

Institutional Support MP (Phase XII)

B0424 - Pakistan - Islamabad

REPORTING PERIOD 2024- 2027

Narrative

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1. Executive Summary

2. Background

3. Key Results Achieved

- **Level of Reporting:**

Output level results

Project Outputs:

Improved stakeholder's capacity and awareness on environmental effects of the emissions of controlled substances promoted and mechanism effectively implemented

Contributing Outcomes:

Outcome 3 By 2027, people living in the Indus River Basin, particularly the most vulnerable, including women, girls, boys, persons with special needs and senior citizens, will have their lives positively impacted by improved water access and utilization, economic development, livelihoods, climate-resilient settlements, and prosperity.

Contributing Outputs:

PAK_OUTPUT_3.1 In line with international conventions and national policy frameworks, implementation mechanisms are strengthened to promote, manage and conserve natural resources

Progress Note:

Montreal Protocol (MP)-UNDP successfully enhanced stakeholder capacity and awareness by organizing two seminars titled “40 Years of Vienna Convention – From Science to Global Action” in May 2025 and two Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) titled “Unfolding the Kigali Amendment and Mainstreaming Gender in Montreal Protocol” in December 2025, reaching over 300 participants from government institutions, academia, industry representatives, and youth. These capacity building initiatives addressed important topics, including Montreal Protocol compliance, HCFC phase-out strategies, gender mainstreaming in the refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC) sector, and implications of the Kigali Amendment ratification. Post-event assessments revealed a 70% increase in understanding of participants on the aforementioned topics. These capacity-building initiatives facilitated dialogue amongst policy makers, subject experts and youth that contributed to increased understanding on Montreal Protocol and related topics. The stakeholders reiterated their commitment for strengthening climate action under the Montreal Protocol and working towards a healthier ozone layer thus, MP-UNDP through the aforementioned forums strived to improve stakeholder's capacity (output 1) and

contributed towards CP Output 3.1 by supporting Government of Pakistan to achieve targets set under Montreal Protocol – an international convention.

- **Level of Reporting:**

Project level results

Contributing Outcomes:

Contributing Outputs:

Progress Note:

Montreal Protocol as per its scope and mandate of improving stakeholder's capacity and awareness on environmental effects of the emissions of controlled substances carried out activities approved under the Annual Workplan (AWP)-2025. Under Activity 1.1.1.a, two seminars titled "40 Years of Vienna Convention from Science to Global Action" in May 2025 and 02 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) titled "Unfolding Kigali Amendment and Mainstreaming Gender in Montreal Protocol" were organized in Dec 2025. These awareness raising events envisioned to increase commitments at national level for phasing-out of HCFC in Pakistan. At the end of events, participants demonstrated an increased level of commitment for environment protection and unanimously stressed the need for ozone layer protection, phasing-out of ODS, HCFC and ensuring compliance with the Montreal Protocol (MP) and other related international commitments (event reports: E1, E2, E3, E4). Under Activity 1.1.1.b, informative flyers on Montreal Protocol and Vienna Convention – two important multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) were prepared (flyers: E5) and factsheets are being developed. The objective of these visibility material remains to make target audience (youth) understand Montreal Protocol and Kigali amendment. Under Activity 1.2.1.a, gender action plan for Montreal Protocol with a focus on Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (RAC) sector is being prepared (draft report:E6).Under Activity 1.2.1.b, expert assessment on gathering requirements of establishing HFC Licensing System for effective management of import of HFCs in Pakistan (Post-Kigali Amendment ratification scenario) is being carried out (draft report: E7). Both studies are currently in data collection phase and will be completed in Feb 2026. Under the approved Activity 1.3.1.a and 1.3.1.b, monitoring of the HCFCs imports was ensured on regular basis. Apart from collecting HCFCs import data from FBR, MP-NOU also collected the data from HCFCs importer for appropriate reconciliation. 79.72 ODP tons was allocated in 2025 to 19 importers. HCFCs import quota review meetings were also held in Karachi and Lahore. The importers visited included M/s KATYS, M/s Luck Corporation, M/s Atee & Co, M/s Kaghan Chemicals Co, M/s Saqib Enterprises and M/s Nasir Corporation, M/s Khan Brothers, M/s Master Offisys and M/s Simlim International, M/s Nile Trading and M/s Zaffar Brothers, Lahore office. The meetings provided an opportunity to assess the HCFCs import details prevalent in the year 2025 and discussed the import progress with importers. The Montreal Protocol (MP) supported Government of Pakistan in ensuring effective compliance of ozone depleting substance (ODS) phase out and successfully achieved the 67.5% reduction targets of the HCFC phase out for 2025. Lastly, under Activity 1.4.1.a

technical support to Government of Pakistan was extended for preparation and submission of 2 reports (Article 7 Report and Country Programme Reports) for 2024 well on time to Multilateral Fund (MLF) secretariat and ensured compliance status of Pakistan (A7 Report-E8 & CP Report-E9). Thus, MP has successfully supported Government of Pakistan in 2025 for maintaining “compliant status” for the country.

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4. Key Challenges Encountered

- **Level of Reporting:**

Output level results

Project Outputs:

Improved stakeholder’s capacity and awareness on environmental effects of the emissions of controlled substances promoted and mechanism effectively implemented

Contributing Outcomes:

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Contributing Outputs:

PAK_OUTPUT_3.1 In line with international conventions and national policy frameworks, implementation mechanisms are strengthened to promote, manage and conserve natural resources

Progress Note:

Traditionally, Montreal Protocol technical thematic areas (HCFC, refrigeration and air-conditioning-RAC manufacturing, and servicing) are male dominant sectors. MLF encourages equitable participation of women in technical areas of Montreal Protocol (MP) implementation, and UNDP advocates for gender equality and women empowerment. However, due to the technical nature of work, prevailing structural and social norms, and the amount of physical work involved in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sectors, the involvement of women in these sectors is a real challenge. To overcome this challenge and minimize the gender gap in HCFC and RAC sectors, MP-UNDP through an awareness campaign emphasized the importance of gender mainstreaming in the RAC sector and received a positive response from all stakeholders that they will continue playing their part

for minimizing gender disparity in the RAC sector. Continuous liaison with relevant stakeholders is imperative to bring the change.

- **Level of Reporting:**

Project level results

Contributing Outcomes:

Contributing Outputs:

Progress Note:

- Data collection from segregated sources like FBR, importers, industries, government counter parts, and servicing sector remains a cumbersome and time intensive process. In addition, systematic data recording/screening in Pakistan is also accorded less priority. This challenge was partially mitigated by collecting data from maximum possible sources to derive the most accurate and reliable information possible.
- Approval and endorsement from the MoCC&EC/IP and various sections of UNDP-CO to initiate project activities in due time is time consuming and may lead to delays in achieving the project deliverables. To address the same, close coordination with all partners was maintained.
- Non-availability of the relevant consultants/expertise may also hinder the timely progress against the targets. A group of subject experts is being developed/maintained by Montreal Protocol.
- Strong support from NPD (representative nominated by Federal Secretary, MoCC) is essential for smooth project implementation.
- Delay in release of funds may result in delay in execution of project activities. Timely availability and expense of resources as agreed AWP is crucial for steady project implementation progress

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5. Project Risks and Issues

Key risks are reported in Risk log and reiterated hereafter:

- If there is political change in the country and/or any bilateral/global geopolitical developments, government stability may be affected. Subsequently, priorities of caretaker government may differ, and provinces may also cause critical implementation issues. This may lead to frailties in the compliance to international commitments by the Government. Moreover, without sufficient levels of commitment from federal and provincial Government, the MP project activities cannot be successfully implemented. To mitigate this risk, Government counterparts will be consulted on a regular basis with an intent to enhance ownership, commitment and ensure compliance with Montreal Protocol (MP).
- If RAC technicians lack knowledge and have limited capacities regarding occupational health and safety because of lack of knowledge regarding flammability characteristics of alternate refrigerants and improper handling, then this may lead to workplace injuries that may impact human health, and severe injuries may result in permanent disability, loss of livelihood, reduced quality of life, and financial hardship for affected individuals and their families. To mitigate the risk, the project will

extend support to National Ozone Unit for regularly arranging training sessions for Refrigeration and air Conditioning (RAC) sector staff and technicians regarding “Good Servicing Practices for the Servicing technicians in RAC sector” wherein they are capacitated regarding safe practices to follow in workplace. • If the policies and documents developed by the project are not adopted by local institutions in true spirit, this may lead to low success of conversion to ozone friendly industries as their success to a major extent depends on how recommendations of the project (based on policies and documents developed by project) are adopted by the national stakeholders. To mitigate this risk, participatory process will prevail so that recommendations of projects formulated in due consultation of national partners and relevant stakeholders are adopted by the concerned entities.

6. Lessons Learned

- Hiring competent staff is a pre-requisite for successful project implementation. Non-performers in a project should be replaced immediately to ensure that the productivity of other staff is not affected (challenge).
- It is essential that proper documentation is prepared and submitted by MP to MoCC&EC & UNDP-CO as per needs and requirements. This was successfully carried out in 2025, and the project achieved a good delivery (success).
- Montreal Protocol team believes that effective working requires establishment of collaborations. For all major project activities, collaborations with the relevant departments/institutions were established/revived in 2025. for example (i) awareness raising campaigns were carried out in collaboration with various academic institutes (ii) data is collected from FBR and importers (success).
- Technicians training programme in formal and informal sector are of prime importance as the technology in RAC sector is evolving and new technologies are also emerging with flammability issues. Extensive training in RAC sector is required (challenge).
- Awareness on ozone related issues is the key for protecting the ozone layer and to mitigate climate change issues. Dissemination of information through pictures and short video messages leave long lasting expressions on target audience mind. MP ensured visibility of MP interventions through UNDP social media platforms (success).

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7. Conclusions and Way Forward

Pakistan is successfully implementing the Montreal Protocol and so far, eleven phase of the project have been completed and phase XII is under operation from 1st April 2024 to 31st March 2027. Pakistan has successfully achieved 67.5% reduction targets of the HCFCs as of 1 January 2025 and is now progressively advancing towards the complete phaseout of HCFC by 2030, in line with Montreal Protocol commitments. Another major achievement for 2025 remains the ratification of Kigali Amendment, representing a significant step forward in Pakistan’s climate and ozone protection agenda. The MP project will continue providing policy level support to the phase down strategies of HFCs to meet the international commitments related to Montreal Protocol and its Kigali Amendment. AWP-2025 for IS component of MP project was approved by the MoCC&EC

& UNDP in March 2025. Subsequently, since start of April 2025 various approved activities were initiated. TORs for various programme activities were formulated; two seminars on the theme of World Ozone Day-2025 were organized; flyers were prepared; import quota review meetings were conducted; HCFC import data was collected from FBR/PRAL, analyzed. Research related to mainstreaming gender in the implementation of Montreal Protocol and expert assessment for HFC licensing system are being carried out. All activities were carried with due diligence and as per the procedures of UNDP. Montreal Protocol is expected to keep its momentum and perform the following activities in 2026. • Endorsement of PRODOC and AWP-2026. • Organize the World Ozone Day-2026 for improving stakeholders' awareness & capacity building. Moreover, initiate public awareness campaign(s) on protection of Ozone layer through print/electronic/social media. • Develop awareness raising material for participants of MP related seminars/workshops/events. • Open-ended Working Group (OEWG), Conference of the Parties, Meetings of the Parties, Regional Networks meetings by UNEP/UNDP, and other relevant events to be attended in 2026. • Carry out maintenance and updating of NOU website. • Engage academia/expert to analyze flammability issues in refrigeration and air conditioning industry. • Engage academia/expert to analyze impact of ozone depleting substances (ODS) and ozone depletion on women health. • Collect and analyze HCFC import data from FBR/PRAL and distribute import quota distributed in line with the online data collection by quota holders. • Import review meetings/events with HCFCs and HFCs quota holders and other stakeholders to be held. • Country Programme Report and Article 7 Data report to be submitted to UNEP Secretariat and Multilateral Fund Secretariat of the Montreal Protocol, respectively.

8. Other Reporting Requirements

- Reporting Requirements

Gender Reporting

Montreal Protocol is a GEN-01 project under the Gender Equality Marker. MP project strive to ensure equitable participation of women in awareness raising and capacity building activities where feasible. Moreover, the project is currently supporting the development of a gender action plan for RAC sector under Montreal Protocol, with the objective of promoting gender mainstreaming in a traditionally technical sector.

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