

CIRCULAR ECONOMY OPPORTUNITIES IN THE PHILIPPINES

SUSTAINABILITY SERVICES

RENEWABLE ENERGY

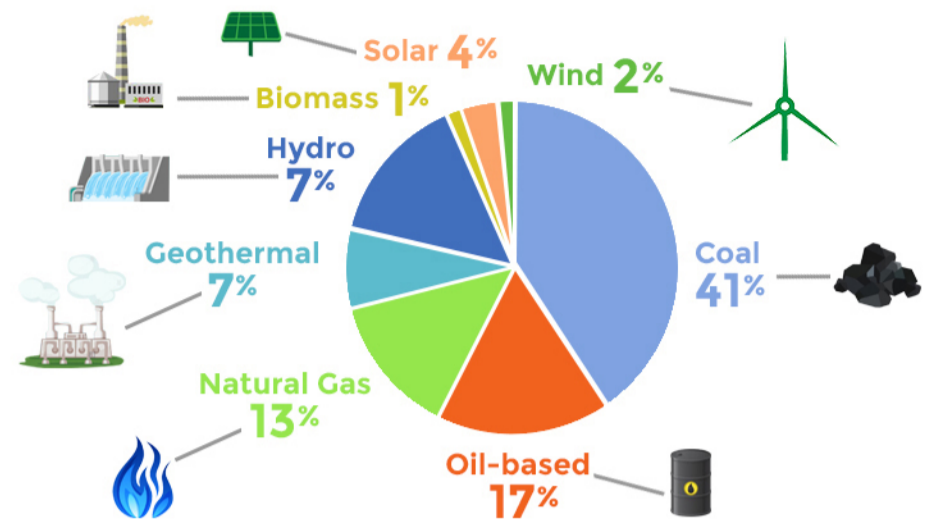


⚡ The Philippines is a net energy-importer relying on coal and oil imports to supply its energy demand. It projects an increase from 23 to 282 million metric tons between 2017 and 2040.

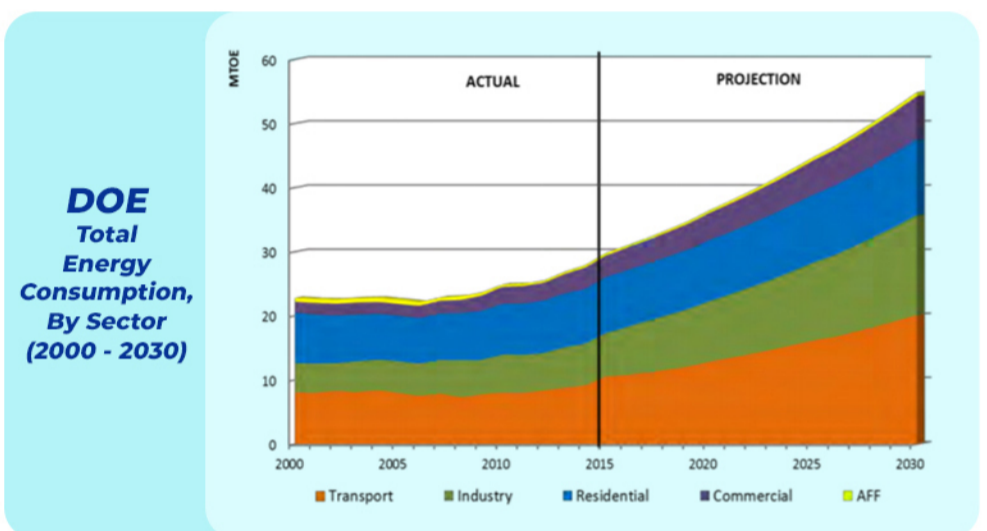


⚡ An estimated 5 percent of the Philippine population is still underserved, with 1 million households in Mindanao alone lacking access to energy.

TOTAL INSTALLED CAPACITY (2019)



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OPPORTUNITIES

MOBILITY



- With large urban areas but under-developed public transport, sustainable mobility solutions are on the forefront of policy making.
- PHP 5.4 billion – the projected daily cost of congestion in Metro Manila if it is not addressed as commuters spend on average 257 hours in traffic each year.
- Mass transportation is limited to only four lines with limited coverage across Metro Manila and commuters rely on multiple modes of transport to reach their end destination.

OPPORTUNITY: CYCLING



- Private sector developers create masterplans have started to integrate cycling infrastructure with residential, office or commercial land-uses. Their need to understand and develop cycling infrastructure has taken off due to the Covid-19 Pandemic.
- Dutch knowledge on the placement of cycling lanes and signages, bicycle parking at malls and office buildings, and safety in traffic integration provide opportunities for expansion in the Philippines.

WATER



- Water supply, sanitation and waste water treatment remain priorities for the Philippines. Fluctuating water supply, as well as source contamination have further prioritized water-issues.
- 91% of the Philippine population has access to potable water as of 2017.
- 143 – number of degraded watersheds as of 2020. As a result, recycling water through water treatment (both municipal and industrial) have become priorities.

OPPORTUNITY: WATER TREATMENT



- Water quality remains a big issue in the Philippines, and sewage and industrial treatment is rarely properly implemented resulting in compromised ground and surface water. Treatments plants and drainage pipes are often in need of upgrading or repair, or require an expansion of current capacity. Government implementation of water quality standards will drive a demand for water treatment technology of both industry and municipality alike.

WASTE MANAGEMENT & RECYCLING



- Waste-management is still in its infancy in the Philippines. As incineration is nationally restricted to air-quality standards, open landfill is the primary method of waste-management even as estimates suggest up to 80% of waste is biodegradable or recyclable (2015).
- Just over 30% of local government is served by a material-recovery facility.
- Poorer areas remain underserved, resulting in uncollected waste. These wastes, including large volumes of single-use plastics and sachets, enterwaterways and clog drainage systems resulting to flooding.

OPPORTUNITY: RESOURCE RECOVERY FROM WASTE



- Resource recovery and circular solutions are limited in the Philippines despite multinational consumer goods companies committing to clean up their supply chain globally. Dutch recycling technology and circular economy system thinking can help manufacturers and producers with specific concerns like plastic and oceanic waste.