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# Ta171ac

PHILIPPINES

**Our Greatest Resources:  
Our People. Our Land.**



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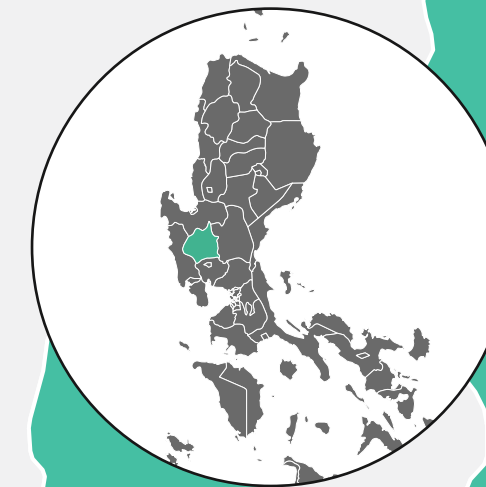
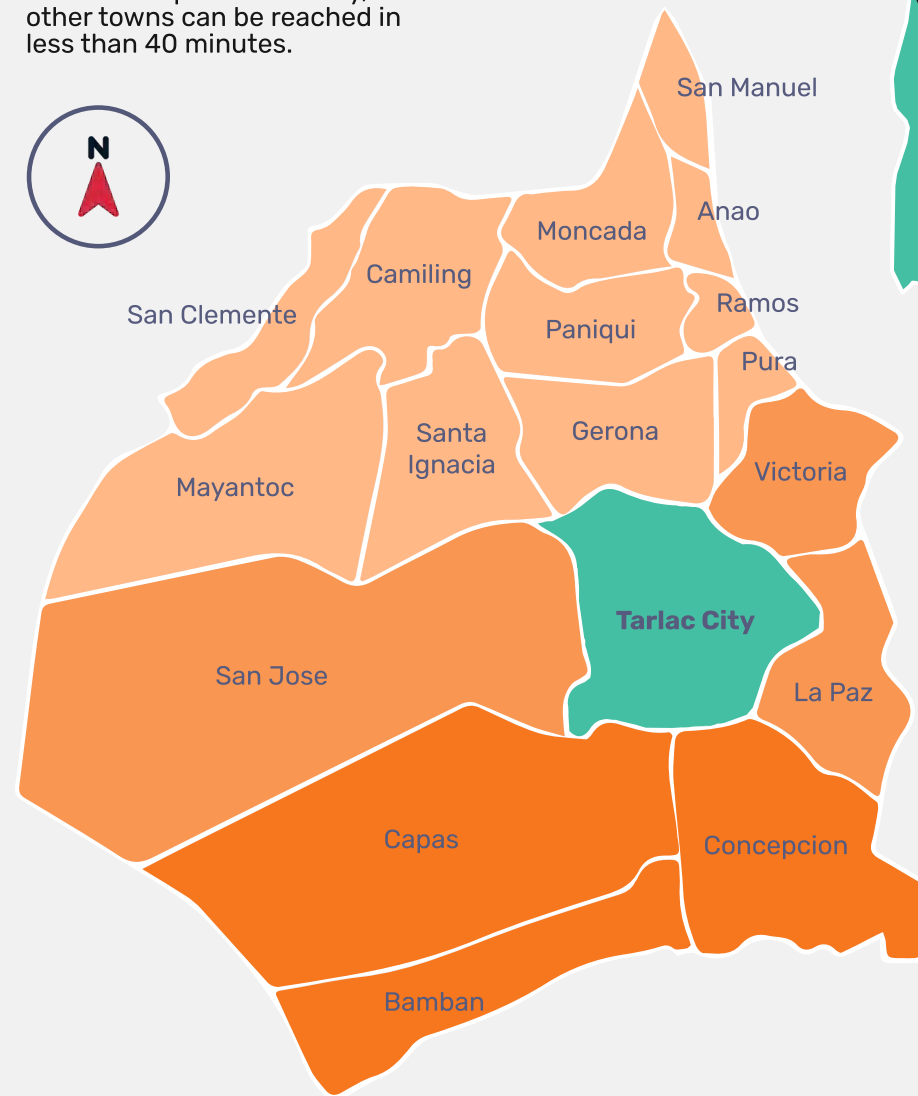
Bamban Bridge is the first Basket Handle Nielsen-Lohse bridge and one of the longest in the world. It is located next to Marimta River and weighs 1,400 tons.

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# PROVINCIAL FACTS

Tarlac, a land locked province located at the heart of Central Luzon, is two (2) hours away from Manila and 40 minutes from Clark.

From the capital Tarlac City, all other towns can be reached in less than 40 minutes.





# PROVINCIAL FACTS

## POPULATION (2020 CENSUS)

1.5 M

Annual Average Population  
Growth Rate 1.76%



43%

Male



57%

Female

Tarlac Province: First Class

63%

Working Age

99%

Literacy Rate

35%

of the towns belong to first  
class income category

## AREA (KM2)

3,053

1% of total land area  
of the Philippines

17

Number  
of Towns

1

Number  
of Cities

511

Number  
of Brangays

3

Number of  
Congressional Districts

312,000

Number  
of Households



## SEVEN (7) HERITAGE CULTURES:

Kapampangans, Pangasinenses, Ilocanos, Tagalogs  
Fil-Chinese, Muslims, Aetas



## ANNUAL AVERAGE TEMPERATURE

26°C– 35°C

Cold months from November – February  
Warm months from March – October



## ANNUAL AVERAGE HUMIDITY

78%

Cold months from November – February  
Warm months from March – October



## LANGUAGES SPOKEN

Tagalog, Ilocano, Kapampangan,  
Pangasinense, and English



## ANNUAL AVERAGE HUMIDITY

GMT +8

No time difference with Capital City of Manila

## AREA CODE



(045)

Telephone



+6345

Mobile



How to dial using your mobile phone

To call a landline: +6345 xxx xxxx

To call a mobile: +639xx xxx xxxx

# HISTORY ABOUT TARLAC PROVINCE

At the heart of the largest island  
in the Philippines lies Tarlac,  
a synergy of four provinces  
surrounding vast lands of cane  
fields and rice plantations.

## Malatarlak

There is much folklore on the origin of its  
name. The most recognized is the derivation  
from the Aeta word “malatarlak” which refers  
to the wild cogon grass that greeted the  
Aetas when they first stepped into the land  
which is now Tarlac. Aetas were the earliest  
occupants of Luzon. They moved throughout  
the islands as nomads, searching for food.

## How Tarlac was formed

The land of Tarlac was formed when volcanic  
eruptions created the Zambales Range. This  
range was once an island separated from the  
rest of what is now Luzon by a strait from the  
Lingayen Gulf to Manila Bay. From the  
continual activity of the volcanoes, sand  
rested on the Zambales Range over the strip  
of the sea. There emerged Tarlac Province –  
a wide, flat, reclaimed land area, part of the  
great central plains of Luzon. Some great  
valleys of land became water where  
passenger canoes floated during the flood  
seasons from Manila Bay to Lingayen Gulf.

## Role in World War II

Although its plains were formed millions of  
years ago, Tarlac is a relatively young  
province, being the last in Central Luzon to be  
organized under the Spanish government.  
Until 1874, Tarlac was part of Pangasinan and  
Pampanga. Nevertheless, the province  
earned itself one of the eight rays of the sun  
of the Philippine Flag which symbolizes the



Tarlac is historic for its role in the  
fight for the country's  
emancipation. The first President,  
Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, proclaimed it  
as the seat of power of the first  
Philippine Republic in March 1899  
when he fled the former capital,  
Malolos, Bulacan. But this only  
lasted for a month as he was  
chased to Nueva Ecija by the  
Americans. In November 1899,  
Tarlac was captured by the  
American forces.

During World War II, Camp O'Donnell  
in Capas became the terminal point  
of the Bataan Death March where  
Filipino and American soldiers  
surrendered to Japanese troops in  
1942. It was not until early 1945

Decades later, the province has  
progressed significantly, leading to  
its becoming one of the progressive  
provinces in Central Luzon. This  
brief account of Tarlac's colorful  
history is by no means complete. It  
has encountered countless  
hardships in the course of  
existence, including those  
precipitated by earthquakes,  
cholera and other epidemics, great  
fires, devastating floods and similar  
calamities. Tarlac continues to write  
history.

Through the years, Tarlac's ability to  
survive wars, economic difficulties,  
and political turmoil, among others,  
has been proven by its consistent  
re-emergence as a stronger and

## Capas National Shrine

Built to honor of all the Filipino and  
American soldiers who endured the  
Bataan Death March. After their  
surrender in Bataan, the 60,000 to  
80,000 Filipino and American  
prisoners-of-war (POWs) were  
forced to march by the Japanese  
Imperial Army to San Fernando Train  
Station in Pampanga and were  
cramped in boxcars and were  
transported to the Capas Train  
Station in Tarlac. They walked to  
Camp O'Donnell, which was turned  
into a Concentration Camp and the  
final stop of the brutal march by the  
Imperial Japanese Army. The site  
where the Filipino POWs were held  
is now the Capas National Shrine in  
Tarlac.





# HISTORY



## 150 Years FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

The Province marks its 150th Founding Anniversary in 2023. It truly has a rich and colorful history worth celebrating.

Tarlac was founded on May 28, 1873 when different municipalities of the provinces of Pangasinan, Pampanga, Nueva Ecija, and Zambales were joined to form Tarlac.

Tarlac's history highlights its foremost assets- its people and its land. Its location being equidistant between Manila and the Northern provinces has made Tarlac an important trading center since the earliest times. This strategic locale caused the province to become the hub and destination of various people, especially during the 18th and 19th centuries.

Formerly known as the "Melting Pot Province," Tarlac is home to different cultures and ethno-linguistic groups. Kapampangans, Ilocanos, Pangasinenses, Tagalogs, Visayans, and Aetas live together in harmony and peace.

Today, Tarlac is known as the "Cradle of Races" or "Kanlungan ng Lahi," hence the Kanlahi Festival which was institutionalized as the official celebration of the Province of Tarlac and was recognized by the Department of Tourism as the official cultural festival of Tarlac. Indeed, this amalgam of tongues and cultural polyglotism has given Tarlac its uniqueness, its vibrancy.

# ACCESSIBILITY

As a landlocked-province, Tarlac's primary mode of transportation is road-based. The Province is strengthened with an impressive road network of expressways and national highways, and is in close proximity to international airports, free ports, and seaports.



2 hours

via NAIAX- Skyway - NLEX - SCTEX (From NAIA 1, 2, 3 )

The province has major road systems that connects the 17 municipalities and lone city and its neighboring provinces.

**MacArthur Highway or Manila North Road**  
A 685-km highway, the second longest in the country, that traverses Tarlac and links it to its neighboring provinces of Pampanga and Pangasinan

**Tarlac-Sta. Rosa Road**  
A 39-km major primary road that connects the provinces of Tarlac and Nueva Ecija

**Romulo Highway or Tarlac-Pangasinan Road**  
A 77.2-km major highway that connects the provinces of Tarlac and Pangasinan

**Tarlac-Zambales Road**  
An 89-km road that connects the provinces of Tarlac and Zambales



There are 3 expressways that make Tarlac accessible to all types of vehicles:



Subic-Clark-Tarlac Expressway  
3 exits



Tarlac-Pangasinan-La Union Expressway  
4 exits



Central Luzon Link Expressway  
3 exits



### Clark International Airport

is the nearest airport that allows faster travels for domestic and international flight.

48 min (46.7 km)  
To Tarlac City via SCTEX

1 h 4 min (38.0 km)  
To Tarlac City via MacArthur Highway

1 h 15 min (51.4 km)  
To Tarlac City via Concepcion, Mabalacat

\*approximate travel time from Google



### Port of Subic Bay

A major seaport in the Philippines and Southeast Asia. Subic Port is located on the west coast of Luzon Island in the Subic Bay Freeport Zone.

1 hr 41 min (109.4 km)  
To Tarlac City via SCTEX

2 hr 22 min (104 km)  
To Tarlac City via MacArthur Highway

\*approximate travel time from Google



# INVEST IN TARLAC

The Province's goal is to promote inclusive growth, where no Tarlaqueño is left behind, characterized by people's participation in good governance, responsible leadership, sustainable development, and equal opportunity for all.

## Investment Priority Areas

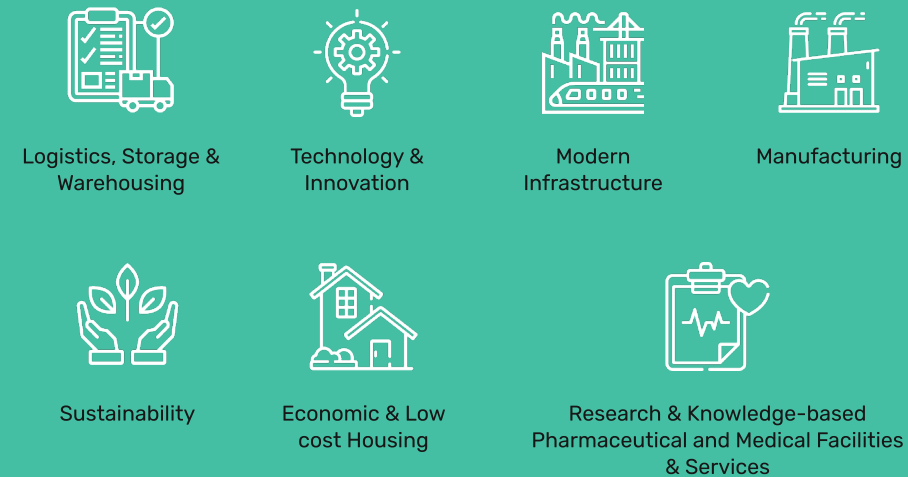


With inclusive growth in mind, we give priority to human capital development focusing on 5 pillars of governance:



## INCENTIVES UNDER CREATE

Priority Industries Included in the Strategic Investment Priorities Plan (SIPP) Qualified for Fiscal Incentives Pursuant to CREATE Law



**1st Smart Green & Resilient Metropolis in the Philippines**

**Land Size**  
9,450 hectares

**Land Rights**  
75 years  
Thru Lease or Joint Venture Agreements

**Projected Population**  
1.2 million

**Projected Employment**  
600,000+ workers

**Existing Developments**  
Mixed-Use Estate by Filinvest  
National Government Administrative Center

**Upcoming Developments**  
BSP Security Plant Complex  
Hann Lux Luxury Mountain Resort  
NCC Skyblue Golf Resort  
Central Park  
Pilot Affordable Housing

**Schools/Universities**  
National Academy of Sports  
University of the Philippines  
PH Science High School  
Polytechnic University of the Philippines

## Resources Available



We aim to be a resilient Tarlac with a diversified and integrated **urban** economy, nestled in an ecologically sound environment, governed by accountable citizenry towards sustainable and inclusive growth.



# NEW CLARK CITY



The Athletics Stadium is a 20,000-seater Olympic Stadium with a 9-lane 400-meter track and field oval and a 4-lane warm-up track.

The Stadium meets the global standards of the International Association of Athletics Federation (IAAF).



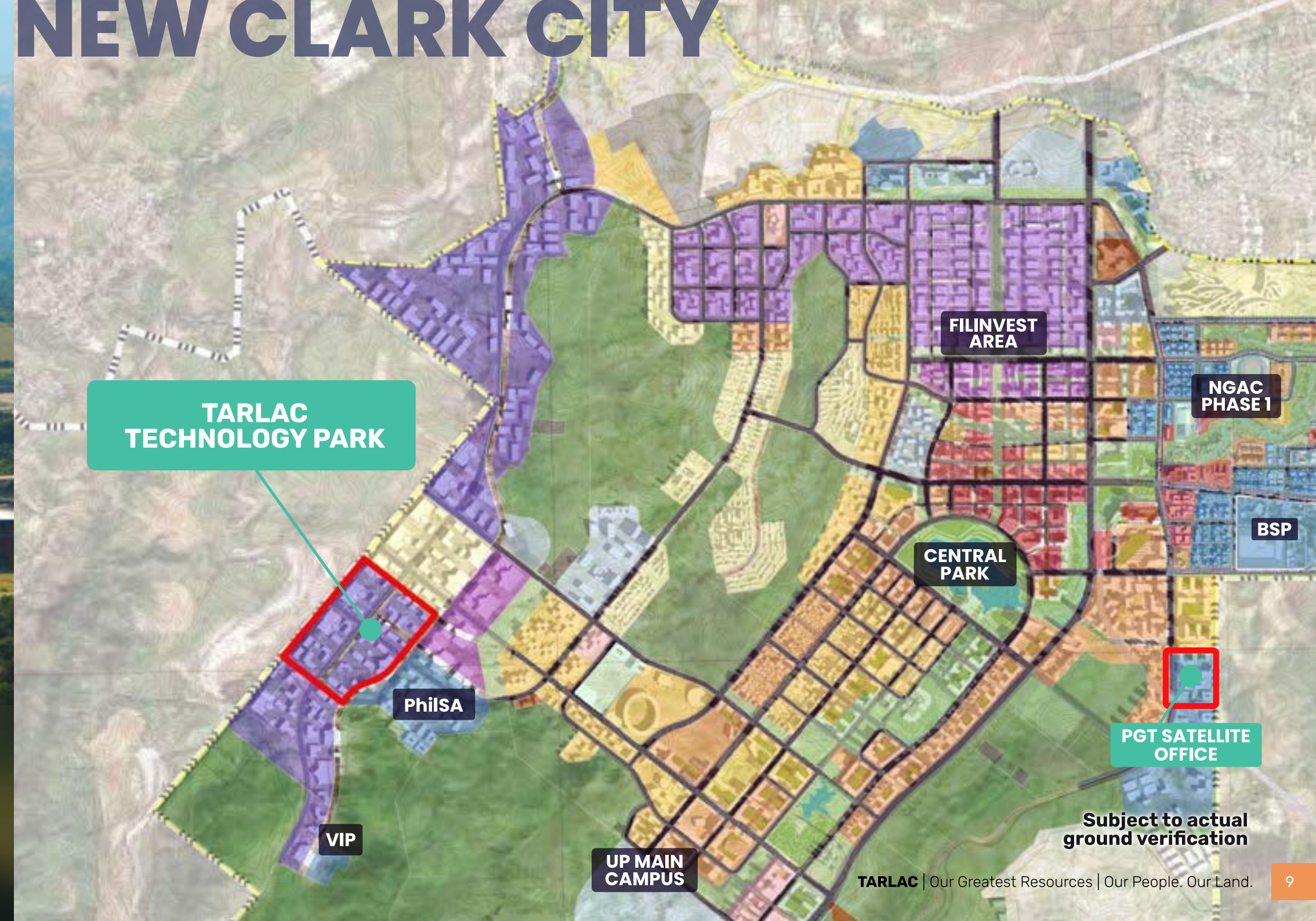
The Aquatics Center is a Federation Internationale de Natation (FINA)-certified facility with a 2,000-seater arena, a 10-lane Olympic-size swimming pool, a diving pool, and a warm-up training pool.



Tarlac Province is home to **New Clark City (NCC)**, the Philippines' premier metropolis. The NCC is a project of the Bases Conversion and Development Authority that aims to find a balance between environmental sustainability and growth inclusivity.

As part of the Clark Special Economic Zone, NCC will be one of the major pillars of economic growth. The sprawling 9,450-hectare land spans across the towns of Bamban and Capas in Tarlac Province.

# NEW CLARK CITY



**TARLAC  
TECHNOLOGY PARK**

**PhilSA**

**VIP**

**UP MAIN  
CAMPUS**

**FILINVEST  
AREA**

**CENTRAL  
PARK**

**NGAC  
PHASE 1**

**BSP**

**PGT SATELLITE  
OFFICE**

**Subject to actual  
ground verification**



Tarlac Province is headquarters to the following military camps and bases.



#### Tarlac Police Provincial Office

The Tarlac Police Provincial Office is multi-awarded and multi-commended for its efforts to ensure peace and order and security in the province, exemplary performance of duties. It consistently ranks number one in the region in terms of unit performance powered by 1,750 uniformed and non-uniformed personnel.



#### Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), Philippine Army

A military camp that provides the best training support to individual soldiers undergoing different training and experience the best accommodation the Philippine Army can offer as a world-class military training institution. Headquarters: Camp O'Donnell, Capas



#### Armed Forces of the Philippines Northern Luzon Command (AFP NOLCOM)

The NOLCOM is the Armed Forces of the Philippines' unified command in charge of Ilocos Region, Cordillera Administrative Region, Cagayan Valley, and Central Luzon, including the Scarborough Shoal and the Benham Rise. It is responsible for the defense of these areas against external aggression, as well as combating insurgency and terrorism.

#### Philippine Army's Armor "Pambato" Division

Headquartered in Camp O'Donnell, it is formerly known as the Mechanized Infantry Division. The Armor "Pambato" Division is one of the Philippine Army's Major Units. It is a combined arms organization composed of Tank, Cavalry and Mechanized Infantry. It is involved in conventional warfare and anti-guerilla operations.

It's moniker "Pambato" translates to English as "bet" or the single best/unit/person/item among a group in the same category, in the hope of winning the field or game they are playing.



#### Camp General Servillano Aquino

A military base that serves as the headquarters of the AFP NOLCOM. In the 2020s, the Philippine Army started to move its headquarters to Camp Aquino from Fort Bonifacio in Taguig.



#### Camp O'Donnell

A United States military reservation in the municipality of Capas. It was used as a POW camp for Filipino and American soldiers captured by Japan during the successful invasion of the Philippines. After World War II, it became a base of the US Air Force and the location of the US Naval Radio Station. The eastern side is now utilized by the Philippine Army.



#### Tarlac Military Testing Ground

Formerly known as Crow Valley Bombing and Gunnery Range, it was the main bombing range of the US Armed Forces in the western Pacific, and currently, by the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP). The 17,800-hectare facility featured an airfield, warfare installations, radar and radar-jamming equipment. These were buried by pyroclastic flows from the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo in 1991 base camp for trails going to Mt. Pinatubo.

The province is free from any earthquake fault lines and is often shielded by mountain ranges from intense weather disturbances. In the event of emergencies and disasters, the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office responds easily.



#### Tarlac Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (PDRRMO)

The Provincial Government of Tarlac is committed to strengthening the mechanism aimed at saving precious lives and providing humanitarian assistance by continuously upgrading the operational capability of the PDRRMC DART/EMS Operations Center. This is through the acquisition and installation of modern communication and rescue equipment, vehicles and personal protective equipment for DART members which are used for the delivery of prompt emergency response during disastrous calamities, traffic/vehicular accidents and other related incidents/emergencies occur.



#### Command Center

We have a command center that is fully operational 24/7 that utilizes an incident command system.



#### GAWAD Kalasag Awardee and Hall of Famer

NDRRMC's "GAWAD KALASAG HALL OF FAMER" for Excellence in Disaster Risk Reduction & Management & Humanitarian Assistance. The PDRRMO is also recognized as Central Luzon's best & the nation's finest in Government Emergency Management Services





# HEALTH

In health care, Tarlac has achieved universal coverage for basic health services. The provision of the best quality of health services to Tarlaqueños is an utmost goal.



**Tarlac Provincial Hospital**



**La Paz Medicare and Community Hospital**



**Henry Cojuangco Memorial Hospital**



**Concepcion District Hospital**



**Gilberto O. Teodoro Memorial Hospital**



**Tarlac Drug Recovery Clinic**



**Tarlac Provincial Molecular Pathology Laboratory**



**Tarlac Wireless Access for Health (WAH)**



**Covid-19 Risk Assessment, Monitoring, and Management System (CRAMMS)**



**Movement Activity Tracker App (MATA) ng Tarlac**



**C19QTRAK Application**



**Telemed**

# INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY



Tarlac Province is envisioned as a premier investment zone for ICT enterprises and IT-enabled services with training facilities.

The Provincial Government of Tarlac is a registered operator/developer of Tarlac Provincial Information Technology Park under the supervision of the Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA), housing IT Enterprises for business operations and expansions while enjoying various fiscal benefits and incentives from PEZA.

The 12-hectare IT Park is a mere 5-minute drive to the city proper including schools, governments offices, and commercial and residential areas,

The establishment of the Tarlac Provincial Information Technology Park has signaled the province's involvement in the IT Industry, specifically in business process outsourcing.





# EDUCATION



## Tarlac National High School (TNHS)

Tarlac National High School is the Philippines' oldest high school and is the seat of the oldest public high school system as established by the Thomasites in 1902 after the American occupation. It celebrated its 120th founding anniversary in 2022.



## Tarlac Agricultural University (TAU)

Formerly known as Tarlac College of Agriculture, TAU is a public university that is mandated to provide professional, technical and instruction for special purposes and to promote research and extension services and progressive leadership in agriculture, agricultural education, home technology, and other related fields. The main campus is located in the municipality of Camiling.



## Tarlac State University (TSU)

Established in 1906, TSU is the flagship academic institution of higher education in the province offering different degree programs through its ten colleges and three campuses. It is the first university among other State Universities and Colleges with a government authority to conduct Transnational Education Programs. It has established international linkages with a number of colleges and universities in Asia.

## Project SYmple (Supporting Young Minds Program for Learning the Essentials)

SYmple is a fully functional learning management system that can be used even without internet connection. This is an application with a local repository for the compendium of notes developed by Tarlac Province. It is accessible to all learners and teachers with mobile devices and gadgets such as tablets, desktops, or laptops with various interfaces.

## Project RISE (Radio-based Instruction to Support Education)

This project provides Tarlaqueño learners with continuous and quality learning through radio-based instruction, a learning modality that is fit to the context of Tarlaqueño learners with limited accessibility to network connectivity.

## Project TABLET

Technology Application to Boost Lifelong Skills and Enhance Learning among Tarlaqueño Learners was launched to provide the necessary gadgets needed by students to study in remote areas to effectively and efficiently make full use of Project SYmple and Project RISE.



## University of the Philippines-Manila School of Health Sciences (UPM SHS)

The UP Manila School of Health Sciences has recently been launched to increase health manpower in the province. It's aim is to design and to test program models for health manpower development that would be replicable in various parts of the country, and hopefully, in other countries that are similarly situated as the Philippines. The extension program is ladderized for the following courses: midwifery, nursing, and medicine.

# SPORTS



The Tarlac Recreational Park, now named as the Jose V. Yap Sports Recreational Complex, is a 78-hectare sports complex with international standard facilities for different sporting events. It hosted one of the country's biggest sporting events in 2010, the 53rd Palarong Pambansa.

Amenities include an Olympic-size swimming pool, kiddie pools, athletics oval and multi-use field, a race track, grandstand, a clubhouse and poolside pavilion, snack bar, lagoon, casitas, and golf course.





# CULTURE AND THE ARTS

Tarlac's multicultural populace also dictates the religious affiliations in the province where Roman Catholics have the biggest share.

In fact, Tarlac is slowly becoming a religious province due to the numerous Catholic Churches, Marian exhibits in the Museo ng Tarlac, and the Monasterio de Tarlac in San Jose.

Other religious affiliations include the Iglesia ni Cristo, Aglipayans, United Methodist Church, and Evengelicals.



St. Michael the Archangel Parish



La Sagrada Familia Parish Church



St. Josemaria Escriva Church



Monasterio de Tarlac

The **KanLahi Festival** is the only festival in the Philippines that is celebrated throughout an entire province. The festival is centered on paying tribute to Tarlaqueños and the Tarlaqueño culture.

KanLahi is short for "Kanlungan ng Lahi" which Governor Susan Yap orchestrated in order to highlight the diversity of the people and Tarlac's unique culture. It is a six-day festival that celebrates each facet of the province's culture - food, dance, art, and beauty.

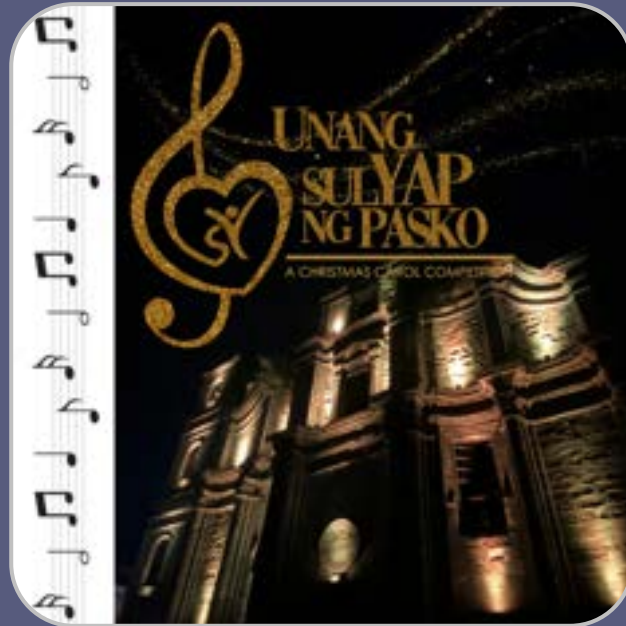




# CULTURE AND THE ARTS

In 2021, the province launched a Christmas carol competition entitled Unang Sulyap ng Pasko sa Tarlac.

This featured live singing of Filipino Christmas songs as a competition piece to reignite the spark of the Christmas spirit and Tarlaqueño culture in the time of the CoVid-19 pandemic. It was held at the beautiful Catholic Church Ruins of Arcangel San Miguel in the town of Camiling.



Tarlac Province is positioning itself as a center for the arts.

In coordination with the National Center for Culture and the Arts, the Provincial Government of Tarlac provides a platform where local and regional artists are able to promote their talents and their crafts. Art fairs, theatrical plays, and different genres of music may be held at the Diwa ng Tarlac. Tarlac has recently hosted the largest art show in the Central Luzon region.

# LANDMARKS AND POINTS OF INTEREST



**Bulsa River**



**Tambo Lake**



**Canaremb Bird Sanctuary**



**Ubod Falls**



**Duglo Falls**



**Aquino Center and Museum**



**Mt. Tangisan Summit**



**Diwa ng Tarlac**



**Capas National Shrine**



**Sikwako River Pool**

Tarlac is home to a diverse set of attractions, ranging from historical and natural sites to progressive developments.

Known as a melting pot in the 80s and 90s, and being landlocked, Tarlac Province has slowly etched its mark as a destination for eco-tourism, historical monuments, natural scenery, and unique adventure spots.

Historical sites include the Bamban Bridge, Capas National Shrine, Tarlac Provincial Capitol, and the developments in New Clark City. Other tourist attractions include the Tarlac Recreational Park, Monasterio de Tarlac, Tarlac Cathedral, St. Josemaria Escriva Parish, among others.

The vast plains and mountains make plenty of room for unique thrills - Mt. Pinatubo trekking, Bulsa River White Water Rafting, Calao Falls, birdwatching, Bamboo Forests, various outdoor sports, among others.



# TASTES AND FLAVORS



Tarlac's strategic location allows for a memorable culinary experience! The land's bountiful produce translates to their plates and into the many budding restaurants in the province. Feasting on traditional cuisines and emerging new flavors is an easy delight in Tarlac.





Tarlac is rich in agricultural landscapes. The focus of agricultural platforms is ensuring rural development and rural enterprise productivity.

Of the 350,345 hectares of land in the province, 129,000 hectares is arable.

The province's vast plains yield a bounty of resources most notable of which is the production of rice and sugar contributing to both the country's food supply and exports. The economy of the province is predominantly agricultural. It is among the biggest producers of rice and sugarcane. It is considered to be the food bowl of the region.

Our agricultural lands are utilized for various crops such as sweetpotatoes, okra, tomatoes, onions, bitter gourd, mustard, garlic, and turnips. 10,500 hectares are dedicated to local fruit trees such as tamarind, avocado, and star apple.

The agricultural lands are utilized for various crops such as sweetpotatoes, okra, mungbean, tomatoes, onions, bitter gourd, mustard, garlic, turnips, and local fruit trees such as tamarind, avocado, and star apple.

Agricultural developments take on a grassroots approach. Stakeholders' consultations and value chain analyses are the bases of commodity investment plans, thereby ensuring that the appropriate interventions are utilized for gaps identified. Modern agricultural techniques are rolled out to improve and to innovate current farming systems.

These initiatives are based on agricultural value chain developments, with the goal of increasing agricultural and rural enterprise productivity.

The World Bank's 8.4 Million USD grant to the provincial government funds agricultural enterprises, farm-to-market roads, post-harvest facilities, trading and processing centers, and breeder farms for our farmers groups.



**Dairy and Multiplier Goat Farm**



**Okra Processing Facility**



**Mango Trading Station and Processing Facility**



**Cattle multiplier farm**



**Aromatic and Pigmented Rice Processing facility**



**Dairy box**



**Automated Greenhouse and Multi-purpose Storage Facility**



**Aquaponics Technology Demonstration/Model Farm**



**Sweetpotato Nursery Nethouses**





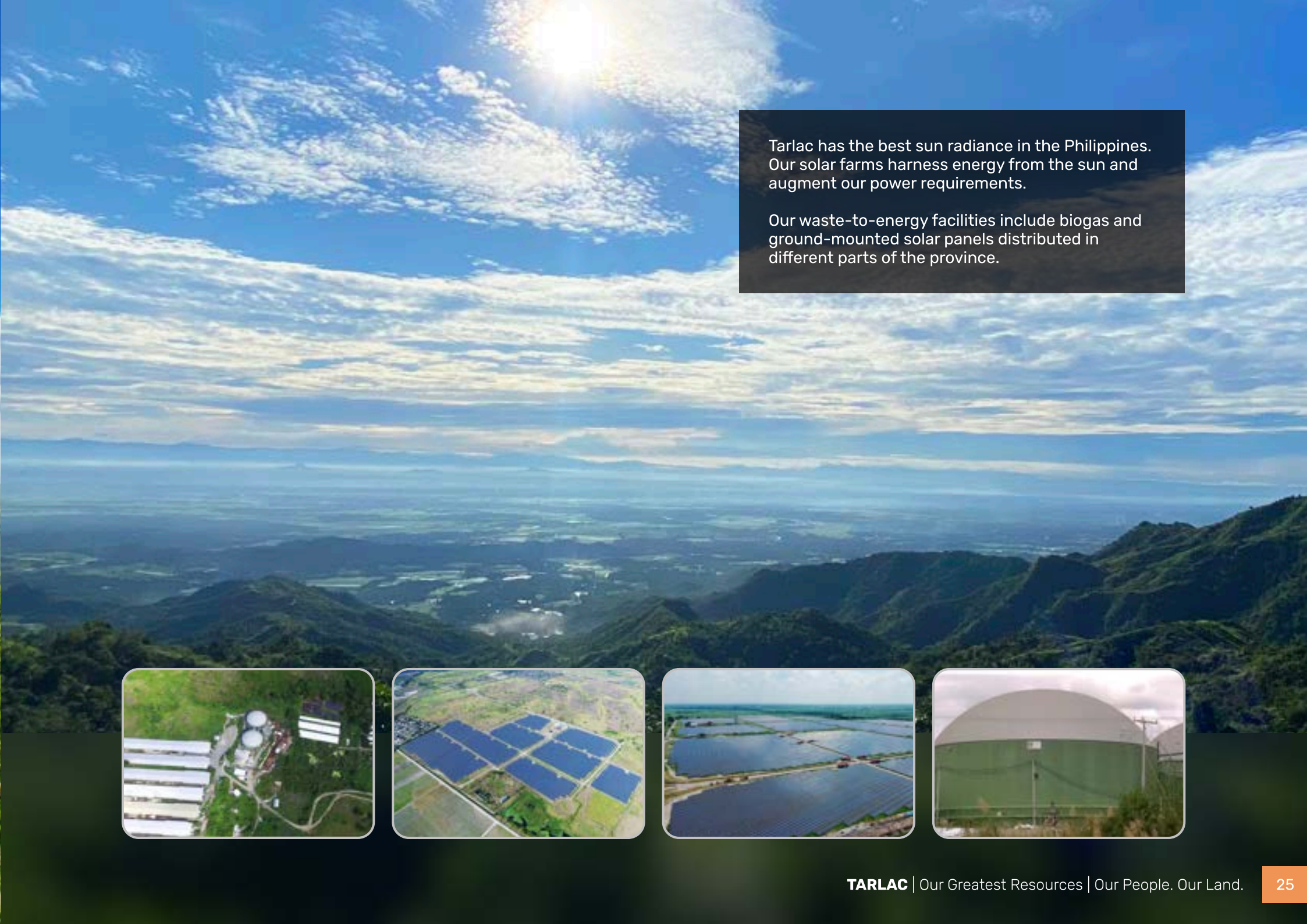
# ENVIRONMENT

The Province of Tarlac is rich in natural resources as it is endowed with vast plains and mountains and river systems.



Tarlac has the best sun radiance in the Philippines. Our solar farms harness energy from the sun and augment our power requirements.

Our waste-to-energy facilities include biogas and ground-mounted solar panels distributed in different parts of the province.





# INDUSTRY, BUSINESS AND TRADE

# INDUSTRY, BUSINESS AND TRADE



The Provincial Government of Tarlac has been a Hall of Famer and a consistent finalist and Special Citation Awardee to the Philippine Chamber of Commerce, Inc.'s annual Most Business Friendly Local Government Unit Provincial Category.

Our local entrepreneurship base, from micro to small to medium enterprises, is constantly growing and utilizing agricultural and natural commodities and providing services in their businesses.

These enterprises are already internationally recognized and are already exporting to other countries.





# HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

We invest in human capital development.

The Provincial Government's training programs yield highly skilled workforce, enabling foreign investors, industries, and manufacturers to establish headquarters in Tarlac.

## **Tarlac Center for Learning and Skills Success (TCLASS)**

In our quest to enrich the skills and capabilities of our human resources, the Provincial Government of Tarlac has established TCLASS for various technical and vocational courses to include dressmaking, contact center training, bartending, heavy equipment operation, among others.

A lot of effort is also given to job security and employment opportunities through our extensive job placement network. Face-to-face job fairs, and in the time of the pandemic, even virtual job fairs have been held.



Here in the Province of Tarlac, the Provincial Government has always put premium in developing the Province's greatest and most important assets – our people and our land – in the consistent belief that it is the key towards societal development.