mahere whakahaere me te whakamōtio para 2025

draft waste management and minimisation plan 2025

DUNEDIN CITY COUNCIL | kaunihera a-rohe o Ōtepoti

Mahere Whakahaere me te Whakamōtio Para 2025

Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2025

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INTRODUCTION
KUPU WHAKATAKI

This Plan directs the development of a stronger, more positive, circular economy that fosters the health of the environment and our community (Figure 1).

It has been well established that the current linear system for production and consumption negatively impacts the environment, is wasteful, inequitable, and vulnerable to unforeseen future changes[1][2][3]. For this reason, New Zealand introduced the Waste Minimisation Act (WMA) in 2008. This legislation enables and requires the Dunedin City Council (DCC) to act in waste minimisation, and work to avoid harm to the environment. The DCC is similarly obliged to responsibly manage waste from a public health perspective.

The WMA requires territorial authorities to adopt a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP), to direct how they will use waste levy funding received from the Ministry for Environment to achieve waste minimisation. This Plan gives the direction of DCC's leadership and work with partners, local communities, businesses, neighbouring regions and other stakeholders. Waste is not something that can be addressed by local government alone. Our economic system involves many parts and sectors, and each part needs to adapt for waste minimisation to be achieved.

Everyone can participate in change towards less waste. The DCC aims to help ease the community through the process with wide-ranging actions laid out in this Plan. From helping households make best use of their kerbside recycling and rubbish bin collection system, to assisting the region's construction and demolition industry both in waste diversion and in waste minimisation through thoughtful design.

This Plan is one part of a wider movement toward making waste reduction opportunities accessible to the community. It complements existing initiatives such as the work toward a safer tertiary area by Sophia Charter signatories and the city's Zero Carbon Plan 2030 which aims to reduce carbon emissions. It's community funding aspects support projects by local community groups and businesses. It upholds regional work for minimising waste through joint advocacy, developing consistency, shared resources, and gathering data to highlight key issues and provide for facts-based decision-making.

The ultimate outcome of minimising waste is the achievement of a circular system for producing and consuming, benefitting our health and well-being and that of the environment.

[1] Circle Economy Foundation (2023) 'The Circularity Gap Report', URL:https://www.circularity-gap.world/2023, accessed 18.06.2024.
[2] International Panel for Climate Change (2023) 'Climate Change 2023 Synthesis Report', URL: IPCC_AR6_SYR_SPM.pdf, accessed 18.06.2024.
[3] Ministry for Environment (2022) 'Ōhanga āmiomio - Circular economy', URL: https://environment.govt.nz/what-government-is-doing/areas-of-work/waste/ohanga-amiomio-circular-economy, accessed 18.06.2024.

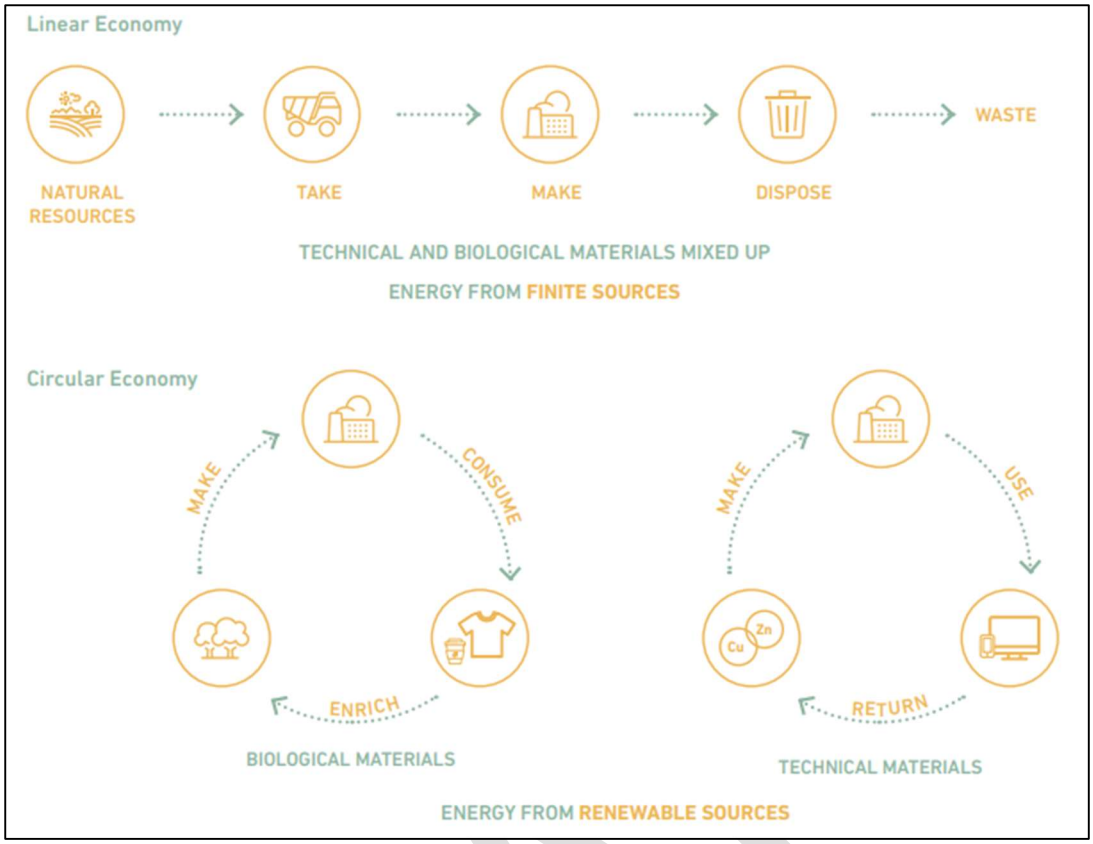

Figure 1: The current linear economy vs circular economy.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
KUPU WHAKAMIHI

We would like to acknowledge the hard work, time, and thought that has been generously given to us for preparing this Plan. Thank you to the members on the Steering Group, including our mana whenua representatives, Marlene McDonald, Moana Wesley, and Donna Matahaere-Atariki, our elected Councillors, Brent Weatherall and Jim O'Malley. Also to everyone who attended our engagement workshops out of their own time, and gave their knowledge and let us pick their brains. Dunedin City Council staff and the Waste and Environmental Solutions team have been invaluable and enormously generous in their advice and assistance.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
WHAKARĀPOPOTO MATUA

The Dunedin City Council has developed a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan that sets a vision, objectives, targets, and actions to improve waste minimisation over the next six years. This WMMP takes an approach that includes collaborating with the other districts in Otago with the aim of making waste minimisation and management more cohesive, achievable, and effective in Otago. It also complements Dunedin's Zero Carbon 2030 Plan, and Te Rautaki Para – New Zealand's Waste Strategy. The vision for this Plan is:
Ōtepoti Dunedin is actively committed to preventing waste, reducing emissions, and building a circular economy to respect and protect people and the natural environment's mauri.
The objectives below have been set to achieve this vision.

OBJECTIVES
Objectives have been informed by the recurring themes which came from stakeholder engagement workshops and meetings for the review of the WMMP.

1. Circular economy – The top of the waste hierarchy will be prioritised in investment, design, and purchasing decisions.

2. Infrastructure and services – Improve resourcing of local infrastructure, and services to make good practice in waste minimisation convenient and easy.

3. Networking and collaboration – Enable wider collaboration with local community and business partners and with regional Territorial Authorities.

4. Education and communication - Provide waste minimisation education and communication to local community and business partners to enable best practice.

5. Advocacy, incentives and regulation – Using a variety of means to achieve waste minimisation best practice.

6. Data - Ensuring mechanisms are in place for tracking and reporting progress and to inform decision making.

This WMMP addresses the key issues identified in the Otago Regional Waste Assessment (2023) through these objectives and an Action Plan. The Action Plan was developed through engagement workshops and through analysis carried out in the Waste Assessment. The Action Plan describes the actions that will be carried out over the next six years, to achieve the waste minimisation and greenhouse gas emission reduction targets in this Plan.

The targets this Plan aims to achieve are:

Target 1: Waste generation: Reduce the amount of material entering the waste management system, by 10 % per person by 2030.

Target 2: Waste disposal: Reduce the amount of material that needs final disposal, by 30 % per person by 2030.

Target 3: Waste emissions: reduce the biogenic methane emissions from waste, by at least 30 %.

These targets complement Te Rautaki Para – New Zealand's Waste Strategy. They aim to reduce the quantity of waste being generated, being sent to landfill, and greenhouse gas emissions from waste. Waste cannot be minimised by one organisation. It requires everyone to act and work together. This Plan includes actions that will improve collaboration across sectors and districts, and to develop networks to bring us closer to achieving a circular economy.

The purpose of the Plan

This Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP or the Plan) was informed by the Otago Regional Waste Assessment 2023 (Waste Assessment). The Plan sets out how Ōtepoti Dunedin will make change for waste minimisation, over the next six years, under the WMA. It complements Te Rautaki Para, New Zealand's Waste Strategy, and the Zero Carbon Plans that have been adopted nationally and in Ōtepoti Dunedin, and supports the goals of Te Ao Tūroa – Dunedin's Environment Strategy. The focus for this Plan is to:

- Develop diversion for and design out construction and demolition waste. This is also a priority in Ōtepoti Dunedin's Zero Carbon Plan 2030.

- Improve opportunities for community-based resource recovery – a community-based approach to resource recovery is often more effective and builds better social outcomes. This is also a priority in Ōtepoti Dunedin's Zero Carbon Plan 2030.
- Divert organics from landfill – Ōtepoti Dunedin is developing new composting infrastructure and services for diverting residential organic waste from landfill. This infrastructure has the potential to expand the diversion of organics further (e.g. from businesses and events).
- Take a regional approach to waste management and minimisation as opposed to focusing solely on Ōtepoti Dunedin.

What does this WMMP mean for you?

Table 1: Summary of changes anticipated from this Plan for residents and organisations.

	What changes you can expect and how you can get involved
Residents	More opportunities for items to be repaired, improved access to resource recovery, and more options for waste minimisation.
Community groups and non-governmental organisations	Collaborative spaces where resources can be reused, shared, repaired, and recovered more efficiently and build positive community outcomes. Increased, and more flexible waste minimisation funding.
Businesses	Collaboration across sectors so that resources are shared more efficiently and build more sustainable practices. Consider how your business could be placed to create a more circular economy by rethinking and redesigning your purchases, processes, products, and packaging to reduce waste. Support in accessing waste minimisation funding, whether it be advice for a national fund application, or DCC's waste minimisation grants. More education will be available to upskill staff in waste minimisation in a range of sectors.
Private waste companies	More communication and collaboration to diversify options for waste minimisation and management in Ōtepoti Dunedin.
Local Government	The DCC aims to collaborate with other councils in the Otago and Southland regions. The focus for the collaboration will be to increase the scale and efficiency of waste minimisation, circularity in the economy, and local processing of diverted material.
Central Government	More advocacy from Ōtepoti Dunedin in a coordinated fashion to represent many voices.

Summary of the waste situation

The WMMP is intended to improve waste management and minimisation in Ōtepoti Dunedin and the Otago region over the next six years. The Plan is informed by the Waste Assessment which analysed and reported the waste situation for these areas in compliance with sections 50 and 51 in the WMA. The findings are summarised here for context.

QUANTITY OF WASTE TO LANDFILL

The quantity of waste going to Green Island Landfill per capita per year (including special wastes) is given in Table 2. The other districts in Otago, the region, and national average are also provided for context.

Table 2: Tonnes of waste to Class 1 Landfills per Capita per Year in descending order, for Dunedin, Otago, and New Zealand. These values were calculated using Statistics New Zealand population estimates and Class 1 Landfill data attained from Solid Waste Analysis Protocol surveys carried out by Waste Not Consulting (Otago Regional Waste Assessment, 2023).

Overall Waste to Class 1 Landfills including special waste	**Tonnes per capita per annum**
Queenstown Lakes 2020	0.833
New Zealand 2021	0.685
Otago Region 2020	0.608
Dunedin 2018	0.554
Central Otago 2021	0.527
Clutha 2022	0.505
Waitaki 2022	0.466

COMPOSITION OF WASTE TO LANDFILL

Knowing what kinds of waste are being sent to landfill is a good place to start when considering how we can minimise waste. It means we can identify what waste streams we can reduce with existing channels, and where the most significant gains can be made. The two pie charts below show what materials were going to Green Island Landfill in Ōtepoti Dunedin in 2022, compared to the average waste composition across the country in 2020 (Figure 2).

The main material types going to landfill are quite different between the two charts. Potentially hazardous material is the main type being disposed of to landfill across the country, but at Green Island Landfill in 2022, the main material was organic waste. This difference reflects the disposal practices of different Councils; with Clutha District Council sending what is not suitable for disposal at Mt Cooee Landfill in Clutha to Green Island Landfill in Ōtepoti Dunedin. Other landfills in the country have access to infrastructure to divert organics from landfill. Ōtepoti Dunedin introduced an organics diversion service in mid-2024, which is reflected in the difference of organic waste in the two compositions.

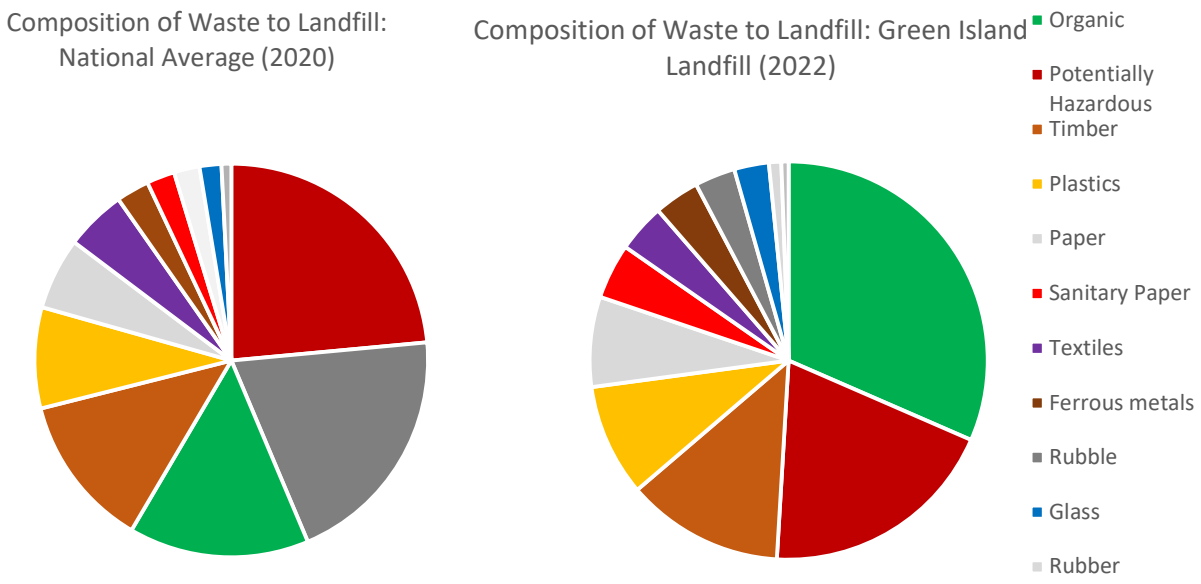

Figure 2: Compositions of waste to landfill. A national average from 2020 is compared with Green Island Landfill in 2022. Data source: Otago Regional Waste Assessment, 2023.

DIVERSION POTENTIAL

The proportion of the materials that could have been diverted through existing recycling collections, and straightforward composting is provided in Table 3 below. This table confirms why this plan focuses on diverting organics and construction demolition materials from landfill.

Table 3: The percentages of waste to Green Island Landfill that could be diverted through existing recycling channels or composting (Otago Regional Waste Assessment, 2023).

Material type	**Green Island Landfill**
Organics – food scraps	19.2%
Organics – green waste	11.5%
Paper – recyclable	5.3 %
Ferrous metals	4.6%
Timber – reusable	3.5%
Timber – unpainted, untreated	3.5%
Paper – cardboard	2.4 %
Textiles – clothing	2.1%
Glass – recyclable	2.0%
Plastic - recyclable	1.8%
Rubble - cleanfill	1.0%
Non-ferrous metals	0.8%
Rubble – new plasterboard	0.2%
As percentages of the overall waste stream (excluding potentially hazardous waste)	

SOURCES OF DIVERTIBLE MATERIALS

The main ways that easily divertible materials are reaching landfill, based on the Waste Assessment 2023 are:

- Food scraps:
  - Overwhelmingly end up in landfill through household kerbside rubbish collections.
- Compostable green waste reaches landfill via two main pathways:
  - Household kerbside rubbish collections

    - General residential, Construction and Demolition (C&D), and Industrial, Commercial, Institutional (ICI) waste directly to transfer stations and landfills (excluding landscaping).
- Recyclable paper and cardboard:
    - Household kerbside rubbish collections (particularly large, wheeled bins).
    - Residential and ICI channels to transfer stations and landfills.
- New plasterboard, timber, ferrous metals, and rubble:
    - Arrive directly at transfer stations (partially) and landfill (mainly) from the C&D sector.
- Recyclable plastic and glass:
    - Reach landfill through household kerbside and ICI waste.
- Textiles:
    - Mainly from household kerbside rubbish and ICI waste to transfer stations and landfills.

ABILITY OF SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The Waste Assessment 2023 identified that Otago's limited processing infrastructure is negatively affecting waste diversion. Efforts to improve capture of recyclables and food scraps could worsen the situation. To address this, the Plan includes actions for improving processing infrastructure and services. Initiatives by the Waste Futures work programme are enhancing the capacity and quality of processing in Ōtepoti Dunedin and Otago.

SUMMARY OF FORECAST FUTURE DEMAND AND GAP ANALYSIS

Predicting the future demand for waste management and minimisation is inherently uncertain. Key factors that influence demand are:

- population growth
- economic activity
- changes in lifestyle and consumption
- changes in waste management approaches.

KEY ISSUES FROM WASTE ASSESSMENT

The key issues and gaps related to waste management and minimisation for future demand, as identified in the Waste Assessment 2023 are:

1) Infrastructure:
   a) Limited access to waste infrastructure, especially material reprocessing.
   b) Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) face challenges in material quality and capacity.
   c) Landfill disposal availability depends on new facility consents.
   d) Landfill provision in coastal Otago districts could be more efficient.
   e) Variable Class 2-5 landfill availability.

2) Data and monitoring:

   a) Data gaps exist for private waste collections, Class 2-5 fills, and farm waste practices.
   b) Access, understanding, and transparency for the public in data on diversion and resource recovery.

3) Services:

   a) Some districts such as Waitaki and Clutha have lower Council service levels.
   b) Service variability hinders collaboration in education and behaviour change.
   c) High contamination in household recycling collections.
   d) Low market share for Council-provided kerbside services.

4) Specific materials:

   a) Opportunities to manage waste materials better (biosolids, C&D waste, etc.).
   b) Challenges with commercial, industrial, and institutional waste streams.

5) Leadership and collaboration:

   a) Less focus on waste prevention and reuse compared to recycling.
   b) Variable contract timeframes hinder collaboration.
   c) Lack of formal mechanisms for joint funding and regional waste projects.
   d) Staff shortages and delays in vehicle procurement.
   e) Disaster waste planning and strategic direction variability.

f) Variation in Council's strategic direction across the region for waste management and minimisation.
g) Changes in national direction and priorities due to changes in central government.

Efforts to address these gaps will be crucial for effective waste management and minimisation.

LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

This WMMP fits within an ecosystem of national legislation and other strategies, plans, and policies, all working together to make change. This Plan needs to fit with, and complement these others, while providing leadership in waste management and minimisation locally. The key surrounding strategies and policies, and how this Plan fits with them, is described below in Table 4.

Table 4: A summary describing how legislation fits together, creating an ecosystem of change.

Legislative Framework						**Other tools**
The Treaty of Waitangi						
Waste Minimisation Act 2008	The Litter Act 1979	The Local Government Act 2002	The Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996	The Climate Change Response Act 2002	The Resource Management Act 1991	
Te Rautaki Para New Zealand Waste Strategy (bylaw ability here too)	Infringements and criminal offences	Bylaw for waste management Criminal offence if bylaw breached	Regulations and group standards related to waste	The Emissions Trading Scheme	The National Environmental Standards	International conventions
Waste Management and Minimisation Plans		Long Term Plans		Te Hau Mārohi Ki Anamata Emissions Reduction Plan	District and regional plans and resource consents.	Central government guidelines, codes of practice and voluntary initiatives
Waste Disposal Levy						Local government strategies, policies, and plans such as the Dunedin Zero Carbon Plan 2030, Te Ao Tūroa and Te Taki Haruru – The DCC Māori Strategic Framework.
Waste Minimisation Fund						
Product Stewardship						
Other regulations						

DCC Strategic Context

The DCC Strategic Framework incorporates eight high-level strategies, underpinned by Council's commitment to the Treaty of Waitangi and the principle of sustainability. The overarching vision to guide outcomes for the city is to ensure Dunedin is one of the world's great small cities. This includes managing the use and development of waste resources, in a way that enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing and for their health and safety.

The DCC is refreshing its wellbeing strategies (Ara Toi, Economic Development Strategy, Social Wellbeing Strategy and Te Ao Tūroa). This work, combined with developing approaches that embed Council's commitment to the Treaty of Waitangi and sustainability, is intended to improve Council's

ability to strategically lead the DCC toward realising community outcomes that consider future challenges while meeting its legislative responsibilities.

The Waste Management and Minimisation Plans' guiding wellbeing strategy is Te Ao Tūroa.

THE TREATY OF WAITANGI

This Plan has been developed with the Treaty of Waitangi (the Treaty) in mind. The Plan has been prepared and developed alongside mana whenua within the WMMP Steering Group. By developing the Plan with mana whenua, the contents and direction of the plan embody Article 2 of the Treaty in not only mana whenua maintaining tino rangatiratanga (self-determination) in governmental affairs but doing so over a great taonga within te ao Māori - te taiao (the environment).

Actions in this Plan reflect processes of tapu and noa, and aim to protect and enhance the natural environment.

TE AO MĀORI - THE MĀORI WORLDVIEW

The environment is of paramount importance in te ao Māori. It provides food, drinking water, as well as shelter. As a result, protecting and limiting harm to our environment is of high priority to mana whenua in Ōtepoti Dunedin and across the country.

Te Taki Haruru (the Māori Strategic Framework for the DCC) is based in the values of mana whenua in Ōtepoti Dunedin. The Waste Management and Minimisation Plan reflects the needs of mana whenua by aligning with key directions within Te Taki Haruru. There is a particular focus across all four pou, within the environmental wellbeing; the cultural wellbeing across the Autūroa and Autakata pou, as well as the social wellbeing across the Autaketake and Autakata pou. By actively involving mana whenua in the Steering Group, this uplifts the mana of mana whenua and recognises their whakapapa connecting to the whenua of Ōtepoti Dunedin. Furthermore, this plan utilises mātauraka from mana whenua for the benefit of the environment, which in turn uplifts the mauri of Ōtepoti Dunedin and recognises the balance of tapu and noa in keeping residents safe from waste.

TE AO TŪROA – THE NATURAL WORLD: DUNEDIN'S ENVIRONMENT STRATEGY

While the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan sits under the WMA, within the DCC's strategic framework, the WMMP fits under the Te Ao Turoa – The Natural World, Dunedin's Environment Strategy. The WMMP contributes more specific direction, actions, and commitment to achieving Te Ao Tūroa's reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to manage resources more sustainably.

PROTECTING PUBLIC HEALTH

Protecting public health is one of the original reasons for local authority involvement in waste management. Te Rautaki Para refers to public health as being one of the outcomes of successful recovery of resources. The Waste Assessment 2023 identified key waste management issues that are likely to be of concern in terms of public health after consulting with the Medical Officer of Health[4]. These risks will primarily be managed by providing waste services and infrastructure. For example, assisted collections and additional medical waste bins have also been introduced as services to further protect public health. Appropriate performance standards for waste service contracts will be monitored and reported on. There are appropriate structures within contracts for addressing issues when they arise. Private waste services can be regulated through a bylaw where necessary.

[4] Otago Regional Waste Assessment (2023) Appendix 1 – Medical Officer of Health Statement.

Uncontrolled disposal of waste such as in clean fills or in rural areas, can be regulated on the local, regional, or national level. The DCC will work with the Otago Regional Council to ensure that waste issues are appropriately reflected in their regional plans.

Other areas that this Plan provides for to protect public health are:

- Continuously review reprocessing infrastructure.
- Engage with private operators to obtain better information on quantities of waste generated.
- Continue to support and deliver education and minimisation programmes.
- Review opportunities for better management of biosolids.
- Communicate and engage with communities, including iwi on changes to services.
- Review workforce planning in light of delivering waste management.
- Continue work to standardise waste management practices across Otago.
- Continuously improving on the services and infrastructure offered.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES
MĀTĀPONO

Guiding principles are included in this Plan to influence decision-making and contribute to positive and holistic outcomes from the actions carried out. The guiding principles for this Plan are to: follow the waste hierarchy, provide leadership, ensure accessibility, work regionally, and diversify waste minimisation solutions.

Waste hierarchy
Paparaka Para

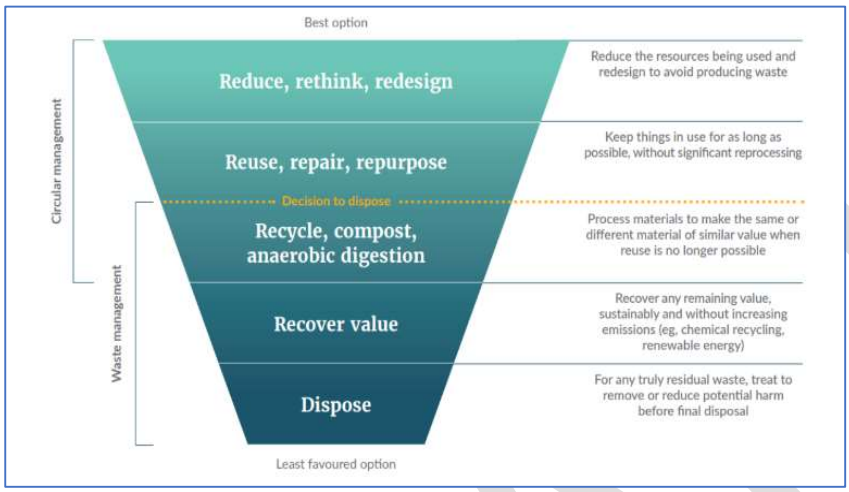

Figure 3: The Waste Hierarchy, as used in Te Rautaki Para, New Zealand's Waste Strategy, Ministry for the Environment.

The waste hierarchy guides best practice and the order of preference for how to manage waste, to gain the best outcomes for the environment (Figure 3). Focusing on the top part of the waste hierarchy, prevention and reuse, has several benefits. It helps prevent greenhouse gas emissions, reduces pollutants, saves energy, conserves resources, creates jobs, and promotes green technology. By emphasising these steps, we can move toward a more sustainable approach to resource use. Tackling the top of the waste hierarchy requires changes in behaviour and culture around waste.

Councils have largely been focussing investment and resourcing on the lower part of the waste hierarchy, recycling and waste management. With this solid foundation in place, we are in a position to shift our focus to the higher parts of the waste hierarchy (avoid, reuse, repair). This is a difficult area to influence, invest in, and measure. However, there are actions that community groups, businesses, and Council can work on together to make progress. Such as establishing zero waste event services and infrastructure, building on the repair movement, and community-led resource recovery which can offer services like reuse, repair, recycling, product take-back, and reverse reuse logistics. Businesses can design to avoid waste, for durability, and reuse, offer take back programs, and reduce packaging. Council can assist by helping with resourcing and collaboration and planning infrastructure and services to support these activities. This Plan embraces these actions, to shift our investment and resourcing to the top parts of the waste hierarchy.

Leadership

The DCC will model best practice in waste minimisation by reducing waste and shifting to a circular economy. Best practice will be integrated across the organisation's culture, operations, decision making, and procurement. Furthermore, the DCC will adopt leadership as a frame of mind, and enable others in the community to effect waste minimisation and get involved in achieving this Plan.

Accessibility
DCC waste services are designed and funded to suit most residents. However, local government plays a crucial role and is responsible for ensuring that waste services are accessible to all residents and businesses within our jurisdiction as far as practicable.
There are different demographics in the community with unique needs. Making services accessible to all needs to be part of this Plan's actions. For instance:

- Providing convenient access to recycling centres, transfer stations, waste collection points, and assisted collections.
- Engaging in educational campaigns to raise awareness about waste minimisation and management practices and offering the information in a range of media forms.
- Inclusive infrastructure - investing in infrastructure that accommodates diverse needs.

Working locally and regionally
Local waste minimisation, processing, and services will be prioritised to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transporting recycling and improve local economic opportunities. Recycling usually has to be transported long distances from Ōtepoti Dunedin to be processed. However, by working locally, we can reduce this conflict upon the environment between reducing waste and producing greenhouse gas emissions. Regional collaboration is also key for gaining scale and efficiency of quality materials in demand by recyclables markets for improving waste minimisation.

In preparation for this Plan, the DCC worked with the other districts in Otago to write a joint regional Waste Assessment. This identified opportunities for working together, to get the best waste minimisation outcomes. This Plan seeks to work in close collaboration with the other Otago districts (Clutha, Waitaki, Central Otago, and Queenstown Lakes) and Southland where appropriate. This could involve Councils:

- Agreeing to adopt a consistent waste minimisation bylaw.
- Jointly collecting data from waste operators and using this information to identify issues and options from this information.
- Jointly advocating for access to centrally held data. For example, waste levy reporting.
- Sharing a regional human resource that engages across sectors and districts, to build on waste minimisation opportunities.
- Collaborating to consistently and proactively engage with target communities to minimise contamination.
- Promoting public participation in local authority rubbish and recycling services.
- Supporting shared resources for digital trading systems for materials.
- Collaborating to design a scalable Circular Resource Network for the region, with any infrastructure projects being designed to fit with this network. Smaller community-led infrastructure and services are actively encouraged and prioritised over large commercial infrastructure, where appropriate.
- Committing a portion of funding to deliver priority collaborative regional projects.
- Territorial Authority (TA) Officers advocating for regional infrastructure when engaging in collaboration at a national level.
- Exploring further regional co-operation, such as establishing a regional waste entity.

Diversify waste minimisation solutions
To enable people to reduce and minimise waste, more options need to be available. In Ōtepoti Dunedin, some materials cannot be diverted from landfill because the necessary services and infrastructure are not available locally. To improve waste minimisation in Ōtepoti Dunedin, we need

to increase our range of waste minimisation opportunities, such as reuse systems and drop-off sites for textiles and timber.

Te ao Māori

To give effect to a Māori worldview, the actions in this Plan should be carried out in a way that uses the principles from Te Takiharuru, Dunedin's Māori Strategic Framework, so that key concepts for a Māori worldview can be incorporated into operations and outcomes from this Plan. Te Taki Haruru is the name gifted to the DCC's Māori Strategic Framework by mana whenua. In Māori, taki translates as 'to cry' and haruru 'to roar'. Takiharuru (Pilots Beach) is named because of the roar of the ocean. In the context of the strategic framework, the name Te Takiharuru is a metaphor that connects Ōtepoti Dunedin residents to the past, to the place where the Treaty was signed in Ōtepoti Dunedin, and like the constant roar of the ocean, is a constant reminder of our Treaty of Waitangi relationship.

Kaitiakitaka is an essential and centralised aspect of the DCC's commitment to the Treaty of Waitangi regarding the WMMP, which is reflected in Te Takiharuru. The primary key directions that promote, or relate to, kaitiakitaka within the WMMP are "Māori are leaders in the management of our natural resources and built environment," and "Te Ao Māori informs policy, planning and decision-making." These key directions ensure that mana whenua's priority of caring for te taiao (the environment) is utilised in the management of te taiao and relevant kaupapa (activities) that are related to, or have an impact, on te taiao. The application of this priority, seeing kaitiakitaka actioned, will be guided by the two-remaining environmental-based key directions, "Mātauraka is incorporated through the co-design and co-management of our environment and resources," and "The environment is regenerated and a sustainable future is secure." The key directions, within the environmental wellbeing strand of Te Takiharuru, show how kaitiakitaka can be, and will be, utilised within the WMMP.

Developing the Action Plan.

ENGAGING KEY SECTORS AND STAKEHOLDERS

In preparation of this Plan, the DCC carried out stakeholder engagement as follows:

- Workshops with key sectors – construction and demolition, community/non-profits, businesses in partnership with Business South, and private waste operators.
- Meetings with tertiary stakeholders – The University of Otago and Otago Polytechnic
- Meetings with:
    - Ōtepoti Dunedin Community Boards
    - Zero Carbon Alliance
    - DCC departments including Waste and Environmental Solutions, Events, Community Development, Parks and Recreation, City Planning, Building Services, Legal, Corporate Policy, and Procurement.
    - The Waste Management and Minimisation Steering Group included mana whenua representatives.

Feedback from the engagement process was used as the basis for the objectives and the Action Plan.

VISION

KAUPAPA MATUA

Ōtepoti Dunedin is actively committed to preventing waste, reducing emissions, and building a circular economy to respect and protect people and the natural environment's mauri.

OBJECTIVES

WHĀIKA

Objectives have been informed by the recurring themes which came from stakeholder engagement workshops and meetings for the review of the WMMP.

1. Circular economy – The top of the waste hierarchy will be prioritised in investment, design, and purchasing decisions.
2. Infrastructure and services – Improve resourcing of local infrastructure, and services to make good practice in waste minimisation convenient and easy.
3. Networking and collaboration – Enable wider collaboration with local community and business partners and with regional Territorial Authorities.
4. Education and communication - Provide waste minimisation education and communication to local community and business partners to enable best practice.
5. Advocacy, incentives, and regulation – Using a variety of means to achieve waste minimisation best practice.
6. Data - Ensuring mechanisms are in place for tracking and reporting progress and to inform decision making.

TARGETS

AROKA

When considering targets for this Plan, there are two pre-existing areas of targets for waste minimisation and greenhouse gas emissions that we must consider. This Plan will use the financial year 2022/23 as a baseline year.

1. Te Rautaki Para, the New Zealand Waste Strategy - this provides ambitious but achievable targets for Aotearoa New Zealand. The DCC needs to incorporate these targets in its own waste minimisation strategies, to align with national aims.

2. Zero Carbon Plan 2030 – on the local level, DCC has already adopted local waste diversion and emission reduction targets in the Zero Carbon Plan 2030. The three targets for waste in the Zero Carbon Plan 2030 have already been achieved, or are very close to being achieved. Therefore, this Plan has new targets that align with Te Rautaki Para – the National Waste Strategy.

The 9 Year Plan 2025-34 also has targets for waste, but since it covers a longer timeframe than this plan, the targets have been extended proportionately to cover the longer period.

Table 5: The WMMP targets and how they fit with targets in Dunedin's Zero Carbon Plan 2030, 9 Year Plan, and Te Rautaki Para, New Zealand's Waste Strategy. The year 2022/23 is used as the baseline for the WMMP 2025 and 9 year Plan targets.

WMMP 2025 Targets (also Te Rautaki Para Targets)	**Dunedin Zero Carbon Plan 2030**	**9 Year Plan Targets**	**Notes**
Target 1: Waste generation: Reduce the amount of material entering the waste management system, by 10 % per person by 2030.	10% reduction in waste production per capita	Waste generation: Reduce the amount of material entering the waste management system, by 15 % per person.	The targets for waste generation/production between the local Zero Carbon Plan and national waste strategy are aligned. The target for reducing waste generation has been extended proportionately for the 9 Year Plan to account for the longer term covered by that Plan.
Target 2: Waste disposal: Reduce the	Waste disposal: Reduce the amount	Target 2: Waste disposal: Reduce	The national target aligns with the level of ambition in

amount of material that needs final disposal, by 30% per person by 2030.	of material that needs final disposal, by 30% per person by 2030.	the amount of material that needs final disposal, by 45% per person.	Dunedin's Zero Carbon Plan 2030. The target for reducing waste to landfill has been extended proportionately for the 9 Year Plan to account for the longer term covered by that Plan.
Target 3: Waste emissions: reduce the biogenic methane emissions from waste, by at least 30%.	To achieve 2030 targets, Ōtepoti Dunedin needs to make resource use more circular and reduce emissions from waste by 37% below 2018/19 levels	Target 3: Waste emissions: reduce the biogenic methane emissions from waste, by at least 45%.	The Ōtepoti Dunedin target for waste emissions in the Zero Carbon Plan 2030 has been achieved. Therefore, this Plan uses the national target for waste emissions. The target for reducing emissions from waste has been extended proportionately for the 9 Year Plan to account for the longer term covered by that Plan.

Work priorities for achieving the 2030 targets and actions
Setting priorities provides direction and focus, enabling greater gains by concentrating resources into fewer areas. The key areas for the actions to be applied to during the term of this plan are:

- Construction and demolition waste – work with the sector and develop infrastructure to implement waste minimisation and improve practices.
- Community based resource recovery – develop community-based resource recovery and reuse to enhance social and environmental outcomes, make waste minimisation more accessible, and diversify solutions.
- Organics - extend organics diversion services, concentrating on diverting food and garden waste, divertible timber, paper, and textiles as priority waste streams identified in the Zero Carbon Plan 2030.
- Regional development – work with other districts in Otago to improve waste minimisation and management regionally.

Performance standards
The Ministry for Environment can set performance standards for the implementation of Waste Management and Minimisation Plans under s 49 WMA. In September 2023, a performance standard was introduced for accepted materials, excluded materials, and discretionary materials for Territorial Authority-managed household kerbside collection services. The performance standards in the DCC's kerbside collection's contract meet the set criteria. DCC staff will monitor the contractors' performance, and its own as contract partner, and report to the Ministry for Environment annually. The method for this is laid out in the 'Monitoring progress and reporting implementation' section of this Plan.

ACTION PLAN
MAHERE WHAKATUTUKI
This section lays out the actions that will be carried out to achieve the objectives and targets of this WMMP. The objectives are the broad outcomes being sought and the actions are how we will achieve these outcomes. These actions were sourced from the Otago Regional Waste Assessment, external

engagement workshops, internal engagement meetings, WMMP Steering Group meetings which included mana whenua representation, and the Zero Carbon Plan 2030 – Implementation Plan.

The Action Plan is divided into tables covering topics for the core focus areas of this WMMP (Table 6-13). These are overarching actions that will help waste minimisation broadly, construction and demolition, community-based resource recovery, organics, and regional actions. There are separate tables for rural, internal, and supplementary actions to ease navigation of the Plan. The actions are arranged based on the waste hierarchy, the impact upon their relevant objectives, targets, and key issues identified in the Waste Assessment 2023. Implementation methods, funding methods, and timeframes are also detailed against each action.

The impact of each action is noted as high, medium, or low, according to how directly the action is expected to impact upon the key waste issues identified in the Waste Assessment 2023, and targets. Actions which have a less direct impact on our targets and have outcomes that are difficult to measure, such as behaviour change, education, and advocacy, are classed as lower impact. Actions regarding national and regional regulatory reform have been classed as high impact.

The actions are then ordered based on placement in the waste hierarchy, the key issues from the Waste Assessment 2030 that the actions will address, the level of impact expected and whether it was an action raised in external engagement. For example, collaborating with community partners to establish a network of community-based resource recovery centres fits with the top of the waste hierarchy, will have a high impact on Target 1 and 2, and addresses key issue 1a from the Waste Assessment 2030, and it was raised as an action in external engagement workshops. Therefore, it is the top action in the plan for community-based resource recovery.

Funding the Plan

Section 43 of the WMA requires councils to provide information about how they will fund the implementation of their WMMPs. The actions in this Plan will be funded through a variety of methods, depending on the scale, type of project, whether it is a new action or part of existing operations, and who will be delivering the action. The funding options include:

- The waste levy will be used for establishing new projects, services, and provide the resourcing required to achieve more waste minimisation in Ōtepoti Dunedin, in accordance with this WMMP. The waste levy can also be used to offer Waste Minimisation Grants, in accordance with the grants framework set out in this WMMP. The use of waste levy is prescribed by s32 of the WMA. DCC uses waste levy funding to cover waste minimisation staff salaries (including a contribution towards an Enviroschools facilitator) and associated employment costs such as ACC and Superannuation.

- Long Term Plans - projects that require large investment will be funded through Long Term Plans, such as city-wide infrastructure and services.
- Annual Plans – Ongoing, operational costs will be funded through Annual Plans.
- Users Pay Charges – (also known as the ‘polluter pays’ method). It means those using a service, or disposing of waste, pays the full cost for the service or disposal.
- Penalty Fees and Infringement Fees and Charges - These are used to fund resourcing for enforcement of regulation.
- Targeted Rates – Kerbside collection services are funded through targeted rates, meaning those who receive the service are charged for it. This makes it more equitable, as households that do not receive the kerbside collection services do not have to pay for it. This could be

expanded and varied, depending on the development of administrative capacity and coverage of services.

HEALTH AND SAFETY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Waste management and minimisation activities have inherent risks for people working in the sector. Legal compliance and DCC standards for health and safety will be met throughout the implementation of this WMMP, monitored by contractor reports and audits. Industry standards have been prepared by WasteMINZ (the sector representative organisation), which will be useful guidance for implementation by external organisations. DCC staff will be proactive, working with our contractors, community groups, and residents to continue to improve health and safety outcomes and meet the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act, 2015.

Table 6: Overarching actions that will broadly support waste minimisation. These are in order of the waste hierarchy.

	Overarching Action	Waste Hierarchy Level	Objective	Target *See Table 5*	Key Issue # (Waste Assessment) *See page 11*	Impact High/Med/Low	Implementation Method	Funding method	Timeframe	Source
1	To create an online platform for Ōtepoti Dunedin that facilitates waste minimisation communication and co-action among businesses, community groups, and residents to enable active participation in a sharing economy. Case studies and best practice guidance will be included where appropriate.	Avoid, Reduce, Reuse	1,3,4,	T1, T2	4a, 4b, 5a	High	To work with community organisations and businesses to establish a sharing platform for resources.	Waste levy, Annual Plans	2030	External engagement workshop, Internal engagement
2	Investigate implementing regulation in the form of a waste minimisation bylaw, to lift the baseline of standard practices. Adopt and implement a bylaw as appropriate.	Avoid, Reduce, Reuse	5	T2, T3	4b, 5a	High	Council led	Annual Plans, Waste Levy	2030	External engagement workshop
3	Continue to offer grants to community groups and businesses to achieve and deliver waste minimisation.	Avoid, Reduce, Reuse	2, 3, 5	T1, T2	4a	High	Council led. A new Waste Minimisation Grants Framework is included in this Plan to instigate these changes (Appendix 1).	Waste Levy	Ongoing	External engagement workshop, Zero Carbon Implementation Plan. R1.2.1

4	Advocate to central government to regulate against all single use cups, endorse the right to repair, eliminate waste via design, introducing a Container Return Scheme, and further product stewardship schemes.	Avoid, Reduce, Reuse	5	T2	5g	High	Council led.	Annual Plans, Waste Levy for staff time.	2025 to 2030.	External engagement
5	Investigate financial incentives to encourage businesses to reuse and recycle. Align with the work priorities of this Plan, with an emphasis on construction and demolition. Implement as appropriate.	Avoid, Reduce, Reuse	5	T1	5a	High	Waste and Environmental Solutions leads	Waste Levy and Annual Plans	2030	External engagement.
6	Establish collaborative structures and communication, such as a cross-city circular economy collaboration group or groups to support local resource reuse initiatives and infrastructure, and to promote resource circularity especially in the business community.	Avoid, Reduce, Reuse	1,2,3, 4	T1, T2	5a	Medium	Networking events will identify key and willing organisations. Waste and Environmental Solutions and Zero Carbon will work with these key organisations to establish the collaborative structure.	Waste levy	2025-2030.	External engagement workshop, Zero Carbon Plan 2030 – Implementation Plan R1.2.2

7	Improve waste minimisation at DCC run and DCC grant funded events. This may include assisting with services or resources, educational opportunities, working with venues, or advice on waste minimisation event plans.	Avoid, Reduce, Reuse	2, 3, 4	T2, T3	5a, 4a	Medium	Council led. Progress in waste minimisation by non DCC events will be measured through voluntary reporting.	Waste Levy, Annual Plans	From summer season 2026, after composting services are available for events. Achieve 40% diversion by 2030.	Internal engagement
8	Offer cross sector and public waste minimisation educational workshops and courses. These may be in person or online and in collaboration with external providers.	Avoid, Reduce, Reuse	1, 4	T2, T3	4a, 4b	Medium	Waste and Environmental Solutions develops courses with a provider.	Waste Levy, Annual Plans	From 2027 to 2028, once the Construction and Demolition Sorting Facility is established.	External engagement workshop Zero Carbon Plan 2030 – Implementation Plan. R1.5.1.
9	Continue to develop and support existing resource recovery parks including Green Island, Waikouaiti, and Middlemarch. Plan for how reuse systems could be supported.	Avoid, Reduce, Reuse	2	T2, T3	NA	Medium	Council led.	Long Term Plan.	From 2025-2030.	Zero Carbon Plan 2030 – Implementation Plan. R1.1.1
10	Engage with businesses to undertake waste audits and develop waste minimisation plans. Aim to support four businesses each year.	Avoid, Reduce, Reuse	1, 4, 6	T1, T2	4b	Medium	Waste and Environmental Solutions works with businesses, with support from Zero Carbon as needed.	Waste Levy, Long Term Plan	2030	Zero Carbon Plan 2030 – Implementation Plan, Action R1.1.5.4, R1.5.5

11	Continue to communicate services and facilities available in Dunedin in order to motivate and enable residents, community organisations, and businesses to practice and improve waste minimisation.	Avoid, Reduce, Reuse	4	T1, T2	NA	Medium	Waste and Environmental Solutions leads.	Waste Levy and Annual Plans	2025-2030	External engagement
12	Expand the range and the accessibility of waste minimisation facilities that are available in Ōtepoti Dunedin for further materials/products.	Recycle	1, 2	T1, T2, T3	4a	High	Council led.	Waste Levy and Annual Plans	2030	External engagement Internal engagement
13	Explore the provision of recycling services for businesses, and the Central Activity Area (CAA), including the South Dunedin Precinct. Implement as appropriate..	Recycle	2	T1	3a, 4b	High	Council led in partnership with waste operators.	Targeted rates or User's Pay Charges, Long Term Plan.	2030	External engagement workshop
14	Construct a new resource recovery park at Green Island to provide infrastructure for waste diversion.	Recycle	1, 2	T1, T2, T3	1a	High	Council led.	Long Term Plan, Waste Levy.	2030	Zero Carbon Plan 2030 – Implementation Plan Action R1.5.2.
15	Collect data to identify opportunities for improving waste reduction, and to inform the public.	Recycle	6	T1, T2	2a, 4a	Medium	Council led,	Waste levy	2030	External engagement workshop.

16	Council Kerbside Collection bin use is monitored to ensure proper use of the service. Terms and Conditions of the kerbside services are being met (See Appendix 1).	Recycle	5, 6	T1, T2, T3	3c	Medium	Council led.	Annual Plan, targeted rates, Waste Levy, Penalty fees and infringement fees.	Ongoing from 2025.	Internal engagement
17	Hazardous and contaminated waste will be disposed of and treated responsibly to avoid harm to the environment and comply with regulations.	Treatment	2	T2, T3	4a	Low	Council led.	Annual Plans	Ongoing	Otago Regional Waste Assessment and internal engagement.
18	Purchase and install gas engine at Green Island Landfill.	Disposal	2	T3	1c	High	Council led.	Long Term Plan	2025-2026.	Zero Carbon Plan 2030 – Implementation Plan Action R3.8.2
19	Continue work to optimise gas capture and destruction at Green Island Landfill.	Disposal	2	T3	1c	Medium	Council led.	Long Term Plan	2030	Zero Carbon Plan 2030 – Implementation Plan Action R3.8.3
20	Old landfills are monitored and managed to minimise any harm on the environment.	Disposal	6	N/A	5e	Medium	Council led in conjunction with Otago Regional Council	Long Term Plan	2030	External engagement workshop, Internal engagement.

21	A Litter Compliance Policy will be maintained to curb littering and illegal dumping.	Disposal	5	T2	N/A	Low	Council led.	Annual Plans and penalty feeds for non-compliance.	Ongoing until 2030.	Internal engagement

Table 7: Actions for waste minimisation and management in construction and demolition.

	Construction and Demolition Action	Waste Hierarchy	Objective	Target *See Table 5*	Key Issue # (Waste Assessment) *See page 11*	Impact High/Med/Low	Implementation Method	Funding method	Timeframe	Source
22	Explore the potential for and support the establishment of construction and demolition waste re-use hub(s) with community partners. Implement as appropriate.	Avoid, Reduce, Reuse	2, 3, 4	T2, T3	4a	High	Council led with community and construction sector partnerships.	Annual Plans, Long Term Plan, Waste Levy.	2030	Zero Carbon Plan 2030 – Implementation Plan Action R1.4.3, R1.4.4
23	Explore ways and opportunities to support the establishment and operation of building deconstruction services. Implement as appropriate.	Avoid, Reduce, Reuse	2, 3, 5	T2, T3	5a	High	Council led with community and construction sector partnerships.	Annual Plans, Waste Levy.	2030	Zero Carbon Plan 2030 – Implementation Plan, Action R.1.4.7, R1.4.8
24	Explore and implement as appropriate options for incentives and education to encourage low carbon, circular, low waste design for construction projects, including case studies and publishing information about best practice.	Avoid, Reduce, Reuse	5	T2, T3	4b, 5a	High	Council led with community and construction sector partnerships.	Annual Plans, Waste Levy.	2030	Zero Carbon Plan 2030 – Implementation Plan, Action R1.4.5, R1.4.6, R1.4.10, R1.4.11.

25	**Deliver a pilot programme for on-site sorting of construction waste.**	**Recycle**	**2**	**T2, T3**	**NA**	**High**	**Council led with construction sector and waste operator partnerships.**	**Waste Levy, Long Term Plan.**	**2030**	**Zero Carbon Plan 2030 – Implementation Plan Action R1.4.9 and External engagement workshop.**

Table 8: Actions for developing and supporting community-based resource recovery.

	Community Based Resource Recovery Actions	Waste Hierarchy Level	Objective	Target *See Table 5*	Key Issue # (Waste Assessment) *See page 11*	Impact High/Med/Low	Implementation Method	Funding method	Timeframe	Source
26	**Collaborate with successful community partners to establish a network of community-based resource recovery centres, including a central location. These centres, supported by Waste and Environmental Solutions, promote circularity, transparency in destination of materials, and self-sustainability.**	**Avoid, Reduce, Reuse**	**2, 3**	**T1, T2**	**1a**	**High**	**Council led with community partnerships**	**Waste Levy, Long Term Plan, to be confirmed following completion of business case.**	**2030**	**External engagement workshop Zero Carbon Plan 2030 Implementation Plan, actions R1.1.2, R1.1.4, R.1.1.5, R.1.1.6, R.1.1.7.**
27	**Continue to support/run and grow a calendar of community events and education to divert household items from landfill.**	**Avoid, Reduce, Reuse**	**4**	**T1, T2, T3**	**5a**	**Medium**	**Council enabled.**	**Long Term Plan, Waste Levy.**	**2030**	**Zero Carbon Plan 2030 – Implementation Plan. Action R1.5.1, R1.1.8.**

28	Support localised community waste minimisation systems to establish and become consented.	Recycle	2, 4	T1, T2, T3	1a, 4a, 5a	Medium	Waste and Environmental Solutions works with community groups to support them in gaining access to land to use, and step through the consenting process.	Waste Levy, Annual Plans	From 2025 to 2030.	External engagement workshop

Table 9: A table of actions for avoiding, diverting, and minimising organics from reaching landfill.

	Actions for Organics	Waste Hierarchy Level	Objecti ve	Target *See Table 5*	Key Issue # (Waste Assessment) *See page 11*	Impact High/Med/Low	Implementation Method	Funding method	Timeframe	Source
29	Explore and implement as appropriate opportunities to divert construction timber from landfill.	Avoid, Reduce, Reuse	1, 2, 5	T2, T3	5a, 4a, 1a	High	Waste and Environmental Solutions designs and builds the facility at Green Island Resource Recovery Park, or alternate site.	Long Term Plan, Waste Levy.	2025-2026.	Internal engagement Zero Carbon Plan 2030-Implementation Plan R1.4.1
30	Develop options for re-use of soils which could be diverted from landfill. Implement as appropriate.	Avoid, Reduce, Reuse	1, 2	T2, T3	1a, 4a	Medium	Waste and Environmental Solutions develops the soil library at a Council resource recovery site. A soil library could be established at a resource recovery park, to accept soils that could be	Waste Levy and Long-Term Plan	By 2028.	Internal engagement

							reused, diverting them from landfill. The soils can be categorised based on their source and reuse options, to ease compliance with consent conditions for users.			
31	Investigate how food scrap collections can be made be available for businesses in the Central Activity Area, including the South Dunedin Precinct. Implement as appropriate.	Recycle	2	T1, T2, T3	3a, 4a, 4b	High	Services by private collection companies or DCC expands upon the organics services already being made available.	Private collections or Long-Term Plan	By the end of 2029.	External engagement workshop
33	Publish the standard and contamination test results of the compost produced from city organics collections, so that residents are able to know the quality and safety of the compost they use.	Recycle	4, 6	NA	2b	Low	Dunedin City Council reports online	NA	2026	External Engagement and Steering Group
34	Explore and implement options for a long term biosolids solution.	Disposal	2	T2, T3	4a	High	Three Waters, Waste and Environmental Solutions, and Zero Carbon work together.	Long Term Plan	2025-2030	Zero Carbon Plan 2030 – Implementation Plan R3.7.1

Table 10: Actions that will support regional development for waste management and minimisation.

	Regional Actions	Waste Hierarchy	Objective	Target *See Table 5*	Key Issue # (Waste Assessment) *See page 11*	Impact High/Med/Low	Implementation Method	Funding method	Timeframe	Source

35	**Collaborate with other territorial authorities to develop a regional circular resource network**	**Recycle**	**1, 2, 3**	**T1, T2**	**1a, 2b, 3a, 4a,5c**	**High**	**Councils lead, provides, and facilitates**	**Waste Levy, Long Term Plans**	**2025-2030**	**Otago Regional Waste Assessment**
36	**Encourage and support waste-related improvements to the Land and Water Regional Plan including improving provisions for composting.**	**Recycle**	**5**	**T1**	**2a**	**High**	**Council led.**	**Annual Plan**	**2025**	**Zero Carbon Plan 2030 – Implementation Plan R1.3.4** **Internal engagement.**
37	**Collaborate with other territorial authorities, regional authorities, and private waste companies to upskill and plan for disaster waste management and responses.**	**N/A**	**2, 3**	**T2**	**5e**	**Medium**	**Waste and Environmental Solutions**	**Annual Plans, Long Term Plan, Waste Levy**	**2025-2030.**	**Otago Regional Waste Assessment and Internal engagement**

Table 11: Actions that will support rural communities with waste management and minimisation.

	Rural Actions	Waste Hierarchy	Objective	Target *See Table 5*	Key Issue # (Waste Assessment) *See page 11*	Impact High/Med/Low	Implementation Method	Funding method	Timeframe	Source
38	**Improve the provision of recycling services for rural households and agricultural items. Implement as appropriate.**	**Recycle**	**2**	**T1, T2, T3**	**3a, 2a**	**Medium**	**Waste and Environmental Solutions work with rural stakeholders and waste contractors.**	**Waste Levy, Long Term Plan**	**By 2028.**	**External engagement workshop Zero Carbon Plan 2030, Implementation Plan Action R1.5.3.**

Table 12: Actions the DCC will complete to improve waste minimisation and management.

	Internal DCC Actions	Waste Hierarchy	Objective	Target *See Table 5*	Key Issue # (Waste Assessment) *See page 11*	Impact High/Med/Low	Implementation Method	Funding method	Timeframe	Source
39	The DCC leads by example in waste minimisation, across all departments.	Avoid, Reduce, Reuse	1, 5	T1, T2	5f	Medium	Waste and Environmental Solutions works internally to improve waste minimisation across the DCC.	Annual Plans, Waste Levy for staff time.	2025-2030.	External engagement

Table 13: Supplementary actions that will be undertaken if resourcing is available.

	Supplementary Actions	Waste Hierarchy	Objective	Target *See Table 5*	Key Issue # (Waste Assessment) *See page 11*	Impact High/Med/Low	Implementation Method	Funding method	Timeframe	Source
1	Undertake study to determine sources of paper sent to landfill and identify actions to reduce, reuse, or recycle paper.	Avoid, Reduce, Reuse	1, 6	T3	4a, 4b	Medium	Waste and Environmental Solutions leads the study, procuring services where needed. Support from Zero Carbon as needed.	Long Term Plan, Waste Levy.	2026-2027	Zero Carbon Plan 2030 – Implementation Plan Actions R1.6.3, R1.6.4.
2	Undertake study to determine source and composition of textiles sent to landfill and identify actions to reduce, reuse, or recycle textiles.	Avoid, Reduce, Reuse	1, 6	T3	4a	Medium	Waste and Environmental Solutions leads the study, procuring services where needed. Support from Zero Carbon as needed.	Long Term Plan, Waste Levy.	2027-2028.	Zero Carbon Plan 2030 – Implementation Plan Action R1.6.5 and R1.6.6.

3	Investigate further procurement tools to incentivise businesses and producers to improve their waste minimisation. Implement as appropriate.	Avoid, Reduce, Reuse	3, 4, 5,	T2	4b	Low	Council led.	Waste levy and Annual Plans	2030	External engagement workshop Zero Carbon Plan 2030 Implementation Plan, Action R.1.2.3
4	The DCC will advocate and incentivise through procurement, for product stewardship so that the responsibility of disposal/end of life belongs to the manufacturer/supplier.	Avoid, Reduce, Reuse	1, 5	T2	5a	Low	Waste and Environmental Solutions leads, working with procurement and other teams in the DCC.	Annual plans	2025-2030.	External engagement
5	Investigate establishing awards to incentivise good practice in waste minimisation and innovative reuse of materials in a variety of sectors. Implement as appropriate.	Avoid, Reduce, Reuse	5	T2	4b	Low	Council led	Waste Levy and Annual Plans	2030	External engagement workshop
6	Advocate to businesses to improve waste minimisation. E.g., packaging, standardised designs.	Avoid, Reduce, Reuse	1, 3, 5	T2	4b	Low	Waste and Environmental Solutions works with businesses to improve their practices to align with best practice in waste minimisation.	Annual Plans, Waste Levy for staff time.	2030	External engagement
7	Investigate how tenders can be structured to include additional pricing lines to specify costs for waste minimisation, and	Avoid, Reduce, Reuse	1, 5	T2	5a	Low	Waste and Environmental Solutions works with Procurement to develop tender	Annual Plans and Waste Levy.	2025-2030.	External engagement

	recycling. Implement as appropriate.						documents to encourage waste minimisation.			
8	Expand waste minimisation education by Enviroschools to early childhood centres and further secondary schools. Expand appropriately.	Avoid, Reduce, Reuse	3, 4	T1	5a, 5d	Low	Council led.	Waste Levy and Annual Plans	From 2025 and ongoing.	Internal engagement
9	Public Places Recycling and litter bins are provided appropriately, according to DCC policy and the Reserves Management Plan.	Recycle	2	T2	NA	Low	Council led. Council will provide bin infrastructure and collection services according to their criteria and assessment.	Annual Plans	Ongoing	Internal engagement

Monitoring Progress and Reporting on Implementation
Te aromatawai me te pūroko oi te kauneke me te whakatutukitaka

An essential part of making change, is monitoring progress to check that we are achieving what we intend to. This monitoring needs to be reported to Council and the Ministry for the Environment. This section lays out how progress will be monitored and reported (Table 14). Each target will use 2022/23 as the baseline year to measure progress from.

Table 14: A monitoring and reporting framework for achievement of targets in this WMMP.

WMMP Target	Monitoring	Evaluation and Reporting
Target 1: Waste generation: Reduce the amount of material entering the waste management system, by 10% per person by 2030.	Diversion records, Landfill 3000 data from Ministry for Environment levy reports, and population estimates (such as from Stats NZ population census, 'Usual residents').	A quantified measure of waste entering the waste management system per person annually, using Landfill 3000 data and diversion data. Reporting of progress toward this target will be reported for the Long Term Plan via Levels of Service, and actions summarised in Activity Reports to the Infrastructure and Services Committee as appropriate. Limitation: Current data available is not sufficient to give a full and accurate picture of waste generated per person due to waste being sent out of district and private waste services. The value reported will be the best assessment possible but should be taken as indicative.
Target 2: Waste disposal: Reduce the amount of material that needs final disposal, by 30% per person by 2030.	Ministry for Environment Levy reports and population estimates (such as from Stats NZ population census, 'Usual residents').	Use Ministry for the Environment levy reports to report the total quantity of waste being sent to landfill annually, and divide by the population. Reporting of progress toward this target will be reported via Long Term Plan Levels of Service, and actions summarised in Activity Reports to the Infrastructure and Services Committee as appropriate.
Target 3: Waste emissions: reduce the biogenic methane emissions from waste, by at least 30%.	The total landfill gas being generated by the landfill before destruction, minus the landfill gas captured and destroyed (from UEF reports), to attain the quantity of emissions being	To account for the expanding landfill gas capture system and landfill field, this measure will focus on reducing the amount of emissions generated, that are escaping the landfill gas capture system. The aim is for these remaining emissions to reduce.

	generated that are escaping the landfill gas capture system.	Progress for this target will be reported via Long Term Plan Levels of Service, and actions summarised in Activity Reports to the Infrastructure and Services Committee as appropriate.

Further reporting carried out for waste management and minimisation for Ōtepoti Dunedin, is required by the Ministry for Environment as following:

- Activity sources of waste to landfill – Ministry for Environment
  - Facility operators are required by the Ministry for the Environment to record and report the activity category of waste they receive at their facilities. As a facility operator, the DCC fits under this requirement. The method for this recording and reporting is detailed in guidance from the Ministry for Environment[5].

- WMA Gazette performance standards –- Ministry for Environment
  - The Ministry for Environment set performance standards for the implementation of Waste Management and Minimisation Plans under section 49 of the WMA. In September 2023, a performance standard was introduced for accepted materials, excluded materials, and discretionary materials for Territorial Authority managed household kerbside collection services. This standard will be met through performance standards in the DCC's kerbside collection's contract. Meeting this standard will be monitored and reported to the Ministry for Environment as per Section 86 (1c) annually.

- Spending of waste levy – Ministry for the Environment
  - The spending of waste levy money will be recorded, and related to the objective it is achieving. This will be submitted annually to the Ministry for Environment, as per Section 86 of the WMA.

Further monitoring and reporting is carried out internally to assess progress and report on implementation.

- Key Performance Indicators in the DCC's contracts are reported by the contractor to the DCC. This is used to evaluate whether they are meeting their performance standards or not and take corrective action accordingly.
- Health and safety performance is reported by contractors to the DCC. This is monitored and corrective actions are taken as needed.
- Outcomes from the Waste Minimisation Grants will be reported annually to the Infrastructure and Services Committee.

CONTINUING IMPROVEMENT AND PROGRESS

The DCC needs to consider a second approach in case progress is not being made as required by this WMMP. The future is inherently uncertain. Unforeseen circumstances may require alternative funding sources or approaches to achieve waste minimisation and management in Ōtepoti Dunedin. Some alternative arrangements could be:

[5] Ministry for Environment (2024) 'Waste data – Overview of Activity Category Reporting', URL: Waste data – Overview of activity category reporting | Ministry for the Environment, accessed 19.06.2024.

- Seeking funding from national or international grants
- Increase human resourcing through external contracts
- Working collaboratively with community partners and non-governmental organisation
- Changing emphases or methods for a particular objective or action.

GLOSSARY
KUPUTAKA

Autakata – Part of Te Taki Haruru, this guiding principle refers to people. Whakapapa is the foundation from which everything is explained and connected in te ao Māori. Pivotal to identity, whakapapa is knowing who you are and where you belong. The outcome is for traditional authority of mana whenua in Ōtepoti Dunedin being recognised through partnerships based on reciprocity and respect.

Biosolids – The organic residue from sewage treatment processes, and the processing of organic materials[6].

Circular Economy – A circular economy designs out waste and pollution, keeps products and materials in use, and regenerates natural systems[7]. In a circular economy, items people use to live, work and play is designed to be reused, repaired, or safely returned to the environment, so the materials they are made of are rarely wasted.

Circular Resource Network – Reorganising how the recovery of materials in the economy works, by establishing a 'Circular Resource Network'. These can follow a range of models, as described in the Waste Assessment 2023.

Linear economy - In a linear economy, most of the things people use to live, work and play are made from natural resources, used and then disposed of, usually to a landfill.

Product stewardship - When manufacturers, importers, distributors and retailers of a product share responsibility for reducing the environmental impact of their product[8].

Tapu and noa – Provide an element of safety over an activity or resource[9].

Territorial Authority – means a city council or a district council named in Part 2 of Schedule 2 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Zero waste – achieving zero waste (e.g. for events) means to have no waste produced that needs to be sent to landfill.

[6] WasteMinz (2022) 'Technical Guidelines for Disposal to Land – Revision 3', URL: wasteminz.org.nz/files/Disposal to Land/TG for Disposal to Land_12Oct22_FINAL.pdf
[7] Ministry for Environment (2022) 'Ōhanga āmiomio - Circular economy', URL: www.environment.govt.nz/what-government-is-doing/areas-of-work/waste/ohanga-amiomio-circular-economy
[8] Commerce Commission New Zealand (2023) 'Product stewardship schemes', URL: https://comcom.govt.nz/business/your-obligations-as-a-business/product-stewardship-schemes
[9] Dunedin City Council (2023) 'Te Taki Haruru'.

APPENDIX 1
Waste Minimisation Grants Framework
Te Aka Pūtea Tautoko o te Whakamōkito Para

Under the WMA, Territorial Authorities can provide grants using waste levy money, to encourage and enable waste minimisation in accordance with their WMMP. If the Territorial Authority wishes to, the WMMP must provide the framework for doing so (s43 (2d) WMA).

This next section gives a framework to outline the structure and guidelines for distributing contestable and non-contestable grants to organisations and projects. It ensures transparency, fairness, and effective allocation of grants.

These grants are to enable waste minimisation action by external organisations, in accordance with the guiding principles, vision, goals, objectives, and actions in this WMMP.

Decisions on the award of grants will be based on the following priorities:

1. Top of the waste hierarchy - enable residents or businesses to avoid waste, reuse, or repair items.
2. Waste streams - alignment with the material diversion targets in this Plan and the Zero Carbon Plan 2030.
3. Delivery - the applicant's ability to deliver their project, expand local capability, and achieve strong waste minimisation outcomes.
4. Expand opportunities for diversion – increase the variety of sustainable waste minimisation solutions available and develop new capabilities in Ōtepoti Dunedin.
5. Scale - The quantity and volume of material that will be minimised from reaching landfill by an applicant's project.

The DCC's Grants Management Policy also applies to the management of waste minimisation grants.

Other considerations could include collaborative and joint applications (i.e., between businesses or between community organisations), whether the organisation is local, creates equity for Māori, Pacifica, and new migrant communities, and whether the project contributes towards social, economic, environmental, and cultural outcomes.

Types of Grants
A range of waste minimisation grants are available to community groups and businesses This section describes the types of grants available and eligibility.

Small Waste Minimisation Project Grants
These are available to enable 'quick wins' for small projects throughout the year. For example, a worm farm for a school, or materials for a repair workshop.

Eligibility

- For registered not-for profits (e.g., social enterprise, charities).
- For projects that take place within the DCC administrative boundary.
- Meets some or all WMMP objectives

Waste Minimisation Community Grants
These are available twice a year to support community waste minimisation projects. For example, a series of waste minimisation workshops, establishing a new waste minimisation programme or supporting community events conducting waste minimisation.

Eligibility

- For registered not-for profits (e.g., social enterprise, charities).
- For projects that take place within the DCC administrative boundary.
- Meets some or all WMMP objectives
- Applicants provide a 30% contribution to the total project cost, which can be in-kind.

Waste Minimisation Commercial Grants
These are available once a year to support commercial waste minimisation projects that build local capability and capacity in the reuse or resource recovery sector. They are intended to support innovations, achieve local economic benefit and employment opportunities, and enable design solutions that retain the value of materials and/or minimises waste.

Eligibility

- Registered New Zealand businesses
- For projects that take place within the DCC administrative boundary.
- Meets some or all WMMP objectives
- Applicants provide a 30% contribution to the total project cost which can be in-kind.

Requirements
Projects must be completed within 12 months of the grant being paid unless a longer service agreement is in place. Completion of an accountability report is required within the 12 month period, which should review the project outcomes, and state how the grant money was used in accordance with the original application (and any additional criteria that the decision was subject to). If the project is not completed within the timeframe, the grant may have to be repaid in part or in full.

The project criteria for the respective grant type is available on the DCC website and through other promotional material.

Non-Contested Waste Minimisation Service Agreements

This non-contested funding is available to provide more certainty and better support to well established organisations (community or commercial) for a project, service, or waste minimisation infrastructure that cannot be provided by other organisations in Ōtepoti Dunedin.

Eligibility

- For registered groups/organisations
- For proven and successful initiatives only, by way of a formal proposal to DCC (where the council, in its discretion, accepts that an initiative is achievable and proven).
- The DCC may seek Registrations of Interest in alignment with DCC Procurement and Contract Management Policy.
- For projects that take place within the DCC administrative boundary.
- Meets some or all WMMP objectives.
- Able to commit to an agreement of up to three years.

Requirements

- Quarterly reports which provide quantitative and qualitative information for the preceding three-month period and other relevant project deliverables.

Ethical Considerations:

When awarding funding, it is important to address conflicts of interest, confidentiality, and any potential biases in the decision-making process. To control for these:

- Conflicts of interest will be declared, and the people involved will be removed from the assessing and decision-making process.
- Confidentiality – all information will be publicly available except where required by law.
- Potential biases – This grants framework lays out clear priorities for how funding should be allocated. The final decisions on allocating community and commercial waste minimisation grants allocation are made by the Grants Subcommittee. Small Waste Minimisation grants are awarded by the Chair of the Grants Subcommittee, and the Deputy Chair when the Chair is unavailable or if a conflict of interest exists.
- Non-Contested Waste Minimisation Service Agreement Grants are awarded upon staff assessment of proposals, under the Group Manager's delegation, and making the Grants Sub-Committee Chair aware of the proposal and the intention to fund.

APPENDIX 2

Terms and Conditions of Using Kerbside Collection Services

Kā Tūtohu me kā Here o te Whakamahi i kā Ratoka Kohika Paeara

When using the Council kerbside collection services, the following terms and conditions must be met. This is to ensure the service complies with the kerbside collection service standards set in national legislation under s49 WMA, keep our streets clean and safe, and protect the safety of the collection contractors. Improper use is unacceptable and will lead to suspension of the collection service, the bin being removed, or charged for the administration and delivery of a new bin.

The Terms and Conditions are:

- Complying with the correct, accepted materials for the correct bins.
- Not depositing prohibited materials in the bins
- The kerbside collections inspection programme follows three inspections, then if there is no improvement by the third one, the non-compliant bin is removed for three months. The bin can then be returned, at the owner/occupier's cost.
- Complying with maximum weights
    - Yellow-lidded mixed recycling bins (240L) must weigh no more than 60kg
    - Yellow-lidded mixed recycling bins (80L) no more than 20kg.
    - The blue glass recycling bin must not weigh more than 12kg.
    - The red lidded rubbish bin must weigh no more than 30 kg in the 140 L bin, 20 kg for the 80L bin.
- Bins are placed on the footpath by the road by 7am and brought back in by 7pm on collection days.
- Putting the bin facing the correct way for collection.
- Using the lid clip
- If a bin is damaged by using it for anything other than the council service, then the cost for administration and delivery of a new one will be upon the owner/occupier.

For advice or information

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