



**United Nations
Environment
Programme**

Distr.
GENERAL



UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/53

5 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

**SCORECARD FOR THE MULTILATERAL FUND
(decision 89/1(c)(i))**

Introduction

1. At the 89th meeting, the Executive Committee requested the Secretariat to develop a results framework and a scorecard that fit the operations of the Multilateral Fund (MLF), for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 92nd meeting.² The results framework is contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/52.

2. Based on the results framework, the Secretariat developed a corporate scorecard for the consideration of the Executive Committee which can be found on the meeting portal for the 92nd meeting under agenda item 13.

About the Multilateral Fund corporate scorecard

3. The purpose of the current scorecard design is to provide a general overview of the outcomes and impacts of the activities supported by the Fund in the countries assisted. It is not intended to be a comprehensive report on the Fund's performance, but rather a communication tool to highlight the progress made in achieving the key result areas identified in the results framework. The scorecard describes the cumulative achievements of the Fund since its inception.

4. The present scorecard covers the period 1991- present and is structured in the following sections:

- (a) **Introduction: A global challenge, universal solidarity** - provides the overall mandate of the Multilateral Fund;

¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/1

² Decision 89/1(c)(i)

- (b) **Section 1: Funding for good: the Multilateral Fund's investment in developing countries** - showcases the mobilisation and allocation of funds for different projects/programmes and regions;
 - (c) **Section 2: A win-win: protecting the ozone layer, cooling the planet** - highlights the performance of the Fund in Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) phase out, its contributions in achieving the targets of the Montreal Protocol including the climate benefits achieved by the phase-out;
 - (d) **Section 3: Sustainable financing, strategic partnerships** - focuses on broad indicators that show the cost effective and timely implementation of projects and project monitoring approaches;
 - (e) **Section 4: Empowering people, transforming economies** - provides a bird's-eye view of the impact of the Fund's investments in technology transfer, capacity building and training; and
 - (f) **Section 5: Connecting the dots: the real-world impact of protecting the ozone layer** - demonstrates the larger impact of the Fund's activities not only on ozone protection but also on climate action and relates these to the relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) including the operational gender mainstreaming policy of the Multilateral Fund.
 - (g) **Conclusion**
5. For section 5, the Secretariat had made the following calculations:
- (a) Avoided climate emissions: To assess the climate benefits achieved with the support of the Multilateral Fund, the Secretariat followed the approach used by the Scientific Assessment Panel³ to develop a scenario of ODS emissions the world has avoided through the implementation of activities supported by the Multilateral Fund. The world-avoided scenario was derived by assuming Article 5 countries' emissions of ODS increase beyond their 1995 consumption level at a 3 per cent annual growth rate through 2021. The cumulative avoided emissions from Article 5 countries are estimated based on the annual difference between the world-avoided and the reported consumption of ODS after the implementation of Multilateral Fund-supported projects and activities. In those cases, where consumption in developing countries grew more than the 3 per cent per year, the difference was set to zero. This calculation resulted in cumulative avoided emissions of ODS from Article 5 countries between 1995 and 2021 of 51.1 gigatonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂-eq);
 - (b) Cost effectiveness of the Fund: Based on the Fund's cumulative disbursements through 2021, the climate benefits from Multilateral Fund-supported activities have a cost-effectiveness of US \$0.07/CO₂-eq tonne;
 - (c) Social cost savings: To estimate the social cost savings associated with the avoided climate emissions (i.e., averting potential storms, heatwaves, wildfires, droughts, and other climate

³ Twenty Questions and Answers about the Ozone Layer: 2018 Update, available at: https://ozone.unep.org/sites/default/files/2023-05/Final_20Qs%202022%20full%20document_26April2023_digital%20version-reduced_0.pdf

related natural disasters), the Secretariat used the social price of carbon of US \$40/CO₂eq tonne⁴ resulting in US \$2 trillion savings to society.

6. Annex I to the present document provides the data used to determine the comparative benefits from the emissions avoided with the support of the Multilateral Fund included in the scorecard.

Frequency in producing the scorecard

7. The Secretariat produces an end-of year annual newsletter which will include information on activities approved for the year. This would provide a more up-to-date picture of progress and enable the Fund to make any necessary adjustments to activities or strategies as needed.

8. It is proposed that the scorecard will be produced every three years bearing in mind that the average number of months to project completion is 36; this would allow for a more comprehensive account of the Fund's achievements and implementation challenges faced over three years. The key result areas agreed by the Executive Committee in the results framework should guide the selection of specific indicators to be included in the scorecard. The regular production of the scorecard would demonstrate the Fund's commitment to transparency and accountability.

Recommendation

9. The Executive Committee may wish:

- (a) To note the scorecard for the Multilateral Fund;
- (b) To request the Secretariat to produce a 3-year scorecard using indicators from the key result areas agreed in the results framework contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/52, for the first meeting of the Executive Committee beginning in 2027.

⁴ <https://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/911381516303509498/2017-Shadow-Price-of-Carbon-Guidance-Note-FINAL-CLEARED.pdf>

Annex I

DATA USED TO DERIVE COMPARATIVE BENEFITS FROM EMISSIONS AVOIDED WITH SUPPORT OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND

1. The cumulative disbursements of the Multilateral Fund through 2021 are US \$3,763,932,486, including all projects and activities supported by the Multilateral Fund, agency support costs, and Secretariat and treasurer costs. In line with relevant decisions of the Parties, the Multilateral Fund does not fund projects and activities in the Republic of Korea, Singapore, and the United Arab Emirates.
2. The following data were used to derive comparative benefits that are shown in the scorecard:
 - (a) The global carbon dioxide emissions from energy combustion and industrial processes in 2022 is 36.8 gigatonnes of CO₂-eq;⁵
 - (b) The global anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions in 2019 is 59 gigatonnes of CO₂-eq;⁶
 - (c) The social price of carbon of US \$40/CO₂-eq tonne;⁷ and
 - (d) The cumulative public domestic health spending of all developing countries between 1995 and 2004 is US \$1.96 trillion.⁸

⁵ <https://www.iea.org/reports/co2-emissions-in-2022>

⁶ Synthesis report of the IPCC 6th assessment report, https://report.ipcc.ch/ar6syr/pdf/IPCC_AR6_SYR_SPM.pdf

⁷ <https://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/911381516303509498/2017-Shadow-Price-of-Carbon-Guidance-Note-FINAL-CLEARED.pdf>

⁸ https://www.healthdata.org/sites/default/files/files/policy_report/2011/FGH2011/IHME_FGH2011_Chapter3.pdf