the strengthening of policies and legislation for gender equality in the fields of the Montreal Protocol, opening new employment opportunities for women in sectors such as refrigeration and air-conditioning and agriculture.

Goal 7 – Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

As the Montreal Protocol brings opportunities to enhance energy efficiency, its Kigali Amendment, to whose implementation the MLF contributes, is not only encouraging a shift towards low global warming coolants, but it is also stimulating improved energy efficiency in the refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat pump sectors.

Goal 8 - Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Sustainable economic growth is supported by stimulating the transition to greener technologies across multiple industrial sectors worldwide. The MLF facilitates that transition in Article 5 countries, and supports training, which helps create safe and secure working environments for all workers. MLF interventions also help ‘decouple economic growth from environmental degradation’.

Goal 9 - Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

As the Montreal Protocol stimulates research and technological innovations the MLF ensures that Article 5 countries benefit from these new sustainable technologies. The phase-out of ODSs was only possible because of the rapid development and deployment of innovative products and technologies across many industrial sectors. The MLF supports projects including industrial conversion, training and capacity building. MLF projects result in new employment opportunities in specialised sectors as diverse as refrigeration and air-conditioning, manufacturing and agriculture. Technology transfer supported by the MLF enables low and medium-income countries to retain their national manufacturing capacity, thus saving local jobs.

Goal 10 - Reduce inequality within and among countries

The MLF ensures financial and technical support for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and the achievement of its targets by Article 5 countries. Equality is also shown in the composition of the Executive Committee, where seven of the fourteen members are from Article 5 countries.

Goal 11 - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

The ozone layer also protects construction materials from damage caused by excessive UV radiation. By supporting the protection of the ozone layer, the MLF helps prevent damage to plastics and wood (this is worth almost US \$50 billion globally between 1987 and 2060). The MLF-financed projects support the development of safe, sustainable and affordable refrigeration and air-conditioning, which are increasingly required in cities. Also, through its support to the development of inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and plans for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances, the MLF contributes to this goal.

Goal 12 - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

The Montreal Protocol stimulates changes to production and consumption patterns and supports more efficient production processes, which are supported by the MLF in Article 5 countries. The need to phase out ODS has stimulated innovative redesign of products, processes and equipment to use greener chemicals and technologies, contributing to the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment. The MLF supports shifts to more sustainable practices in companies and individuals, and the strengthening of science and technology relevant to more sustainable consumption and production in Article 5 countries.

Goal 13 - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

The control of ODS, supported by the MLF in Article 5 countries, is already equivalent to around 135 billion tonnes of CO₂, and by 2070 controlling ODS emissions will have prevented temperature increases of over 2°C in the tropics by 2070 and up to 6°C at the poles. The Kigali Amendment to the protocol, whose implementation is supported by the MLF in Article 5 countries, is set to avoid another 0.4°C by 2100 by phasing down HFCs.

Goal 14 - Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

The ozone layer protects life below water from damage caused by excessive UV radiation. By supporting the protection of the ozone layer, the MLF helps to protect aquatic resources, which in turn protect food supplies and the economies of countries and sectors that rely on those resources.

Goal 15 - Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

By supporting the protection of the ozone layer, the MLF helps to protect biodiversity and terrestrial ecosystems that sustain clean air and clean water and sustain the pollination of crops. This includes inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, and the reduction of the degradation of natural habitats.

Goal 17 - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Developed and developing countries work in partnership to protect the ozone layer. The MLF mobilizes additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources. The projects supported with this funding assist developing countries in meeting their obligations under the protocol, for which governmental engagement with industry and civil society is important.

International cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhanced knowledge is fostered by the MLF, which provides not only financial support but also a route for the latest advances in ozone-safe technologies to be tested and deployed in developing countries. This is often achieved through multi-stakeholder partnerships, for example with additional direct funding from individual nations to mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources.