**Template for Proposals**

**Proposed projects should cover the following headings, with attachments as needed**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Project** |  |
| Total Cost |  |
| Time Frame |  |
| Region/Area |  |
| Outline |  |
| Benefits |  |
| Deliverables |  |
| Measurability |  |
| Costs Breakdown |  |

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| --- | --- |
| Achievability: | Projects must have the potential to succeed. |
|  | Please see the Designing Out Construction Waste Feasibility Study Waste Minimisation Fund Application Form.  “A critical success factor in the project model being deployed is the level of relationship development and stakeholder engagement undertaken, and the degree to which demonstrable stakeholder benefit is established and understood. These factors were pivotal in successful outcomes in the 2012 WMF Winstone Wallboards Plasterboard Project and the 2013 WMF ECAN Treated Timber Project which utilised the same basic approach as will be deployed in this project.” |
| Measurability | Project outcomes must be able to be measured to ensure the delivered project outcomes can be evaluated at the completion of the project. (‘Measure to Manage’) |
|  | Please see Section 6. Project Objectives in the Designing Out Construction Waste Feasibility Study Waste Minimisation Fund Application Form to view how objectives will be monitored and evaluated. |
| Improving resource efficiency | Projects should have the potential to improve resource efficiency, and to capitalise on potential economic benefits. |
|  | Please see the Benefits section above. |
| Quantity | Assess what effect the project will have on waste quantities, either tonnes or volumes |
|  | Please see the Designing Out Construction Waste Feasibility Study Waste Minimisation Fund Application Form.  “Assuming 200,000 tonnes of treated timber waste to landfill each year, with an estimate of 60% being from construction activity, a total of 120,000 tonnes of treated timber from construction activity is used. An initial target of 20% reduction is utilised, equating to 24,000 tonnes per annum.  Assuming 70,000 tonnes of plasterboard waste to landfill each year, with an estimate of 60% being from construction activity, a total of 42,000 tonnes of plasterboard from construction activity is used. An initial target of 20% reduction is utilised, equating to 8,400 tonnes per annum.  The total of these two reduction targets is 32,400 tonnes per annum, rising to 48,600 once the targeted reduction level of 30% is achieved.” |
| Cost effectiveness | Whether the project offers value for money |
|  | The $20,000 funding contribution towards a $210,000 project gives good leverage for sizable and significant feasibility study. |
| Reducing the harmful effects of wastes | Assess the risk from wastes of harm on the environment and human health in order to identify and take action on those wastes of greatest concern. |
|  | Please see the Designing Out Construction Waste Feasibility Study Waste Minimisation Fund Application Form.  “Lower volumes of waste to landfill will deliver environmental and social benefits, through the reduction of harmful wastes, as well as economic benefits by extending the life of existing landfills and deferring further landfill capital investment.” |