



Chapter 1.

Brief Ecological Profile

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Brief History of Cavite

Prior to the arrival of the Spaniards in the Philippines, Cavite was already a significant area of interest for foreign merchants and traders. The colonizers arriving in the late 16th century found importance to the unusual tongue of land thrust and deep waters into Manila Bay. They perceived its value to become a main staging ground where they could launch their bulky galleons and later became the most important port linking the colony to the outside world through Manila-Acapulco Galleon Trade. Formed in the shape of a hook, which in Tagalog is called Kawit, it became the most significant port linking the colony to the outside world.

The present location of Cavite City, formerly known as "Tangway", played an important part in trade with the settlements around Manila Bay wherein it was considered the mooring place for Chinese junks. In 1571, Spanish colonizers founded the port in the said area. They also fortified the settlement as a first line of defense for the city of Manila. Galleons were built and fitted at the port and many Chinese merchants settled in the communities of Bacoor and Kawit which are opposite the Spanish city to trade silks, porcelain and other Oriental goods.¹ The vibrant mix of traders, Spanish seamen and local residents gave rise to the use of pidgin Spanish called Chabacano.

In 1614, the politico-military jurisdiction of Cavite was established. It covers all the present territory of Cavite except for the town of Maragondon, which used to belong to the Corregimiento of Mariveles. Maragondon was ceded to Cavite in 1754 when Bataan province was created from Pampanga province. Within Maragondon was a settlement established in 1663 for Christian exiles from Ternate, Mollucas. In 1660, a settlement within Maragondon was established by exiled Christians brought by the Jesuits from Ternate, Mollucas. This land was named Ternate after their homeland.

Considering that Cavite was a valuable asset due to its military importance, Cavite was attacked by foreigners in their quest to conquer Manila and the Philippines. In 1647, the Dutch unsuccessfully made a surprise attack on the city, pounding the port ceaselessly. Moreover, in 1672, the British occupied the port during their two-year

¹Fish, Shirley (2011). *The Manila-Acapulco Galleons: The Treasure Ships of the Pacific*. AuthorHouse. ISBN 9781456775421.

²Battle of Imus is the first victory of Filipinos over Spaniards.



The Battle of Imus Monument²

interregnum in the Philippines. American forces attacked the Spanish squadron in Cavite.

During the Spanish time, there is presence of missionary orders, specifically the friars, who played significant roles in the Spanish occupation of the country. These missionary orders acquired vast haciendas in Cavite during the 18th and 19th century. These haciendas became the source of bitter agrarian conflicts between the friar orders and Filipino farmers that pushed a number of Caviteños to live as outlaws. This opposition to the friar orders was an important factor that drove many Cavite residents to support reform, and later, independence. In 1872, a mutiny by disgruntled navy men in Cavite led to a large-scale crackdown of reformers and liberals. Three Filipino priests – Jose Burgos, Mariano Gomez and Jacinto Zamora-

were executed and dozens of others were sent into exile. In 1896, after the outbreak of the Philippine Revolution, Cavite took center stage as thousands of Katipuneros liberated in most of the province's towns.

On August 26, 1896, when the Philippine revolution against Spain broke out, Cavite became a bloody war theatre. Led by Emilio Aguinaldo, Caviteños made surprise attacks on the Spanish headquarters and soon liberated the whole province through the Battle of Alapan. Emilio Aguinaldo, the first Philippine president came from the town of Kawit and directed the conduct of the Revolution from his base in the province. He agreed to go into exile in December 1897, but returned to the Philippines in May 1898. On June 12, 1898, he declared Philippine independence from the balcony of his home in Kawit and proclaimed the First Republic of the Philippines.

The Americans established civil government in the province in 1901. The naval station in Sangley Point became the chief American naval base in the country. During the World War II, the Japanese targeted the naval base during the first wave of attacks on military installations in the Philippines. During the military conflicts and engagements against the Japanese Occupation, the general headquarters of the Philippine Commonwealth Army, active on January 3, 1942 to June 30, 1946, and the

4th Constabulary Regiment of the Philippine Constabulary, active again on October 28, 1944 to June 3, 1946 was stationed in Cavite. Colonel Mariano Castañeda of the Philippine Constabulary, a native from Imus, Cavite, led the resistance against Imperial Japanese occupation in Cavite, notably the Filipino-American Cavite Guerilla Forces (FACGF), in an attempt to recapture Cavite.



For centennial years, Cavite has portrayed an important role in the country's colonial past and eventual fight for independence, gaining the title "Historical Capital of the Philippines". Cavite and its people, what they are today, and what will be tomorrow will remain their infinity as a place with a glorious history, and people fortified with strength to live and die for a worthy cause.

History of Provincial Government of Cavite

The provincial government of Cavite has a colorful history. During the greater part of the Spanish regime the provincial administration was handled by the alcalde mayor who was the representative of the governor and captain general in Manila. As alter ego of the Chief executive of the country, the alcalde mayor exercised over all executive, judicial, and legislative functions within his jurisdiction. He was in fact a petty captain general because he held under his orders the armed forces of the province for purposes of defense and maintenance of peace and order. By the Decree of June 25, 1847 the title of alcalde mayor in Cavite was changed to politico-military governor. He was also tripped of judicial functions.

The last Spanish politico-military governor of Cavite, with headquarters in the cabecera of Cavite (now Cavite City), was Col. Fernando Pargas whom Emilio Aguinaldo, as captain municipal of Cavite el Viejo (now Kawit), saw on the morning of August 31, 1896 to ask for a detachment of soldiers to protect his town from bandits. Aguinaldo's plan was to ambush the government troops on their way to Kawit and seize their arms which his Magdalo followers needed urgently to start the armed uprising against Spain.

While waiting for his turn to talk to Pargas in his office, Aguinaldo learned that only one company of soldiers was left in Cavite as all available infantry men had been sent to Manila upon urgent summons from Governor and Captain General Ramon Blanco, who had placed eight Luzon provinces (Manila, Bulacan, Pampanga, Tarlac, Nueva Ecija, Laguna, Batangas and Cavite) under martial law following the discovery of the Katipunan secret society.

With this valuable information, Aguinaldo returned post-haste to Kawit and with the help of two councilmen, Candido Trias Tirona and Santiago Daño, led the assault and capture of the town's tribunal (municipal building). Earlier that day the towns of San Francisco de Malabon (now General Trias) and Noveleta had risen in arms and taken over the control of the local government. It was this cry of Cavite on August 31, 1896, that signalled the beginning of the revolution. This soon spilled over to nearby provinces until it engulfed the entire country.

Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines was overthrown by revolutionists led by Aguinaldo. Historical documents show that during the revolutionary regime, Cavite

had three politico-military governors: Mariano Trias, Emiliano Riego de Dios and Ladislao Diwa.

The revolutionary regime was succeeded by the American regime. Cavite had nine provincial governors from the start of the American regime until the establishment of the Commonwealth government in 1935. These governors were Mariano Trias (1901-1905); Louis J. Van Schaick (1906-1907); Leonardo R. Osorio (1908-1909); Tomas Mascardo (1910-1912); Antero S. Soriano (1912-1919); Luis O. Ferrer, Sr.; (1919-1921); Raymundo Jeciel 1922-1925); Fabian Pugeda (1925-1931) and Pedro F. Espiritu (1931-1934).

The Commonwealth regime lasted from 1935 to 1946. It was interrupted by the Pacific war and the subsequent Japanese occupation of the country. Three governors served during the first phase: Ramon Samonte (1935-1939); Emilio P. Virata, acting governor (1939), and Luis Y. Ferrer, Jr. (1940-1944). Ferrer was succeeded by Mariano N. Castañeda from May to November 1944. The Japanese-sponsored Second Republic under Dr. Jose P. Laurel was proclaimed in October 1943. Dominador M. Camerino was appointed governor from December 1944 to the early part of February 1945. On February 13, Castañeda was recalled as governor by the commander of the advancing Allied forces.

The Commonwealth government was re-established towards the end of February 1945 with Rafael F. Trias as the governor. He served for only a few months after he was succeeded by Francisco T. Arca.

The Third republic was established on July 4, 1946 by virtue of the Tydings-McDuffie Act. Manuel Roxas, the last elected president of the commonwealth, continued as president of the Third Republic. During that time, Dominador Camerino was appointed governor. During the end of his term, Mariano B. Villanueva and Horacio Rodriguez took turn of Camerino's position. Camerino was elected governor in 1952, but again toward the latter part of his term, he was replaced by Dominador Mangubat who acted as governor from 1954 to 1955. Mangubat was followed by Delfin Montano who was elected governor for four consecutive terms (1956 to 1971). Lino D. Bocalan succeeded him in 1972. He was replaced by Dominador M. Camerino who served as acting governor from October 1, 1972 until his death on July 24, 1979.

Juanito R. Remulla was appointed as acting governor on September 25, 1979. Under the Third Republic, he was elected governor on January 30, 1980. President Marcos proclaimed the Fourth Republic in 1981 and still, Remulla was in his service as governor until May 1986. Fernando C. Campos succeeded him in 1986 to 1987. Remulla was reelected for a long term (1987-1995). He was succeeded by Epimaco A. Velasco from 1995 to January 1998 and when he was given a position as Secretary of the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Ramon "Bong" Revilla, Jr. was appointed in place of him. Bong Revilla served from February 2, 1998 to 2001. He was then replaced by Erineo "Ayong" S. Maliksi in 2001. Maliksi served for three consecutive terms (2001 – 2010).

Gov. Juanito Victor "Jonvic" C. Remulla, Jr. took his oath as the new governor of Cavite on June 26, 2010 at Holy Cross Parish in Tanza, Cavite. During the turn-over ceremony on June 30, 2010 held at the Cavite Provincial Capitol's Ceremonial Hall, Gov. Remulla vows to continue the programs of the last administration and promise to prioritize public service to the Caviteños. His flagship program is to bring the province on a higher ground by making "Cavite: First Class, World Class". Gaining the trust of his constituents during his first term, Gov. Jonvic was re-elected in May 2013 for his second term of office.

In 2016 Election, Gov. Jonvic decided not to run for Office and was substituted by his brother Atty. Jesus Crispin "Boying" C. Remulla, a three-termer Representative of the Province. Governor Boying's administration started in July of 2016 and will last until June of 2019.

Local Government Structure

Governor Atty. Jesus Crispin C. Remulla

Vice-Governor Ramon "Jolo" B. Revilla III

Board Members

1st District Gilbert V. Gandia
Ryan R. Enriquez

2nd District Edralin G. Gawaran
Reynaldo M. Fabian

3rd District Homer T. Saquillayan
Larry Boy S. Nato

4th District Teofilo B. Lara
Valeriano S. Encabo

5th District Marcos C. Amutan
Ivee Jayne A. Reyes

6th District Raymundo A. del Rosario
Felix A. Grepo

7th District Reyniel A. Ambion
Reinalyn V. Varias

Liga ng mga Barangay Francisco Paulo P. Crisostomo
Cavite Councilor's League Kerby J. Salazar
SK Federation President Rhyan Natanauan

Representatives:

1st District Francis Gerald A. Abaya

2nd District Strike Revilla

3rd District Alex L. Advincula

4th District Jenny Barzaga

5th District Roy M. Loyola

6th District Luis A. Ferrer IV

7th District Abraham N. Tolentino



Governor Jesus Crispin C. Remulla (left)

Vice Governor Ramon Jolo B. Revilla, III (right)

Image source: www.cavite.gov.ph

Our Vision

“A progressive and world-class Cavite,
Renowned by its glorious history,
Empowered by its god-centered and environment-friendly people,
Governed by principled and dynamic leaders”

We commit ourselves to provide the people of Cavite, prompt, effective and efficient services in the areas of social, economic, environment and local administration; delivered with competence, honesty, integrity, equality, transparency and accountability, thus, making Cavite... First Class, World Class.

To uphold this commitment, we shall:

Our Quality Policy

- Consistently comply with all applicable requirements;
- Implement human resource development and values formation programs to harness the fullest potential of our people;
- Adopt innovative approaches to deliver services that will address the needs, dreams and aspirations of the people;
- Continuously improve our systems and procedures to be at par with global standards;
- Sustain the culture of good governance reflective of good politics among our leaders.

Our Guiding Platform



The guiding platform of this Administration is for Cavite to become “**One, Strong and Competitive.**”

One Cavite signifies the commitment of the Provincial Government to unite the entire province in terms of its vision, missions and principles. *One Cavite* is a local government that is governed by leaders who understand the importance of providing its constituents with the promoting catalysts to empower themselves in becoming better and productive citizens, while ensuring accountable and transparent spending of government resources. *One Cavite* is a province cohesive in understanding that we are the stewards of the environment and our ecological resources, and that we are responsible in maintaining a livable environment for the future generations. *One Cavite* is a disciplined place that values and respects environs, time, people and laws.

Strong Cavite implies the importance of being a Province independent yet coordinative of its direction and undertakings towards a developed country. *Strong Cavite* is an anchor of development, a dependable unit of the nation. *Strong Cavite* is an epitome of emulation by other provinces in terms of our best practices in the fields of local governance, social service delivery, environmental protection and preservation, inclusive growth and balanced development.

Competitive Cavite is a world-class province. A preferred area for settlement and investment, *Competitive Cavite* values its partners in development belonging both in the public and private sectors. A province worthy of notable commendations, *Competitive Cavite* guides and supports its contemporaries in achieving further growth in order to rise up in the international arena.

Development Thrusts of the Province

Provincial Core Road Network Infrastructure and Asset Management

The Province of Cavite experienced fast-pace development during the last decade. The advent of the so-called “industrial revolution” led to mushrooming of industrial and commercial activities. Due to this phenomenal development, the Province admittedly unable to monitor the development of its Road Network and Transport System as it has not come up with the industrial activities transpiring within the province. This has led to crazy quilts of urban sprawl; traffic congestion resulting to long hours wasted daily on the roads and increasing road accidents.

The current infrastructure standard for Philippine’s urban road density is 2.4 kilometers for every 1000 urban population. In the case of Cavite, the prevailing road density is at 0.85 kilometers for every 1000 Caviteños. This indicates that there are more than enough room for road developments in the province and should be given attention in terms of prioritization. However, limitation of the available land area for road use especially in the urban municipalities and cities might impede construction of additional roads in the said areas.



The highest priority linkages for improvement are those that will ease the access of going in and out of Metropolitan Manila, primarily the Aguinaldo Boulevard that is experiencing the heaviest traffic volume among all highways of Cavite.

Priority should be given to new construction and upgrading of roads or access routes that will provide optimal accessibility to external linkages, production areas, basic services and utilities, supply centers, designated evacuation centers and existing and potential tourism spots, and enhance internal and external mobility of people, disaster response groups, and goods and services.

Traffic Management (Metro Cavite Traffic Alliance Office or MCaTAO)

Mobility is part of our society. When too many people or goods want to use the same infrastructure at the same time, a bottleneck develops. After all, each infrastructure has a maximum capacity. Bottlenecks can be solved with infrastructural adjustments and extensions. However, this requires large investments and takes time. Therefore, the significance of alternative ways to solve bottlenecks increases. One of those alternatives is traffic management.

Due to the rapid population growth in recent years due to in-migration and other factors such as high degree of economic growth and urbanization, the Province of Cavite is currently experiencing traffic congestion in several choke points along its main thoroughfares and even secondary or alternative roadways. Prolonged travel time translates into losses in terms of opportunities lost and money wasted. The incumbent administration seeks to find ways to construct additional infrastructures such as via-ducts and by-pass roads to alleviate the current situation.

A Metro Cavite Traffic Alliance Office (MCaTAO), similar to the Metro Manila Development Authority, is envisioned to harmonize or collectively coordinate traffic flow and routes to and from the different municipalities.



Flood Control (Comprehensive Drainage System)

Heavy downpours have increased in frequency and intensity worldwide over the past few years. They are expected to become more frequent and intense as global temperatures continue to rise. As a result, the risk of flooding is likely to increase dramatically.

It is therefore necessary to explore all methods used to reduce or prevent the detrimental effects of flood waters that flow into streams and rivers, protecting the natural function of floodplains, and reducing the damage to infrastructure and property.



Since the Province is one of the hazard prone areas in the country and its coastal areas are always inundated by high tides and flood water during typhoons and even low-pressure areas, there is a need to formulate a Master Plan for a Comprehensive Drainage System in order to synchronize water run offs from the main drainages down to barangay canals or basins. This would greatly reduce the incidence of flooding or facilitate its release to riverways and other tributaries.

Solid Waste Management (Provincial Sanitary Landfill)

Republic Act (RA) 9003 or the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000 describes solid waste management as a discipline associated with the control of generation, storage, collection, transfer and transport, processing, and disposal of solid wastes. The manner by which these activities are conducted shall be in accord with the best principles of public health, economics, engineering, conservation, aesthetics, other environmental considerations, and public attitudes. The Act provides for a comprehensive ecological solid waste management program by creating the necessary institutional mechanisms and incentives, appropriating funds, declaring certain acts prohibited, and providing penalties.

Waste mismanagement has serious environmental effects and a clear manifestation of this is the devastation brought about by Typhoon Milenyo in 2006 which submerged areas in the Province which were considered higher grounds due to the water overflow from rivers and drainages. A major contributory factor to this was the years of neglect in dredging drainages and river ways that were found to be clogged with garbages and plastic containers.

Since LGUs are mandated under the said law to establish Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) in each barangay or cluster of barangays designed to receive, sort, process and store compostable and recyclable materials efficiently, the Province plans to build a long-term storage or disposal facility or sanitary landfill for the residual wastes of all the municipalities and cities.



Water Conservation (Water Rights System)

Water conservation, using water efficiently and avoiding waste, is essential to ensure that we have adequate water today and into the future. Water is a finite resource and the supplies on Earth today are no more than what was here at the beginning of the planet. It is up to all of us to use the water we have wisely, and it is as simple as each of us making small changes.

Article 13 of the Water Code of the Philippines states that "...no person, including government instrumentalities or Government owned or controlled corporation shall appropriate water without water right, which shall be evidenced by a document known as Water Permit".



The Provincial Government would strictly enforce the Water Rights System in the country in order to regulate excessive surface water extraction, resolve conflicts regarding the use of water and promote efficiency in the use of the water still available in the Province.

Revenue Generation Plan

The state recognized that there is a need to provide sufficient powers, authority, responsibilities and resources to the Local Government Units (LGUs) to make them self-reliant communities. Thus, among the authorities and powers granted to LGUs under RA 7160, otherwise known as the Local Government Code (LGC) of 1991, is the power to generate resources to supplement national government's assistance through Internal Revenue Allocation (IRA) and grants. Under Section 18 thereof, LGUs are authorized to levy taxes, fees and charges and create other sources of revenues for its exclusive use and disposition.

A comprehensive revenue plan shall be formulated along this line indicating the strategies to improve revenue collection, and the duties and responsibilities of each office. The plan should include, among others, regular revision of the Schedule of Fair Market Values (SFMV) of Real Property Units (RPU), preparation of master list of idle lands and delinquent taxpayers, strict and consistent imposition of approved rates and the application of the mandatory procedures provided under the LGC in case of delinquent RPU.

The Province would also explore other potential revenue sources provided under the Local Government Code specifically those as a corporate entity (Sec. 22, RA 7160) to respond to the growing demand for more and better services from constituents and to improve its operations.



Peace and Order

Situation of peace and order in a locality is the backbone of development. We have a long history of combatting insurgencies and maintaining peace and order. Cavite has long been succeeded with this and it undeniably fueled the province's progress.

For the next three years, the administration intends to maintain the peace and order situation of the province. This means ensuring industrial peace among the business and commerce sector as well as community harmony.

The Province shall also ensure that insurgencies will no longer come back in the province as well as providing necessary resources to deter terrorism acts. This administration believes that where there is no peace, there is no progress.

Another aspect of peace is ensuring social justice by means of equitable provision of basic social services. People are envisioned to live in a peaceful and secured community. The provincial government shall work hand in hand with the Philippine National Police in pursuit of a peaceful and drug-free Cavite.



Geo-Physical Environment

Geo-physical characteristics by district, Province of Cavite: 2018

	Land Area in Hectares	No. of Barangays	No. of Municipalities	No. of Cities
CAVITE	142,706	829	16	7
1 st District	3,631	143	3	1
2 nd District	5,240	73		1
3 rd District	9,701	97		1
4 th District	8,234	75		1
5 th District	19,671	105	3	
6 th District	30,105	113	2	2
7 th District	66,1124	223	8	1

Population and Social Profile

Demographic characteristics by district, Province of Cavite: 2015

District	Population 2010	Population 2015	Growth Rate 2010-2015	Population Density
CAVITE	3,090,691	3,678,301	3.37	2,578
1 st District	313,260	342,824	1.73	9,442
2 nd District	520,216	600,609	2.77	11,462
3 rd District	301,624	403,785	5.71	4,162
4 th District	575,817	959,019	2.60	8,004
5 th District	427,016	500,785	3.08	2,546
6 th District	570,093	733,853	4.93	2,438
7 th District	382,665	437,426	2.58	662

Projected population and population density by district, Province of Cavite: 2017

	Population 2015	Land Area (sq. km)	2017 Projected Population	2017 Projected Population Density
CAVITE	3,678,301	1,427.06	3,937,445	2,759
1 st District	342,824	36.31	355,222	9,783
2 nd District	600,609	52.40	634,391	12,107
3 rd District	403,785	97.01	651,224	4,651
4 th District	959,019	82.34	693,774	8,426
5 th District	500,785	196.71	532,502	2,707
6 th District	733,853	301.05	809,396	2,689
7 th District	437,426	661.24	460,936	697

Dependency rate and labor force estimate, Province of Cavite: 2017

	Male	Female	Total	Rate	Total Rate
Young age dependents	585,232	546,864	1,132,096	42.7419%	48.6570%
Old age dependents	62,207	94,464	156,671	5.9151%	
Labor force	1,310,048	1,338,629	2,648,677		
Labor force participation	846,291	864,754	1,711,046		
Estimated not in the labor	463,757	473,875	937,631		

Distribution of hospitals and bed to population ratio by district, Province of Cavite: 2017

District	Government	Private	Total
1 st District	3	7	10
2 nd District	1	8	9
3 rd District	0	4	4
4 th District	1	5	6
5 th District	2	8	10
6 th District	2	7	9
7 th District	3	4	7
Total	12	43	55

Vital health indices, Province of Cavite: 2015-2017

Vital Health Indices	2015	2016	2017
Crude Birth Rate	12.03	11.07	11.11
Crude Death Rate	3.41	3.44	3.64
Infant Mortality Rate	10.94	12.13	8.17
Maternal Mortality Rate	52.00	54.91	31.81

Number of educational institutions by level and type, Province of Cavite: 2017

Level	Type		
	Public	Private	Total
Elementary	377	856	1,233
Junior High School	88	453	541
Senior High School	56	232	288
Higher Education	18	55	73
Technical/Vocational	145	26	171
Total	684	1,622	2,306

Local Economy

Agricultural land by year, Province of Cavite: 2012-2017

Year	Total Agricultural Land in Hectares
2012	71,590.71
2013	65,603.88
2014	64,296.10
2015	62,252.69
2016	61,198.15
2017	60,534.77

Number of economic zones by type and district, Province of Cavite: 2017

City/Municipality	Operating	Proclaimed	Development In Progress	Total
1 st District	1	2	5	8
2 nd District	0	1	2	3
3 rd District	4	0	2	6
4 th District	5		3	8
5 th District	13	2	2	17
6 th District	8	2	7	17
7 th District	2	0	3	5
Total	33	7	24	64

Imports, exports and employment in Cavite Economic Zones: 2013-2017

Cavite	2014	2015	2016	2017
Import (In Million US\$)	6,210.756	7,048.168	5,411.082	5,799.920
Export (In Million US\$)	6,822.852	6,470.379	6,583.279	5,782.223
Employment	148,774	148,707	154,113	159,216

Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) supervised banking institutions by district, Province of Cavite: 2016-2017

District	Universal/ Commercial Banks		Thrft Banks		Rural Banks		Total	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
1 st District	30	30	15	15	2	2	47	47
2 nd District	25	25	21	21	8	8	54	54
3 rd District	24	24	14	15	8	8	46	47
4 th District	35	35	19	23	6	6	60	64
5 th District	24	24	19	24	6	6	49	54
6 th District	28	28	17	11	7	7	52	46
7 th District	21	23	13	20	14	14	48	57
Total	187	187	118	129	51	51	356	369

One Town One Product (OTOP) Next Gen MSMEs 2017 by category, Province of Cavite

Category	Product	City/Municipality	MSME
Processed Foods	Dairy Products	City of Gen. Trias	General Trias Dairy Raisers
	Peanut Butter	Indang	Gordola Food Enterprise
	Jacobina	Mendez	La Noceda Food Products, Inc.
	Mushroom Chicharon	Indang	Alano Lees Food Manufacturing
	Tarts and Cookies	Tagaytay City	Amira's Buko Tart
	Bignay Tea	City of Bacoor	Manikhorlo Inc.
	Turmeric Tea	Silang	Silang Farm Harvest
Agri-based Products	Tofu	Carmona	Person with Disability of Carmona, Cavite, Inc. (PDOCCI)
	Tahong Chips	City of Bacoor	Ocean Fresh Tahong
	Turmeric	Alfonso	Delfas Food Inc.
	Muscovado Sugar	Magallanes	MAWCO
	Artisanal Tuyo	Indang	E-harvest Corp.
	Coffee	Amadeo	Café Amadeo

Category	Product	City/Municipality	MSME
Arts and Crafts	Handicrafts		MKC Weavers
	Bamboo	Maragondon	LGU Maragondon
Home & Fashion/Creative Artisanal	Laminated Capiz Handicrafts	City of Dasmariñas	Shell Elena Capiz Enterprise
	Jewelry	City of Imus	Sweet Style Beadworks
	Bags	Naic	Shoreline Kadalikat
	Hayag Candle	Maragondon	Shoreline Candle
	Gifts Decor		4K

Source: Department of Trade and Industry, Cavite.

Number of registered cooperatives by type and district, Province of Cavite: 2017

Type	1 st District	2 nd District	3 rd District	4 th District	5 th District	6 th District	7 th District	Total
Credit	3	4	8	3	0	2	5	25
Consumers	1	0	1	2	4	3	2	13
Producers	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	5
Marketing	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Service	0	9	2	4	4	4	4	27
Multi-purpose	11	16	16	21	27	25	27	143
Workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Housing	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Federation	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Union	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Coop Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	16	30	28	31	38	37	39	219

Source: Provincial Cooperative, Livelihood and Entrepreneurial Development Office, Trece Martires City

Tourist arrivals, Province of Cavite: 2017

City/Municipality	Domestic	Foreign	Total
1st District			
Cavite City	62,358	12,225	74,583
Kawit	292,916	3,046	295,962
Rosario	141,274	-	141,274
2nd District			
City of Bacoor	502,112	10,599	512,711
3rd District			
City of Imus	70	-	70
4th District			
City of Dasmariñas	814,983	259	815,242
5th District			
Carmona	31,031	1,389	32,420
Silang	2,996	12	3,008
6th District			
City of General Trias	2,685	-	2,685
Amadeo	16,250	2,276	18,526
Trece Martires City	-	-	-
7th District			
Tagaytay City			3,536,950
Alfonso	44,636	51	44,687
Bailen	2,843	2	2,845
Indang	5,514	22	5,536
Magallanes	5,625	-	5,625
Maragondon	20,744	1,262	22,006
Mendez	20,648	1,525	22,173
Ternate	18,145	3,375	21,520
Total	1,984,830	36,043	5,557,823

Source: Provincial Tourism Office, Trece Martires City.

Infrastructure

Total length of roads and bridges by classification and type of pavement, Province of Cavite: 2017

Road Classification	National	Provincial	City/Municipal	Barangay	Total
Concrete	160.5581	238.1960	250.7270	695.5648	1,345.0459
Asphalt	268.4389	9.2600	47.6693	21.6385	347.0067
Gravel	-	27.6390	0.0470	101.1810	128.8670
Earth	-	-	10.6539	268.9936	279.6475
Asphalted Concrete	-	57.7650	-	-	57.7650
Total Road Length (Km)	428.9970	379.3940	309.4242	1,086.7879	2,204.6031
Total Bridge Length (Km)	3.0506	1.1893	0.8897	1.5746	6.7042

Residential water rates by service provider, Province of Cavite: 2017

Water Provider	Water Rates (1 st 10 cu.m.)
Alfonso Waterworks Office	100.00
Gen. Trias Water Corporation	180.00
Magallanes Waterworks Office	150.00
Maynilad Water Services, Inc.	120.70
Naic Water Supply Corp.	120.00
Western Cavite Water Supply and Services Corp.	
Amadeo Water District	211.00
Carmona Water District	238.60
Dasmariñas Water District	173.00
Gen. E. Aguinaldo Water District	163.00
GMA Water District	280.00
Indang Water District	188.00
Maragondon Water District	168.00
Mendez Water District	195.00
Silang Water District	229.00
Tagaytay City Water District	254.00
Tanza Water District	180.00
Trece Martires City Water District	170.00

Source: Special Projects Division, Provincial Planning & Development Office, Trece Martires City

Number of MERALCO Customers by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2017

City/Municipality	Number of Customers				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Streetlight	Total
1st District	67,703	6,309	19	34	74,065
Cavite City	18,720	1,867	2	2	20,591
Kawit	19,506	1,874	10	23	21,413
Novelita	10,222	970	1	5	11,198
Rosario	19,255	1,598	6	4	20,863
2nd District	123,034	8,385	40	147	131,606
City of Bacoor	123,034	8,385	40	147	131,606
3rd District	117,229	7,228	42	96	124,595
City of Imus	117,229	7,228	42	96	124,595
4th District	147,005	9,375	148	133	156,661
City of Dasmariñas	147,005	9,375	148	133	156,661
5th District	101,375	6,791	323	92	108,581
Carmona	22,795	1,730	207	39	24,771
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	26,864	1,389	9	10	28,272
Silang	51,716	3,672	107	43	55,538
6th District	206,216	9,324	138	205	215,883
Amadeo	7,395	428	1	2	7,826
City of Gen. Trias	102,169	3,966	77	131	106,343
Tanza	57,470	3,295	25	52	60,842
Trece Martires City	39,182	1,635	35	20	40,872
7th District	97,303	7,261	18	133	104,715
Alfonso	11,765	1,002	2	15	12,784
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	3,682	221	1	0	3,904
Indang	13,399	917	2	5	14,323
Magallanes	3,788	219	0	8	4,015
Maragondon	6,029	536	2	0	6,567
Mendez	6,483	440	1	3	6,927
Naic	26,119	1,707	7	25	27,858
Tagaytay City	22,664	2,021	1	74	24,760
Ternate	3,374	198	2	3	3,577
Total	859,865	54,673	728	840	916,106

Source: MERALCO, Ortigas Avenue, Pasig City

Number of Electrified Household by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2017

City/Municipality	Total Household	Estimated Electrified Household	Estimated Household Electrification Rate
1st District		85,456	96.33
Cavite City	27,553	27,167	98.60
Kawit	21,572	21,096	97.79
Novelita	12,100	11,668	96.43
Rosario	27,491	25,525	92.85
2nd District	157,985	153,878	97.40
City of Bacoor	157,985	153,878	97.40
3rd District	152,969	150,006	98.06
City of Imus	152,969	150,006	98.06
4th District	170,143	166,520	97.87
City of Dasmariñas	170,143	166,520	97.87
5th District	122,699	116,505	94.95
Carmona	22,816	22,404	98.19
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	38,151	37,759	98.97
Silang	61,732	56,342	91.27
6th District	188,527	183,052	97.10
Amadeo	9,237	8,988	97.30
City of Gen. Trias	76,739	74,495	97.08
Tanza	58,532	56,243	96.09
Trece Martires City	44,019	43,326	98.43
7th District	110,272	105,570	95.74
Alfonso	13,342	13,136	98.46
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	5,080	4,885	96.16
Indang	17,182	16,979	98.82
Magallanes	4,909	4,782	97.41
Maragondon	9,088	8,979	98.80
Mendez	7,467	7,348	98.41
Naic	28,703	25,833	90.00
Tagaytay City	18,399	18,125	98.51
Ternate	6,102	5,503	90.18
Total	991,311	960,987	96.94

Source: MERALCO, Ortigas Avenue, Pasig City

