

Brief Ecological Profile of the LGU

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF CAVITE

Cavite is part of the Philippines’ largest island, the Luzon Peninsula. Found in the southern portion, Cavite belongs to Region IV-A or the CALABARZON Region. It is bounded by the provinces of Batangas in the south, Laguna in the east, Rizal in the northwest, Metro Manila and Manila Bay in the north, and West Philippine Sea in the west. Its proximity to Metro Manila gives the Province significant edge in terms of economic development.

POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS

The province of Cavite has well-defined political subdivisions. Considering the rising population of the province, the addition of new legislative districts is a good move in order to ensure the appropriate representation of the province in the congress. In the year 2009, by virtue of RA 9727, the province was divided into seven legislative districts. The move to increase the number of congressional representatives in Cavite aids the province to have better representation in the national government and in effect receive more appropriate government services and assistance.

Currently, the Province is composed of 17 municipalities and 6 cities with a total of 829 barangays (Table 1). The six (6) cities include the seat of the Provincial Government - Trece Martires City, the defense frontier - Cavite City, the provincial summer capital - Tagaytay City and the newly declared City of Dasmariñas under the Republic Act 9723 which was ratified last November 25, 2009. The City of Dasmariñas also happens to be a lone legislative jurisdiction of District IV. City of Bacoor and City of Imus were added in the roster of cities in Cavite by virtue of RA 10160 dated February 08, 2012 and RA 10161 dated April 10, 2012, respectively.

By virtue of Presidential Decree 1163, Imus is the provincial capital but the seat of the provincial government is located at Trece Martires City.

Table 1. Number of Barangays by City/ Municipality and Congressional District Province of Cavite: 2013

City/Municipality	Number of Barangays
1st District	
Cavite City	84
Kawit	23
Noveleta	16
Rosario	20
2nd District	
City of Bacoor	73
3rd District	
City of Imus	97
4th District	
City of Dasmariñas	75
5th District	
Carmona	14
Gen. M. Alvarez	27
Silang	64
6th District	
Amadeo	26
Gen. Trias	33
Tanza	41
Trece Martires City	13
7th District	
Alfonso	32
Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo	14
Indang	36
Magallanes	16
Maragondon	27
Mendez	24
Naic	30
Tagaytay City	34
Ternate	10
TOTAL	829

Source: City/Municipal Profiles, Province of Cavite

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Cavite is a very unique province, unique mostly in positive ways. The proximity of the province to the capital of the country became the major anchor of its development. This circumstance greatly affected the way of life of Caviteños.

For the past decades, the Caviteños became significant prime movers on the direction of the country. One of which is the contribution of Caviteño people in the quest for independence of the Philippines. From then on, the Caviteño people became known leaders and significant players in different areas of the society.

Based on the Census of Population being done by the Philippine Statistics Authority-National Statistics Office (PSA-NSO) every ten years, 2010 being the latest Census, Cavite is the most populous province and has the fastest growing population. This also contributed for the CALABARZON Region to become the most populous region except for the National Capital Region.

According to the National Statistics Office, the summary of population growth trend of the province of Cavite in the last three censuses are as follows:

Table 2. Census Population and Population Growth Rate, Province of Cavite

	Population			Population Growth Rate		
	1990 Population	2000 Population	2010 Population	1990-2000	2000-2010	1990-2010
Philippines	60,703,810	76,506,928	92,337,852	2.34	1.90	2.12
Cavite	1,152,534	2,063,161	3,090,691	5.99	4.12	5.05

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority-National Statistics Office and Provincial Planning and Development Office

Cavite's population almost doubled from 1990 to 2000 and grew for another million in 2010. Cavite's population was found to grow double the rate of how the Philippine population grows.

The result of the different censuses are used to establish trending and projection on demographic characteristics using geometric formulas.

The 2013 Projections

Population

The projection for the population in the year 2013 was computed following the trends established by the two previous censuses, in the years 2000 and 2010. Using geometric formulas, it was forecasted that the 2013 population could have reached a total of 3,516,243 as compared to 3,090,691 in the year 2010. That is equivalent to an increase of 425,552 in a span of three years which is attributed to in-migration. That is around 13.77% growth in the population.

Among mostly populated cities and municipalities were recorded in City of Bacoor, City of Dasmariñas and City of Imus with 610,170, 652,529 and 343,537, respectively. The upsurge of the population was mainly because of the rapid urbanization in these areas that have driven the in-migration. Migrants are mostly relocatees from other provinces as well as from the National Capital Region. Likewise, workers who find employment in Cavite also tend to transfer residence to these highly urbanized areas. On the other hand, slow growth was observed in the towns of Cavite City, Ternate and Magallanes. Cavite is known to be an area which is already saturated with people and structures (Table 3).

Table 3. Projected Population, Province of Cavite: 2013

City/Municipality	2000 Population	2010 Population	Projected 2013 Population
1st District	267,742	313,260	329,030
Cavite City	99,367	101,120	101,652
Kawit	62,751	78,209	83,550
Noveleta	31,959	41,678	45,134
Rosario	73,665	92,253	98,695
2nd District	305,669	520,216	610,170
City of Bacoor	305,669	520,216	610,170
3rd District	195,482	301,624	343,537
City of Imus	195,482	301,624	343,537
4th District	379,520	575,817	652,529
City of Dasmariñas	379,520	575,817	652,529
5th District	316,439	427,016	467,790
Carmona	47,856	74,986	85,801
Gen. M. Alvarez	112,446	138,540	147,491
Silang	156,137	213,490	234,498

City/Municipality	2000 Population	2010 Population	Projected 2013 Population
6th District	285,598	570,093	706,370
Amadeo	25,737	33,457	36,196
Gen Trias	107,691	243,322	310,729
Tanza	110,517	188,755	221,636
TreceMártires City	41,653	104,559	137,808
7th District	312,681	382,665	406,817
Alfonso	39,674	48,567	51,605
Gen. Aguinaldo	14,323	17,507	18,594
Indang	51,281	62,030	65,674
Magallanes	18,090	21,231	22,276
Maragondon	31,227	35,289	36,608
Mendez	22,937	28,570	30,516
Naic	72,683	88,144	93,394
Tagaytay City	45,287	62,030	68,169
Ternate	17,179	19,297	19,982
Total	2,063,131	3,090,691	3,516,243

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority-National Statistics Office and Provincial Planning and Development Office

Population Density

As the term implies, "population density" refers to the number of people in a defined jurisdiction, in relation to the size of the area that they occupy. Obviously, the population density is higher in urban areas than in rural communities.

The densest areas in Cavite are Rosario, Gen. Mariano Alvarez and the City of Bacoor. Rosario is the hub of industrialization of Cavite. It is home to the biggest economic zone in the province, the Cavite Economic Zone which is home to more or less 280 companies. This has made Rosario a prime destination among workers who are seeking employment. The vast array of job opportunities in Rosario paved the way for rapid in-migration in the area over the past decade and still in that trend up to the present. Those employees that are regularized in their work tend to seek permanent residence within Rosario that eventually led to the population upsurge and overcrowding in the area.

Gen. Mariano Alvarez (GMA) on the other hand is home to different mass housing projects of the National Housing Authority. These include mass housing projects for

teachers, AFP personnel, informal settlers in Manila, among others. These projects brought about the escalation of GMA residents. Meanwhile, the City of Bacoor, being the closest to Metro Manila is the catch basin of Manila workers who would want to reside in the province.

On the other hand, the least dense towns are Maragondon, Magallanes and Gen. Aguinaldo. These areas are considered to be rural areas of Cavite which are all known to have vast lands that are intended for agriculture and production areas.

The population density of the province increased from 2,166 in the year 2010 to 2,464 in the year 2013 (Table 4).

Table 4. Population Density by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2013

City/Municipality	2010 Population	Projected 2013 Population	Land Area (in Hectares)	Population Density
1st District	313,260	329,030	3,631	9,602
Cavite City	101,120	101,652	1,183	8,593
Kawit	78,209	83,550	1,340	6,235
Noveleta	41,678	45,134	541	8,343
Rosario	92,253	98,695	567	17,407
2nd District	520,216	610,170	5,240	11,644
City of Bacoor	520,216	610,170	5,240	11,644
3rd District	301,624	343,537	9,701	3,541
City of Imus	301,624	343,537	9,701	3,541
4th District	575,817	652,529	8,234	7,925
City of Dasmariñas	575,817	652,529	8,234	7,925
5th District	427,016	467,790	19,671	2,378
Carmona	74,986	85,801	3,092	2,775
Gen. M. Alvarez	138,540	147,491	938	15,724
Silang	213,490	234,498	15,641	1,499
6th District	570,093	706,370	30,105	2,346
TreceMártires City	104,559	137,808	3,917	3,518
Amadeo	33,457	36,196	4,790	756
Gen Trias	243,322	310,729	11,768	2,640
Tanza	188,755	221,636	9,630	2,302
7th District	382,665	406,817	66,124	615
Tagaytay City	62,030	68,169	6,615	1,031
Alfonso	48,567	51,605	6,460	799
Gen. Aguinaldo	17,507	18,594	5,103	364
Indang	62,030	65,674	8,920	736
Magallanes	21,231	22,276	7,860	283
Maragondon	35,289	36,608	16,549	221



City/Municipality	2010 Population	Projected 2013 Population	Land Area (in Hectares)	Population Density
Mendez	28,570	30,516	1,667	1,831
Naic	88,144	93,394	8,600	1,086
Ternate	19,297	19,982	4,350	459
Total	3,090,691	3,516,243	142,706	2,464

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority-National Statistics Office and Provincial Planning and Development Office

PHYSICAL RESOURCES

The province has an aggregate land area of 142,706 hectares including the nine (9) named islands of Corregidor, Caballo (Fort Hughes), Carabao, Limbones, Sta. Amalia, El Fraile (Fort Drum), La Monja, Balot and Island Cove (Pulo ni Burungoy).

Cavite is divided into four (4) physiographical areas namely the lowest lowland area (coastal plain), lowland area (coastal and alluvial plains), central hilly (rolling tuffaceous plateau) and upland mountainous area (flat to rugged topography).

The highest elevation in Cavite is about 700 meters above sea level in Mt. Sungay, located east of Tagaytay City.

About 41.08% of the Province's land area is classified as undulating to rolling, i.e. its slope gradient is about 8-18 per cent. This translates into a total of 58,620.41 hectares. The remaining areas in the Province has slope gradient ranging from 0-3% (level to nearly level); 3-8% (gently sloping to undulating); 18-30% (rolling to moderately steep); 30-50% (steep), the least area totaling to 3.65% of the total land area and 50% and above (very steep).

There are seven (7) named mountains in the Province, Pico De Loro in Ternate; Mt. Palay-Palay in Ternate-Maragondon; Mt. Buntis, Mt. Mataas na Gulod, Mt. Nagpatong and Mt. Hulog in Maragondon; and Mt. Gonzales in Tagaytay City, with the highest elevation at 2,352 feet.

The hydrological network of the province is composed of main rivers and tributaries having a general direction of flow from the highlands of Tagaytay going to Manila Bay and stretching from the City of Bacoor up to the municipality of Ternate.

The Province is cut by six (6) major rivers, Maragondon, Labac, Cañas, San Juan, Bacoor and Imus Rivers. It also has several springs and waterfalls which could be tapped for domestic, tourism and industrial uses such as Balite Spring/Falls (Amadeo); Saluysoy Spring/Falls (Alfonso); Matang Tubig Spring (Tagaytay); Malakas Spring, Malibiclibic and Talon-Butas Falls and Tala River (Gen. Aguinaldo); Ulo Spring (Mendez); and Palsanjing Falls (Indang).

As per analysis from the Mining and Geo-Sciences Bureau and based on the geological setting of Cavite, the probability of occurrences of metallic mineral deposits with significant economic potentials is considered unlikely. The only mineral deposits of commercial value found in the area are volcanic rocks that are good sources of concrete aggregates or construction raw materials. The province only has 10% share of concrete aggregates, sand and gravel within the region and 3% contribution to total mineral production.

The Province has a coastline that stretches to about 122,574.0560 kilometers traversing Cavite City, City of Bacoor, Kawit, Noveleta, Rosario, Tanza, Naic, Maragondon and Ternate. It is surrounded by four (4) bodies of water, the West Philippine Sea, Manila Bay, Bacoor Bay and Cañacao Bay.

A total of eight (8) natural hazards were identified affecting the Province, flood; rainfall induced landslides; storm surge; ground shaking; liquefaction; tsunami; ground rupture; and earthquake-induced landslide.

All 17 municipalities and six (6) cities are susceptible to ground shaking since part of the West Valley Fault, subsidiary of the Philippine Fault Zone, traverses along the municipalities of Carmona and Silang. The municipalities of Naic and Tanza are the most susceptible areas to hazards in the Province, highly prone to seven (7) out of the eight (8) identified natural hazards. Only two (2) municipalities are prone or susceptible to ground rupture, the municipalities of Carmona and Silang.

TRANSPORTATION, ACCESS AND CIRCULATION

The Province offers an excellent choice for developing a world-class suburb. Located on the southern side of Metro Manila, Cavite is already witnessing rapid population growth. It has seen a near doubling of its population in the last seven years, truly a

rapid growth by any standards. It is becoming a more and more attractive province to which people migrate. It is therefore necessary that this growth happens in a planned manner to prevent the usual problems associated with uncontrolled sprawl and unmanaged urban development and one of these is its transportation, access and circulation.

The province has built its industry largely on its accessibility from Metro Manila. The Province could be reached either by land or by sea transport although its transportation system is predominantly land based.

Manila lies 17 kilometers away from Bacoor (Cavite's gateway), via well paved road or about 13.6 kilometers from Kawit via the newly constructed Cavite Expressway or the R1 Extension. The Ninoy Aquino International Airport lies about 30.93 kilometers (19.22 miles) from Trece Martires City, the province's seat of government while the Port of Manila is located 35.63 kilometers or 22.14 miles away from Trece Martires City.

Cavite has seven (7) major entrances and exits: Aguinaldo Blvd (Manila-Cavite Coastal Road); Aguinaldo Highway (Batangas-Alfonso-Tagaytay Road); South Expressway in Carmona; Zapote-Las Piñas Road; Sta. Rosa-Tagaytay Road (Balibago Express); Alabang-Molino-Gen. Aguinaldo Hi-Way (CALA East-West) and Ternate, Cavite-Batangas Tourism Road.

The province's road network totaled to 2,143.3459 kilometers wherein 19.13% or 410.0930 kilometers are national roads while 369.6810 kilometers or 17.25% are provincial roads. Furthermore, city/municipal roads comprise 12.48% or 267.5256 kilometers while barangay roads have a total length of 1,096.0463 kilometers or 51.14% of the total road length. 64.64% or 1,385.4885 kilometers of these roads are paved with concrete, 314.8107 kilometers or 14.69% are paved with asphalt while 13.53% or 290.0055 kilometers city/municipal and barangay roads still remain earth fill. In addition, roads graveled comprised 7.14%. There are 332 bridges which connect roads in different cities and municipalities of the province. A total of 102 bridges were classified as national, 69 bridges are provincial while city/municipal bridges totaled to 39 and barangay bridges was recorded at 122. These have a total length of 6.4812 kilometers (Table 5).

**Table 5. Total Length of Roads and Bridges by Classification
Province of Cavite: 2012**

Road/Bridge Classification	Road				Bridge		
	Type of Pavement				Total Length (km)	No.	Total Length (km)
	Concrete	Asphalt	Gravel	Earth fill			
National	207.7201	202.3729			410.0930	102	3.0010
Provincial	277.8750	44.9820	46.8240		369.6810	69	0.9929
City/Municipal	213.6963	43.8276	0.1000	9.9017	267.5256	39	0.8897
Barangay	686.1971	23.6282	106.1172	280.1038	1,096.0463	122	1.5976
Total	1,385.4885	314.8107	153.0412	290.0055	2,143.3459	332	6.4812

Source: Special Projects Division, PPDO, Trece Martires City

Accessibility analysis shows that new and proposed upgrading projects would create dynamics that would further improve production and reduce cost of travel and travel time. These are the R-1 Extension Project, Daang Hari Road (CALA East-West Road), Cavite-Laguna Expressway, Ternate-Nasugbu Road, LRT-1 Extension, Sangley Point Port Development Project and North-South Road.

INCOME, EMPLOYMENT, SERVICE ACCESS AND POVERTY

During the 2010 Census of Population and Housing, it was found out that the provincial workforce is at 71.3279% which is estimated at 2,401,506 individuals in 2012.

The portion of the population who are supposed to be included but not in the labor force is estimated at 445,506 who are mainly students and the senior citizens. The actual labor force is estimated at 58.096% of the total population.

The CALABARZON employment rate is also stable at around 90%. Despite being high, this is not a good value considering that it is way lower than the national employment rate of 92.70% in 2010. Employment rate is also higher among females as compared to male. On the other hand, more males than females are not satisfied with their current work and tend to look for better or additional employment.

The CALABARZON is one of the fastest, if not the fastest, economic growing regions in the country. Its proximity to Metro Manila has made it a catch basin for urban growth and development.

The region contributed 12.1% to the national economy – the second highest after Metro Manila in 2010. It is home to numerous industrial zones and many of the largest industrial companies in the country have manufacturing plants in the region.

Estimates of annual family income and expenditures for 2009 would show that the Province is ranked first in the region, both in terms of income and expenditures, at Php282,606 and Php255,018 respectively. These figures are way above the regional averages of Php248,600 and Php212,633 respectively. Family income was mainly sourced from salaries and wages (non-agricultural) and entrepreneurial activities (wholesale and retail).

The Province is ranked second overall in the entire country in 2009 in terms of highest total income among provinces. Averaged over the three-year period from 2007-2009, Cavite is the top income earner in the country.

In terms of annual per capita poverty threshold, a Caviteño family needs to earn at least Php20,163.00 annually or Php680.25 per month or Php56.01 daily in order not to be considered as a poor family. Poverty incidence among families is at 4.5% or 26,088 families or 6.4% among the general population or 176,133.

On the other hand, as per annual per capita threshold, a Caviteño should at least spend Php14,040.00 to sustain his food requirements. This threshold is capably complied by at least 99.4% of Caviteño families. In terms of population, 22,710 individuals could not meet the minimum per capita food threshold.

Education is one of the foremost concerns of the Provincial Government. Like in any other province in the Philippines, the educational system in Cavite, is generally being shared by the public and private sector. The private sector holds the majority of educational institutions as well as it dominates in terms of enrollees. In 2013, there are 1,998 educational institutions in Cavite. Among the schools, 23.97% are being run by the government and the majority of 76.03% are from the private sector.

There are five DepEd Division offices in the province. These are the Divisions of Cavite City, Cities of Dasmariñas, Bacoor and Imus and Cavite (office located in Trece Martires City) which covers the rest of the province. With the implementation of K to 12 Curriculum, schools that offer both pre-elementary and elementary levels is now

counted as one elementary school. However, a school that offers both elementary and secondary levels is counted as one elementary and one secondary school. Moreover, the higher education institutions that offer both technical and vocational courses are counted each under TESDA and CHED.

In SY 2013-2014, there are 1,193 elementary institutions in the province. Out of the total, 820 institutions which account to 68.73% are being run privately. For secondary education, there are 547 secondary schools in the province in which only 15.36% or 84 schools are government-owned. In terms of higher education, Cavite has seven government-run colleges and universities such as Cavite State University with eleven campuses and Polytechnic University of the Philippines with two campuses, among others. It is complemented with fifty-seven high caliber private universities and colleges. Cavite’s higher education sector has wide-range educational field coverage such as medicine, science, arts, education, engineering, accountancy and finance, business, agriculture, technology and information and communications technology. There are also schools that offer theology and divinity. On the other hand, 183 institutions offer technical and vocational courses. These are TESDA accredited institutions in which four are run by the government and the 179 majority are private (Table 6).

Table 6. Number of Educational Institutions, Province of Cavite: SY 2013-2014

Level of Education	Public	Private	Total
Elementary	373	820	1,193
Secondary	84	463	547
Technical/Vocational	4	179	183
Higher Education	18	57	75
Total	479	1,519	1,998

Sources: Department of Education, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority, Commission on Higher Education and Higher Education Institutions

In terms of health, there are 45 licensed hospitals operating in the province of which 37 hospitals are privately-owned and the remaining eight (8) are government-owned hospitals. This does not include private medical clinics who are admitting in-patients. These hospitals have a combined total of 2,470 hospital beds wherein 504 are provided by government hospitals while 1,966 are provided by private hospitals. With

a projected population of 3,516,243 in 2013, Cavite reaches a hospital bed to population ratio of 1:1,424 which reflects a lower ratio compared to the standard ratio of 1:2,000.

Public health personnel play important roles in providing primary health care services in a community. As of 2013, there are 53 government medical doctors, 36 dentists, 139 nurses and 287 midwives stationed in localities in cities and municipalities.

To cope up with the increasing demands for various medical and health services and complement the shortage in the number of health personnel, the provincial government employs a significant number of barangay health workers that aids in the provision of medical services in the barangay level such as immunization, health monitoring, and implementation of health related programs. There are 3,125 active Barangay Health Workers in the province.

In order to guarantee the medical soundness of the citizens even in the remote and rural areas of the province, 34 Rural Health Units (RHU) and 591 Barangay Health Stations (BHS) are also established. They are capable of providing maternal health services. The patients can opt to get treatment from the BHSs and RHUs. For complex cases, the people may seek treatment at different government and private hospitals. All of these government medical institutions are being supported and given substantial assistance by the Provincial Government in order to ensure that all constituents are being reached by vital health services.

“Botika ng Lalawigan ng Cavite” located at Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo Hospital (GEAMH) Compound at Barangay Luciano, Trece Martires City was established to cater the medical needs of our less fortunate Caviteños by offering affordable medical supplies. Likewise, Botika ng Barangay” in selected barangays in the province are established to reach out more families to support their health conditions through cheaper medicines.

As people tend to gravitate into the Province due to employment availability and its number of high-quality educational institutions, housing requirements should be in place to accommodate such influx.

The provincial government accommodated the development of wide-range housing projects that would cater to different markets. Aside from mushrooming of housing

subdivisions, there are 24 NHA-managed resettlement areas in the province with 72,172 housing units as of 2013. Cavite also provided relocation sites to support qualified families that may be affected by the demolition undertakings initiated by the provincial government to protect those who established dwelling structures in the identified danger zones and have encroached roads right-of-way.

Relocation sites were purchased and developed in order to provide resettlements to displaced families due to government projects and enactment of laws against illegal settlers. Toclong Resettlement Project “B” or the Pinagkaisa Village is the latest relocation project in Kawit which has a total area of 4.3 hectares and could accommodate 814 families. This project will be intended for the displaced families affected by the on-going clearing operations conducted by the province. (Table 7).

As of 2013, a total of 6.9305 hectares were acquired that benefit 826 households from various barangays in Kawit.

Table 7. Provincial Government Resettlement Housing Projects, Province of Cavite: as of October 2013

Name of Project	Date of Purchase	Land Area (in has.)	Number of Lots	Number of Households
1. Sta. Isabel Resettlement Project "A"	2008	0.6528	94	105
2. Sta. Isabel Resettlement Project "B"	2011	0.6183	144	139
3. Toclong Resettlement Project "A"	2011	1.3594	318	244
4. Toclong Resettlement Project "B" (Pinagkaisa Village)	2012	4.3000	814	358
TOTAL		6.9305	1,370	826

Source: Provincial Housing Development and Management Office, Trece Martires City

The peace and order situation in the province has been maintained by the provincial, city, and municipal governments through the cooperation of the Cavite Police Provincial Office (CPPO) and the municipal/city police stations and force of 1,913 policemen. It is composed of 107 Police Commissioned Officers (PCOs) and 1,806 Police Non-Commissioned Officers (PNCOs). On the other hand, the total manpower of Cavite Bureau of Fire Protection is 235 composed of 17 fire officers, 213 non-officers and five (5) non-uniformed personnel.

The Crime Solution Efficiency Rate in the Province is 27.60% (affected by the recent change of crime reporting system of the PNP), manned by 1,913 policemen or about 1:1,838. There are likewise 235 firemen or a 1:16,744 ratio within the Province.

The electric power of the entire province of Cavite is being supplied by the National Power Corporation (NPC) through the Manila Electric Company (MERALCO). All towns down to all barangays of Cavite have access to electric power supplied by MERALCO, thus giving the province's energization rate of 100%.

Likewise, the entire province of Cavite has access to clean and safe water (99.85% of the total population). It is being supplied by different water services provider like Maynilad Water Services, Inc., water districts and water corporations. The municipal governments like Alfonso and Magallanes manage their respective water supply systems while others use deepwells as the traditional water source.

Communication is the sending and receiving of spoken or written messages between people and places. People communicate with each other by writing letters, sending telegrams, radio, television, computer technology, newspapers, magazines and pamphlets; messages can be sent by telegram, facsimile machine (FAX) and E-mail (Electronic mail) for business, trade and other services. Having an access to information is an advantage towards the success of any business endeavor thus these services are useful to the populace to be updated with the current issues, global trends and developments.

Based on record from National Telecommunications Commission (NTC), Region IV-A, Batangas City, telephone services, being one of the fastest means of communication are mostly being provided by Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company (PLDT), Digital Telecommunications Philippines, Inc. (DIGITEL) and Innove (Globetel). Likewise, cellular mobile telephone system providers are Smart Communications, Inc., Globe Telecom, Inc. and Digitel Mobile Philippines with 443 cell sites located provincewide (Table 8). Also with the increasingly use of cellular phones, cellular phone dealers/service centers registered at NTC are available.

**Table 8. Cellular Mobile Telephone System (CMTS) Providers
Province of Cavite: 2013**

Name of Company	Number of Cell Sites
Smart Communications, Inc.	110
Globe Telecom, Inc.	192
Digitel Mobile Phils., Inc.	141
Total	443

Source: National Telecommunications Commission, Region IV, Batangas City

Several flood prevention programs are being implemented to offset the effects of flooding in the low lying areas. Likewise, solid waste management, in compliance with Republic Act 9003 or the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000, is also given due attention to solve the perennial problem of garbage disposal.

The Provincial Government through the Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office ensures that the increasing needs and demands are being provided primarily to the most disadvantaged groups through direct program and service delivery and/or technical augmentation to the existing programs and services of the local City/ Municipal Social Welfare and Development Offices.

To expedite the implementation of its plans and programs, social welfare and development services are segmented into various focus groups such as Families in Specially Difficult Circumstances, Children in Specially Difficult Circumstances, Women in Specially Difficult Circumstances, Persons with Disabilities, Senior Citizens, Out-of-School Youth, Overseas Filipino Workers, and Marginalized Women. The province ensures that the thrust of the social welfare and development is being implemented.