



## Principles Of Circular Economy; Africa’s Best Bet To Cleaner Cities – Part I

Environmental pollution and degradation have become a major challenge to most developing countries many of which are found in Africa. Keeping major cities in Africa clean is a “Herculean” task that requires huge amount of resources with respect to financial, human, natural and political will.

Circular economy is a system of resources utilization where reduction, reuse and recycling of elements prevails: minimize production to a bare minimum, and when it's necessary to use the product, go for the reuse of the elements that cannot return to the environment. Simply put, Circular economy ensures that, by-products of one production line becomes the raw produce of another production and in effect manage and minimize pollution by reusing materials which would have played the role of a pollutant.

There are ten principles that define **how circular economy should work**:

1. **Waste becomes a resource**: is the main feature. All the biodegradable material returns to the nature
2. **Second use**: reintroduce in the economic circuit those products that no longer correspond to the initial consumers’ needs.
3. **Reuse**: reuse certain products or parts of those products that still work to elaborate new artifacts.
4. **Reparation**: find damage products a second life.
5. **Recycle**: make use of materials founded in waste.

Sources: [Lecciones de la naturaleza](#) and [El Mundo](#) (March, 2020) [Expok](#), [Fundación para la economía circular](#), Retrieved from <https://www.activesustainability.com/sustainable-development/what-is-circular-economy/>

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