

# Circular Economy

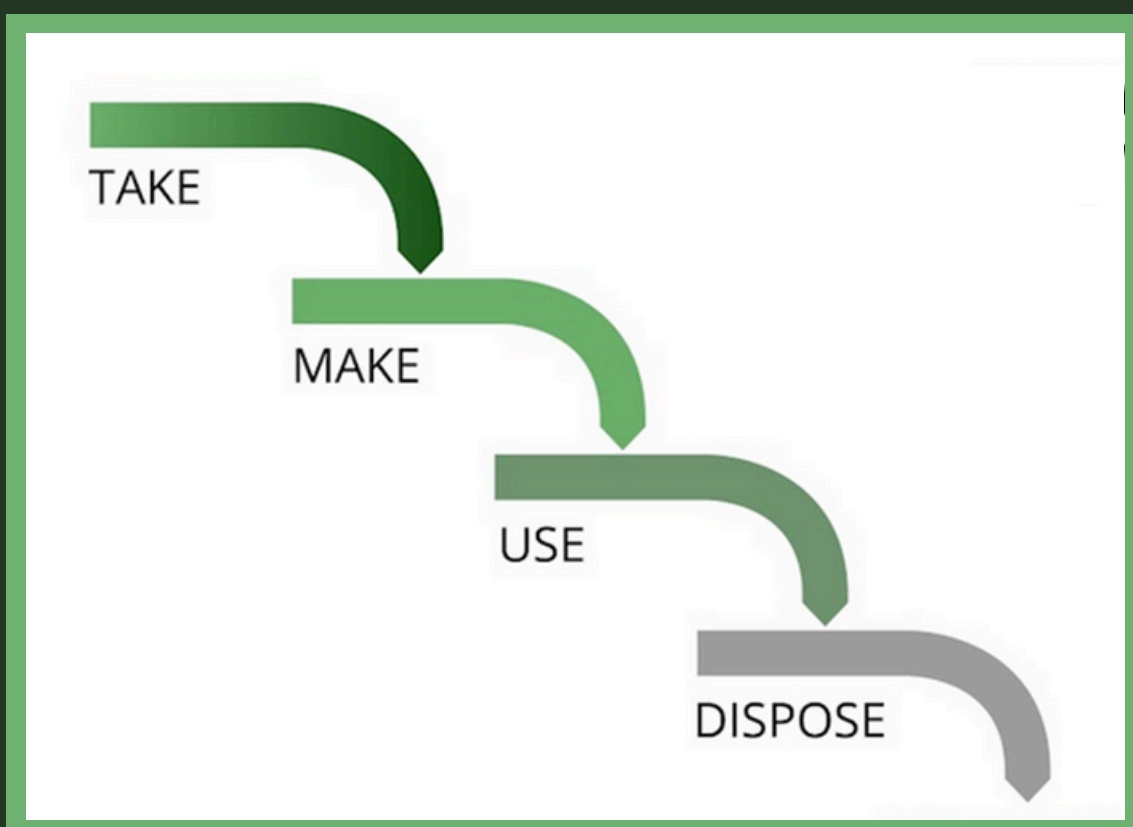


## Cheat Sheet

Circular economy is a model that reduces material use, redesigns products and services to be less resource-intensive, and keeps materials in use for as long as possible. It aims to minimize waste and environmental impacts such as greenhouse gas emissions and pollution by returning items to the product cycle after use.

## TRANSFORM YOUR LINEAR SUPPLY CHAIN INTO A CIRCULAR SYSTEM

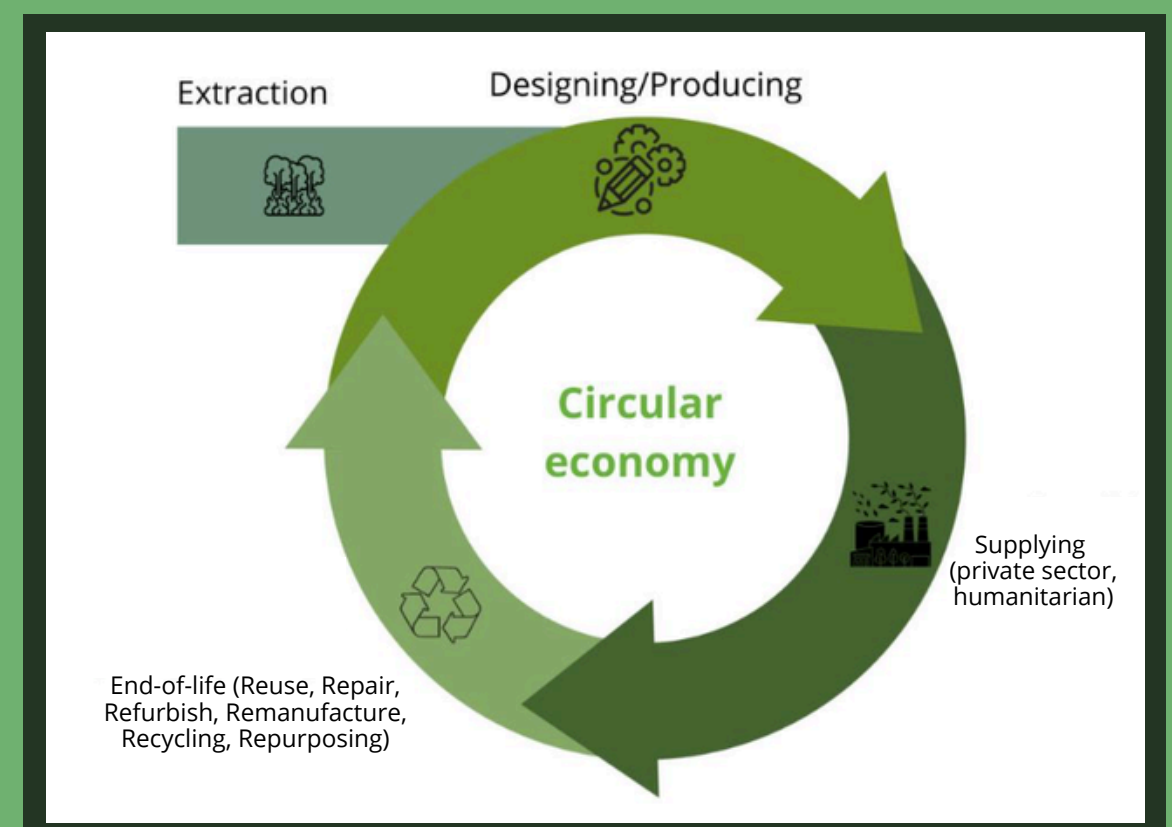
### FROM TAKE-MAKE-USE-DISPOSE



- Linear flow of goods from purchase to disposal.
- Resources are used and then discarded.
- High accumulation of waste.
- Less emphasis on environmental impact.



### TO TAKE-MAKE-USE-RETURN



- Cyclical flow of goods from retention to reintegration back into use and production.
- Resources are retained and reintegrated.
- Minimal waste through reuse and recycling.
- Focuses on long-term sustainability.

## PRACTICAL STRATEGIES FOR A CIRCULAR SUPPLY CHAIN

### Infrastructure

Use [environmentally sustainable](#) & efficient insulation materials to limit energy losses.

### Non-food items

Select items with a longer lifecycle, [environmentally sustainable materials](#) and those that can be repaired and/or remanufactured.

### Transport

Explore flexible fuel vehicles and [practice reverse logistics](#).

### Recycling bags

WFP sold used [polypropylene bags to a recycling company](#), which will turn them into new bags.

### Packaging

Minimize packaging, avoiding [single use or switch to paper-based](#) solutions that can be recycled.

### Procurement

Choose environmentally sustainable items and incorporate environmental criteria when [evaluating suppliers](#).

Learn more in the [Circular Economy Quick Guide](#)