



Draft Rangitīkei Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

Prepared for: Rangitīkei District Council

Prepared by: Tonkin + Taylor

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WMMP on a page

Our vision for waste management and minimisation:

“To maintain a healthy + protected environment for Rangitīkei by reducing our impact on the environment”



Goal 1: More activity is circular, and we produce less waste

Goal 2: Rangitīkei is engaged in waste management and minimisation






Goal 3: We place responsibility for managing waste where it belongs.

Objectives

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Objective 1:
Educate our community on how to avoid and reduce waste and maximise recovery of materials.</p> | <p>Objective 2:
Enable iwi and hapū to fulfil their aspirations.</p> |
| <p>Objective 3:
Improve data capture to monitor progress and to enable evidence-based investment decisions.</p> | <p>Objective 4:
Build sufficient capacity for future waste generation, the recovery of materials at their highest value and incentivise a reduction in the total material generated.</p> |
| <p>Objective 5:
Develop and maintain working relationships with community, local businesses, Iwi, and industry to explore innovative solutions towards reducing waste to landfill.</p> | <p>Objective 6:
Sustainably finance waste management in the Rangitīkei District.</p> |

2030 Targets



Reduce the amount of material entering the waste management system, by 10 per cent per person.



Reduce the amount of material that needs final disposal, by 30 per cent per person.



Reduce the biogenic methane emissions from waste, by at least 30 per cent.

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) outlines how Rangitikei District Council will progress efficient and effective waste management and minimisation within the district. It explores the implications of Te Rautaki Para | Waste Strategy for Rangitikei and proposes the district's approach to maintain a healthy and protected environment for Rangitikei by reducing our impact on the environment.

This WMMP will help to guide Council in their decision-making over the next six years, and points to key focus areas and actions that are specific to the district.

1.2 Scope

All solid waste is considered in this plan, whether it is landfilled or diverted material, this includes items being reused, recycled, or composted.

According to Section 5 (1) of the WMA, waste is defined as:

“Anything disposed of or discarded; and includes a type of waste that is defined by its composition or source (for example, organic waste, electronic waste, or construction and demolition waste); and to avoid doubt, includes any component or element of diverted material, if the component or element is disposed of or discarded.”

Liquid and gas wastes are managed through other policies and are not in the scope of this WMMP.

The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) gives councils the responsibility to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within their district. Under the WMA councils must adopt a WMMP, which must be reviewed every six years.

This WMMP also aligns with the long-term vision of the Emissions Reduction Plan (ERP), to reach a circular economy that keeps materials in use for as long as possible, by 2050. The ERP sets out for the waste sector to reduce biogenic methane emissions by 40% by 2035, relative to 2017 levels.

This WMMP outlines how the district will align with and contribute to the national approach.

1.3 Commencement and review

This document will be released as the draft WMMP for public consultation under the Special Consultative Procedure, in line with Council's obligation under the Local Government Act 2002 and the WMA. Council will consider the outputs of this consultation process and update the WMMP as necessary before it is finalised and formally adopted by Council.

The final document will become the 2025 Rangitikei District WMMP which supersedes the previous WMMP dated 2018 – 2024.

The 2025 WMMP will be reviewed and updated as required within six years from the approval date, unless it is reviewed in the interim.

2 Where are we now?

2.1 Strategic context

The role of territorial authorities in waste management and minimisation is shaped by policies, plans and regulations. This ensures progress is made towards agreed pathways and priorities at a district, regional and / or national level.

A number of statutory documents and associated policy impact on waste minimisation and management in the Rangitikei. These are summarised in Figure 2.1, and further detail is provided in Council’s 2024 Waste Assessment (Appendix A).

Waste Minimisation Act 2008	Te rautaki para Waste strategy	Climate Change Response Act 2002
Resource Management Act 1991 (under review)	Emissions Reduction Plan 2022	Health Act 1956
Local Government Act 2002	Waste Disposal Levy Expansion	National Plastics Action Plan
	Rangitikei WMMP 2018	Rangitikei Long Term Plan

Figure 2.1: Key statutory documents and policy.

2.1.1 Te Rautaki Para | Waste Strategy

Te Rautaki Para | Waste Strategy, the Government’s core policy document detailing the future direction of waste management and minimisation in New Zealand, includes a vision of committing New Zealand to a low-emissions, low-waste, circular economy by 2050.

The strategy includes three national targets to be achieved by 2030 in order to progress on this pathway.

- 1 **Waste generation:** reduce the amount of material entering the waste management system by 10 per cent per person.
- 2 **Waste disposal:** reduce the amount of material that needs final disposal by 30 per cent per person.
- 3 **Waste emissions:** reduce the biogenic methane emissions from waste by at least 30 per cent.

The strategy provides an increased focus on

- Taking responsibility and providing equitable outcomes.
- The Circular Economy, and wider systems approaches (across sectors and beyond waste only).
- Reducing what waste is generated (all waste and recycling material that enters the waste system) and disposed (landfilled).
- Reducing emissions from waste.

It is important to note that the strategy does not mandate the above points, but the Council has decided to align with them given their contribution towards Council’s own community outcomes including environmental, cultural, social and economic wellbeing.

2.1.2 Circular Economy

Te Rautaki Para | Waste Strategy commits to a long-term path to achieve the vision of Aotearoa New Zealand in 2050 as a low-emissions, low-waste society, embedding circular economy principles. This vision is also reflected in this first Emissions Reduction Plan, which pays particular attention to organic materials as resource in a circular economy.¹

A circular economy as described by the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) is:

“an alternative to the traditional linear economy in which we keep resources in use for as long as possible, extract the maximum value from them whilst in use, then recover and regenerate products and materials at the end of each service life.”²

There are three core principles of a circular economy:

- 1 Design out waste and pollution
- 2 Keep products and materials in use
- 3 Regenerate natural systems

2.1.3 Waste hierarchy

The Circular Economy emphasises the designing out of waste and pollution. In line with this thinking, the waste hierarchy (Figure 2.2) is a useful framework to prioritise how we can avoid creating waste and actions that support a Circular Economy. Where value cannot be recovered from the wasted materials (i.e. recycling or composting), or there is no current market for the material, the focus is on safe treatment and disposal.

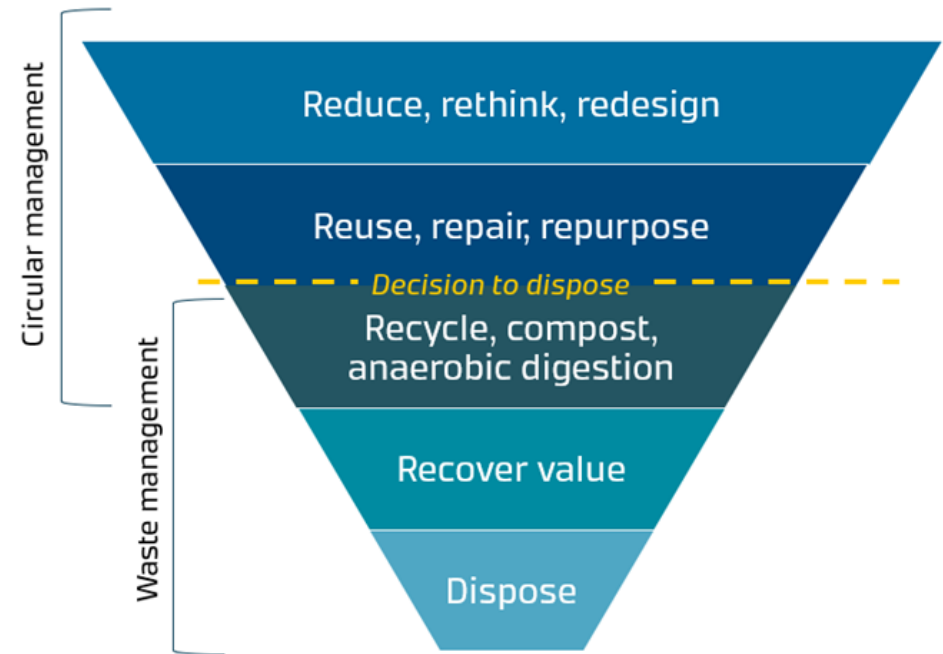


Figure 2.2: Waste Hierarchy (adapted from Te Rautaki Para | Waste Strategy).

¹ <https://environment.govt.nz/publications/aotearoa-new-zealands-first-emissions-reduction-plan/waste/>

² <https://environment.govt.nz/what-government-is-doing/areas-of-work/waste/ohanga-amiomio-circular-economy/>

2.2 The waste situation

To be able to plan for the future, we first need to understand what the current situation is with waste and circular activity. This section sets out the existing infrastructure and services in the district, the performance of our current waste management system, and how we have progressed against the targets in our last WMMP. Further information on the detailed analysis can be found in the Waste Assessment (Appendix A).

Overall, Council's focus over the last six years has been to operate a network of transfer stations that provide an opportunity to divert materials from landfill and dispose of rubbish and hazardous materials safely.

2.2.1 Infrastructure and services

Table 2.1 provides a summary of existing waste infrastructure and services in Rangitikei, aligned with the waste hierarchy. These provide the basis for effective waste management, minimisation and resource recovery in Rangitikei.

Table 2.1: Summary of waste infrastructure and services across the Rangitikei District

Waste hierarchy	Infrastructure / service	Council provided	Providers
Reduce	Education	Exercise book with recycling messaging on the cover	Para Kore Zero waste education Enviroschools
Reuse	Second hand trading	N/A	Second hand stores
Recycle	Collection	N/A	Agrecovery
	Transfer stations	Drop offs for standardised kerbside materials, e-waste, whiteware etc.	N/A
	Reuse centres	N/A	N/A
Recovery	Organic waste collection / drop off	Greenwaste drop-off at transfer stations Composting pilot	N/A
Treat	Hazardous waste	Collection of hazardous materials at transfer stations	N/A
Dispose	Collection	N/A	Rangitikei Wheelie Bins EnviroNZ
	Transfer stations	Drop offs for rubbish	N/A
	Landfill	N/A	Mid-West Disposal

2.2.1.1 Kerbside waste

There are a number of non-Council waste service providers operating in the district (Table 2.2). The focus of these services is rubbish collections for households.

Kerbside recycling collections for households are not currently available in Rangitikei.

Table 2.2: Kerbside rubbish services in Rangitikei

Operator	Services	Locations serviced
EnviroNZ	Kerbside wheelie bin collection	Bulls, Hunterville, Marton, Rātana, Taihape, Turakina.
Rangitikei Wheelie Bins	Kerbside wheelie bin/ bag collection	Bulls, Hunterville, Marton, Rātana, Taihape.

2.2.1.2 Transfer stations and resource recovery centres

Council operates a network of six transfer stations across Rangitikei. As a network the transfer stations provide good infrastructure that is consistent with the national approach to resource recovery networks. In addition, the network provides equitable access to opportunities for waste diversion in providing opportunities for waste diversion across the widely dispersed population in the Rangitikei. Figure 2.3 illustrates the coverage of the district’s transfer stations including a 10 km radius of each site.

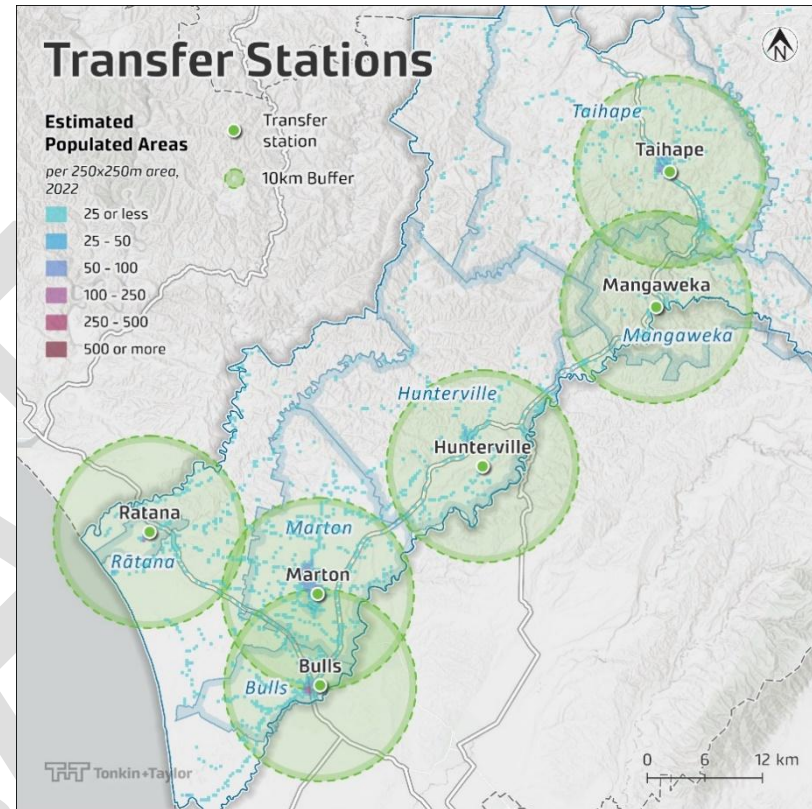


Figure 2.3: Rangitikei District transfer stations including 10 km radius of each site.

For 2022/23 the transfer station network achieved a diversion rate of 23%. This is a 5% increase from 2018 diversion rates (Figure 2.4). Since 2018 Council has taken a more active role in managing the transfer station network and providing opportunities for diversion of material from landfill.

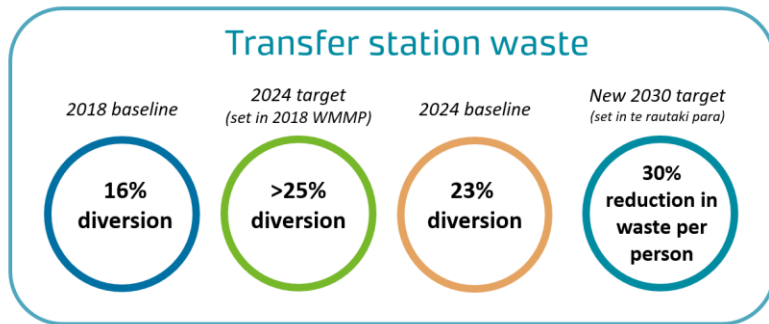


Figure 2.4: Transfer station diversion relative to targets.

2.2.1.3 Waste to landfill

Almost 5,650 tonnes of rubbish was sent to landfill via the transfer station network in 2022/23 (refer Figure 2.5). Since 2018/19 waste to landfill has steadily increased, with a slight decrease (249 tonnes) between 2021/22 and 2022/23³.

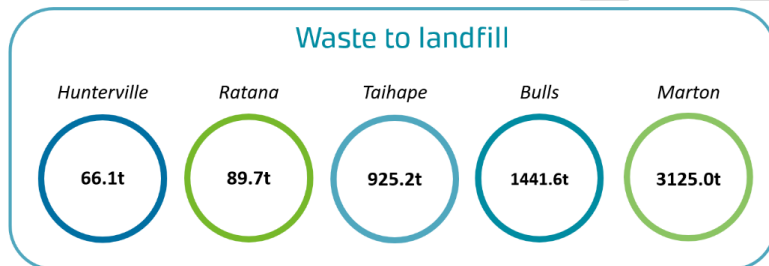


Figure 2.5: Waste to landfill via transfer stations 2022/23⁴

³ This could be attributed to COVID-19 lock downs resulting in a decrease in waste generation.

2.2.2 Overall system performance

Since 2018, waste to landfill per person in Rangitikei has increased by 62 kg. Relative to other similar councils waste to landfill in the Rangitikei is below average but in line with similar rural councils (Figure 2.6). However, it is important to note that this only reflects waste entering the transfer stations and therefore may not be showing the full picture. This is because some materials collected at kerbside are taken directly to landfill or via out of district transfer stations.

The increased diversion rate between 2018 and 2024 (16% to 23%) indicates that while more material is being generated overall, a greater portion of material is being recovered for recycling or composting.

Limited information is available as to what makes up waste in Rangitikei. A waste composition survey completed by Council in 2017 has allowed for the following insights to be drawn:

- 1 Households in Rangitikei dispose of relatively fewer organic materials than in other areas.
- 2 Recycling quantities in household rubbish are relatively high. This could be due to the absence of kerbside recycling in Rangitikei.

⁴ Mangaweka transfer station generates relatively small quantities of waste and tonnages are likely to be included in the tonnes of waste collected via the Marion transfer station.

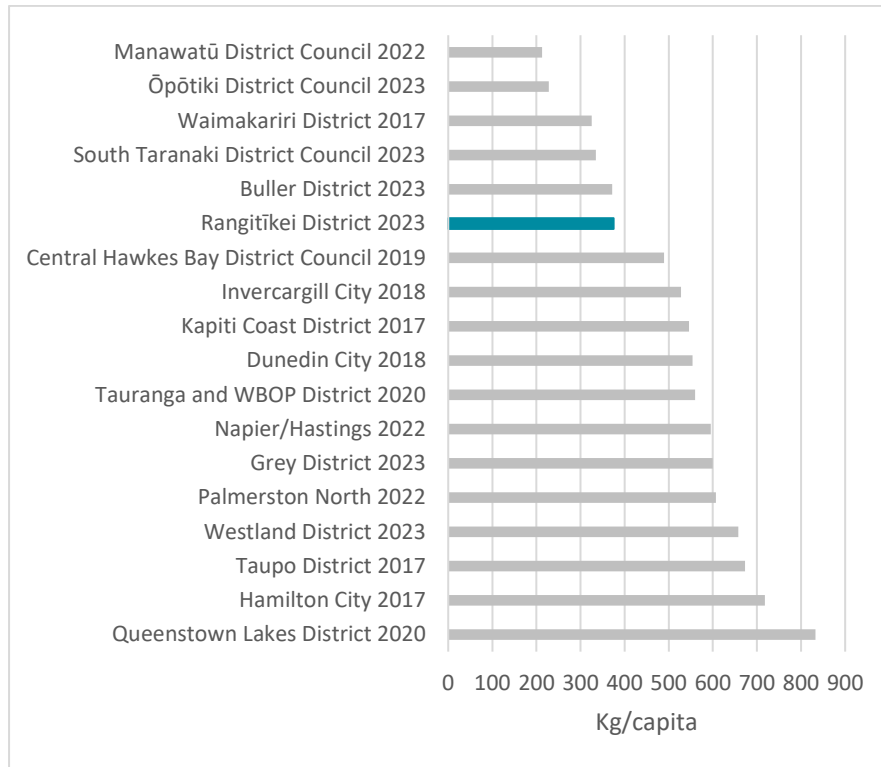


Figure 2.6: Rangitikei Waste per capita relative to other Councils.

2.2.3 What have we achieved?

A high-level summary of what has been achieved over the last WMMP period is shown in Figure 2.7. Although we still have some way to go in effectively reducing and managing our waste, our focus and targeted efforts over the last six years have had some impact and it is important that we continue along this path.

⁵ Includes data from Council owned transfer stations only

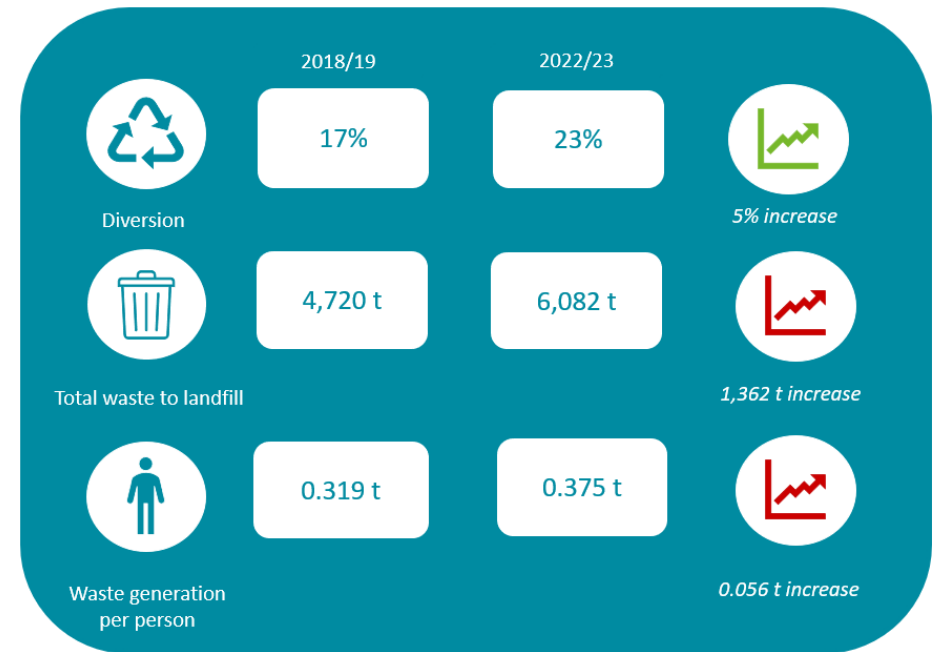


Figure 2.7: Summary of what has been achieved⁵.

2.2.4 Future waste projections

Forecasting the potential waste generated in the district allows Council to consider how expected population and household growth, changes to services, or regional and district activities may influence Council’s role in managing waste. These forecasts have been developed using population projections, historic waste quantities, and the specific factors relevant to the district.

With a projected population of 16,750 in 2038, total waste generated is anticipated to exceed 6,250 tonnes. This assumes that waste per capita remains constant and there is no additional waste minimisation intervention (Figure 2.8).

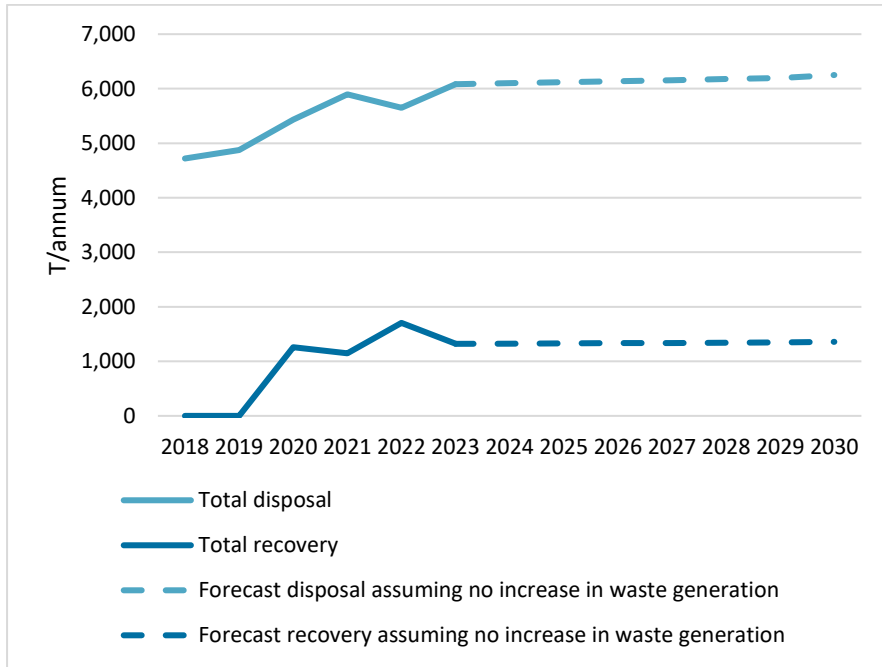


Figure 2.8: Forecast disposal and recovery (tonnes/annum).

2.2.5 Challenges and opportunities

Analysis conducted in the Waste Assessment (Appendix A), identified issues and opportunities which should remain a priority when planning for waste management and minimisation in the district. These are described over the page.



Challenges

- Use of the transfer station network by commercial operators as population grows (challenging capacity and costs).
- Reliance on out of District reprocessing infrastructure (and the associated increased transportation costs and connectivity risks).
- Increased waste disposal costs (reflecting waste disposal levy and emissions trading scheme changes)
- Unequally distributed population growth and waste generation.
- Management of emerging waste streams from industry (e.g. forestry).
- Limited mechanisms available to Council to directly achieved a reduction in the total waste generated in the District.
- Collecting and managing data surrounding waste generation and recovery.
- Limited existing options for effective management and disposal of more challenging waste streams (i.e. medical waste).



Opportunities

- Provide similar or increased diversion opportunities utilising the existing transfer station network, for example providing a reuse shop.
- Increased waste levy funding (allocated to Council and via contestable funding) available to support waste minimisation activities.
- Define Council's role in community waste education.
- Support Iwi aspirations in regards to waste management and minimisation across the District.
- Increase understanding of rural waste generation in the District.
- Deliver cost effective services to households.
- Future introduction of product stewardship schemes.
- Increasing quantities of organic materials from forestry harvesting and primary processing.
- Establish partnerships and opportunities for collaboration with industry e.g. forestry, wood processing, primary sector, and hospitality.

3 Where do we want to be?

This section introduces the vision, goals, objectives, and targets (strategic framework) for waste management and minimisation in Rangitikei.

3.1 Strategic framework

The strategic framework provides the future direction for the WMMP, considering the strategic context, the Government’s Te Rautaki Para | Waste Strategy, and the current situation with waste management and minimisation in the district. The strategic framework includes an overarching vision statement, key goals, objectives and measurable targets which determine the action plan for the next six years.

The strategic framework for this WMMP is described on the next page.

3.1.1 Targets

Because there is a lack of robust data specific to the District and Council is not involved in kerbside services, it is difficult to establish targets for the WMMP as there is not a reliable baseline of waste management in the performance and activity for the district⁶.

For this WMMP, Council has opted to adopt the targets set in Te Rautaki Para | Waste Strategy. However, it is proposed that Council review the suitability of the national targets to the local situation once one year’s worth of data has been collected. Any changes to the targets, and therefore an associated WMMP can be informally addressed through

⁶ Actions to support improved data collection are included as part of this WMMP’s action plan under section 5.

commentary/reporting on WMMP implementation and formally addressed/updated at the next formal WMMP review/update.

The national targets for 2030, and adopted for this WMMP, are:

- Waste generation: reduce the amount of material entering the waste management system, by 10 per cent per person.
- Waste disposal: reduce the amount of material that needs final disposal, by 30 per cent per person.
- Waste emissions: reduce the biogenic methane emissions from waste, by at least 30 per cent.

The baseline (2022/23) performance of the waste management system in the Rangitikei relative to the targets is set out in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: WMMP targets for Rangitikei

Target	Unit	2022/23 Baseline (t)	2030 Target (t)
Waste generation	t per capita per annum	0.457	0.411
Waste to landfill	t per capita per annum	0.375	0.263
Waste emissions	% reduction of biogenic methane	No baseline data	Establish baseline data by 2025/26 >10% reduction from 2025/26 baseline

Our vision for waste management and minimisation:

“To maintain a healthy + protected environment for Rangitikei by reducing our impact on the environment”



Goal 1: More activity is circular, and we produce less waste

Goal 2: Rangitikei is engaged in waste management and minimisation





Goal 3: We place responsibility for managing waste where it belongs.

Objectives

<p>Objective 1: Educate our community on how to avoid and reduce waste and maximise recovery of materials.</p>	<p>Objective 2: Enable iwi and hapū to fulfil their aspirations.</p>
<p>Objective 3: Improve data capture to monitor progress and to enable evidence-based investment decisions.</p>	<p>Objective 4: Build sufficient capacity for future waste generation, the recovery of materials at their highest value and incentivise a reduction in the total material generated.</p>
<p>Objective 5: Develop and maintain working relationships with community, local businesses, Iwi, and industry to explore innovative solutions towards reducing waste to landfill.</p>	<p>Objective 6: Sustainably finance waste management in the Rangitikei District.</p>

2030 Targets



Reduce the amount of material entering the waste management system, by 10 per cent per person.



Reduce the amount of material that needs final disposal, by 30 per cent per person.



Reduce the biogenic methane emissions from waste, by at least 30 per cent.

3.2 Consultation insights

This section of Council's WMMP will be finalised following the SCP process.

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4 How are we going to get there?

4.1 Council's role



Figure 4.1: Roles of council in waste management and minimisation services.

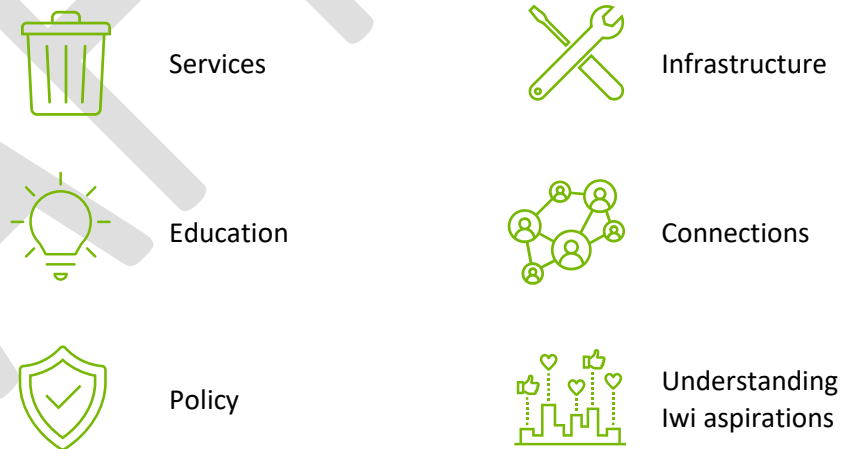
Council's intended role over the course of this WMMP (2024-2030) in waste management and minimisation services is to ensure the system is well set up to meet forecast demand, the needs of the district and alignment with the national direction set out in Te Rautaki Para | Waste

⁷ This Action Plan has been designed to meet the requirements of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 and the Local Government Act 2002, by including all practicable options to achieve the Council's waste minimisation objectives.

Strategy. This is delivered through a number of different roles, depending on Council's level of influence and availability of council resourcing. The roles of Council in delivering and implementing the WMMP over the next six years are depicted in Figure 4.1.

4.2 Action Plan

The action plan⁷ has been developed to support Council in achieving the vision, goals and targets as set out in this WMMP. There are six key focus areas⁸ that will help Rangitikei to work towards their vision. These are:



⁸ Reflective of the options assessment process undertaken as part of Council's 2024 Waste Assessment

The Action Plan outlines the following points for each focus area:



Specific actions to address the issue



Strategic alignment



Council's intended role



Targets addressed



Stakeholders who will support/be impacted by the delivery of the action



Funding source⁹

integrated view of the environment. Kaitiakitanga and mauri are indigenous concepts which are highly complementary to western notions of the waste hierarchy; collectively forming a set of potential foundational principles which support a vision of minimising landfill waste.

Although this alignment is understood and acknowledged at a national level there has been very limited discussion and testing of this at a local level during the implementation of the last WMMP or the development of this WMMP. Recognising this, and Council's desire to deliver good waste outcomes for all of our communities and residents, Council is committed to continuing to build an understanding of what this does or doesn't look like for our Māori communities, local hapū and Iwi.

Reflecting this commitment, understanding iwi aspirations has therefore been included as one of the six key focus areas with specific actions outlined in the action plan to be delivered over the course of this WMMP.

The action plan will inform Council's waste and resource recovery programme of work for the next six years, working to support Council in setting out their annual priorities, budgets and activities for waste management and minimisation. Any significant changes to levels of service will be incorporated into councils existing Annual Plan or Long-Term Plan processes and subsequent public consultation.







4.3 Understanding iwi aspirations

Te Rautaki Para | Waste Strategy highlights how the concept of circular economy is well aligned with the underlying values of te ao Māori. In particular with principles of kaitiakitanga and mauri which take an

⁹ Refer to section 1 for further detail.







4.4 Services

Table 4.1: Focus area 1 – Services

 Action		 Strategic alignment	 Council's intended role	 Targets addressed	 Other stakeholders	 Funding source ⁹
1.1	Complete a feasibility study to determine best option for kerbside collection of recycling and food scraps and (if feasible) implement recommendations.	G1, O4	Service provider	Waste to landfill, waste emissions	Elected members, ratepayers, waste operators	Other funding, targeted rates, waste levy
1.2	Identify and establish partnerships and opportunities with local businesses, organisations, and community groups to better manage and divert waste.	G2, O5	Enabler	Waste generation	Commercial sector, community groups	Other funding, waste levy
1.3	Proactively engage with emerging accredited product stewardship schemes to introduce their offering at the transfer station and drop off points across the district. Assess the role of our transfer station network in supporting proposed accredited product stewardship schemes.	G1, O4, O5,	Service provider, advocate/promote	Waste to landfill	Commercial sector, community groups	Other funding, waste levy
1.4	Support local businesses to engage with, develop and operate systems or schemes that promote more local circular approaches (e.g. take back schemes).	G1, O4, O5	Enabler, advisor	Waste generation	Commercial sector	Other funding, waste levy







4.5 Education

Table 4.2: Focus area 2 – Education

 Action		 Strategic alignment	 Councils intended role	 Targets addressed	 Other stakeholders	 Funding source ⁹
2.1	Leverage national initiatives and programmes locally to provide the community with consistent information and maximise value for money.	G2, O1	Advocate/promote	Waste generation	Community groups, schools	Other funding, waste levy
2.2	Build relationships to better understand the role of community providers and where feasible partner and support the provision of education and behaviour change initiatives.	G2, O1	Enabler	Waste generation	Community groups	Other funding, waste levy, general rates







4.6 Infrastructure

Table 4.3: Focus area 3 – Infrastructure

 Action		 Strategic alignment	 Councils intended role	 Targets addressed	 Other stakeholders	 Funding source ⁹
3.1	Provide consistent service offerings, infrastructure improvements and operations across the Marton, Bulls and Taihape transfer stations with a focus on capturing materials for diversion, and improved recording and collection of data across all sites.	G1, O4	Service provider	Waste to landfill	Customers, Commercial sector	External revenue streams, general rates
3.2	Identify improvements to the Hunterville, Mangaweka and Ratana transfer stations with a focus on providing equitable access to disposal infrastructure and diversion opportunities.	G1, O4	Service provider	Waste to landfill	Customers	External revenue streams, general rates
3.3	Build relationships with surrounding Councils to identify the potential for transport and cost efficiencies when directing materials for reprocessing.	G1, O5	Service provider, enabler	Waste to landfill	Other Councils	Other funding, waste levy, general rates







4.7 Connections

Table 4.4: Focus area 4 – Connections

 Action		 Strategic alignment	 Councils intended role	 Targets addressed	 Other stakeholders	 Funding source ⁹
4.1	Identify and establish partnerships and opportunities with local businesses, organisations, and community groups to better manage and divert waste.	G2, O5	Enabler	Waste generation	Commercial sector, community groups	Other funding, waste levy
4.2	Investigate the demand for a regional waste and resource recovery coordinator with neighbouring councils or key stakeholders, with a view to jointly fund a role.	G2, O1	Enabler, advisor	Waste generation	Other Councils	Waste levy
4.3	Participate in industry forums to ensure we are kept informed, learn from others and can contribute to the development of national initiatives e.g. actively participate in the WasteMINZ Territorial Authority Officers Forum.	G2, O5	Collaborator/connector, advocate/promote	Waste generation	Commercial sector, community groups, other Councils	Waste levy, general rates







4.8 Policy

Table 4.5: Focus area 5 – Policy

 Action		 Strategic alignment	 Councils intended role	 Targets addressed	 Other stakeholders	 Funding source ⁹
5.1	Complete a review of the need for a waste specific bylaw to support waste minimisation and circular economy initiatives in the WMMP and implement recommendations from the review.	G3, O3, O6,	Regulator	Waste to landfill	Waste operators	General rates, waste levy
5.2	Complete SWAP surveys of council-controlled waste every three years.	G3, O3	Enabler	Waste to landfill, waste emissions	N/A	Waste levy, external revenue streams
5.3	Investigate and implement technology to improve data gathering and automated reporting to increase efficiency, monitor progress with the WMMP and inform future planning.	G2, O3, O6	Service provider	N/A	N/A	General rates, other funding

4.9 Understanding Iwi aspirations

Table 4.6: Focus area 6 – Understanding Iwi aspirations

 Action		 Strategic alignment	 Councils intended role	 Targets addressed	 Other stakeholders	 Funding source ⁹
6.1	Work with Iwi, Hapū and Marae and identify opportunities to work together on the implementation of the plan.	G2, O5	Collaborator/connector	N/A	Iwi, Hapū and Marae, Community groups	General rates, waste levy, other funding
6.2	Build relationships with Iwi, Hapū and Marae across the district to inform implementation of this WMMP and support design and development of the next WMMP to reflect collective Māori aspirations for waste within the district.	G2, O5	Collaborator/connector, enabler	N/A	Iwi, Hapū and Marae	General rates, waste levy, other funding

5 Monitoring, evaluating and reporting progress

5.1 Evaluation and review of this plan

In line with the WMA, a full review of council’s WMMP will be conducted by Council at intervals of not more than six years after adopting the WMMP or the last review. Any review of the WMMP will be preceded by a Waste Assessment under section 51 of the WMA.

5.2 Monitoring and reporting

The Council will monitor and report against the targets set out in the WMMP to determine the implementation of the Action Plan. This will, at a minimum, include:

- Type, quantity and composition of waste and captured materials.
- Origin of the waste / source of materials received.
- Contamination tonnages for waste services managed by Council.
- Monitoring of specific waste streams, such as illegal dumping
- Progress in capturing more data.
- Effectiveness of actions in the plan and progress towards the targets set.
- Compliance with legislative requirements.
- Better capture and reporting of circular economy activities and emissions generated from waste.

Table 5.1 sets out the targets for this WMMP, alongside direction for how Council may track progress towards the 2030 targets. Noting that information for the wider waste management sector has not been collected as part of the WA/WMMP process, the targets focus on waste being received via Council’s transfer station network.

Table 5.1: WMMP targets for Rangitikei

Measure	Unit	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2
Waste generation	t per capita per annum	0.457		
Waste to landfill	t per capita per annum	0.375		
Waste emissions	% reduction of biogenic methane	No baseline data		

6 Funding the plan

6.1 Proposed funding sources

Waste management and minimisation services are funded by a range of sources including targeted rates, general rates, waste levy, external revenue streams and other funding. For reference, an overview of the funding sources that could be used to support the delivery of the WMMP are outlined in Table 6.1.

As part of this WMMP, the proposed funding sources to enable the delivery of actions have been included in our action plan. It is important to note that these are proposed funding sources indicative of the suitability of the action to the proposed funding. However, for the most cases these are yet to be formally approved by Council or other relevant funding providers. Each aspect of the plan that is to be funded by Council will need to be approved through standard processes e.g. through the Annual or Long Term Plan consultation, or approved by relevant committees.

Table 6.1: Funding sources for waste action plan

Funding source	Description	Applied to waste activities, such as...
Targeted rates	Eligible properties pay rates to be provided specific services that benefit the people in these eligible properties, but which also contribute to wider public benefits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Processing of recycling, kerbside collection services.

Funding source	Description	Applied to waste activities, such as...
Waste levy allocation	Councils receive an allocation of national waste levy funds, allocated on a population basis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting or achieving the waste minimisation activities set out in the WMMP.
External revenue streams	Revenue generated from waste management and minimisation activities, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gate fees at transfer stations. Income from investment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operating transfer station network Upgrades to our transfer station network.
General rates	All properties pay a charge which contributes to the council's wider activities and provides public good benefits. Where it is difficult to identify who / what may benefit from an activity, or who / what may cause a problem for which a council activity is required, the costs are funded from the general rate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removal of illegal dumping / litter collection. Enforcement of Waste Bylaw and Litter Act Managing closed landfills.
Other funding	External funding such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central government funding (e.g., Climate Emergency Response Fund). Contestable funds (Waste Minimisation Fund). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital intensive projects, such as upgrades to waste management infrastructure and assets. Organics processing and resource recovery (in line with WMF priorities).

Appendix A 2024 Waste Assessment
