



BASIC CONCEPT OF CIRCULAR ECONOMY, AND URBAN PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

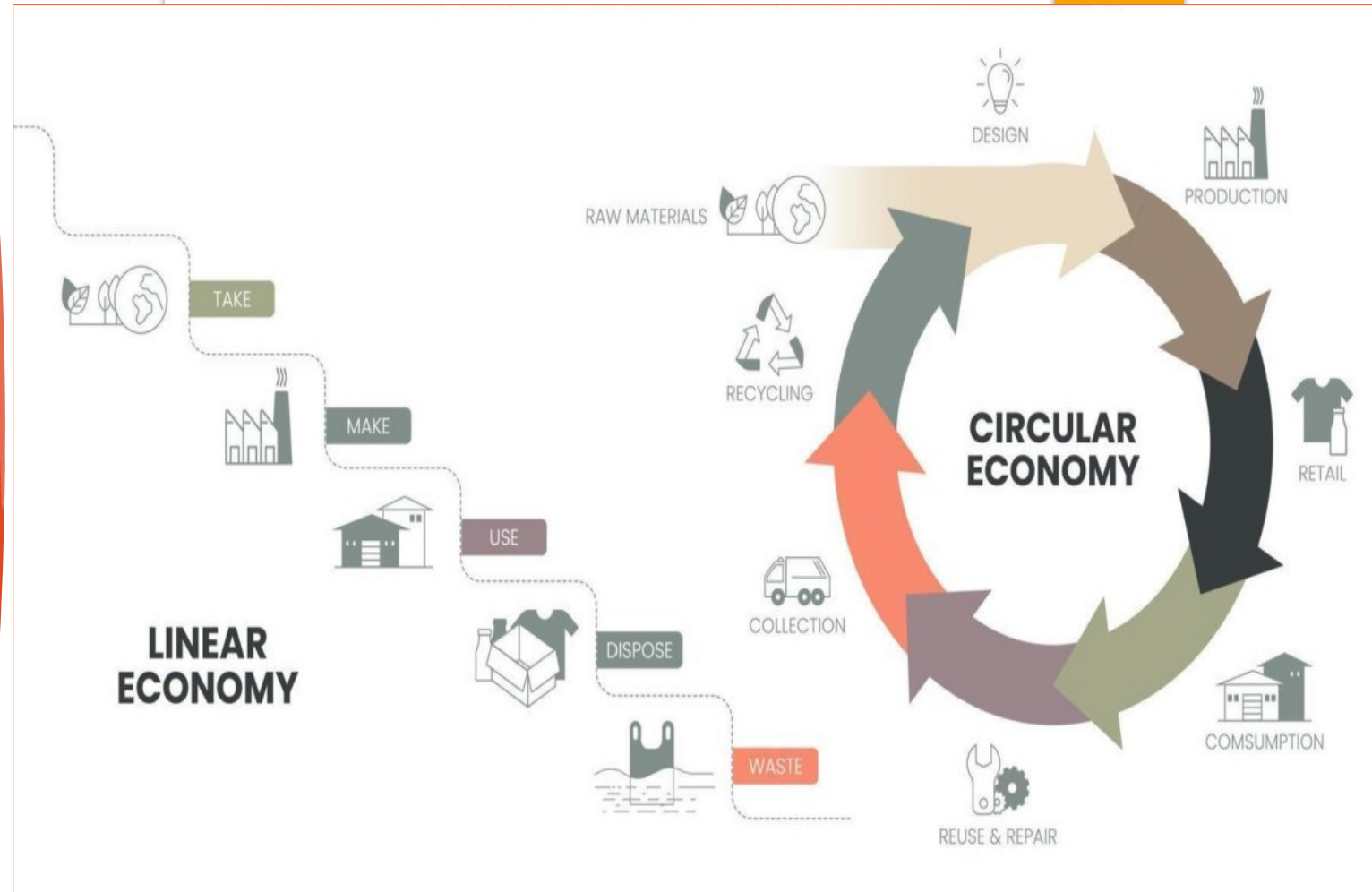
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OUTLINE

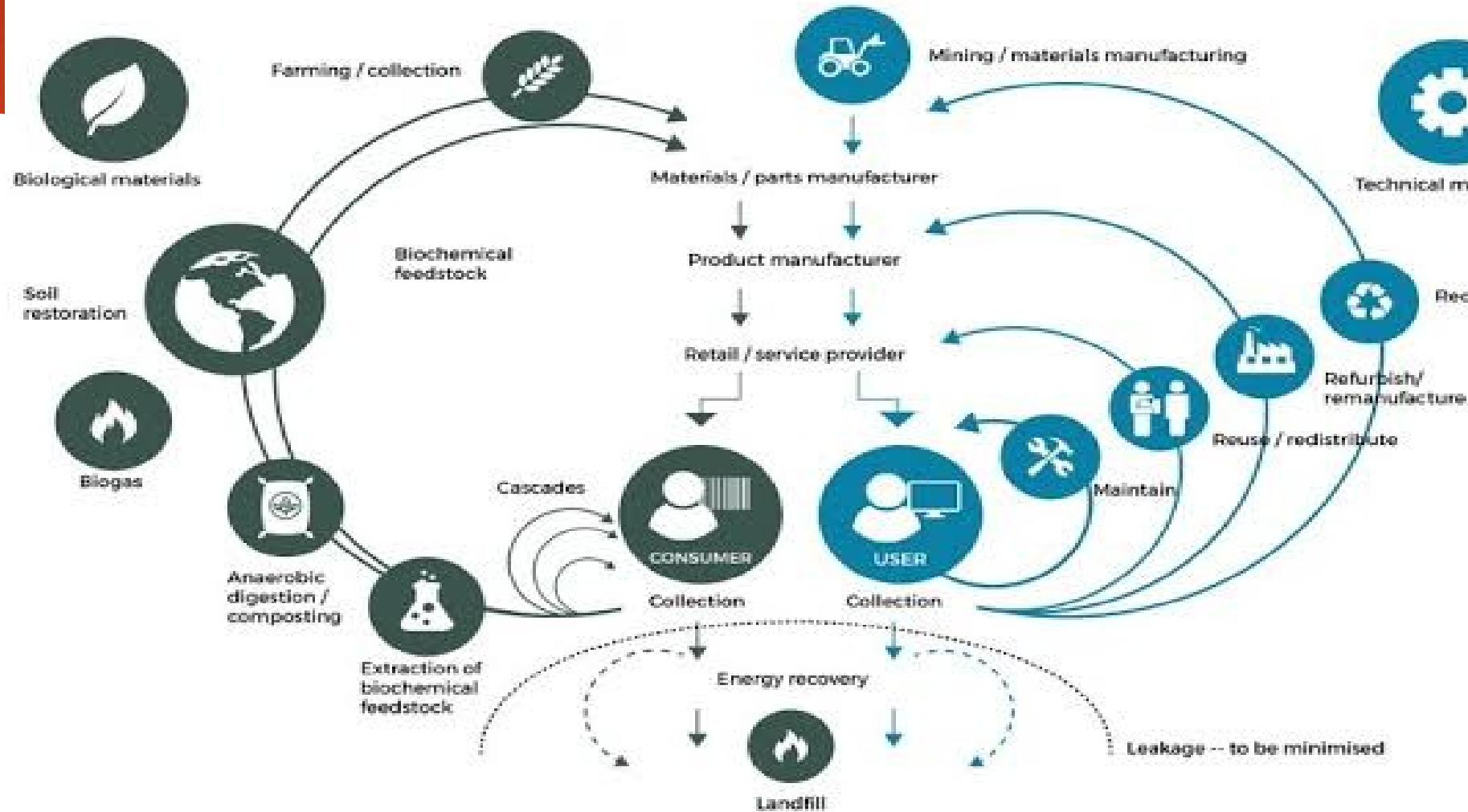
- WHAT IS CIRCULAR ECONOMY?
- THE BUTTERFLY DIAGRAM
- PRINCIPLES OF CIRCULAR ECONOMY
- BENEFITS OF CIRCULAR ECONOMY
- HOW CAN I CONTRIBUTE TO CIRCULAR ECONOMY?
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WHAT IS CIRCULAR ECONOMY?

A circular economy is an economic system that aims to minimize waste and maximize the efficient use of resources. It promotes the idea of keeping materials, products, and resources in circulation for as long as possible through strategies like recycling, reusing, and refurbishing.



THE BUTTERFLY DIAGRAM



KEY PRINCIPLES OF THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY

THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY IS BUILT ON SEVERAL CORE PRINCIPLES, INCLUDING:

- **DESIGN FOR DURABILITY AND RECYCLABILITY:**

Products should be designed to last longer and be easily disassembled for recycling or reuse.

- **RESOURCE OPTIMIZATION**

Maximizing the value and lifespan of materials through efficient use and regeneration.



PRINCIPLES OF CIRCULAR ECONOMY CONTD

- **RESOURCE EFFICIENCY THROUGH RECYCLING:**
Recycling plays a crucial role in the circular economy by converting waste into valuable resources. Recycling allows transformation into secondary raw materials that can be used in the production of new products
- **FOSTER COLLABORATION AND CIRCULAR ECOSYSTEMS**
Collaboration between various stakeholders, including businesses, governments, consumers, and innovators, is vital for the success of the circular economy.



BENEFITS OF CIRCULAR ECONOMY

ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

- Resource Conservation
- Waste Reduction
- Energy Savings
- Biodiversity and Ecosystem Health



BENEFITS OF CIRCULAR ECONOMY CONTD

ECONOMIC & SOCIAL BENEFITS

- Cost Efficiency and Material Savings
- Job Creation and Skills Diversification
- Enhanced Competitive Advantage
- Creating Secondary Markets
- Enhancing Public Health
- Education and Awareness



HOW CAN I CONTRIBUTE TO THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY?

Start by reducing waste through practices such as **RECYCLING**, **REUSING ITEMS**, and **REPAIRING PRODUCTS** instead of replacing them. Support businesses that prioritize sustainability and circular practices. Choose products with minimal packaging and opt for durable and long-lasting goods.



@PLANTEDINTHEWOODS

URBAN PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

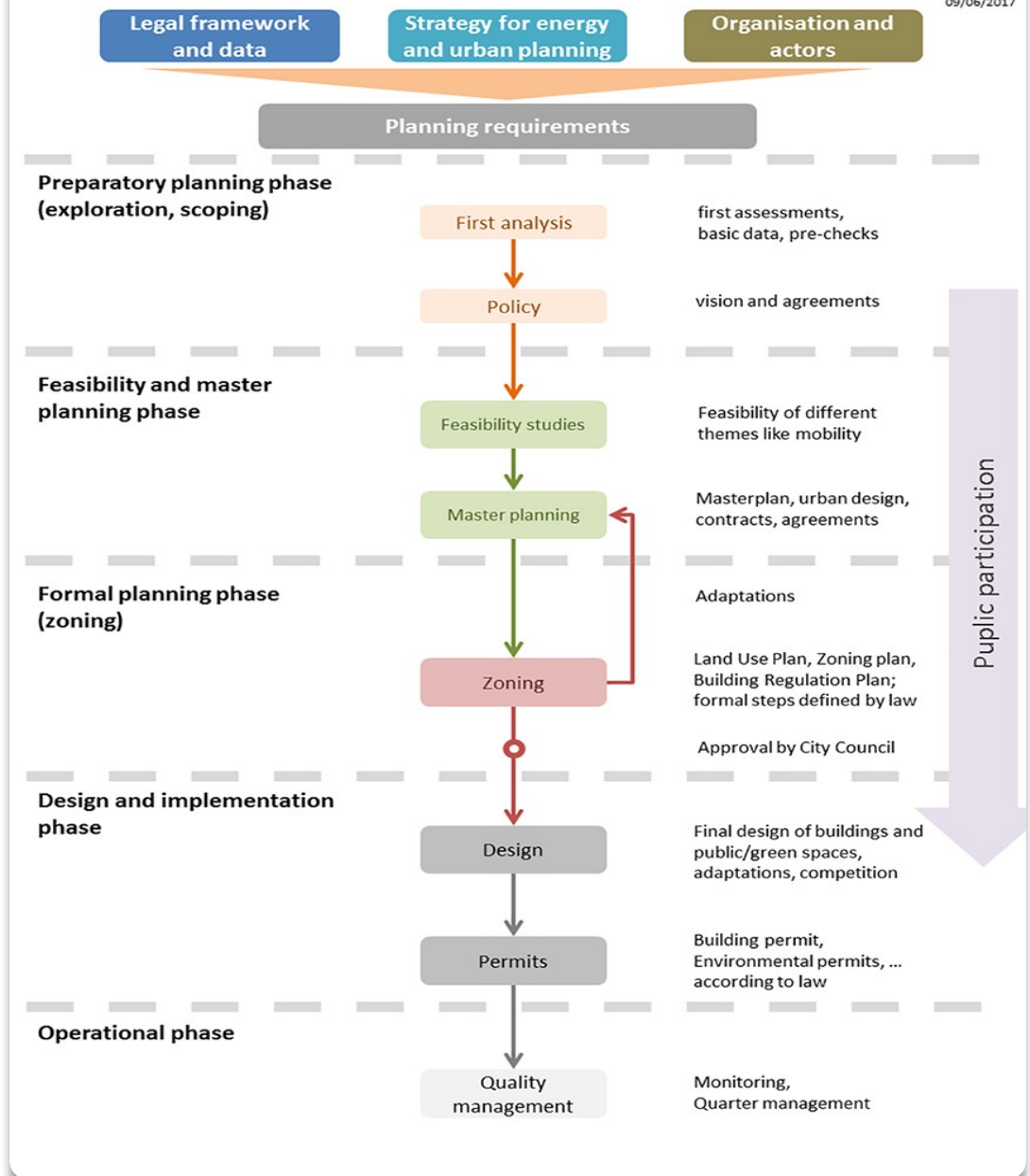
Urban planning is one of a number of designations for forms of spatial planning that encompass ways in which land, land use, spatial morphologies, resource distribution, and economic and social interactions may be planned and managed. Spatial planning involves attempts to plan processes of social, economic, and environmental change to bring about certain ends, together with drawing up plans, maps, or diagrams that indicate *where* sociospatial activities should take place. In contemporary formulations, spatial planning is seen as part of a project of “place-making,” harnessing spatial development processes to foster and augment the qualities people value in environments. As a specific form of spatial planning, urban planning takes the qualities of various forms of human settlement as objects of its concerns: metropolitan towns, localities, and residential neighborhoods.



PRINCIPLE THAT GUIDES URBAN PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

- Resourceful
- Accessibility
- Shared
- Safe
- Desirable

Simplified URBAN PLANNING PROCESS



CONCLUSION

The circular economy represents a promising pathway towards a more sustainable future. By reimagining how we produce, consume, and manage resources, it offers a compelling framework for addressing environmental challenges, fostering economic growth, and promoting social well-being.



THANK
You!