ENV 101: Environmental Issues in Real Estate



Topic 1:

Basic understanding of the environment and related terminology

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What is Environment?

• Environment is a set of all factors with which a **living subject interacts**, and all the surroundings which encompass it.

• Environment encompasses the whole of life on earth and the complex interactions that link the living world with the physical world (non-living).



Carrying Capacity

- Carrying capacity is the maximum size of a population that the resources in an area can sustain indefinitely without significant degradation or depletion of the resources.
- Carrying capacity is not static for an area as it may be extended as a result of technological or social advances or reduced as a result of resource degradation

Resources:

Renewable (forest, fisheries):

- Refills faster than we use up.
- Extensive and drastic use may cause it to become non-renewable.

Non-renewable (Minerals, fuels)

- Exists in fixed amounts or consumed faster than the refill period.
- The rate of replacement by natural processes is negligible in our lifetime.

Ecological Footprint

- The Ecological Footprint represents the productive area required to provide the renewable resources humanity is using and to absorb its waste.
- The amount of the environment necessary to produce the goods and services necessary to support a particular lifestyle.
- Each person's Ecological Footprint is dependent upon choices they make in their own life, such as how much they drive, recycle, and purchase new products.



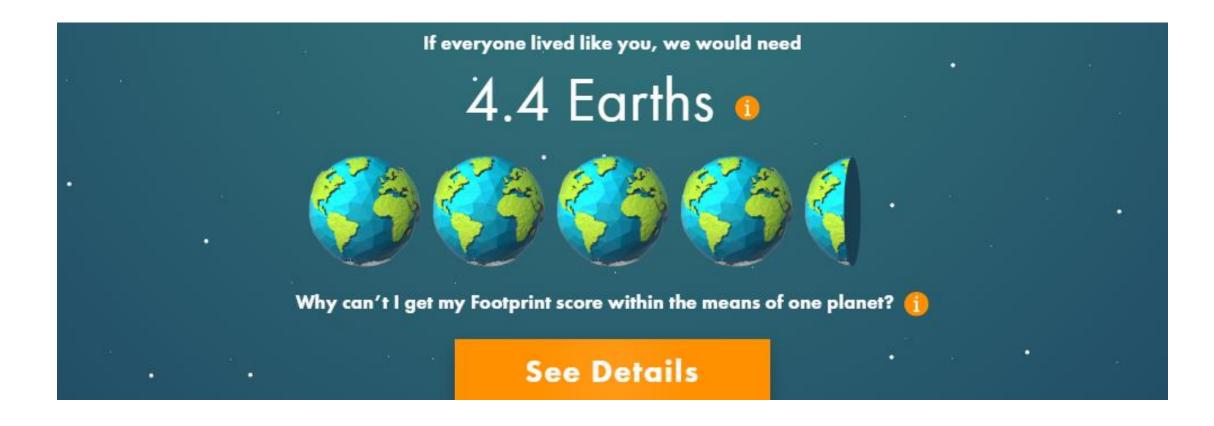
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Ecological Footprint

- Our current global situation: Since the 1970s, humanity has been in an ecological overshoot with annual demand on resources exceeding what Earth can regenerate each year.
- It now takes the Earth one year and six months to regenerate what we use in a year
- Footprint calculator: https://www.footprintcalculator.org/



Ecological Footprint



Carbon Footprint

• The carbon footprint takes into account **only the activities** related to **greenhouse gas emissions**. Those are direct methods such as fossil fuel burning, and indirect methods such as the consumption of electricity.

Public Good:

- Object which is available to everyone, yet the monetary value of which cannot be derived in the market.
- Consumption of public goods by one does not reduce the quantity for others. Example: Lighthouse, Clean air, etc.
- Public goods are **non-excludable**. For example, it's not possible to exclude some ships (those who didn't pay) from enjoying the benefits of the lighthouse while at the same time providing the benefits to other ships.
- Non-rivalrous because if the lighthouse's benefits are already being provided to some ships, it costs nothing for additional ships to enjoy the benefits as well.

Public Good, Free Riders & Externalities:

- Public goods have non-rivalry in consumption and non-excludability which lead to the **free-rider problem**.
- The free rider problem pops up when someone can consume a good even if they didn't pay for it.
- Externalities pop up whenever the **benefit or cost of consuming a good affects** people **who aren't consuming** it. They come in two forms: positive and negative externalities.

Common Pool Resource:

- A common-pool resource is a hybrid between a **public and private good**. It is **shared (non-rivalrous)** but also **scarce**. Common-pool resources are subject to the **tragedy of the commons**, where everybody acting for their benefit over-consumes the resource, depleting it for all.
- It is a resource that benefits a group of people but provides diminished benefits to everyone if each individual pursues his or her self-interest.
- Example: fisheries, forests, underwater basins, etc.

Sustainable Development:

• Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations

SUSTAINABLE GALS DEVELOPMENT GALS





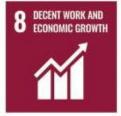






























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