Jaipur Declaration on 3R and Circular Economy
Sustainable 3R and Circular Economy Goals for Achieving Resource Efficient, Clean, Resilient, Sound Material Cycle and Low-Carbon Society in Asia and the Pacific (2025-2035)

1.0 Introduction

The post-2015 development agenda – Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – and the underlying Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the Member States of the United Nations, represent a plan of action for people, the planet and prosperity and reflect the commitment of the countries to shift the world onto a more sustainable and resilient path. Through adoption of the Agenda, the Member States called for, among others, a world in which consumption and production patterns and use of all natural resources are sustainable keeping in view the national circumstances.

Whereas in the last 50 years, global use of materials has nearly quadrupled outpacing the population growth.[1] The world consumed 28.6 billion tonnes of materials in 1972, 54.9 billion tonnes in 2000, and in 2019 it surpassed 100 billion tonnes[2], and if business as usual prevails, the material use may increase to between 170 and 184 billion tonnes in 2050.[3] Whereas, half of total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and more than 90% of biodiversity loss and water stress come from resource extraction and processing.[4] [5]

Rising waste levels accompanied by the rapid acceleration of consumption with over 90% all materials extracted and used are wasted, the rate of extraction has continued to threaten the planet's future and consequently the human lives on it. On the other hand, only 8.6% of materials make it back into the economy.

This growth in resource use has been largely driven by rapid urbanization, new infrastructure development in cities, a growing consumer base with spending power, industrial transformation, and global manufacturing centres in the region.

While rapid economic growth has led to higher living standards, it is also diminishing the region's resource efficiency and natural capital – shrinking forests, declining biodiversity, disappearing wetlands and water resources, among others.[6] Given the weight that Asia Pacific

[1] OECD (2018). Global material resources outlook to 2060: Economic drivers and environmental consequences. Paris. OECD
[2] Circle Economy (2022). The Circularity Gap Report 2022.
[3] International Resource Panel (IRP) (2017). Assessing global resource use: A systems approach to resource efficiency and pollution reduction. Nairobi. UNEP
[4] Global Resources Outlook Report 2019, UNEP International Resource Panel (IRP)
[5] India has reservation on this sentence.
[6] India has reservation on this sentence.

brings to resource use globally, any improvement in Asia Pacific's resource efficiency will have significant global impacts.[7]

Renewal and conservation of natural capital form the foundation for achieving sustainable resource efficiency and resource security. Natural capital assets are embodied in the land (forests, farms, aquifers, grasslands, urban space), the aquatic systems (rivers, lakes, wetlands, coastal and marine ecosystems), the atmosphere and the dynamic cycles of nature. The route to sustainable development is, in part, through minimizing net natural capital inputs throughout the entire life cycle of the products and services that drive local, national, regional and global economies. [8]

While many countries in Asia and the Pacific have become net importers of raw materials and are already approaching their limits on domestically available natural resources and minerals, the policy and scientific community have recognized the large challenges of resource supply security, increasing waste and pollution, and climate change as critical constraints to future growth and rising material standards of living in the region. Waste is ultimately connected to most environmental problems, from climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution to leakage of wastes into natural ecosystems (land, air, water and ocean). Asia-Pacific is also highly vulnerable to increasing frequency and magnitude of natural disasters, thereby enhanced resilience of cities and communities (both urban and rural) will be a defining feature of overall sustainability of the region.

Under the Regional 3R and Circular Economy Forum in Asia and the Pacific, the Hanoi 3R Declaration (2013-2023) with its 33 goals was a first unprecedented voluntary commitment of Asia-Pacific countries in moving towards a more resource efficient, circular and resilient societies. The Hanoi 3R Declaration provided an umbrella policy framework for developing and implementing 3R[9] policies and programmes at all levels to help Asia-Pacific countries shift from linear to more resource efficient, circular and resilient societies.

Though policy and regulatory frameworks exist in most countries in the region, the member countries have demonstrated varying degree of achievements on the implementation of the goals of the Hanoi 3R Declaration. The achievements include enactment, elaboration and implementation of new policies and regulations, strengthening institutional arrangements, technological interventions, new and innovative financing mechanisms, development of dedicated 3R infrastructures (e.g., science parks, theme parks, resource recovery facilities, eco-industrial zones, among others), greening of MSMEs, increased public awareness, growing partnerships such as the PPPs, evolution of extended

[7] https://www.unep.org/regions/asia-and-pacific/regional-initiatives/supporting-resource-efficiency
[8] ADB and IGES (2008). Towards Resource-Efficient Economies in Asia and the Pacific. Manila. Philippines
[9] For the purpose of this document, 3Rs refer to the principle of reducing waste, reusing and recycling resources and products. Reducing means choosing to use things with care to reduce the amount of waste generated. Reusing involves the repeated use of items or parts of items which still have usable aspects. Recycling means the use of waste itself as resources. Waste minimization can be achieved in an efficient way by focusing primarily on the first of the 3Rs, "reduce," followed by "reuse" and then "recycle." https://www.env.go.jp/recycle/3r/en/outline.html

producer responsibility (EPR) based recycling mechanisms, and proliferation of international collaborative research programmes, among others. While resource productivity is steadily increasing in many countries, the total waste generation and material consumption is also increasing across the region.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs not only call for equitable economic growth, but also provide important political and institutional framework to implement 3R (reduce, reuse, recycle) and resource efficiency measures to achieve circular economy development which can create the conditions for sustainable development meeting the needs of the growing population without relying on the use of primary resources or virgin raw materials. Resource security, environmental benefits and sustainable economic growth are at the heart of a circular economy[10], which not only provides an important basis in achieving SDG 12 (sustainable consumption and production), but also trigger meaningful synergies in combined efforts in achieving other SDGs such as SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 11 (safe, resilient, sustainable cities and communities), SDG 13 (combat climate change), SDG 14 (life below water), and SDG 15 (life on land), among others.[11] As the UNEA resolution on promoting synergies, cooperation or collaboration for national implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant environmental instruments, adopted at the sixth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly in 2024 highlighted the importance of synergies to address interlinked environmental issues, increasing synergies to address interlinked environmental issues, increasing synergies play a key role to overcome the triple planetary crises of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution and to achieve net-zero, climate resilient, circular and nature positive economies.

In a similar vein, the Paris agreement and countries' commitment to GHG emission reduction efforts have created opportunities to harness the co-benefits of resource efficiency and climate mitigation. The 3R and circular economy approaches allow countries, through well-designed policies, to harness overarching synergies and avoid trade-offs in several areas of environmental and health impacts including resource depletion, air pollution and climate change, water and soil quality, loss of nature and biodiversity, among others.

A circular economy makes use of various strategies such as 3R (reduce, reuse and recycle) that together minimize and eliminate waste, lower material and resource consumption, and

[10] While there is no agreed definition of a circular economy, there have been some attempts to describe the nature of a circular economy by ISO, UNEP and UNIDO, among others. For instance, ISO 59004 aims to support organizations in contributing to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by facilitating a transition from linear to a circular economy which emphasizes the sustainable management and renewal of natural resources. Similarly, UNEP defines circular economy is an economic model that focuses on eliminating waste; increasing reuse, recycling and recovery of materials; reducing use of finite resources and shifting to renewable alternatives; and decreasing negative elements such as pollution. Whereas UNIDO defines circular economy is an alternative to the traditional linear economic model where resources are kept in use for as long as possible, maximum value is extracted from them, and waste is relocated from the end of the supply chain to the beginning, giving the used materials a new life. The transition to a circular economy aims to adopt resource efficient and cleaner production systems to allow companies increase their competitiveness while protecting the environment.

[11] India has reservation on this sentence.

other environmental footprints. There is an intrinsic link between a circular economy and climate change mitigation, and transitioning to a circular economy can mitigate GHG emissions that emerge from extractive industries, manufacturing, construction, transportation and other sectors, including through MSMEs.[12]

Extraction and processing of material resources (fossil fuels, minerals, non-metallic minerals and biomass) account for over 55 per cent of GHG emissions.[13] Currently the world is consuming 100 billion tonnes of materials a year. Implementing circular economy practices such as resource-efficient construction, sustainable food production, avoiding planned obsolescence for consumables (including electronics and textiles) and sustainable transportation planning can lead to substantial decreases in GHG emissions.[14]

There is an urgent need to move away from the resource intensive and wasteful linear economy towards a regenerative circular economy while many national and corporate pledges toward achieving net-zero GHG and CO2 emissions by 2050 under the Paris Agreement on climate change.[15]

2.0 Declaration

Preamble

We, the participants, who are representatives of Asia and the Pacific countries, international organizations, bilateral and multilateral agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) including the business sector and MSMEs, research organizations, and 3R and circular economy experts and professionals, having met at the High-Level 12th Regional 3R and Circular Economy Forum in Asia and the Pacific, held in Jaipur City, Rajasthan State, India, 3-5 March 2025, adopt the non-legal, non-binding, voluntary *Jaipur Declaration on 3R and Circular Economy - Sustainable 3R and Circular Economy Goals for Achieving Resource Efficient, Clean, Resilient, Sound Material Cycle and Low-Carbon Society in Asia and the Pacific (2025-2035)*, inspired by the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the New Urban Agenda and other global Agreements,.

We affirm our interest in, and commitment to, realizing a decade (2025-2035) of progress in sustainable actions and measures towards transitioning to circular economy and achieving resource efficient, clean and pollution free, resilient, sound material cycle and low-carbon society in Asia and the Pacific.

Acknowledging that moving towards a circular economy provides enormous social, economic and environmental benefits such as efficient use of finite natural resources, contributing to reduction of pollution and GHG emissions, limiting the depletion of natural

[12] India has reservation on this sentence.
[13] UNEP Global Resource Outlook 2024. Bend the trend Pathways to a liveable planet as resource use spikes.
[14] https://www.circularity-gap.world/2021
[15] India has reservation on this sentence.

capital and loss of biodiversity and ecological assets, making an economy resilient by reducing its material imports dependency, and creating new employment opportunities;

Stressing the importance of supply security of critical minerals and materials towards realizing a net-zero economy and ensuring that critical minerals and materials supply chains follow the highest possible environmental, social and governance standards;

Recognizing the need to alleviate pressure on primary supply of natural resources and strengthening circularity along supply chains, and thereby underscoring the importance to increasing recovery and recycling of critical minerals and materials from waste electronic and electrical equipment (WEEE), end-of-life vehicles, mine tailings, construction and demolition waste, and other recoverable and recyclable materials;

Acknowledging the global and regional agreements that have a direct or indirect relevance for the resource and waste management in Asia-Pacific - the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the underlined Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), (the Paris Agreement on climate change, the New Urban Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021-2030), the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (2022), the Global Framework on Chemicals (2023), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention, the Stockholm Convention, the Minamata Convention on Mercury, Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024), outcomes of various consultations of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, the Hanoi 3R Declaration (2013-2023), Malé 3R Declaration for the Promotion of 3R and Resource Efficiency Towards Protection of Local Environment and Marine Ecosystem (2015), the Adelaide 3R Declaration on Circular Economy (2016), the Indore 3R Declaration of Asian Mayors (2018), the Bangkok 3R Declaration (2019) on prevention of plastic waste pollution, inter alia among others;

Underscoring the fact that ecosystem based approach and nature based solutions allow ecosystems to fully realize their natural cycles and best deliver their goods and benefits of humans and nature[16], and thereby ***noting*** the *Resolution 5: Nature-based Solutions for Supporting Sustainable Development* of the fifth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-5.2, 2022) that aims to promote actions to protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use and manage natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems and calls for more collaboration and resources;

Recognizing the issues and challenges faced by Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in achieving sustainable development in view of their unique and particular vulnerabilities, including their small size, remoteness, narrow resource and import base, and exposure to

[16] Regional Activity Center for Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP/RAP), 8 Feb 2022

global environmental challenges and external economic shocks. This includes a large range of impacts from climate change and potentially more frequent and intense natural disasters, and that they remain constrained in meeting their goals in all three dimensions of sustainable development, the Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA Pathway)[17];

Noting with concern that the high and rapidly increasing levels of plastic pollution represent a serious environmental problem at a global scale, negatively impacting the environmental, social and economic dimensions of sustainable development;

Recognizing that plastic pollution includes micro-plastics and ***welcoming*** United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) resolution 5/14 on "End Plastic Pollution: Towards an internationally legally binding instrument";

Acknowledging that many of the objectives and targets of the SDGs are directly or indirectly supported by 3R and circular economy policies that improve resource efficiency and waste management, making the 3R one of the most important policy instruments to achieve decoupling of economic growth from material use;

Noting that while some countries have made substantial progress in advancing institutional and governance mechanisms for the implementation of 3R policies and programmes, a conventional style of governance still prevails in the region. While the responsibility for the 3R often resides within environmental agencies, the responsibility and commitment of other government agencies is not always at its full potential to harness the multifaceted benefits in resource and waste management, climate and water that could be possible by creating appropriate institutional arrangements that foster coordination and collaboration among national government agencies and between national and local governments;

Recognizing that advancing 3R and circular economy in the region requires new knowledge-based policy research, collaboration and mutual learning among research partners based in different countries in the region;

Recognizing the significance of education and public awareness to empower individuals to embrace sustainable practices in accordance with SDG targets 4.7 and 12.8;

Acknowledging the importance of multi-layer partnerships and alliances both at national and international level[18], including public and private partnerships and triangular

[17] https://www.un.org/ohrlls/sites/www.un.org.ohrlls/files/samoa_pathway.pdf

[18] For example, the Global Alliance on Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency (GACERE, 2021), which is an alliance of governments at the global level willing to work together on and advocate for a global just circular economy transition and more sustainable management of natural resources at the political level and in multilateral fora. Bringing together governments and relevant networks and organizations, the Global Alliance on Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency (GACERE) aims to provide a global impetus to initiatives related

cooperation (government, scientific and research organizations, business and industry sector), in advancing science-based policy making with best available science and traditional and indigenous knowledge towards effective implementation of 3R and circular economy in all development sectors;

Stressing the important role of cities in promoting integrated management of resources and wastes, and in delivering circular economy, notably through partnerships for exchanges of experiences;

Express our resolution to voluntarily develop, introduce, and implement policies, programmes, and projects towards realizing the following sustainable 3R and circular economy goals in the region, with a goal to achieve resource efficient, clean, resilient, sound material cycle and low-carbon society in Asia and the Pacific.

3.0 Common Vision and Goals on 3R and Circular Economy -

a. Common Vision

We recognize that in support of implementing sustainable development in its three dimensions – environmental, social, and economic and in moving towards resource efficient and zero waste societies - we need to integrate 3R and circular economy principles in all sectors taking into account national needs, priorities and circumstances.

We further understand that all the UN member countries are concurrently implementing a number of interlinked and mutually reinforcing international agendas and agreements such as the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Paris Agreement, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (2022), the Global Framework on Chemicals (2023), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Compounds (POPS), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the Habitat III New Urban Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024, the SAMOA Pathway, the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent[19], and the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for SIDS (ABAS) – a Renewed Declaration for Resilient Prosperity, inter alia among others. The success of these agendas and agreements will largely depend on how effectively we integrate 3R and circular economy principles in the overall economic and social development system, including the development sectors such as industries, manufacturing, construction, transport, energy, forestry, agriculture, food, water, coastal and marine,

to the circular economy transition, resource efficiency, sustainable consumption and production patterns, and inclusive and sustainable industrialization. https://www.unep.org/gacere; https://www.unido.org/news/launch-global-alliance-circular-economy-and-resource-efficiency-0

[19] https://forumsec.org/sites/default/files/2023-11/PIFS-2050-Strategy-Blue-Pacific-Continent-WEB-5Aug2022-1.pdf

tourism, trade and commerce, etc., including through MSMES. A Circular economy is also an overarching principle in achieving synergies and needed collaborations in national and international efforts to achieve these international agendas and agreements. The benefits derived from implementing 3R and circular economy policies and measures should be equitable across all income groups, genders, and disadvantaged groups ensuring a "just transition" so that "*no one is left behind*", as called for by the United Nations.

We recognize that a circular economy attaches importance to the systemic approach and circular flow of resources (both renewable and non-renewable) and provides a meaningful framework to integrate both the biological or renewable resource cycle (3R, renewable flow management, regeneration, restoration of natural ecosystem and biodiversity) and the non-biological or non-renewable resource cycle (reduce, reuse, refuse, refurbish, repair, remanufacture, repurpose, recover (both resource and energy), recycle, and replace, among others) while minimizing waste and increasing circularity reducing resource extraction and preventing systematic leakage of wastes into ecosystems and negative externalities. As the concept of regeneration is at the heart of the natural cycle, instead of degrading the nature as is observed in a linear economy, a circular economy builds natural capital with the philosophy of 3R + Renewable.[20]

We also recognize that cities and other subnational actors can play an important role in enhancing a circular economy, through sharing of best practices of policies and actions, fostering collaboration for enhanced technical know-how and that a multi-stakeholder platform may further enable cities and other stakeholders to take feasible actions in the transition to circularity.

We in this context highlight the importance of business actions and strengthening the partnership with the private sector to achieve our goals related to 3R and circular economy, recognizing that scaling more circular business models and operations and fostering innovation throughout value chains, ranging from extraction, processing, manufacturing, reusing and repairing, remanufacturing, to recycling and recovery, are essential in reducing material footprints and associated environmental impacts. Building an enabling environment for the private sector including MSMEs for enhancing 3R and circular economy practices and providing tools to assess their circularity are also important policy aspects.

We further recognize that biodiversity and well-functioning and healthy natural ecosystems are the very foundation of our economies and social well-being, and in similar vein the importance of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (2022) that calls for urgent policy actions globally, regionally and nationally to achieve sustainable development so that the drivers of undesirable change that have exacerbated biodiversity loss will be reduced and/or reversed to allow for the recovery of all ecosystems and to achieve

[20] For instance, farming practices that allow nature to rebuild soils and increase biodiversity by allowing the wider food system to return biological materials to the earth rather than wasting them are in full complementarity to the principles of circular economy.

the 2050 Vision of the Convention on Biological Diversity of living in harmony with nature where "*biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people*."[21] A circular and resource efficient economy plays an important role by reducing the demand of primary raw materials and resources, which is biodiversity-inclusive[22] and has significant potential to lower pressures on biodiversity.

Achieving Net Zero will largely depend on significant reduction of energy demand for material extraction and processing. The two dimensions of Net Zero – energy and resource management and carbon sequestration – need to be in harmony that carbon is removed from the atmosphere, used in the economy without being released, and stored for longer periods of time. The nature-based solutions such as restoration of ecosystems, forest protection, afforestation, sustainable forest management and carbon farming sequestration can significantly help remove carbon dioxide (CO2) from the atmosphere. Similarly, increased circularity such as through long term storage in wood construction (such as building with wood stores carbon sequestered by trees when they were growing), re-use and storage of carbon in products such as carbon mineralisation in certain building materials, contributes towards Net Zero. Reducing methane emissions at the waste management phase is also critical in addressing climate challenges in the entire life-cycle of resource use flows.[23]

Today, the Earth is facing critical challenges - climate disruption, nature and biodiversity loss, pollution and waste.[24]. The fundamental principle of a circular economy is to prevent waste and pollution., It is imperative to prevent or minimize pollution by increasing resource efficiency and circularity along value chains. Further, eliminating the use of hazardous and polluting substances in manufacturing processes and products (e.g., through green chemistry), reducing emissions and other forms of leakage (such as hazardous chemicals and fertilizers), greening industries and MSMEs, and adopting more sustainable lifestyles also minimizes the negative impacts on public health, natural ecosystems and biodiversity.

Therefore, we, the Asia-Pacific countries, express our resolve to voluntarily develop, introduce, and implement policies, programmes, and projects towards realizing the following sustainable 3R and circular economy goals in the region to not only achieve resource efficient, circular and resilient societies but also to pave ways towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, the Global Framework on Chemicals,

[21] https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-15/cop-15-dec-04-en.pdf

[22] By maintaining the value of products, materials and other resources in the economy for as long as possible, enhancing their efficient use in production and consumption, and returning them to the product cycle at the end of their life, a biodiversity-inclusive circular economy aims to reduce the need for resource extraction and reduce waste, which can help reduce the current rate of biodiversity loss.
https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/the-benefits-to-biodiversity

[23] India has reservation on this paragraph.

[24] https://press.un.org/en/2022/sgsm21243.doc.htm

the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention, the Stockholm Convention, and other global international agreements:

b. Sustainable 3R and Circular Economy Goals for Achieving Resource Efficient, Clean, Resilient, Sound Material Cycle and Low-Carbon Society

Cluster I: Promote Sustainable Resource Management, Resource Efficiency and Low-Carbon Society

Goal 1: Achieve significant improvement in materials, energy, and water efficiency through 3R and circular economy

Goal 2: Maximize utilization of biomass, including agriculture waste, as a resource (bio-economy), not waste, through 3R and circular economy

Goal 3: Maximize resource efficiency in micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) through 3R and circular economy

Cluster II: Achieving Clean Environment (Land, Water, Air, Ocean and Mountains) through 3R and Circular Economy

Goal 4: Achieve significant improvement in water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse

Goal 5. Reduce adverse environmental impacts in cities by paying special attention to land and air quality and municipal and other waste management as well as sand, coral and other construction materials

Goal 6. Reduce adverse environmental impacts of mining operations by greening the entire supply chain focusing on resource efficiency and ecosystem restoration

Goal 6 (a). Reduce adverse environmental impacts on mountain ecosystems from mining, farming and tourism activities

Goal 7. Reduce hazardous chemicals and persistent organic pollutants (POPs) in materials, products and wastes, including plastics

Goal 8. Prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris, abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gears and nutrient pollution

Cluster III: Sound Material Cycle Society and Resource Recirculation towards Zero Waste and Circular Society

Goal 9. Minimize demand and pressure on virgin raw materials and avert resource constraints by implementing 3R and circular economy for all waste streams

Sub Goal 9 (a). Mainstream circular economy in all forms of municipal waste (solid and dry waste, wet waste, wastewater and sewage sludge) and industrial waste

Sub Goal 9 (b). Achieve circularity and minimize food loss and food waste at every stage of the food supply chain, promoting sustainability and resource efficiency

Sub Goal 9 (c). Enhance 3R and circular economy policies and programmes, including technological innovations, for construction & demolition (C&D) waste

Sub Goal 9 (d). Advance circular economy approaches in rural sector with an objective to reduce ecological impacts, create new employment opportunities and alleviate poverty

Sub Goal 9 (e). Achieve resource efficiency and circularity in metal sector

Sub Goal 9 (f). Achieve resource efficiency and circularity by optimizing the use of single use plastics

Sub Goal 9 (g). Achieve resource efficiency and circularity for waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)

Sub Goal 9 (h). Promote safe and sustainable medical and healthcare waste management with a focus to waste-prevention and reduction actions for healthcare organizations

Sub Goal 9 (i). Promote safe and sustainable hazardous waste management with a focus to waste-prevention and reduction actions for industries, including MSMEs

Sub Goal 9 (j). Achieve resource efficiency and circularity for solar wastes, in particular panels, photovoltaic cells and related equipment

Sub Goal 9 (k). Achieve circularity for end-of-life batteries

Sub Goal 9 (l). Achieve circularity for end-of-life vehicles

Sub Goal 9 (m). Promote safe and sustainable used oil waste management with a focus to waste-prevention and reduction actions for both domestic and industrial sector

Sub Goal 9 (n). Achieve resource efficiency and circularity for waste tyre and rubber

Sub Goal 9 (o). Significantly improve disaster waste management and resource recovery and response through circular economy

Sub Goal 9 (p). Achieve resource efficiency and circularity for textile waste (fashion industry)

Cluster IV: Resilient Economies and Societies and Cross-cutting Socio-Economic Goals

Goal 10. Strengthen resilience to climate change, natural disasters, and health emergencies and pandemics through 3R and circular economy, including nature-based solutions

Goal 11. Achieve Social Empowerment and Security

Sub Goal 11 (a). Ensure decent, safe working environment, and personal protective equipment for all waste workers by formalizing informal waste workers with appropriate legal waste management framework and achieve sustainable transition for them to become key waste management actors in a circular economy

Sub Goal 11 (b). Complete elimination of illegal engagement of children in the informal waste sector

Sub Goal 11 (c). Ensure adequate social protection such as life insurance, health insurance and other support mechanisms for all waste workers by formalizing informal waste workers with appropriate legal waste management framework including such support mechanisms.

Goal 12. Create green jobs towards new employment generation, including women and youth empowerment ensuring just transition

Cluster V: Means of Implementation - Partnerships, Technology Transfer, Research and Development, National and International Financing and Investments, Institutional Capacity Building and Information Sharing

Goal 13. Strengthen means of implementation

Sub Goal 13 (a). Promote multi-layer partnerships, including public-private-partnerships (PPPs) as the basis for advancing circular economy in all development sectors

Sub Goal 13 (b). Foster traditional knowledge and innovation and technology transfer and collaborative research and development (R&D) programmes on circular economy appropriate to different sub-regions

Sub Goal 13 (c). Enhance international and public and private partnerships and cooperation for building an enabling environment in SIDS, LLDCs and other countries in need to promote environmentally-sound waste management and recycling domestically and internationally to increase their circularity

Sub Goal 13 (d). Identify relevant funding mechanisms including means to access, and mobilize national and international financing and investments towards circular economy

Sub Goal 13 (e). Information sharing and capacity building programmes targeting key government institutions and agencies and industrial authorities and private sector including MSMEs

Sub Goal 13 (f). Strengthen policy and regulations, including green public procurement, for integrating circular economy principles in all development sectors

Sub Goal 13 (g). Strengthen public awareness and integrate 3R and circular economy in formal education, including empowering consumers, producers and traders

c. Implementing the Jaipur Declaration on 3R and Circular Economy (2025-2035)

Implementation of the Jaipur Declaration will be led by the national and local governments and supported by all proponents of the Declaration. It will require coordination across sectors and government levels. The implementation of the goals of the Jaipur Declaration will be guided by the national circumstances and capacities of the member countries. Realizing the goals of the Jaipur Declaration will require strengthening existing and building new operational and synergistic partnerships with the development community consisting of inter alia, multilateral and bilateral development finance organizations, academia, private sector, and civil society.

The governments supporting the Jaipur Declaration on 3R and Circular Economy and our international partners call on UN organizations, regional and sub-regional commissions, such as UN-ESCAP, UN-ECE, UNEP, UNIDO, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNU-IAS, SACEP, ASEAN Secretariat, and SPREP as well as relevant other regional intergovernmental organizations and cooperative frameworks to coordinate with UNCRD, in its capacity as the Secretariat of the Regional 3R and Circular Economy Forum in Asia and the Pacific, on joint efforts to support the implementation of the Jaipur Declaration.

An important step in the implementation of the Jaipur Declaration is to translate the goals of the Declaration in national and local policies, strategies, targets and projects while taking into consideration respective national priorities, circumstances and capabilities.

To guide and support the implementation of the Jaipur Declaration, its supporters (development community, private sector, scientific and research community, and civil society) agree to develop better coordination in support of the Jaipur Declaration.

To support the implementation of the Jaipur Declaration, the local and national governments can help in: (a) sharing knowledge and best practices; (b) developing and implementing capacity building programs; (c) where relevant, in developing and implementing pilot programs and projects and; (d) in reaching out to the multilateral and bilateral development communities and donors to assist them to align their capacity building, technical and financial assistance in Asia-Pacific with the objectives of the Jaipur Declaration.

To enhance collaborations between cities in Asia and Pacific countries and beyond to further promote exchange of best practices, lessons and technical know-how in areas of 3R and Circular Economy, “Cities Coalition for Circularity (C-3)” could be formed as a collaborative and partnership platform or mechanism to accelerate implementation of Jaipur Declaration (2025-2035). A voluntary working group could be formed to decide on the contours and to operationalize the C-3 as collaborative knowledge platform.

Bilateral and multilateral development finance organizations that provide support to national and/or local governments in waste management sector have a key role to play in the implementation of the Jaipur Declaration. These organizations are called upon to align their technical and financial assistance with the targets and strategies of the Jaipur Declaration.

The Jaipur Declaration has been unanimously adopted by the member countries. Guidance documents have been prepared to suggest indicative strategies to countries as per national policies, circumstances and capabilities. A collaborative knowledge platform C-3 has also been adopted.