

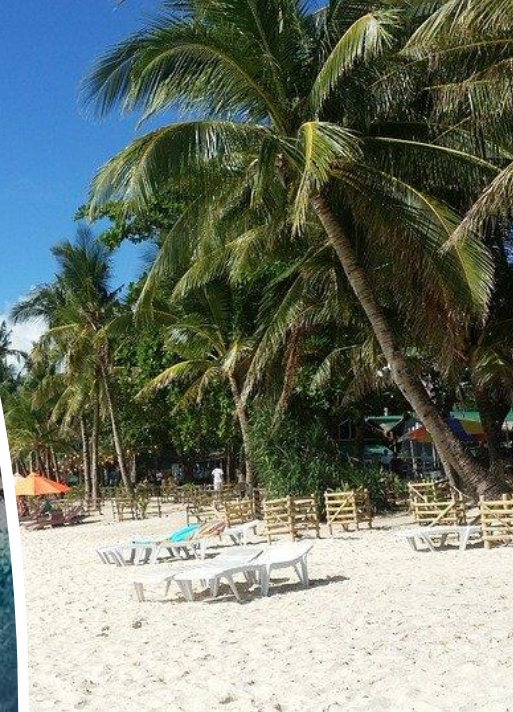


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Circular Economy in Philippine Tourism

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17 May 2022



COVID-19 PANDEMIC: RE-IMAGINING TOURISM



There's no returning "back to normal"

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High time to rethink the business models and values of tourism industry

The pandemic gives a unique opportunity to reflect and ask important questions about the future of tourism.



HOW CAN ONE MITIGATE TOURISM'S ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS?

HOW CAN WE ENSURE THE INDUSTRY'S OVERALL RESILIENCE?

WHAT ARE THE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES AMIDST 21ST CENTURY SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGES?

WHAT KIND OF FUTURE DO YOU WANT TOURISM TO HAVE?

CIRCULAR ECONOMY AS A CRITICAL COMPONENT IN THE POST-PANDEMIC (FUTURE) OF PHILIPPINE TOURISM.

- 1 What is Circular Economy (CE)?
- 2 What are the Principles of CE?
- 3 How can CE be applied in tourism and hospitality industry?
- 4 What needs to be done?

WHAT IS CIRCULAR ECONOMY?

LINEAR ECONOMY



- ✓ “take–make–waste pattern” in which with energy, labour and capital produce goods and services obtained from natural resources with a single life cycle
- ✓ **extract/produce and consume/throw:** exhausts natural resources and generates waste
- ✓ assumes that there is an **unlimited supply of natural resources + environment has an unlimited capacity to absorb waste and pollution**

VS

CIRCULAR ECONOMY



- ✓ “Closing the life cycle”
- ✓ reconsidering **waste as a new resource** that can be reused
- ✓ radical change in the current production system
- ✓ its underlying **restorative and regenerative principles** for production, distribution, and consumption
- ✓ sustainability concept

PRINCIPLES OF CIRCULAR ECONOMY (CE)

3 There is no such thing as waste – “Everything is food for something else”

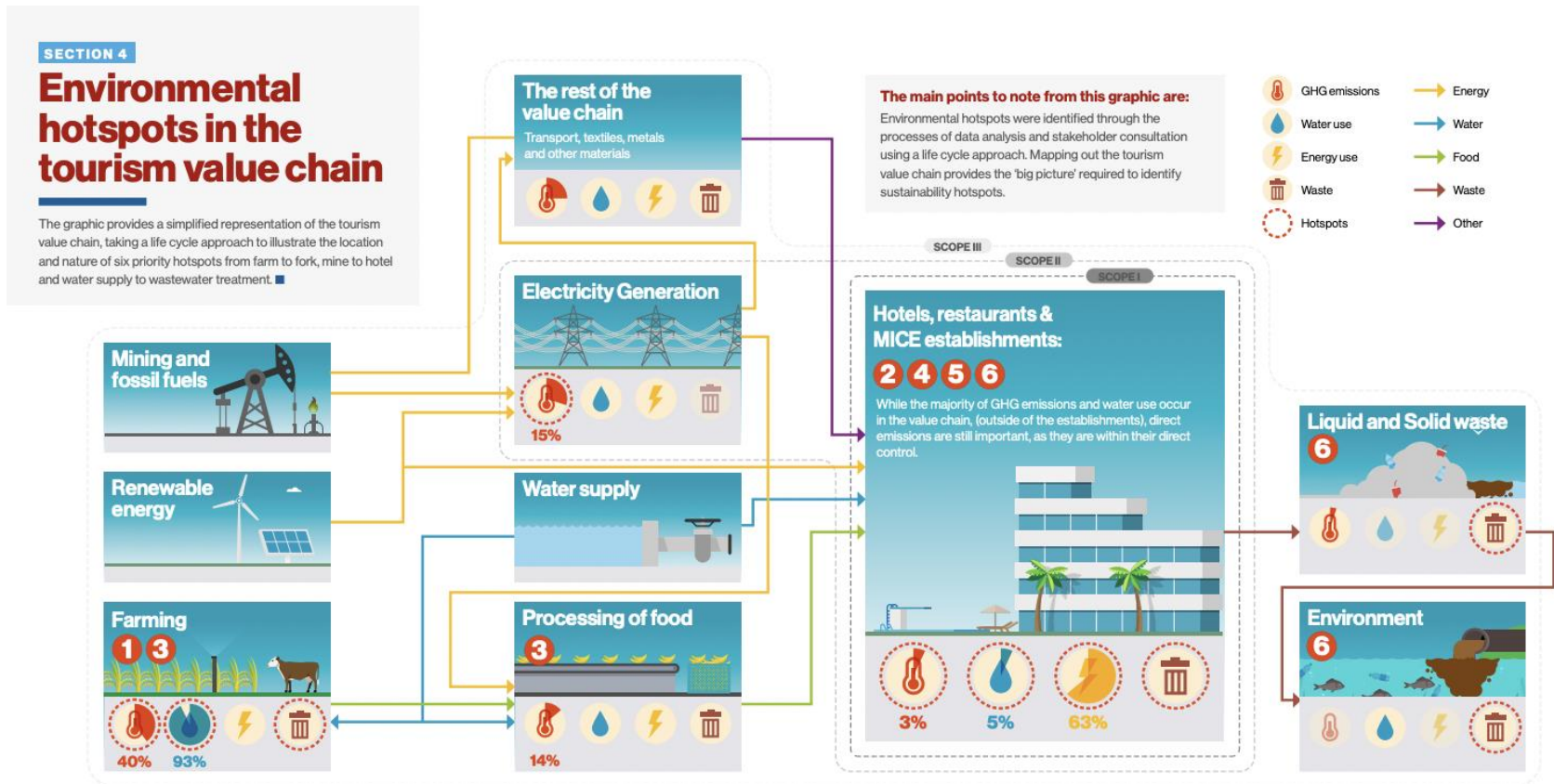
1 Waste and pollution is a consequence of our decisions and activities.



2 Use things vs. Using them up (*Pag-gamit vs. Pag-aksaya*)
Repair, re-use, re-manufacture



TOURISM'S IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT



HOTSPOTS
 Each one of the numbered boxes to the right represents a significant environmental impact hotspot identified by project partners and tourism stakeholders in the Philippines.

1 **Meat and dairy products:** GHG emissions from the rearing of livestock for meat and dairy products (e.g. methane emitted through bovine enteric fermentation) account for estimated 31% of the GHG emissions for hotels and establishments.

2 **Electricity use hotels and establishments:** for example, lighting, heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) of rooms, public spaces, back of house areas. In the whole tourism value chain, hotels are the biggest users of electricity.

3 **Farming and beverage production:** In the tourism value chain, most water is used on farms and in beverage production. Rice in particular uses a significant amount of water for irrigation, and contributes about 13% to the country's GHG emissions.

4 **Food waste in hotels and establishments:** initial estimates show that 7-12% meat waste and 20% of edible vegetable parts are wasted in hotel kitchens and by customers. Unused food is likely to account for a large proportion of organic waste also leading to methane emissions from landfills.

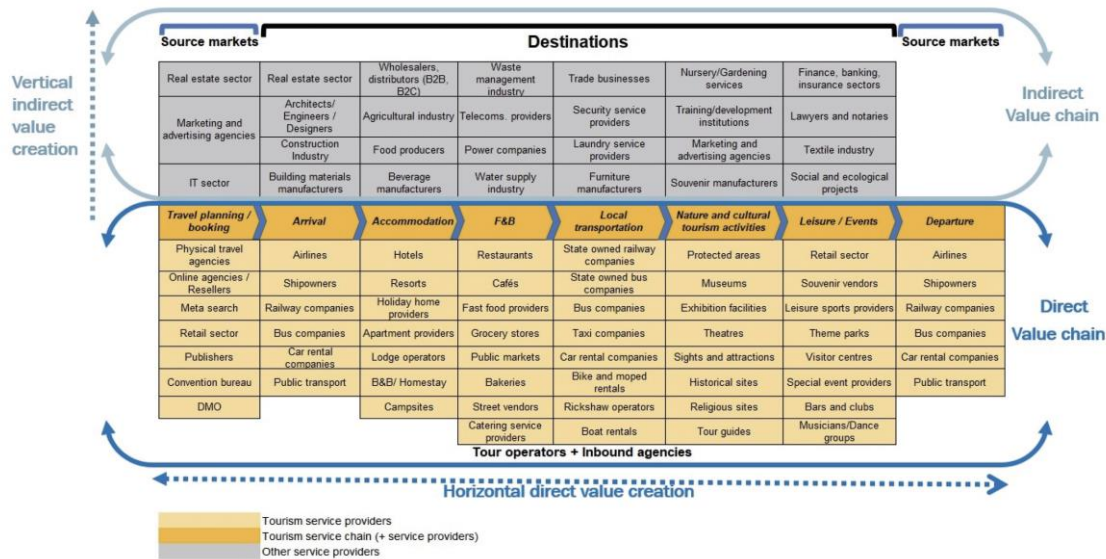
5 **Water use in hotels and establishments:** Washing and sanitation in guest rooms, cleaning of rooms and public spaces, laundry services, food preparation and cooking, irrigation of grounds, swimming pools and waste-water treatment are all the likely significant uses of water.

6 **Water, air and land pollution from liquid and solid waste,** resulting from a lack of modern, regulated waste management infrastructure. This is a threat to tourism amenities and drinking water supply.
 The low cost and convenience of single use plastics have made the Philippines one of the world's top three plastic polluters.

CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND TOURISM + HOSPITALITY NEXUS

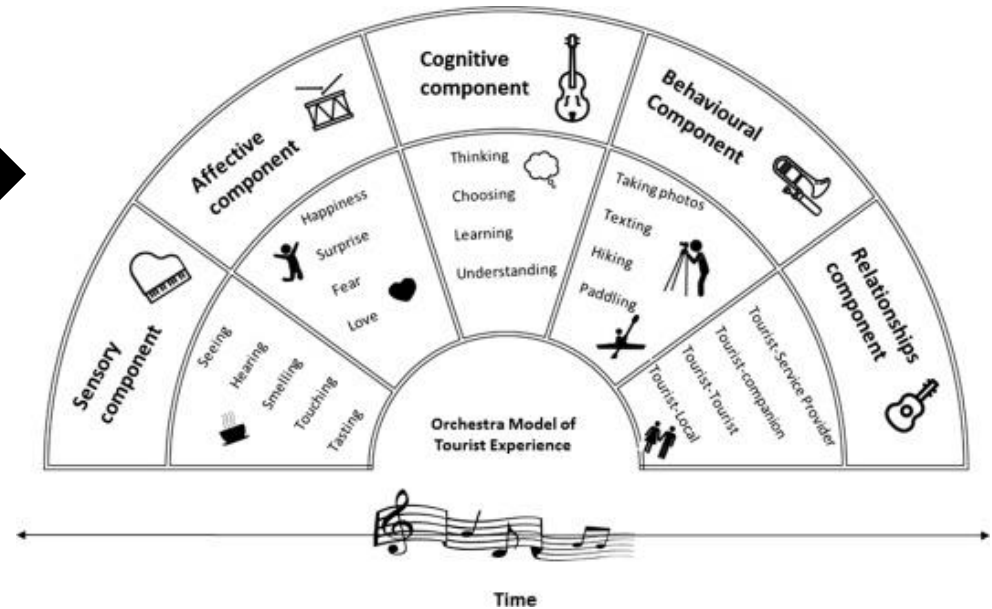
How to apply CE in Services Industry (Tourism and Hospitality)?

Tourism as a complex industry



The tourism industry is deeply interlinked with and dependent on multiple value chains in society – from agriculture to transport industries.

Tourism and Hospitality:
Creating meaningful experiences across the spectrum



Design experiences that incorporate the principles of circular economy

CASE 1:

Masungi Georeserve





- ✓ Best practice in environmental conservation
- ✓ Educating visitors about the importance of conservation and preservation
- ✓ Use of locally (traditional) available products and produce
- ✓ Employing locals in the community (community conservation)
- ✓ Showcase of local culture and tradition
- ✓ Strict implementation of policies for visitors

Source:<https://www.masungigeoreserve.com/>

CASE 2:

DALUYON BEACH AND MOUNTAIN RESORT





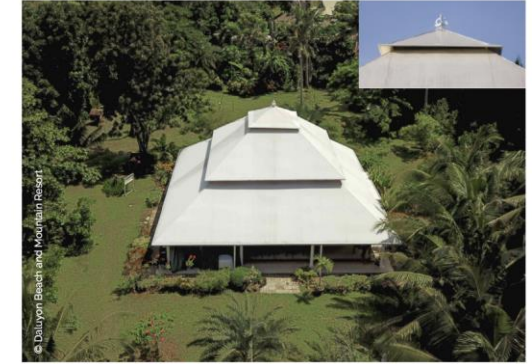
Use of tea light candle that cost P 10.00 per candle.



Used cooking oil as fuel for tea light



Louver ventilation installed on the roof of a guest room



The newly installed water sprinkler at the roof of the tent.

- ✓ Best practices of architecture and design: sunlight and airflow in a resort's design
- ✓ Zero Carbon Resorts (ZCR) project (3R strategy: reduce energy consumption, replace inefficient technologies, and redesign buildings and systems)
- ✓ Use of indigenous, biodegradable materials
- ✓ Recycling and proper waste management
- ✓ Skilled maintenance engineers
- ✓ Engagement of staff

	Actions
Reduce energy consumption	Installation of tubular lighting, louver roof ventilation, water sprinklers on the roof, light sensors and energy monitoring equipment
Replace inefficient appliances and equipment	Replacement of conventional technologies to energy and environmentally sound equipment such as A/C inverter units, Smart LED televisions, and solar energy equipment for heating water.
Redesign Buildings into more self-sufficient and carbon-neutral structures.	Use of both active and passive cooling techniques through sustainable architecture and use of renewable energy, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Combination of air-condition units and natural ventilation; - Use of solar power for LED lighting in guest rooms and beach bar; - Transition to a gas absorption chiller and heater technology; - Use of local and sustainable materials for the resort's main structures. For example, locally available cogongrass was used for rooftops and recycled wood for the panels and furniture.

CASE 3:

El Nido Resorts



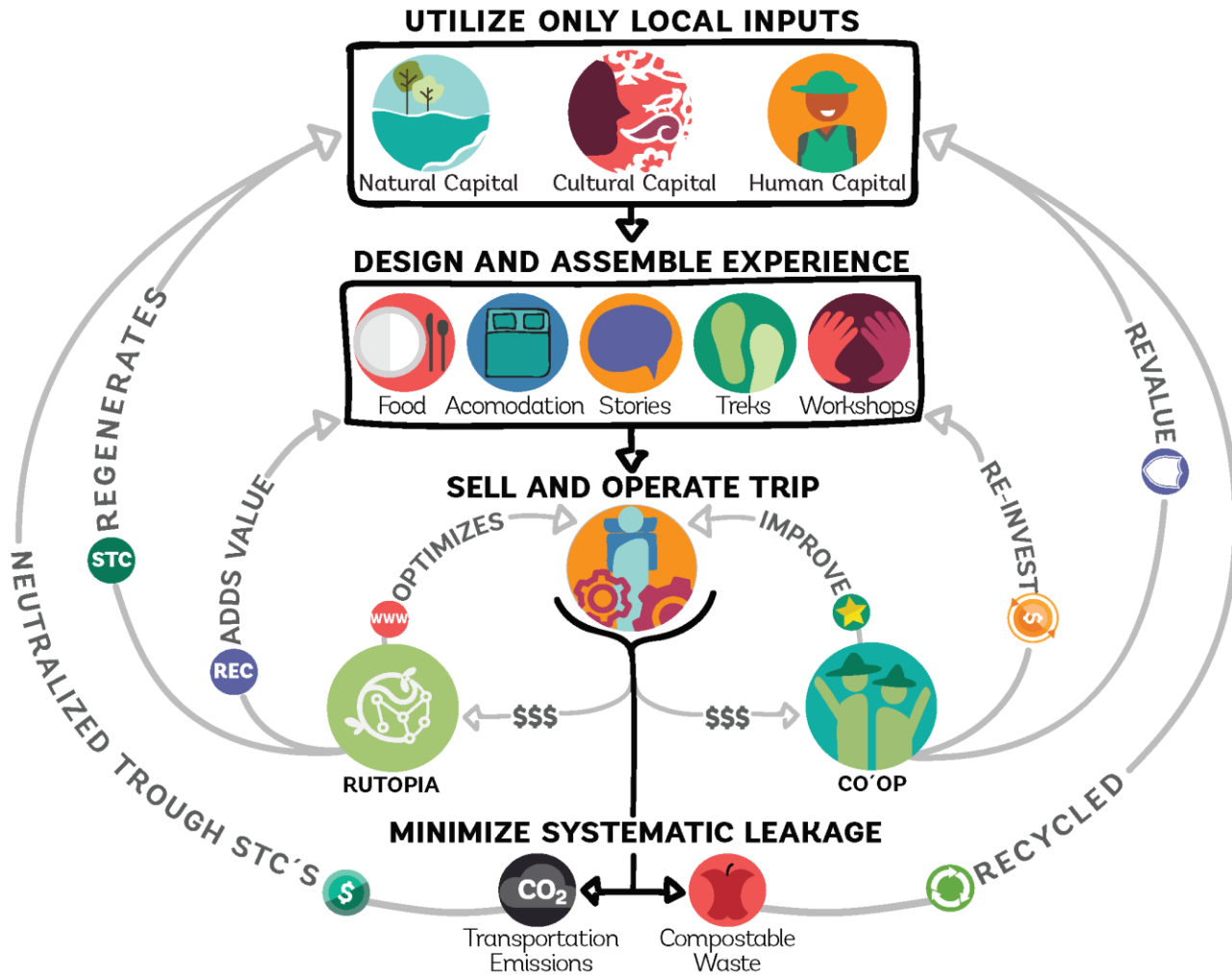


Source: <https://environment.elnidoresorts.com/about/what-we-do/>

- ✓ **Environmental Practices Training and Education** with resort staff, community members, and visitors:
 - Be G.R.E.E.N (Guard, Respect, Educate El Nido) environmental practices training seminars
 - Pa-Berdehan: The El Nido Resorts Eco Challenge”

- ✓ **Use of Green technology** (e.g., installation of Solar Panels, Mooring Buoys, etc.)
- ✓ **Local Purchases for Sustainable Menus**
- ✓ **Support for Scientific Studies**
- ✓ **Low Impact and Sustainable Guest Experiences**

CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

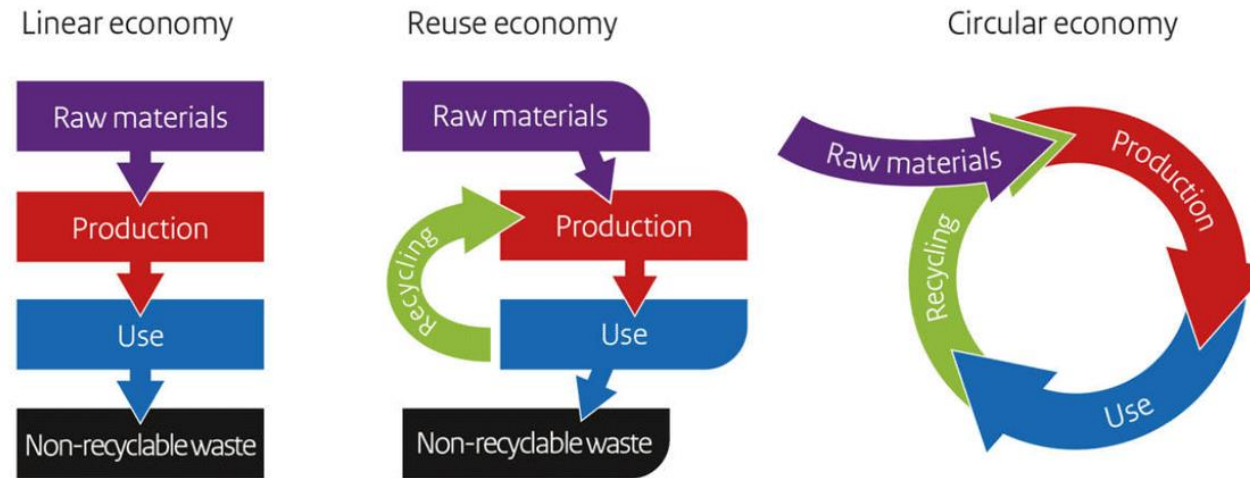


✓ Regeneration and balance between natural, cultural, and human capital



TRANSITIONING TO CIRCULAR ECONOMY

From a linear to a circular economy



1. Legislative and Policy Support
2. Zero-Carbon Enterprises
3. Tourism Branding
4. Stakeholder Engagement

THANK YOU

SALAMAT

Tagalog / Filipino

شكراً

Arabic

고맙습니다

Korean

धन्यवाद

Hindi

ขอบคุณ

Thai

ありがとう

Japanese

TERIMA KASIH

Malay / Indonesian

ຂອບໃຈ

Lao

谢谢

Chinese

