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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
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Item 13 of the provisional agenda¹

**RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND A SCORECARD THAT FIT THE OPERATIONS OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND (decision 92/41(b))**

Introduction

1. At the 92nd meeting, the Executive Committee considered documents on a results framework that fits the operations of the Multilateral Fund² and on a scorecard for the Multilateral Fund.³
2. The draft results framework addressed the recommendations of the Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network and was structured around outcomes from key result areas. It reflected the fact that the Multilateral Fund was a compliance-driven mechanism that operated on different principles from programme-based financial mechanisms. The provision of both qualitative and quantitative indicators would give a better idea of the effectiveness of the Multilateral Fund.
3. It was pointed out inter alia that the choice of outputs, outcomes and indicators might benefit from further discussion; some of the indicators seemed relevant for processes, and some were already used as performance indicators for the implementing agencies. Key result areas needed additional consideration, as some could also be seen as outcomes. More thought was needed regarding how information on the outcomes and outputs could be gathered effectively. Both the results framework and the scorecard should be simplified to lighten the work of the Secretariat, only a limited number of indicators, such as those under the control of the Executive Committee and those not open to interpretation, should be used, and the three-year cycle of the replenishment period should be used as the basis for reporting with the annual newsletter of the Secretariat as a means of reporting performance midway during the cycle. It was further pointed out that the contribution of the Multilateral Fund to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was well articulated and presentation of that information⁴ visually was proposed.

¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/1

² UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/52

³ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/53

⁴ Contained in annex II of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/52

4. With regard to the scorecard developed by the Secretariat, while remarked as a powerful and valuable tool to communicate the achievements of the Multilateral Fund to external stakeholders since its inception, it was observed that it did not represent a periodic scorecard envisaged for the Fund. It was proposed that the three-year replenishment cycle be the basis for revising the scorecard. It was also proposed that the future collection of data be embedded in the knowledge management system currently under development and include additional metrics that demonstrate the progress of ozone protection.⁵

5. Following a discussion and consultations in an informal group, the Executive Committee requested the Secretariat to develop, for consideration of the Executive Committee at its 93rd meeting, taking into account the discussions of the Executive Committee at its 92nd meeting a revised results framework and a scorecard based on the revised results framework (decision 92/41(b)). The Committee also requested the Secretariat to disseminate the communication tool for the achievements of the Multilateral Fund (decision 92/41(c)).

6. In line with decision 92/41(b), the Secretariat has prepared the present document.

Objectives of the results framework and scorecard

7. The Multilateral Fund is dedicated to reversing the deterioration of the ozone layer as well as to reducing the climate impacts since 2016. The main objective of the Fund is to provide financial and technical assistance to Article 5 countries in implementing provisions of and complying with the Montreal Protocol. The objectives of the results framework and scorecard are:

- (a) To show, in measurable terms and over time (near-term, medium-term and long-term), how the Multilateral Fund as a financial mechanism assists Article 5 countries in implementing the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments and how the projects and programmes supported by the Fund contribute to the Montreal Protocol targets and objectives, as well as to areas of social, economic and environmental stewardship under the SDGs;
- (b) To facilitate learning from project implementation and identifying areas for performance improvement; and
- (c) To enhance accountability and ensure transparency of the Fund's effectiveness with relevant stakeholders.

8. In line with these objectives, the results framework defines an approach to measure and assess the performance of the Fund in delivering its mandate, including the promotion of development pathways in the context of the SDGs. The scorecard, the format of which is contained in annex I to the present document, will keep track of the progress in meeting these results. It is developed based on the three-year replenishment cycle and includes annual performance targets and results where feasible. In addition, the annual⁶ reports of the Executive Committee to the Meetings of the Parties narrate progress made in policies development; project approvals, implementation and monitoring; business planning, financial and administrative matters, and presents achievements of the Multilateral Fund since its inception.

Structure of the results framework and indicators

9. The proposed results framework consists of three levels of results, i.e., outputs (near-term), outcomes (medium-term) and impacts (long-term) of different activities/interventions that will be measured and assessed based on defined indicators at each level as explained below. The results framework is a

⁵ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/56, paragraphs 229-235

⁶ Precisely, the report covers the period since the previous Meeting of the Parties.

dynamic document that will be updated and indicators adjusted based on new policies agreed by the Executive Committee.

Outputs (near-term)

10. Results at this level (outputs) are divided into two categories taking into account the main objective of the Multilateral Fund to provide financial and technical assistance to Article 5 countries in implementing provisions of and complying with the Montreal Protocol. The first category relates to finance and resources, and the second one to projects, as described below.

Finance/resources related indicators

11. As a financial mechanism, it is necessary to measure the Fund's performance as a financing entity. Finance/resources-related outputs are therefore based on the objective of ensuring the efficient and effective utilization of the resources of the Fund. To attain this objective, it is essential that financial planning based on the agreed level of replenishment of each triennium, business planning based on Article 5 countries' needs and other required costs such as the Secretariat's budget and agencies' core unit costs, receipt of pledged contributions from donor (non-Article 5) countries, and providing funding to Article 5 countries for their projects, are clearly defined and prepared in a timely manner. The following finance/resources related indicators are proposed:⁷

- (a) Contributions received against pledged contributions: Both targets and results will be based on the status of contributions and disbursements and the total payments will be compared with the total agreed contributions;
- (b) Projects and funding approved against planned approvals: The actual approvals based on the inventory of approved projects (number of projects and total funding) will be compared with the targets for planned approvals based on the consolidated business plans of the Multilateral Fund;
- (c) Projects completed against planned project completion: Both targets and results will be based on the consolidated progress reports of relevant years and the total number of projects completed will be compared with that planned to be completed; and
- (d) Cost-effectiveness of the Multilateral Fund projects: The results for this indicator will be presented in US\$/kg (for ODS) and US\$/CO₂-eq tonne (for HFCs), calculated by dividing the total funding approved by the total tonnage phase-out approved based on the inventory of approved projects. Over time, the trend will demonstrate how cost-effective projects funded by the Multilateral Fund are.

Projects-related indicators

12. Technical assistance to Article 5 countries is provided through the implementation of projects once they are approved and funding is provided. Projects funded under the Multilateral Fund aims at reducing and eventually eliminating dependence of countries on controlled substances and are implemented taking into account policies of the Multilateral Fund, e.g., gender mainstreaming. These are met through various activities, including inter alia conversion of manufacturing lines to alternative technologies and closure of production lines of controlled substances, training of customs officers on licensing and quota systems, training of refrigeration technicians on good servicing practices, and development of policies, legislation, and regulations relating to controlled substances and to ensure sustainability of the phase-out/phase-down

⁷ Although these indicators may have already been included in other documents, the Secretariat consider it important to include them in the result framework and scorecard to have a holistic picture of the Fund performance.

of controlled substances, as well as encouraging participation of women in Multilateral Fund-supported activities. The following project-related indicators are proposed:

- (a) Number of enterprises completed conversions or closures against planned;
- (b) Number of policies and regulations developed against planned;
- (c) Number of customs officers trained against planned (with gender-disaggregated data when available); and
- (d) Number of refrigeration technicians (including trainers) trained against planned (with gender-disaggregated data when available).

13. The targets for the project-related indicators referred to in paragraph 12 will be based on activities in the tranche implementation plans. Where required, an annual target will be calculated by dividing the total target by the tranche duration (i.e., number of years). On reporting achievements, the Secretariat will include additional columns in annual progress reports of agencies to collect relevant data. The Secretariat will also update the submission forms and guides for projects to facilitate accurate data collection for the establishment of the targets.

Outcomes (medium-term)

14. Implementing the activities referred to in paragraphs 11 and 12 with the expected outputs over time, will facilitate the reduction of controlled substances; the compliance of Article 5 countries with the Montreal Protocol and other Multilateral Fund policies; the capacity building and knowledge transfer for refrigeration technicians and other relevant stakeholders; technology transfer in the conversions of enterprises that could possibly be replicated in other enterprises in the country or by other countries in the region. These are the outcomes of the Fund's work, and they could be measured using the following proposed indicators:⁸

- (a) Tonnage phased out against planned phase-out: Both targets and results will be based on the consolidated progress reports of relevant years and the total tonnage phased out will be compared with the total tonnage planned to be phased out;
- (b) Aggregate consumption against Montreal Protocol baselines: This indicator will present the aggregate consumption in Article 5 countries as a percentage of their aggregate baselines of HCFCs and HFCs;
- (c) Compliance with the targets set in ongoing Agreements between Article 5 countries with the Executive Committee for the phase-out/phase-down of controlled substances: This indicator will measure the number of ongoing performance-based Agreements in compliance with the targets set in the Agreements based on their reported Article 7 data;
- (d) Capacity building and knowledge transfer of refrigeration technicians: This can be measured through inter alia establishment of certification systems. To support a formal certification system, a significant number of technicians would have been trained and knowledge transferred, and the technicians' application of good servicing practices is assessed. This indicator will measure the number of countries that have a certification system in place compared with the total number of countries assisted;
- (e) Use and market penetration of alternative technologies funded: Where bans on imports of controlled substances and controlled substances-based equipment are in place, that is the

⁸ Not all indicators will have targets; those without targets will simply be reported as achieved.

time when alternative technologies penetrate the market. This indicator will measure number of bans enforced against planned;

- (f) Improvements in energy efficiency: Technology conversion and servicing sector activities in general will contribute to a certain degree of improvements in energy efficiency. Additional energy efficiency improvements through inter alia capacity building, establishing/updating minimum energy performance standards and labelling programmes, awareness and conversion projects, will be measured by comparing the number of energy efficiency-related projects under decisions 89/6 and 91/65 completed with that approved based on inventory of approved projects; and
- (g) Improvements in gender mainstreaming: The increase in the number of women-customs officers and women-refrigeration technicians trained, and the completion/availability of gender assessments and gender action plans at the project/country level could demonstrate improvements in gender mainstreaming.

15. Similar to the project-related indicators at the output level, the targets for the project-related indicators at the outcome level, i.e., paragraph 14(d) and (e), will be based on activities in the tranche implementation plans and achievements based on annual progress reports of agencies.

Impacts (long-term)

16. Implementation of various activities to achieve specific outputs and the resultant outcomes in a timely manner create long-term impact on the environment, in particular the recovery of the ozone layer, climate change mitigation and sustainable development. The aggregated achievements could be collected through different publicly peer-reviewed studies and reports if available or calculated based on established approaches, and demonstrated through the following indicators:

- (a) Avoided climate emissions;
- (b) Social cost savings;
- (c) Cases of skin cancer avoided;
- (d) Cases of cataracts avoided; and
- (e) Status of the ozone layer.

17. It has to be noted that for the health-related impacts (paragraph 16(c) and (d)), there may not exist disaggregated data for Article 5 countries, and their results may be only qualitative. The Secretariat will include any available information on a triennium basis.

Contribution to the achievement of the SDGs

18. The near-term and medium-term results of the various interventions across different projects and programmes financed by the Multilateral Fund come together in an integrated manner and support higher sustainability goals, and contribute, directly and indirectly, to most of the SDGs. A more detailed explanation of the contributions to the SDGs is presented in annex II.

19. The achievement of the SDGs is measured both at the national and global levels⁹ by different institutions with support from technical subject specialist experts. To avoid duplication of efforts as well as

⁹ 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

complex reporting processes on SDGs, information on the results framework will touch upon contributions to only a select number of SDGs.

Metrics and source of data

20. The indicators identified in the results framework and included in the scorecard will be presented, to the extent possible, using metrics such as percentages, value in US\$, tonnages, relevant figures such as number of projects, number of countries, etc. Some qualitative indicators will be reported in a narrative way, while those without targets will simply be reported as achieved.

21. The indicators have been identified to ensure that the information required for reporting is from already available data without adding burden to National Ozone Units. The main sources of data, except for the impacts, are the business plans and progress and financial reports, as well as other project-related information from project submissions and their implementation reports. For impacts, the main sources of data are publicly peer-reviewed studies and reports if available. Targets based on the business plan will follow the rolling model of the business plan, e.g., targets for 2024 will be available after the endorsement of the 2024-2026 business plan in end 2023, and that for 2025 will be available after the endorsement of the 2025-2027 business plan in end 2024, and so on. Regarding project-related indicators, those activities in previously approved tranches which have an impact on the targets in 2024-2026, will be included in the result framework and scorecard accordingly.

Scorecard

22. Within the context of the results framework, the scorecard is the tool to keep track of progress, and demonstrate and communicate the performance and results attained by the Multilateral Fund, based on the indicators at the different levels 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. The format of the scorecard can be found in annex I to the present document.

23. The Secretariat will monitor the implementation of the Multilateral Fund results framework on an ongoing basis by measuring results throughout the project/programme cycle using the existing processes and monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanisms. The knowledge management system being developed will take into account the requirements of the results framework and scorecard with the aim to help capture relevant data in an accurate and efficient manner.

24. The Thirty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties¹⁰ took a decision (decision XXXV/1) on the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the triennium 2024-2026. In accordance with the operation of the Executive Committee¹¹, the annual progress and financial report for 2026 will only be available in mid-2027, the first scorecard covering the triennium 2024-2026 will therefore be communicated at the second meeting of 2027 noting that it will continuously be updated throughout the triennium with relevant information and data that become available. The Secretariat would make available an interim scorecard should the Executive Committee wish to have a performance report midway during the cycle in addition to the annual newsletter of the Secretariat. The Secretariat will also continue its practice to communicate the most significant achievements of the Multilateral Fund including its impacts through the communication tool periodically as it will also have a prominent feature in the new website that is under development.

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.

¹⁰ Nairobi, 23-27 October 2023.

¹¹ Decision 77/76(d)(i)

Recommendation

25. The Executive Committee may wish:

- (a) To note the results framework and scorecard that fit the operations of the Multilateral Fund (decision 92/41(b)), contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/103;
- (b) To approve the results framework and scorecard 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 from 2024, and to communicate progress in the implementation of this results framework through a scorecard at the second meeting of 2027.

Annex I

SCORECARD OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE TRIENNIUM 2024-2026

| Levels | Indicators | 2024 | | | 2025 | | | 2026 | | | 2024-2026 | | | Commentary |
|---------------------------------------|--|------|---|-----|------|---|-----|------|---|-----|-----------|---|-----|---|
| | | T | A | % | T | A | % | T | A | % | T | A | % | |
| Outputs (financial) (near-term) | Contributions received against pledged contributions (US \$) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Projects approved against planned approvals (# of projects) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Funding approved against planned approvals (US \$) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Projects completed against planned completion (# of projects) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cost-effectiveness of the Multilateral Fund projects (ODS) (US \$/kg) | n/a | | n/a | n/a | | n/a | n/a | | n/a | n/a | | n/a | Dividing the total funding approved by the total tonnage phase-out approved |
| | Cost-effectiveness of the Multilateral Fund projects (HFC) (US \$/CO ₂ -eqt) | n/a | | n/a | n/a | | n/a | n/a | | n/a | n/a | | n/a | Dividing the total funding approved by the total tonnage phase-out approved |
| Outputs (technical) (near-term) | Conversions and closures completed against planned (# of enterprises) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Policies and regulations developed against planned (# of policies) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Customs officers trained against planned (# of officer) (# of women) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Refrigeration technicians (including trainers) trained against planned (# of technicians) (# of women) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcomes (mid-term) | Tonnage phased out against planned phase-out (ODP tonnes) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Aggregate HCFC consumption against aggregate baseline (ODP tonnes) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Aggregate HFC consumption against aggregate baseline (CO ₂ -eqt) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Compliance with the targets set in the Agreements based on reported Article 7 data (# of Agreements) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Levels | Indicators | 2024 | | | 2025 | | | 2026 | | | 2024-2026 | | | Commentary |
|---------------------|---|------|---|---|------|---|---|------|---|---|-----------|---|---|---|
| | | T | A | % | T | A | % | T | A | % | T | A | % | |
| | Capacity building and knowledge transfer of refrigeration technicians: establishment of certification systems (# of countries) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Use and market penetration of alternative technologies funded (# of bans enforced against planned) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Improvements in energy efficiency: (# of energy efficiency-related projects under decisions 89/6 and 91/65 completed against planned) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Improvement in gender mainstreaming (increase in # of women-customs officers and women-refrigeration technicians trained) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Improvement in gender mainstreaming (# of Article 5 countries with gender assessments and gender actions plans completed) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Impacts (long-term) | Avoided climate emissions (CO ₂ -eqt) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Social cost savings (US \$) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cases of skin cancer avoided (# of cases) | | | | | | | | | | | | | Disaggregated data for Article 5 countries may not exist. |
| | Cases of cataracts avoided (# of cases) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Status of the ozone layer (km ²) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

T: Target

A: Achieved

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.