Handicraft is the art of creating products using raw and indigenous materials. It develops the skills and creative interests of the workforce towards a particular craft or trade. The continuing process prepares the labor force to become competent craftsmen and artists who can contribute to the establishment of cottage industries, thus contributing to the economic growth of the country.

Growing in almost all-over the Philippine Archipelago are natural materials for handicraft such as wild vines, buri, anahaw, pandan, bamboo, cogon & talahib, and water lily on marshland. Several cottage industries exist in its locality such as furniture, bolo, baskets, hand bags, trays, buri/anahaw hats & fan making; which are highly functional products. These extraordinary and environment-friendly products, makes them significant in the global market.

Usually, what distinguishes the term handicraft from the frequently used category arts and crafts is a matter of intent: handicraft items are intended to be used, worn, etc, having a purpose beyond simple decoration. Handicraft goods are generally considered more traditional work, in traditional non-industrial and transitional societies created as a somewhat more necessary part of daily life (in comparison to industrial societies), while arts and crafts implies more of a hobby pursuit and a demonstration/perfection of a creative technique. In Great Britain in the late nineteenth century, however, the Arts and Craft Movement not a matter of hobbies, but of creating useful as well as creative work for people, using natural materials and traditional techniques; and so with the Philippines today.