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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
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**ANNUAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONITORING AND
EVALUATION WORK PROGRAMME FOR 2024 AND THE UPDATED WORK
PROGRAMME FOR 2025**

Introduction

1. In response to decision 91/9(c)(ii), the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (SMEO) presented a biennial monitoring and evaluation work programme and budget for the years 2024 and 2025,² which was approved on a trial basis by the Executive Committee in decision 93/10.
2. The present document contains the following sections:
 - (a) Annual report on the status of implementation of the work programme for the year 2024, including information reported pursuant to decision 92/6(d) on the evaluation of enabling activities for HFC phase-down;
 - (b) Budget expenditures for the year 2024; and
 - (c) Prospects for the work programme activities in 2025 and related budget.

Annual report on the status of implementation of the work programme in 2024

3. The planned outputs included in the work programme for 2024 have been delivered. Rolling activities, such as the ongoing reform of project completion reports (PCRs), will continue in 2025. The details on the status of implementation of the monitoring and evaluation work programme for 2024 are

*Re-issued for technical reasons on 8 January 2025.

¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/1

² UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/13/Rev.1

explained below and a snapshot of the status of implementation and outputs is provided in annex I to the present document.

Updates on the improvement of the evaluation function

4. The work programme for 2024 included two activities aimed, directly or indirectly, at improving the evaluation function, namely: the review of formats and processes related to the PCRs; and the external assessment of the Multilateral Fund's evaluation function.

5. The review of PCRs³ was completed, leading to the approval of a new universal format which will be integrated into the knowledge management system (KMS) platform.⁴ Online submission will be operationalized following the migration of all PCRs, including historical information from hard copies, and the integration of the universal PCR format into the system. This is work in progress which will continue in 2025.⁵

6. During the discussion of the review of PCRs at the 94th meeting, it was noted that a consolidated report on PCRs could be presented at the first meeting of each year⁶ instead of in both meetings as it is currently the practice. If endorsed by the Executive Committee, this approach would benefit from the most recent data provided by agencies in their progress and financial reports, usually presented at the second meeting of the year, which is the basis for defining the list of PCRs due for submission. This approach would also allow for a more substantive analysis of data and information collected and consolidated from a larger sample of projects and reports. This approach could start to be implemented from the first meeting in 2025.

7. With regard to the external assessment of the evaluation function, the assessment has been completed and two documents have been produced. The first document was presented at the 94th meeting⁷ and provided an overview of the evaluation function's budgetary evolution since its creation, as well as a compilation of evaluation products. The final report contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/10, submitted to the 95th meeting, presents the substantive analysis of the evaluation function, through six findings, five conclusions and seven recommendations. It also proposes elements for a draft outline for an evaluation policy for the Multilateral Fund.

Updates on the status of evaluations

8. The work programme for 2024 also included the preparation of one desk study and the terms of reference for one evaluation.

9. The desk study for the evaluation of the UNEP Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) has been completed by the consultant, and has been reviewed by the evaluation unit, in consultation with the CAP and the Secretariat, and is presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/11 for consideration at the 95th meeting. It is proposed to undertake a second phase of this evaluation in 2026 to address issues not covered by the desk study after presenting updated terms of reference to the 97th meeting.

³ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/8

⁴ Decision 94/5 and UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/67, annex II.

⁵ See annex II to the present document for the updated work programme for 2025.

⁶ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/67, paragraph 42.

⁷ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/7

10. The preparation of the terms of reference (TOR) for the desk study for the evaluation of recovery, recycling and reclamation projects has been completed and is presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/12 for consideration at the 95th meeting, after consultation with the Secretariat and the bilateral and implementing agencies, including a consultation during the inter-agency coordination meeting in September 2024.

Outreach and communication

11. The SMEO has contributed to four regional network meetings, through online attendance in Chile, Panama and Tunisia, and in-person attendance in Chennai, India, at the joint meeting of the regional networks for South Asia and West Asia.

12. The evaluation unit has worked in close collaboration with the KMS team in the Secretariat to define the user requirements and facilitate the migration of evaluation products to the new system, for greater visibility and more user-friendly access to evaluation products on the Secretariat's new website.

Follow-up on previous evaluation recommendations: reporting on decision 92/6(d)

13. At the 92nd meeting, the SMEO presented a desk study for the evaluation of enabling activities for HFC phase-down.⁸ Subsequently, the Executive Committee, through decision 92/6, decided inter alia:

- “(b) To invite Article 5 countries, bilateral and implementing agencies and the Secretariat to consider, where appropriate, the findings and lessons learned, and to take into account, where applicable, the suggestions made in paragraph 186 of the desk study referred to in subparagraph (a) above when designing, implementing, reporting and assessing the results of future projects to support the implementation of the Kigali Amendment, including Kigali HFC implementation plans;
- (c) To encourage Article 5 countries and bilateral and implementing agencies that had remaining reporting requirements to meet on enabling activities to include information on components related to energy efficiency and gender mainstreaming; and
- (d) To request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to follow up and report on the implementation of the suggestions referred to in subparagraphs (b) and (c) above at the 95th meeting.”

14. In response to the decision, the evaluation unit requested the agencies to submit the information related to the implementation of decision 92/6(b) and (c). Information received has been consolidated and presented in annex II to the present document.

Budget expenditures in 2024

15. The budget for the implementation of the work programme for 2024 was executed as planned, within the approved funding. Table 1 presents a summary of aggregated expenditures and balances for the year 2024.

⁸ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/7

Table 1. Summary of expenditures and balances versus approved budget 2024*

Description	Approved	Consumed	Balance
Consultancy services for evaluation, including the external assessment of the evaluation function, evaluation of the CAP, and complementing the Secretariat's work on the development of the KMS for monitoring and evaluation-related issues	80,000	62,750	17,250
Operational costs	15,000	8,374	6,626
Evaluation staff travel	20,000	8,027	11,973
Total 2024	115,000	79,151	35,849

* Final figures (rounded) presented in the present document are to be considered provisional until the closure of financial statements for the year 2024.

16. Upon the closure of the 2024 accounts, the provisional remaining balance at the level of US \$35,849 will be returned to the Multilateral Fund.

Prospects for the work programme activities in 2025 and related budget

17. The work programme for 2025 was approved at the 93rd meeting by decision 93/10. Following the presentation of the desk study of the CAP at the 95th meeting, the second phase of the evaluation of the CAP would be undertaken in 2026, after considering the updated terms of reference to be presented at the 97th meeting. Therefore, it is proposed to revise the proposed budget for 2025, as reflected in table 2 below.

18. On the preparation of an evaluation policy, if so requested, it could be done internally by the evaluation unit, with no impact on the budget proposal for the year 2025. The updated work programme for 2025 is presented in annex III to the present document.

Budget proposal

19. For the year 2025, the revised budget is shown in table 2.

Table 2. Revised budget for 2025

Description	2025
Consultancy services for evaluations 2025	
• 2025 Thematic evaluations:	
○ Evaluation of the recovery, recycling, and reclamation projects	50,000
○ Evaluation of the contribution of HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) to the development of policies, regulations and national strategies to ensure compliance with the Montreal Protocol and the sustainability of achievements	25,000
○ Evaluation of training, capacity building, and certification schemes in refrigeration servicing of the HPMPs	25,000
Complementing the Secretariat's work on the development of the KMS for monitoring and evaluation related issues	15,000
Evaluation staff travel	20,000
Operational costs	15,000
Grand total	150,000

Action expected from the Executive Committee

20. The Executive Committee may wish:

- (a) To note the annual report on the implementation of the monitoring and evaluation work

programme for 2024, including information reported pursuant to decision 92/6(d) on the evaluation of enabling activities for HFC phase-down, and the updated work programme for 2025, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/13/Rev.1;

- (b) To note that the consolidated project completion report will be presented on an annual basis, starting from the first meeting in 2025;
- (c) To note the return of the provisional remaining balance of US \$35,849 from the 2024 approved budget to the Multilateral Fund; and
- (d) To approve the revised monitoring and evaluation work programme for 2025 contained in annex III to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/13/Rev.1, noting that the revised budget will amount to US \$150,000 for the year 2025.

Annex I

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND OUTPUTS OF THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION WORK PROGRAMME FOR 2024

Component 1 - Carried forward from 2023		
Type of activity	94th meeting	95th meeting
External assessment of the evaluation function	Progress update Document 94/6 Decision 94/4	Completed Document 95/10 (Report)
Evaluation of the Compliance Assistance Programme	Progress update Document 94/7 Decision 94/4	Completed Document 95/12 (Desk study)
Review of project completion reports (PCRs), processes and formats	Completed Document 94/8 (Report) Decision 94/5 (New universal PCR format approved)	Rolling activity - ongoing reform of PCRs to be continued in 2025 (already planned in work programme for 2025). Integration of new PCR format in the knowledge management system and operationalization of online submission.
Component 2 - Regular monitoring and evaluation activities		
Annual report on the monitoring and evaluation work programme and budget, including reporting on decision 92/6(d)	N/A	Completed Document 95/13
Consolidated PCR	Completed Document 94/11 (2024 part I) Decision 94/14	Completed Document 95/22 (2024 part II)
Component 3 - Planned evaluations to be launched in 2025		
Terms of reference (TOR) for the evaluation of the recovery, recycling and reclamation projects	N/A	Completed Document 95/12 (TOR)

Annex II

REPORTING ON DECISION 92/6(d)

1. At the 92nd meeting, in the context of the evaluation of enabling activities for HFC phase-down, the Executive Committee inter alia requested the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to follow up and report on the implementation of the suggestions referred to in subparagraphs (b) and (c) of decision 92/6 at the 95th meeting.

Reporting on decision 92/6(b)

2. In order to respond to the request in decision 92/6(b), the evaluation unit requested the bilateral and implementing agencies to provide examples from their projects and to share details on how agencies responded to the suggestions made in paragraph 186 of the desk study of the evaluation of enabling activities¹ to support the implementation of the Kigali Amendment, including Kigali HFC implementation plans (KIPs), during the design, implementation, and reporting phases of the project. For ease of reference, paragraph 186 is reproduced below.

“186. As a result of the findings and lessons learned from the desk study, it is suggested to consider the following elements, as relevant, when designing and implementing projects for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment and preparing the HFC phase-down plans:

- (a) In designing the projects, implementing and bilateral agencies, together with national ozone units (NOUs), could identify technical knowledge gaps in order to minimize the negative impact of a lack of national expertise on the timely formulation and implementation of preparatory projects for KIPs. Projects could include mobilizing regional expertise to conduct HFC consumption surveys and to analyze the data for an accurate estimation of HFC baselines for compliance;
- (b) The projects could account for the necessary support for NOUs to reach out and engage with all relevant actors, in particular government agencies and stakeholders responsible for energy-related issues, in order to include the effective identification of energy-efficient technologies and equipment in the implementation of the KIP preparatory projects. The implementing and bilateral agencies could help the NOUs identify complementary sources of international or regional financing opportunities in this area;
- (c) The implementing and bilateral agencies, in cooperation with the NOUs, could stress the need for participatory approaches to the development and adoption of new or revised national norms and standards for flammable refrigerants as a prerequisite for the early acquisition and safe use of technologies based on low-GWP alternatives;
- (d) The implementing and bilateral agencies could support the NOUs' further engagement with national educational institutions and vocational training institutes to deliver extensive training of refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) service technicians, particularly on the introduction of HFC alternatives with safety and flammability issues; and
- (e) The Secretariat and the agencies could ensure that the reporting mechanisms and guidance for KIP-related funding, including the project completion report formats,

¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/7

incorporate indicators to report on the implementation of energy-related aspects as well as on the implementation of the Multilateral Fund's operational policy on gender mainstreaming while implementing KIPs, as per the existing checklist that was included in the enabling-activity reporting format.”

3. The agencies shared information covering projects related to the first tranche of stage I of KIPs in 20 countries, which has been consolidated by the evaluation unit and summarized below per subparagraph of paragraph 186 of the desk study:

- (a) ***To identify the technical knowledge gaps during the design and preparation phase and to reduce the negative impact of the absence of national expertise.*** The agencies addressed the gap through: (i) field-study visits with international experts to share lessons learned and best practices from other countries; (ii) surveys conducted by NOUs with the support of experienced national consultants; (iii) data from previous ODS alternatives surveys and the RAC servicing sector needs assessments conducted in the country, which were used to identify trends and technical gaps; and (iv) two models/tools developed with the assistance of a Montreal Protocol expert practitioner to assist countries to determine priorities and to define strategies and guiding principles for the phase-down of HFCs. The impact and results of those activities will help learn from international best practices, inform decision makers and leverage local knowledge and skills. It will also enrich the data collection process to reflect local needs.
- (b) ***To support the NOUs in engaging with relevant actors, especially government agencies and stakeholders responsible for energy-related issues.*** Agencies reported on actions taken to foster stakeholders' engagement, involving them in undertaking assessments and consultations during the preparation of the KIP. Agencies were also asked to consider how to encourage consumers' behaviour to enhance energy-efficiency in different sectors. NOUs organized high-level consultative and coordination meetings with representatives of relevant ministries and government agencies to strengthen alliances and identify the linkage between the phase-down of HFC and energy efficiency. Agencies also include in their plans the development of specific legislation and policies to support the HFC phase-down, taking into account energy efficiency and safety concerns related to the introduction of low-GWP alternatives. Targeted awareness-raising and training events for technicians, importers and end users, with a particular emphasis on energy efficiency will also be organized to help develop codes of practice and standards on handling low-GWP technologies. Opportunities for co-financing with the Global Environmental Facility to implement energy-efficiency projects for end users were also reported, as well as co-financing by enterprises in the refrigeration subsector for a demonstration project.
- (c) ***To promote participatory approaches, in cooperation with the NOUs, to develop or revise and adopt norms and standards for flammable refrigerants to ensure the safe use of technologies based on low-GWP alternatives.*** The agencies, in coordination with NOUs, have been developing safety guidelines, with the support of consultants, to handle the transportation and storage of flammable refrigerants. They have also supported the development of regulations that restrict or ban the import of high-GWP HFC-based equipment, and that set strict GWP limits for refrigerants used in new installations. Additional work has focused on developing comprehensive health and safety procedures and protocols for technicians to prevent accidents and maintain a safe working environment. These efforts will ensure the safe handling of flammable refrigerants, support broader regulatory goals, and enhance technicians' skills and expertise to manage the risks associated with low-GWP technologies.

- (d) ***To engage with national educational institutions and vocational training institutes for extensive training of RAC service technicians on HFC alternatives, with a focus on safety and flammability issues.*** The preparation of the KIP projects includes components such as: (i) the ‘Guide for secondary vocational schools on the establishment of training centres’ that was developed for servicing technicians in the RAC sector under HPMPs and has now been adapted to the provisions of the Kigali Amendment; (ii) collaboration with national educational institutions to upgrade the training curricula at the RAC vocational and technical institutions to cover HFCs, hydrocarbons, and natural refrigerants and to develop a CO₂ training programme that will engage RAC technicians, tutors, NOU facilitators, customs officers, and importers of RAC equipment and refrigerants; and (iii) to develop a mobile application that will be linked to the e-licensing system. The results of the training will ensure that technicians across the various countries receive a consistent, high-quality education that meets both safety requirements and industry needs. The development of the mobile application will provide customs officers with easy access to detailed information on refrigerants, including safety protocols and import regulations, ensuring that they can effectively manage the entry of HFC alternatives.
- (e) ***Reporting mechanisms and guidance for KIP-related funding to incorporate indicators for gender mainstreaming as per the Multilateral Fund’s operational policy and to report on the implementation of energy-related aspects.*** Agencies reported on addressing the gender policy of the Multilateral Fund in KIP projects by using the results of activities from previous projects and engaging women’s participation throughout a variety of activities, such as training, awareness raising, organizing job fairs to connect prospective female students with potential employers in the servicing sectors, and including gender in the monitoring of the project implementation plans.

4. It is worth noting that the Secretariat and the evaluation unit have also included gender mainstreaming and energy efficiency in the new formats and templates for reporting. The reform of PCR formats developed by the evaluation unit will facilitate reporting on gender and energy efficiency, once the new form becomes operational for online submission. The Secretariat has prepared new guidance for agencies to report on energy efficiency and gender, both in the context of KIP-related guides, with the gender checklist, including gender indicators, and for the preparation of energy-efficiency projects pursuant to decision 94/60.²

Reporting on decision 92/6(c)

5. At the time of adopting decision 92/6, the number of final reports on enabling activities still to be presented was 42. Since then, 26 final reports have been submitted to the Secretariat; 15 are still due to be reported at the time of finalizing the present document and one is to be reported by 31 December 2024, as shown in table 3.

Table 3. Final reports on enabling activities which were due for submission after the 92nd meeting

	Country	Agency	Submission
1	Angola	UNEP	Due June 2022
2	Bahamas (the)	UNEP	Report received
3	Bangladesh	UNDP/UNEP/Canada	Due December 2022
4	Benin	UNEP	Report received
5	Brunei Darussalam	UNEP	Report received
6	Burundi	UNEP	Due June 2023
7	Cabo Verde	UNEP	Due June 2023
8	Chad	UNEP	Report received

² UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/67

	Country	Agency	Submission
9	Chile	UNDP/UNEP/UNIDO	Report received
10	Colombia	UNDP	Report received
11	Comoros	UNEP	Report received
12	Costa Rica	UNDP	Report received
13	Côte d'Ivoire	UNEP	Report received
14	Cuba	UNDP/Canada	Report received
15	Democratic Republic of the Congo	UNEP	Report received
16	Djibouti	UNEP	Due June 2023
17	Dominica	UNEP	Due December 2022
18	El Salvador	UNDP/Canada	Report received
19	Equatorial Guinea	UNEP	Due June 2023
20	Fiji	UNDP	Report received
21	Gabon	UNEP	Report received
22	Guinea	UNEP	Due June 2023
23	Guinea Bissau	UNEP	Due June 2023
24	Guyana	UNEP	Report received
25	India*	UNEP	Due 31 st December 2024
26	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	UNDP/UNEP	Due July 2021
27	Liberia	Germany	Due June 2022
28	Madagascar	UNEP	Due June 2023
29	Mali	UNEP	Report received
30	Mauritania	UNEP	Report received
33	Pakistan	UNEP	Report received
32	Papua New Guinea	Germany	Report received
34	Panama	UNDP/Canada	Report received
31	Republic of Moldova	UNDP	Due June 2022
35	Saint Kitts and Nevis	UNEP	Report received
36	Saint Lucia	UNEP	Report received
37	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	UNEP	Report received
39	Sao Tome and Principe	UNEP	Due June 2023
38	Seychelles	Germany	Report received
40	Suriname	UNEP	Report received
41	Thailand	World Bank	Due June 2022
42	Uruguay	UNDP/UNIDO	Report received

(*) In line with decision 93/21, the completion date of enabling activities for HFC phase-down for India was extended to 30 June 2024, on the understanding that no further extension would be requested, and that UNEP would submit, within six months of the project completion date, a final report on the completed enabling activities.

6. The evaluation unit screened the 26 final reports and has consolidated the reported information related to energy efficiency and gender mainstreaming. Gender mainstreaming was referenced in 17 final reports, under different project components. One of the agencies used the indicators from the gender mainstreaming checklist provided in the guide for the submission of enabling activities shared with the agencies by the Multilateral Fund Secretariat.³

Gender mainstreaming

7. In most of the final reports, agencies stressed the efforts made by NOUs to ensure gender-balanced participation of women in meetings and workshops, with uneven results. Project activities were

³ Annex II in document MLF/IACM.2020/1/19

implemented in line with national gender policies, where applicable, encouraging the participation of both men and women during different project stages to ensure gender equality and an inclusive approach.

8. Efforts were made to increase the number of female participants in technical training. Sensitization meetings were organized by some NOUs to provide information on training opportunities and to increase the likelihood of women's participation. However, reported figures in different countries continue to reveal a significant gap in gender parity in building technical capacities.

9. Similarly, capacity-building activities were organized regarding the Article 4B licensing and reporting component, such as customs stakeholder consultation meetings. There were also efforts to increase women's representation on technical committees in charge of reviewing existing legislative and regulatory texts with the purpose of updating ODS legislation.

Energy efficiency

10. Out of the 26 reports, 22 referenced energy efficiency when reporting on implemented activities, providing a summary of results, and describing lessons learned and challenges in implementation. Agencies reported on the organization of roundtable meetings between the government and private sector to discuss low-GWP alternatives and energy-efficiency opportunities for the RAC/MAC servicing sector, to share the results of safety assessments, and to review existing regulations.

11. Agencies reported that NOUs, government stakeholders, servicing sector representatives and end users attended basic training to address emerging responsibilities under the Kigali Amendment, including training courses on energy efficiency and refrigeration.

12. The training provided NOU staff with the knowledge and skills to effectively monitor the consumption of HFCs and carry out their new responsibilities, especially in relation to energy efficiency, reduced greenhouse gas emissions, enhanced compliance with international commitments, and increased access to climate finance and support mechanisms. The use of training materials and online courses on energy-efficiency literacy for RAC systems were considered very useful by the NOUs.

13. One agency highlighted the importance of conducting studies and assessments during the project implementation phase that supported the NOU in identifying the main priorities and initial steps to develop policies and regulations for HFC control, including safety codes and standards on energy efficiency and low-GWP alternatives. Another agency emphasized the usefulness of organizing regional seminars and workshops on alternative technologies and energy efficiency for stakeholders and technicians in the country.

14. Most of the reports underscored the importance of continuing the public awareness events and activities for all stakeholders to inform them about the opportunities and challenges of the transition to low-GWP (flammable) refrigerants, energy efficiency, and the general implementation of the Kigali Amendment. It was also recommended that government procurement of energy-efficient RAC equipment using low-GWP refrigerants should be incentivized to make the market more favorable to low-GWP technology.

15. A suggestion was made by one country to establish a steering committee of key stakeholders to improve coordination and avoid overlapping between different activities (e.g. capacity building, awareness programmes for officials, etc.), as HFC phase-down has linkages with other policy measures including climate change, energy efficiency, and safety standards. Finally, reference was also made to the work of NOUs being instrumental to ensuring continuity in reviewing policy and regulatory frameworks to introduce energy-efficient alternatives to HFCs.

Annex III

UPDATED WORK PROGRAMME ON MONITORING AND EVALUATION FOR 2025

#	Type of activity	96 th meeting	97 th meeting
1.	External assessment of the evaluation function (follow-up)	Preparation of a potential management response including an evaluation policy for the Multilateral Fund	N/A
2.	Evaluation of the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP)	N/A	Reporting on the progress of implementation of recommendations from the evaluation of regional networks, as per the decision 92/5(f) and presenting updated terms of reference for the second phase of the CAP evaluation, as per the decision 95/9 (b)
3.	Desk study evaluation	Progress update on the desk study for the evaluation of the recovery, recycling and reclamation (RRR) projects	Final desk study for the evaluation of the RRR projects
4.	Desk study evaluation	Terms of Reference (TOR) for a desk study for the evaluation of the contribution of HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) to the development of policies, regulations and national strategies to ensure compliance with the Montreal Protocol and the sustainability of achievements	Progress update on the desk study for the evaluation of the contribution of HPMPs to the development of policies, regulations and national strategies to ensure compliance with the Montreal Protocol and the sustainability of achievements
5.	Desk study evaluation	TOR for a desk study for the evaluation of training, capacity building and certification schemes in the refrigeration servicing sector under the HPMPs	Progress update on the desk study for the evaluation of training, capacity building and certification schemes in the refrigeration servicing sector under the HPMPs
6.	Review of project completion reports (PCRs), processes and formats (follow-up)	N/A	Reporting on progress in the implementation of the PCR reform and integration into the knowledge management system, as per the decision 94/5 (d)
7.	Consolidated PCR	2025 PCR	N/A
8.	Annual report on the monitoring and evaluation work programme and budget for 2025 and evaluation work programme and budget for 2026 and 2027	N/A	Annual report on the implementation of the monitoring and evaluation work programme for 2025 and evaluation work programme and budget for 2026 and 2027