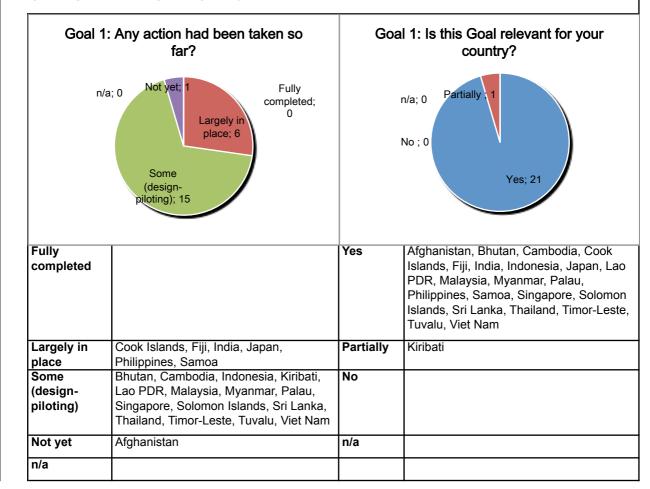
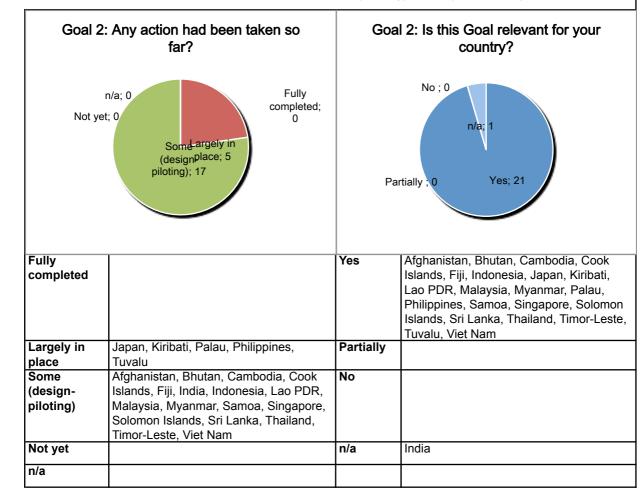
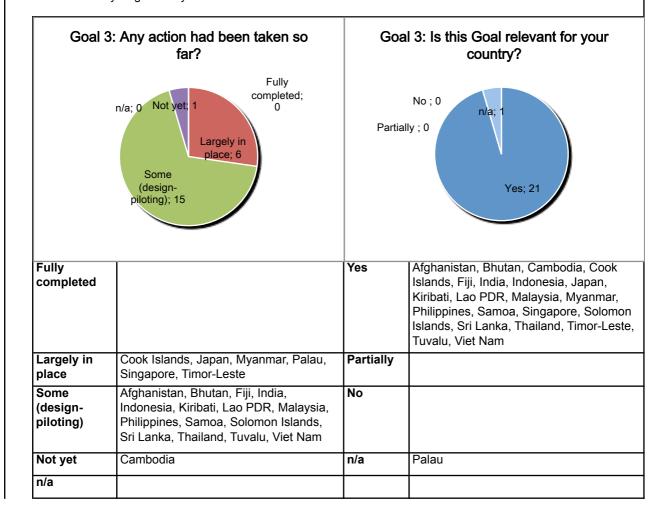
1 Significant reduction in the quantity of municipal solid waste generated, by instituting policies, programmes, and projects at national and local levels, encouraging both producers and consumers to reduce the waste through greening production, greening lifestyle, and sustainable consumption.



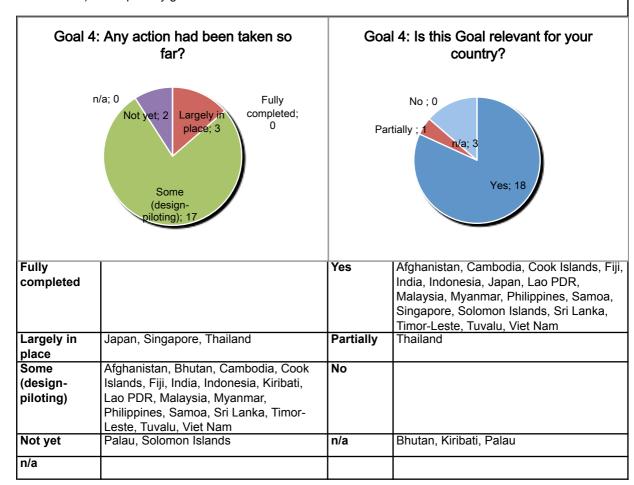
**2** Full-scale utilization of the **organic component of municipal waste**, including food waste, as a valuable resource, thereby achieving multiple benefits such as the reduction of waste flows to final disposal sites, reduction of GHG emission, improvement in resource efficiency, energy recovery, and employment creation.



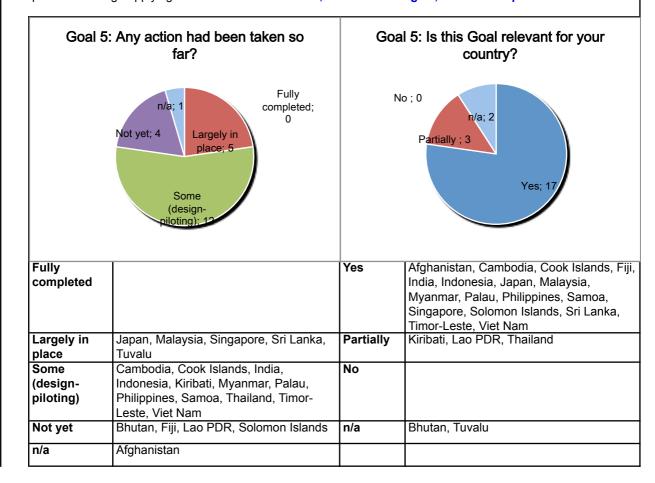
Achieve significant increase in recycling rate of recyclables (e.g., plastic, paper, metal, etc.), by introducing policies and measures, and by setting up financial mechanisms and institutional frameworks involving relevant stakeholders (e.g., producers, consumers, recycling industry, users of recycled materials, etc.) and development of modern recycling industry.



**4** Build **sustainable cities** /**green cities** by encouraging "**zero waste**" through sound policies, strategies, institutional mechanisms, and multi-stakeholder partnerships (giving specific importance to private sector involvement) with a primary goal of waste minimization



5 Encourage the private sector, including small - and medium - sized enterprises (SMEs) to implement measures to increase resource efficiency and productivity, creation of decent work and to improve environmentally-friendly practices through applying environmental standards, clean technologies, and cleaner production.



Promote the greening of the value chain by encouraging industries and associated suppliers and vendors in socially responsible and inclusive ways. Goal 6: Is this Goal relevant for your Goal 6: Any action had been taken so far? country? Fully completed; 0 Largely in n/a; No; 0 place; 2 n/a; 3 Partially 2 Not yet; 7 Some (design-piloting); 12 Yes; Fully Yes Afghanistan, Bhutan, Cambodia, Cook completed Islands, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam Partially Kiribati, Lao PDR Largely in Japan, Thailand place Some Bhutan, Cambodia, Cook Islands, Fiji, No (design-Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, piloting) Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam

n/a

Afghanistan, India, Kiribati, Lao PDR,

Palau, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu

Samoa

Not yet

Promote industrial symbiosis (i.e., recycling of waste from one industry as a resource for another), by providing relevant incentives and support. Goal 7: Any action had been taken so Goal 7: Is this Goal relevant for your far? country? Fully n/a; 0 No;0 completed; n/a; Largely in place; 3 Partially; 3 Not yet; 7 Some (designpiloting); Fully Yes Afghanistan, Bhutan, Cambodia, Cook completed Islands, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu, Viet Nam Partially Kiribati, Lao PDR, Thailand Largely in Japan, Malaysia, Thailand place Some Bhutan, Cambodia, Cook Islands, India, No (design-Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri piloting) Lanka, Tuvalu Fiji, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Palau, Timor-Not yet n/a Palau Leste, Viet Nam

Build local capacity of both current and future practitioners, to enable the private sector (including SMEs) to obtain the necessary knowledge and technical skills to foster green industry and create decent, productive work. Goal 8: Any action had been taken so Goal 8: Is this Goal relevant for your far? country? Fully n/a; 1 n/a; 1 completed; No; 0 0 Not yet; 3 Largely in place; 5 Some Yes; 19 (designpiloting); 13 Fully Yes Afghanistan, Bhutan, Cambodia, Cook completed Islands, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Malaysia, Myanmar, Palau, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam Largely in **Partially** Bhutan, Cook Islands, India, Japan, Lao PDR, Thailand place Singapore Some Afghanistan, Fiji, Indonesia, Kiribati, No Malaysia, Myanmar, Palau, Philippines, (design-Samoa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timorpiloting) Leste, Viet Nam

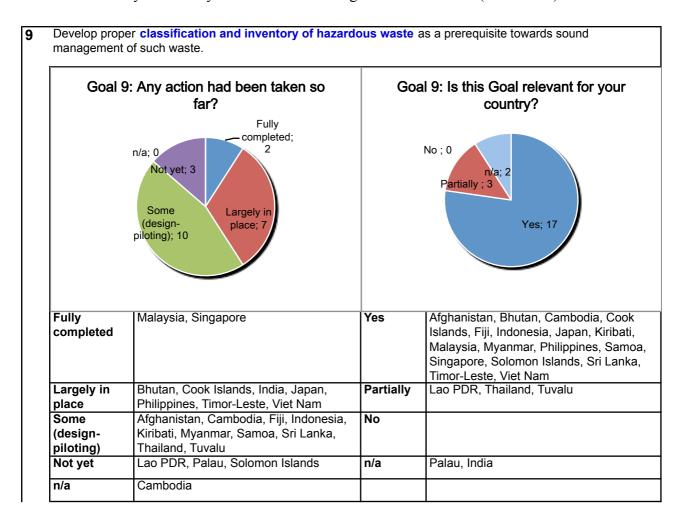
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Tuvalu

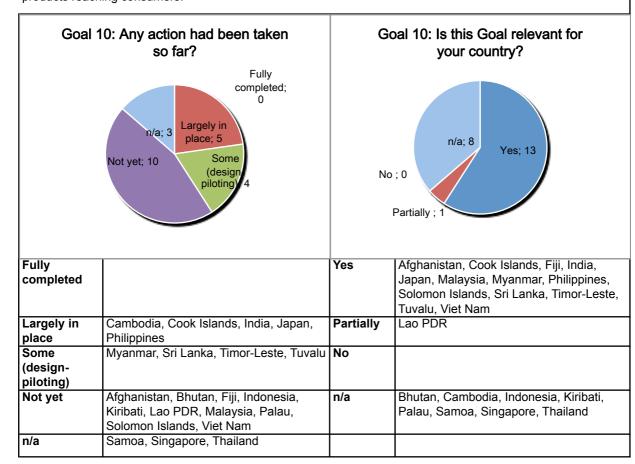
Lao PDR, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu

Cambodia

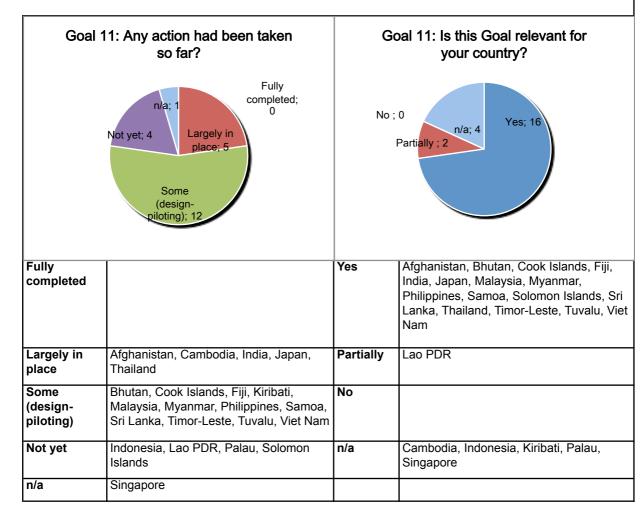
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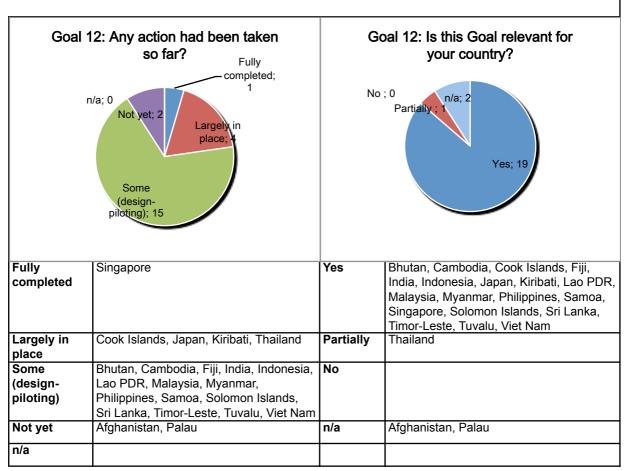
10 Reduce losses in the **overall food supply chain** (production, post harvesting and storage, processing and packaging, distribution), leading to reduction of waste while increasing the quantity and improving the quality of products reaching consumers.



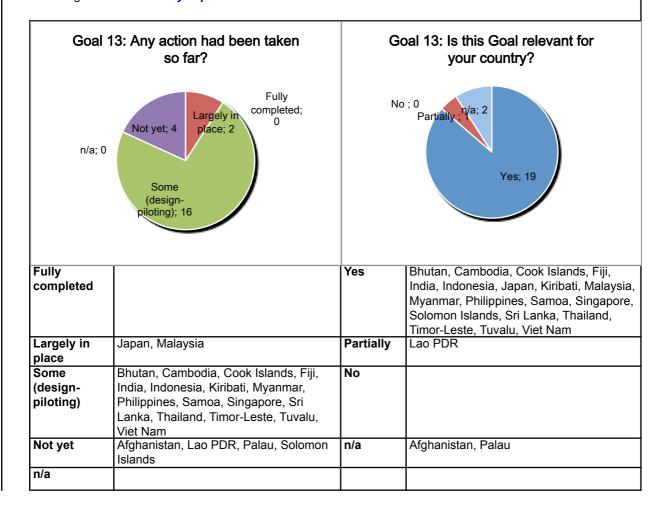
11 Promote full scale use of agricultural biomass waste and livestock waste through reuse and/or recycle measures as appropriate, to achieve a number of co-benefits including GHG emission reduction, energy security, sustainable livelihoods in rural areas and poverty reduction, among others.



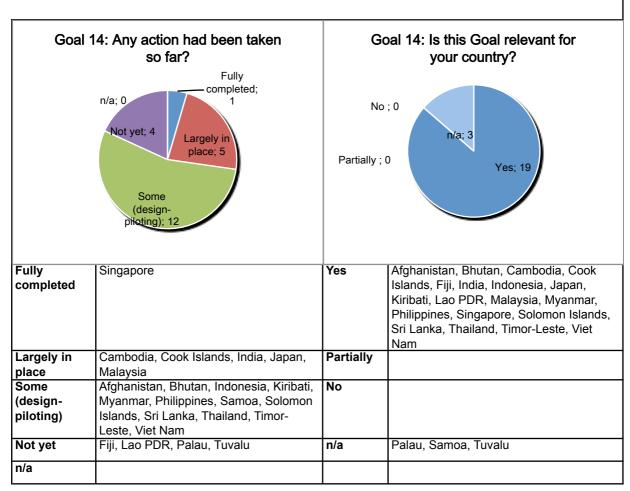
12 Strengthen regional, national, and local efforts to address the issue of waste, in particular plastics in the marine and coastal environment.



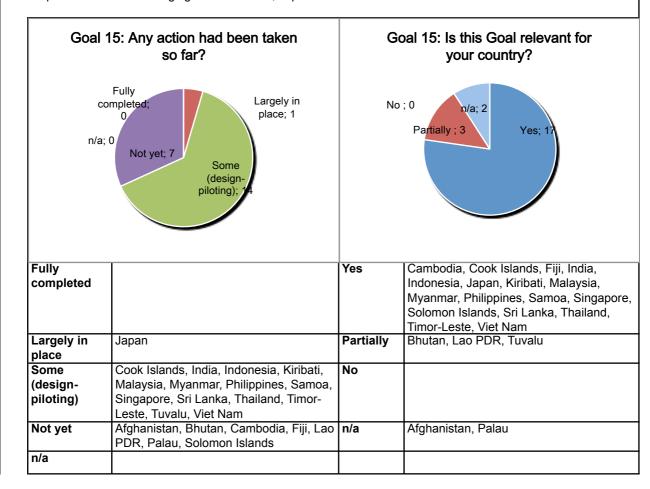
13 Ensure environmentally-sound management of e-waste at all stages, including collection, storage, transportation, recovery, recycling, treatment, and disposal with appropriate consideration for working conditions, including health and safety aspects of those involved.

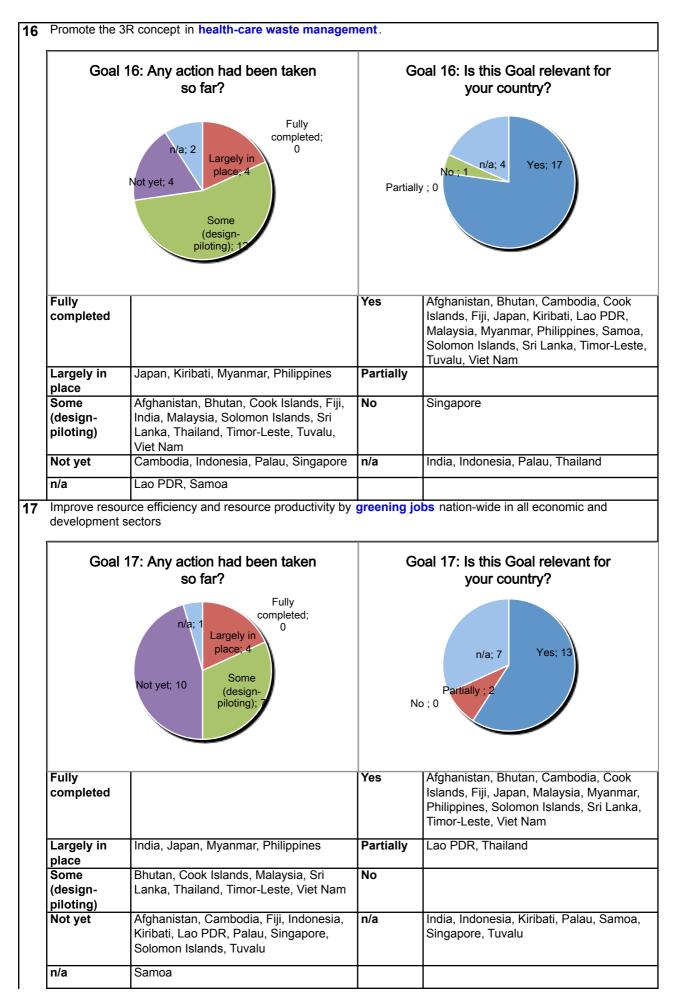


14 Effective enforcement of established mechanisms for preventing illegal and inappropriate export and import of waste, including transit trade, especially of hazardous waste and e-waste.



Progressive implementation of "extended producer responsibility (EPR)" by encouraging producers, importers, and retailers and other relevant stakeholders to fulfill their responsibilities for collecting, recycling, and disposal of new and emerging waste streams, in particular e-waste.





Maximize co-benefits from waste management technologies for local air, water, oceans, and soil pollution and global climate change. Goal 18: Any action had been taken Goal 18: Is this Goal relevant for so far? your country? Fully No;0 n/a; completed; Largely in n/a; 4 place; 5 Not yet; 6 Partially; 4 Some (designpilotina Fully Yes Afghanistan, Cambodia, Cook Islands, completed Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam Largely in **Partially** Fiji, Lao PDR, Thailand, Tuvalu Cook Islands, India, Japan, Kiribati, place Myanmar Some Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, No (design-Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu, Viet Nam piloting)

n/a

Bhutan, India, Palau, Samoa

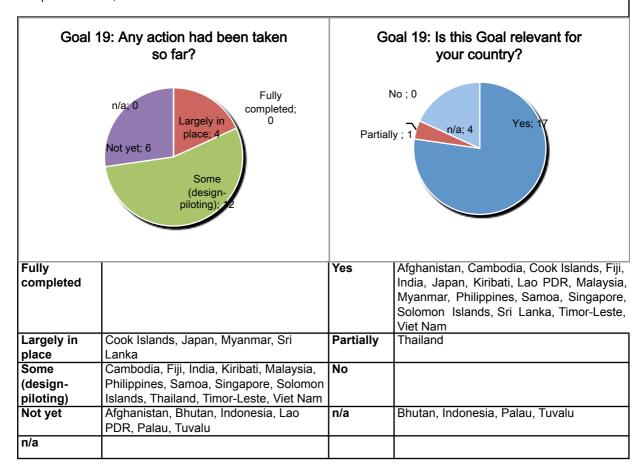
Afghanistan, Bhutan, Fiji, Lao PDR,

Palau, Solomon Islands

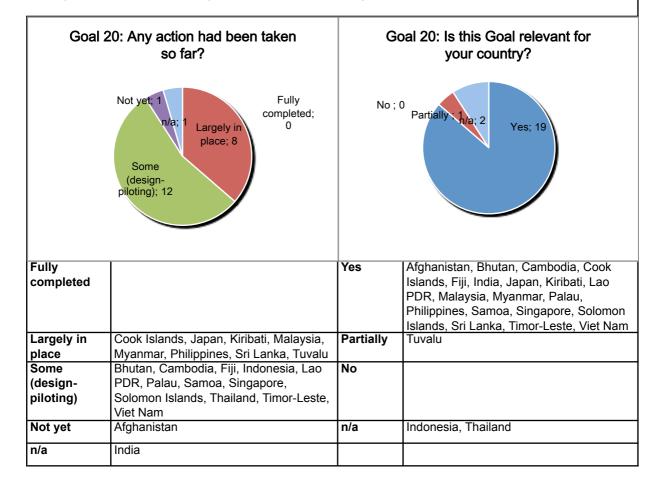
Samoa

Not yet

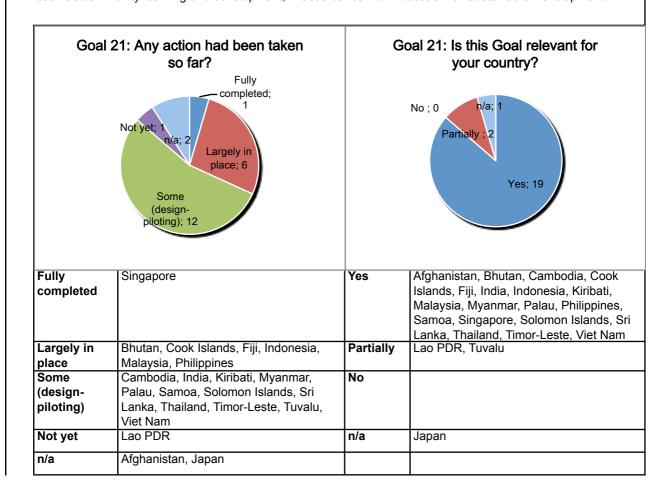
19 Enhance national and local knowledge base and research network on the 3Rs and resource efficiency, through facilitating effective and dynamic linkages among all stakeholders, including governments, municipalities, the private sector, and scientific communities.



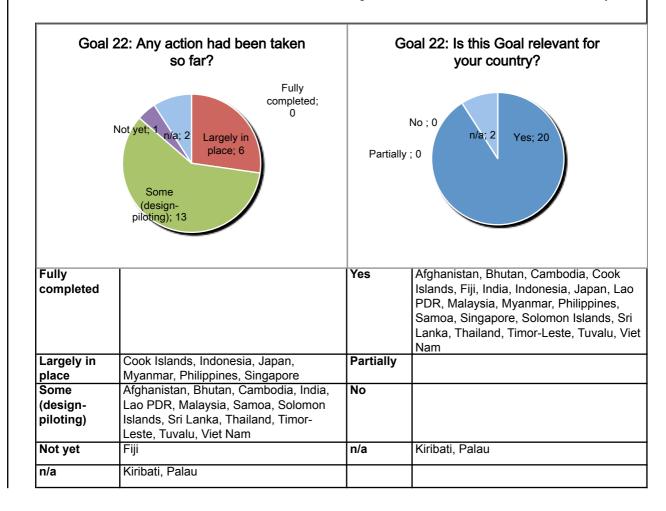
20 Strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships among governments, civil society, and the private sector in raising public awareness and advancing the 3Rs, sustainable consumption and production, and resource efficiency, leading to the behavioural change of the citizens and change in production patterns.



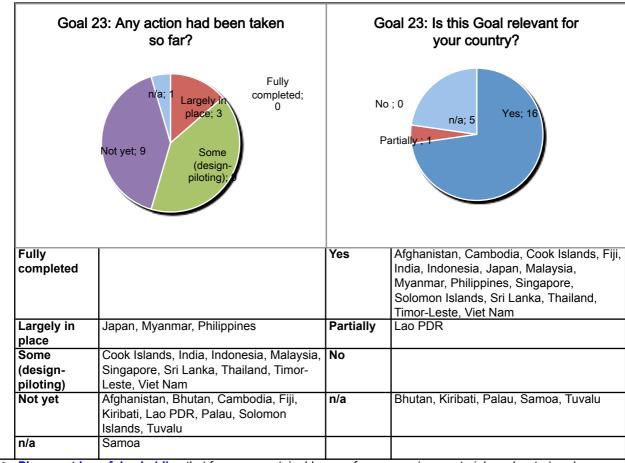
21 Integrate the 3Rs in formal education at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels as well as non-formal education such as community learning and development, in accordance with Education for Sustainable Development.



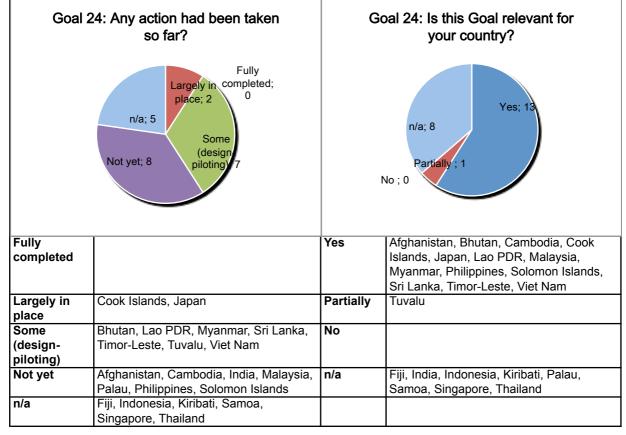
22 Integrate the 3R concept in relevant policies and programmes, of key ministries and agencies such as Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Trade and Commerce, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Land and Urban Development, Ministry of Education, and other relevant ministries towards transitioning to a resource-efficient and zero waste society.



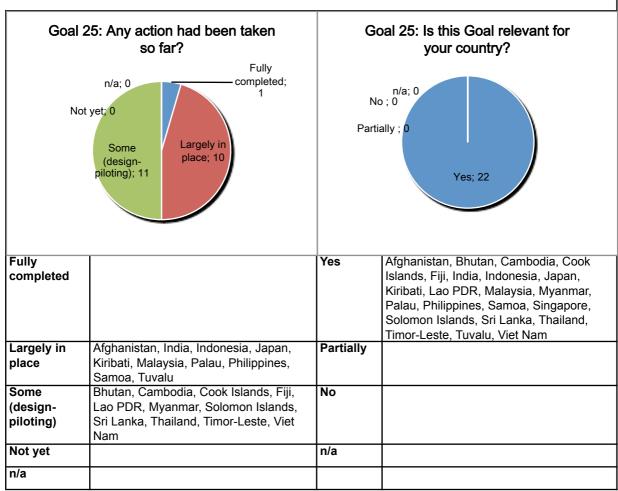
23 Promote green and socially responsible procurement at all levels, thereby creating and expanding 3R industries and markets for environmentally-friendly goods and products.



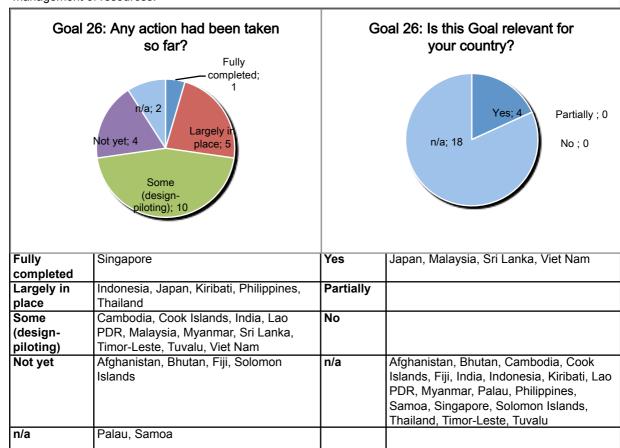
**24** Phase out harmful subsidies that favour unsustainable use of resources (raw materials and water) and energy, and channel the freed funds in support of implementing the 3Rs and efforts to improve resource/energy efficiency.



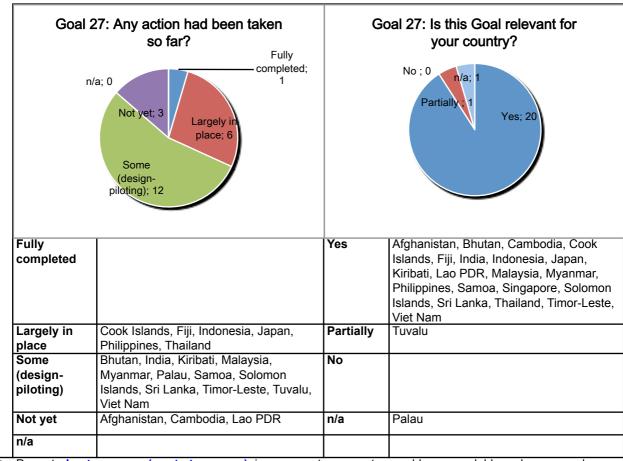
Protect public health and ecosystems, including freshwater and marine resources by eliminating illegal activities of open dumping, including dumping in the oceans, and controlling open burning in both urban and rural areas.



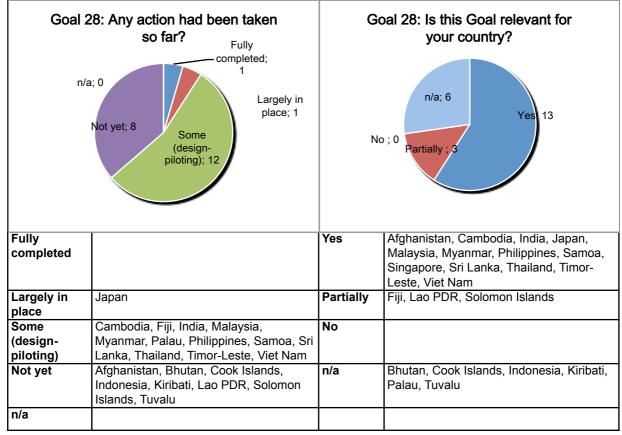
Facilitate the international circulation of re-usable and recyclable resources as well as remanufactured products as mutually agreed by countries and in accordance with international and national laws, especially the **Basel Convention**, which contributes to the reduction of negative environmental impacts and the effective management of resources.



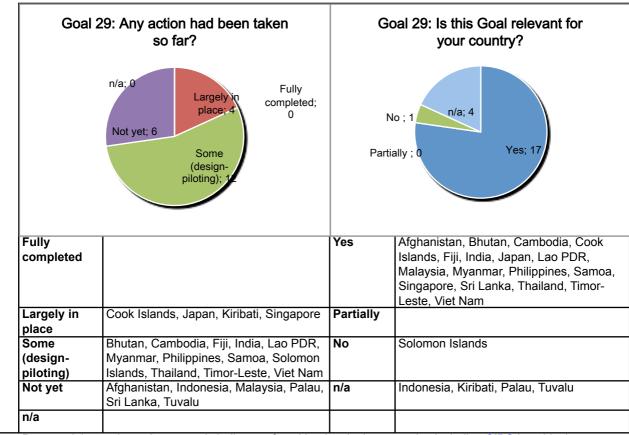
27 Promote data collection, compilation and sharing, public announcement and application of statistics on wastes and the 3Rs, to understand the state of waste management and resource efficiency.



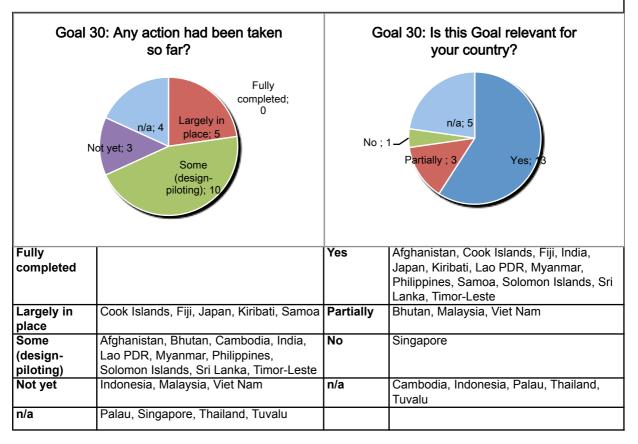
28 Promote heat recovery (waste-to-energy), in case wastes are not re-usable or recyclable and proper and sustainable management is secured.



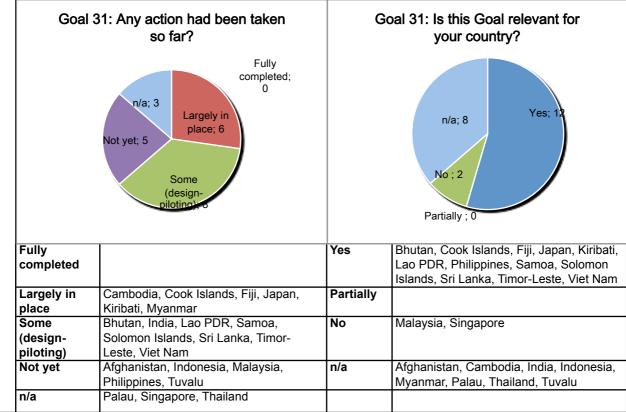
Promote overall regional cooperation and multi-stakeholder partnerships based on different levels of linkages such as government-to-government, municipality-to-municipality, industry-to-industry, (research) institute-to-institute, and NGO-to-NGO. Encourage technology transfer and technical and financial supports for 3Rs from developed countries to less developed countries.



30 Pay special attention to issues and challenges faced by developing countries including SIDS in achieving sustainable development.



31 Promote 3R + "Return" concept which stands for Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and "Return" where recycling is difficult due to the absence of available recycling industries and limited scale of markets in SIDS, especially in the Pacific Region.



32 Complete elimination of illegal engagement of children in the informal waste sector and gradually improve the working conditions and livelihood security, including **mandatory provision of health insurance**, for all workers.

