



**Programa de las
Naciones Unidas
para el Medio Ambiente**



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COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL
Septuagésima segunda Reunión
Montreal, 12–16 de mayo de 2014

PROPUESTA DE PROYECTO: ARGELIA

El presente documento consta de las observaciones y la recomendación de la Secretaría del Fondo sobre la siguiente propuesta de proyecto:

Destrucción

- Proyecto experimental de demostración sobre gestión y eliminación de desechos SAO.

ONUDI

**HOJA DE EVALUACIÓN DE PROYECTO - PROYECTO NO PLURIANUAL
ARGELIA**

TÍTULO DEL PROYECTO

ORGANISMO DE EJECUCIÓN

Proyecto experimental de demostración sobre gestión y eliminación de desechos de SAO

ONUDI

ORGANISMO NACIONAL DE COORDINACIÓN: Dependencia Nacional del Ozono de Argelia

DATOS DE CONSUMO NOTIFICADOS MÁS RECIENTEMENTE CONEXOS A LAS SAO DEL PROYECTO

A: DATOS, EN VIRTUD DEL ARTÍCULO 7 (TONELADAS PAO, 2012)

Anexo I, CFC	0		

B: DATOS SECTORIALES DEL PROGRAMA DE PAÍS (TONELADAS PAO, 2012)

SAO	Subsector/cantidad	Subsector/cantidad	Total
CFC			0

PLAN ADMINISTRATIVO DEL AÑO EN CURSO:

Total de financiación 535 000 \$EUA

Total de eliminación: 50 toneladas PAO

TÍTULO DEL PROYECTO

SAO consumidas en empresas			n.c.
SAO por eliminar			n.c.
SAO introducidas			n.c.
Proyecto en el plan administrativo actual			Sí
Sector			Destrucción de SAO
Subsector			n.c.
Impacto del proyecto			61,09 tm
Duración del proyecto			24 meses
Propiedad local			n.c.
Componente de exportación			n.c.
Monto originalmente solicitado		\$EUA	684 518*
Donación solicitada al FML			
	FRANCIA	\$EUA	250 000
	ONUDI	\$EUA	375 059
	Total	\$EUA	625 059
Gastos de apoyo al organismo de ejecución			
	FRANCIA (13%)	\$EUA	32 500
	ONUDI (7%)	\$EUA	26 254
	Total	\$EUA	58 754
Costo total del proyecto para el FML		\$EUA	683 813
Costo-eficacia		\$EUA /kg métrico	10,23
Hitos de supervisión del proyecto			Incluidos

*Según presentación original a la 71ª Reunión (excluidos los gastos de apoyo al organismo)

RECOMENDACIÓN DE LA SECRETARÍA:

Consideración individual

DESCRIPCIÓN DEL PROYECTO

1. La ONUDI, en nombre del Gobierno de Argelia, presentó a la 71ª Reunión una solicitud de financiación de un proyecto experimental destinado a la gestión y eliminación de desechos de sustancias que agotan la capa de ozono (SAO) por un volumen total que asciende a 747 434 \$EUA, cifra que se compone de un monto de 434 518 \$EUA, más gastos de apoyo al organismo por valor de 30 416 \$EUA para la ONUDI, y de 250 000 \$EUA, más gastos de apoyo al organismo por valor de 32 500 \$EUA, para el Gobierno de Francia, según presentación original¹. Con anterioridad a la 71ª Reunión, la ONUDI retiró dicha solicitud de financiación a petición del Gobierno de Argelia, y notificó a la Secretaría de que el proyecto volvería a ser presentado a la 72ª Reunión.

2. La ONUDI, posteriormente, volvió a presentar la solicitud por un costo total de 683 813 \$EUA, cifra que se desglosa en 375 059 \$EUA, más gastos de apoyo al organismo por valor de 26 254 \$EUA para la ONUDI, y 250 000 \$EUA, más gastos de apoyo al organismo por valor de 32 500 \$EUA, para el Gobierno de Francia. Esta fue la cifra acordada definitivamente con la Secretaría durante las deliberaciones mantenidas con anterioridad a la 71ª Reunión.

Descripción del proyecto

3. El proyecto experimental tiene por objeto desarrollar una estrategia sostenible con objeto de destruir las existencias de SAO no deseadas en el país, sirviéndose de la modificación y retroadaptación de un horno de producción de cemento que creará capacidad para la destrucción en el plano nacional. Se prevé que el proyecto resulte en valiosas lecciones didácticas que puedan contribuir a los esfuerzos de destrucción de los desechos de SAO en los países de África Septentrional.

Volumen de desechos de SAO

4. A día de hoy, el sistema de recogida de desechos SAO existente en Argelia incluye los desechos procedentes del sector de la explotación gasista y petrolífera y los recuperados de los aparatos de uso casero, como parte de los proyectos de recuperación y reciclaje, durante la ejecución del Plan de gestión de refrigerantes y el Plan de gestión de eliminación de los CFC. En lo tocante al sector conexo al gas y al petróleo, gestionado por una empresa estatal (Grupo Sonatrach), se requieren poder disponer de todas sus instalaciones (es decir, industriales y residenciales) para la recogida y almacenamiento de desechos antes de proceder a su tratamiento. Esta empresa gestiona un gran número de instalaciones en todo el país, por lo que la empresa matriz se encarga de cada tipo de desecho, su transporte a la instalación de eliminación y/o almacenamiento correspondiente.

5. Si bien los desechos SAO ya se han recogido de los centros de recuperación y reciclaje como parte de los Planes de gestión de refrigerantes y de los de gestión de eliminación de los CFC y sus volúmenes se han incluido en el presente proyecto, hasta la fecha no se dispone de un sistema organizado de recogida institucional en el plano nacional al respecto de las SAO cargadas en los aparatos de uso doméstico. Se prevé que dicho Sistema de recogida se implante antes de terminarse el proyecto.

6. El volumen de los desechos que se gestionarán en este proyecto se resume en el Cuadro 1 que se indica seguidamente:

¹ El Comité Ejecutivo aportó en la 59ª Reunión fondos para que la ONUDI preparara un proyecto experimental de demostración de eliminación de SAO para Argelia.

**Cuadro 1: Cantidades totales de desechos SAO disponibles para eliminación en Argelia
(Al 1 de octubre de 2013)**

Tipo de SAO	Sector de petróleo y gas (kg)	Centros de recuperación y reciclaje (kg)	Totales parciales (kg)	Porcentaje de la suma total (%)
CFC-11	7 067	14 035	21 102	34,54
CFC-12	25 308	787	26 095	42,71
CFC-13	-	29	29	0,05
R-502*	13 378	490	13 868	22,70
TOTAL (TM)	45 753	15 341	61 094	100,00

*48,8 % de los HCFC-22 y el 51,2 % de los CFC-115

Selección de la tecnología de destrucción

7. Antes de optar por la destrucción local de SAO, la ONUDI y el Gobierno de Argelia estudiaron cuatro enfoques, a saber: 1) la destrucción en instalaciones de eliminación de sustancias peligrosas; 2) la destrucción en un horno de producción de cemento retroadaptado situado en el país; 3) la exportación a una instalación situada en los Estados Unidos para beneficiarse de los derechos de emisión de carbono en virtud de los mercados voluntarios de cuotas de emisiones de sustancias que contienen carbono; y 4) la exportación a instalaciones destinadas a su destrucción sin recibir a cambio derechos de emisión de carbono en virtud de los mercados voluntarios de cuotas de emisiones de sustancias que contienen carbono.

8. La retroadaptación de un horno de producción de cemento ofreció el beneficio a largo plazo de crear unas instalaciones de eliminación de desechos en el plano nacional, cuyo costo sería comparativamente inferior al de construir unas instalaciones nuevas. El Gobierno identificó un horno de producción de cemento, el más grande del país, con una producción anual de cuatro millones de toneladas de Clínquer² que puede adaptarse como centro de eliminación de SAO. Se espera que, tras su modificación, el horno pueda destruir 20-30 kilogramos de desechos SAO/hora por incineración térmica, conforme a la eficacia del 99,99 por ciento aceptada para la eliminación y la destrucción. Las emisiones de sustancias tóxicas se supervisarán continuamente durante el proceso, valiéndose de las normas nacionales que sean aceptables para la supervisión de las emisiones de hornos de incineración por apilamiento.

9. El costo de la modificación del horno de cemento lo sufragará el propietario de la instalación. Los aspectos técnicos de la retroadaptación se ejecutará en estrecha colaboración con los peritos de la ONUDI.

Actividades a ejecutar en el proyecto

10. La ejecución del proyecto implicará los siguientes pasos:
- a) Modificación del horno de producción de cemento;
 - b) Prueba de la capacidad del horno para la destrucción;
 - c) Prueba de calidad y agregación de desechos de SAO provenientes de todas las fuentes;

² En la fabricación de cemento Portland, se llama Clinker a los gránulos producidos por la aglomeración de la caliza y el silicato de alúmina durante la etapa de cocción en el horno.

- d) Transporte de desechos de SAO al horno de producción de cemento;
- e) Destrucción de las SAO no deseadas; y
- f) Verificación de las cantidades de SAO destruidas y presentación de informes.

11. Una vez terminadas las modificaciones del horno de cemento, la ONUDI emprenderá un programa experimental de pruebas destinado a establecer y confirmar la capacidad de remoción de SAO de la instalación así adaptada, identificar los parámetros que necesitan estudiarse para minimizar la generación de productos de descomposición derivados, tales como los cloruros, y determinar su tratamiento adecuado. Asimismo se supervisarán muy atentamente las emisiones. Los resultados de las pruebas determinarán el enfoque general que se adoptará para el proceso de destrucción definitivo.

Sostenibilidad del proyecto

12. Lo que se indica seguidamente se identificó como los elementos que contribuirían a la sostenibilidad del proyecto de eliminación de SAO:

- a) Fortalecimiento la ejecución de la legislación vigente relativa a la recogida y eliminación de desechos SAO. La implantación del proyecto crearía el entorno habilitador adecuado para ejecutar la obligación de destruir los desechos SAO;
- b) Fomento y facilitación de las oportunidades de cofinanciación del sector de gas y de petróleo y del sector privado en general, de lo que se derivarían oportunidades potenciales para acceder a una futura financiación de las emisiones de carbono una vez terminado este proyecto de demostración; y
- c) Promoción del incremento de la concienciación en los planos de las partes interesadas y de la sociedad civil.

Gestión financiera del proyecto

13. La financiación aportada por el Fondo Multilateral (684 158 \$EUA) cubrirá las actividades del proyecto descritas en el apartado 9 antedicho, incluida la explotación del proyecto experimental durante dos años, como se recoge en el Cuadro 2. La cofinanciación (160 350 \$EUA) provendrá de los dueños del horno de cemento y cubrirá los costos de capital aplicables a la tecnología de reconversión que necesita la instalación. En este proyecto no se busca sufragar costos de explotación adicionales.

Cuadro 2: Costo del proyecto que se propone*

Componentes del costo	Costo (\$EUA)		
	FML	Cofinanciación	Total
Modificación del horno de producción de cemento	0	129 150	129 150
Prueba experimental	31 500	10 000	41 500
Prueba de calidad y agregación	103 530	21 200	124 730
Transporte del desecho SAO	128 297	0	128 297
Destrucción	391 191	0	391 191
Verificación y entrega de informes	30 000	0	30 000
TOTAL (\$EUA)	684 518	160 350	844 868

*Según se presentó originalmente a la 71ª Reunión.

14. El proyecto experimental no considerará en esta etapa ningún mecanismo que se rija por el mercado, pero seguirá supervisando los mercados de derechos de emisión del carbono y proponiendo opciones en el futuro cuando estos mercados sean más estables. El proyecto redundará ulteriormente en la asistencia al diseño de planteamiento sostenible de un sistema organizado de recogida institucional, sirviéndose de los actuales centros de recuperación y reciclaje del país, además de lo ya implantado para el sector gasístico y petrolífero.

Supervisión y verificación de la destrucción

15. Con objeto de asegurar que se contabilizan correctamente todos los desechos SAO, el proceso se supervisará con mucha atención y la Oficina de gestión de proyectos registrará los datos. Será necesario que la instalación elabore un documento de verificación de la destrucción que será devuelto al dueño del producto de desecho e incluirá lo siguiente: información sobre el nombre de la instalación; la fecha de destrucción de la cantidad específica de SAO (incluida fecha de recepción); y una confirmación de que los desechos de SAO se destruyeron partiendo del índice aceptado de rendimiento y eliminación de destrucción del 99,99 por ciento. El documento llevará la firma de la persona que tenga autoridad legal para representar a la instalación y a la entidad independiente acreditada que dirija el proceso de inspección, verificación y prueba. No hay peligro de que se inflen los volúmenes o las existencias inadmisibles, dado que en Argelia no hay instalaciones de producción de SAO y el país ya no consume CFC, CTC ni halones desde que se culminó la eliminación del consumo de los mismos en 2010.

OBSERVACIONES Y RECOMENDACIÓN DE LA SECRETARÍA

OBSERVACIONES

16. La Secretaría analizó de esta solicitud de financiación de proyecto basándose en las directrices provisionales relativas a la financiación de proyectos experimentales para la eliminación de SAO que se recoge en la Decisión 58/19. En el transcurso del análisis, la Secretaría pidió a la ONUDI mayor claridad al respecto de las siguientes cuestiones:

- a) La metodología para determinar los desechos de SAO que se destruirán como parte del proyecto y enlace con un sistema nacional de recolección;
- b) La estrategia general del proyecto y valor de demostración del proyecto experimental;
- c) Las maneras de asegurar la sostenibilidad a largo plazo del proyecto y sinergias con otros programas dispuestos; y
- d) El presupuesto propuesto y actividades correspondientes.

17. La ONUDI explicó que de las 61,09 tm de desechos de SAO, 45,7 tm provendrán del sector del petróleo y gas, que ya cuenta con un sólido sistema de recolección de residuos que incluye a las SAO. La ONUDI informó también que si bien existe una legislación que apoya la recolección de desechos SAO y que los centros de recuperación y reciclaje ya establecidos recogen estos desechos como parte de sus operaciones, sigue faltando un sistema general de recogida. Se prevé que éste se establezca una vez se haya culminado el proyecto.

18. Al abordar las inquietudes sobre el diseño general y la sustentabilidad del proyecto, la ONUDI reiteró que se había llegado al enfoque adoptado en este proyecto después de consultar con los interesados directos del país. Si bien también se estudiaron otras opciones, el país prefirió la reconversión del horno

de producción de cemento, dado que quiso establecer su propia instalación nacional de destrucción que pudiese utilizarse en el futuro. Este planteamiento garantiza además que si bien el Gobierno facilita una supervisión de las operaciones de la instalación con miras a tener en cuenta los aspectos reglamentarios, la instalación en sí se explotará privadamente, ya ha obtenido cofinanciación independiente para el proyecto y continuará funcionando sin apoyo financiero adicional del Gobierno, dado que será responsable de afrontar los costos de explotación del funcionamiento de estas servicios ahora y en el futuro.

19. Asimismo, la ONUDI tomó nota de que los resultados del proyecto pueden facilitar el acceso a los mercados de derecho de emisiones del carbono cuando a éstos se les presenten mejores oportunidades. No obstante, la organización reiteró que el proyecto no se involucrará actualmente en esas transacciones, sino que introducirá un mecanismo más fuerte de supervisión y modificación que permita que este enfoque pueda ser considerado en el futuro. La opción de que los mercados de derecho de emisiones de carbono pudiera potencialmente cofinanciar futuras operaciones de gestión de eliminación de SAO en Argelia, se explorará ulteriormente una vez se haya culminado el proyecto de demostración.

20. Asimismo la ONUDI respondió a las preguntas de la Secretaría sobre el modo en que el proyecto establecería sinergias con otros programas de eliminación de SAO relacionados con sustancias químicas. Aclaró que el Centro Nacional para la Producción de Tecnologías más Limpias (NCCTP, por su sigla en inglés), que acoge la Dependencia Nacional del Ozono, se seleccionó como Centro Regional del Norte de África para el Convenio de Estocolmo. Esta disposición institucional brinda una buena oportunidad de comunicar los resultados del proyecto experimental directamente a la región, que luego podrían utilizarse como ejemplo para la destrucción de contaminantes orgánicos persistentes. La ONUDI aclaró sin embargo que las regulaciones vigentes prohíben la importación de sustancias peligrosas a Argelia, y que el proyecto sólo serviría didácticamente a otros países.

21. La Secretaría y la ONUDI debatieron sobre la financiación solicitada para el proyecto cuando éste se presentó a consideración en la 71ª Reunión. En el transcurso del debate la ONUDI acordó ajustar los costos de transporte de los desechos SAO desde el sector de gas y petróleo hasta la instalación, y redujo el número de cisternas necesario, de lo que se derivó un costo de 10,23 \$EUA/kg de SAO destruida basándose en la cifra de 61,09 tm para dos años. (por debajo de la financiación máxima permitida de 13,20/kg).

22. El costo final del proyecto se convino en 625 059 \$EUA (más los gastos de apoyo al organismo por valor de 58 754 \$EUA). Además, los dueños del horno de cemento aportarán 202 745 \$EUA como financiación de contraparte. Esta última cifra se incrementó con respecto a la cifra original de 160 350 \$EUA que se indica en el Cuadro 2 para así tener en cuenta la parte de los costos de transporte de los desechos SAO. Todo ello se resume en el Cuadro 3 que sigue:

Cuadro 3: Costo definitivo acordado del proyecto experimental de gestión y eliminación de SAO en Argelia

Componentes del costo	Costo (\$EUA)		
	FML	Cofinanciación	Total
Modificación del horno de cemento	0	129 150	129 150
Prueba experimental	31 500	10 500	42 000
Prueba de calidad y agregación	79 905	22 260	102 165
Transporte del desecho SAO	87 463	40 835	128 297
Destrucción	391 191	0	391 191
Verificación y entrega de informes	35 000	0	35 000
TOTAL (\$EUA)	625 059	202 745	827 804

RECOMMENDATION

23. El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno:
- a) Tomar nota con beneplácito de la presentación del gobierno de Argelia de un proyecto experimental de gestión y eliminación de desechos de SAO para destruir un total de 61,09 toneladas métricas de desechos de esas sustancias; y
 - b) Aprobar la ejecución de un proyecto experimental de demostración para la gestión y eliminación de desechos de SAO en Argelia, por el monto de 683 813 \$EUA, compuesto por 375 059 \$EUA, más gastos de apoyo de 26 254 \$EUA para la ONUDI, y de 250 000 \$EUA, más gastos de apoyo de 32 500 \$EUA para el gobierno de Francia, a condición de que en el futuro no se pongan a disposición de Argelia otros fondos para ningún otro proyecto de destrucción de SAO.

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON SUBSTANCES THAT DEplete THE OZONE LAYER			
PROJECT COVER SHEET			
COUNTRY	Algeria	IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	France UNIDO
PROJECT TITLE	Pilot Demonstration Project on ODS Waste Management and Disposal		
PROJECT IN CURRENT BUSINESS PROGRAMME	Yes		
SECTOR	ODS destruction		
SUB-SECTORS	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning sub-sector		
ODS DESTROYED	R11	21.10	Metric tonnes
	R12	26.09	Metric tonnes
	R13	0.03	Metric tonnes
	R502	13.87	Metric tonnes
	Total	61.09	Metric tonnes
		51.86	ODP tonnes
PROJECT IMPACT	Net ODP value per annum	25.93	ODP tonnes
	Annual emissions (CO ₂ equivalent)	192,483	tonnes CO ₂ e
PROJECT DURATION	– Demonstration Project		24 months
PROJECT COSTS	Incremental Capital Costs	US\$	755,051
	Contingencies	US\$	37,753
	Incremental Operating Costs	US\$	-
	Policy and Management Support	US\$	35,000
	Total Project Costs	US\$	827,803
LOCAL OWNERSHIP			100%
EXPORT COMPONENT			0%
REQUESTED MLF GRANT	FRANCE	US\$	250,000
	UNIDO	US\$	375,059
	TOTAL	US\$	625,059
COST EFFECTIVENESS		US\$/kg	10.23
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY SUPPORT COSTS	FRANCE (13%)	US\$	32,500
	UNIDO (7%)	US\$	26,254
	TOTAL	US\$	58,754
TOTAL COST OF PROJECT TO THE MULTILATERAL FUND		US\$	683,813
STATUS OF COUNTERPART FUNDING	Committed – Provided by project participants to support project activities as detailed in Project Document		
PROJECT MONITORING MILESTONES (Y/N)	Y		
NATIONAL COORDINATING BODIES	National Ozone Unit of Algeria		

Project summary:

UNIDO, on behalf of the Government of Algeria, is submitting the project document “Pilot Demonstration Project on ODS Waste Management and Disposal in Algeria” to the 71st Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

The **main objective of the project** is to develop a sustainable strategy to destroy stocks of unwanted ODS in Algeria. Implementation of the project will contribute to the establishment of local destruction capacity for the disposal of ODS waste and other chemical waste in Algeria, which can be replicated in other countries in the North African Region.

To ensure efficient implementation of the project, a total of **61.09 metric tonnes of ODS waste** will be disposed of over a period of two years. This amount of ODS waste has already been collected as a result of well-documented on-going collection initiatives. The amount of ODS waste to be destroyed is distributed as follows:

- 21,10 metric tonnes of R11;
- 26,09 metric tonnes of R12;
- 0,03 metric tonnes of R13;
- 13,87 metric tonnes of R502.

During project preparation, various strategies were discussed and assessed by relevant stakeholders in the country and UNIDO. In order to ensure sustainability of the project beyond implementation of the MLF-funded project, the **chosen project strategy** involves destruction in a cement kiln located in the country.

The implementation of this project will contribute to the **long-term sustainability of ODS destruction activities** in Algeria by contributing to such sustainability from a variety of angles, namely:

- The destruction capacity set up in the context of this project will be large enough to handle the ODS waste generated in the country, and even that which could arrive at the facility from neighbouring countries;
- Contribution to the effective enforcement of existing legislation addressing ODS disposal; implementation of the project would contribute to create the adequate enabling environment to enforce the obligation to destroy ODS waste;
- A thorough stakeholder engagement process will be undertaken in order to ensure a cooperative environment in the setting up of an ODS disposal infrastructure in the country;
- For ODS destruction activities undertaken after completion of this project, the cement kiln will be in a position to obtain carbon credits for future destruction activities due to the experience obtained through the implementation of this project), thus making carbon financing one of the components of the financing mix that will ensure sustainability of Algeria’s efforts in undertaking environmentally friendly ODS waste disposal;
- Implementation of the project and related lessons learned will contribute to encourage owners of ODS stocks to co-finance ODS destruction activities in the country upon completion of this project.

PREPARED BY International Experts (A. Pandey and A. Datta)
National Experts (M. Gacem and A. Benbakhti)
UNIDO (M. Caballero)

DATE 7 February 2014

Project Document

**Ministry for Territory and Environment,
People's Democratic Republic of Algeria**

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Pilot Demonstration Project on ODS Waste Management and Disposal

February 2014

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Executive Committee, at its 59th meeting, provided funds to prepare a pilot demonstration project on ODS waste management and disposal in Algeria, to be developed in line with the criteria and guidelines for the selection of ODS disposal projects as reflected in Decision 58/19.

The project document has been prepared by national and international experts coordinated by UNIDO, in cooperation with the National Ozone Unit, the Ministry for Territory and the Environment (MATEV) and the Ministry of Energy and Mines of Algeria. During the preparatory phase of the project, on-site visits were organized to collect data on available ODS stocks, and two stakeholder meetings have been organized by MATEV and UNIDO.

As a result of this process UNIDO, on behalf of the Government of Algeria, is submitting the present project document to the 71st Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

The main objective of the project is to develop a sustainable strategy to destroy stocks of unwanted ODS in Algeria. Implementation of the project will contribute to the establishment of local destruction capacity for the disposal of ODS waste and other chemical waste in Algeria, which can be replicated in other countries in the North African Region. The necessary logistical infrastructure for such a strategy will be set in place, and both technical and human resources will be reinforced to facilitate ODS waste management at country level.

To ensure efficient implementation of the project, a total of 61.09 metric tonnes of ODS waste will be disposed of over a period of two years. The amount of ODS waste to be destroyed is distributed as follows:

- 21,10 metric tonnes of R11;
- 26,09 metric tonnes of R12;
- 0,03 metric tonnes of R13;
- 13,87 metric tonnes of R502.

This amount of ODS waste has been collected prior to the start of the implementation activities as a result of the on-going collection activities described in Section 3.7. of this project document:

- Approximately 75% of the ODS stocks identified for destruction under this project have been collected in various applications (both industrial and non-industrial) in the oil & gas sector (industrial refrigeration, air conditioning units in office buildings and home appliances used in lodging camps at the oil fields).
- 25% of the ODS stocks have been collected by servicing workshops, end users and importers, and are related to their use in home appliances and commercial refrigeration equipment, as well as in companies which have undertaken conversion activities.

In addition to the main project activities, the project will contribute to the effective enforcement of existing legislation addressing ODS disposal, which has been hampered so far due to

unavailability of a suitable disposal facility as well as the difficulties to obtain a license to export ODS waste for destruction purposes. Implementation of the project would contribute to create the adequate enabling environment to enforce the obligation to destroy ODS waste.

2. COMPLIANCE OF THE PROJECT CONCEPT WITH THE FUNDING GUIDELINES (DECISION 58/19)

The Executive Committee, at its 58th Meeting, approved a set of interim guidelines for the funding of demonstration projects for the disposal of ODS in accordance with paragraph 2 of decision XX/7 of the Meeting of the Parties. The following information is provided to show the project's compliance with all the requirements as set out by the above mentioned Decision 58/19.

a) Updated and more detailed information for all issues mentioned under project preparation funding

- i. An indication of the category or categories of activities for the disposal of ODS (collection, transport, storage, destruction), which will be included in the project proposal.*

The project includes the following categories of activities for the disposal of ODS: transport, storage and destruction. The project is linked to the various ongoing collection activities in Algeria; however it only seeks funding from the MLF for the three activities above in line with the interim guidelines for the funding of demonstration projects for the disposal of ODS.

A detailed description of the activities to be undertaken during project implementation can be found in Section 7 of this project document.

- ii. An indication of whether disposal programmes for chemicals related to other multilateral environmental agreements are presently ongoing in the country or planned for the near future, and whether synergies would be possible.*

Algeria is currently implementing various programmes on POPs management in the framework of its obligations under the Stockholm Convention, with UNIDO supporting the country in some of them as detailed in Section 3.8. of this project document.

The project will benefit from the fact that Algeria's National Ozone Unit has a strong cooperation in place with the National Center for Cleaner Technologies Production (NCCTP), which has been selected as the North Africa Regional Centre for the Stockholm Convention by the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention (April 2011). This will ensure coordination between ODS and POPs disposal activities, the latter being at a less advanced stage of development than the former (project design is not yet completed).

iii. An estimate of the amount of each ODS that is meant to be handled within the project.

Implementation of the project will allow for the destruction of 61.09 metric tonnes of ODS waste, distributed as follows:

- 21,10 metric tonnes of R11;
- 26,09 metric tonnes of R12;
- 0,03 metric tonnes of R13;
- 13,87 metric tonnes of R502.

A detailed break-down of these amounts and the location of the related stocks can be found in Section 5 and Annexes 1 and 2 of this project document.

iv. The basis for the estimate of the amount of ODS; this estimate should be based on known existing stocks already collected, or collection efforts already at a very advanced and well-documented stage of being set up.

The total amount of ODS waste considered for destruction in the context of this project has already been collected through the various ongoing collection efforts. These amounts have been confirmed through a series of data collection exercises conducted at two levels:

- Two national experts recruited by UNIDO have undertaken on-site data collection; one of the experts has focused on the oil & gas sector whereas the other has focused on other potential sources of ODS waste;
- The survey on the oil and gas sector was complemented by data provided by the Directorate of Hygiene, Safety and Environment of Groupe Sonatrach.

Data on ODS waste collected in the oil & gas industry have been endorsed by the National Ozone Unit, the Ministry for Territory and the Environment and the Ministry of Energy and Mines; data on ODS waste collected in other sectors has been endorsed by the National Ozone Unit and the Ministry for Territory and the Environment.

v. For collection activities, information regarding existing or near-future, credible collection efforts and programmes that are at an advanced stage of being set up and to which activities under this project would relate.

Available information on on-going ODS waste collection activities in Algeria can be found in Section 3.7. of this project document.

vi. For activities that focus at least partially on CTC or halon, an explanation of how this project might have an important demonstration value

Neither CTC nor halon disposal will be addressed during the implementation of this project.

b) Specific information required for project submissions*i. A detailed description of the foreseen management and financial set up.*

The total project budget is presented in the following table:

Table 1: Total Project Budget

Cost Item	Cost (USD)		
	MLF	Co-financing	Total
Modification of the cement kiln	0	129,150	129,150
Pilot testing	31,500	10,500	42,000
Quality testing and aggregation	79,905	22,260	102,165
Transportation	87,463	40,835	128,297
Destruction	391,191	0	391,191
Additional activities	35,000	0	35,000
TOTAL (USD)	625,059	202,745	827,803

The following table shows the break-down of funding requested to the Multilateral Fund:

Table 2: Project Funding under the Multilateral Fund

Cost Item	Cost (USD)
Project funding requested to the Multilateral Fund	625,059
-France	250,000
-UNIDO	475,059
Project support costs	58,754
-France 13%	32,500
-UNIDO 7%	26,254
Total requested from the Multilateral Fund	683,813

The project funding requested to the Multilateral Fund is 625,059 USD (excluding support costs), with a total cost efficiency of 11.20 USD/kg of ODS waste.

Project funding under the Multilateral Fund (USD)	625,059
Unit cost of disposal (USD/kg)	10.23

A dedicated Project Management Unit (PMU) will be set up for this project, as detailed in Section 7.8. Detailed information on the sustainability of the underlying business model can be found in Section 8 of this project document.

ii. A clear indication how the project will secure other sources of funding.

Section 9.3 of this project document provides information on the total amount of co-financing secured for this project, as well as its application and respective sources.

- iii. *A concept for monitoring the origin of recovered ODS for future destruction, with the objective of discouraging the declaration of virgin ODS as used ODS for destruction.*

The amount of ODS waste identified for destruction under this project consists of stocks which, in the context of the Algerian legislation, have to be disposed of. The whole amount of ODS waste has already been collected, and complete data on its composition and lack of possible alternative application has been compiled and endorsed at Government level; therefore, there are no ODS stocks to be destroyed in this project coming from amounts to be collected in the future (during project implementation), for which additional monitoring measures should be put in place.

It is important to note that, due to the fact that this project will not obtain any revenue from carbon financing in destroying the identified ODS stocks, the destruction strategy does not pose any perverse incentive that may encourage owners of ODS stocks to destroy them instead of giving them an alternative use.

- iv. *Valid assurances that the amount of ODS mentioned in the proposal will actually be destroyed, and the agencies should submit proof of destruction with the financial closure of the project.*

This requirement is appropriately addressed under activities described in Section 7.6. of this project document.

- v. *An exploration of other disposal options for the used ODS such as recycling and reuse opportunities;*

As stated above, the amount of ODS waste identified for destruction under this project consists of stocks which, in the context of the Algerian legislation, have to be disposed of due to the lack of alternative application.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1. Ratification of Amendments to the Montreal Protocol

Algeria is a Party to the Montreal Protocol and is listed as an Article 5 country. The following are the dates on which Algeria had ratified the Montreal Protocol and its amendments:

Table 3: Status of Ratification of Amendments to the Montreal Protocol

Agreement/ Amendment	Entry into force	Date of ratification	Status
Vienna Convention	November 1988	20 th October, 1992	Accession
Montreal Protocol	January 1989	20 th October, 1992	Accession
London Amendment	August 1992	20 th October, 1992	Accession
Copenhagen Amendment	June 1994	31 st May, 2000	Ratification
Montreal Amendment	November 1995	6 th August, 2007	Ratification
Beijing Amendment	February 2002	6 th August, 2007	Ratification

3.2. ODS Consumption in Algeria

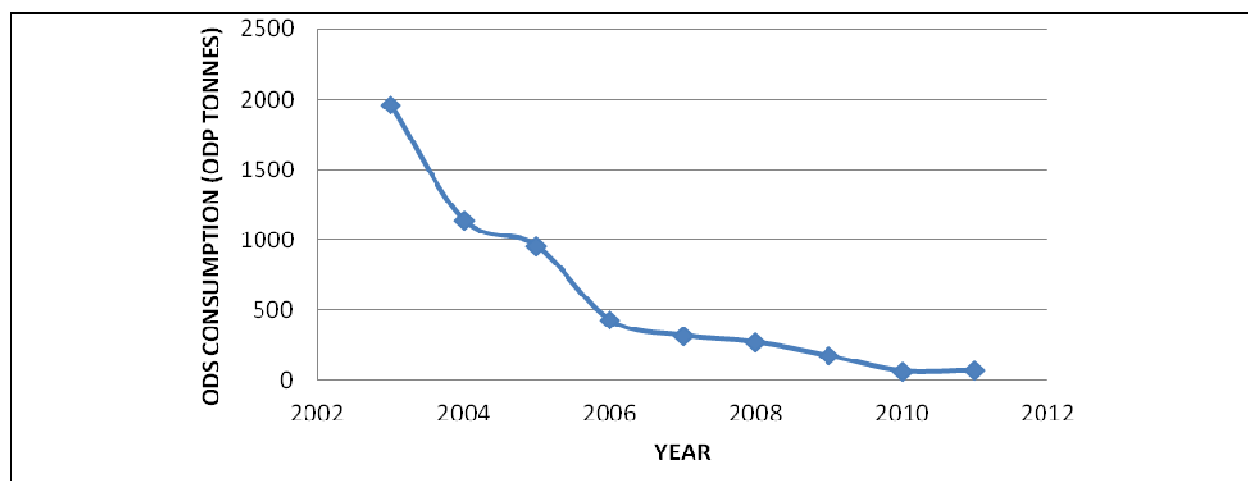
The following table shows the total consumption of all ODSs in Algeria in ODP tonnes from 2003 to 2010¹ as reported by the Ozone Secretariat:

Table 4: ODS Consumption (in ODP Tonnes) in Algeria¹

Years	ODS Consumption (in Metric Tonnes)
2003	1966.1
2004	1142.2
2005	956.2
2006	428.7
2007	318.1
2008	272.5
2009	174.35
2010	65.68
2011	69.12

The following figure shows the above data graphically:

Figure 1: ODS Consumption (in ODP Tonnes) in Algeria



3.3. Stakeholders in ODS Activities in Algeria

Major Stakeholders

The **National Ozone Unit (NOU)** is under the direction of the Ministry for Territory and the Environment (MATEV). Activities related to the commitments of the Montreal Protocol and its amendments are implemented at the national level by the NOU and managed by the HPMP implementing agencies (UNEP and UNIDO).

¹ Source: Ozone Secretariat

The **Ministry for Territory and the Environment (MATEV)** of the Government of Algeria, jointly with the **Ministry of Trade** and the **Ministry of Energy and Mines**, are responsible for the application and issuance of licenses for imports of ODS substances. The Ministry of Energy and Mines includes HCFCs among the substances on the list of hazardous materials and chemicals subject to prior approval of the ministry. The Inter-Ministerial Order of August 1st 2004, establishing the conditions and terms of import of hazardous materials and chemicals, states that registered companies who wish to import substances that are included in the provided list of hazardous materials and chemicals must apply for a permit through the Ministry of Energy and Mines.

The **Algerian National Center for Cleaner Technologies Production (NCCTP)**, under the direction of the Ministry for Territory and the Environment (MATEV) helps the industrial sector to attain environmental sustainability through programs for awareness building, education and training, as well as helping industries to adopt environmentally friendly technologies. The centre has been selected as the North Africa Regional Centre for the Stockholm Convention by the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention (April 2011). NCCTP and the NOU have various cooperation programmes in place.

Industry Associations

There are no industry associations linked to ODS-related issues that are presently active in Algeria, although such associations would help the dialogue among representatives of the different sectors in their discussions with the different government agencies. During the preparation of the project, it was noted that the **Association du Froid**, which was active some years back, is dormant now; however interest has been shown in its revival as its institutional structure still exists.

There are also ongoing discussion to set up an association within the **Centre National de Refrigération** which will consist of specialized groups of professionals from the sub-sectors of the industry.

In addition, the Algerian Centre for Refrigeration Research and Testing, which was created in 1948, was transformed in 1973 into the Institute of Refrigeration Technology and then into **Vocational Training Institute**. There are ongoing discussions to create a Higher Institute of Refrigeration, which will, among other things, contribute to the choice of technical alternatives in the substitution of HCFCs.

Other Stakeholders

The **Agency for the Promotion and Rationalization of the Use of Energy (APRUE)** was entrusted by the National Energy Management Agency (PNEM) with the enactment of Law No. 99-09 of July 28, 1999 on Energy which aims at monitoring, controlling and saving energy. This program was established by the Executive Decree No. 04-149 of May 19, 2004 and has a National Fund for Energy Conservation (NFEC) for the effective reduction of energy consumption in different sectors.

The Algerian Institute of Standardization (IANOR) is responsible for the delivery of the mandatory certification of compliance (Article 13 of Decree n°05-465 of 6 December 2005), as well as for the implementation of Act n°04-04 of June 27, 2004 which aims at regulating

products harmful to the environment and controlling their traceability, by taking the following action:

- Certification of products such as refrigerants (CFCs and HCFCs) Art. 22 of Law n°04-04 of June 23, 2004;
- Coding of products such as refrigerants (CFCs and HCFCs);
- Refrigerants and lubricants must be easily identifiable by the indices defined by the existing standards (EN 314 -1);
- Establishment of the **National Technical Committee** for “Air Conditioning and Refrigeration” (NTC 61).

3.4. ODS Waste-Related Legislation

The current legislative framework in Algeria aims at the preservation of the ozone layer and climate by addressing several sectors such as environment, energy and industry. This legislative framework consists of the following pieces of legislation:

Environment Act n°03-10

This piece of legislation, which aims to protect the environment and ensure sustainable development, was enacted on July 19, 2003.

Executive Decree n° 06-104 of 28 February 2006 of the Act n° 01-19 of December 12, 2001

This decree addressing the management of hazardous substances includes provisions to consider refrigerant waste containing CFCs, HCFCs and HFCs as special hazardous waste:

- Waste solvents agents CFCs, HCFCs and HFCs are considered dangerous for the environment with code 1411 “Special Dangerous” (SD);
- Scrapped equipment containing CFCs, HCFCs and HFCs are considered dangerous for the environment with code 1623 “Special Dangerous” (SD).

Executive Decree n° 07-144 of May 19, 2007

This decree establishes the nomenclature of classified installations for environmental protection.

Executive Decree n° 13-110 of March 17, 2013

This decree regulates the use of substances that deplete the ozone layer, their blends and products containing them. The decree sets the following provisions:

- Production and export of ODS are prohibited except for the export of recovered ODS

which is designated for destruction. Controlled ODS recovered for destruction can be exported subject to an authorization by the Ministry of Environment; for this purpose, a “Committee of Controlled Substances” has been set in place with the purpose of assessing the requests for export of this type of substances.

- Import of controlled ODS used, recovered, recycled or regenerated is forbidden;
- The controlled ODS contained in equipment destined for disposal must be collected for one of the following purposes:
 - a) Recycling or regeneration during maintenance and servicing operations, or during equipment disposal;
 - b) Destruction by using a technology which is both environmentally friendly and in line with Algeria’s commitments to the various Multilateral Environmental Agreements ratified by the country.

3.5. CFC Phase-Out Programme

Algeria has developed a strategy to eliminate substances that deplete the ozone layer. A Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP) was developed in 1997 for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. The National Phase-out Plan (NPP) aimed at eliminating totally the CFCs in early 2010 and led to the phase out of more than 2,000 tonnes of CFCs.

In addition to 28 conversion projects, training programs have been developed and implemented, and CFC recovery and recycling equipment have been awarded to recovery and recycling centers, training centers and service workshops of refrigeration equipment. Recovery and recycling equipment of CFCs were also distributed to these centers and workshops.

Several training sessions on good practices in refrigerant management were conducted for trainers in the refrigeration field and focused mainly on good practices of repair and servicing of CFC recovery and recycling equipment. Training sessions for refrigeration technicians on the use of the recovery and recycling equipment of CFCs have also been organized.

3.6. ODS Waste Sources

The main source of ODS waste in Algeria is the **oil & gas sector**, due to its significant importance on the country’s economy (in 2009, the oil & gas sector accounted for 45.5% of GDP, 97.6% of exports –in monetary terms- and 80% of budget revenues). The ODS waste generated by this sector comes from a number of end-use applications, namely:

- Industrial refrigeration;
- Air conditioning units in office buildings;

- Home appliances (refrigeration and air conditioning units) used in the lodging camps at the oil fields.

The second most important source of ODS waste in the country is also related to the industrial sector and consists of a group of companies involved in (or affected by) the **conversion activities** undertaken in the context of the CFC phase out, especially in the foam sector. As a result of the implementation of the conversion projects, a number of end users and distributors have kept stocks of CFC-11 (and to a minor extent, of CFC-12) which cannot be placed in the market due to the completion of the conversion activities.

A third source of ODS waste consists of **home appliances and commercial refrigeration** equipment reaching recovery and recycling centers and service workshops with collection capacity.

3.7. ODS Waste Collection Activities

Algeria currently lacks a nation-wide collection system for ODS waste despite the existing law requesting recovery, recycling, reclamation and destruction of ODS waste. Collection activities are currently being undertaken by various stakeholders working in different sectors.

3.7.1. Collection Activities for the Oil & Gas Sector

The oil & gas sector in Algeria is structured around Groupe Sonatrach, the state-owned oil company which plays a key role in both upstream and downstream oil and gas operations. The company has recently set up a management system for chemical products and wastes which is operated by the Directorate for the Supply and Management of Stocks (DGAS), which belongs to the Sonatrach External Industries Activities Holding, responsible for all non-oil-related activities.

According to this management system, all facilities operating under Sonatrach Group have specific procedures to collect and store their wastes prior to processing. For each type of waste, transportation to the corresponding disposal facility is organized by DGAS and costs are covered by the parent company of the facility (always a member of Sonatrach Group). In the event of these facilities reaching their maximum storage capacity, DGAS makes available a central storage facility located in Hassi-Messaoud, in Ouargla's prefecture.

3.7.2. Collection Activities for Other Sectors

As stated above, collection activities were organized, in the context of the implementation of the RMP and NPP, around three types of entities which were supported with recovery and recycling equipment:

1. Recovery and recycling centers;
2. Training centers;
3. Service workshops of refrigeration equipment.

The maximum theoretical capacity attributed to these entities for the storage of refrigerant waste

is estimated to be more than 10 tonnes, based on the availability of cylinders of various sizes (10 kg., 40 kg. and 100 kg.).

1. Recovery and recycling centers

The existing recovery and recycling centers in Algeria can be grouped as follows:

- 10 centers established under the company Aures Gaz Industriels, covering the following prefectures:
 - Algiers
 - Annaba
 - Bouira
 - Constantine
 - Oran (two centers)
 - Ouargla (two centers)
 - Sidi Bel Abbas
 - Skikda
- 6 centers established by the state-owned company ENIEM, which is the leading manufacturer of home appliances in Algeria.

2. Training centers

The existing training centers in Algeria can be grouped as follows:

- 5 National Institutes of Vocational Training, which include specialized courses in cold;
- 4 Centers for Vocational Training and Learning.

3. Service workshops of refrigeration equipment

A total of 60 major workshops have collection capacity, grouped as follows:

- 18 workshops established under the National Security DGNS;
- 42 workshops working as authorized agents of ENIEM.

In addition, it is worth noting that 20 workshops specialized in the mobile air conditioning (MAC) sector have limited collection capacity.

3.8. Disposal Programmes for Other Chemicals

Paragraph 4 of Article 12 of the Stockholm Convention, calls for the establishment, as appropriate, of arrangements for the purpose of providing technical assistance and promoting the transfer of technology to developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition relating to the implementation of the Convention. These arrangements are to include regional and subregional centres for capacity-building and transfer of technology to assist developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to fulfill their obligations under the Convention.

The North Africa Regional Centre for the Stockholm Convention is responsible for capacity building and technology transfer in relation to the implementation of the provisions of the Stockholm Convention in Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Niger and Tunisia.

At the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention (April 2011), Parties endorsed the selection of the Algerian National Center for Cleaner Technologies Production (NCCTP) as the North Africa Regional Centre for the Stockholm Convention for a term of four years.

In addition to its commitments under the Stockholm Convention, the centre serves as a tool for implementation of the national policy of environmental protection, reduction of active forms of pollution and industrial pollution at their source, and environmentally sound use of natural resources (water, energy and raw materials). Besides, it also plays an important role in promoting environmental management system and cleaner production in industries.

In the context of Algeria's activities on POPs management, it is worth noting that UNIDO is currently supporting the country in the implementation of the following projects:

- Enabling Activities to Facilitate Early Action on the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants in Algeria;
- Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Algeria;
- Capacity Building for the Environmentally Sound Management of POPs and the Destruction of PCB Wastes in Algeria.

4. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The Pilot Demonstration Project on ODS Waste Management and Disposal in Algeria aims to achieve the following objectives:

- Development of a sustainable strategy to destroy stocks of unwanted and recollected ODS in Algeria, based on the technological suitability, as well as the financial and logistical viability of the various disposal options that can in principle be implemented in the country;
- Facilitation of the establishment of local destruction capacity for ODS waste and other chemical waste in the country;
- Development of the appropriate technical and human resources capacity for ODS waste management at country level, including aggregation, storage and disposal, which will lead to better compliance with the Montreal Protocol.
- Establishment of a ODS waste disposal infrastructure that can be replicated in other countries in the North African Region;
- Destruction of 61.09 metric tonnes of ODS waste (essentially CFC 11 and 12) collected from various sectors in Algeria.

The destruction facility that will be used for the implementation of the Pilot Demonstration Project on ODS Waste Management and Disposal in Algeria will be used solely and exclusively for the destruction of ODS waste generated in Algeria as the Algerian regulations do not allow the import of ODS waste, even for destruction purposes.

5. PROJECT SCOPE

The stocks for which the destruction strategy is to be developed include 61.09 metric tonnes of CFCs collected from various sectors in Algeria, as shown in the following table:

Table 5: CFC Stocks for Disposal in Algeria (as of October 2013)

Sector	ODS Waste Collection Process	Quantity (MT)
Oil and Gas Sector	ODS Waste from oil companies in Algeria used for servicing of various applications (industrial refrigeration, air conditioning units in office buildings and home appliances used in lodging camps at the oil fields).	45.75
Others	ODS Waste collected during maintenance operations in functional or non-functional equipment	2.02
Others	ODS Waste stored in service workshops and importers facilities	13.32
TOTAL (Metric Tonnes)		61.09

Approximately 75% of the ODS stocks identified for destruction under this project have been collected in the oil & gas sector. There are various reasons for this sector accounting for such a large share of the available ODS waste, namely:

- Importance of the oil & gas sector in Algeria's economy: as stated above, in 2009 this sector accounted for 45.5% of GDP, 97.6% of exports –in monetary terms- and 80% of budget revenues. Therefore, both industrial and non-industrial activities related to this sector are responsible for a significant share of the ODS consumed in Algeria and consequently are quantitatively important sources of the ODS waste generated in the country;
- Sector's country-specific structure: the oil & gas sector in Algeria is structured around Groupe Sonatrach, the state-owned oil company which plays a key role in both upstream and downstream oil and gas operations. Under the umbrella of Groupe Sonatrach's operations, a significant number of sub-contractors spanning from large enterprises to small and medium ones also develop their activities.
- As shown in Section 3.7. of this project document, Groupe Sonatrach has a well-established waste management system in place, which allows all companies undertaking activities related to this sector to benefit from it and channel their hazardous waste to Groupe Sonatrach's waste storage facilities.

5.1. CFC Banks in the Oil and Gas Sector

The companies in the oil and gas sector in Algeria have in total 45.75 metric tonnes available for disposal. This stock consists of CFCs which the companies had bought prior to 1st January 2010 for the servicing of the old RAC equipments in their factories as well as townships for employees. The detailed list of stocks with their related compositions and locations can be found in Annex 1 to this project document.

5.2. CFC Banks in Other Sectors

There are two other areas of activity in Algeria which have CFCs available for disposal: ODS importers and maintenance workshops. One of the ODS importers (Linde) reported having 13.32 tonnes of CFC 11 imported for sale to foam manufacturers which had become obsolete as a consequence of final users' conversion to non-CFC based technologies. The workshops which are responsible for the maintenance of the RAC equipments have also reported amounts of CFC stocks for disposal. The detailed list of stocks with their related compositions and locations can be found in Annex 2 to this project document.

5.3. Total Amount of ODS Waste for Disposal in the Project

The following table summarizes the data collected in Annexes 1 and 2, showing the quantities of the ODS stocks to be destroyed in the context of this project:

Table 6: Total Quantities of ODS Waste Available for Disposal in Algeria (as of 1 October 2013)

ODS type	Oil and gas sector (kg)	Other sectors (kg)	Sub-total (kg)	Percentage of total (%)
R11	7,067	14,035	21,102	34.54%
R12	25,308	787	26,095	42.71%
R13	-	29	29	0.05%
R502	13,378	490	13,868	22.70%
TOTAL (MT)	45,753	15,341	61,094	100%

6. PROJECT STRATEGY

During project preparation, various strategies were discussed and assessed by relevant stakeholders in the country and UNIDO, namely:

1. Destruction in a hazardous waste disposal facility in the country;
2. Destruction in a cement kiln in the country;
3. Export for destruction in a facility in the United States in order to get carbon credits under the voluntary market;

4. Export for destruction in a facility without receiving carbon credits under the voluntary market.

In order to ensure sustainability of the project beyond implementation of the MFL-funded project, relevant stakeholders and UNIDO agreed on the need to choose a project strategy involving destruction in a facility located in the country. In principle, this would apply to both Strategies #1 and #2 above; regarding the former, it is worth noting that Algeria currently has no hazardous waste disposal facility in the country, and although there are plans to set up such a facility, it would not be operational in the timeframe when this project is scheduled to be implemented.

For this reason, a decision has been made to undertake destruction of the collected ODS stocks in an adequate cement kiln located in Algerian territory. The following are the advantages of ODS waste destruction in cement kilns compared to other approved destruction technologies:

- Low cost of modification compared to the cost related to the installation of a new facility in the country;
- Ease of modification / upgrade;
- Large destruction capacity;
- The acidic by-products (HCl and/or HF) of ODS destruction are neutralised by the alkaline environment (calcium compounds needed to manufacture cement) in the kiln, without the need of any additional neutralisation equipment.

In order to identify those cement kilns where ODS destruction activities can be undertaken in Algeria, a survey was developed to assess the facilities against 50 criteria taken into consideration based on the code of housekeeping; such an assessment followed a semi-quantitative approach, providing a score for each facility and each criteria as follows:

- Meet the requirement: 3 points;
- Partially meet the requirement: 2 points;
- Do not meet the requirement but it is subject to do so upon modification: 1 point;
- Do not, and cannot, meet the requirement: 0 points, or no further consideration should the criterion be of paramount importance to ensure adequate ODS destruction.

An evaluation table was developed to compare the results achieved for each of the assessed cement kilns. The evaluation showed that one of the assessed cement kilns (Lafarge facility in M'sila) performed significantly better than other assessed facilities. For this reason, it was agreed that destruction activities in the context of this project would be undertaken in the above-mentioned facility.

7. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation of the project will involve the following steps:

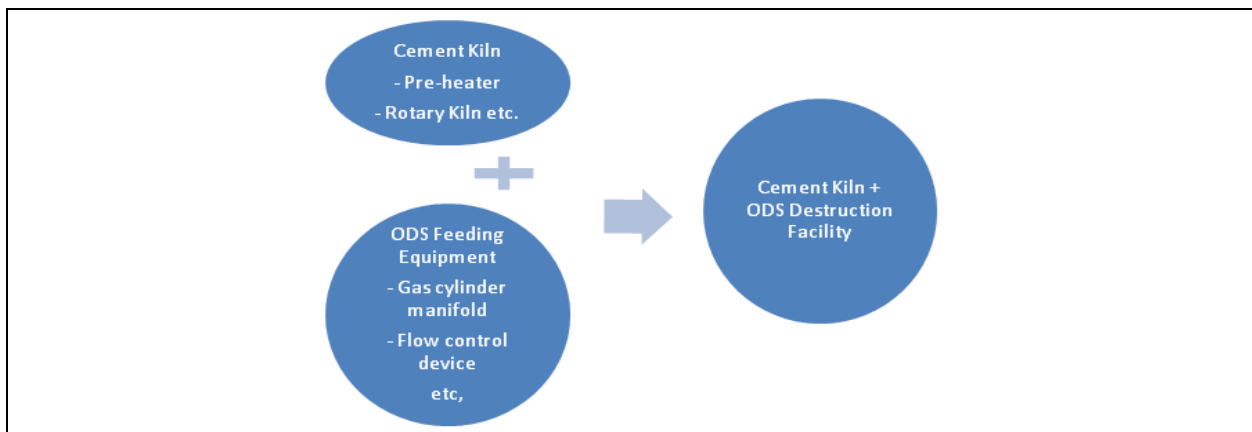
1. Modification of the cement kiln;
2. Pilot testing;
3. Quality testing and aggregation of the 61.09 tonnes of CFCs from all sources;
4. Transportation of the ODS stocks to the cement kiln;
5. Destruction;
6. Verification of destroyed ODS amounts and reporting.

7.1. Modification of the Cement Kiln

Cement kilns can be modified or retrofitted to destroy ODS in them with high efficiency, especially due to the high temperatures that are prevalent in them. However, flue gas and stack monitoring systems need to be installed and the emissions monitored accordingly.

The following diagram represents the process of modifying existing cement kilns to handle ODS:

Figure 2: Cement Kiln Retrofitting to Destroy ODS



7.2. Pilot Testing

7.2.1. Approach

This stage of the project implementation is of paramount importance in order to ensure adequate disposal of the bulk of ODS waste at a later stage. The pilot tests will be designed to ensure that

the facility meets the following requirements:

- High ODS removal capacity;
- The operational parameters should be set in a way to minimize the generation of decomposition products like chlorides and fluorides;
- Proper treatment of chlorides, fluorides and other toxic wastes in exhaust gases, effluent water, ashes etc.

During this stage of the project implementation, special attention will be paid to the following:

- Flue gas and stack monitoring systems in the cement kiln have to be checked and, if necessary, re-engineered in its design parameters to ensure that relevant emissions monitored accordingly;
- The input of ODS into the facility needs to be controlled to avoid chlorine deteriorating the quality of the cement produced during ODS destruction activities.

If the test results are not satisfactory, proper action has to be taken to ensure that all detected problems are rectified, followed by another pilot run.

7.2.2. Technical Aspects of the Pilot Tests

The Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP) of the Montreal Protocol set up a Task Force on Destruction Technologies (TFDT). The Task Force, in its report in 2002, established destruction efficiency and air emissions recommendations for ODS destruction.

For determining whether facilities are operating with minimal impacts to human and environmental health while destroying ODS, the “TEAP recommendations” include specifications for the following parameters:

- Destruction and Removal Efficiency (DRE);
- Emissions of Polychlorinated Dibenzodioxins (PCDDs) and Polychlorinated Dibenzofurans (PCDFs)/Dioxins and Furans, Hydrochloric Acid (HCl), Chlorine (Cl₂), Hydrofluoric Acid (HF), Hydrobromic Acid (HBr), Bromine (Br₂), Particulate Matter (PM), and Carbon Monoxide (CO);
- Technical Capability when destroying ODS on a commercial scale.

The following table presents the DRE and emission limits recommended by the TEAP (for concentrated sources).

Table 7: Destruction Efficiency and Air Emission Limits Recommended by TEAP for ODS Destruction

Efficiency/Emission	Limit ^a
DRE (%)	99.99 ^b
PCDD/PCDFs (ng/m ³)	0.2
HCl/ Cl ₂ (mg/m ³)	100
HF (mg/m ³)	5
HBr/ Br ₂ (mg/m ³)	5
Particulate Matter (mg/m ³)	50
CO (mg/m ³)	100

Source: Task Force on Destruction Technologies, TEAP (2002)

^a Emission limits are expressed as mass per dry cubic meter of flue gas at 0°C and 101.3 kPa corrected to 11 percent O₂.

^b A DRE of 95 percent is required for the destruction of dilute sources of ODS (i.e., foams containing ODS).

Measurement of the ODS destruction efficiency during the pilot tests will be done as follows:

- The ODS concentration in the exhaust gas, and the quantity of ODS fed for destruction should be identified. The ODS destruction can be verified based on Removal Efficiency (DRE), shown below:

$$DRE = \frac{N_1^{in} - \sum_i N_i^{out}}{N_1^{in}}$$

Where N_1^{in} is the number of moles of ODS fed into the system and N_i^{out} is the number of moles of i^{th} type of ODS that is released into the atmosphere.²

- ODS removal efficiency can be checked by the ODS concentration in the exhaust gas or decomposition efficiency. The ODS concentration in the final exhaust gas should be 1 ppm or lower or the decomposition efficiency shall be 99.99% or higher;
- The ODS destruction efficiency will be checked at appropriate frequencies.

7.3. Quality Testing and Aggregation

The ODS waste to be destroyed in the context of this project has been collected through the existing collection activities in the country, as detailed in Section 3.7., namely:

- For ODS stocks collected from the various uses linked to the oil & gas sector in Algeria, collection takes place through the management system for chemical products and wastes operated by the Directorate for the Supply and Management of Stocks (DGAS), which belongs to the Sonatrach External Industries Activities Holding;
- For other sectors, collection takes place through the established recovery and recycling centers, training centers and service workshops of refrigeration equipment.

² Formula recommended by TEAP 2002.

In order to increase the cost-efficiency of the destruction activities, the project plans to aggregate³ the identified stocks at a reduced number of locations in the country; the objective is to reduce the transportation costs by optimizing transportation loads on their way to the identified destruction facility. With regard to the selection of the aggregation facility, two options have been assessed in this regard:

- Aggregation prior to transport of the ODS waste to the destruction facility;
- Aggregation at the destruction facility.

The second option is more cost efficient due to the fact that it would benefit from already-existing infrastructures such as Sonatrach's central storage facility located in Hassi-Messaoud, in Ouargla's prefecture; by contrast, the first option would require setting up an infrastructure to undertake the aggregation activities at plant level.

It is worth noting that Sonatrach's central storage facility should not be taken as the sole aggregation facility for the project; its location makes it very convenient as aggregation point for stocks coming from the oil and gas facilities in the south; however, for ODS stocks collected in the urban areas of the north, transportation to Hassi-Messaoud would not be efficient, given the fact that the selected destruction facility in M'sila is much closer than Sonatrach's central storage facility. For this reason, a second aggregation facility has been selected in the Algiers area; such facility will be the recovering centre established by the company Aures Gaz Industriels in the prefecture of Algiers.

In this context, the project will support the identified aggregation facilities by providing them with the necessary equipment (ISO cylinders) and supporting it in the analysis of the composition of the stocks.

In order to prepare the designated facility for the aggregation activities, the project will provide:

- 1 ISO container (10,000 liters);
- 10 ISO cylinders (950 liter each);
- 6 ISO cylinders (200 liter each).

Prior to aggregation, testing of the composition of the various cylinders arriving at the aggregation facilities will be done at the facilities themselves. This will be done with a double objective:

- Check that the content of the cylinders corresponds to that reported by the sources of the ODS stocks;
- Aggregate ODS amounts according to similarities in composition and purity.

³ The concept "aggregation" as defined in this project document cannot be linked to "collection" as defined in Annex VIII of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/53. Collection takes place outside the scope of the project, in the context of the various collection schemes already in place as detailed in Section 3.7. In the context of this project, aggregation is understood as a first stage of the transportation activities which aims at minimizing transportation costs.

The latter is especially important given the fact that, for destruction in cement kilns, purity levels above 95% are recommended for the ODS stocks to be destroyed in order to avoid impurities which, upon thermal incineration, may degrade the cement quality by affecting the pH content inside the kiln. However, in the context of this project, it is worth noting that the above-mentioned purity level is not a requirement given the fact that the feed rate of ODS waste is very small compared to the throughput of the kiln. Notwithstanding this, an effort will be made during the aggregation activities in order to maximize purity to the extent possible.

7.4. Transportation of the ODS stocks to the cement kiln

The transportation distances to be covered during the project implementation are determined by the following factors:

- Location of the established collection points;
- Location of the selected aggregation facilities;
- Location of the selected destruction facility;
- Existing road network.

A clear identification of the distances to be covered is needed in order to have an accurate estimate of transportation costs; in this regard, the following has to be noted:

- Approximately 75% of the ODS stocks identified for destruction under this project will have to be transported from their respective point of origin to Sonatrach's central storage facility in Hassi-Messaoud. On average, the distance to be covered under this tranche will be about 880 kilometers;
- The distance from the aggregation facility in Hassi-Messaoud to the cement kiln in M'sila is 642 kilometers;
- The remaining 25% of the ODS stocks identified for destruction under this project will have to be transported from their respective point of origin to the recovering centre established by the company Aures Gaz Industriels in the prefecture of Algiers. In this case, the distance to be covered under this tranche will be about 175 kilometers;
- The distance from the aggregation facility in the prefecture of Algiers to the cement kiln in M'sila is 240 kilometers.

7.5. Destruction

7.5.1. Description of the Destruction Facility

The selected cement kiln where destruction activities in the context of this project will be undertaken is located in the prefecture of M'sila which is in central Algeria some 240 kilometers from Algiers. More specifically, the plant is located about 25 kilometers north of M'sila and 7

kilometers south east of Hamman Dalaa. The plant is well communicated by road as it is midway between two national roads, RN 45 (Bourdj Bourerdj – M'sila) and RN 60 (El Mheir – M'sila).

The plant is the biggest installed capacity in Algeria. It has a licence for the production of 4 million tonnes of clinker and has produced 4.8 million tons of cement in 2012.

The main operational parameters are as follows:

- Temperature in the precalciner: 880-920 ° C
- Kiln temperature can reach 960 ° C at the inlet
- Clinkerisation temperature is about 1450 ° C

With regard to emissions during normal operation, the following has to be noted:

- The volume of output gas is between 450 000 and 600 000 Nm³ / h
- Concentration of carbon monoxide at the outlet of exhaust gas: during the last measurements, plant operators monitored the stack output CO concentration at the following values:
 - Stack kiln 1 = 86.8 ppm or 249 mg/Nm³ at 11% O² ref.
 - Stack kiln 2 = 161.2 ppm or 366 mg/Nm³ at 11% O² ref.
- Concentration of oxygen at the outlet of the incinerator or the secondary combustion chamber:
 - Exit of the kiln: 4 - 5 %
 - Exit of the precalciner: 1.5 - 2 %
 - At the stack: 2.5 - 3%

The plant is currently investing in a continuous monitoring system for the dust. A restarting of the continuous monitoring system of kilns stacks is also underway. Regular spot measurements are made for the following: dust, SO_x, NO_x and CO.

7.5.2. Operational Details during Destruction Activities

Operational Control Conditions

The facility will be operated in a similar manner to ordinary cement production so that successful destruction of ODS and safe control of exhaust gas are ensured. ODS feeding will be undertaken as follows:

- The flow rate of ODS to be fed will be determined taking into account the capacity of the exhaust gas treatment system and the influence on quality of products, or cement clinker;
- ODS will be sprayed at the position close to the burner before the kiln under the normal operation control conditions;

- Equipment for feeding ODS will consist of an oil filter, a flow meter and other relevant device to feed ODS quantitatively;

The following will be done to monitor the operational control conditions during destruction activities:

- Measurement of the following items:
 - Physical conditions at the specific points of the kiln where ODS are destroyed, mainly temperature of combustion;
 - Exhaust gas volume after treatment;
 - Concentration of carbon monoxide (CO) at the outlet of exhaust gas;
 - Concentration of oxide (O₂) at the outlet of the incinerator or the secondary combustion chamber;
- Measurements will be pursuant to the procedures set in the applicable laws and regulations and the related standards;
- Measurements should be conducted on a daily basis.

Measurement of Toxic Substances

During ODS destruction activities, plant operators will take the following actions to measure the quantities of toxic substances released:

- Verification that the exhaust gas emitted during ODS destruction activities meet the standards specified by the applicable laws and regulations. The following items which could generate or increase through the ODS destruction shall be measured:
 - Concentration of hydrogen chlorides (HCl) in the final exhaust gas;
 - Concentration of hydrogen fluorides (HF) in the final exhaust gas;
 - Concentration of dioxins in the final exhaust gas;
 - Content of fluorides in effluent water;
 - Concentration of hydrogen ions in effluent water.
- The measurements should be pursuant to the procedures set in the applicable laws and regulations and related standards;
- Measurements will be conducted at least once per year in addition to those required in the applicable laws and regulations;

7.6. Verification of Destroyed ODS Amounts and Reporting

The Project Management Unit established during the implementation of the project (see Section 7.8.) will require the cement kiln where destruction will take place to provide a destruction verification document, which documents that the materials entering the facility will be destroyed. Copies of these verification documents will also be submitted to the points of origin of the ODS waste. This verification document must include:

- Name and address of the destruction facility;
- Date(s) of destruction of the received ODS waste (in case of destruction in several batches, an indication of the amounts destroyed in each batch will be included);
- An indication of the fact that the ODS waste has been destroyed with a DRE of at least 99.99 per cent as established by TEAP;
- Signature of a person entitled to legally represent the cement kiln, as well as of an accredited independent industry leading inspection, verification, testing and certification service.

Upon completion of the project activities focused on achieving the destruction of the ODS waste, the PMU will be responsible for the preparation of a final report detailing all activities of the project and lessons learned. Such a report will be endorsed by the Algerian Government and UNIDO, and will be shared with all stakeholders for their understanding.

The proposed project does not contemplate the possibility of generating carbon credits from the destruction activities to be undertaken during implementation of the project; however, revenues from carbon financing are considered as one of the components of the financing mix that will contribute to ensure long-term sustainability of ODS destruction activities in the country beyond implementation of this project, as described in Section 8 of this project document.

With this in mind, implementation of the project will provide the framework to set up a code of good practices in line with the requirements of the applicable voluntary carbon market schemes which, from the perspective of verification and reporting activities, will include the following:

- Documentary evidence shall be provided to verify the origin of the destroyed ODS waste. Such evidence may consist of shipping manifests, bills of lading, other commercial documentation, and addresses of households, commercial premises and other evidence of collection of the products;
- Where ODS waste is recovered from products that have been imported specifically for their disassembly, destruction facility shall request documentary evidence, such as shipping manifests, bills of lading and evidence of collection of the products in the originating country, to demonstrate the origin of such products;
- Where ODS waste consists of refrigerant mixtures containing substances whose destruction does not generate carbon credits, the destruction facility shall develop a

methodology to determine the amount of ODS contained in such mixtures. This shall be achieved using a mass balance analysis and/or other approach (based on conservative assumptions), as appropriate to the nature and scale of the project.

In addition to this, UNIDO will apply its experience in previously approved ODS waste destruction projects to advise the Government of Algeria on how to set up an electronic verification system with the following functionalities:

- Registry of companies / facilities owning ODS waste (points of origin) with an indication of stored amounts and amounts processed for disposal;
- Registry of enterprises carrying out ODS waste collection;
- Database on ODS destruction data, such as destroyed amounts, regular inspections of the destruction facility and storage sites.

7.7. Policy Support

Implementation of the project will contribute to improve existing regulations and policies related to, and affecting ODS waste destruction, and to develop new ones if needed. In this regard, two main areas of work have been identified during project preparation:

- As explained in Section 3.7. of this project document, Algeria currently lacks a nationwide collection system for ODS waste despite the existing law requesting recovery, recycling, reclamation and destruction of ODS waste. Collection activities are currently being undertaken by various stakeholders working in different sectors and with varying degrees of success in their operations: Groupe Sonatrach's management system for chemical products has proved to be effective in terms of ODS waste collection, whereas other initiatives have collected limited amounts. In addition to the lack of a homogeneous collection system, it is worth noting that the existing initiatives lack coordination among each other.

In this context, the project will act as a framework under which France and UNIDO will bring their expertise to assist the Government of Algeria in developing a national waste collection system building on the experience of Groupe Sonatrach, in line with existing laws mandating ODS waste collection in the country.

- Algerian law states that registered companies who wish to import substances included in the list of hazardous materials and chemicals must apply for a permit through the Ministry of Energy and Mines. Such provision and the specificities of its application means that imports of ODS waste for destruction are *de facto* unlikely, which poses a challenge to using the destruction infrastructure set up in Algeria for disposal of ODS waste originated in other countries in the region.

In this context, France and UNIDO will set up a consultative process to assess the possibility of making special provisions to allow the import of unwanted ODS into the country for the purpose of destruction.

7.8. Project Management and Implementation Schedule

A Project Management Unit (PMU) for the project execution will be established in Algeria for tracking the movement of the ODS from the sources to the destruction facility, testing and purification of the ODS and final destruction. This PMU should be setup by the Algerian NOU and by UNIDO, but would also include representatives from the various sectors, which are contributing to the ODS stocks, as well as from the destruction facility.

The PMU would collect and verify of all documentary evidences from all possible sources as well as report on the project progress to both the NOU and UNIDO. The role of the PMU would be key to the preparation of the final report (as mentioned above). The PMU can also continue functioning, with membership expanded to include representatives from all stakeholder groups who have unwanted ODSs in Algeria, in the future to account for all future ODS destruction activities in Algeria.

The following table shows the time schedules of the various implementation steps over a two-year period:

Table 8: Implementation Schedule

Activities		Duration of Project (Project Months)																							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Preparation of an implementation plan for the modification of the cement kiln	■	■																						
2	Preparation of engineering designs and modification of the cement kiln			■	■	■	■																		
3	Pilot tests to be done in the modified kiln							■	■	■	■														
4	Quality testing and aggregation of the 61.09 tonnes of OSD waste from all sources										■	■	■	■											
5	Transportation of the tanks to the cement kiln														■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
6	Final destruction of the stocks and issuance of a final destruction certificate																■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
7	Preparation of a final report detailing all activities of the project and lessons learned																								■

8. PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY AND DEMONSTRATION VALUE

The implementation of this project will contribute to the long-term sustainability of ODS destruction activities in Algeria by contributing to such sustainability from a variety of angles, as detailed below.

a) Technical factors contributing to sustainability of ODS destruction efforts in Algeria

Destruction in a cement kiln ensures a destruction capacity which is large enough to handle the ODS waste generated in the country, and even that which could arrive at the facility from neighbouring countries. Taking into account that the facility's main activity is not ODS waste destruction but cement production, the sustainability and profitability of the facility's operation is not subject to a regular inflow of ODS waste. Even though in theory the operation of the cement kiln may be halted due to low demand of cement in the country, this is quite unlikely due to the current demand trends influenced in the surge in investments in public infrastructure and the plans to increase cement production capacity through the construction of new cement kilns. Even in the case of such a halt occurring for a limited period of time, this would not have an impact on ODS destruction in the cement kiln as the batch-based destruction scheme could be easily adapted at point of aggregation level to avoid accumulation of ODS waste in the cement kiln's storage facilities.

b) Contribution to the effective enforcement of existing legislation addressing ODS disposal

Currently Algerian laws make the disposal of ODSs mandatory, since they have been classified under the special hazardous category called "Déchets spéciaux dangereux" or Special Dangerous (SD). As per the existing laws, hazardous substances have to be mandatorily disposed in an environment friendly way, which thus applies for the CFCs as well. Since there is no hazardous waste management facility (e.g. thermal rotary kilns) in Algeria, this law could not be enforced for the CFCs so far. In addition, export of CFCs for destruction is allowed by law, but seriously hampered due to licensing requirements, which so far has not allowed the owners of the stock to export their materials for destruction outside the country.

This pilot project provides Algeria with the opportunity not only to have a facility which can destroy the ODS in an environmentally friendly manner within the country, but also to enforce the law to mandatorily destroy the unwanted ODS. Once the project is implemented, the owners of the stocks will be moved to pay for the testing, transportation and destruction of their stocks. This process would only need the support of the Algerian government to fix the prices of these activities. This will also provide Algeria with an opportunity to plan for future disposal operations involving unwanted HCFCs, since their phase-out has also started from 1st January 2013.

During implementation of this project, informative sessions will be organized by the National Ozone Unit to inform all relevant stakeholders about the fact that the Algerian laws mandate destruction of ODS. So far, due to unavailability of a suitable facility and the difficulties to obtain a license to export ODS waste for destruction purposes, this regulation has not been

enforced until now, but implementation of the project would contribute to create the adequate enabling environment to enforce the obligation to destroy ODS waste.

c) Awareness raising at stakeholder and civil society level

A thorough stakeholder engagement process will be undertaken in order to ensure a cooperative environment in the setting up of an ODS disposal infrastructure in the country. Concerns from environmental groups need to be addressed by explaining the environmental integrity of the process and that the resultant products, if handled carefully, would not violate any regulatory or emission norms, apart from having no health and safety implications.

d) Facilitation of access to carbon financing for ODS destruction upon completion of the project

Upon completion of the project, revenues from carbon financing should be considered as one of the components of the financing mix that will ensure sustainability of Algeria's efforts in undertaking environmentally friendly ODS waste disposal.

There are currently two international carbon market protocols that are important while discussing the issue of generating carbon financing from ODS destruction projects. There is a proven track record of projects that have gained carbon credits by destroying ODS stocks by applying two voluntary standards: the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), and the Climate Action Reserve (CAR); both standards have robust ODS destruction methodologies in place.

As it has been stated above, this project will support Algeria to develop local destruction capacity for ODS waste disposal. For ODS waste to be destroyed in the selected facility in Algeria, the only applicable voluntary carbon market scheme is VCS, due to the fact that CAR only accepts ODS destruction activities undertaken in certified facilities located in the United States. Implementation of the project will provide the framework to set up a code of good practices in line with the requirements of the VCS methodology with specific emphasis in verification and reporting activities, as detailed in Section 7.6. of this project document.

Upon completion of the project, the cement kiln will be in a position to obtain carbon credits for future destruction activities due to the experience obtained (through the implementation of this project) in terms of project cycle management for registration under VCS. This will pull destruction prices down under any of the following two scenarios:

- a) Should ownership of the ODS stocks remain under the points of origin throughout the project cycle, they will obtain a revenue through carbon credit sales, thus partially compensating for the costs incurred in undertaken destruction of the collected ODS waste; in this case, the role of the destruction facility from the point of view of the carbon financing is that of a mere service provider;
- b) Should ownership of the ODS stocks be transferred to the destruction facility, this will be the beneficiary of the revenue obtained from carbon credit sales. Under such a scenario, the destruction facility is the active stakeholder in the carbon financing scheme, and both government and companies owning the stocks will be in a position to negotiate a reduced destruction price.

e) Facilitation of increased co-financing from owners of ODS stocks in the oil & gas sector

Implementation of the project and related lessons learned will contribute to encourage owners of ODS stocks to co-finance ODS destruction activities in the country upon completion of this project. Stocks in the oil & gas sector come from facilities where the government-owned Groupe Sonatrach partners with multinational companies which are engaged in exploration, refining and export of petroleum from Algeria to the rest of the world. There are multiple benefits for the companies to co-finance the disposal of these stocks, some of which are listed below:

- Sustainability: ODS disposal can help companies in reducing their carbon footprint as ODS stocks could eventually leak into the atmosphere increasing their footprint;
- Environmental responsibility: The companies, many of which are multinationals, supply oil and natural gas worldwide for use as fuels, thus contributing to the global CO₂ emissions. The disposal of the CFCs would definitely account for some reduction in those CO₂ emissions;
- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR): companies can fulfil their CSR obligations by diverting a part of CSR funds for the disposal of ODS. This would help them earn a good name in Algeria and provide examples for other companies to follow.
- Emission Compliance: disposal of CFCs can generate carbon credits (CRTs) which could be purchased by multinational oil companies operating in the American market (especially in California) and in Europe and with subsidiaries in Algeria, to comply with their emission norms.
- Environmental synergy: in case the funds for ODS disposal come from the companies, then this would be an unprecedented instance in the world of a synergy created between the Corporate sector, the Montreal Protocol and the Carbon Markets.

f) Establishment of a ODS waste disposal infrastructure that can be replicated by other countries in the North African Region

Given the fact that no country in the North African region has a facility available for destruction of ODS waste, the project has an obvious regional demonstration value. Implementation of the project will allow the Algerian NOU and UNIDO alike to create a wealth of knowledge that will be of great use to other countries in the region in order to set up ODS waste disposal infrastructures.

Knowledge sharing will be articulated in various ways, mostly through activities in the context of Regional Network Meetings; Algeria belongs to the African Network, so project-related presentations at meetings of the network will also be useful for Sub-Saharan African countries, and will complement lessons learned from the MLF-funded Technical Assistance project on ODS waste destruction for five countries in the region (Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo and Guinea).

9. PROJECT BUDGET

9.1. Total Budget

The total project budget is presented in the following table:

Table 9: Total Project Budget

Cost Item	Cost (USD)		
	MLF	Co-financing	Total
Modification of the cement kiln	0	129,150	129,150
Pilot testing	31,500	10,500	42,000
Quality testing and aggregation	79,905	22,260	102,165
Transportation	87,463	40,835	128,297
Destruction	391,191	0	391,191
Additional activities	35,000	0	35,000
TOTAL (USD)	625,059	202,745	827,803

The following table shows the break-down of funding requested to the Multilateral Fund:

Table 10: Project Funding under the Multilateral Fund

Cost Item	Cost (USD)
Project funding requested to the Multilateral Fund	625,059
-France	250,000
-UNIDO	475,059
Project support costs	58,754
-France 13%	32,500
-UNIDO 7%	26,254
Total requested from the Multilateral Fund	683,813

The project funding requested to the Multilateral Fund is 625,059 USD (excluding support costs), with a total cost efficiency of 11.20 USD/kg of ODS waste.

Project funding under the Multilateral Fund (USD)	625,059
Unit cost of disposal (USD/kg)	10.23

9.2. Detailed Budget Breakdown

The following tables show the detailed budget for each of the project components:

Table 11: Project Budget – Modification of the Cement Kiln

Cost Item	Units	Unitary Cost (USD)	Cost (USD)	
			MLF	Co-financing
Project Preparation	1	20,000	0	20,000
Modification of the facility	1	78,000	-	78,000
Training of personnel	1	20,000	-	20,000
Project monitoring	1	5,000	-	5,000
Contingency (5%)	-	-	-	6,150
			MLF	Co-financing
Modification of the Cement Kiln			0	129,150
				TOTAL
				129,150

Table 12: Project Budget – Pilot Testing

Cost Item	Units	Unitary Cost (USD)	Cost (USD)	
			MLF	Co-financing
Pilot test	1	30,000	30,000	-
Preparation of Operation Manuals and Standards Operational Procedures	1	10,000	-	10,000
Contingency (5%)	-	-	1,500	500
			MLF	Co-financing
Pilot Testing			31,500	10,500
				TOTAL
				42,000

Table 13: Project Budget – Quality Testing and Aggregation

Cost Item	Units	Unitary Cost (USD)	Cost (USD)	
			MLF	Co-financing
Testing of stocks	30	200	6,000	-
ISO container	1	20,000	20,000	-
ISO 950 liter	10	4,500	45,000	-
ISO 200 liter	6	850	5,100	-
Tools	2	4,000	-	8,000
Staff time	72	100	-	7,200
Documentation, labelling	-	-	-	6,000
Contingency (5%)	-	-	3,805	1,060
			MLF	Co-financing
Quality Testing and Aggregation			79,905	22,260
				TOTAL
				102,165

Table 14: Project Budget – Transportation

Cost Item	Units	Unitary Cost (USD)	Cost (USD)	
			MLF	Co-financing
Transportation	61,094	2.00	83,298	38,890
Contingency (5%)	-	-	4,165	1,945

	MLF	Co-financing	TOTAL
Transportation	87,463	40,835	128,297

Table 15: Project Budget – Destruction

Cost Item	Units	Unitary Cost (USD)	Cost (USD)	
			MLF	Co-financing
Purification and testing of ISO containers at destruction facility	6	1,000	6,000	-
Destruction	61,094	6	366,563	-
Contingency (5%)	-	-	18,628	-

	MLF	Co-financing	TOTAL
Destruction	391,191	0	391,191

Table 16: Project Budget – Additional Activities

Cost Item	Units	Unitary Cost (USD)	Cost (USD)	
			MLF	Co-financing
Policy support	1	15,000	15,000	-
Project management	1	20,000	20,000	-

	MLF	Co-financing	TOTAL
Additional Activities	35,000	0	35,000

9.3. Project Co-Financing

The total amount of funds provided in terms of co-financing by various project stakeholders accounts for a total of 202,745 USD.

The project secures co-financing from two main sources:

- Modification of the cement kiln will be undertaken through a dedicated technology fund for which French companies are eligible. During project preparation, this co-financing option has been assessed by the French Development Agency and UNIDO as suitable for the nature of the activities to be undertaken under this project component. Group Lafarge, in its capacity as eligible company to apply for this fund will be responsible for securing the amount detailed in the budget breakdown above;
- Facilities selected as points of aggregation in the context of this project will provide both technical and human resources under this project component.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: CFC Stocks in the Oil & Gas Sector in Algeria
(As of 1 October 2013)
SONATRACH – Functional Area: Transportation and Pipelining

Region	CFC type	Capacity of cylinders (kg)	Sub-total quantity (kg)
RTE	R12	11	3
	R502	100	17
RTH	R12	13.6	4
	R502	13.6	12
RTI	R502	23	138
	R502	64	64
DML	R12	13.6	108.8
DMB	R12	13.6	45
	R502	22.5	90
RTO	R12	13.6	1,656
RTC	R12	13.6 and 12	146
	R502	13.6 and 12	39.2
GPDF	R12	13.6	10
	R11	13.6	5
Sub-Totals (kg)		R11	5.0
		R12	1,972.8
		R502	360.2
		TOTAL (kg)	2,338.0

SONATRACH – Functional Area: Upstream Operations

Division	CFC type	Capacity of cylinders (kg)	Sub-total quantity (kg)
Drilling	R12	13.6	8
Laboratories	R12	n/a	13.5
	R11	n/a	13.5
	R502	n/a	13.5
Production	R12	13.6, 26 and 64	16,218.6
	R11	13.6, 270 and 280	4,178.8
	R502	13.6 and 23	8,624.7
Sub-Totals (kg)		R11	4,192.3
		R12	16,240.1
		R502	8,638.2
		TOTAL (kg)	29,070.6

SONATRACH – Functional Area: Development and Exploration, Natural Gas Liquefaction

Complex	CFC type	Capacity of cylinders (kg)	Sub-total quantity (kg)
GL1Z	R12	13.6	108.8
	R11	13.6	258.4
GL4Z	R12	13.6	40.8
RA1Z	R12	13.6	54.4
GP1Z	R12	13.6	40.8
	R11	13.6	13.6
GL1K	R12	26	52
	R11	13.6	149.6
Sub-Totals (kg)		R11	421.6
		R12	296.8
TOTAL (kg)			718.4

SONATRACH – Functional Area: Branches

Company	CFC type	Capacity of cylinders (kg)	Sub-total quantity (kg)
ENGTP	R12	13.6	203.28
	R11	13.6	13.6
ENAFOR	R12	13.6	2,380.0
	R11	13.6	2,434.4
	R502	13.6	2,964.8
ENTP	R12	13.6	3,712.8
	R502	13.6	1,305.6
ENSP	R12	13.6	13.6
ENGAGEO	R502	13.6	109
ENIP	R12	13.6	190
Sub-Totals (kg)		R11	2,448.0
		R12	6,499.7
		R502	4,379.4
TOTAL (kg)			13,327.1

SONATRACH – PEC Directorate

Complex	CFC type	Capacity of cylinders (kg)	Sub-total quantity (kg)
CP1K	R12	13.6 and 22.5	298.7
Sub-Totals (kg)		R12	298.7
TOTAL (kg)			298.7

Annex 2: CFC Stocks in Other Sectors in Algeria*(As of 1 October 2013)*

Organisation	CFC type	Capacity of cylinders (kg)	Number of cylinders	Quantity (kg)
ALLAM Mostapha (Workshop)	R11	13.6	1 Cylinder	14
	R12	13.6	1 Cylinder	14
	R502	13.6	1 Cylinder	14
SUB-TOTAL (kg)				42
KERHAR Mohamed (Workshop)	R11	13.6	1 Cylinder	14
SUB-TOTAL (kg)				14
Drouche Djemal (Workshop)	R12	13.6	1 Cylinder	10
SUB-TOTAL (kg)				10
Naimi Rachid (Workshop)	R12	13.6	6 Cylinders	82
SUB-TOTAL (kg)				82
Ouarth Mohamed (Workshop)	R12	13.6	50 Cylinders	680
	R11	13.6	30 Cylinders	408
	R502	13.6	35 Cylinders	476
SUB-TOTAL (kg)				1,564
SONELGAZ(end user)	R11	13.6	1 Cylinder	2
	R12	13.6	1 Cylinder	1
	R13	12 and 17	2 Barrels	29
SUB-TOTAL (kg)				32
SPPO (end user)	R11	13.6	20 Cylinders	272
SUB-TOTAL (kg)				272
LINDE Gaz Algérie (importer)	R11	270	1 barrel	270
	R11	270	48 Barrels	12,960
	R11	13.6	7 Cylinders	95
SUB-TOTAL (kg)				13,325
TOTAL (kg)				15,341