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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Ninety-seventh Meeting
Montreal, 1-5 December 2025
Item 9(d) of the provisional agenda¹

PROJECT PROPOSAL: TOGO

This document consists of the comments and recommendation of the Secretariat on the following project proposal:

Energy efficiency

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilot project to enhance the energy efficiency of replacement technologies and equipment in the context of HFC phase-down (non-investment activities): Demonstration of R-290-based air-conditioning technology, and the benefits of proper refrigerant handling and management and refrigeration and air-conditioning maintenance practices | <p>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</p> | <p>Individual consideration</p> |
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* Re-issued for technical reasons on 17 November 2025.

¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/1

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.

PROJECT EVALUATION SHEET – NON-MULTI-YEAR PROJECT**Togo****PROJECT TITLE****BILATERAL/IMPLEMENTING AGENCY**

Pilot project to enhance the energy efficiency of replacement technologies and equipment in the context of HFC phase-down (non-investment activities): Demonstration of R-290-based air-conditioning technology, and the benefits of proper refrigerant handling and management and refrigeration and air-conditioning maintenance practices.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
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PROJECT OBJECTIVE

The pilot project aims to demonstrate the performance and viability of highly energy-efficient, low-global-warming-potential R-290-based air-conditioning technology, by replacing 211 units across three public hospitals in Togo, showcasing the benefits of applying proper refrigerant handling and management techniques and refrigeration and air-conditioning maintenance practices, in terms of energy, emissions and costs savings to facilitate market acceptability.

NATIONAL COORDINATING AGENCY	National Ozone Unit, Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources
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LATEST ARTICLE 7 DATA (Annex F)	Year: 2024	584.13 metric tonnes (mt)	1,116,869 CO ₂ -eq tonnes
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Particular	Non-investment activities
HFC used by the servicing sector (2024 country programme data)	584.13 mt 1,116,869 CO ₂ -eq tonnes
Project duration (months):	30
Initial amount requested (US \$):	360,160
Final project costs (US \$):	321,300
Requested grant (US \$):	321,300
Implementing agency support cost (US \$):	41,769
Total cost of project to Multilateral Fund (US \$):	363,069
Co-financing (US \$):	N/A
Energy-efficiency savings (kWh/year):	390,100
Status of counterpart funding (Y/N):	N
Project monitoring milestones included (Y/N):	Y
Minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) available for the relevant sector (Y/N):	Y

SECRETARIAT'S RECOMMENDATION	Individual consideration
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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Background

1. On behalf of the Government of Togo, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland² has submitted, in line with decision 91/65, a request for a pilot project to enhance the energy efficiency of replacement technologies and equipment in the context of HFC phase-down (non-investment activities), in the amount of US \$360,160, plus agency support costs of US \$46,821, as originally submitted.³

Energy-efficiency pilot project

2. At the 93rd meeting, the Executive Committee approved a preparation project for the demonstration of energy-efficient low-global-warming-potential (GWP) air-conditioning (AC) technology in Togo (decision 93/40). During the development of the proposal, the Government of Togo informed the Government of Germany of its intention to change the beneficiary from the Autonomous Port of Lomé, as the original planned beneficiary, to focus on the hospital sector given the higher replicability potential as well as market and social impact.⁴ The project would still replace inefficient AC units with efficient ones using low-GWP refrigerant (R-290); be accompanied with trainings and awareness raising campaigns as well as capacity building of technicians, thus promoting HFC alternatives and improvements to the supply chain for R-290-based equipment in Togo.

3. Togo ratified the Kigali Amendment on 8 March 2018, with HFC quota system operational as of January 2024. Under stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP) approved at the 95th meeting,⁵ the country has committed to reducing HFC consumption by 15 per cent by 2029.

Policy, regulatory and institutional framework

4. The country's HFC licensing system has been operational since 2021, and the quota system as of 1 January 2024. Interministerial Decree No. 13/MERF/MEF/MCICL, adopted on 30 March 2021, includes provisions for licensing, quotas and data reporting for the import and distribution of HFCs, and obliges the importers and distributors of HFCs to label the containers with the customs code, type and quantity of the refrigerant.

5. Minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) are in effect in Togo, set by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) standards for refrigerating products⁶ and domestic and commercial AC products⁷ and implemented under Togo's National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (PANEE), drawn up in 2015 and extending to 2030. Its main objectives include promoting renewable energy, reducing energy consumption, improving efficiency in key sectors (lighting, construction and

² The proposed project is to be supported through the bilateral assistance of the Government of the United Kingdom and implemented by the Government of Germany.

³ As per the letter of 26 August 2025 from the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources of Togo to the Secretariat.

⁴ As per the letter of 3 September 2024 from the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources of Togo to the Government of Germany, which notified the Secretariat about the change in December 2024 and document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/78, para 39.

⁵ Decision 95/73

⁶ ECOWAS standard ECOSTAND 071-1:2017 sets MEPS for refrigeration appliances with a storage volume up to 1,500 litres in the following categories: refrigerator with one or more fresh-food storage compartments; cellar, cellar and wine storage appliances; chiller and refrigerator with a 0-star, 1-star, 2-star, or 3-star compartment; upright freezer, chest freezer, and multi-use and other refrigerating appliances.

⁷ ECOWAS standards ECOSTAND 071-2:2017 set MEPS for domestic and commercial AC products, including portable, unitary, and split AC units, and centralized AC systems.

industry) and strengthening the regulatory and institutional framework to attract private investment in the energy sector.

6. As a member of ECOWAS, Togo participates in the work of this organisation, particularly in relation to quality issues. Through the Togolese Standardisation Agency (ATN), a technical body of the High Authority for Quality and the Environment (HAUQE), the country takes part in the harmonisation of community standards (ECOSTAND). The ATN has experts in the 11 ECOWAS Technical Harmonisation Committees and actively participates in all stages of the implementation of standards.

7. This project is part of Togo's national policies aimed at improving energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The market transformation towards low- GWP and energy-efficient refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) technology will be supported by the implementation of this project, and the national ozone unit (NOU), overseen by the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources, will engage with the HAUQE in adopting ISO safety guidelines.

HFC consumption and sector background

8. The HFC consumption baseline for Togo has been established at the level of 1,124,896 CO₂-equivalent (CO₂-eq) tonnes. Table 1 presents HFC consumption in Togo.

Table 1. Consumption of HFCs in Togo (2020–2024 Article 7)

HFC consumption	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
mt	332.04	358.94	459.80	396.50	584.13
CO ₂ -eq tonnes	607,767	635,045	852,133	736,797	1,116,869

9. HFC consumption has been irregular, largely due to effects from the COVID-19 pandemic, notably decreased consumption in 2020 and 2021 due to less servicing of RAC equipment during the pandemic, followed by substantial imports in anticipation of high servicing demands in 2022; however, those needs were likely overestimated and used in 2023, reducing imported quantities for that year. Although the consumption in 2024 is considerably higher than in previous years, it is within the allowable level of consumption of the Montreal Protocol control measures and the KIP Agreement, and consistent with the 2024 quota declared by the country in stage I of the KIP.⁸

10. As reported in the KIP, the second highest consumption of HFCs were used for residential AC systems, representing 17.4 per cent of the total HFC consumption in mt or 19.2 per cent in CO₂-eq tonnes. There are an estimated 694,872 window, split, and portable AC units consuming HFCs in the country's residential AC subsector, with different leakage rates ranging from 10 per cent and up to 50 per cent. The majority of HFC-based units in this subsector are R-410A-based split units, although there are some old HCFC-22-based residential AC units still in use in the country.

11. As per the country programme implementation reports, R-410A shows significant increase in 2024 reaching to 238.02 mt (496,986 CO₂-eq tonnes) compared to 128.82 mt (268,976 CO₂-eq tonnes) in 2023.

Project objectives

12. The pilot project aims to demonstrate the performance and viability of highly energy-efficient, low-GWP R-290-based air-conditioning technology, by replacing 211 units in three public hospitals, showcasing the benefits of applying proper refrigerant handling and management techniques and RAC maintenance practices, in terms of energy, emissions and costs savings to facilitate market acceptability.

⁸UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/78, para 34.

13. The project will also include capacity-building, including provision of electricity consumption measurement equipment appropriate for the AC units in the hospitals; trainings on: (i) measurement and verification of energy performance, (ii) continued equipment monitoring for sustainable energy savings, (iii) maintenance and good service practices, and (iv) sizing, installation and disposal of equipment. Capacity-building also includes proper handling and management of refrigerants, including flammable ones, by providing equipment and tools; training on proper use of equipment and interpretation of results; and training on standards and regulation.

Beneficiaries

14. Three hospitals selected for the pilot project are the Centre Hospitalier Universitaire (CHU) Sylvanus Olympio Lome (CHU Lome), the Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Kara (CHU Kara) and the Centre Hospitalier Régional de Sokodé (CHR Sokode), where 112, 50 and 41 AC units will be replaced, respectively, for a total of 203 units.

15. The data collection in the three public hospitals focused on refrigerant used in AC equipment, their capacity, usage (number of hours per year), operating conditions, and energy efficiency through the Energy Efficiency Ratio (EER). The quantification of CO₂-eq emissions is done through the Total Equivalent Warming Impact (TEWI).⁹ The findings from this activity allowed the calculation of the TEWI of each AC unit and of the sample's aggregated value.

16. The R-290 refrigerant in small room AC systems has a demonstrated positive impact on the reduction of both direct and indirect emissions, resulting in an increase in energy efficiency. To replace the 203 units across the three beneficiary hospitals, 211 units are needed in a combination of the available 12,000 and 18,000 Btu/hr¹⁰ models to meet the same cooling effect. The distribution of these AC units by hospital remains approximately the same, with CHU Lome accounting for 55 per cent, CHU Kara with 25 per cent, and CHR Sokode with 20 per cent.

Proposed activities

17. Activities with their cost breakdown (as initially submitted) are described below.

- (a) *Demonstration of R-290 AC units and energy measuring and monitoring (US \$201,160)*: Procurement, delivery and installation of 128 R-290 AC units (12,000 Btu/hr) (US \$76,800) and 83 R-290 AC units (18,000 Btu/hr) (US \$59,760); procurement and installation of 20 energy measurement devices with data logger for monitoring the performance and energy consumption of the installed units (US \$11,000); configuration, data collection, monitoring, and reporting on energy measuring in the demonstration sites for two years (US \$33,600); and contingency (US \$20,000);
- (b) *Training of technicians, installers, and service companies (US \$134,500)*: Training on implementation and monitoring of the demonstration project (US \$17,000); training on handling and management of flammable refrigerants (US \$32,300); international consultant to develop an energy measuring methodology, remote oversight setup, and reporting (US \$43,200); providing 12 R-290 AC units, equipment and tools for refrigerant handling and recovery to a training centre (US \$42,000); and
- (c) *Communication, outreach and standards (US \$24,500)*: Outreach campaigns (US \$9,000); site visits (US \$1,500); presentation of results at conferences including at Montreal Protocol-related meetings (US \$4,000); support to the adoption of relevant safety standards

⁹ A measure of the global warming impact associated with the use and disposal of a particular refrigeration equipment and is calculated by adding the direct CO₂-eq emissions with the indirect CO₂-eq emissions.

¹⁰ British thermal units per hour

by local market including the update to local standards and a study on market needs for using the standards (US \$10,000).

Energy-efficiency improvements and preliminary estimate of electricity savings

18. The project proposal offered detailed analysis of the expected results in the future, in terms of TEWI and average EER of equipment showing total energy consumption over 10 years, the average lifetime of split AC units in Togo. The baseline energy consumption leads to a total of 9,900 MWh¹¹/10 years and estimated emissions of 4,729 CO₂-eq tonnes/10 years for current capacities using existing HFC-based units with a low 2.8 EER. With the use of R-290 AC units with a higher 3.5 EER and support of improved refrigerant handling and equipment maintenance practices, it will lead to a total energy consumption of 5,999 MWh/10 years and estimated emissions of 2,496 CO₂-eq tonnes/10 years. The Government of Germany provided detailed background calculations for the three selected sites including cooling capacities, locations, charges, energy consumption levels, and indirect emissions' calculations.

Total cost of the pilot project

19. The project is expected to be completed in 30 months after approval, between January 2026 and June 2028 for a total cost of US \$360,160, as initially submitted.

SECRETARIAT'S COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

COMMENTS

20. The Secretariat has reviewed the project proposal in light of the activities described under decisions 89/6 and 91/65 as well as those being implemented under stage I of the KIP.

Eligibility under decision 91/65

21. In line with decision 91/65(b)(iv), the Government of Togo has confirmed that if Togo were to mobilize funding from sources other than the Multilateral Fund for energy-efficiency components when phasing down HFCs, the project would not result in the duplication of activities among those funded by the Multilateral Fund and those funded from other sources; the information on project progress, results and key learning would be made available, as appropriate; the date of completion of the project would be set as no more than 30 months after the date of approval by the Executive Committee and a detailed project report would be submitted to the Executive Committee within six months of the date of completion of the project.

Relationship to HFC phase-down and the Kigali HFC implementation plan

22. In response to the Secretariat's enquiry about the activities included in stage I of the KIP,¹² the Government of the United Kingdom explained that this project will enable the introduction of low-GWP equipment, thus contributing to achieving the KIP's objectives of the gradual elimination of HFCs and the acceleration of the transition to KIP-compliant technologies. It will also demonstrate energy savings and climate benefits while phasing down HFCs in a key consuming sector in Togo. While implementing the pilot project and through KIP activities, the Government of Togo will monitor the local market needs, the uptake of alternatives, the results from the pilot demonstration, and consider establishing a ban of HFC-based equipment with high GWP in 2030. A detailed analysis is intended to be submitted along with the second tranche of stage I of the KIP.

¹¹Megawatt-hours

¹² Including a technology demonstration project for replacing two R-404A-based installations with low-GWP alternatives and to submit a final report on the implementation of this project, including the HFC phase-out and energy-efficiency gains achieved (decision 95/73)

23. Regarding the linkage with the safety training on RAC installations, this project complements the actions already carried out within the framework of the HPMP and planned training under KIP. The Government of the United Kingdom clarified that the HPMP builds the capacity of technicians on good refrigerant handling practices and the reduction of emissions during maintenance operations, while the KIP will place particular emphasis on the transition to low-GWP technologies. The training offered under the pilot project will build capacity with a focus on the specific risks associated with flammable alternative refrigerants during installation as well as the facility safety.

Policy, regulatory and institutional framework

Minimum energy performance standards

24. In response to the Secretariat's enquiry about the existing national energy efficiency policy framework and the status of implementation of the ECOWAS MEPS (ECOSTAND 071-2:2017), the Government of the United Kingdom explained that Togo's PANEE aims to implement ECOWAS guidelines on energy efficiency. Furthermore, ECOWAS is considering supporting each State in raising awareness of ECOSTAND standards; this will help to raise awareness of ECOWAS standards. The harmonised standards of the community are made available to each member state. In addition, the HAUQE, through the Togolese Agency for Quality Promotion, is working to raise awareness of the various standards among stakeholders through awareness-raising workshops, training, panels, and participation in forums.

Institutional framework

25. The Secretariat inquired about the relevant authorities involved in energy efficiency in the country and how the NOU will coordinate with these authorities for the implementation of the project. The Government of the United Kingdom confirmed that the project will strive to engage the HAUQE and the Ministry of Mine and Energy Resources, which is the supervisory authority responsible for defining and implementing national energy policies including energy efficiency, and through departments such as the Directorate General of Energy, the ministry's technical structure that develops and oversees energy efficiency programmes. The Association of Refrigeration Engineers of Togo, also a key partner of the NOU, will contribute its expertise in the assembly and commissioning of the air conditioners, as well as their monitoring after installation, and will receive training tailored to new technologies and best practices in refrigerant management. The Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene, the direct beneficiary of the equipment, is responsible for the sustainable operation of the installed units; and the Ministry of Technical Education, Vocational Training and Apprenticeship, which is the ministry responsible for technical training centres whose trainers will be used to train and raise awareness among technicians working in the beneficiary centres on the maintenance of low-GWP air conditioners.

26. In practice, and for effective coordination, the NOU will set up an ad hoc technical committee bringing together these different institutions as needed or will rely on the members of the national ozone committee from these different structures to ensure consistency of actions, monitor regulatory and normative compliance, and strengthen the capacities of technicians and hospital equipment managers.

Technical and cost-related issues

Selection of beneficiaries and number of units to be replaced

27. Regarding the selection of the three public hospitals, the Secretariat enquired about age of the equipment to be replaced, percentage of the units to be replaced to overall number of installed units in the three locations and the size of the health care sector in Togo. The Government of the United Kingdom clarified that the age of the units to be replaced range between newly installed and up to a maximum of 10 years old. The three selected hospitals contain 720 units collectively, meaning the replacement units

account for around 30 per cent of the total. The health care sector in Togo is estimated at 207 hospitals,¹³ where the three selected beneficiary hospitals are among the biggest in the country and all are using unitary AC applications. The number of AC units to be replaced will showcase the value of savings resulting from the project and will demonstrate the safe deployment of such technology in a large-scale, thus facilitating the uptake by other players in the same sector or other public sectors.

Activities

28. The Secretariat enquired about the specific activities that the project will undertake to assist national standardization to adopt the relevant safety guidelines as referred to in the proposal. The Government of the United Kingdom clarified that project will facilitate the translation of safety standards into French, organize consultations with key national stakeholders to ensure the applicability of the standards, and support integration of the standards into the ongoing national standardization processes which will be carried out in coordination with the NOU and the national standards bureau.

29. Regarding the proposed outreach and awareness activities in terms of scope, content and targeted groups, the Government of the United Kingdom explained that these activities will target both technical stakeholders in the RAC servicing chain as well as the public to ensure broad and lasting impact. For professionals (technicians, installers, and service companies), activities will include seminars and workshops on the safe handling of R-290, with a focus on similarities and differences compared to conventional refrigerants and alignment with international best practices. For the public and end-users, awareness campaigns will emphasize the advantages of low-GWP air-conditioners, including energy efficiency, climate benefits, and safety considerations to help in building the technology uptake scaling up the market.

30. The Secretariat also enquired about how outreach activities will facilitate advancing the supply chain of R-290-based equipment in the country. The Government of the United Kingdom clarified that advancing the project's communication and outreach activities on the benefits of an AC exchange to such technology will be extended to the retail sector. It is expected that this will help to improve the uptake of the technology from both the demand and the supply side of the local market.

Monitoring

31. The Secretariat also enquired about how the data will be collected, monitored and shared and for how long and which entity will be responsible for the quality of this process. The Government of the United Kingdom explained that using the data loggers, installed flashcards, Wi-Fi connectivity, and through trained personnel by the project, data will be regularly collected and monitored offering feedback on the operation and efficiency of the installed units. A consultant will oversee the process and intervene locally only if there are problems, especially at the beginning. Meanwhile, the Government of the United Kingdom will benefit from other projects with online platforms, to help inform the monitoring process in Togo: either data is captured and communicated in regular intervals by the hospital, or this is done automatically. The NOU will serve as the central authority to coordinate the implementation with the beneficiaries including the data management and reporting.

Agreed cost of the pilot project

32. Following detailed discussion with the Government of the United Kingdom regarding the proposed costs of activities including the costs of AC units, installation and configuration, consultancy and technical support, as well as contingency; adjustments are made to the aforementioned elements while ensuring that targets remain as presented in the proposal. The agreed costs to implement the pilot project to enhance the

¹³ According to World Health Organization statistics of 2019

energy efficiency by replacement of split AC units in three public hospitals with energy-efficient and low-GWP technologies and units amount to US \$321,300, as shown in table 2.

Table 2. Total project budget and breakdown, as agreed (US \$)

Particular	As submitted	As agreed
Demonstration of R-290 AC units and energy measuring and monitoring		
128 R-290 AC units (12,000 Btu/hr capacity) including installation	76,800	70,400
83 R-290 AC units (18,000 Btu/hr capacity) including installation	59,760	58,100
20 measurement devices with data logger capability and three temperature and relative humidity measurement/data logger devices	11,000	2,000
Configuration, data collection, monitoring, and reporting on energy measuring in the demonstration sites for two years	33,600	30,000
Contingency	20,000	15,000
Sub-total	201,160	175,500
Training of technicians, installers, and service companies		
Training on energy measuring and monitoring (160 personnel)	17,000	17,000
Training on refrigerants safety and servicing (300 personnel)	32,300	32,300
International consultancy	43,200	30,000
12 R-290 AC units, refrigerant handling and recovery equipment and tools to the training centre	42,000	42,000
Sub-total	134,500	121,300
Communication, outreach and standards		
Outreach campaigns	9,000	9,000
Site visits	1,500	1,500
Presentation at conferences including at OEWG/MOP	4,000	4,000
Support the adoption of relevant safety standards by local market - Support to update local standards - Study market needs for using the standards	10,000	10,000
Sub-total	24,500	24,500
TOTAL	360,160	321,300

Co-financing

33. The Secretariat enquired about co-financing considerations as it was included in the project proposal. The Government of the United Kingdom indicated that the Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene, as the direct beneficiary of the equipment, will be responsible for the sustainable operation of the installed units, the maintenance and servicing costs. The Ministry of Technical Education, Vocational Training and Apprenticeship, will mobilize the trainers of these centres to ensure the training and awareness-raising of the technicians of the beneficiary centres in the maintenance of low-GWP air conditioners which goes beyond the trainings offered within the project. These costs will be covered by the governmental partners.

34. The Secretariat also enquired about possible co-financing commitments that could be offered by the beneficiaries, noting the potential savings expected from the pilot project. The Government of the United Kingdom explained that when the project demonstrates, as expected, that low-GWP air conditioners are more energy efficient than conventional air conditioners, the two ministries involved will consider integrating this energy performance criteria into their future public procurement, and will replace the remaining AC units at the three hospitals that were not covered by the project. This approach will promote the uptake of more efficient and environmentally friendly technologies beyond the scope of the pilot project.

Energy-efficiency improvements and preliminary estimate of electricity savings

35. Referring to the energy savings as presented in the proposal, outlined in paragraph 18, above, noting the approximately 6,000 MWh of overall energy consumption saving over a 10 year period and the current

local electricity tariff,¹⁴ the Government of the United Kingdom best estimated the yearly electricity savings as US \$62,900 making the payback period of the total investment around 5 years.

Sustainability, replicability and assessment of risks

36. The Secretariat enquired about how the country would ensure the replicability of the outcomes of the project either within the same sector or other sectors. The Government of the United Kingdom explained that the Government of Togo intends to use the outcomes and lessons from this project to encourage the future development of sectoral plans in the health domain as well as to promote a similar approach in other commercial sectors such as shopping malls, supermarkets, educational institutions, public buildings, etc. Replication will be promoted through the gradual expansion of the market towards low-GWP appliances and through demonstrating both the technical and commercial feasibility of R-290 systems, while also informing national policy measures and strengthening the capacity of technicians and service providers. Together, these elements will create a strong basis for replication in other sectors, enabling a broader transition towards safe, efficient, and climate-friendly RAC technologies.

RECOMMENDATION

37. The Executive Committee may wish to consider approving the pilot project to maintain and/or enhance the energy efficiency of replacement technologies and equipment in the context of HFC phase-down (non-investment activities): Demonstration of R-290-based air-conditioning technology, and the benefits of proper refrigerant handling and management and refrigeration and air-conditioning maintenance practices, in the amount of US \$321,300, plus agency support costs of US \$41,769 for the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, noting:

- (a) That the Government of Togo has committed to the conditions referred to in decision 91/65(b)(iv)b. to b(iv)d.;
- (b) That the Government of Togo would update its minimum energy performance standards and adopt those currently being updated by the Economic Community of West African States upon the completion of the project; and
- (c) That the project would be operationally completed no later than 30 June 2028 and a detailed project report would be submitted to the Executive Committee within six months of the date of completion of the project.

¹⁴ Electricity tariff in Togo varies according to type of supply i.e. small hospitals using low-voltage supply pay 143XOF (US \$0.26) per kWh while large ones using high-voltage supply pay 91XOF (US \$0.16) per kWh.