

### TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

# LABOR MARKET INTELLIGENCE REPORT

# Tourism Development Areas

(This issue is taken from the Department of Tourism's National Tourism Development Plan.)

Office of the Deputy Director General for Sectoral TVET Planning Office

TESDA Complex, East Service Road, South Superhighway Taguig City, Metro Manila

Tel. No. (02) 888-56-52; (02) 817-26-75; (02) 893-19-66 www.tesda.gov.ph

CODE: ST-PO 20-11-2011

he Tourism industry is one of the priority sectors indicated in the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2011-2016. The PDP indicates that tourism creates and catalyses economic activities.

#### Significance and Status of the Industry

During the first four months of 2011, inbound visitors to the Philippines numbered 1,306,944, which is 13.3 percent higher than last year's arrivals of 1,153,198 for the same period. The PDP aims to increase tourist arrivals to 6.5 million visitors by the end of 2016.

As indicated in the PDP, the average shares of tourism in GDP and in total employment were 6.12 percent and 9.68 percent, respectively. In the midst of global and national economic, political and social upheavals, the tourism sector remained resilient. Visitor arrivals in the past six years grew at an annual average of 8.21 percent from 2.29 million in 2004 to 3.01 million in 2009.

Tourism receipts from inbound expenditure of foreign visitors from 2004 to 2009 also expanded at an average of 7.96 percent from US\$1.99 billion in 2004 to US\$2.23 billion in 2009. These receipts have driven private and foreign investments in the accommodation, transportation, recreation, entertainment and miscellaneous services sectors of the tourism industry.

Outside Manila, the most frequented destinations visited by foreign tourists included: Boracay Island, Tagaytay, Cebu, Laguna, Batangas, Cavite, Bohol, Pampanga, Palawan and Davao. Among the activities undertaken by most tourists during their visit in the country were shopping for local crafts and delicacies; sightseeing, beach holiday, scuba diving, visiting friends and relatives, honeymoon; attending business meetings, and looking for investment opportunities. Many tourists also engaged in various cultural, nature and adventure experiences to complement, perhaps, their medical and health activities.

#### Infrastructure to Tourism

For 2012, DPWH will invest P1.1 billion to construct access roads to airports and to roll-on/roll-off (RORO) ports leading to various tourist destinations, particularly Boracay, Palawan, Bohol, Bicol, Cebu, Mindanao and Northern and Central Luzon.

In addition, P8.1 billion has been earmarked in the budget of DPWH to build 1,071 km of access roads to tourist destinations, a whopping 351.4 percent increase from this year's P1.8 billion.

Also, efficient transport facilities will always figure prominently in the investor and visitor experience thereby enhancing the prospect of attracting more foreign investments.

As a strategy, the Department of Tourism (DoT) will be funding six (6) transport projects under the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Strategic Funds of the Department of Transportation and Communication (DOTC) amounting to P6.6 billion. This is on top of the lump sum allocation of P2.0 billion under the DOTC budget.

One of these projects is the P1.2-billion New Bohol (Panglao) International Airport Development Project. Despite the dismal state of the present Tagbilaran Airport, air traffic has grown at an annual average of over 30% in the last five years from 198,000 plane passengers in 2005 to 573,000 in 2010. Imagine what could have been the scenario had Bohol been provided with a much-better and world-class airport?

Another key destination, Palawan, will get P1.0 billion for the Puerto Princesa Airport Development Project, a 33.3-percent increase from P750 million to meet the standards of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

The total tourism sector itself will be given a boost with a P2.2 billion budget, which is a 22.9 percent increase from this year's P1.8 billion. Bulk of the fund, or P753 million, will be used for international tourism promotion specifically targeting the top five patrons: Koreans, the Japanese, the Chinese, Australians and Americans.

#### Philippines to Become Asia's "Must Experience" Destination

Even without a clear international branding for the Philippines, the Department of Tourism (DoT) has laid out its vision to be the "must-experience" destination in Asia.

The stakeholders identified 21 strategic cluster destinations covering 77 existing and emerging tourist development areas and their tourism transportation, infrastructure and development needs and deficiencies that could be effectively addressed through coordinated investment between 2011 and 2016, and help to deliver the targets of the goal and vision for the industry. (see Table below)

## **List of Tourism Development Areas: 2011-2016**

Area	Strategic Tourism Cluster	Tourism Development Area
Northern	NP-1 Batanes, Cagayan Coast &	NP-1A Batanes Islands
Philippines	Babuyan Islands	NP-IB Babuyan Islands
		NP-1C Cagayan Coast
	NP-2 Laoag Vigan Cluster	NP-2A Laoag-Pagudpud
		NP-2B Vigan
	NP-3 Sierra Madre Cluster	NP-3A Tuguegarao-Tabuk
		NP-3B Ilagan & Isabela Coastal Areas
	ND 4 0 III	NP-3C Quirino
	NP-4 Cordillera	NP-4A Central Cordillera
		NP-4B Benguet-Baguio-Ifugao-Mt. Province
	ND 5 Lineary Out Objection	NP-4C Nueva Vizcaya
	NP-5 Lingayen Gulf Cluster	NP-5A La Union Coast
		NP-5C Western Pangasinan Loop
		NP-5D East Pangasinan Tourism Circuit
		NP-5B Lingayen Coast & Islands
	NP-6 Central Luzon Cluster	NP-6A Subic-Clark-Tarlac Corridor
		NP-6B Nueva Ecija
		NP-6C Pampanga
		NP-6D Bulacan
		NP-6E Zambales Coast
		NP-6F Bataan Coast and Inland
		NP-6G Aurora
	NP-7 Metro Manila and	NP-7A Metro Manila and Environs
	CALABARZON	NP-7B Nasugbu-Looc-Ternate-Cavite Coast

Area	Strategic Tourism Cluster	Tourism Development Area
		NP-7C Laguna de Bay
		NP-7D Batangas Peninsula
		NP-7E Quezon Coast and Islands
Central	CP-1 Bicol	CP-1A Camarines & Catanduanes
Philippines		CP-1B Albay-Sorsogon-Masbate
1 1111111111111111111111111111111111111	CP-2 Marinduque-Romblon	CP-2A Marinduqe Island
	Ci -2 iviannuuque-itombion	CP-2B Romblon Islands
	CP-3 Mindoro-Calamian	CP-3A Puerto Galera
	or o mindoro dalarman	CP-3B Southwest Mindoro Coast
		CP-3C Busuanga-Coron-Culion Islands
	CP-4 Palawan	CP-4A San Vicente-El Nido-Taytay
		CP-4B Puerto Princesa
		CP-4C Southern Palawan
	CP-5 Western Visayas	CP-5A Metro Iloilo-Guimaras
		CP-5B Bacolod-Silay
		CP-5C Boracay Island-Northern Antique-Kalibo
	CP-6 Central Visayas	CP-6A Northern Cebu-Bantayan-Malapascua
		CP-6B Metro Cebu-Mactan-Olango-Islands
		CP-6C Southern Cebu
		CP-6D Negros Oriental-Dumaguete-Siquijor
	CD 7 Factors Viceyos	CP-6E Tagbilaran-Panglao
	CP-7 Eastern Visayas	CP-7A Northeastern Leyte-Basey-Marabut Area CP-7B Northwestern Leyte-Biliran Area
		CP-7C Southern Leyte Area
		CP-7D West Samar
		CP-7E Eastern Samar Area
		CP-7F Northern Samar
Southern	SP-1 Surigao Dinagat Islands	SP-1A Dinagat Siargao Islands
Philippines		SP-1B Surigao City Lake Mainit
	SP-2 Agusan River Basin	SP-2A Butuan City Cabadbaran
	<u> </u>	SP-2B Agusan Marsh
		SP-2C Agusan Sur-Hinatuan
		SP-2D Agusan Sur-Bislig
	SP-3 Cagayan de Oro Coast	SP-3A Camiguin Island
	& Hinterland	SP-3B Cagayan de Oro City-Misamis Oriental Coast
		SP-3C Iligan City/Lanao del Norte
		SP-3D Tangub Bay-Ozamiz-Oroquieta
	CD 4 Zambaanga Daninaula	SP-3E Bukidnon
	SP-4 Zamboanga Peninsula	SP-4A Zamboanga Sibugay SP-4B Zamboanga City-Sta Cruz-Isabela
		,
		SP-4C Pagadian City-Zamboanga del Sur Cluster
		SP-4D Dapitan
	00.5	SP-4E Dipolog
	SP-5 Davao Gulf and Coast	SP-5A Davao City-Samal Island-Davao del Norte
		SP-5B Davao del Sur
		SP-5C Compostela Valley-Davao Oriental

Area	Strategic Tourism Cluster	Tourism Development Area
	SP-6 Cotabato-Saranggani	SP-6A Cotabato Province-Mt Apo SP-6B South Cotabato-Lake Sebu
		SP-6C Sultan Kudarat
		SP-6D Gen Santos-Saranggani
		SP-6E Cotabato City
	SP-7 ARMM	SP-7A Basilan-Tawi-Tawi-Jolo SP-7B Lanao del Sur-Maguindanao

Source: Department of Tourism

More work is needed to enhance the country's competitiveness as a tourist destination. The country's attractiveness hinges on the availability of support (air, land and water), a healthy business environment, and transparent and proactive rules and regulations.

According to SM Chairman Henry Sy, Sr., "Promoting Philippine tourism should be every Filipino's task. It is through tourism that we can compete in the global marketplace."