

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Project: 2023 Calendar Book Planner Promotional Giveaways

Requirements: Printing of 2023 Calendar Book Planner

1. Provision of graphic/photo requirements (3 photos per destination)
(Note: Supplier will facilitate authority to use photos)
2. Translation of text
3. Lay-out, design and final artwork
4. DOT Tokyo will provide the following graphics:
 - Philippine map
 - Street maps
5. Printing
 - Specifications:
 - a) Corporate Cover Design
 - b) Cover: Matte Lamination / Full Color
 - c) Paper weight: 120 lbs at least or higher
 - d) Paper size: A4 Size or 19cm x 27 cm
 - e) Number of prints: Minimum of 1,000 copies
(NOTE: Preference will be given to supplier with higher number of prints)
 - f) Number of Pages: 190 pages minimum
 - g) Print color: Full color for graphics
 - h) Ring Binder
 - i) Content pages
 - j) Envelopes: Solid white textured paper
 - k) Design / Lay-out of cover and contents (Text c/o DOT Tokyo)

6. Others:

Final mock-up and proofing should be approved by end-user prior to mass production; Allowed reproofing at no extra cost.

Page	Content
Number of Pages	
1	Blank Page
1	Personal Information
1	Map of the Philippines
1	2022 Calendar
1	2023 Calendar
1	2024 Calendar
24	Calendar Planner 2023
30	SUBTOTAL
1	GENERAL PARTITION: Call to action example plan your travel to the Philippines or plan your visit to our seven wonderful destinations, etc.
4	Calendar of Festivals and Events
153	Destination (description, graphics, map and notes page)
2	Blank page (back pages)
160	SUBTOTAL
=====	
190	TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES

Note: The designer may adjust number of pages based on text and graphic requirements

Delivery Timeline : 30 Calendar Days upon approval of final proof

Estimated Budget : JPY6,000,000 million (inclusive of tax)

Payment : 30 days upon receipt of the Billing Statement


DEADLINE: Kindly submit proposal / quotation on or before June 28, 2022.

Please submit proposal to nielpb@gmail.com and dotjapan@gol.com

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 Tourism Attaché

Bohol is one of the most popular and tourist-friendly destinations in the Philippines. This island province in the Central Visayas region attracts visitors from all over the world because of its stunning and diverse attractions with the Chocolate Hills as its most famous tourist spot.

The Chocolate Hills in Bohol is a one-of-a-kind geological formation of grass-covered hills that turn brown during the dry season. Bohol is also known as the home of one of the world's smallest primates, the tarsiers.

Bohol's claim to fame is unique geological formations of over 1000 cone-shaped hills that change in colour depending on the season – the Chocolate Hills. You can view the hills from the Chocolate Hills Complex where there's a viewing deck with a stunning 360° view of the cone-shaped hills. These giant mounds of chocolate-coloured earth on the dry season that turn green during the wet season are known across the world for their enchanting beauty. The hills are spread out on a 50-square kilometre land and vary in size.

Like the Chocolate Hills, the tarsiers and their big eyes are synonymous to Bohol as well. These nocturnal creatures are considered to be the smallest primate in the world. If it's your first time in Bohol, don't miss a visit to the Tarsier Conservation Area in Loboc or the Tarsier Sanctuary in Corella. These tarsier sanctuaries allow tourists not just to see these small creatures up close, but also to learn more about them. Taking their photos is fine but keep the flash turned off not to wake them up. Touching them is also a no-no because it will stress them out.

One of Bohol's most beautiful natural attractions is the Loboc River. This beautiful river is a wonder of nature that has been preserved through the combined efforts of the local authorities and the residents. The scenic river that runs through multiple towns in Bohol is framed with lush tropical trees, perfect for winding down in the afternoon after your countryside tour. The most popular activity in the river is the Loboc River Cruise activity, where tourists board a floating restaurant. The boat cruise will drift along the serene 1.5km long river while you feast on a Filipino lunch buffet.

Bohol is also known for its white-sand beaches, islands, and diving sites. Panglao island is connected to the main Bohol Island by bridges and can be travelled to by land vehicles. This is also where the new airport is located in. The majority of top hotels and resorts in Bohol are situated in Panglao Island. Most tourists who love the sun, sea, and sand stay in this part of the province because of its proximity to pristine beaches and islands.

While Bohol already has white sand beaches along its coastline, there are also islands to explore where you can snorkel or dive aside from swimming or sunbathing. A prime diving and snorkeling spot in Bohol because of its precious marine life. Aside from colorful reefs and fishes, you can also spot sea turtles here if you're lucky! Apart from the underwater sights, joining a Balicasag Island tour is worth it as it boasts of a white sand beach that surrounds the whole island where you can lounge in.

BEST TIME TO GO

Dry Season - December to May

The dry season in Bohol starts in December and ends in May, with April having the least chance of rainfall. Understandably, these months are the peak season; they are the ideal time to visit Bohol for hot-weather activities such as swimming, diving, snorkeling, and sightseeing.

Summer is also the best time to see the Chocolate Hills in their iconic chocolate brown color. Naturally, most travellers prefer visiting Bohol during these months. Which means you can expect to see crowds at Bohol beaches and attractions.

GETTING TO BOHOL

By Air - Bohol-Panglao International Airport

Bohol is the prime tourist destination for local and foreign travellers. It is accessible from major cities of Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao are the primary island groups of the Philippine archipelago.

The Bohol-Panglao International Airport services the whole Bohol Province which replaced the Tagbilaran International Airport in November 2018

You can fly directly from Ninoy Aquino International Airport (NAIA) in Manila to Bohol-Panglao International Airport. The flight from Manila to Bohol is estimated 1 hour and 15 minutes with daily flights available via Philippine Airlines or Cebu Pacific.

By Sea - Ferry

Another way to reach the island is travelling by sea which has several ferries from Cebu, Dumaguete, Siquijor, Cagayan de Oro and Camiguin going to Bohol via OceanJet, Trans-Asia Shipping Lines, and Super Shuttle Ferry.

From Cebu, the fastest way to reach Bohol is via fast craft and will reach Tagbilaran Port in two hours. OceanJet has several trips from Bohol to Cebu every day.

Boracay, one of the top Islands in the Philippines, is popular for its beaches and blessed with a long stretch of powdery white sand, crystal clear and azure waters, and a stunning sunset.

Boracay is the most iconic island in the Philippines and has won multiple awards in previous years. In 2019, Boracay was the top of the Asia Category in Conde Nast Traveler's The Best Islands in the World 2019 Readers Choice Awards. In 2020, Boracay retains its Top 10 island status alongside other Philippine Islands as it places 6th in the Top 10 list.

You'll never run out of exciting things to do in Boracay, from swimming, island-hopping, diving, snorkeling, parasailing, and kayaking.

BEST TIME TO GO

Dry Season - December to May

You can enjoy Boracay all year round, but the best season to experience the island and its beaches are from December to May.

Peak Season - March to May

Boracay's peak season is from March to May, the country's summer months. During this period, Boracay becomes the go-to beach destination for Filipinos.

Festival Season - January

On the month of January, the Ati-Atihan festival is celebrated in multiple municipalities of the Aklan Province and is held in honor of the Santo Niño.

GETTING TO BORACAY

By Air - Caticlan Airport

From Manila, you can take a 1-hour domestic flight from the Ninoy Aquino International Airport to Caticlan. From Mactan airport, the flight takes around 50 minutes.

Transfers: Airport to Boracay Island

- Caticlan Airport to Caticlan Jetty Port
10 - 15 mins drive via bus/van
- Caticlan Jetty Port to Boracay
10 - 15 mins via boat/ferry from Caticlan Jetty Port to Boracay. You will be taken to Cagban port or Tambisaan Port
- Boracay Port to Hotel
Multi-cab available in the area (est. Php40 per person)

By Air - Kalibo Airport

Some flights to Boracay also land in Kalibo International Airport which is also a 1-hour flight from Manila.

Transfers: Airport to Boracay Island

- Kalibo Airport to Caticlan Jetty Port
1.5hrs - 2hrs drive via local bus/van
Local Bus (Est. Fare Php 120)
Direct Bus/ Van (Est. Fare Php 200)
Packaged Transfer (Est. Fare Php 500) - Includes: Van or Bus from Kalibo Airport to Caticlan Jetty Port, Hotel Transfer & Boat ticket
- Caticlan Jetty Port to Boracay
10 - 15 mins via boat/ferry from Caticlan Jetty Port to Boracay. You will be taken to Cagban port or Tambisaan Port
- Boracay Port to Hotel
Multi-cab available in the area (est. Php 40 per person)

Ferry Transfer

From Caticlan Airport, you will be driven to the Caticlan Jetty Port with an estimated travel time of 15mins. From Kalibo Airport, it is a 2-hour drive going to Caticlan Jetty Port. When you arrive at Caticlan Jetty Port, there will be a ferry that goes to the island of Boracay.

CEBU

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Cebu, the oldest city in the Philippines, is the second largest metropolitan area and the main gateway to other Visayas destinations. Popular for its cultural sites, Cebu houses one of Asia's biggest festival, Sinulog Festival.

Famous for its pristine beaches and diving spots, Cebu, along with the rest of the Visayas Islands was at the top of the Asia category in Conde Nast Traveler's The Best Islands in the World: 2020 Readers' Choice Awards, as well as the second spot after Boracay in the Top 5 in Asia in 2019.

The Queen City of the South's Mactan Cebu International Airport has also won the World Architecture Festival 2019's Completed Buildings: Transport Category with contenders including Singapore's Jewel Changi Airport and Sydney's Barangaroo Ferry Wharf, among others.

Trying a canyoneering tour to Kawasan Falls is an exhilarating water adventure that takes you through towering gorges and stalactite boulders. You get to swim and rappel through the river canyons, and even jump off 30-ft high cliffs into the blue pools of Kawasan Falls. The final leg is the third and most top tier of the Kawasan Falls - or Kabukalan Spring - from where the water comes. If you're not interested to try canyoneering, you can participate in a strictly Kawasan falls adventure instead.

SARDINE RUN - MOALBOAL

Located at the south-west coast of Cebu, Moalboal is a diver's paradise and home to a diverse and colorful marine life. It is home to the bait ball or sardine run which are oftentimes found on the coast of Panagsama Beach. A varied range of activities can also be done in the area such as snorkel or dive in the Pescador Island, Sunken Island, Kasai, and Plane Wreck, among others.

FORT SAN PEDRO

Take a stroll along memory lane in one of Cebu's rich historical sites. Fort San Pedro, the first Spanish fort established in the country, is the smallest and oldest triangular bastion and has served as a military defense structure in Cebu during the Spanish era. Now, Fort San Pedro is a museum dedicated to preserving the legacy of the Spanish Government. You can find several artifacts, such as Spanish documents, sculptures, and paintings. Aside from perusing the exhibits, you can also have a picnic inside the fort or explore the walkways on the three bastions of Fort San Pedro.

MAGELLAN'S CROSS

Ferdinand Magellan, the Portuguese explorer, planted a wooden cross on the island in 1521 to mark the birth of Catholicism in the Philippines. Locally known as Magellan's Cross, the cross is located inside a Spanish-style pavilion next to the Basilica Menor del Santo Nino, which is also a symbol of Christianity's birth in the country.

THRESHER SHARK DIVING - MALAPASCUA

Malapascua Island is a small island off the coast of Daanbantayan in the northern part of Cebu. It's well known for its plethora of spectacular diving spots in Cebu – all teeming with vibrant coral walls and large sea vertebrates. Malapascua Island is famous among locals and international tourists, especially among divers, because it is the only place in the whole world where you can dive with thresher sharks daily.

BEST TIME TO GO

Dry Season

The warm and dry months between December to May is the most ideal time to visit Cebu for exploring the beaches and islands, diving, canyoneering adventures, and city sightseeing.

Festival Season - January

For a unique experience of the local culture, visit in January and join the colourful celebration of the Sinulog Festival, held every 3rd Sunday of the month. This is one of the most vibrant and must-visit festivals in the Philippines where you can parade and dance in the streets with the locals adorned in colourful costumes.

GETTING TO CEBU

By Air - Mactan Cebu International Airport

The Province of Cebu is accessible by land, sea or air transport. Various modes of transportation are available around the different tourist and commercial attractions.

From Manila, the capital of the Philippines, Cebu can be reached by air, the most convenient way to travel to the province. The Mactan Cebu International Airport serves several international destinations of Asiana Airlines, Cebu Pacific Air, Malaysia Airlines, Philippine Airlines, and Silk Air, including the domestic destinations of Air Philippines, Asian Spirit, Cebu Pacific Air, Philippine Airlines, and SEAIR. The airport is located on Mactan Island, about an hour away from Cebu City.

By Sea - Fast Ferry

Cebu is accessible by sea via the Cebu Port, which service the Cebu-Manila, and vice-versa, including daily trips to the different major cities in the Visayas and Mindanao such as Tagbilaran, Dumaguete, Ormoc, Cagayan de Oro, Ozamis, Surigao, and General Santos.

Fast crafts are also operating in Cebu, which service the Cebu-Tagbilaran, Cebu-Dumaguete, and Cebu-Ormoc, and vice-versa routes, taking at least two hours to reach said destinations.

Manila is the capital city of the Philippines and serves as the centre of culture, economy, education, and government in the country. It is the most populous region of the country and is one of the most densely populated cities in the world. Manila is the main gateway for international travellers going to the Philippines by flights.

Officially known as the National Capital Region (NCR) or Metro Manila, it is made up of the Cities of Manila, Makati, Quezon City, Parañaque City, Pasay City, and Taguig City, to name a few.

A cosmopolitan city, Manila perfectly encapsulates a unique blend of urban sophistication and quirky vibrance. This is partly due to the fusion of Chinese and Spanish cultural influences, which are manifested through the well-preserved colourful buildings, temples, churches and cuisine. Whether you are a history buff or a night owl, Manila has a lot to offer. Step back in time and immerse yourself in Manila's rich history by visiting Intramuros or get into the groove and experience the nightlife and dining precinct of the Makati District - either way, Manila is a beautiful and bustling metropolis that you will enjoy day or night.

INTRAMUROS

Intramuros, known as the "Walled City," is the oldest district and historic core of Manila. Intramuros tours are a must-try for history buffs because it's packed with trips to many interesting attractions. This iconic Manila landmark is actually a walled area within the modern city. It was the seat of government and political power when the Philippines was still under the Spanish rule. Intramuros is Manila's only district where travellers can see complete architectural remnants of the Spanish Era. A day trip in Intramuros is enough for you to take in the historical significance of this well-preserved historical attraction.

You can feel yourself stepping back in time once you set foot in Intramuros. With its cobble-stoned streets, old churches, and historical relics, Intramuros is always worth a visit to those who are history enthusiasts as well as first-time travellers to Manila. As most of Intramuros' walls, gates and ramparts are very accessible, it is best experienced on foot as you can walk along the top of the walls for all or part of their approximately 4.5km length thus experiencing sweeping views of the surrounding streets and golf course.

FORT SANTIAGO

Situated at the northwestern end of Intramuros, Fort Santiago guards the entrance to the Pasig River and is considered one of Manila's premier tourist spots and is one of the country's oldest Hispanic stone castles. The site plays a significant role in Philippine colonial history as it was once the seat of the colonial power of both Spain and the United States, a prison and torture chamber under the Spanish regime, and the centre of countless military atrocities during the Japanese occupation from 1942 to 1945.

In 1951, Fort Santiago became a national historical monument and a well-kept destination frequently visited by travellers. You can join a sightseeing and walking trip to explore this attraction.

RIZAL PARK

The vast area south of Intramuros is dominated by Rizal Park, Manila's primary green space and the locals' favourite meeting place since the Spanish era. These days, Rizal Park has been known as the go-to place for early morning joggers, a refuge for lovers, and an open area where children can run around freely during the weekends.

Located in the heart of Manila, it is a landmark full of historical significance. The park pays homage to the Philippine national hero, Dr Jose Rizal. Jose Rizal was a doctor and novelist who was shot by firing squad at this site on December 30, 1896, on charges of fostering local rebellion against the Spanish government. Often referred to by its original name "Luneta", Rizal Park features monuments, squares and gardens, large stadiums, observatories, an open-air concert hall, sound and light theatres, shops, food kiosks, playgrounds, and many fountains.

AYALA MUSEUM

Located in the Central Business District of Makati, this gleaming museum features four floors of superbly curated exhibits on Filipino culture, art and history. Much of the museum's collection was donated by the Ayala family in 1967.

At the heart of the collection located on the second floor, is a brilliant exhibit consisting of 60 dioramas that succinctly, yet effectively, trace the nation's history, from pre-history to independence which kids will also love. Also included are three audiovisual presentations that feature the postwar period, the Marcos years and People Power in 1986. On the third floor, one can find the "Pioneers of Philippine Art" which showcases the museum's wonderful collections of Juan Luna Realism, Fernando Amorsolo Impressionism and Fernando Zobel's more abstract work. Make your way up to the fourth floor, to see the magnificent collection of pre-Hispanic goldware and textiles, created by the islands' indigenous cultures from the tenth and thirteenth centuries. You can also see over a thousand gold objects on display most of which from Butuan in Mindanao, including the "Surigao Treasure". Moving along, you will find the extraordinary Gold Regalia, which is a huge chain of pure gold weighing 4kg and is said to have been worn by a Datu (chief). There is a huge collection of porcelain and ceramics, evidence of the country's pre-Hispanic trade links with Asia, especially the Song dynasty of China.

BEST TIME TO GO

Dry Season - January to April

If you have a lot of outdoor destinations included in your Manila itinerary, it's best to explore the city during the dry months of January to April.

Holiday Season - September to December

The best months to go to Manila is during the "-ber" months of the year - September, October, November, and December. This happens to be the time when the city is adorned with festive lights and colourful and bright Christmas decorations.

GETTING TO MANILA

Manila is accessible from both international and local destinations by flights, mainly from the two international airports, Ninoy Aquino International Airport (NAIA) or Clark International Airport. Airport buses and taxis are available in the airport terminals. Manila has 4 airport terminals as follows:

NAIA Terminal 1

Terminal 1 is the primary international airport in Manila. Serves all the international flights from and to Manila except for the ones operated by airlines in NAIA Terminal 2 and NAIA Terminal 3.

NAIA Terminal 2

Terminal 2 serves the domestic and international flights of the flag carrier of the country, the Philippine Airlines and PAL Express. This terminal is also known as the Centennial Terminal to commemorate the centennial declaration of the Philippine Independence.

NAIA Terminal 3

Terminal 3 caters to international flights operated by Cathay Pacific Air, AirAsia, Emirates Airline, Cebu Pacific Air, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Delta Air Lines, All Nippon Air, and Singapore Airlines, as well as domestic flights of Cebu Pacific Air. It also has a transit lounge (airport lounge).

NAIA Terminal 4

Terminal 4 caters to both domestic and regional services from CebGo, AirSwift, and SkyJet. Some AirAsia flights depart from this terminal as well, so check your tickets closely.

Palawan, considered one of the best places to visit in the Philippines, consistently ranks as one of the best islands in the world, and for good reason. Palawan has over 1,700 pristine islands and islets scattered in its four main destinations: El Nido, Puerto Princesa, Coron, and San Vicente. Palawan has been consistently cited as one of the best islands in the world and just recently it was again recognized by the Travel+Leisure (T+L) 2020 World's Best Awards as "Best Island in the World". It boasts white sand beaches and islands, clear blue waters, a spectacular variety of marine life and shipwreck sites, and majestic towering limestone cliffs. If you love swimming, island-hopping, diving, and snorkeling this biggest island province in the Philippines should be in your travel bucket list.

Northern Palawan is home to The Underground River in St Paul Subterranean National Park. A UNESCO-recognized World Heritage Site and voted as one of the "new Seven Wonders of Nature" in 2012, the underground river is the number one site that propelled the city to the world's radar, being the world's longest navigable subterranean river.

Visitors are taken by pump boats into St Paul cavern through an underground world of cathedrals with huge stalactites, cave wall formations, and icy lagoons. Although the expert guides usually have high-powered lamps on hand, you can also bring a headlamp to see the attractions better in the dark. There is a limited number of visitors that are allowed to enter the site per day, so it is best to make a reservation as you can't just walk in. The exploration usually goes on for one to five hours. For those who want to hang around the area, it is possible to camp overnight at any of the beaches or stay in one of the nearby resorts, so long as you register with the park wardens. For transportation arrangements, you may ask your hotel about the best way to get there.

FIREFLY WATCHING

While most people would know Iwahig to be a penal colony, it houses an entirely different experience. Come by before dark and you will be treated to a spectacular display of dazzling lights from hundreds of fireflies, floating all around you in a mesmerizing sight. The experience is absolutely romantic, awe-inspiring, and magical. Just make sure to turn off your flash when taking photos, or you'll scare the lightning bugs away.

After the tour, enjoy a sit-down dinner at the popular restaurants in the area such as Iwahig Firefly Restaurant, Ka Inato Restaurant or District Seven Restaurant.

HONDA BAY - ISLAND HOPPING

Many beachgoers skip Puerto Princesa in favor of neighboring Coron or El Nido, but the city has an ace up its sleeve. Honda Bay island-hopping tours are a must-do for any beach lover. Aside from lounging on the beach, swimming, and snorkeling, you can try diving too.

Honda Bay is located 10km north of Puerto Princesa and is a shallow expanse of water with a spectacular view of mountain ranges on the main island. Seven low-lying islands make up the bay, most of which are surrounded by mangrove swamp and corals. The best place in Honda Bay to see magnificent corals and giant clams is the Pambato Reef, where you can snorkel by joining a tour from Puerto Princesa. Some trips also include a stop to Dos Palmas resort on Arreceffi Island, where the day-guest rate will be included in the price of your tour.

EL NIDO - BIG LAGOON

A trip to El Nido is not complete without exploring its breathtaking lagoons, particularly the Big Lagoon. Located in Miniloc Island which is 45 minutes away from El Nido, the Big Lagoon is a stunning site with emerald-coloured waters surrounded by dark towering limestone cliffs. Boats are not allowed to go inside, but travellers can get off the boats and ride their kayaks to explore Big Lagoon. Once inside the lagoon, you will see a massive natural swimming hole surrounded by walls made out of limestones.

CORON - KAYANGAN LAKE

Kayangan Lake is the cleanest lake in the Philippines and one of the most popular destinations in the whole of Coron. The water is said to be so clear that you can see all the way down for as deep as 10 meters without even diving. The lake is perfect for kayaking as it is always calm and quiet. It is interesting to note that the most iconic and photographed spot in Coron is the view of the sea from an elevated cliff on the way to Kayangan Lake and not the lake itself. Kayangan Lake is best experienced either swimming, diving or snorkeling. However, if you happen to enjoy hiking as well, you can explore the overlooking mountain to see a 360-degree view of the area.

BEST TIME TO GO

Dry Season - November to May

The best time to go to Palawan and its destinations is during the dry summer season, from November to May. The warmest months are from March to April, the summer season in the Philippines. Palawan tours, especially the underground river tour and island-hopping tours, are best maximized during these months.

Climate and Weather

You can expect a warm tropical climate almost all year round in Palawan, except during the rainy season, which is usually around July to September. The month with the most rainfall is during September.

The warmest months are from March to April, with temperatures reaching 33°C. The month with the lowest degrees are from November to February with an average temperature of 23°C but is still dry.

GETTING TO PALAWAN

By Air

The easiest and most common way to go to Palawan is by riding a plane, with Puerto Princesa as the main jump-off. There are also flights going to El Nido, Coron, and San Vicente. However, more flights are going to Puerto Princesa, and it covers international flights aside from domestic. Read more below to learn how you can travel to Palawan through different routes.

Via Puerto Princesa

Domestic and international flights to Puerto Princesa are available almost daily. If you're coming from Manila, the travel time is just over an hour. There are also flights from Clark (Pampanga), Iloilo, Cebu, and Davao going to Puerto Princesa.

Via El Nido

If you want to explore only or go to El Nido first, the fastest option from Manila is to fly directly to Lio Airport. AirSwift is currently the only airline that services this route with up to four flights per day. The travel time is around 1 hour and 20 minutes.

Via Coron

Coron is located on a separate group of islands above the main island of Palawan. You can go here by flying to Francisco B. Reyes Airport or Busuanga Airport for around 1 hour of travel time from Manila. Most major domestic airlines have daily flights going here from significant destinations like Manila, Clark (Pampanga), and Cebu.

Siargao, a teardrop-shaped small island located at the northeastern coast of Mindanao, is known as the Surfing Capital of the Philippines. In 2019, Siargao was named by Conde Nast Traveler readers as the Best Island in the World, and was at top 5 in Asia in Conde Nast Traveler's 2020 The Best Islands in the World Reader's Choice Awards.

You will find picturesque islands, white sand beaches, blue-green waters perfect for snorkeling and diving, as well as lagoons, waterfalls, and caves. The island also boasts delicious local and international cuisine for every discerning palate. General Luna is popular to travelers for the surf spot, while Del Carmen's Sugba Lagoon is getting more popular.

DESTINATIONS IN SIARGAO

Plan your trip to Siargao and find out for yourself why travellers are falling in love with this surfing spot in the Philippines.

CLOUD 9

General Luna is where most of the excitement in Siargao happens. It is home to the island's hottest surfing spot, Cloud 9, and boasts a lively night scene.

SUGBA LAGOON

Nestled within Caob Island, Sugba Lagoon, a rising popular destination in Del Carmen, is a small lagoon featuring blue-green waters and a verdant green surrounding. You can explore the site on your own, go snorkeling, stand-up paddleboarding, kayaking, or try bamboo rafting.

MAGPUPUNGKO ROCK POOL

Another rising Siargao tourist destination, the municipality of Pilar is known for the Magpupungko Lagoons and Rock Formations. During low tide, the coastline reveals natural pools that resemble infinity pools, giving you a chance to enjoy the tidal pools, or explore the caves surrounding it.

GUYAM ISLAND

If the great blue ocean is a desert, Guyam Island is pretty enough to be an oasis. The island is covered in palm trees, and boasts of a rich underwater paradise. The beach is lined cozily with a few huts, perfect for soaking the sun or just chilling out. You can also snorkel your way to the colorful marine life and experience a different world underwater.

NAKED ISLAND

A 200-meter-long strip of sand in the middle of the Pacific, Naked Island, is completely bare (hence the name), except for a few shells ushered in by the waves. Albeit maybe scorching hot in the noonday sun, you will be welcomed with plain white sand and its turquoise-tinged waters, making sure you enjoy the excellent contrast between the perfect white sand and blue sky, as well as the seclusion and relaxation.

BEST TIME TO GO

Dry Season - March to September

If you are keen on other water activities aside from surfing, the best time for you to go is during these months. As there is least rainfall during this period, it would be ideal for a swim, an island-hopping trip, or exploring the gorgeous beaches and islets that any beach lover cannot resist and fully enjoy.

Surfing Season - July to November

For surfers, the best time to visit Siargao is during these months as the swell and wind conditions will definitely give you the best waves to ride. The annual Siargao International Surfing Cup, a watersport competition, is also held every September, which is a good event for those who want to witness the best in the sport compete against each other.

GETTING TO SIARGAO

By Air

Travelling by plane to Siargao is the most efficient way to reach the island. Siargao's own airport, Sayak Airport, is located in the municipality of Del Carmen and is connected to domestic destinations. Cebu Pacific Air, Philippine Airlines, and Skyjet have regular direct flights to Siargao from Manila, Cebu, and Davao. It's best to book months in advance, as prices can skyrocket the closer you get to your departure date.

Via Manila

The Ninoy Aquino International Airport (NAIA) in Luzon would be your jump off point if your connecting flight is in Manila. NAIA is connected to several international destinations in North East and Southeast Asia, Middle East, Oceania, North America, and Europe. From NAIA, you can fly directly to Sayak Airport in Siargao.

Via Cebu

You also have the choice to fly to the Mactan-Cebu International Airport in the Visayas. You can then catch a flight to Siargao Island from there. Cebu is closer to Siargao than Manila so travel time is shorter and plane fares are most likely lower. Mactan-Cebu airport is connected to 21 international destinations.

Vigan is a city located on the northwestern coast of Luzon in the Philippines. It is the capital Ilocos Sur province and unique among the Philippine towns because it is the country's most extensive and only surviving historic city that dates back to the 16th century Spanish colonial period. It is the only UNESCO World Heritage City in the country and won as one of the New Seven Wonders Cities of the World. The main draw of Vigan City is its well-preserved *Bahay na Bato* structures located at the Meztizo District, its historical core. Currently, there are 187 listed ancestral houses in town. Besides this, it also boasts of beautiful colonial churches, a plaza that comes alive with a fountain show at night, a free-roaming zoo and numerous historical museums.

How Vigan got its name is told from an anecdote carried by the tongue of generations, which tells of a Spaniard walking along the banks of the Mestizo River. There, he met a native of the place and stopped to inquire: "Como se llama usted de esta lugar?"

Not understanding a word of Spanish, the native scratched his head and upon seeing that the Spaniard was pointing to a plant, exclaimed in Ilocano: "Bigaa Apo". Bigaa being *Alcacia Macroniza*, a giant Taro plant belonging to the Gabi family which used to thrive at the bank of the Mestizo River. From the name of the plant – Bigaa, whence Vigan derived its name.

Vigan City thrives because of its history, so expect a lot of historical walks and museums in the area. From old colonial churches, cobblestone street, to restored ancestral houses; history buffs would have a field day roaming around town. But besides these, the city also offers other attractions; it has a black sand beach, a free-roaming zoo, pottery shops and *abel* textile workstations.

CALLE CRISOLOGO

Though only 500 meters long, Calle Crisologo in Vigan, Ilocos Sur province, is one of the most beautiful streets in the Philippines. It boasts a dense concentration of centuries-old stone houses, lovely tungsten lamps, and antique cobblestone, where horse-drawn carriages or calesas still to this day are used for transport. In fact, the street is a pedestrian-only zone, save for calesas favored for touring the historic sites around town.

A few of the ancestral houses have become restaurants that serve Ilocos bagnet (deep fried pork belly) or empanadas. Some are now inns and souvenir shops for traditional inabel linen. Many handsomely crafted wooden benches are positioned throughout Calle Crisologo for visitors.

The street is part of Vigan's picturesque Heritage Village, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. This consists of about 200 beautifully restored houses dating back to the 16th century. The buildings on Crisologo particularly display a blend of indigenous Filipino and colonial European construction.

SYQUIA MANSION

The mansion is typical of the many ancestral Bahay na Bato in Vigan City, thick stone walls on the ground level, painted wood on the second level. It is however, quite noticeably, larger than your average ancestral house, spanning almost a whole city block. The floors are made of huge stone slabs called piedra. On its second floor where you will see a golden vase entwined with dragons, the most precious artifact the museum has. The Syquia Mansion is former President Quirino's house, the place is dubbed not after his name but that of his wife.

BANTAY CHURCH BELL TOWER

One of Vigan's most iconic symbols is the Bantay Bell Tower. First built in 1591, it served as the town's watchtower before being turned into a bell tower by the nearby church in 1857. Located roughly 10 minutes from the town of Vigan, it's located in the town of Bantay, Ilocos Sur. The bell tower is situated on a hill, making it the best vantage point for those who were assigned to watch over the towns of Vigan and Bantay.

Dancing fountain

As the name suggests, the Dancing Fountain offers a stunning display of lights and water accompanied by both traditional and contemporary music. Audiences will enjoy towering pillars of water dancing to the beat, along with colorful light displays that complete the 30-minute show.

The Dancing Fountain is located across the provincial capitol and the Vigan Cathedral, and it is only a few minutes away from other Vigan attractions such as Calle Crisologo and Syquia Mansion. Many day tours that take you around Vigan end their itineraries with the fountain's show.

BEST TIME TO GO

Dry Season – November to May

The best time to go to Vigan and its destinations is during the dry season, especially from December to February when temperatures are much cooler and touring will most likely not be interrupted by rains.

Climate and Weather

It might not be quite hot for some in Vigan. Temperatures could go from 21 to 30 degrees Celsius, averaging at 26 degrees. It is also quite humid. Travelers are advised to pack light with comfortable clothing, preferably cotton, and well-soled sneakers or slippers for walking on the uneven cobblestone streets.

GETTING TO VIGAN

By Air

The easiest and best way to go to Vigan is to take the flight offered by Philippine Airlines and Cebu Pacific from Manila, Cebu and Davao which will get you to Laoag City. From Laoag airport, head out to the city proper on a tricycle. At the city proper, ride a bus to Vigan.

By Bus

From Manila, the usual way to get to Vigan City is by taking a bus. The trip takes about eight to ten hours long. Most tourists, take the night trip to sleep off the long ride and arrive at the city early the next morning.

The word laoag means “bright” or “light” in the native Ilocano language of Ilocos region, that’s why Laoag City is called “The Sunshine City”. It’s the provincial capital of Ilocos Norte, has a compact land area, but it’s packed with must-see tourist spots, rugged and mountainous terrain, and amazing beaches.

Laoag City is a vibrant and dynamic growth center in the north, a truly unique destination offering surprises, panoramic sand dunes, lush vegetation, scenic beaches, high land lures, historical and heritage sites.

As the capital of Ilocos Norte, it is the business and trading center of the province, boasting of numerous diversified business activities and establishments. Hotels, restaurants, bars, banks and other establishments are located in the central business district. Of particular interest is the Laoag City Commercial Complex, where establishments offer Ilocano products such as Inabel, Bagnet, Longganisa, Sukang Iloko and other Ilocano products.

In Laoag City, you’ll find how beautifully preserved colonial architecture mixes with but still stand out among modern infrastructure.

Whether you want to chill along the beaches of Pagudpud, try out the fresh local delicacies, coast along the sand dunes, or just take a leisurely stroll around the city center, you will definitely be captivated by the tourist spots and activities in Laoag.

MUSEO ILOCOS NORTE

Museo Ilocos Norte is along General Antonio Luna Street. The museum used to be a tobacco warehouse and houses a large collection of Ilocano, Igorot, and Itneg traditional clothing, everyday objects and ceremonial pieces.

BATAC MUSEUM

Known as the Marcos Museum and Mausoleum, showcases memorabilia of the late President Ferdinand Marcos. The museum used to be the Marcoses’ family home.

LAOAG CHURCH

Laoag Church, canonically known as St. William’s Cathedral. The current church was built in 1612 by Augustinian friars and constructed in the Italian Renaissance style. It serves as the seat or central church of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Laoag.

PAOAY CHURCH

Some 19 km southwest of Laoag is the Paoay Church, which is listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1993. In contrast to St. William’s Cathedral, Paoay Church is built in the usual earthquake-baroque style, a type of Baroque architecture commonly found around the Philippines.

The architecture of Paoay Church exudes attention to detail since the coral stone blocks and brick walls are supported by 24 buttresses. East meets west as the church’s façade and walls showcase Javanese architecture reminiscent of The Borobudur of Java.

About 85 meters from the church is the church's bell tower, also known as the Sinking Bell Tower. It is said that the bell tower sinks at a rate of 1 inch per year.

PAGUDPUD

Pagudpud is a northern coastal town located in the Ilocos Norte region of the Philippines. It is located 77 KM north of Laoag City in Ilocos Norte. It's a must-visit destination in Northern Luzon and is usually part of the itinerary as a side trip when in Laoag. It is often referred to as the "Boracay of the North" mainly because of its stunning white beaches.

The town is not packed with fancy shops, bars, and clubs. However, it offers visitors wonderful natural attractions like coves, caves, and rock formations.

Pagudpud offers plenty of activities and places to see. Here are the top five places to see in Pagudpud.

1. Bangui Windmills - The amazing Pagudpud windmills that travelers are raving about are officially called Bangui Windmills. It is one of the most picturesque tourist spots in the Philippines. They are named after the locality in which they are situated. Bangui Windmills is considered to be the first windmill farm in the Southeast Asian region.
2. Kapurpurawan Rock Formation - This is one of the outstanding rock formations you can find in the Pagudpud area. Located in Burgos, Kapurpurawan stands out for its white color, size, and unique structure. Its name is derived from the Ilocano word "puraw", which means "white".
3. Cape Bojeador Lighthouse - This is one of the few man-made structures of Pagudpud's attractions list. If you want to capture a little of Pagudpud's history, Cape Bojeador Lighthouse offers this and more. Also called Burgos Lighthouse, this structure stands at the northwestern point of Luzon Island. It was first lit in 1898. For more than 100 years, it has guided ships to the shores of Pagudpud, Ilocos Norte.
4. Patapat Viaduct - This bridge is classified as a viaduct due to its elevation, more than 30 meters above sea level. It is the fourth-longest bridge in the Philippines. Patapat functions as the continuation of the Maharlika Highway and links the rest of the Ilocos Region to the Cagayan Valley.
5. Bantay Abot Cave - Despite being called Bantay Abot Cave, this natural structure is technically not a cave but an arched rock formation. The name Bantay Abot means "a mountain with a hole". From a distance, it resembles a half donut. As mentioned, locals refer to Bantay Abot as the female half of the Lover's Rock. Because of its unique shape, Bantay Abot has become a favorite stop for many Pagudpud tours.

BEST TIME TO GO

Dry Season – November to February

The best time to visit Laoag is during the cooler months of November to February and Christmas preparations are already in full swing by the time November comes around, so expect a lot of holiday activities during this time.

The best time to go to Vigan and its destinations is during the dry season, especially from December to February when temperatures are much cooler and touring will most likely not be interrupted by rains.

Climate and Weather

Laoag has a tropical savanna climate with warm to hot temperatures year- round. Temperatures dips slightly during the winter months between December to February. Characterized by two well-pronounced seasons; dry and wet and is classified as mild and pleasant climate.

The summer months of March, April, May, and extending towards June have the hottest temperatures in Laoag, sometimes peaking to 35 degrees Celsius. The upside is that these months see very minimal rainfall, which is good news for those wishing to spend a lot of time walking and exploring the city's sights. Wet season starts around July until October.

GETTING TO LAOAG

By Air

The fastest way is to fly to Laoag. Laoag has its own airport, Laoag International Airport, making it more accessible to local and international travelers. Travel time by plane from Manila to Laoag is about 1 hour and 10 minutes.

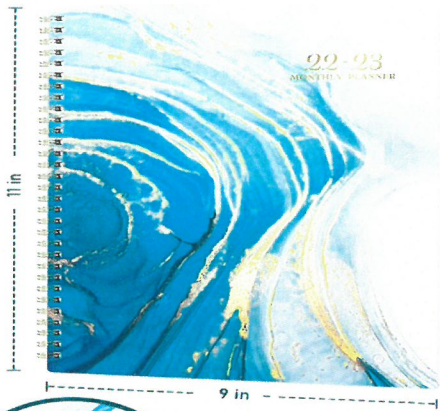
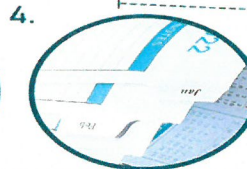
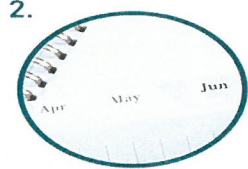
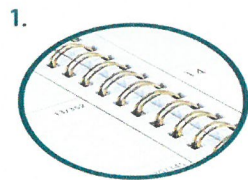
There are currently no direct domestic flights from major cities outside of Manila to Laoag Airport and no direct international flights to Laoag if you're coming from outside the Philippines. The best option is to fly to NAIA first, then take a PAL Express flight to Laoag Airport.

By Bus

Laoag is about 487km from Manila, and it takes an average of 10 hours to travel to the city. The land travel to Laoag may be longer than a flight from Manila but it's cheaper. It will be a long ride but you will be passing through scenic landscapes and other provinces such as Bulacan, Pampanga, Tarlac, Pangasinan, La Union, and Ilocos Sur.

Those coming from Clark International Airport may ride a shuttle or jeepney bound for Dau Integrated Bus Terminal, and catch a bus that is bound for Laoag from there and average travel time is about 4 to 6 hours.

SAMPLE / MODEL



- 1.Strong Twin-Wire Binding
- 2.18 Months Tabs
- 3.Back Pocket for Two Side
- 4.Premium Paper

2022 - 2023 MONTHLY PAGE

Note Section

2022
Notes

JULY						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

Past, Present and Future Monthly Reference

July 2022
August 2022
September 2022
October 2022
November 2022
December 2022
January 2023
February 2023
March 2023
April 2023
May 2023
June 2023
July 2023
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QUICK REFERENCE INFORMATION

QUICK REFERENCE INFORMATION

PERSONAL PROFILE

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 Phone: _____
 Email: _____

EMERGENCY CONTACTS

Name: _____
 Address: _____
 Phone: _____

TWO-YEAR REFERENCE

YEARLY OVERVIEW

2022

January	February	March	April
May	June	July	August
September	October	November	December

2023

January	February	March	April
May	June	July	August
September	October	November	December

CONTACT PAGES

CONTACT PAGES

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MT. PULAG, BENGUET

February 2022

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13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28					

FEB 1
Chinese New Year

FEB 25
EDSA People Power Anniversary

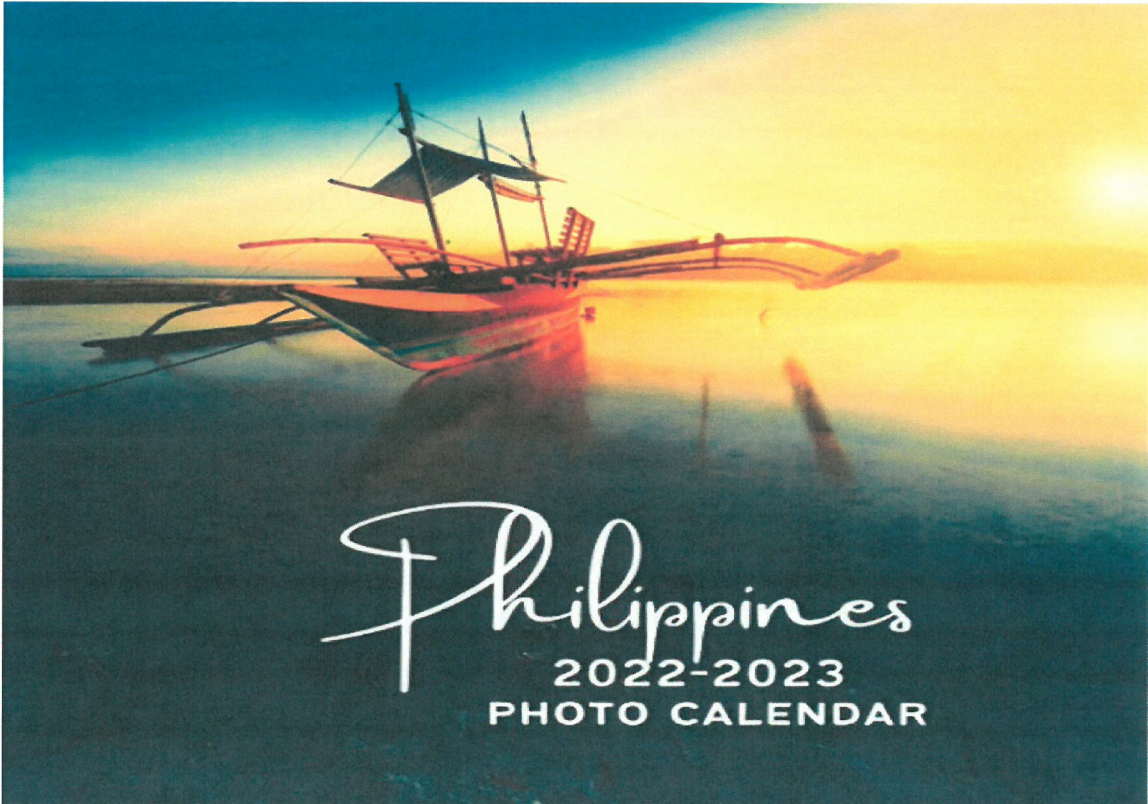
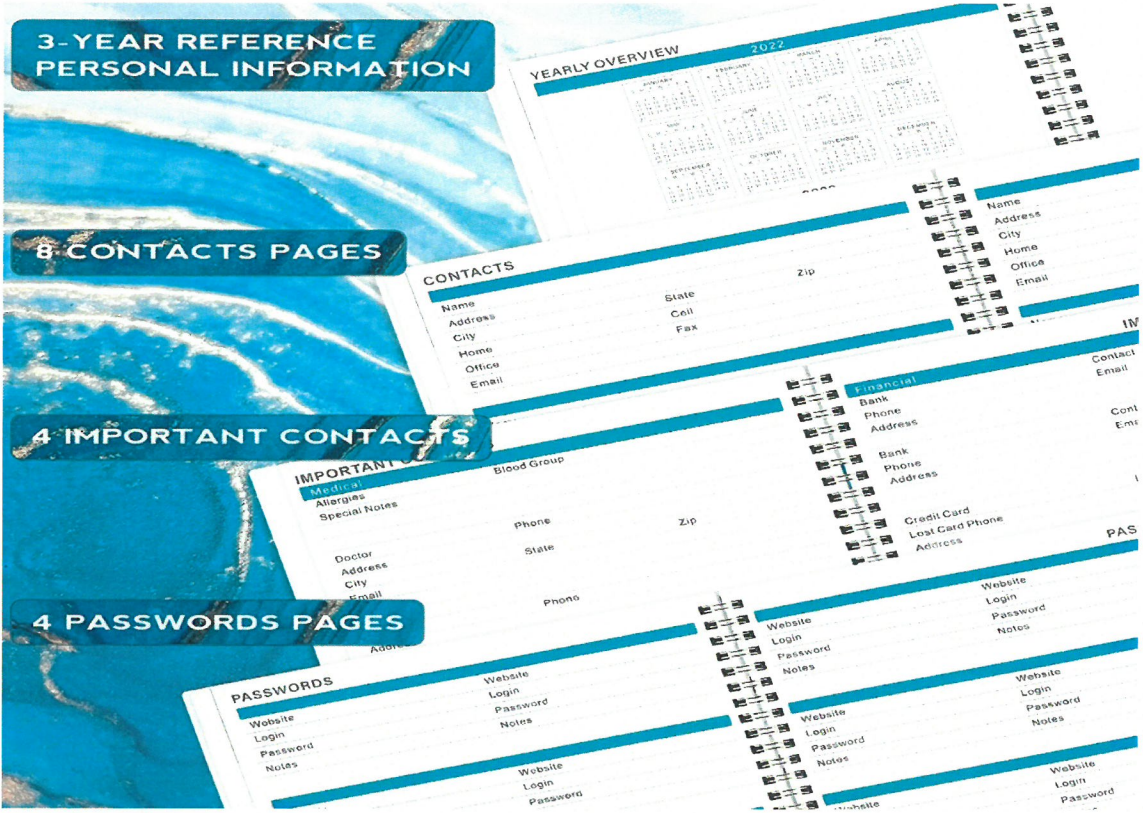
- LEGEND:**
- REGULAR HOLIDAY
 - SPECIAL NON-WORKING HOLIDAY
 - LONG WEEKEND
 - FILE LEAVE
 - SPECIAL WORKING DAY

CALENDAR 2022

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<p>April</p> <p>S M T W T F S</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>10 11 12 13 14 15 16</p> <p>17 18 19 20 21 22 23</p> <p>24 25 26 27 28 29 30</p>	<p>May</p> <p>S M T W T F S</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</p> <p>8 9 10 11 12 13 14</p> <p>15 16 17 18 19 20 21</p> <p>22 23 24 25 26 27 28</p> <p>29 30 31</p>	<p>June</p> <p>S M T W T F S</p> <p>1 2 3 4</p> <p>5 6 7 8 9 10 11</p> <p>12 13 14 15 16 17 18</p> <p>19 20 21 22 23 24 25</p> <p>26 27 28 29 30</p>
<p>July</p> <p>S M T W T F S</p> <p>31 1 2</p> <p>3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>10 11 12 13 14 15 16</p> <p>17 18 19 20 21 22 23</p> <p>24 25 26 27 28 29 30</p>	<p>August</p> <p>S M T W T F S</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6</p> <p>7 8 9 10 11 12 13</p> <p>14 15 16 17 18 19 20</p> <p>21 22 23 24 25 26 27</p> <p>28 29 30 31</p>	<p>September</p> <p>S M T W T F S</p> <p>1 2 3</p> <p>4 5 6 7 8 9 10</p> <p>11 12 13 14 15 16 17</p> <p>18 19 20 21 22 23 24</p> <p>25 26 27 28 29 30</p>
<p>October</p> <p>S M T W T F S</p> <p>30 31 1</p> <p>2 3 4 5 6 7 8</p> <p>9 10 11 12 13 14 15</p> <p>16 17 18 19 20 21 22</p> <p>23 24 25 26 27 28 29</p>	<p>November</p> <p>S M T W T F S</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5</p> <p>6 7 8 9 10 11 12</p> <p>13 14 15 16 17 18 19</p> <p>20 21 22 23 24 25 26</p> <p>27 28 29 30</p>	<p>December</p> <p>S M T W T F S</p> <p>1 2 3</p> <p>4 5 6 7 8 9 10</p> <p>11 12 13 14 15 16 17</p> <p>18 19 20 21 22 23 24</p> <p>25 26 27 28 29 30 31</p>

CALENDAR 2023

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<p>July</p> <p>S M T W T F S</p> <p>30 31 1</p> <p>2 3 4 5 6 7 8</p> <p>9 10 11 12 13 14 15</p> <p>16 17 18 19 20 21 22</p> <p>23 24 25 26 27 28 29</p>	<p>August</p> <p>S M T W T F S</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5</p> <p>6 7 8 9 10 11 12</p> <p>13 14 15 16 17 18 19</p> <p>20 21 22 23 24 25 26</p> <p>27 28 29 30 31</p>	<p>September</p> <p>S M T W T F S</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>10 11 12 13 14 15 16</p> <p>17 18 19 20 21 22 23</p> <p>24 25 26 27 28 29 30</p>
<p>October</p> <p>S M T W T F S</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</p> <p>8 9 10 11 12 13 14</p> <p>15 16 17 18 19 20 21</p> <p>22 23 24 25 26 27 28</p> <p>29 30 31</p>	<p>November</p> <p>S M T W T F S</p> <p>1 2 3 4</p> <p>5 6 7 8 9 10 11</p> <p>12 13 14 15 16 17 18</p> <p>19 20 21 22 23 24 25</p> <p>26 27 28 29 30</p>	<p>December</p> <p>S M T W T F S</p> <p>31 1 2</p> <p>3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>10 11 12 13 14 15 16</p> <p>17 18 19 20 21 22 23</p> <p>24 25 26 27 28 29 30</p>



FESTIVALS

Feast of the Black Nazarene

January 9

Quiapo, Manila

This feast is celebrated at the heart of Manila- Quiapo. Devotees come from all over the metropolis to participate in this annual event honoring the hundred-year-old statue of the Black Nazarene.

Pasalamat Festival

3rd Week of January

Pagadian City

Celebrated annually every 3rd Sunday of January in honor of Sr. Santo Nino and in commemoration of the arrival of the saint's image in the Philippines and in the City of Pagadian. The Catholic Church spearheads reenactment on the arrival of the Sto. Nino image through procession. Pasalamat Festival is highlighted with a fluvial parade (regatta), trade exhibits, the "Mutya ng Pagadian" beauty pageant, carnival shows as well a civic military parade.

Sinulog Festival

Third Sunday of January

Cebu City

Sinulog is held in celebration of one of the country's most famous historic relics: the Santo Niño de Cebú. This was the statue of the baby Jesus that was handed to the Rajah Humabon of Cebu by the Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan in 1521. This was one of the most important events in the religious history of the Philippines as it paved the way to the birth of Christianity in the country. Besides the religious part of the celebration, Sinulog is also well-known for its street parties before the day of celebration and during the day of the festival.

Ati – Atihan Festival

3rd Sunday of January

Kalibo, Aklan

This is a celebration in honor of the Infant Jesus, the town's patron. Ati-Atihan, observed in honor of the Child Jesus. Ati-atihan means 'making like Atis,' that is, pretending to be like the aboriginal natives that once inhabited Aklan. This involves smearing oneself with soot to darken the skin and dressing up in tribal finery. The start of the procession is signaled by drums and whistles, and later punctuated by shouts of "Hala Bira!"

Cagsawa Festival

February 1-28,

Daraga, Albay

The festival commemorates the 1814 catastrophic eruption of Mayon Volcano which buried the Cagsawa church and hundreds of people. To date, the Cagsawa Ruins Park which is one of the popular attractions in Bicol became the center of activities of the week-lona festivity.

Panagbenga Festival

Baguio City

1st Week of February

Panagbenga is an annual flower festival celebrated every February which takes place in Baguio City, Philippines. The term "Panagbenga" comes from a Kankanaey term meaning "season of blooming". This festival reflects the history, traditions and values of Baguio and the Cordilleras. It lasts over a month long and flourishes through community spirit involvement.

Ligao Sunflower Festival

March 24

Ligao City

A festivity which commemorates the Cityhood anniversary of Ligao. It is highlighted streetdancing showcasing the colorful sunflowers where it abundantly grows along the Kawa-Kawa Natural Park.

Alimango Festival

March 22

Lala, Lanao del Norte

An annual celebration that highlights the abundance of Crabs in the Municipality of Lala. Activities include a crab/ocean themed grand street dancing parade, crab races, biggest crab contest and an agri-trade fair

Malasimbo Festival

March 10-12

Puerto Galera

Malasimbo Festival has four pillars: music, arts, indigenous people, and environment. The festival is well known for bringing some of the most versatile musicians. In the event, the Malasimbo grounds is decorated with world-class artwork by various talented Filipino and visual artists, also showcasing indigenous peoples' work.

Holy Week

March-April

This is a week-long event honoring Jesus Christ's death on the Cross; The Palm Sunday is held on the fifth Sunday of Lent where churchgoers bring palm and leaves to re-enact the arrival of Jesus Christ in Jerusalem; Holy Thursday is held with a Visita Iglesia where Catholics visit at least seven churches. A "Pasyon" or narration of Christ's life through singing is held; On Good Friday, believers re-enact the sufferings and death of Christ on the Cross. Easter Sunday is highlighted by "Salubong" or dawn processions held in various parts of the country.*

Moriones Festival

Holy Week

Marinduque

This is a week-long celebration participated in by male penitents in costumes who parade around town. On Good Friday, they reenact the story of Longinus, a centurion, blind in one eye, who speared Jesus' side. Christ's blood fell on his blind eye, miraculously restoring it, leading to his conversion.

Centurion Festival

Holy Week

General Luna, Quezon

This is believed to be the origin of Marinduque's Moriones Festival and is as colorful.

Ang Pagtatal

Rodeo Festival

April 9 - 13

Masbate

Hold on to your horses, caballeros, it's rodeo time in Masbate once again! Feel the excitement as our local cowboys pit their brains against bovine brawn in western style rodeo events like bull riding and steer wrestling, apart from our local games like the good old carabao race

Moriones Festival

April

This is marked by the presence of men wearing masks ("moriones") and garbed in what passes off for Roman centurion costumes to dramatize the story of Longinus, the blind centurion whose sight was restored by the blood that spurted from the side where Longinus speared Christ. This is held during the Holy Week in Marinduque.

Pahiyas Festival

Lucban, Quezon Province

Third Sunday of May

The town of Lucban, celebrates one of the country's biggest, and most colorful harvest festivals every May 15, along with the towns of Tayabas, Sariaya, Gumaca, Tiaong, and Lucena City, the festivities are the Philippines best known harvest festivals to honor San Isidro Labrador, the patron of farmers. Known as "Pahiyas", the festival is deeply rooted in the traditional celebration of the townsfolk in thanksgiving for bountiful harvest. Decorations called "Kiping", leaf-shaped and multi-colored rice paste wafers which are used to decorate the facades of the homes along with the fruits and flowers from nature. The visual and culinary feast has gained national and international renown. The Lucban town center is a permanent facility for merchandising crafts and delicacies including special events that showcases the lifestyle of its environs.

Lechon sa Baroy

June 10

Baroy, Lanao del Norte

A celebration of bounty of agricultural products with a grand parade of Lechon" – (roasted pig) in the town plaza ornamented with various farm products to showcase the areas rich harvest.

Saulog Festival

June 1--6

Province of Zamboanga Del Norte

A weeklong celebration of the 62th founding anniversary the Province of Zamboanga del Norte dubbed as Saulog Festival". "Saulog" means thanksgiving to the Almighty for the abundant flow of blessings bestowed to the people of each municipality and the province as a whole.

Guinobatan Longganisa Festival

August 5 - 15

Guinobatan, Albay

A festival showcasing the cultural and natural heritage of the town, showcasing the unique and tasty longganisa products, with the event's highlights to include the Street Dancing and the Culinaria Longganisa Cooking and Making Contest. The festival also coincides with the town fiesta celebration in honor of its Patroness, the Our Lady of Assumption.

Kadayawan Festival

Third Week of August

Davao City

The Kadayawan is an annual festival in Davao City, Philippines. Its "Kadayawan" name derives from the friendly Dabawenyo greeting "Madayaw", meaning good, valuable, superior or beautiful. Hence, the Kadayawan Festival in Tagalog means "pasasalamat at pagpapahalaga". Kadayawan is a celebration of life, a thanksgiving for nature's gifts, the wealth of culture, the bounties of harvest, and serenity.

Traslacion (Penafrancia Festival)

September 13

Naga City

Traslacion is the transfer of the Image of INA from the Basilica to Naga Cathedral, carried by hundreds of male devotees. It marks the start of festivity and the 9-day Novena Mass in honor of the Feast of the Our Lady of Penafrancia, Patroness of the Bicol Region.

Halaran

1st week

Roxas City

Halaran comes from the Visayan word, *halad* meaning gift or offer. This festival depicts the colorful history and culture of the Capizeños. It refers to the pre-Spanish time during the landing and settlement of the Bornean datus.

Legend has it that the Bornean Datus gave gifts to the aborigines of Panay as tokens of goodwill and friendship. This resulted in a colorful Halaran celebration highlighted by eating, drinking and dancing to the exotic beat of drums.

Masskara Festival

4th Sunday of October

Bacolod City

MassKara Festival is alternately known as the 'festival of smiles' due to the tradition of the masks that the people wear donning smiles to represent the message of happiness. Because of the festival, Bacolod is also designated as the 'City of Smiles'. The festival still today represents a time of the year when the people can take their sadness or any pain that they are experiencing and 'throw it away' as they did all those years ago when it first began. The annual festival highlights is held every 4th Sunday of October in Bacolod, Philippines.

Zamboanga Hermosa Festival

September 22 to October 21

Zamboanga City

The Zamboanga Hermosa Festival or Fiesta Pilar is an annual celebration in honor of the patroness of the City of Zamboanga -Our Lady of the Pillar. The Zamboanguenos are known for their fervent devotion to Our Lady of the Pillar or better known to them as "Nuestra Senora La Virgen del Pilar" because of the miracles believed she performed as inscribed in history books on Zamboanga. The Spaniards enshrined her image at the elevated part of the frontispiece which used to be the entrance of Real Fuerza de Senora Virgen del Pilar, a fort-turned-shrine in Her honor. People gather to pay homage especially on her feast day October 12.

Pintaflores

November 3-5

San Carlos City

This festival is marked by a street dancing involving the pintados or dancers with tattoos or flowers on their body.

Feast of San Clemente/ Gigantes

November 22-23

Angono, Rizal

This celebration is marked by giant papier mache effigies, natives in wooden shoes and costumes joining the procession of the statue of San Clemente around town.

San Fernando Giant Lantern Festival

Month-long

Philippine Christmas Village, San Fernando, Pampanga

This is a lantern showcase where lanterns measuring 14 to 18 feet in diameter delight spectators with their kaleidoscope patterns

Pasko sa Tanjay Festival

December 1 to 9

Tanjay, Negros Oriental

This is a month-long Christmas festivity featuring cultural presentations and contests..

Sinadya

December 5-8

Roxas City

This features a fireworks display, a grand parade, a food festival, and the Capiz dance festival.

Table of Content (Calendar Brochure)

Page 1 1 st page blank

Page 2 Personal Information

Page 3 Map of the Philippines

Page 4

Calendar 2022

Page 5

Calendar 2023

Page 6

Calendar 2023

Page 7-30

Calendar
Planner year
2023

Page 31

Plan you visit
to the
Philippines!

Page 32-35

Festivals and
Events

Page 36

Destination 1
Photos

Page 37-40

Destination 1
Write-up

2 leaves/destination

Page 41

Street Map of
Destination 1

Page 42-55

Destination 1
Note page

7 leaves/destination

Page 56-59

Destination 2
Write-up

2 leaves/destination

Page 60

Street Map of
Destination 2

Page 61-74

Destination 2
Notes Page

7 leaves/destination

Page 75-78

Destination 3
Write-up

2 leaves/destination

Page 79

Street Map of
Destination 3

Page 80-93

Destination 3
Notes Page

7 leaves/destination

Page 94-97

Destination 4
Write-up

2 leaves/destination

Page 98

Street Map of
Destination 4

Page 99-112

Destination 4
Notes Page

7 leaves/destination

Page 113-116

Destination 5
Write-up

2 leaves/destination

Page 117

Street Map of
Destination 5

Page 118-131

Destination 5
Notes Page

7 leaves/destination

Page 132-135

Destination 6
Write-up

2 leaves/destination

Page 136

Street Map of
Destination 6

Page 137-150

Destination 6
Notes Page

7 leaves/destination

Page 151-154

Destination 7
Write-up

2 leaves/destination

Page 155

Street Map of
Destination 7

Page 156-169

Destination 7
Notes Page

7 leaves/destination

Page 170-173

Destination 8
Write-up

2 leaves/destination

Page 174

Street Map of
Destination 8

Page 175-188

Destination 8
Notes Page

7 leaves/destination

Page 188-190

BLANK PAGES