



Cavite Ecological Profile

2018



CEP



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2018

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Message

It is with pride that I present the 2018 Cavite Ecological Profile.

The realization of our first-class and world-class vision remains among the primordial objectives of the Provincial Government. Driven by this goal, we have consistently developed comprehensive plans like the Cavite Ecological Profile to ensure a robust foundation for our policy-setting towards effective governance and public service.

Through this instrument, we aspire to gain significant insights on the current level of our service delivery to the people, our available resources, and the factors which will affect our plans and programs for the province. I believe that with the continued efforts of our workforce and the invaluable support of our stakeholders, we will only maintain the steady resolve to advance development strategies so that we can bequeath a more progressive future to the coming generation.

Mabuhay ang Lalawigan ng Cavite!



JUANITO VICTOR C. REMULLA
Governor



Foreword

It is of great honor to present another Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO) brainchild, the 2018 Cavite Ecological Profile (CEP).

This is a fulfilment of unswerving efforts of the Research, Statistics, Monitoring and Evaluation Division of the PPDO. The data gathering, its processing, consolidation of information and extensive coordination with the stakeholders proved to be fruitful in coming up with a comprehensive ecological profile.

This year's CEP integrates a more in-depth appreciation of the status of the provincial economic, social, environment, infrastructure sectors of the province along with its financial; and local administration condition. We intend to position this document as a valuable input for us, local planners, in the formulation of development plans and programming of development projects.

I deeply extend my gratitude to the writing staff and all our partners from national and local agencies. We likewise cannot discount the private sectors for their continuous support and unwavering partnership in attaining our mandate of providing reliable information, especially to the policymakers and constituents.

Thank you very much and to God be all the glory.

JESUS I. BARRERA

Provincial Planning and Development Coordinator



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The Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO) – Research, Statistics, Monitoring and Evaluation Division would like to acknowledge the assistance of the following in the preparation of this Cavite Ecological Profile 2018 given their participation in the collection of data conducted by the PPDO personnel:

National Government Agencies

Department of Agrarian Reform
 Department of Education
 Department of Environment and Natural Resources
 Department of Finance
 Department of Health
 Department of the Interior and Local Government
 Department of Public Works and Highways
 DOST-PAGASA
 Department of Tourism
 Department of Trade and Industry
 Department of Transportation and Communication
 Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board
 National Irrigation Administration
 Philippine Statistics Authority

Other Agencies and Offices

Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas
 Board of Investments
 Bureau of Fire Protection
 Cavite State University
 Cooperative Development Authority
 Commission on Higher Education
 Higher Education Institutions
 Land Transportation Office
 Manila Electric Company
 Maynilad Water Services, Inc.
 Philippine Coconut Authority
 Philippine Economic Zone Authority
 Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company
 Philippine National Police
 Philippine Postal Corporation
 Technical Education and Skills Development Authority

Local Government Offices and Units

Office of the Provincial Governor
 Office of the Provincial Accounting
 Office of the Provincial Agriculturist
 Office of the Provincial Budget
 Provincial Cooperative, Livelihood & Entrepreneurial
 Development Office
 Provincial Engineering Office
 Provincial Government-Environment and Natural
 Resources Office
 Provincial Health Office

Provincial Information and Community Affairs
 Department
 Cavite Office of Public Safety
 Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office
 Office of the Provincial Treasurer
 Office of the Provincial Veterinarian
 Human Resource Management Office
 Tourism Development Division
 Office of the City/Municipal Mayors of Cavite
 City/Municipal Planning and Development Offices of
 Cavite
 City/Municipal Social Welfare and Development
 Offices of Cavite
 Provincial Youth and Sports Development Office
 City/Municipal Nutrition Offices of Cavite

Cavite Industrial Estates and Economic Zones

Cavite Economic Zone
 Cavite-Carmona Industrial Estate
 Daiichi Industrial Park Special Economic Zone
 Dasmariñas Technopark
 First Cavite Industrial Estate
 Gateway Business Park
 Golden Mile Business Park
 Granville Industrial Complex
 Mountview Industrial Complex
 Southcoast Industrial Estate
 Welbourne Industrial Park

Local Water Districts

Alfonso Waterworks Office
 Amadeo Water District
 Carmona Water District
 Dasmariñas Water District
 Gen. E. Aguinaldo Water District
 Gen. M. Alvarez Water District
 Gen. Trias Water Corporation
 Indang Water District
 Magallanes Waterworks Office
 Maragondon Water District
 Mendez Water District
 Naic Water System Corporation
 Silang Water District
 Tanza Water District
 Tagaytay City Water District
 Trece Martires City Water District
 Western Cavite Water Supply and Service

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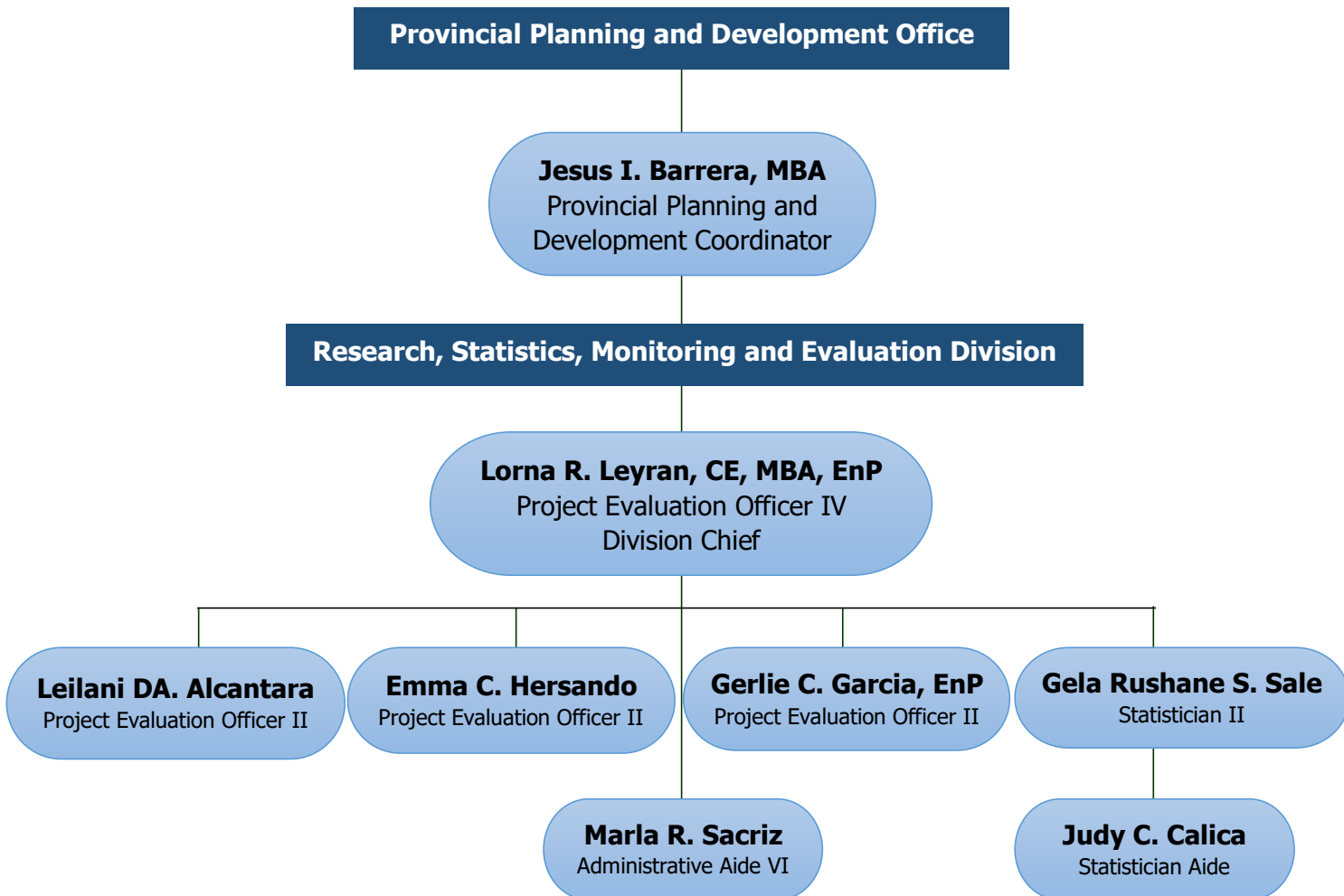
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Technical Staff



Chapter 1. General Information

History of Cavite

The Genesis of Cavite

Before 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 unique tongue of land thrust and deep waters into Manila Bay. They perceived its value to become the 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. Cavite became one of the significant areas of influence during the Spanish times.

The present location of Cavite City, formerly known as *Tangway*, played an essential part in trade with the settlements around Manila Bay wherein it was considered the mooring place for Chinese junks. In 1571, Spanish colonizers established the port in the said area. They also fortified the settlement as the first line of defense for the city of Manila. Ships were built and fitted at the port. Many Chinese merchants settled in Bacoor and Kawit, which are opposite the Spanish town to trade silks, porcelain, and other oriental goods. The vibrant mix of traders, Spanish seamen, and residents gave rise to the use of pidgin Spanish called *Chabacano*. However, Cavite labor, conscripted through polo or forced labor, bore the brunt of the burden in cutting and hauling timber from the mountains to the shipyards at Cavite el Puerto. Thus, behind each galleon built that gave huge earnings to highly placed Spaniards in Manila, was a tale of woes and sacrifices of Caviteños who welcomed the outbreak of the revolution.

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

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 defeated the Spaniards and occupied the port during their two-year interregnum in the Philippines. This sparked an idea to the Caviteños the possibility of overthrowing Spanish rule and be at the forefront of the Philippine Revolution against Spain.

The Seedbed of Revolution

The Philippine Revolution, carried by *indios* (*indigenous people*), was the first successful revolution by brown people in the history of mankind. Parenthetically, it was a revolution with a distinct Caviteño accent.

Before the outbreak of the revolution, friars from Spain acquired vast haciendas in Cavite, constituting more than a quarter of total friar land holdings in the Philippines. These haciendas became the source of bitter agrarian conflicts between the friar orders and Filipino farmers that pushed several Caviteños to live as outlaws. This opposition to the friar orders was an important factor later in the country's independence. Luis Parang led the agrarian revolt of 1828 and Eduardo Camerino in 1869. Parang and Camerino, the notorious bandits in the eyes of the government but patriots to their people, were under Father Mariano Gomez's tutelage and became the preliminary groundwork of Philippine Revolution in Cavite.

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 for alleged complicity in the mutiny of about 200 Filipino soldiers and workers in the Cavite arsenal. It has been described as "judicial murder ... that shocked the Filipino people in nationhood, as did no other single event in the nineteenth century. Indeed, February 17, 1872, has been called the birthday of the Filipino nation."

Prominent Caviteños were among the casualties of Cavite mutiny in 1872. Most notable were Carlos Aguinaldo, *gobernadorcillo* of Cavite el Viejo; Mariano Alvarez, founder of the Magdiwang Council of the Katipunan in Cavite; Jose Basa y Enriquez, a noted lawyer, educator, writer, and reformer; Silvestre Legazpi, general treasurer of the Revolutionary Government; and Emilio Aguinaldo.



Teatro Caviteño: Headquarters of the Philippine Army in Cavite Nuevo (Cavite City)

After the victory at Alapan, Aguinaldo unfurled the Philippine flag for the first time and hoisted it at Teatro Caviteño up front of Filipino revolutionaries, about 270 captured Spanish marines, and officers of the U.S. Asiatic Squadron.

Retrieved from <https://kahimyang.com/kauswagan/articles/1746/today-in-philippine-history-may-28-1898-the-battle-of-alapan-was-fought-between-the-filipino-revolutionaries-and-the-spanish-naval-infantry>

The Philippine Revolution started in 1896 and Cavite took center stage as thousands of Katipuneros liberated in most of the province's towns. On September 12, 1896, thirteen prominent Caviteños, ten Freemasons and three Katipuneros, were executed by a Spanish firing squad in Fort San Felipe, Cavite for the alleged connivance in the uprising. The execution of the thirteen influential Caviteños was aimed to halt the spread of upheaval that started in Cavite el Viejo (Kawit), San Francisco de Malabon (the City of Gen. Trias) and Noveleta, conversely, all municipalities in Cavite took arms and after the battles of Binakayan and Calero on November 9 – 11, 1896, Spanish sovereignty in the province is terminated except in Cavite Arsenal, the home base of the Spanish Far East Fleet.

The Cavite Mutiny of 1872 was the opening curt of the fray for the Filipino emancipation; however, the execution of the thirteen martyrs rang down the curtain for the Spanish regime in the Philippines.

The most prominent event in the history of the Philippines was the proclamation of Philippine independence on June 12, 1898, in Kawit. General Emilio Aguinaldo, as the president of the First Republic of the Philippines, proclaimed independence after a successful revolution by the Filipino people without any foreign aid. Aguinaldo then issued a manifesto on August 6, 1898, under the international law to secure the recognition of Philippine independence. He played a prominent and decisive role in the most significant chapter of the national history and its legacy as the first successful revolution in Asia.

The Americans established civil government in the province in 1901. The naval station in Sangley Point became the principal American naval base in the country. As a consequence of the persistent struggles in Cavite between American forces and Filipino rebels, the province became depopulated leading to ratification of Public Act No. 947 of 1901 that reduced the municipalities of Cavite from 22 to nine.

During 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 Filipino - American Cavite Guerilla Forces (FACGF) against Imperial Japanese occupation in an attempt to recapture Cavite. Moreover, Iglesia Filipina Catolica, the first Philippine independent church, was established by Riego de Dios in Maragondon in early 1900.

The Philippines regained independence on July 4, 1946, when America hauled down its flag, and the Philippines

hoisted its own. The restoration of the Philippine independence was a boundless moral victory to the Filipinos and a great source of dignity to the Caviteños because Aguinaldo, as enunciated by Ferdinand Marcos, "mounded with his hands and watered with his blood the first Republic established by a brown people."

For centennial years, Cavite has portrayed an important part 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 with their infinity as a place with a glorious history, and people fortified with the 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 signaled the beginning of the revolution that engulfed the whole country. Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines was overthrown by revolutionists. 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).

Juanito Victor "Jonvic" C. Remulla 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, he 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-term Representative of the Province. Governor Boying's administration started in June 30 of 2016 and will last until June 30 of 2019.

Governor Boying's administration focused on the needed road infrastructures and initiated programs and projects to remedy persistent issues and concerns such as traffic and water management. The Provincial Government enhanced its ISO Registration to ISO 9001:2015. His program thrusts centers on the battle-cry Cavite: One, Strong, Competitive.

Chapter 2. Geophysical Environment

Geographical Location

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. The provinces of Batangas in the south, Laguna in the east, Rizal in the northeast, Metro Manila and Manila Bay in the north, and West Philippine Sea in the west bounds the Province. Cavite has the GPS coordinates of 14.2456° N, 120.8786° E. Its proximity to Metro Manila gives the province a significant edge in terms of economic development.



Political Boundaries

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 to ensure the befitting representation of the province in Congress. Republic Act No. 11069, effective in the year 2018 and to commence on the next national and local elections, reapportioned the province into eight legislative districts. The Act declared 6th District as the lone district of City of Gen. Trias; 7th District is now composed of Amadeo, Indang, Tanza, and Trece Martires City; and 8th District is the then municipalities and city in the 7th District except Indang. 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 16 municipalities and 7 cities with a total of 829 barangays (Table 2.1). The seven cities include the seat of the Provincial Government – Trece Martires City, the defense frontier – Cavite City, the provincial summer capital – Tagaytay City, the City of Dasmariñas under the Republic Act 9723 which was ratified last November 25, 2009 and which also happens to be a lone legislative jurisdiction of 4th District, City of Bacoor and City of Imus by virtue of RA 10160

dated February 08, 2012 and RA 10161 dated April 10, 2012, respectively, and the newly converted City of Gen. Trias through Republic Act 10675 which was signed into law on August 19, 2015 and ratified on December 12, 2015.

Presidential Decree 1163 declared the City of Imus is the de jure provincial capital, and Trece Martires City is the de facto seat of the provincial government.

In addition, in 1909, during the American regime, Governor-General W. Cameron Forbes issued the Executive Order No. 124, declaring Act No. 1748 that annexed Corregidor and the Islands of Caballo (Fort Hughes), La Monja, El Fraile (Fort Drum), Sta. Amalia, Carabao (Fort Frank) and Limbones, as well as all waters and detached rocks surrounding them to the City of Cavite. These are now major tourist attractions of the province. The municipality of Ternate also has Balut Island.

Table 2.1 Number of barangays by city/municipality and congressional district; Province of Cavite: 2018

City/Municipality	Number of Barangays
1st District	143
Cavite City	84
Kawit	23
Noveleta	16
Rosario	20
2nd District	73
City of Bacoor	73
3rd District	97
City of Imus	97
4th District	75
City of Dasmariñas	75
5th District	105
Carmona	14
Gen. M. Alvarez	27
Silang	64
6th District	33
City of Gen. Trias	33
7th District	116
Amadeo	26
Indang	36
Tanza	41
Trece Martires City	13
8th District	187
Alfonso	32
Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo	14
Magallanes	16
Maragondon	27
Mendez	24
Naic	30
Tagaytay City	34
Ternate	10
Total	829

Source: Provincial Planning and Development Office

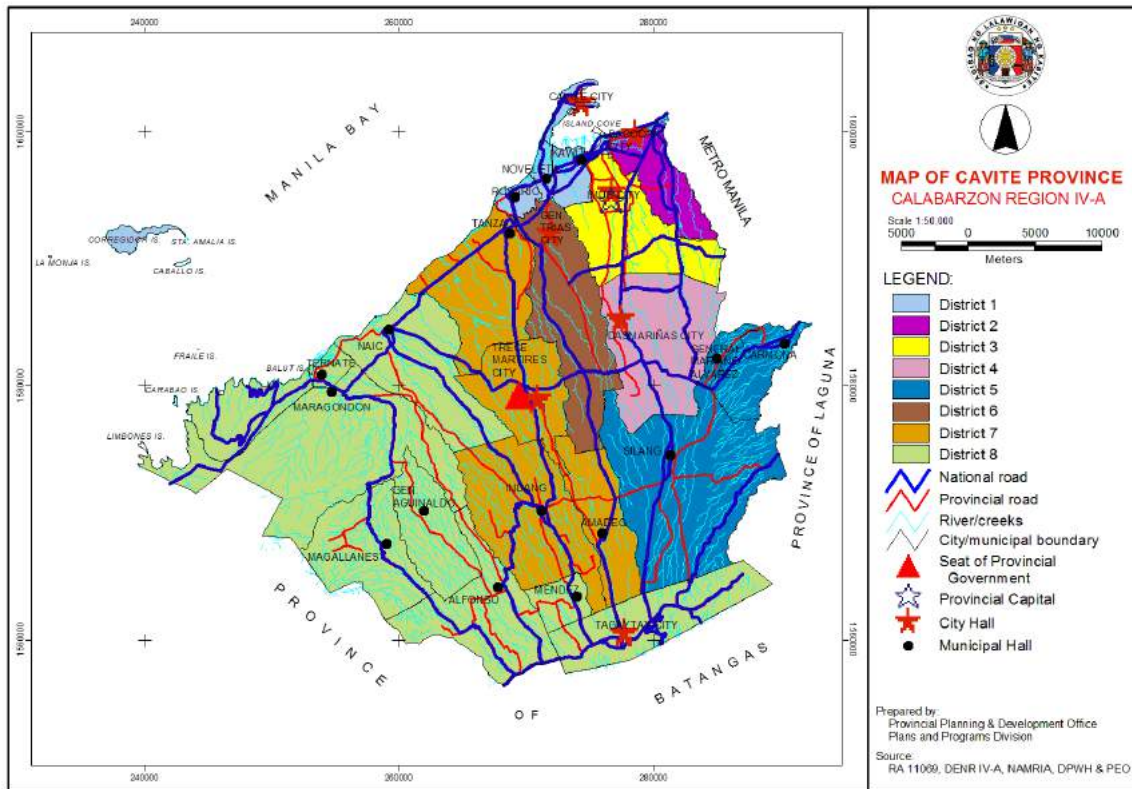


Figure 2.1 Legislative Map of Cavite Province

Land Area

Land is an important resource that is a basis of many governance related decisions such as budget, cityhood, and programming, among others. Land, referred to as dry land, is the solid surface of the Earth that is not permanently covered by water. It is an area of ground which is being used for a particular purpose. It excludes area below inland water bodies. The proper usage of land is a major determinant or guiding force on the progress of a province.

Cavite covers 8.72 percent of the CALABARZON's land area. This is relatively small, considering that there are only five provinces in the region. The land area of Cavite is equivalent to only 0.48 percent of the total land area of the Philippines; which is 142,706.00 hectares. The municipality of Maragondon has the largest land area covering 16,549 hectares while the municipality of Noveleta has the smallest land area with 541 hectares.

Table 2.2 Land Area by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/Municipality	Land Area (hectares)	Percent Distribution
1st District		
Cavite City	1,183	0.83
Kawit	1,340	0.94
Noveleta	541	0.38
Rosario	567	0.40
2nd District		
City of Bacoor	5,240	3.67
3rd District		
City of Imus	9,701	6.80
4th District		
City of Dasmariñas	8,234	5.77
5th District		
Carmona	3,092	2.17
Gen. M. Alvarez	938	0.66
Silang	15,641	10.96
6th District		
City of Gen. Trias	11,768	8.25
7th District		
Amadeo	4,790	3.36
Indang	8,920	6.25
Tanza	9,630	6.75
Trece Martires City	3,917	2.74
8th District		
Alfonso	6,460	4.53
Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo	5,103	3.58
Magallanes	7,860	5.51
Maragondon	16,549	11.60
Mendez	1,667	1.17
Naic	8,600	6.03
Tagaytay City	6,615	4.64
Ternate	4,350	3.05
Total	142,706	100.00

Source: Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan 2011-2020

Topography

Physiological Areas

COASTAL PLAIN is the lowest

lowland area. These areas have an extremely low ground level of EL. 0m to EL. 2m compared to the high tide level of about EL. 0.8m from the Mean Sea Level (MSL). These are the city of Bacoor and municipalities of Kawit, Noveleta, and Rosario.



UPLAND MOUNTAINOUS AREA

is situated at a very high elevation above EL. 400m with slopes of more than 2%. Amadeo, Silang, Alfonso, and Tagaytay City have this topography. The Tagaytay ridge has a peak elevation of 650m.

COASTAL AND ALLUVIAL PLAINS

is considered the lowland areas. These areas have a flat ground slope of less than 0.5% and low ground elevation of EL. 2m to EL. 30m. The city of Imus and the southern part of the City of General Trias are alluvial plains. Into these municipalities forms the transition area between the coastal plain and the central hilly area. It also covers some areas of City of Bacoor, Kawit, Noveleta, Rosario, and Tanza.

CENTRAL HILLY AREA is found

on the mountain foot slope and forms rolling tuffaceous plateau. This topography includes steep hills, ridges, and elevated inland valley. The plateau has a ground elevation ranging from 30m to nearly 400m and a ground slope ranging from 0.5 to 2%. The cities of Trece Martires and Dasmariñas and the municipalities of Indang and Silang have this kind of topography.

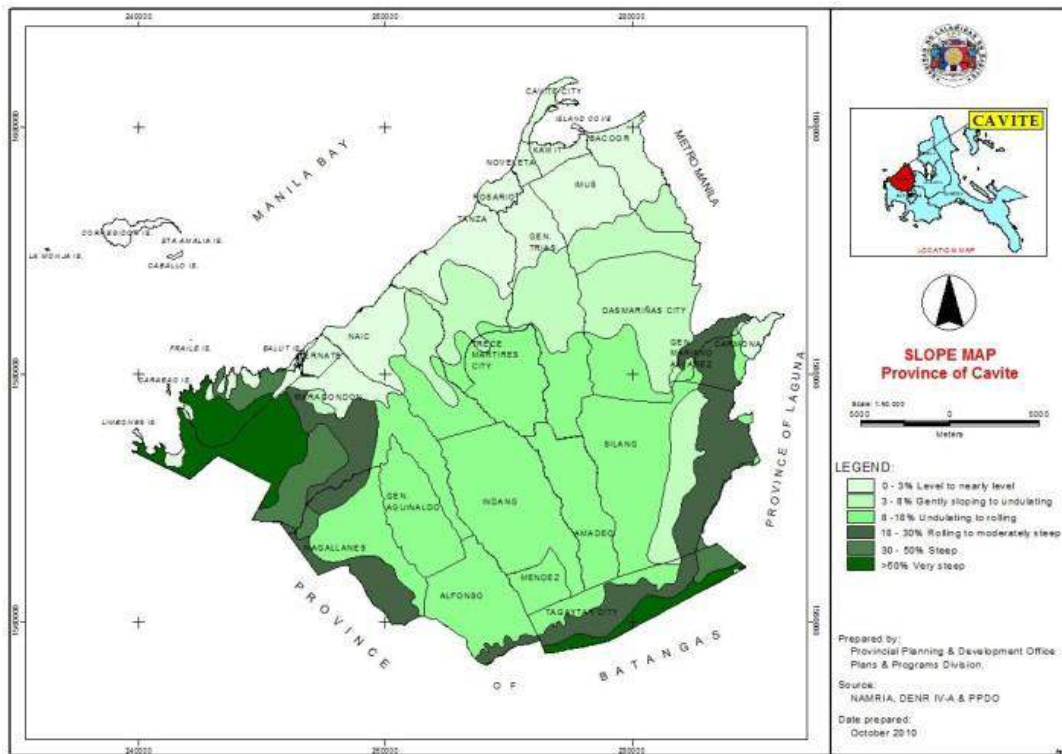
Slope

Slope is the degree of inclination of a given area. It is the number of feet the land rises or falls over a distance of 100 feet and written in terms of percentage. The degree of slope affects soil moisture; which influences species selection. It also estimates the erosion potential of the place and helps in selecting the most appropriate planting techniques. Slopes of 15% to 20% may be erosion prone.

The National Land Use Committee prescribes the following standard slope ranges:

- 0 – 3% : Flat or level land
- 3% - 8% : Level to undulating
- 8% - 18% : Undulating to rolling
- 18% - 30% : Rolling to moderately steep hills
- 30% - 50% : Moderately to steeply mountainous
- Above 50% : Very steeply mountainous

In Cavite, the northern part of the province is flat or level. This is consisting of the parts of the municipalities of Ternate, Maragondon, Naic, Tanza, Rosario, Noveleta, Kawit, and cities of Cavite, Bacoor, and Imus. The westmost part of the province, mostly parts of Maragondon, Ternate and Magallanes, is ranging from moderately steep to very steep as well as the eastmost part covering the municipalities of General Mariano Alvarez and a small portion of Carmona and Silang including the city of Tagaytay. These areas are the most prone to erosion in the province of Cavite. Lastly, the remaining cities and municipalities are gently sloping to undulating to rolling (Figure 2.2).



Geology

Geology is the study of Earth, the materials which it is made, the structure of those materials, and the processes acting upon them. Physical geology is made important in this sub-chapter. Physical geology deals with the study of the physical features of the earth and the processes acting on them. This includes volcanoes, earthquakes, rocks, mountains, and the oceans; just about any feature of the earth.

Landforms

According to the National Geographic Society, landforms are features on the Earth's surface that are part of the terrain. The four major types of landforms are mountains, hills, plateaus, and plains. Buttes, canyons, valleys, and basins are considered minor types of landforms.

The Philippines, fondly called as the "Pearl of the Orient" has its diverse environment, well known for its different landforms. Some of it can be found in the province of Cavite.

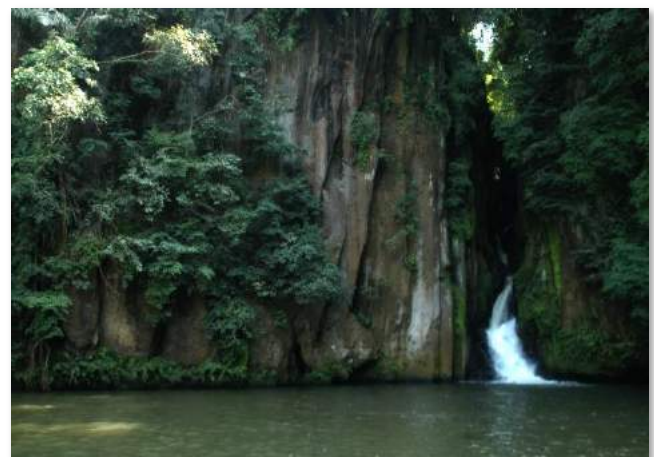
The province of Cavite has its own share in the mesmerizing beauty of nature that every Filipinos can enjoy. Pico de Loro, also known as the Parrot's Beak, is one of the most popular mountains in the Philippines. The wide plains of Cavite and the West Philippine Sea, as well as the coves and beaches of Nasugbu, can be seen at the peak due to its elevation of 688 meters. Mt. Pico de Loro is part of the Mt. Palay-Palay-Mataas-na-Gulod Protected Landscape, the remaining lowland rainforest in Cavite, covering particularly Maragondon and Ternate, and Batangas. Mount Marami, one of the ancient volcanic features of Bataan Arc, Mount Buntis and Mount Nagpatong, home to Andres Bonifacio Shrine and claim to be the execution site of the said hero, are other notable

mountains in Cavite. Another peak in Cavite is the Mt. Sungay (Mt. Gonzales) in Tagaytay. The inactive stratovolcano is the highest point in Cavite at 709 meters.

Another noteworthy landform in Cavite is the Lucsuhin National Bridge, locally called Cabag Cave or Lucsuhin Cave, is a national bridge connecting Barangay Lucsuhin and Barangay Kalubkob in Silang, Cavite. The bridge crosses Ylang-ylang River and the first national bridge reported in the country.

Soil Types and Classification

Identification of soil characteristics, most importantly the soil type, is a vital activity in area profiling. This is very useful in recommending the best land-use for that area. Moreover, if intended for agriculture, knowing the soil type will also aid in identifying the most suitable crops to be planted in the area. This will contribute to the achievement of optimized land productivity.



Lucsuhin National Bridge

The soil surveys conducted by the Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM) revealed that Cavite is composed of ten (10) soil types.

The lowland area of Cavite is generally composed of Guadalupe clay and clay loam. This soil type is characterized as coarse and granular when dry but sticky and plastic when wet. Its substratum is solid volcanic tuff. These types of soils are suited to lowland rice and corn while those in the upland are suited for orchard and pasture.

Guadalupe clay adobes are abundant in the southern part of the cities of Bacoor and Imus bordering the city of Dasmariñas. The soil is hard and compact and difficult to cultivate that makes it generally unsuitable for diverse cropping. It is very sticky when wet and granular when dry. Forage grass is advised for this type of soil.

Hydrosol and Obando sand are found along Bacoor Bay. The shoreline of Rosario, Tanza, Naic, and Ternate are lined with Guadalupe sand.

The central area principally consists of Magallanes loam with streaks of Magallanes clay loam of sandy texture. This is recommended for diversified farming such as the cultivation of upland rice, corn, sugarcane, vegetables, coconut, coffee, mangoes, and other fruit trees. The steep phase should be forested or planted to root crops.

The eastern side of Cavite is consists of Carmona clay loam with streaks of Carmona clay loam steep phase and Carmona sandy clay loam. This type of soil is granular with tuffaceous material and concretions. It is hard and compact when dry; sticky and plastic when wet. This type of soil is planted to rice with irrigation or sugarcane without irrigation. Fruit trees such as mango, avocado, and citrus are also grown in this type of soil.

Guingua fine sandy loam is found along the lower part of Malabon and Ylang-ylang River at Noveleta.

The type of soils that dominate the upland areas is Tagaytay loam and Tagaytay sandy loam with mountain soil undifferentiated found on the south-eastern side bordering Laguna province. Also, on the southern tip are Magallanes clay and Mountain soil undifferentiated with an interlacing of Magallanes clay loam steep phase.

The Tagaytay loam contains fine sandy materials, moderately friable, and easy to work on when moist. In an undisturbed condition, it bakes and becomes hard when dry. About one-half of this soil type is devoted to upland rice and upland crops. On the other hand, Tagaytay sandy loam is friable and granular with a considerable amount of volcanic sand and underlain by adobe clay. Mountain soil undifferentiated is forested with bamboos found in the sea coast. Cavite also has the Patungan sand characterized by pale gray to almost white

sand with a substratum of marine conglomerates. It is found at Sta. Mercedes in Maragondon and in some coastlines of Ternate.

Land Suitability

Land suitability is the fitness of a given type of land for a defined use. The process of land suitability classification is the appraisal and grouping of specific areas of land concerning their suitability for defined uses.

Majority of Cavite's area is for highly restricted agricultural use. The lowland areas covering the cities of Imus, Bacoor and General Trias, portions of the municipalities of Tanza, Naic and Rosario are primarily suitable for irrigated rice/freshwater fishponds. The central part of the Province covering mainly the city of Dasmariñas, large portions of Tanza, Naic, Gen. Aguinaldo and Trece Martires City are primarily suitable for cultivated annual crops. Cavite's upland area covering the municipalities of Silang, Amadeo, Indang, Alfonso, Magallanes and a small portion of Gen. Aguinaldo and Maragondon and the City of Tagaytay is principally suitable for perennial tree and vine crop production.

The mountainous portions of the Province found at the western side and the area along the Tagaytay Ridge is considered as National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) land which cannot be altered from its natural habitat (Figure 2.3).

The land suitability information was from the Land Management Unit (LMU) map from the Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM). This information will be used to determine whether the present land use is in congruence with the suitability of the land for that use.

Land Resources

Land Classification

Land classification ensures the proper location of various land uses, especially of business, residential, and utility areas. This is executed by highly trained urban planners to ensure the harmonious movement of people and their activities. Land classifications and adherence to them by the public promote balanced development.

The land resource of the province is at 142,706 hectares. This is categorized into Alienable and Disposable (A&D) Land and Forest Land. The Alienable and Disposable Land accounts for 129,391 hectares or 90.67 percent share to a total land resource where economic activities (Agriculture – 55.24 percent share to A&D) and human settlements (44.76 percent share to A&D) occur. On the other hand, forestland, the land covered with forest or reserved for the growth of forests, is 9.33 percent or 13,315 hectares shared to the total. It is assumed that land resource is preserved to maintain the ecological balance in the province (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3 Land Classification, Province of Cavite: 2011 - 2020

Land Classification	Area (ha)	% Share	% Share to Classification
A. Alienable and Disposable Lands	129,391.00	90.67	
Production Land	71,474.91	50.09	55.24
Built-up Area	57,916.09	40.58	44.76
B. Forest Lands	13,315.00	9.33	
1. Classified	5,357.36	3.75	40.24
a. Protected Areas/ Natural Parks	3,928.00	2.75	
b. Military Reservation	808.99	0.57	
c. Islands	620.37	0.43	
2. Unclassified	7,957.64	5.58	59.76
Total	142,706.00		

Source: Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan 2011-2020

Alienable and Disposable Lands

As defined by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), alienable and disposable lands refer to those lands of the public domain which have been the subject of the present system of classification and declared as not needed for forest purposes. It is further classified into production land and built-up areas.

The production land is the area where agricultural activities and food productions takes place. Most of the areas in Cavite are of this classification (50.09%).

The built-up areas, on the other hand, are comprised of settlements, industrial, commercial and tourism areas. This area is mainly for the conduct of economic activities as well as for human habitations. It covers up to 40.58 percent of the total land area of Cavite.

Forest Lands

The forest lands are those that have either national proclamation to become forest reservations or those lands that are not suitable for any particular use. This may be a factor of topography and elevation. Forest lands are divided into two kinds the classified land, which includes protected areas/natural parks, military reservation and islands, and unclassified land, also known as the public forest.

Under classified lands, Mount Palay-Palay and Mataas na Gulod National Parks located in Ternate and Maragondon are proclaimed as natural parks, part of Ternate are military reservation, and Corregidor, Caballo (Fort Hughes), Carabao, Limbones, Sta. Amalia, El Fraile (Fort Drum), La Monja, Balot Island and Island Cove (PuloniBurunggoy) are named islands in Cavite. Unclassified land includes the Tagaytay ridges with slope greater than 50%, Magallanes forest land and parts of Maragondon (Figure 2.4).

Mineral Resources

The upland part of Cavite contains volcanic materials, tuff, cinders, basalt, breccias, agglomerate and interbeddings of shales, and sandstones in the soil. The dormant and active volcanoes (Taal) are within this volcanic area and have been the sources of volcanic materials which form the Tagaytay Cuesta. The drainage systems are deeply entrenched in the tuffs, eroding thin interbedded sandstones and conglomerate which are the source of little resources of sand and gravel in the larger stream. Adobe stone quarries also flourish in tuff areas. Meanwhile, in the lower part of Cavite, mostly coastal, marl and conglomerate can be found. Igneous rocks are prominent in the high, mountainous regions of western Cavite.

Specifically, the City of Bacoor and municipalities of General Mariano Alvarez, Tanza and Ternate have andesite and basalt; Cities of Dasmariñas and General



Corregidor Island

Source: <https://jonnymelon.com/corregidor-tour/>

Trias and municipalities of Indang, Maragondon, and Naic have sand gravel; and Magallanes has clay.

Table 2.4 Mineral Resources, Province of Cavite; 2018

City/Municipality	Mineral Resources
City of Bacoor	Andesite, Basalt
City of Dasmariñas	Sand and Gravel
City of General Trias	Sand and Gravel
General Mariano Alvarez	Andesite, Basalt
Indang	Sand and Gravel
Magallanes	Clay
Maragondon	Sand and Gravel
Naic	Sand and Gravel
Tanza	Andesite, Basalt
Ternate	Andesite, Basalt

Source: CALABARZON Mining and Minerals Industry Profile – Mines and Geosciences Bureau IV-A

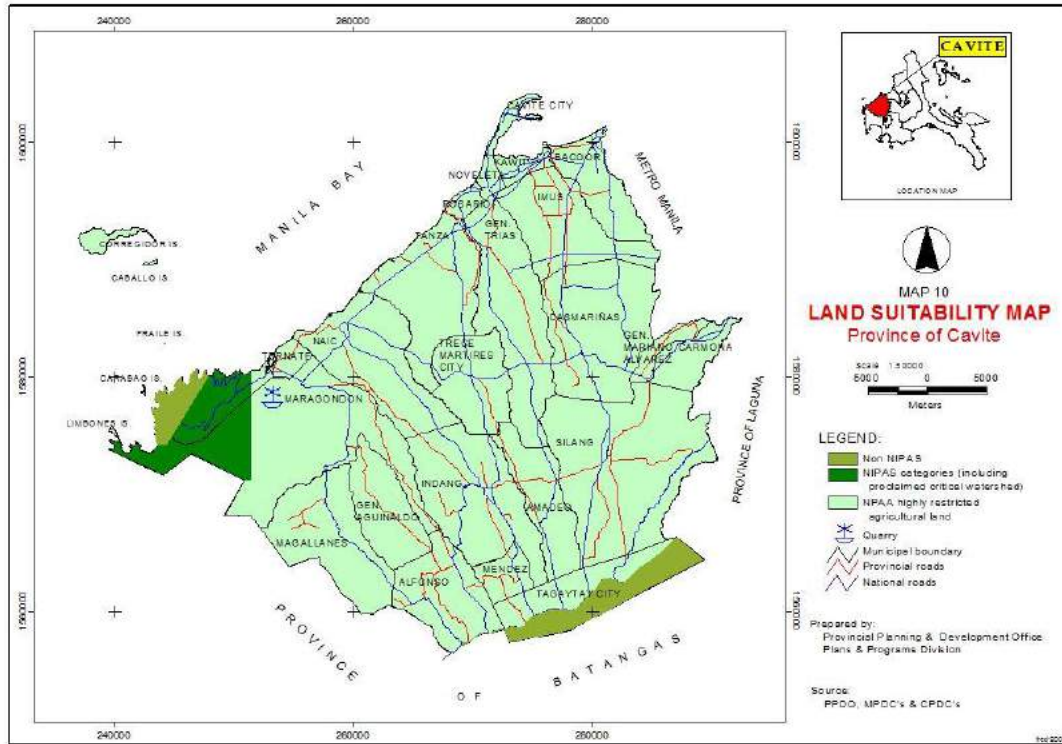


Figure 2.3 Land Suitability Map of Cavite

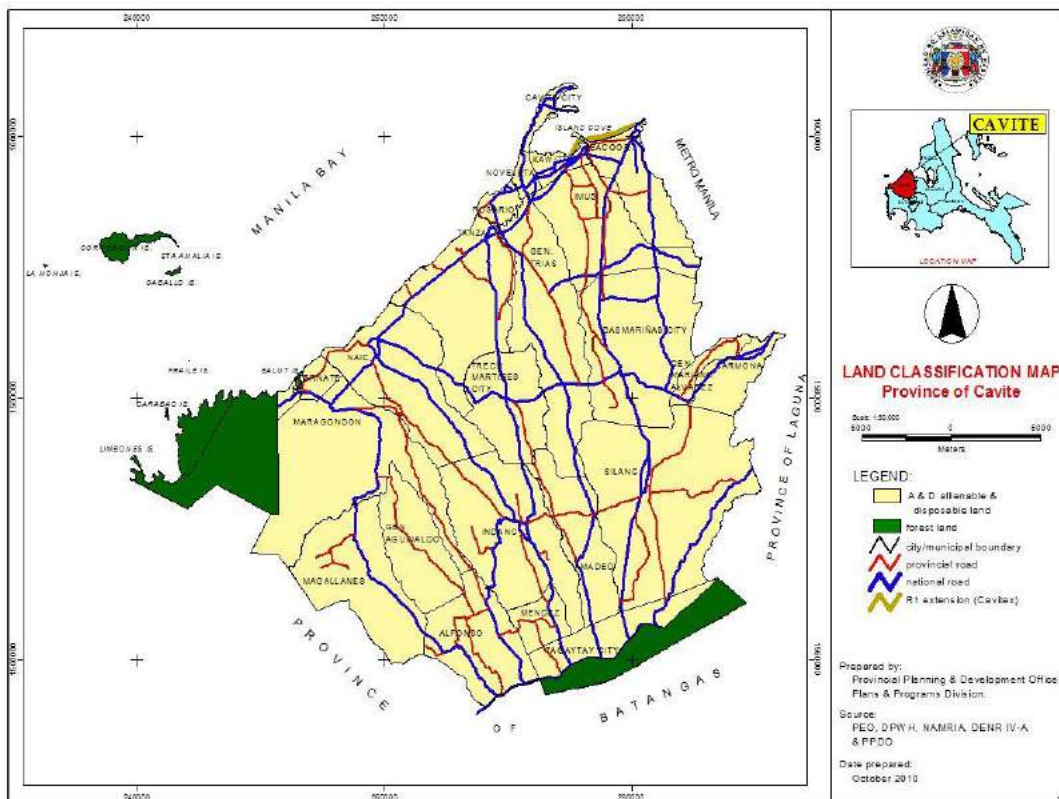


Figure 2.4 Land Classification Map of Cavite

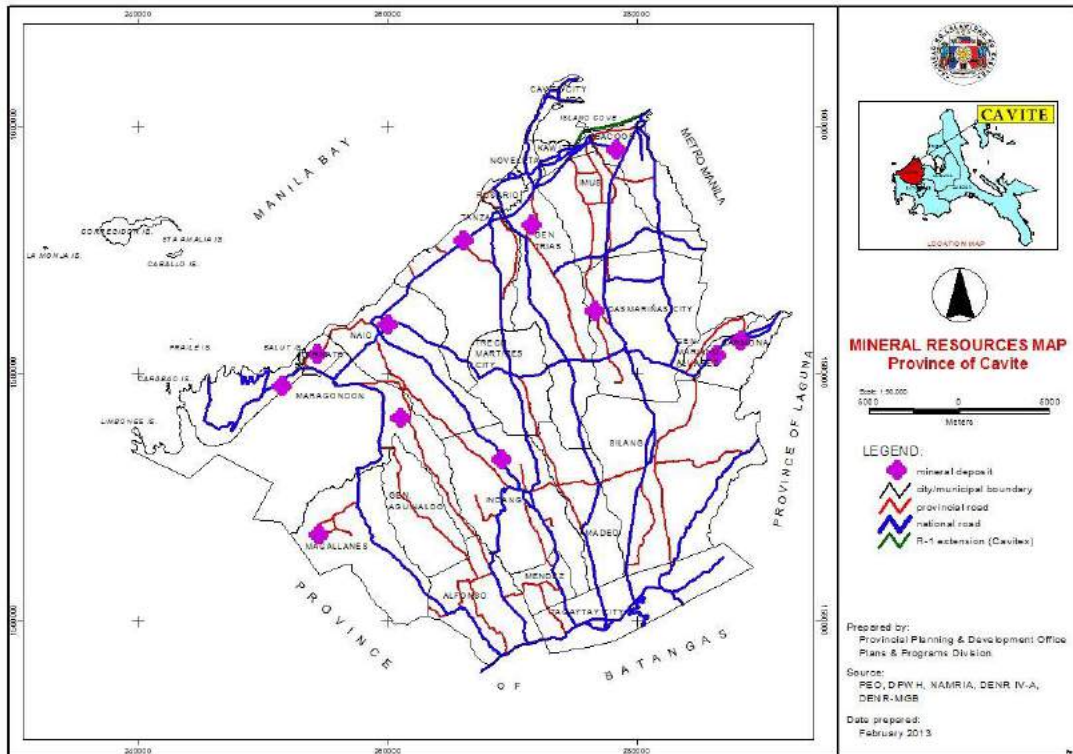


Figure 2.5 Mineral Resources Map of Cavite

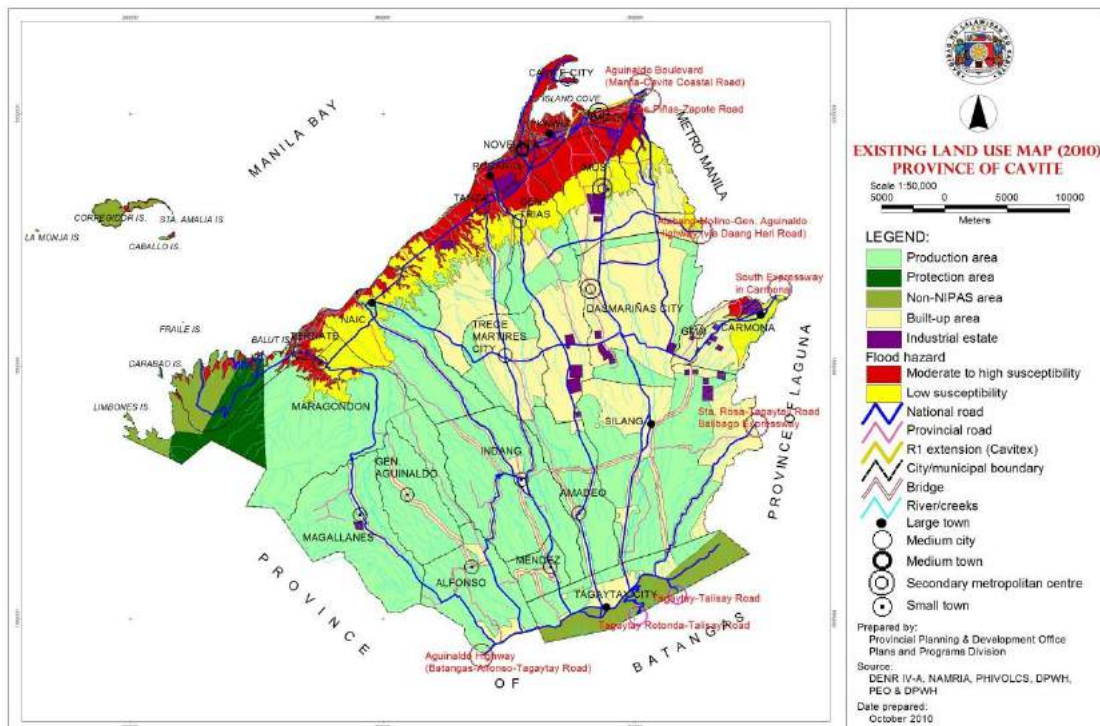


Figure 2.6 Existing Land Use Map of Cavite

Coastal Resources

Cavite boasts a stretch of about 122.574 kilometers of shoreline. It is found along Cavite City, City of Bacoor, Kawit, Noveleta, Rosario, Tanza, Naic, Maragondon and Ternate. The richness of Cavite’s coastal resources paved the way for our recognition as a major producer of oysters and mussels. The fisherfolks are also active producers of sugpo/bangus. On the western coastlines lie the breathtaking beaches with pale gray sand. Thus, the coastal resource of the province contributes to the economic activities related to fishery and tourism.

Coral Reefs

Coral reefs are colonies of tiny living animals found in marine waters that contain few nutrients. It is commonly found at shallow depths in tropical waters and grow best in warm, shallow, clear, sunny and agitated waters. It delivers ecosystem services to tourism, fisheries, and shoreline protection. It also serves as home to marine life.

As of 2013, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources Region 4A – CALABARZON had mapped a total of 19.26 hectares of coral reef areas in Sitio Pinagkainan and Patungan, Barangay Sta. Mercedes, Maragondon, Cavite. Sitio Pinagkaingan, located in the eastern part of Limbones cove opposite Carabao Island, has a 34 percent live coral cover dominated by non-acropora corals (32.60%) and a small population of Acropora corals (1.40%).

In Sitio Patungan Munti, a slightly sloping ground and good water visibility at 30 ft. depth, has about 32.76% live coral cover where the “staghorn” corals (20%) are most seen. About 40 percent of the species were members of the two biggest families, the *Pomacentridae* and *Labridae*. A school of fusiliers (*Caesio* spp.) were also observed.

In Santa Mercedes Fish Sanctuary, coral reefs found are of families Acroporidae, Alcyoniina, Agariciidae, Caryophyllidae, Euphylliidae, Paviidae, Fungiidae, Meandrinidae, Montraeidae, Mussidae, Pectiniidae, Pocilloporidae, Poritidae.



Coral Reefs in Limbones Cove

Image source: www.choosephilippines.com (Photos by: Mike Ajero)

Mangroves

Mangroves are trees or shrubs that grow in the tropical coastal swamps that are flooded at high tide. Mangroves typically have numerous tangled roots above ground and form dense thickets.

Mangroves provide ecological and socio-economic importance in terms of protection of shoreline and coral reefs, nursery for fishes, shrimps, crustaceans and mud crabs, food and sanctuary for marine life, potential eco-tourism sites, protection for reclaimed land and wind breaker during typhoons.

As of May 2015, Cavite has a total of 195.893 hectares of mangrove areas. These mangrove areas are based on the Bio-ecological assessment of Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Manila Bay Coordinating Office (DENR-MBCO) Region IV-A conducted on November 2010 which is about 88.47 hectares located at City of Bacoor, Noveleta, Cavite City, Kawit and Rosario. The mangrove rehabilitation project is established from 2001 to 2015. Around 102.086 hectares of mangrove areas are planted in the last ten (10) years.

The species of Mangroves found in the province are:

1. Bakawan Babae (*R. mucronata*)
2. Bakawan Lalake (*Rhizophora apiculata*)
3. Bakawan bato (*R. stylosa*)
4. Api-api (*Avicennia officinales*)
5. Bungalon (*A. marina*)
6. Piapi (*A. lanata*)
7. Pagatpat (*Sonneratia Alba*)
8. Pagatpat baye (*S. ovata*)
9. Pedada (*S. caeolaris*)

Table 2.5 Existing mangrove and mangrove rehabilitation areas; Province of Cavite: May 2015

Location	Assessed Mangrove Areas (2010) in ha.	Mangrove Rehabilitation Plantation (ha.)	Existing Mangrove Areas (ha.)
City of Bacoor	1.08	16.448	17.528
Kawit	29.17	33.528	54.800
Cavite City	27.42	4.200	31.620
Naic		1.000	1.000
Maragondon		1.000	1.000
Ternate		1.291	1.316
Tanza		1.000	1.000
Noveleta	27.28	42.619	83.109
Rosario	3.52	1.000	4.520
		102.086	
Total	88.47	(Old growth is at 48.413)	195.893

Source: PENRO - Cavite

Freshwater Resources

Freshwater is one of the most valued natural resources. Effective management to ensure its sustainable source is very important and is a primary concern of the government.

Surface Runoff

Surface runoff is water from rain, or other sources that flows over the land surface, and is a major component of the water cycle. Runoff that occurs on surfaces before reaching a channel is also called overland flow. A land area which produces runoff draining to a common point is called a watershed.

There are six major river watersheds in Cavite such as:

1. Bacoor River Watershed
2. Imus River Watershed
3. San Juan River Watershed
4. Cañas River Watershed
5. Labac River Watershed
6. Maragondon River Watershed

These rivers are known to have various tributaries passing through the different municipalities of the province (Table 2.6). These rivers and tributaries generally have a flowing direction from the highlands of Tagaytay City going to Manila Bay with stretches from the City of Bacoor up to Municipality of Ternate.

Water source, especially in the upland areas are abundant due to numerous natural springs, waterfalls and rivers. These have become beneficial among domestic, tourism, and industrial users. These include Balite Spring (Amadeo), Saluysoy Spring (Alfonso), Matang Tubig Spring (Tagaytay City), Malakas Spring (General Aguinaldo), and Ulo Spring (Mendez).

The province is also endowed with waterfalls such as Palsajingin Falls (Indang), Balite Falls (Amadeo), Malibiclibic Falls (Gen. Aguinaldo), Talon-Butas Falls (Gen. Aguinaldo), Saluysoy Falls (Alfonso) and Tala River (Gen. Aguinaldo). Nowadays, these God-given natural wonders are being utilized for recreational and leisure activities like picnics and gatherings.

Table 2.6 Major Rivers of Cavite

Name	Length (km)	Point of Origin	Drainage Location
1. Bacoor River	12.3	Pintong Gubat, Molino passing Tanzang Luma, Salinas and Panapaan	Bacoor Bay
2. Imus River	38.4	North of Tagaytay passing Balite, Sabutan, Biga, Silang, Palapala, City of Dasmariñas, Pasong Bayog, San Agustin and connects to Pasong Bayog passing Salitran, Baluctot, Anabu II & Anabu I going to Tanzang Luma, Palico, Imus down to Salinas and Mabolo, Bacoor toward drainage. Tributaries which started from Bucal going to San Agustin join/connect Imus River in Pasong Bayog. Tributaries found in Baluctot also drain at Imus River.	Bacoor Bay
3a. San Juan River	39.0	Maitim, Amadeo passing Maitim, Lalaan I, Silang, Dagatan, Banaybanay, Calubcob, Panungyanan, Javalera, Biclatan, Manggahan, Jaime Baker; Buenavista, Pasong Kawayan, Bacao, Gen. Trias; Sta. Rosa, Noveleta and Putol, Kawit. Tributaries are at Bucandala and Panamitan.	Bacoor Bay Kawit
3b. Alang-Ilang River		Pasong Camachile River which started from Santiago passing San Gabriel connects with San Juan River; San Jose, City of Dasmariñas converging with San Juan River at Bacao, Gen. Trias	
4. Cañas River	38.9	From Kaybagal, Tagaytay City passing Loma, Amadeo going to Polanan River, San Agustin, Gregorio, Osorio, Lucbanan, Conchu, Inocencio, Trece Martires City; Alingaro, Gen. Trias passing Lubluban River, Santol, Bucal to Julugan, Tanza. Also, from Tagaytay City going to Salaban, Amadeo; Balagbag, Mahabang Kahoy, Limbon, Alulod, Indang and connects to Paradahan, Tanza Other tributaries are found in Buna Lejos, Limbon connecting in Alulod.	Manila Bay Julugan, Tanza
5. Labac River	30.5	Two contributory rivers located in the upland area. Starting from Buna Lejos, Indang passing Buna Cerca to Calumpang River going to Palangue, Naic to Kay-alamang River passing San Roque down to Labac River. Patutong Malaki, Tagaytay City passing Habulin River, Barangays II & III, Mendez going to Kayquit, Indang straight to Banaba Cerca going to Malainin Bago, Naic	Manila Bay
6. Maragondon River	35.6	Multi-sources Banaba Lejos passing Pantihan I & II. Tributaries are: Habulin River passing East Tambo to Banaba Lejos; From Palocpoc passing Lumamong and Banaba Lejos; Magay River to Maragondon River; Narvaez River passing Tabora to Maragondon River; Matagbak Buruhan River passing Sinaliw na Munti and Sinaliw na Malaki; Aliang River in Magallanes starting from Kaytitinga joined Narvaez River passing Tabora; Another river (unnamed) from west of Kaytitinga and Aliang River passing Magallanes and joined Tabora to Maragondon River	Manila Bay Ternate

Groundwater Resources

The groundwater is one of the best sources of fresh water for human and animal consumption. By definition, groundwater is the water found underground in the cracks and spaces in soil, sand and rock. It is stored in and moves slowly through geologic formations of soil, sand and rocks called aquifers.

The natural ground elevation or terrain affects the amount of ground water in an area, as well as the water extraction demand depending on industrial and residential demand.

The huge number of deep wells in the province has become a major source of concern about the decreasing amount of groundwater resource in Cavite. The towns of Naic, Tanza and Ternate and the cities of Dasmariñas, Bacoor, Imus and Gen. Trias highly depend on artesian wells. These have become their major source of water. These have caused the salt water intrusion in the aquifers due to over extraction of water. In a study made by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the groundwater in Cavite is depleting at a rate of 1-meter water level decrease per year. In the upland areas of the province, groundwater is tapped mainly for domestic use through local water supply systems.

Based on the geological studies in Cavite, most of the ground water is stored in the pyroclastic rock reservoir and little in the volcano and clastic rock. Potable water is not reported in the near shore due to the presence of alluvium deposits which may be brackish and saline and are not safe for drinking and other domestic use. Another source of groundwater is called infiltrated rainfall which serves as the direct source of most near surface aquifers. Inflow from surface water reservoir and irrigation water also contributes to the ground water.

Freely-flowing wells occur in the 30-meter elevation of Southern Tanza and in the lower portions of near shore Naic and Ternate while in the City of Imus, it is at the elevation of about 15 meters.

Climate

Cavite has two pronounced seasons, dry from November to April and wet on the rest of the year. The following tables show the climatological report of Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) from its Sangley Point Observation Center in Cavite City.

The hottest temperature is observed in the month of May while it is coldest in January. Heaviest rains are experienced in the month of July and there is almost no rain on the onset of the year in April.

Table 2.7 Monthly Average Temperature and Rainfall, Cavite City: 2018

Month	Mean Temperature (°C)	Rainfall (mm)
January	27.9	16.4
February	28.5	0.8
March	28.9	105.8
April	30.8	0.2
May	32.0	20.0
June	29.1	723.0
July	28.2	757.3
August	28.9	427.2
September	29.2	194.7
October	30.0	72.8
November	29.5	13.7
December	28.2	132.9
Annual	29.3	2,464.8

Source: Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) Sangley Point Observation Center, Cavite City

Table 2.8 Monthly Relative Humidity and Cloudiness, Cavite City: 2018

Month	Relative Humidity (%)	Cloudiness
January	77	6
February	77	5
March	74	4
April	69	4
May	69	5
June	82	7
July	84	7
August	82	7
September	81	6
October	74	5
November	73	5
December	78	6
Annual	77	6

Source: Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) Sangley Point Observation Center, Cavite City

Natural Hazards and Constraints

There are eight identified hydro meteorological and geological hazards in Cavite. These are:

1. Flooding (river overflow and inland)
2. Storm surge
3. Rainfall induced landslide
4. Earthquake induced landslide
5. Ground shaking
6. Liquefaction
7. Tsunami
8. Ground rupture

The entire province is generally susceptible to ground shaking. A total of 125,756 hectares of Cavite's total land area covering around 90% of the barangays are highly susceptible. There are towns in Cavite that are more susceptible to hazards than the others, vulnerable at around 7 of the 8 hazards are the towns of Naic and Tanza. It can also be observed that the town of

Magallanes is generally the least susceptible to hazards among all towns in the province (Table 2.9).

Around 298 barangays of Cavite, 35.9 percent of all barangays, are considered highly susceptible to flooding

and storm surge, 231 of them are located along the coastal areas. The more than 320,000 inhabitants of those areas are considered living in disaster prone areas.

Table 2.9 Number of barangays by type of hazards; Province of Cavite

City/Municipality	Flooding	Storm Surge	Rainfall Induced Landslide	Earthquake Induced Landslide	Ground Shaking	Liquefaction	Tsunami	Ground Rupture
1st District								
Cavite City	All	11			All	All	All	
Kawit	All				All	17	16	
Noveleta	All	5			All	9	5	
Rosario	All	8			All	18	10	
2nd District								
City of Bacoor	55				All	32	21	
3rd District								
City of Imus	38				All	2		
4th District								
City of Dasmariñas	11				All			
5th District								
Carmona	1				All			3
Gen. Mariano Alvarez					All			
Silang			6		All			4
6th District								
Trece Martires City					All			
Amadeo					All			
City of Gen. Trias	7				All			
Tanza	26	9			All	10	14	
7th District								
Alfonso					30			
Tagaytay City			11		31			
Gen. E. Aguinaldo					5			
Indang					All			
Magallanes								
Maragondon	3				13			
Mendez			4		All			
Naic	8	3			3	5	7	
Ternate	8	2	1		9	4		

Environmental Management

Cavite has the Cavite Environment Code (Provincial Ordinance No. 001-S-2008) that guides the province in formulating and implementing programs with the ultimate goal of safeguarding and conserving the land, mineral, marine, forest and other natural resources of the province. In each aspect of environmental management, Cavite also enacted specific ordinances in support of the Environment Code (Table 2.10).

Table 2.10 Legislations on environmental management; Province of Cavite: 2002-2017

Ordinance/Resolution No.	Year	Title
004	2002	An Ordinance prohibiting the smoking and selling of cigarettes in all public and private primary and secondary schools and within a radius of 100 meters from the school compound, premises and providing penalties for violations thereof
001	2003	An Ordinance prohibiting the improper disposal of used oil generated from automotive and industrial lube oil and petroleum sludge, providing penalties for violation thereon and for other purposes
004	2005	An ordinance to curtail illegal activities of professional and illegal squatters in the province of Cavite

Table 2.10 continued...

Ordinance/ Resolution No.	Year	Title
007	2005	An Ordinance prescribing safety measures in the refueling at any gasoline station within the territorial jurisdiction of the Province of Cavite and providing penalties for violation thereof
005	2006	An Ordinance regulating the operation of all junkshops and other similar business establishments and individuals engaged in buying and selling of metals with monetary value within the province of Cavite and for other purposes
004	2007	An Ordinance on the establishment of animal quarantine checkpoints for foot and mouth disease and other zoonotic diseases at strategic entry points in the Province of Cavite and imposing fees thereof
001	2008	Cavite Environment Code
005	2011	An Ordinance adopting the National Code on Sanitation in the Province of Cavite
001	2012	An Ordinance for the implementation of anti-dengue campaign at the barangay level
003	2012	An Ordinance adopting the Manila Bay Oil Spill Contingency Plan
007	2012	An Ordinance prohibiting, regulating, prescribing certain uses of plastics for goods and commodities that end up as residual wastes and promoting the use of eco-bags and other environment-friendly practices as an alternative and providing penalties for violations thereof
026	2012	An Ordinance regulating cigarette smoking within the Provincial Capitol compound of Cavite and providing penalties thereof
2013-007	2013	An ordinance establishing the "Greening Program" within the province of Cavite
2013-008	2013	Water Consumers Protection Ordinance of Cavite
2013-015	2013	An ordinance creating the Water Quality Management Area (WQMA) Governing Board for Imus-Ylang-ylang-Rio Grande River pursuant to DENR Administrative Order no. 02, Series 2013
2013-021	2013	An ordinance amending certain Provisions of Provincial Ordinance No. 007-2012 otherwise known as

Table 2.10 continued...

Ordinance/ Resolution No.	Year	Title
		an Ordinance Prohibiting, Regulating and Prescribing certain uses of Plastics for Goods and Commodities that end up as Residual Wastes and promoting the use of Eco Bags and other environment friendly practices as an alternative and providing penalties for violation thereof
061	2014	An ordinance establishing the Provincial Clean Air and Anti-Smoke Belching Program and appropriating funds and providing fines and penalties thereof
129	2015	An ordinance requiring all car wash facilities operating within the territorial jurisdiction of the province of Cavite to install septic tanks in their respective premises and providing penalties for violations thereof
167	2017	An ordinance prohibiting the littering of solid wastes in the province of Cavite and providing penalties for violation thereof

Solid Waste Management

Management of solid waste is a major environmental concern of the government. The Republic Act 9003 stipulates the law on proper ecological disposal of solid waste, which is doing the least harm to the environment. In support of this, the provincial government has enacted Executive Order No. 29 which requires all cities and municipalities of the province to establish waste reduction and recovery schemes and to convert their open dumpsites to controlled ones. This is complemented by Provincial Ordinance No. 007-2012 that regulates the use of plastics and promotes the use of environmentally friendly packaging and practices.

Pursuant to Republic Act No. 9003 or the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act, the Provincial Solid Waste Management Board was also created.

Solid wastes are collected and disposed to either sanitary landfills or managed open dumpsites. At present, the province owns and uses 147 units of operational garbage trucks, compactors and mini dump trucks for its garbage collection system with capacities of 10/8 sq.m. and 4 sq.m., respectively. The disposal activities also employ around 529 people acting as garbage collectors, street cleaners and office support staff.

Table 2.11 shows the frequency of collection of solid wastes in each town as well as their type of disposal system.

Table 2.11 Frequency of garbage collection and disposal system by City/Municipality; Province of Cavite: 2018

City/Municipality	Frequency of Collection	Type of Disposal	Status of Compliance	Location of Disposal
1st District				
Cavite City	Main Roads/Market – Daily City Streets – twice a week	By Contract/Sanitary Landfill	-	San Mateo, Rizal
Kawit	Daily	By Contract/Sanitary Landfill	-	Laguna
Noveleta	Two trips/truck/day	By Contract/Sanitary Landfill	-	Calamba City
Rosario	Daily	By Contract/Sanitary Landfill	-	Suri, Calamba City
2nd District				
City of Bacoor	Daily	By Contract/Sanitary Landfill	-	Bay, Laguna
3rd District				
City of Imus	Barangay – once a week Market – daily	By Contract/Sanitary Landfill	-	City of Imus
4th District				
City of Dasmariñas	Daily	By Contract/Sanitary Landfill	Operating	Brgy. Salawag
5th District				
Carmona	Twice a week	By Contract/Sanitary Landfill	-	San Pedro, Laguna
Gen. M. Alvarez	Thrice a week	By Contract/Sanitary Landfill	-	Calamba City, Laguna
Silang	Once a week Public market – daily	By Contract/Sanitary Landfill	-	Suri, Calamba City
6th District				
City of Gen. Trias	Twice a week	By Contract/Sanitary Landfill	-	Calamba City, Laguna
7th District				
Amadeo	Thrice a week	By Contract/Sanitary Landfill	-	San Pedro, Laguna
Indang	Daily except Saturday	By Contract/Sanitary Landfill	-	Suri, Calamba City
Tanza	Twice a week	By Contract/Sanitary Landfill	-	Pilotage, San Pedro, Laguna
Trece Martires City	Daily	By Contract/Sanitary Landfill	-	Trece Martires City
8th District				
Alfonso	Twice a week Monday/Tuesday – Biodegradable	By Contract/Sanitary Landfill	-	Suri, Calamba City
Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo	Wednesday and Thursday – Non-biodegradable	By Contract/Sanitary Landfill	-	San Pedro, Laguna
Magallanes	-	By Contract/Sanitary Landfill	-	Pilotage, San Pedro, Laguna
Maragondon	Daily	By Contract/Sanitary Landfill	-	Pilotage, San Pedro, Laguna
Mendez	Five times a week	By Contract/Sanitary Landfill	-	Suri, Laguna
Naic	Once or twice a week	By Contract/Sanitary Landfill	-	San Pedro, Laguna
Tagaytay City	Daily	By Contract/Sanitary Landfill	-	San Pedro, Laguna
Ternate	Daily	By Contract/Sanitary Landfill	-	Pilotage, San Pedro, Laguna

Source: Solid Waste Management Division, Provincial Government Environment and Natural Resources Office

Chapter 3. Population and Social Profile

Social Composition and Characteristics

Human resources are the people who make up workforce of an organization. People are considered a resource due to their skills, demands, and capacities to create and utilize other resources.

Population is defined as a group of specific inhabitants in a specific area which largely contributes to the development of their surroundings. On the other hand, demography is the science of population which seeks to understand the population dynamics by investigating births, deaths, aging, migration, or even the incidence of disease. It illustrates the changing structure of human populations.

Cavite has unique demographic characteristics. The trends of the population are affected by the uniqueness of Cavite itself. The diversity of the population is very varied and is considered to be strength of the province.

The people of Cavite live by its historic characteristic as revolutionaries. This has become a natural norm of the Caviteños to become innovative and pioneering in different fields. As nation builders, there are many prominent personalities of the province who have led the country in various fields.

Census of Population



The Census of Population (POP-CEN) is a complete enumeration of households designed to take an inventory of the entire population of the Philippines and collect basic information on its demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, educational attainment, and household characteristics. The POP-CEN 2015, the source of data for this chapter, aims to provide government planners, policy and decision makers with population data on which to base their social and economic development plans, policies, and programs. (Philippine Statistics Authority, 2015)

This census had collected demographic data concerning:

- i) size and geographic distribution of the population;
- ii) population composition (sex, age, marital status);
- iii) religious affiliation;
- iv) school attendance, literacy, highest grade/year completed, technical/vocational courses obtained; and
- v) usual activity/occupation and whether overseas worker for members 15 years old and above.

The reference date of POP-CEN 2015 was August 1, 2015 which means the persons enumerated as members of a household or as residents of an institutional living quarter was as of August 1, 2015. The following analyses discussed in this chapter are based on the said census.

2015 Cavite's Population Characteristics

For the past years, Cavite became a significant powerhouse in the country contributing into its development. Even in terms of population, Cavite is considered as one of the largest and fastest growing provinces. As of August 1, 2015, Cavite recorded a total population of 3,678,301 persons which grown at a rate of 3.37 percent from 2010 to 2015 making it the most populous province in the Philippines based on the POP-CEN 2015. This was higher by 587,610 persons compared with the 2010 Census of Population and Housing (CPH 2010) count of 3,090,691 persons. It was also recorded that there is an increase of about 34 persons added per year per 1,000 persons in the population. By comparison, the rate at which the province's population grew during the period 1990 to 2000 and 2000 to 2010 went up at 5.99 percent and 4.12 percent, respectively. The summary of population in Cavite in the last four censuses is shown below.

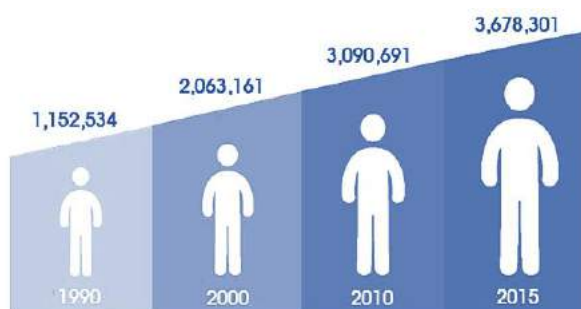


Figure 3.1 Total Population of Cavite as of August 1, 2015

The population in Cavite showed an increasing trend wherein it almost doubled in a span of fifteen years. The fastest growing local government unit (LGU) is Trece Martires City, then City of Imus followed by Carmona and City of Gen. Trias. These areas are still affected by the immigration due to continuous developments of settlements and industrial areas. Out-migration is also evident in some cities and municipalities. Meanwhile, Cavite City does not have significant change in its population due to the congestion in the city. The summary of population by city/municipality is shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Population by City/Municipality; Province of Cavite: 2015

City/Municipality	2015 Population
1st District	342,824
Cavite City	102,806
Kawit	83,466
Noveleta	45,846
Rosario	110,706
2nd District	600,609
City of Bacoor	600,609
3rd District	403,785
City of Imus	403,785
4th District	659,019
City of Dasmariñas	659,019
5th District	500,785
Carmona	97,557
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	155,143
Silang	248,085
6th District	314,303
City of Gen. Trias	314,303
7th District	485,149
Amadeo	37,649
Indang	65,599
Tanza	226,188
Trece Martires City	155,713
8th District	371,827
Alfonso	51,839
Gen. Aguinaldo	22,220
Magallanes	22,727
Maragondon	37,720
Mendez	31,529
Naic	111,454
Tagaytay City	71,181
Ternate	23,157
Total	3,678,301

Source: POPCEN 2015, Philippine Statistics Authority

It can be said that the developed cities and municipalities had the highest contribution in Cavite’s population. City of Dasmariñas had the highest population in Cavite having a total of 659,019 persons which was 17.92 percent of the population followed by City of Bacoor with 600,609 persons (16.33%) and City of Imus with 403,785 persons (10.98%). The aggregated population of these cities comprised about half (45.23%) of the provincial population while the remaining percentage was divided among the remaining 20 localities. In addition, the lowest population number can be found in city and municipalities in the 8th District of Cavite. These areas are known to be the rural areas of Cavite.

In terms of legislative districts, the 4th District topped the list of most populous district in Cavite, mainly because of the effect of in-migration as brought about by the opening of various resettlement housing projects that accommodated chiefly the informal settlers from Metro Manila as well as the development in the city. The City of Dasmariñas continues to increase ceaselessly as recorded at the last three censuses. The second most populous district was the 2nd District which is the City of Bacoor. It was also due to the housing projects located in the city. Moreover, the 6th District, the newly created lone district of City of Gen. Trias, recorded the lowest population in Cavite in terms of legislative districts (Figure 3.2).

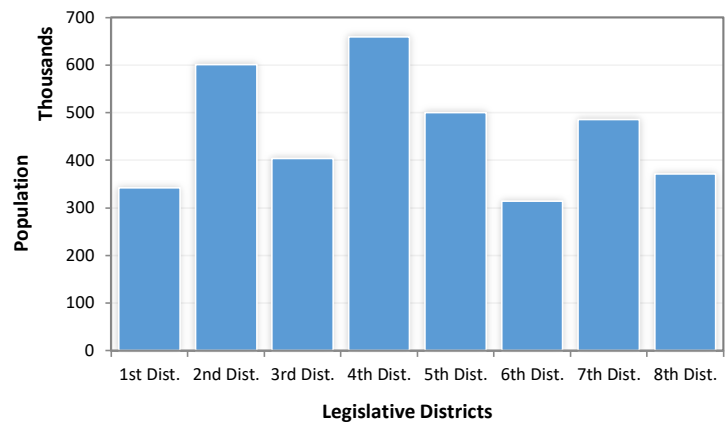


Figure 3.2 Population by Legislative District; Province of Cavite: 2015

Sex

Sex is the state of being male or female into which humans and many other living things are divided on the basis of their reproductive functions.

Gearing towards gender equality, sex should be considered as one of the factors in government programming and investment. Thus, the disparity between the population of males and females should not have a significant effect in the distribution of government programs.

As said, out of the total population, 49.71 percent were male and 50.29 percent were female. This resulted to a ratio of 99 males for every 100 females. Thus it can be noted that the population of Cavite is almost equally distributed in terms of sex (Figure 3.3).

Tagaytay City posted the highest sex ratio of 104 males for every 100 females. In addition, Indang, Kawit, Maragondon and Tanza had an equal sex ratio. To end, the cities of Bacoor, Cavite, Dasmariñas, General Trias, Imus and municipalities of Carmona, Mendez, Noveleta and Rosario, reported to have more females than males, that is, with sex ratios less than 100.



Figure 3.3 Proportion of Males and Females; Province of Cavite: 2015

Age

In 2015, most Caviteños were of age 15 to 19 years old which contributed up to 9.8 percent of the population. Specifically, most are of age 18 years old which sums up to 75,114 persons that makes up to 20.79 percent of the 15 to 19 years old population. Meanwhile, the elder population (80 years and over) were the least comprised of 0.58 percent. It was also notable that males are outnumbered by females from the age of 20 and above.

Out of the total population, 67.3 percent of the population was considered of “economically productive” age (15-64 years), 3.98 percent were of “old age” dependency age (over 64 years) and 28.8 percent were of “child” dependency age. This resulted to a dependency ratio of 49:100, which means that there are 49 dependents for every 100 working age persons. Of the 49 dependents, 43 were child dependents while six were old age dependents.

Moreover, the median age in Cavite was 24.8 years old which means that half of the population were younger than 24.8 years old and the other half were older than 24.8 years old. Lastly, at provincial level, the voting age population or persons at least 18 years old accounted for 65.5 percent (2,407,732 persons).

The population pyramid below displays a triangle shape, it can be said that the population of Cavite is considered young. It can also be observed that there is a lack of balance in the proportion of population between males and females. Furthermore, there is a visible decrease in the population of those aged 4 and below. It can be predominantly because of the industrialization in Cavite wherein Caviteños prioritize work and self-improvement. This can be interpreted that the population has a declining fertility. It can also be noted that the working age group in Cavite is greater than age dependence group.

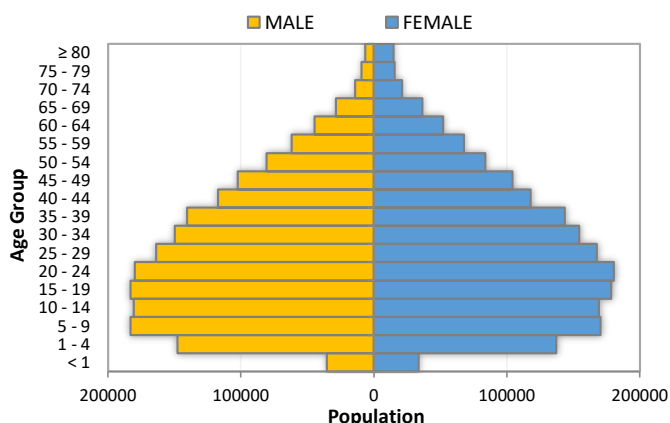


Figure 3.4 Population by Sex and Age Group; Province of Cavite: 2015

Marital Status

Marital Status or Civil Status is any of several legally distinct classifications that describe a person’s relationship

with a significant other. It can be single, married, widowed, divorced/separated, common-law/live-in. In POPCEN, the marital status was determined from aged 10 and up.

A total of 2,970,375 citizens of Cavite were at least 10 years old. Of that population, 44.25 percent were single and 36.52 percent were married. The rest of the population was categorized as follows: in common law/live-in marital arrangement (12.9%), widowed (4.1%), divorced or separated (2.2%) and had unknown marital status (< 0.1%). Hence, it can be said that about 80 percent of the population are either single or married. It is also notable that a significant number of Caviteños are into common law or live-in arrangement (Figure 3.5).

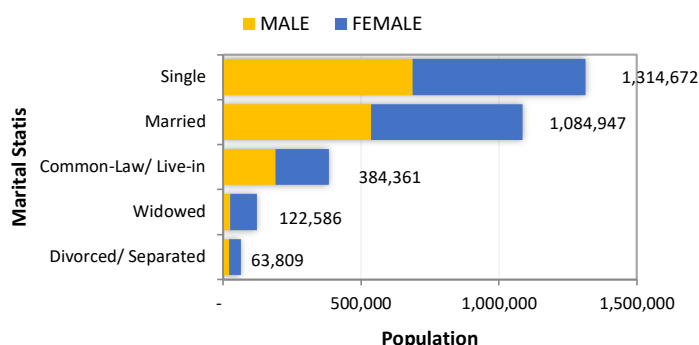


Figure 3.5 Distribution of Population by Sex and Marital Status; Province of Cavite: 2015

Among the never-married persons, males (52.3%) had a higher proportion than females (47.7%). On the other hand, more females are married (50.5%), widowed (79.4%), divorced or separated (66.7%), and in common law or lived-in marriage arrangement (50.4%). Moreover, most married citizens are of age 35 to 39 years as well as those who are divorced or separated. Also, most widowed citizens are of age 60 to 64 years old while those who are in common law or lived-in arrangement are of age 25 to 29 years old.

Education

Education is the process of facilitating learning or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs and habits. It is commonly divided into such stages as preschool or kindergarten, elementary school, secondary school, and college, university or apprenticeship. It leads to development of a person in terms of his/her self-growth and economic growth as it is one of the major factor that determines the path he/she will take.

Education is a powerful driver of development and one of the strongest instruments of reducing poverty and improving health, gender equality, peace and stability (World Bank). Thus, profiling and knowing the state of education of each Filipino citizen is important for a better governance, program development and nation building.

Out of the total population of five years old and over, most Caviteños had reached or finished high-school (41.84%) wherein 71.31 percent of them had graduated. Moreover, 23.56 percent had attended or finished elementary education, 13.22 percent were college undergraduate and 14.49 percent were academic degree holder. Among those baccalaureate degree graduate,

54.1 percent are female while 45.9 percent are male. The same goes with the post-baccalaureate degree wherein there were more females (56.0%) than males (48.3%). On the other hand, 1.7 percent of the population had not entered school but most were of age five to seven years old, 20 to 24 years, and at least 35 years old.

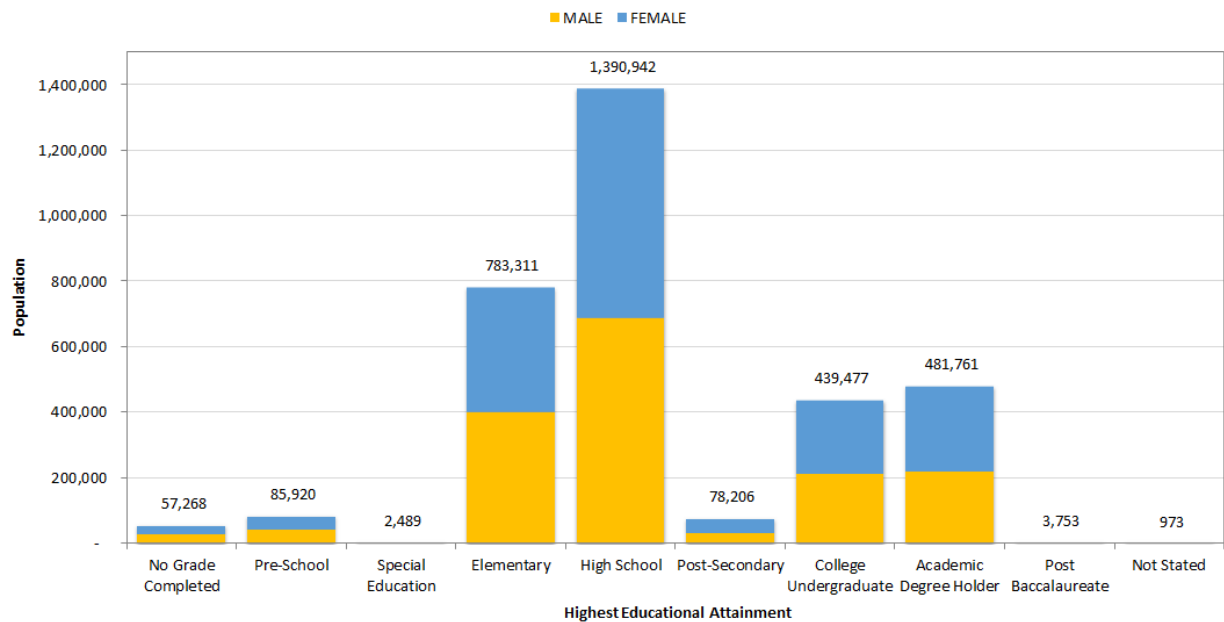


Figure 3.6 Distribution of population by highest educational attainment and sex; Province of Cavite: 2015

Among 1,416,749 household population of aged 5 to 24 years old, 958,881 persons or 67.7 percent of the population was attending school in School Year 2015-2016. By sex, school attendance rate in 2015 was higher among females (67.1%) than among males (68.2%). In addition, most of those who attend school are those of age 10-14 years or those who are mostly in secondary school. They covered the 35.31 percent of the school attending population.

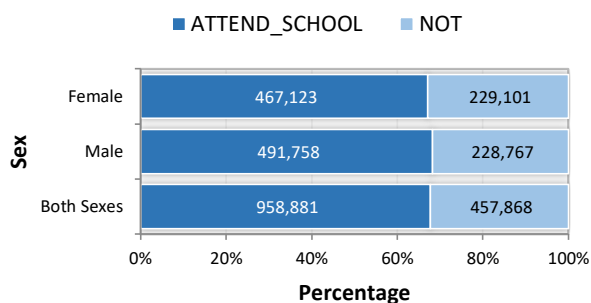


Figure 3.7 School Attendance of Household population aged 5 to 24 years old by sex; Province of Cavite: 2015

Furthermore, Tagaytay City had the highest school attendance rate with 71.54 percent which is higher from that of the province. It is followed by Alfonso (70.72%) and Mendez (70.64%). On the other hand, Kawit (65.23%), Carmona (64.85%) and Rosario (56.57%) had the lowest school attendance rate.

Table 3.2 School Attendance Rate of Household population aged 5 to 24 years old by city/municipality; Province of Cavite: 2015

City/Municipality	School Attendance Rate (%)
1st District	
Cavite City	66.25
Kawit	65.23
Noveleta	65.49
Rosario	56.57
2nd District	
City of Bacoor	68.72
3rd District	
City of Imus	70.05
4th District	
City of Dasmarinas	67.90
5th District	
Carmona	64.85
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	67.55
Silang	66.47
6th District	
City of Gen. Trias	67.26
7th District	
Amadeo	70.34
Indang	70.19
Tanza	66.19
Trece Martires City	68.74
8th District	
Alfonso	70.72
Gen. Aguinaldo	69.81
Magallanes	70.28
Maragondon	67.92
Mendez	70.64
Naic	68.49
Tagaytay City	71.54
Ternate	67.29

Source: POPCEN 2015 Philippine Statistics Authority

Literacy

Literacy is defined as the ability of a person to read and write simple messages and questions. Basic Literacy is universal in Cavite wherein literacy rate had posted to 99.66 percent among the 2,955,391 household population of 10 years old and over. Among the household population by sex, the male population had a literacy rate of 99.64 percent and the female population had a literacy rate of 99.67 percent. In addition, all cities and municipalities in Cavite had a literacy rate of between 98.60 and 99.80 percent wherein City of Imus had the highest rate with 99.78 percent and Magallanes at the lowest rate with 98.69 percent. Even Magallanes recorded the lowest literacy rate in Cavite, it is still considered a great standing and is still higher compared to the national literacy rate of 98.3 percent.

It can also be noted that the literacy rate of Cavite had improved a lot from 96.52 percent in 2000 to 99.65 percent in 2015.

Table 3.3 Literacy Rate by city/municipality; Province of Cavite: 2015

City/Municipality	Literacy Rate (%)
1st District	
Cavite City	99.72
Kawit	99.54
Noveleta	99.77
Rosario	99.72
2nd District	
City of Bacoor	99.77
3rd District	
City of Imus	99.78
4th District	
City of Dasmariñas	99.68
5th District	
Carmona	99.62
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	99.73
Silang	99.56
6th District	
City of Gen. Trias	99.63
7th District	
Amadeo	99.61
Indang	99.39
Tanza	99.59
Trece Martires City	99.59
8th District	
Alfonso	99.72
Gen. Aguinaldo	99.54
Magallanes	98.69
Maragondon	98.90
Mendez	99.61
Naic	99.44
Tagaytay City	99.54
Ternate	99.73
CAVITE	99.66

Source: POPCEN 2015 Philippine Statistics Authority

Gainful Workers

Gainful occupation is an occupation by which the person who pursues it earns money, or money equivalent, or in which he assists in the production of marketable goods. Data regarding this is used in analyzing the growth,

composition, and distribution of the work force. This provides information on socio-economic status of the population which is essential in planning the necessary training programs aimed at full and effective utilization of the country's human resources.

In 2015, the province had 2,606,678 household population aged 15 years and over wherein three out of five person (58.8%) were engaged in a gainful activity during the 12 months preceding the census.

By major occupation group, workers engaged in service and sales works are the largest group comprising the 17.9 percent of the gainful workers' population. Technicians and associate professionals came in next (14.6%), followed by plant machine operators and assemblers (14.2%).

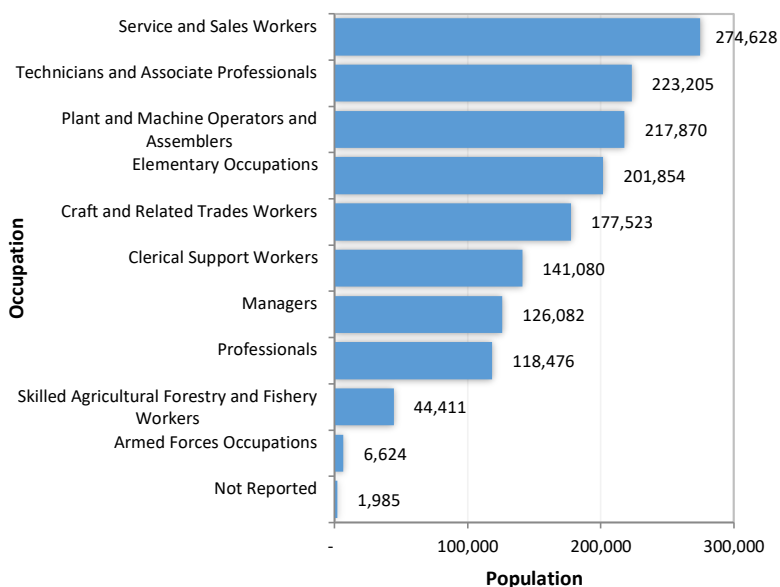


Figure 3.8 Gainful Workers by Occupation; Province of Cavite: 2015

Overseas Workers

As described by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), overseas worker is a household member who is currently out of the country due to overseas employment. He/She may or may not have a specific work contract or may be presently at home on vacation but has an existing overseas employment to return to. Undocumented overseas workers are considered as overseas workers for as long as they are still considered members of the household and had been away for less than five years. However, immigrants are excluded from the census. In the Philippines, working abroad has been a trend for so long since citizens can find better work and payment in other countries than their own.

Out of the population of Cavite, 128,843 are overseas workers (OFWs) or working abroad wherein most of them are of age 45 years old and over (27.2%). It is also noticeable that most of the OFWs are male which comprises 65.3 percent of the OFWs' population while female only accounts to 34.7 percent of it.

Due to high level of migrant workers from Cavite, the provincial government is giving social program for them and their families like livelihood trainings, financial literacy and investment programs.

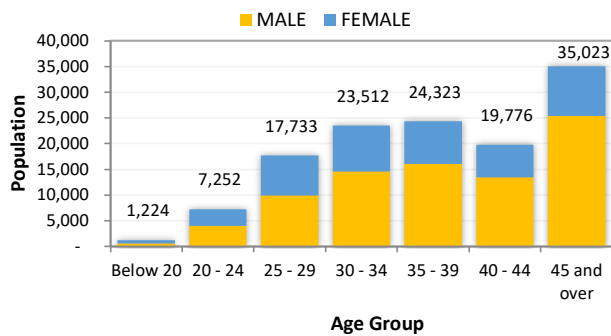


Figure 3.9 Distribution of overseas workers in terms of age group; Province of Cavite: 2015

Religious Affiliations

Religious affiliation refers to a particular system of beliefs, attitudes, emotions, and behaviors constituting man’s relationship with the powers and principalities of the universe. Through the years, Roman Catholic is the largest religion affiliation in the Philippines.

According to PSA, data on religious affiliation are required for the planning of religion-related and/or religion-sponsored activities. They may also be used in examining the ethnic characteristics of the population.

Roman Catholic remained as the largest religious affiliation in Cavite which accounts to 85.7 percent of the total population of Cavite. The next largest religion affiliation in Cavite was Iglesia ni Cristo which accounts to 3.7 percent of the population. The top 5 religions in Cavite are shown in the figure below.

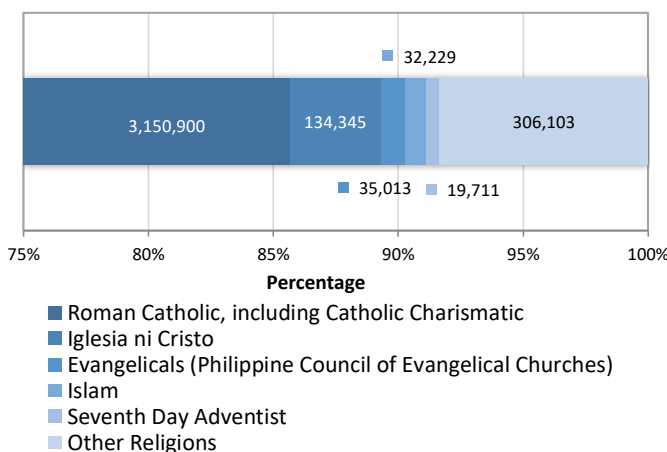


Figure 3.10 Top 5 Religious Affiliations; Province of Cavite: 2015

Household

Household population is defined by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) as those “who belong to a household, a social unit wherein a group of persons sleep in the same housing unit and have a common arrangement in the preparation and consumption of food”. It is also described as “an aggregate of persons, generally but not necessarily bound by ties of kinship,

which live together or share in common the household food. Members comprise the head of the household, relatives living with him, and other persons who share the community life for reasons of work or other consideration. A person who lives alone is considered a separate household.”

The household population of the province in 2015 was 3,662,844 persons. This translates to a population of around 15,457 citizens that is considered constitutional. Meanwhile, a total of 877,767 households were recorded in Cavite. Moreover, the average household size in 2015 was 4.2 which translate in an average of four persons in Cavite living in the same roof. By city and municipality, City of Dasmariñas had the highest household population with 657,529 persons that covers up 18.0 percent of the household population. On the other hand, General Emilio Aguinaldo had the highest average household size with 5 persons in a household. Being a rural municipality plays a part to a high average population since extended family is prevalent in these areas.

Table 3.4 Household Population and Average Household Size by City/Municipality; Province of Cavite: 2015

City/Municipality	HH* Population	Number of HH*	HH* Size
1st District			
Cavite City	102,508	25,997	3.9
Kawit	83,416	21,018	4.0
Noveleta	45,824	11,648	3.9
Rosario	110,561	29,316	3.8
2nd District			
City of Bacoor	599,326	8,811	4.0
3rd District			
City of Imus	402,753	97,397	4.1
4th District			
City of Dasmariñas	657,529	147,799	4.4
5th District			
Carmona	97,360	24,427	4.0
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	154,718	34,773	4.4
Silang	242,460	58,196	4.2
6th District			
City of Gen. Trias	313,604	80,142	3.9
7th District			
Amadeo	37,296	8,811	4.2
Indang	65,419	15,016	4.4
Tanza	225,881	54,446	4.1
Trece Martires City	154,727	35,193	4.4
8th District			
Alfonso	51,756	11,820	4.4
Gen. Aguinaldo	22,186	4,414	5.0
Magallanes	22,703	4,777	4.8
Maragondon	37,684	8,339	4.5
Mendez	31,403	7,179	4.4
Naic	110,970	26,131	4.2
Tagaytay City	69,603	16,095	4.3
Ternate	23,157	5,673	4.1
CAVITE	3,662,844	877,767	4.2

Source: POPCEN 2015 Philippine Statistics Authority
*HH – household

In terms of age, members between 15 to 19 years old had the highest population. Moreover, most of the household members are of age 5 to 34 years old and

those who are in their senior years are the least (60 years and over). The population pyramid of household population bear a resemblance to that of the total population having the concentration at the bottom making Cavite a young populated province.

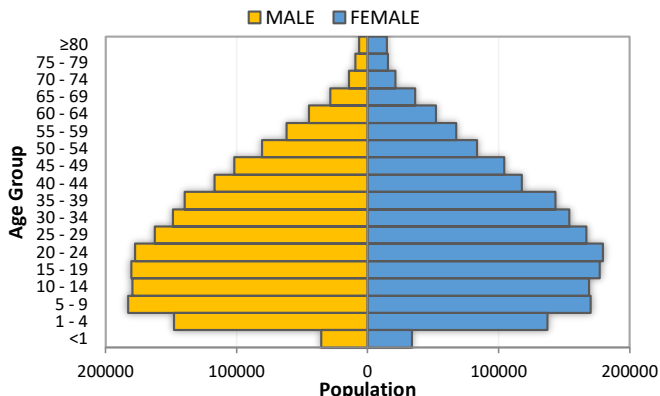


Figure 3.11 Comparison of household population by sex and age group; Province of Cavite: 2015

2018 Projected Population

Using the 2015 POPCEN data, the 2018 Cavite population was projected. At a rate of 3.37 percent, the population of Cavite grew by 397,050 persons from 3,678,301 population count of 2015 to 4,075,351 projected population count of 2018.

Table 3.5 Projected Population by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/Municipality	Projected Population
1st District	361,678
Cavite City	103,782
Kawit	86,626
Noveleta	48,411
Rosario	122,859
2nd District	651,988
City of Bacoor	651,988
3rd District	476,994
City of Imus	476,994
4th District	711,833
City of Dasmariñas	711,833
5th District	549,191
Carmona	113,380
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	165,505
Silang	270,306
6th District	363,788
City of Gen. Trias	363,788
7th District	554,306
Amadeo	40,275
Indang	67,729
Tanza	250,813
Trece Martires City	195,489
8th District	405,573
Alfonso	53,806
Gen. Aguinaldo	25,461
Magallanes	23,628
Maragondon	39,183
Mendez	33,355
Naic	127,439
Tagaytay City	77,002
Ternate	25,699
Total	4,075,351

Source: POPCEN 2015 Philippine Statistics Authority

Population Density

As described by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), population density is a measure of number of persons per unit land area (usually in square kilometers). The population density of Cavite in 2018 was computed using the projected population and the land area of each city/municipality as identified by the Provincial Planning and Development Office of Cavite.

Table 3.6 Projected population density; Province of Cavite: 2018

City/Municipality	Population Density
1st District	9,961
Cavite City	8,773
Kawit	6,465
Noveleta	8,948
Rosario	21,668
2nd District	12,443
City of Bacoor	12,443
3rd District	4,917
City of Imus	4,917
4th District	8,645
City of Dasmariñas	8,645
5th District	2,792
Carmona	3,667
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	17,644
Silang	1,728
6th District	3,091
City of Gen. Trias	3,091
7th District	2,034
Amadeo	841
Indang	759
Tanza	2,604
Trece Martires City	4,991
8th District	709
Alfonso	833
Gen. Aguinaldo	499
Magallanes	301
Maragondon	237
Mendez	2,001
Naic	1,482
Tagaytay City	1,164
Ternate	591
Total	2,856

Based on the projected population of 2018, Cavite has a population density of 2,856 individuals per square kilometer. Rosario is the densest city/municipality in Cavite with 21,668 individuals per square kilometer. However, Maragondon is the least dense with 237 individuals per square kilometer. In terms of legislative districts, the 8th District, the upland area of Cavite is the least dense while the 2nd District, the lone district of Bacoor City, is the densest.

The population by sex in 2018 was also predicted. It resulted to a sex ratio of 99 males for every 100 females. In terms of age, the population of Cavite can be considered young due to high percentage of young population in the province (Table 3.7). Moreover, approximately 38.74 percent of the population, a total count of 1,578,920 individuals, is considered of school-age population. The school-age population is irrespective of the existing requirements of compulsory education or

the period of education provided for in various types of schools.

Table 3.7 Projected Population by Sex and Age Group; Province of Cavite: 2018

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
All Ages	4,075,351	2,026,047	2,049,304
Under 1	76,738	39,262	37,476
1 - 4	315,696	163,569	152,127
5 - 9	391,725	202,800	188,924
10 - 14	387,588	200,098	187,490
15 - 19	400,226	202,541	197,685
20 - 24	399,382	199,334	200,048
25 - 29	367,004	181,360	185,644
30 - 34	336,948	165,986	170,962
35 - 39	314,986	155,738	159,248
40 - 44	260,687	129,899	130,788
45 - 49	228,842	113,224	115,618
50 - 54	182,372	89,583	92,789
55 - 59	143,648	68,727	74,921
60 - 64	107,350	49,541	57,809
65 - 69	71,764	31,418	40,346
70 - 74	39,251	15,747	23,504
75 - 79	27,484	10,088	17,396
80 years and over	23,660	7,133	16,527

Furthermore, the dependency ratios are also predicted. The labor force population of Cavite covers approximately 64.99 percent of the population wherein 64.60 percent of them are considered to be actually working, based on the 2009 Labor Force Participation Rate of the province. More dependents are of young age with a rate of 42.74 percent while the old age dependents have a rate of 5.92 percent (Table 3.8). Overall, Cavite has a dependency rate of 48.66 percent which can be interpreted as in every 100 working age persons, 49 persons are dependent of them. Of the 49 dependents, 43 of them are of young age and six are of old age.

Table 3.8 Dependency and Labor Force Estimate; Province of Cavite: 2018

	Male	Female	Total
Young Age Dependents	585,232	546,864	1,132,096
Old Age Dependents	62,207	94,464	156,671
Labor Force	1,310,048	1,338,629	2,648,677
Labor Force Participation	846,291	864,754	1,711,046
Estimated not in Labor	463,757	473,875	937,632
Young Age Dependency Rate			42.7419%
Old Age Dependency Rate			5.9151%
Dependency Rate			48.6570%

Urban and Rural Population

This section shows the data on urban and rural population as well as the urbanization rate or percent of urban population to the total population. The urban and rural classification was then predicted using the 2010 CPH and 2015 POPCEN. The classification of each barangay was then based on 2000 CPH, Report No. 4, National Statistics Office, June 2006.

Table 3.9 Projected urban and rural population by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/Municipality	Urbanization Rate (%)	Urban Population	Rural Population
1st District			
Cavite City	8.30	8,614	95,168
Kawit	55.74	48,286	38,340
Noveleta	37.41	18,112	30,299
Rosario	10.72	4,905	40,836
2nd District			
City of Bacoor	85.83	559,623	92,365
3rd District			
City of Imus	58.72	280,069	196,925
4th District			
City of Dasmariñas	78.10	555,932	155,901
5th District			
Carmona	87.42	99,120	14,260
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	57.81	95,681	69,824
Silang	50.84	137,425	132,882
6th District			
City of Gen. Trias	85.31	310,359	53,428
7th District			
Amadeo	1.35	542	39,733
Indang	3.79	2,566	65,163
Tanza	69.25	173,696	77,117
Trece Martires City	90.79	177,490	17,999
8th District			
Alfonso	19.47	10,476	43,330
Gen. Aguinaldo	-	-	25,461
Magallanes	-	-	23,628
Maragondon	1.63	640	38,543
Mendez	7.85	2,619	30,736
Naic	33.72	42,975	84,464
Tagaytay City	30.31	23,338	53,664
Ternate	25.97	6,673	19,026
CAVITE	63.18	2,566,916	1,495,886

Source: 2010 Census of Population and POPCEN 2015 Philippine Statistics Authority

In the Philippines, the local definitions of urban and rural population as defined by the Philippine Statistics Authority are as follows:

- 1) Urban Areas:
 - a. In their entirety, all municipal jurisdictions which, whether designated chartered cities, provincial capital or not, have a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square kilometer: all barangays;
 - b. Poblaciones or central districts of municipalities and cities which have a population density of at least 500 persons per square kilometer;
 - c. Poblaciones or central districts not included in (1) and (2) regardless of the population size which have the following:
 - i. street pattern or network of streets in either parallel or right angle orientation;
 - ii. at least six establishments (commercial, manufacturing, recreational and/or personal services);
 - iii. at least three of the following:
 - a town hall, church or chapel with religious service at least once a month;

- a public plaza, park or cemetery
- market place, or building, where trading activities are carried on at least once a week;
- a public building, like a school, hospital, puericulture and health center or library.

d. Barangays having at least 1,000 inhabitants which meet the conditions set forth in (3) above and where the occupation of the inhabitants is predominantly non-farming or fishing.

2) Rural Areas:

All poblaciones or central districts and all barrios that do not meet the requirements for classification of urban.

Cavite has a degree of urbanization at 63.18 percent wherein Trece Martires City has the highest rate at 90.79 percent while Amadeo has the lowest rate at 1.63 percent. However, Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo and Magallanes have complete rural population.

Household Population

The household population and number of households were projected using the 2010 CPH and 2015 POPCEN. The table below shows the mentioned statistics of the households.

Table 3.10 Projected population density; Province of Cavite: 2018

City/Municipality	Projected Household Population	Projected Number of Household
1st District	361,143	98,395
Cavite City	103,535	27,940
Kawit	86,562	23,226
Noveleta	48,375	12,857
Rosario	122,671	34,373
2nd District	650,079	169,354
City of Bacoor	650,079	169,354
3rd District	475,437	115,576
City of Imus	475,437	115,576
4th District	709,410	161,736
City of Dasmariñas	709,410	161,736
5th District	543,745	133,912
Carmona	113,119	29,070
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	164,938	37,978
Silang	265,688	66,864
6th District	362,862	94,623
City of Gen. Trias	362,862	94,623
7th District	551,860	131,104
Amadeo	39,827	9,590
Indang	67,496	15,686
Tanza	250,352	61,747
Trece Martires City	194,184	44,080
8th District	402,882	93,858
Alfonso	53,700	12,516
Gen. Aguinaldo	25,433	4,837
Magallanes	23,654	4,967
Maragondon	39,124	8,727
Mendez	33,146	7,680
Naic	126,801	30,486
Tagaytay City	75,287	17,878
Ternate	25,737	6,767
Total	4,057,419	998,558

The projected household population of the province in 2018 was 4,057,419 persons. Meanwhile, a total of 998,558 households were projected in Cavite. By city and municipality, City of Dasmariñas remains to have the highest household population with 709,410 persons that covers up 17.48 percent of the household population.

Poverty Statistics

Poverty, as defined in the dictionary, is the “state of one who lacks usual or socially acceptable amount of money or material possessions”.

In Cavite, the annual per capita poverty threshold and poverty incidence among families have increasing trend which indicates that every three years, the minimum income of a family needs increase to afford the basic necessities. Despite these, Cavite is still considered as one of the least poor provinces in the Philippines.

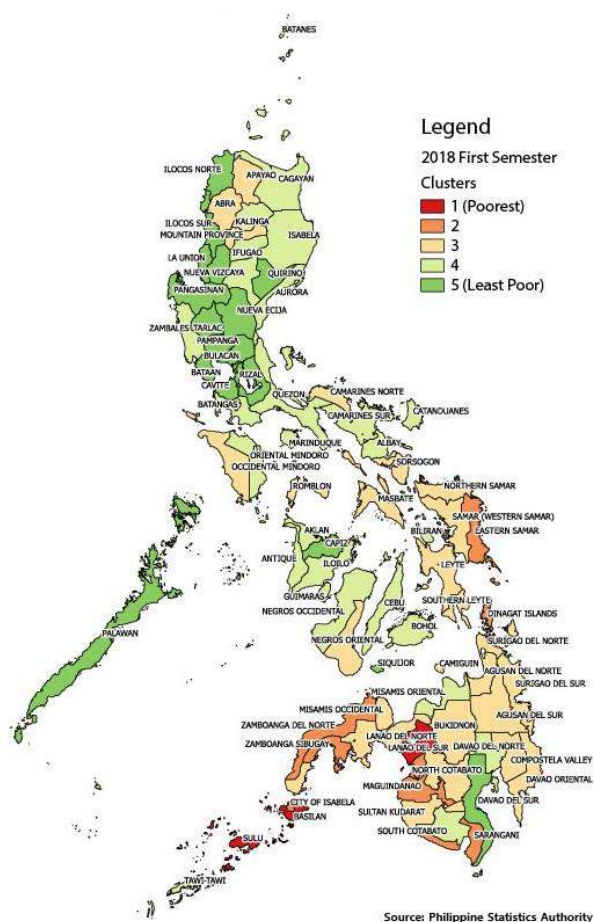


Figure 3.12 Clustering of Provinces based on Poverty Incidence: First Semester of 2018

Food and Poverty Threshold

As defined by the Philippine Statistics Authority, food threshold is the minimum income required to meet the basic food needs, satisfying the nutritional requirements set by the Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI) to ensure that one remains economically and socially productive. On the other hand, poverty threshold is the minimum income required to meet the basic food and non-food needs such as clothing, fuel, light and water, housing, rental of occupied dwelling units, transportation

and communication, health and education expenses, non-durable furnishing, household operations and personal care and effects.

In the first semester of 2018, a Caviteño family of five needs to earn at least PhP 8,400.00 was needed to meet the family's basic food needs monthly. This is higher than that of the whole Philippines and Region IV-A by PhP 1,603.33 and PhP 429.17, respectively. Furthermore, at least PhP 12,033.33, on average, was needed to meet both basic food and non-food needs of a family of five in a month. Likewise, this is higher than that of the country and region by PhP 1,552.50 and PhP 760.00, respectively (Table 3.11). We can say that the cost of living in Cavite is generally higher than most of the areas in the Philippines as reflected by lower poverty threshold in national line.

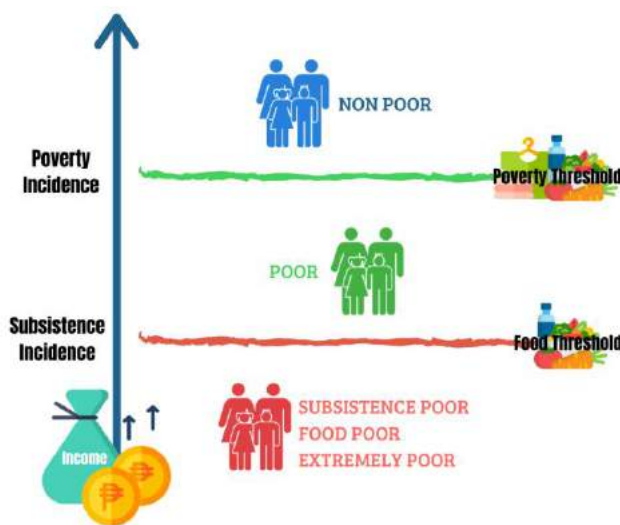
Table 3.11 Per Capita Food Threshold and Per Capita Poverty Threshold: First Semester 2015 and 2018

	Per Capita Food Threshold		Per Capita Poverty Threshold	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Philippines	7,920	8,804	11,344	12,577
Region IV-A	9,102	9,565	12,775	13,528
Cavite	9,557	10,080	13,669	14,440

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Poverty among Caviteño families and individuals

As defined by PSA, poverty incidence is the proportion of families and individuals whose income is below the poverty line to the total number of families and population, respectively. On the other hand, subsistence incidence refers to the proportion of Filipinos whose incomes fall below the food threshold.



*icons from flaticon.com

Figure 3.13 Conceptual Framework of how poverty is estimated

Poverty incidence among Caviteño families was estimated at 6.0 percent in the first semester of 2018. This can be interpreted as six out of 100 families in Cavite did not have sufficient income to meet their basic food and non-food needs in the first half of 2018. This was estimated at 9.7 percent in the same period in 2015 (Table 3.12).

Table 3.12 Poverty Incidence Among Families: First Semester 2015 and 2018

	Poverty Incidence (%)		Coefficient of Variation	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Philippines	22.2	16.1	4.8	1.1
Region IV-A	12.8	7.6	10.1	6.0
Cavite	9.7	6.0	14.1	13.2

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Poverty incidence among individuals was estimated at 7.9 percent which means that eight out of 100 Caviteños did not have sufficient income to meet their basic food and non-food needs in the first half of 2018. During the same period in 2015, the poverty incidence among individuals in Cavite was estimated at 13.0 percent (Table 3.13).

Table 3.13 Poverty Incidence Among Population: First Semester 2015 and 2018

	Poverty Incidence (%)		Coefficient of Variation	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Philippines	27.6	21.0	4.5	1.1
Region IV-A	10.1	9.4	5.9	1.5
Cavite	13.0	7.9	14.6	13.4

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

The subsistence incidence among families was estimated at 1.9 percent which means that two out of 100 families in Cavite did not have enough income needed to meet their basic food needs during the first half of 2018 (Table 3.14). Moreover, it can be noted that the subsistence incidence in Cavite is much lower than that of the country, thus, it can be said that the quality of life in Cavite is better than in most places in the country wherein 98.1 percent of families can provide their basic food needs.

Table 3.14 Subsistence Incidence Among Families: First Semester 2015 and 2018

	Subsistence Incidence (%)		Coefficient of Variation	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Philippines	9.9	6.2	5.8	1.8
Region IV-A	4.6	2.3	13.9	9.9
Cavite	3.2	1.9	19.9	23.2

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

The subsistence incidence among population was estimated at 2.6 percent which means that three out of 100 individuals in Cavite did not have enough income needed to meet their basic food needs during the first half of 2018 (Table 3.15).

Table 3.15 Subsistence Incidence Among Population: First Semester 2015 and 2018

	Subsistence Incidence (%)		Coefficient of Variation	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Philippines	13.0	8.5	5.8	1.7
Region IV-A	6.3	2.9	14.4	9.8
Cavite	4.4	2.6	21.7	23.6

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

In addition, PSA also releases other poverty-related statistics such as:

- a) **Income Gap:** measures the average income required by the poor in order to get out of poverty, expressed relative to the poverty threshold
- b) **Poverty Gap:** the income shortfall (expressed in proportion to the poverty threshold) of families with income below the poverty threshold, divided by the total number of families
- c) **Severity of Poverty:** total of the squared income shortfall (expressed in proportion to the poverty threshold) of families with income below the poverty threshold, divided by the total number of families. This is a poverty measure that is sensitive to income distribution among the poor.

In the first semester of 2018, on average, incomes of poor families were short by 24.8 percent of the poverty threshold. This increased by 1.4 from that of the first semester of 2015.

Table 3.16 *Income Gap, Poverty Gap, and Severity of Poverty: First Semester 2015 and 2018*

	Income Gap		Poverty Gap		Severity of Poverty	
	2015	2018	2015	2018	2015	2018
Philippines	29.5	26.9	6.6	4.3	2.8	1.8
Region IV-A	25.4	23.8	3.3	1.8	1.2	0.7
Cavite	23.4	24.8	2.3	1.5	0.8	0.6

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Present Status of Well-being

Well-being is a positive outcome that is meaningful for people and for many sectors of society. It tells the perception of an individual that his/her life is going well. Good living conditions, the like of housing and employment, are fundamental to well-being. Tracking these conditions is important for public policy.

This section talks about the present status of well-being in Cavite, specifically the status of health, social welfare, education, housing, employment and income, recreation and sports facilities, and protective services in the province.

Health

Health service delivery in Cavite has evolved into dual delivery systems of public and private provision, covering the entire range of health interventions with varying degrees of emphasis at different health care levels. Hospitals are mainly classified as general or as Department of Health (DOH) hospitals which provide services for all kinds of illnesses, diseases, injuries or deformities. It has emergency and outpatient services, primary care services, family medicine, pediatrics, internal medicine, obstetrics-gynecology, surgery including diagnostic and laboratory services, imaging facility and pharmacy. Hospitals are further categorized as Level I, II, III and Infirmiry and Custodial Psychiatric Care Facility hospitals. Level I hospitals are those emergency hospitals

that provide initial care and management to patients requiring immediate treatment as well as primary care on prevalent diseases in the locality, which includes: isolation facilities, maternity, dental clinics, 1st level x-ray, secondary clinical laboratory with consulting pathologist, blood station, and pharmacy. Level II general hospitals are those that include Level I services and departmentalized clinical services, respiratory units, ICU, HICU and HRP, high risk pregnancy unit, tertiary clinical laboratory, and 2nd level x-ray while level III general hospitals include level II services, and teaching/training, physical medicine and rehabilitation, ambulatory surgery, dialysis, tertiary laboratory, blood bank, and 3rd level x-ray.

The province of Cavite has 55 licensed hospitals providing health services of which 43 hospitals (78.18%) are private owned and 12 hospitals (21.82%) are government owned operated hospitals (Table 3.17). As of 2018, 31 general hospitals are categorized as level I hospitals, 20 level II hospitals, three Level III hospitals and one infirmiry. The Level III hospitals are De La Salle University Medical Center and St. Paul Hospital Cavite Inc. in City of Dasmariñas, and General Emilio Aguinaldo Memorial Hospital, a government hospital in Trece Martires City. Moreover, CarSiGMA District Hospital, the government hospital in Gen. Mariano Alvarez, falls under the Infirmiry category. Also, it is notable that there are no hospitals in Amadeo, Indang, Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, Mendez, Ternate, and Magallanes (Table 3.17).

The government hospitals are funded out of the provincial government’s budget while municipal/city hospitals are financed by the municipal/city budgets. Management and financial parameters are determined primarily by the local chief executive and, in varying level of influence and technical leadership of the respective provincial/city/municipal health officer or chief of hospital.

Hospital Bed-Population Ratio

One of the indicators in measuring health service accessibility of hospital and other related facilities is sufficient hospital beds. As standard set by the Philippine Statistics Authority-National Statistics Coordination Board (PSA-NSCB), there should be one hospital bed per 1,000 population. As shown in Table 3.18, the 12 government-owned hospitals in Cavite had a combined bed capacity of 664, while private hospitals (43) had a combined bed capacity of 2,383. Bed population ratio stood at 0.76 hospital bed per 1,000 population using the 2018 projected population.

It can be said that all the districts except District 3 have reached the standard set by the government with approximately one hospital bed per 2,168 individuals. Tagaytay City with 3.97 hospital beds per 1,000 individuals with two hospitals got the highest rate followed by Cavite City with 2.80 hospital beds per 1,000 individuals in the area. It can also be said that the province has significantly sufficient hospital beds with an approximately one bed per 1,000 individual (Table 3.18).

Table 3.17 List of Licensed Government and Private Hospitals, Province of Cavite: as of December 31, 2018

City/ Municipality by District	Name of Hospital	Complete Address	Authorized Bed Capacity	Category	Classification	Service Capability
1st District						
Cavite City	1 Cavite Naval Hospital	Naval Pascual Ledesma, Fort San Felipe Cavite City	100	I	Government	Clinical Laboratory(Secondary) X-Ray, Pharmacy
	2 Dra. Olivia Salamanca Memorial District Hospital	P. Gomez St, Cavite City	50	I	Government	Clinical Laboratory(Secondary)X-Ray, Pharmacy
	3 Bautista Hospital	375 P.Burgos Ave.,Caridad Cavite City	60	II	Private	Clinical Laboratory (Tertiary, X-Ray, Pharmacy, CT-Scan
	4 A. De La Cruz Maternity Hospital	910 Crescini St.Caridad Cavite	11	I	Private	Clinical Laboratory(Secondary) X-Ray, Pharmacy
	5 Cavite Medical Center	Dalahican Cavite City	60	II	Private	Clinical Laboratory (Tertiary, X-Ray, Pharmacy, Dialysis(6)
Kawit	6 Kawit Kalayaan Hospital	San Sebastian Kawit Cavite	25	I	Government	Clinical Laboratory(Primary)
Kawit	7 Binakayan Hospital and Medical Center	179 Covelandia Rd., Brgy. Balsahan-Bisita, Binakayan Kawit Cavite	100	II	Private	Not specified
Noveleta	8 St. Martin Maternity and Pediatric Hospital	Salcedo II, Noveleta Cavite	42	I	Private	Clinical Laboratory(Secondary)X-Ray, Pharmacy
Rosario	9 E. Contreras Medical Clinic	General Trias Drive, Poblacion, Rosario Cavite	24	II	Private	Clinical Laboratory(Secondary)X-Ray, Pharmacy
	10 Our Savior Hospital, Inc.	General Trias Drive, Rosario, Cavite	25	II	Private	Clinical Laboratory(Secondary)X-Ray, Pharmacy
2nd District						
City of Bacoor	11 Bacoor District Hospital	Reyville Subdivision, Brgy. Habay II, City of Bacoor Cavite	10	I	Government	
	12 Bacoor Doctors Medical Center	Molino Boulevard, Bayanan, Bacoor Cavite	60	I	Private	Clinical Laboratory(Secondary)X-Ray, Pharmacy, Blood Station
	13 Crisostomo General Hospital	Tirona Hi-way, Dulong Bayan, City of Bacoor	20	I	Private	Clinical Laboratory(Secondary)X-Ray, Pharmacy
	14 Metro South Medical Center	National Road, Molino IV, City of Bacoor	50	II	Private	Clinical Laboratory(Tertiary) X-Ray, Pharmacy, Dialysis(5)
	15 Molino Doctors Hospital	National Road, Molino II, City of Bacoor	38	I	Private	Clinical Laboratory(Secondary)X-Ray, Pharmacy, Dialysis(6),Mammography
	16 Prime Global Care Medical Center, Inc.	Blk 3, Lots 6,7,8 Cabeza's Corner Avenida Rizal, Bahayang Pag-asa Molino V, City of Bacoor	12	I	Private	Clinical Laboratory(Secondary)X-Ray, Pharmacy
	17 Southeast Asian Medical Center, Inc.	Molino Road, Brgy. Molino II, City of Bacoor	50	II	Private	Clinical Laboratory(Tertiary, X-Ray, Pharmacy,

City/ Municipality by District	Name of Hospital	Complete Address	Authorized Bed Capacity	Category	Classification	Service Capability	
	18	St. Dominic Medical Center, Inc.	Aguinaldo Highway, Talaba, City of Bacoor	100	II	Private	CT-Scan, Mammography, HIV Testing Clinical Laboratory(Tertiary) X-Ray, Pharmacy, CT Scan, Blood Station
	19	YR - St. Michael Medical Hospital, Inc.	220 Molino II, City of Bacoor, Cavite	48	I	Private	Secondary Clinical Laboratory, X-Ray, Pharmacy, Blood Station
3rd District							
City of Imus	20	Imus Family Hospital, Inc.	Justineville II, Subdivision 2, Palico, City of Imus, Cavite	15	I	Private	Clinical Laboratory(Secondary) X-Ray, Pharmacy
	21	Medical Center Imus	Diversion Road, Palico IV, City of Imus, Cavite	90	II	Private	-
	22	Our Lady of the Pillar Medical Center	Tamsui Avenue, Bayan Luma, City of Imus, Cavite	98	II	Private	Clinical Laboratory(Tertiary) Blood Station, HIV Testing, Laboratory, Pharmacy
City of Imus	23	Paredes Primary Care Center	M. Paredes Bldg, Aguinaldo Highway, Bayan Luma IV, City of Imus	17	I	Private	Clinical Laboratory(Secondary) X-Ray, Pharmacy, Blood Station
4th District							
City of Dasmariñas	24	Asia Medic Family Hospital and Medical Center	Old Pala-pala Road, Sampaloc I, City of Dasmariñas	50	II	Private	Clinical Laboratory(Secondary) X-Ray, Pharmacy
	25	Dasmariñas City Medical Center Inc.	Salawag Crossing, Salawag, City of Dasmariñas, Cavite	60	II	Private	Clinical Laboratory(Tertiary) X-Ray, Pharmacy, CT-Scan, Blood Station
	26	De La Salle University Medical Center	Congressional Avenue, City of Dasmariñas	300	III	Private	Clinical Laboratory(Tertiary) X-Ray, Pharmacy, CT-Scan, Blood Station, HIV Testing, Mammography
	27	Emilio Aguinaldo College Medical Center	Brgy. Salitran II, City of Dasmariñas, Cavite	154	II	Private	Clinical Laboratory(Tertiary) X-Ray, Pharmacy, CT-Scan, Dialysis (4)
	28	St. Paul Hospital Cavite Inc.	Burol II, Bagong Bayan, City of Dasmariñas, Cavite	100	III	Private	Clinical Laboratory(Tertiary) X-Ray, Pharmacy
	29	Pagamutan Ng Dasmariñas	Burol I, City of Dasmariñas	119	II	Government	Not specified
5th District							
Carmona	30	Pagamutan Bayan ng Carmona	252 San Jose St. Barangay II	15	I	Government	UTZ, X-Ray, Pharmacy, Clinical Lab etc.
	31	Carmona Hospital MC	Macaria Business Center, Governor Drive, Purificacion St. Barangay Mabuhay	71	II	Private	X-ray, Ultrasound, Mammography, Pharmacy
Silang	32	Estrella Hospital	Km 43 General Aguinaldo Highway, San Miguel Silang Cavite	20	I	Private	Clinical Laboratory(Secondary) X-Ray, Pharmacy
	33	St. Mazonod Hospital Inc.	B113 L7 and 8 AFP Housing Bulihan	12	I	Private	Clinical Laboratory(Secondary)

City/ Municipality by District	Name of Hospital	Complete Address	Authorized Bed Capacity	Category	Classification	Service Capability	
General Mariano Alvarez	34	Velazco Hospital	Silang Cavite J.P. Rizal St. Sabutan Silang Cavite	25	I	Private	ry)X-Ray, Pharmacy Clinical Laboratory(Seconda ry)X-Ray, Pharmacy, Dialysis(8) Not specified
	35	Silang Doctors Hospital	M.H. Del Pilar St., San Vicente 1, Silang, Cavite	10	I	Private	Not specified
	36	Adventist University Hospital	Balbago, Tagaytay Road, Putting Kahoy	10	I	Private	Not specified
	37	Silang Specialist Medical Center	Bypass, San Vicente II, Silang Cavite	100	II	Private	Not specified
	38	San Jose Hospital and Medical Center Inc.	Governor's Drive, Brgy, Maderan GMA Cavite	15	I	Private	Clinical Laboratory(Seconda ry)X-Ray, Pharmacy
	39	CarSiGMA District Hospital	Barangay Pob. I, GMA	19	Infirmary	Government	
6th District							
City of General Trias	40	General Trias Medicare Hospital	Brgy. Pinagtipunan, City of General Trias, Cavite	10	I	Government	Clinical Laboratory(Primary)
City of General Trias	41	Divine Grace Medical Center	Bypass Road, Tejero, City of General Trias, Cavite	50	II	Private	Not specified
	42	General Trias Maternity and Pediatric Hospital	Tejero, City of General Trias, Cavite	50	I	Private	Clinical Laboratory(Seconda ry)X-Ray, Pharmacy, Dialysis(3)
	43	Gentri Doctors Medical Center Inc.	Governor's Drive Metropolis Green, Manggahan, City of General Trias Cavite	69	II	Private	Clinical Laboratory(Tertiary) X-Ray, Pharmacy, CT Scan, Blood Station, Dialysis(6)
	44	Gentri Medical Center and Hospital Inc.	Santosan St. Brgy. Manggahan, City of General Trias, Cavite	50	II	Private	Clinical Laboratory(Tertiary) X-Ray, Pharmacy, Blood Station, Dialysis(4)
7th District							
Tanza	45	JNRAL Family Corporation	A. Soriano Highway, Sahud Ulan Tanza Cavite	22	I	Private	Clinical Laboratory(Seconda ry)X-Ray, Pharmacy
Trece Martires City	46	Tanza Family General Hospital	A. Soriano Highway, Daang Amaya 2 Tanza Cavite	30	I	Private	Clinical Laboratory(Seconda ry)X-Ray, Pharmacy, Dialysis (4) CT-Scan
	47	General Emilio Aguinaldo Memorial Hospital	Brgy. Luciano Trece Martires City	284	III	Government	Clinical Laboratory(Tertiary) , Xray, Pharmacy, CT-Scan, HIV Testing, Blood Bank
	48	M.V Santiago Medical Center	Brgy. De Ocampo Trece Martires City	75	I	Private	Clinical Laboratory(Seconda ry),Xray, Pharmacy, CT-Scan, Dialysis(4)
8th District							
Alfonso	49	DLS-Dr. Rodolfo Poblete Memorial Hospital	Burgos St. Brgy 1. Alfonso Cavite	20	I	Private	Clinica Laboratory(Seconda ry) X-ray, Pharmacy
Maragondon	50	Cavite Municipal Hospital	Maragondon Cavite	10	I	Government	Clinical Laboratory(Primary) Pharmacy
Naic	51	Naic Doctors Hospital, Inc.	Daang Makina Naic Cavite	30	I	Private	Primary
	52	Naic Medicare	Antero Soriano Hi- Way	10	I	Government	Infirmary

City/ Municipality by District	Name of Hospital	Complete Address	Authorized Bed Capacity	Category	Classification	Service Capability	
Tagaytay City	53	First Filipino Saint Hospital	Governors Drive	50	I	Private	Not specified
	54	Tagaytay Hospital and Medical Center	E. Aguinaldo Highway Silang Crossing East Rotonda Tagaytay City	90	II	Private	Not specified
	55	Ospital ng Tagaytay	Kaybagal South (Poblacion), Tagaytay City	12	I	Government	Not specified

Source: Provincial Health Office, Trece Martires City

Table 3.18 Distribution of Hospital and Bed Population Ratio by City/Municipality; Province of Cavite: 2018

City/Municipality by District	Government Hospital		Private Hospital		Total		Projected Population 2018	Authorized Bed Capacity	Rate per 1000 Population
	No. of Hospital	Bed Capacity	No. of Hospital	Bed Capacity	No. of Hospital	Bed Capacity			
1 st District	3	175	7	322	10	497	361,677	520	1.44
Cavite City	2	150	3	131	5	281	103,782	291	2.80
Kawit	1	25	1	100	2	125	86,626	125	1.44
Noveleta	-	-	1	42	1	42	48,411	50	1.03
Rosario	-	-	2	49	2	49	122,859	54	0.44
2 nd District	1	10	8	378	9	388	651,988	388	0.60
City of Bacoor	1	10	8	378	9	388	651,988	388	0.60
3 rd District	-	-	4	220	4	220	476,994	220	0.46
City of Imus	-	-	4	220	4	220	476,994	220	0.46
4 th District	1	119	5	664	6	783	711,833	764	1.07
City of Dasmariñas	1	119	5	664	6	783	711,833	764	1.07
5 th District	2	34	8	263	10	297	549,191	307	0.56
Carmona	1	15	1	71	2	86	113,380	86	0.76
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	1	19	1	15	2	34	165,505	44	0.27
Silang	-	-	6	177	6	177	270,306	177	0.65
6 th District	1	10	4	219	5	229	363,788	254	0.70
City of General Trias	1	10	4	219	5	229	363,788	254	0.70
7 th District	1	284	3	127	4	411	554,306	425	0.77
Amadeo	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,275	-	-
Indang	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,729	-	-
Tanza	-	-	2	52	2	52	250,813	66	0.26
Trece Martires City	1	284	1	75	2	359	195,489	359	1.84
8 th District	3	32	4	190	7	222	405,574	239	0.59
Alfonso	-	-	1	20	1	20	53,806	20	0.37
Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,461	-	-
Magallanes	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,628	-	-
Maragondon	1	10	-	-	1	10	39,183	10	0.26
Mendez	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,355	-	-
Naic	1	10	2	80	3	90	127,439	102	0.80
Tagaytay City	1	12	1	90	2	102	77,002	102	3.97
Ternate	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,699	-	-
Total	12	664	43	2383	55	3047	4,075,351	3,117	0.76

Source: Provincial Health Office, Trece Martires City

Local Health Facilities

Rural health units (RHUs) are created for every municipality to improve access to primary health care facilities and services in the barangay. RHUs are managed thru their city/municipal health officers and being staffed by doctors, nurses, midwives, medical technologists, sanitary inspectors, nutritionists and volunteer health workers. The basic health services being delivered

includes medical consultation services, treatments of minor ailments, maternal and child health care, dental health, nutrition, dispensation of drugs and medicines, on calls and attendance at home, immunization and conduct of health education, family planning, sanitation campaign and other related activities.

In 2018, Operating RHUs in the province decreased from 46 to 40. Most number of RHUs are located in City of Bacoor with seven (7) RHUs, followed by Cavite City (5), City of Imus (3), City of Dasmariñas (2), City of Gen. Trias (2), Gen. Mariano Alvarez (2), Silang (2), Kawit (2) and the rest has one (1) RHU per city/municipality.

Meanwhile, barangay health station (BHS), the primary health care facility at the barangay level, provides first aid, maternal and child health care, diagnosis of social diseases, and other basic health services to all the members of the community it is serving. It is commonly staffed by rural health midwives, barangay nutrition scholars and barangay health workers, and they follow a schedule of medical services from Monday to Friday.

Sometimes health centers schedule special medical projects or missions and conduct health education classes during weekends especially when the DOH issues health warnings and epidemic cases.

There are 616 BHS in the province. Most of them are situated in City of Dasmariñas (87), Silang (68), City of Bacoor (59) and City of Imus and City of Gen. Trias with 39 BHS (Table 3.19). Ideally, there should be one BHS per barangay. However, some far barangays whose residents have difficult access to their Barangay Health Station can obtain services from the health center of their neighboring barangay. Moreover, it is notable that Cavite City has no BHS in the municipality.

Table 3.19 Number of Rural Health Units, Barangay Health Stations and Barangay Health Workers by City/Municipality; Province of Cavite: 2017 and 2018.

City/Municipality	Number of Barangays	Rural Health Units		Barangay Health Stations		Barangay Health Workers	
		2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
1st District	143	9	9	57	44	319	298
Cavite City	84	5	5	0	0	70	71
Kawit	23	2	2	23	21	85	94
Noveleta	16	1	1	13	3	35	6
Rosario	20	1	1	21	20	129	127
2nd District	73	7	7	59	59	141	146
City of Bacoor	73	7	7	59	59	141	146
3rd District	97	3	3	39	39	312	370
City of Imus	97	3	3	39	39	312	370
4th District	75	2	2	88	87	304	337
City of Dasmariñas	75	2	2	88	87	304	337
5th District	105	5	5	104	108	427	416
Carmona	14	1	1	12	12	99	98
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	27	2	2	27	28	92	98
Silang	64	2	2	65	68	236	220
6th District	33	8	2	38	39	350	293
City of Gen. Trias	33	8	2	38	39	350	293
7th District	116	4	4	97	101	457	462
Amadeo	26	1	1	14	14	72	77
Indang	36	1	1	31	33	105	106
Tanza	41	1	1	36	37	225	215
Trece Martires City	13	1	1	16	17	55	64
8th District	187	8	8	145	139	1175	1175
Alfonso	32	1	1	25	27	221	235
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	14	1	1	10	10	142	139
Magallanes	16	1	1	11	11	92	91
Maragondon	27	1	1	11	11	310	360
Mendez-Nuñez	24	1	1	24	17	89	88
Naic	30	1	1	28	27	213	152
Tagaytay City	34	1	1	34	34	51	51
Ternate	10	1	1	2	2	57	59
Total	829	46	40	627	616	3,485	3,497

Source: Provincial Health Office, Trece Martires City

Health Human Resources

The health human resources are the main drivers of the health care system and are essential for the efficient management and operation of the public health system. There are 60 doctors, 34 dentists, 173 nurses and 330 midwives employed in the city/municipal health offices. These resulted to the doctor-population ratio of 1:67,923 and dentist-population ratio of 1: 119,863. As observed, these figures are too far to the standard doctor-population ratio of 1:20,000 and dentist-population ratio of 1:20,000. It is also noted that nurses comprising

28.98% of the total number of health personnel, has led to nurse-to-population ratio of 1:23,557, and not so far with the standard ratio of 1:20,000. Moreover, midwives had marked the ratio of 1: 12,350 against the standard ratio of 1:5,000 (Table 3.20).

Based on the data, there is need to increase in numbers of key health personnel in the province to provide necessary healthcare services to the people.

Table 3.20 Health Manpower to Population Ratio by City/Municipality; Province of Cavite: 2018

City/Municipality by District	2018 Projected Population	Doctors	Doctors-Population Ratio	Dentists	Dentist-Population Ratio	Nurses	Nurse-Population Ratio	Midwives	Midwives-Population Ratio
1st District	361,677	13	1: 27,821	7	1: 51,668	27	1: 13,395	46	1: 7,863
Cavite City	103,782	8	1: 12,973	1	1: 103,782	9	1: 11,531	20	1: 5,189
Kawit	86,626	2	1: 43,313	2	1: 43,313	5	1: 17,325	9	1: 9,625
Noveleta	48,411	1	1: 48,411	1	1: 48,411	3	1: 16,137	2	1: 24,206
Rosario	122,859	2	1: 61,429	3	1: 40,953	10	1: 12,286	15	1: 8,191
2nd District	651,988	8	1: 81,499	7	1: 93,141	27	1: 24,148	36	1: 18,111
City of Bacoor	651,988	8	1: 81,499	7	1: 93,141	27	1: 24,148	36	1: 18,111
3rd District	476,994	3	1: 158,998	3	1: 158,998	15	1: 31,800	32	1: 14,906
City of Imus	476,994	3	1: 158,998	3	1: 158,998	15	1: 31,800	32	1: 14,906
4th District	711,833	3	1: 237,278	0	0 237,278	23	1: 30,949	63	1: 11,299
City of Dasmariñas	711,833	3	1: 237,278	0	0 237,278	23	1: 30,949	63	1: 11,299
5th District	549,191	12	1: 45,766	4	1: 137,298	15	1: 36,613	57	1: 9,635
Carmona	113,380	7	1: 16,197	2	1: 56,690	4	1: 28,345	15	1: 7,559
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	165,505	1	1: 165,505	1	1: 165,505	4	1: 41,376	20	1: 8,275
Silang	270,306	4	1: 67,577	1	1: 270,306	7	1: 38,615	22	1: 12,287
6th District	363,788	3	1: 121,263	3	1: 121,263	14	1: 25,985	19	1: 19,147
City of Gen. Trias	363,788	3	1: 121,263	3	1: 121,263	14	1: 25,985	19	1: 19,147
7th District	554,306	8	1: 69,288	4	1: 138,577	31	1: 17,881	36	1: 15,397
Amadeo	40,275	1	1: 40,275	0	0 40,275	4	1: 10,069	5	1: 8,055
Indang	67,729	1	1: 67,729	1	1: 67,729	9	1: 7,525	8	1: 8,466
Tanza	250,813	4	1: 62,703	1	1: 250,813	12	1: 20,901	13	1: 19,293
Trece Martires City	195,489	2	1: 97,745	2	1: 97,745	6	1: 32,582	10	1: 19,549
8th District	405,574	10	1: 40,557	6	1: 67,596	21	1: 19,313	41	1: 9,892
Alfonso	53,806	1	1: 53,806	0	0 53,806	2	1: 26,903	4	1: 13,451
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	25,461	1	1: 25,461	0	0 25,461	1	1: 25,461	3	1: 8,487
Magallanes	23,628	1	1: 23,628	1	1: 23,628	2	1: 11,814	5	1: 4,726
Maragondon	39,183	1	1: 39,183	1	1: 39,183	1	1: 39,183	5	1: 7,837
Mendez	33,355	1	1: 33,355	1	1: 33,355	4	1: 8,339	4	1: 8,339
Naic	127,439	3	1: 42,480	1	1: 127,439	6	1: 21,240	16	1: 7,965
Tagaytay City	77,002	1	1: 77,002	1	1: 77,002	4	1: 19,250	3	1: 25,667
Ternate	25,699	1	1: 25,699	1	1: 25,699	1	1: 25,699	1	1: 25,699
Total	4,075,351	60	1: 67,923	34	1: 119,863	173	1: 23,557	330	1: 12,350

Source: Provincial Health Office, Trece Martires City

Vital Health Indices

Vital health indices are the indicators that measure the total health condition in a certain locality or area.

Crude birth rate is the ratio of live births per 1,000 population during a given period. In 2018, the crude birth rate in the province is nine births per 1,000 total populations, compared to 11 per 1,000 total populations in 2016, which recorded a decrease of three live birth rate level.

Crude death rate (CDR) is the number of deaths per 1,000 population during a given period. CDR slightly decreased from four in 2017 to three in 2018. This is the

ratio of the number of deaths occurring within one year to the mid-year population expressed per 1,000 populations (Table 3.21). It is "crude" in the sense that all ages are represented in the rate and does not take into account the variations in risks of dying at particular ages. It can be noted that CDR is inversely proportional to the crude birth rate in the province in such that as the crude birth rate decreases the crude death rate increases.

Infant Mortality Rate refers to the number of deaths among infants (below one-year) per 1,000 live births. The province's infant mortality rate for the year 2018 is nine

per 1,000 live births which increased from the previous year's rate of eight per 1,000 live births.

Maternal mortality rate includes deaths of women during pregnancy, at childbirth or in the period after childbirth related to pregnancy and giving birth per 1,000 live births. There was a huge increase in the maternal mortality rate from 31.81% in 2017 to 40% in 2018. Having a physician, nurse or midwife who has formal training present during the birth decreases the maternal mortality rate (Table 3.22).

Table 3.21 Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate; Province of Cavite: 2014-2018

Year	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate
2014	13.43	2.71
2015	12.03	3.41
2016	11.07	3.44
2017	11.11	3.64
2018	9.00	3.00

Source: Provincial Health Office, Trece Martires City

Table 3.22 Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate; Province of Cavite: 2014-2018

Year	Infant Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate
2014	9.00	51.00
2015	10.94	52.00
2016	12.13	54.91
2017	8.17	31.81
2018	9.00	40.00

Source: Provincial Health Office, Trece Martires City

Ten Leading Causes of Morbidity

Morbidity and mortality statistics provide basic information for the management of healthcare systems, and for planning and evaluation of health service delivery.

Morbidity refers to having a disease or a symptom of a disease, or the amount of a disease within a population. In 2018, the ten leading causes of morbidity were Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection with a rate of 2,772 per 100,000 individuals, followed by hypertension (925), acute lower respiratory (681), accidents (504), disorder of the urinary system (501), dermatosis (424), diabetes mellitus (137), intestinal infectious diseases (119), disorder of the gastrointestinal tract ear infections (99), and diseases of the oral cavity, salivary gland, jaw (89) (Table 3.23).

Table 3.23 Ten Leading Causes of Morbidity (Rate per 100,000 population); Province of Cavite: 2018

No.	Cases	Number	Rate/100,000 population
1	Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	112,324	2,772
2	Hypertension	37,475	925
3	Acute Lower Respiratory Tract Infection	27,624	681
4	Accidents	20,436	504
5	Disorder of the Urinary System	20,303	501
6	Dermatosis	17,201	424
7	Diabetes Mellitus	5,586	137

Table 3.23 continued...

No.	Cases	Number	Rate/100,000 population
8	Intestinal Infectious Diseases	4,822	119
9	Disorder of the Gastrointestinal Tract	4,023	99
10	Diseases of the Oral Cavity, Salivary Gland, Jaw	3,606	89

Source: Provincial Health Office, Trece Martires City

Ten Leading Causes of Mortality

Mortality is the intensity of death in a population. It is sometimes used to mean the frequency of deaths in a population.

The Cavite Provincial Health Office has recorded that the top ten causes of mortality in the province are heart diseases (101 per 100,000 population), pneumonia (55), followed by malignant neoplasms (30), hypertensive diseases (20), accidents (16), renal diseases (15), diabetes mellitus (13), cardiovascular (13), chronic obstructive tuberculosis (9) and pregnancy complications (7) (Table 3.24).

Table 3.24 Ten Leading Causes of Mortality (Rate per 100,000 population); Province of Cavite: 2018

No.	Cases	Number	Rate/100,000 population
1	Heart Diseases	4125	101
2	Pneumonia	2238	55
3	Malignant Neoplasm	1221	30
4	Hypertensive Diseases	846	20
5	Accidents	687	16
6	Renal Diseases	632	15
7	Diabetes Mellitus	542	13
8	Cardiovascular Diseases	536	13
9	Tuberculosis	382	9
10	Pregnancy Complications	293	7

Source: Provincial Health Office, Trece Martires City

Ten Leading Causes of Infant, Child and Adolescent Mortality

Infant Mortality refers to death of infants under one year of age. In Cavite, the first ten leading causes of infant deaths for the year 2018 are complications during pregnancy, labor and delivery, respiratory and cardiovascular disorder, pneumonia, congenital malformation, intestinal infectious diseases, metabolic disorder, disorder of the nervous system, heart diseases, hemorrhagic disorder, sepsis, lung diseases due to external agents, disorder of the nervous system, acute respiratory tract infection, and blood dyscrasia (Table 3.25). With this data, the DOH is still working to achieve the 100% medical facility deliveries in the province.

Table 3.25 Leading Causes of Mortality among Infants; Province of Cavite: 2018

No.	Cases	Number of Cases
1	Complications during pregnancy, labor and delivery	186
2	Respiratory and cardiovascular Disorder	76
3	Pneumonia	67
4	Congenital Malformation	30
5	Intestinal infectious diseases	20
6	Metabolic disorder	19
7	Disorder of the nervous system	13
8	Heart Diseases	11
9	Acute Respiratory Tract Infection	10
10	Blood Dyscrasia	8

Source: Provincial Health Office, Trece Martires City

Child mortality refers to the death of children under the age of 14 and encompasses neonatal mortality, under-5 mortality, and mortality of children aged 5-14. Many child deaths are unreported due to variety of reasons like lack of death registration and lack of data on child migrants (UNICEF 2018). In Cavite, the leading causes of child mortality are pneumonia, acute upper respiratory infections, heart diseases, accidents, congenital malformation, intestinal infectious disease, metabolic disorders, helminthiasis, arthropod borne viral and hemorrhagic fever, and burns and corrosions.

Table 3.26 Leading Causes of Mortality among Children; Province of Cavite: 2018

No.	Cases	Number of Cases
1	Pneumonia	54
2	Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	38
3	Heart Diseases	31
4	Accidents	27
5	Congenital Malformation	13
6	Intestinal Infectious Diseases	13
7	Metabolic Disorder	12
8	Helminthiasis	8
9	Arthropod Borne Viral and Hemorrhagic Fever	7
10	Burns and Corrosions	7

Source: Provincial Health Office, Trece Martires City

On the other hand, adolescent mortality refers to the death of children under the age of 15 to 19. Mortality rates are low in adolescents compared with other age groups. The leading causes of adolescent mortality in the province are accidents, pneumonia, heart disease, malignant neoplasm, renal disease, metabolic disorder, congenital malformation, arthropod borne viral and hemorrhagic fever, tuberculosis, and disorder of the nervous system.

Table 3.27 Leading Causes of Mortality among Adolescents; Province of Cavite: 2018

No.	Cases	Number of Cases
1	Accidents	59
2	Pneumonia	43
3	Heart Diseases	37
4	Malignant Neoplasm	16
5	Renal Disease	15
6	Metabolic Disorder	7
7	Congenital Malformation	5
8	Arthropod Borne Viral and Hemorrhagic Fever	5
9	Tuberculosis	4
10	Disorder of the Nervous System	4

Source: Provincial Health Office, Trece Martires City

Operation Timbang Plus

Operation Timbang (OPT) Plus is the annual weighing and height measurement of all preschool children 0-59 months old and children 60-71 months old who are not yet in school and done in communities. OPT Plus is done to identify and locate the malnourished children for referral to relevant nutrition and nutrition-related services. OPT Plus data are also used for local nutrition action planning, particularly in quantifying the prevalence of wasted, stunted, underweight, overweight and obese children who will be prioritized for interventions in the community.

In 2018, about 550,172 children ages 0-59 months old are targeted for OPT Plus, of which 55.49 percent or 305,272 have been subjected to weighing (Table 28).

From the weighed children, 282,281 children are categorized normal that results to a normal weight prevalence rate of 92.47 percent. On the other hand, there are 8,904 underweight and 4,064 severely underweight children with a prevalence rate of 2.92 and 1.33 respectively. Moreover, 10,023 children are considered overweight leading to a prevalence rate of 3.28. In terms of underweight prevalence, the municipality of Naic got the highest prevalence of 7.24 percent while in terms of severely underweight prevalence, Trece Martires City acquired the highest at 3.55 percent. Meanwhile, Tagaytay City got .00 underweight and severely underweight rate which means that almost all children weighed in their localities are of normal weight (Table 3.29).

Furthermore, in terms of height, 17,437 children (5.71%) are considered tall for their age, 256,668 children (84.08%) are of normal height, 19,969 children are stunted (6.54%), and 10,935 children (3.58%) are severely stunted (Table 3.30). In addition, 8,421 children (2.76%) are considered obese for their height, 10,900 children (3.57%) are overweight, 9,000 children (2.95%) are wasted, and 5,539 children (1.81%) are severely wasted (Table 3.31).

Table 3.28 Operation Timbang Coverage among 0-59 Months Old Preschool Children by City/Municipality; Province of Cavite: 2018

City/ Municipality	2018 Projected Population	Estimated Number of Preschoolers (13.5%)	Number of PS Weighed	% Coverage
1st District	361,677	48,826	25,260	51.73
Cavite City	103,782	14,011	6,537	46.66
Kawit	86,626	11,694	5,997	51.28
Noveleta	48,411	6,536	3,015	46.13
Rosario	122,859	16,586	9,711	58.55
2nd District	651,988	88,018	48,916	55.57
City of Bacoor	651,988	88,018	48,916	55.57
3rd District	476,994	64,394	28,958	44.97
City of Imus	476,994	64,394	28,958	44.97
4th District	711,833	96,097	55,348	57.60
City of Dasmariñas	711,833	96,097	55,348	57.60
5th District	549,191	74,141	36,617	49.39
Carmona	113,380	15,306	7,606	49.69
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	165,505	22,343	11,382	50.94
Silang	270,306	36,491	17,629	48.31
6th District	363,788	49,111	26,702	54.37
City of Gen. Trias	363,788	49,111	26,702	54.37
7th District	554,306	74,831	53,559	71.57
Amadeo	40,275	5,437	2,641	48.57
Indang	67,729	9,143	5,671	62.02
Tanza	250,813	33,860	26,052	76.94
Trece Martires City	195,489	26,391	19,195	72.73
8th District	405,574	54,752	29,912	54.63
Alfonso	53,806	7,264	4,355	59.95
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	25,461	3,437	1,585	46.11
Magallanes	23,628	3,190	1,675	52.51
Maragondon	39,183	5,290	3,042	57.51
Mendez	33,355	4,503	2,755	61.18
Naic	127,439	17,204	8,298	48.23
Tagaytay City	77,002	10,395	6,102	58.70
Ternate	25,699	3,469	2,100	60.53
Total	4,075,351	550,172	305,272	55.49

Source: Provincial Health Office, Trece Martires City

Table 3.29 Operation Timbang Results (Weight by Age) among 0-59 Months Old Preschool Children by City/Municipality; Province of Cavite: 2018

City/Municipality	Overweight		Normal		Underweight		Severely Underweight	
	No.	Prevalence Rate	No.	Prevalence Rate	No.	Prevalence Rate	No.	Prevalence Rate
1st District	1,184	4.69	22,715	89.92	974	3.86	387	1.53
Cavite City	350	5.35	5,788	88.54	265	4.05	134	2.05
Kawit	197	3.28	5,538	92.35	210	3.50	52	0.87
Noveleta	100	3.32	2,705	89.72	151	5.01	59	1.96
Rosario	537	5.53	8,684	89.42	348	3.58	142	1.46
2nd District	2,137	4.37	43,669	89.27	2,354	4.81	756	1.55
City of Bacoor	2137	4.37	43,669	89.27	2354	4.81	756	1.55
3rd District	423	1.46	27,874	96.26	489	1.69	172	0.59
City of Imus	423	1.46	27,874	96.26	489	1.69	172	0.59
4th District	920	1.66	53,325	96.34	782	1.41	321	0.58
City of Dasmariñas	920	1.66	53,325	96.34	782	1.41	321	0.58
5th District	2,053	5.61	32,150	87.80	1,594	4.35	820	2.24
Carmona	470	6.18	6,866	90.27	205	2.70	65	0.85
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	586	5.15	10,056	88.35	495	4.35	245	2.15
Silang	997	5.66	15,228	86.38	894	5.07	510	2.89
6th District	826	3.09	24,539	91.90	936	3.51	401	1.50
City of Gen. Trias	826	3.09	24,539	91.90	936	3.51	401	1.50
7th District	1,484	2.77	50,546	94.37	635	1.19	894	1.67
Amadeo	189	7.16	2,332	88.30	44	1.67	76	2.88
Indang	348	6.14	5,108	90.07	159	2.80	56	0.99
Tanza	461	1.77	25,287	97.06	224	0.86	80	0.31
Trece Martires City	486	2.53	17819	92.83	208	1.08	682	3.55
8th District	996	3.33	27,463	91.81	1,140	3.81	313	1.05
Alfonso	133	3.05	4,068	93.41	115	2.64	39	0.90
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	70	4.42	1,422	89.72	70	4.42	23	1.45
Magallanes	40	2.39	1,553	92.72	63	3.76	19	1.13
Maragondon	175	5.75	2,690	88.43	127	4.17	50	1.64
Mendez	162	5.88	2,501	90.78	85	3.09	7	0.25
Naic	290	3.49	7,253	87.41	601	7.24	154	1.86
Tagaytay City	97	1.59	6,005	98.41	0	0.00	0	0.00
Ternate	29	1.38	1,971	93.86	79	3.76	21	1.00
Total	10,023	3.28	282,281	92.47	8,904	2.92	4,064	1.33

Source: Provincial Health Office, Trece Martires City

Table 3.30 Operation Timbang Results (Height by Age) among 0-59 Months Old Preschool Children by City/Municipality; Province of Cavite: 2018

City/Municipality	Tall		Normal		Stunted		Severely Stunted	
	No.	Prevalence Rate	No.	Prevalence Rate	No.	Prevalence Rate	No.	Prevalence Rate
1st District	1,720	6.81	20,274	80.26	2,009	7.95	1,257	4.98
Cavite City	444	6.79	5389	82.44	426	6.52	278	4.25
Kawit	436	7.27	5049	84.19	342	5.70	170	2.83
Noveleta	143	4.74	2401	79.64	310	10.28	161	5.34
Rosario	697	7.18	7435	76.56	931	9.59	648	6.67
2nd District	4,053	8.29	37,602	76.87	4,968	10.16	2,293	4.69
City of Bacoor	4053	8.29	37602	76.87	4968	10.16	2293	4.69
3rd District	1,324	4.57	27,221	94.00	305	1.05	106	0.37
City of Imus	1324	4.57	27221	94.00	305	1.05	106	0.37
4th District	1,641	2.96	51,337	92.75	1,610	2.91	760	1.37
City of Dasmariñas	1641	2.96	51337	92.75	1610	2.91	760	1.37
5th District	3,105	8.48	27,549	75.24	3,502	9.56	2,453	6.70
Carmona	453	5.96	6379	83.87	488	6.42	278	3.66
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	1101	9.67	8445	74.20	1079	9.48	757	6.65
Silang	1551	8.80	12725	72.18	1935	10.98	1418	8.04
6th District	1,273	4.77	22,703	85.02	1,764	6.61	962	3.60
City of Gen. Trias	1273	4.77	22703	85.02	1764	6.61	962	3.60
7th District	2,804	5.24	45,893	85.69	2,892	5.40	1,717	3.21
Amadeo	217	8.22	1842	69.75	346	13.10	236	8.94
Indang	267	4.71	4832	85.21	402	7.09	170	3.00
Tanza	1197	4.59	24190	92.85	449	1.72	217	0.83
Trece Martires City	1123	5.85	15029	78.30	1695	8.83	1094	5.70
8th District	1,517	5.07	24,089	80.53	2,919	9.76	1,387	4.64
Alfonso	191	4.39	3685	84.62	352	8.08	127	2.92
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	59	3.72	1242	78.36	191	12.05	93	5.87
Magallanes	58	3.46	1254	74.87	221	13.19	142	8.48
Maragondon	134	4.40	2458	80.80	263	8.65	187	6.15
Mendez	112	4.07	2345	85.12	253	9.18	45	1.63
Naic	694	8.36	5860	70.62	1108	13.35	636	7.66
Tagaytay City	166	2.72	5484	89.87	361	5.92	91	1.49
Ternate	103	4.90	1761	83.86	170	8.10	66	3.14
Total	17,437	5.71	256,668	84.08	19,969	6.54	10,935	3.58

Source: Provincial Health Office, Trece Martires City

Table 3.31 Operation Timbang Results (Height by Weight) among 0-59 Months Old Preschool Children by City/Municipality; Province of Cavite: 2018

City/Municipality	Obese		Overweight		Normal		Wasted		Severely Wasted	
	No.	Prevalence Rate	No.	Prevalence Rate	No.	Prevalence Rate	No.	Prevalence Rate	No.	Prevalence Rate
1st District	1,055	4.18	1,184	4.69	21,450	84.92	988	3.91	583	2.31
Cavite City	198	3.03	268	4.10	5733	87.70	211	3.23	127	1.94
Kawit	165	2.75	215	3.59	5259	87.69	232	3.87	126	2.10
Noveleta	105	3.48	142	4.71	2544	84.38	141	4.68	83	2.75
Rosario	587	6.04	559	5.76	7914	81.50	404	4.16	247	2.54
2nd District	1,806	3.69	2,505	5.12	40,927	83.67	2,410	4.93	1,268	2.59
City of Bacoor	1806	3.69	2505	5.12	40927	83.67	2410	4.93	1,268	2.59
3rd District	145	0.50	287	0.99	28,149	97.21	230	0.79	144	0.50
City of Imus	145	0.50	287	0.99	28149	97.21	230	0.79	144	0.50
4th District	642	1.16	877	1.58	52,731	95.27	755	1.36	343	0.62
City of Dasmariñas	642	1.16	877	1.58	52731	95.27	755	1.36	343	0.62
5th District	1,795	4.90	2,205	6.02	29,892	81.63	1,598	4.36	1,113	3.04
Carmona	312	4.10	403	5.30	6649	87.42	159	2.09	69	0.91
Gen. Mariano	551	4.84	605	5.32	9302	81.73	541	4.75	383	3.36
Silang	932	5.29	1197	6.79	13941	79.08	898	5.09	661	3.75
6th District	739	2.77	1,000	3.75	23,437	87.77	1,021	3.82	505	1.89
City of Gen. Trias	739	2.77	1000	3.75	23437	87.77	1021	3.82	505	1.89
7th District	1,219	2.28	1,589	2.97	48,634	90.80	998	1.86	1,116	2.08
Amadeo	139	5.26	133	5.04	2227	84.32	87	3.29	55	2.08
Indang	223	3.93	339	5.98	4949	87.27	99	1.75	61	1.08
Tanza	382	1.47	477	1.83	24732	94.93	291	1.12	211	0.81
Trece Martires City	475	2.47	640	3.33	16726	87.14	521	2.71	789	4.11
8th District	1,020	3.41	1,253	4.19	26,172	87.50	1,000	3.34	467	1.56
Alfonso	132	3.03	158	3.63	3833	88.01	162	3.72	70	1.61
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	49	3.09	91	5.74	1375	86.75	39	2.46	31	1.96
Magallanes	68	4.06	88	5.25	1460	87.16	38	2.27	21	1.25
Maragondon	186	6.11	144	4.73	2597	85.37	69	2.27	46	1.51
Mendez	116	4.21	165	5.99	2384	86.53	70	2.54	20	0.73
Naic	310	3.74	407	4.90	6895	83.09	458	5.52	228	2.75
Tagaytay City	123	2.02	151	2.47	5681	93.10	111	1.82	36	0.59
Ternate	36	1.71	49	2.33	1947	92.71	53	2.52	15	0.71
Total	8,421	2.76	10,900	3.57	271,392	88.90	9,000	2.95	5,539	1.81

Source: Provincial Health Office, Trece Martires City

Barangay Nutrition Scholars

Barangay Nutrition Scholar (BNS) is a barangay-based worker appointed by the Punong Barangay and registered by the Provincial Health Office through the Municipal Health Office and has undergone the required training in accordance with law and regulations and responsible for the delivery of nutrition and related services particularly to target beneficiaries.

BNS are considered to be the frontliners in providing the basic health and nutrition services to their communities. One of the responsibilities of barangay nutrition scholars is identifying malnourished children by visiting each house in their area and weighing each child of the household and monitoring their progress through a systematic nutrition program. It is called Operation Timbang (OPT). They measure the height of the children, using a height board, and also their weight and then calculate whether these are right for their age.

Table 3.32 shows that there were 910 barangay nutrition scholars in Cavite. The City of Dasmariñas has the most number of BNS with 165, followed by City of Imus with 97 BNS and City of Gen. Trias with 75 BNS. The municipality of Ternate has the least number of BNS (10).

Table 3.32 Number of Barangay Nutrition Scholars by City/Municipality, Cavite Province: 2018

City/Municipality	2018 Projected Population	Number of Barangays	Number of Barangay Nutrition Scholars
1st District	361,677	143	90
Cavite City	103,782	84	35
Kawit	86,626	23	14
Novelita	48,411	16	18
Rosario	122,859	20	23
2nd District	651,988	73	74
City of Bacoor	651,988	73	74
3rd District	476,994	97	97
City of Imus	476,994	97	97
4th District	711,833	75	165
City of Dasmariñas	711,833	75	165
5th District	549,191	105	105
Carmona	113,380	14	12
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	165,505	27	29
Silang	270,306	64	64
6th District	363,788	33	75
City of Gen. Trias	363,788	33	75
7th District	554,306	116	132
Amadeo	40,275	26	18
Indang	67,729	36	19
Tanza	250,813	41	52
Trece Martires City	195,489	13	43
8th District	405,574	187	172
Alfonso	53,806	32	32
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	25,461	14	16
Magallanes	23,628	16	16
Maragondon	39,183	27	27
Mendez	33,355	24	21
Naic	127,439	30	14
Tagaytay City	77,002	34	36
Ternate	25,699	10	10
Total	4,075,351	829	910

Source: Provincial Health Office, Trece Martires City

Social Welfare and Development

The Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office (PSWDO) is the provincial office responsible for the protection of the social welfare rights of Filipinos and promotes social development. PSWDO envisions Cavite to be a province where the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals, families and communities are empowered for an improved quality of life.

Being the lead agency in social welfare and development, PSWDO exercises the following functions:

- Advocates for a just and responsive social welfare and development legislative agenda, policies and plans as well as ensuring their effective implementation;
- Develops and enriches existing programs and services for specific groups, such as children and youth, women, family and communities, solo parent, older persons and persons with disabilities (PWDs); and
- Provides social protection of the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged sector and also gives augmentation funds to local government units for delivery of social welfare and development (SWD) services to depressed municipalities and barangays and provides protective services to individuals, families and communities in crisis situations.

Day Care Services

Day care centers are established to help in the values formation and socialization of children aged 3 to 6 years old in the absence of their mothers during working hours. Day Care Services are manned by day care workers who are skilled with early childhood education knowledge to prepare children for grade school.

In accordance with Republic Act 6972, also known as the Barangay-Level Total Development and Protection of Children Act, Filipino children up to six (6) years of age deserve the best care and attention at the family and community levels which calls for the establishment of a day care center in every barangay.

Based on gathered reports from City/Municipal Social Welfare and Development Offices, , there are 825 Day Care Centers that cater to a total of 49,310 day care enrollees in 2018. Out of the total enrollees, there are 240 children with disability, 142 male and 98 female students.

Table 3.33 Number of Barangays, Day Care Centers, Enrollees and Teachers, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/ Municipality	No. of Brgys.	Day Care Centers	Day Care Workers			Day Care Children			Number of PWDs (Children)		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1st District	143	96	2	83	85	2,308	2,440	4,748	0	2	2
Cavite City	84	36	0	36	36	642	654	1,296	0	0	0
Kawit	23	24	0	12	12	551	649	1,200	0	0	0
Noveleta	16	15	0	16	16	257	295	552	0	2	2
Rosario	20	21	2	19	21	858	842	1,700	0	0	0
2nd District	73	72	2	96	98	3,332	3,329	6,661	6	2	8
City of Bacoor	73	72	2	96	98	3,332	3,329	6,661	6	2	8
3rd District	97	78	0	78	78	2,496	2,529	5,025	6	2	8
City of Imus	97	78	0	78	78	2,496	2,529	5,025	6	2	8
4th District	75	107	0	102	102	4,068	4,010	8,078	2	2	4
City of Dasmariñas	75	107	0	102	102	4,068	4,010	8,078	2	2	4
5th District	105	105	0	108	108	3,795	3,361	7,156	0	0	0
Carmona	14	13	0	13	13	597	618	1,215	0	0	0
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	27	37	0	37	37	1,992	1,726	3,718	0	0	0
Silang	64	55	0	58	58	1,206	1,017	2,223	0	0	0
6th District	33	66	0	72	72	1,781	1,803	3,584	8	3	11
City of Gen. Trias	33	66	0	72	72	1,781	1,803	3,584	8	3	11
7th District	116	114	0	119	119	3,902	4,393	8,295	107	86	193
Amadeo	26	5	0	8	8	149	143	292	0	0	0
Indang	36	26	0	31	31	427	401	828	0	1	1
Tanza	41	42	0	39	39	1,305	1,870	3,175	0	0	0
Trece Martires City	13	41	0	41	41	2,021	1,979	4,000	107	85	192
8th District	187	187	1	171	172	2,853	2,910	5,763	13	1	14
Alfonso	32	25	0	25	25	427	442	869	2	0	2
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	14	14	0	14	14	152	173	325	0	0	0
Magallanes	16	15	0	15	15	210	226	436	1	0	1
Maragondon	27	36	1	25	26	424	382	806	0	0	0
Mendez	24	19	0	15	15	196	209	405	2	0	2
Naic	30	36	0	36	36	521	565	1,086	0	0	0
Tagaytay City	34	33	0	33	33	632	645	1,277	0	0	0
Ternate	10	9	0	8	8	291	268	559	8	1	9
Total	829	825	5	829	834	24,535	24,775	49,310	142	98	240

Source: Provincial/City/Municipal Social Welfare Development Office, Trece Martires City

Three cities and seven municipalities in the province comply with the provisions of RA 6972. These are the cities of Dasmariñas, Trece Martires and Gen. Trias, and the municipalities of Kawit, Rosario, Gen. Mariano Alvarez, Tanza, Gen. Aguinaldo, Maragondon and Naic. On the other hand, the cities/municipalities that failed to comply are Cavite City, Noveleta, City of Bacoor, City of Imus, Carmona, Silang, Amadeo, Tagaytay City, Alfonso, Indang, Magallanes, Mendez and Ternate. The said cities/municipalities should establish a daycare center in some of its barangay that lacks a center. City of Dasmariñas has the most number of sufficient Day Care Center with 107 centers, followed by City of Imus with 78 centers. However, the 78 centers in City of Imus did not suffice since it has 97 barangays (Table 3.29).

Social Welfare Programs and Services

Based on the submitted reports of the Municipal/City Social Welfare and Development offices in the province, there are a total of 2,288 cases involving in need of special protection. In 2018, most reported cases of children are the children in conflict with the law which totals to 605 cases. Other cases are street children (443), maltreated children (20), neglected/abandoned children (79), physical abused (129), acts of lasciviousness (64), sexually abused (201), emotional abused (108), victims of child labor (8), minor at risk (539), foundling minor (60) and victims of child trafficking (32). On the other hand, the 1,679 reported cases involving women which includes physically abused (444 cases), emotionally abused (269 cases), economically abused (685 cases), sexually abused (57 cases) and psychologically abused with 224 cases (Table 3.34 and Table 3.35).

Table 3.34 Number of Reported Children in Need of Special Protection Part 1, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/Municipality	Children in Conflict with the Law	Street Children	Maltreated Children	Neglected/ Abandoned Children	Physical Abused	Acts of Lasciviousness	Total	Grand Total
1st District	98	61	0	18	55	27	259	583
Cavite City	14	25	0	3	18	18	78	206
Kawit	16	0	0	0	0	0	16	23
Noveleta	6	10	0	3	0	1	20	46
Rosario	62	26	0	12	37	8	145	308
2nd District	80	135	0	17	2	2	236	304
City of Bacoor	80	135	0	17	2	2	236	304
3rd District	151	55	0	11	25	0	242	366
City of Imus	151	55	0	11	25	0	242	366
4th District	98	139	1	1	5	12	256	329
City of Dasmariñas	98	139	1	1	5	12	256	329
5th District	66	25	2	25	18	2	138	294
Carmona	5	0	1	0	0	0	6	8
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	28	14	0	6	1	2	51	116
Silang	33	11	1	19	17	0	81	170
6th District	48	0	0	3	0	0	51	108
City of Gen. Trias	48	0	0	3	0	0	51	108
7th District	30	25	17	1	17	10	100	148
Amadeo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Indang	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	8
Tanza	24	25	17	1	16	10	93	120
Trece Martires City	3	0	0	0	1	0	4	19
8th District	34	3	0	3	7	11	58	156
Alfonso	6	0	0	2	0	4	12	63
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Magallanes	6	0	0	0	3	0	9	30
Maragondon	3	3	0	0	1	1	8	19
Mendez	11	0	0	0	3	3	17	24
Naic	3	0	0	1	0	1	5	8
Tagaytay City	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3
Ternate	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	6
Total	605	443	20	79	129	64	1340	2,288

Source: Provincial/City/Municipal Social Welfare Development Office, Trece Martires City

Table 3.35 Number of Reported Children in Need of Special Protection Part 2, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/Municipality	Sexually Abused	Emotional Abused	Victims of Child Labor	Minor at Risk	Foundling Minor	Victims of Child Trafficking	Total	Grand Total
1st District	38	26	1	237	14	8	324	583
Cavite City	4	14	1	106	1	2	128	206
Kawit	4	0	0	3	0	0	7	23
Noveleta	7	8	0	10	0	1	26	46
Rosario	23	4	0	118	13	5	163	308
2nd District	2	0	0	44	21	1	68	304
City of Bacoor	2	0	0	44	21	1	68	304
3rd District	32	19	0	58	15	0	124	366
City of Imus	32	19	0	58	15	0	124	366
4th District	22	6	6	11	8	20	73	329
City of Dasmariñas	22	6	6	11	8	20	73	329
5th District	37	6	0	110	1	2	156	294
Carmona	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	8
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	10	0	0	53	1	1	65	116
Silang	27	6	0	55	0	1	89	170
6th District	16	41	0	0	0	0	57	108
City of Gen. Trias	16	41	0	0	0	0	57	108
7th District	35	8	0	4	0	1	48	148
Amadeo	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Indang	1	0	0	4	0	0	5	8
Tanza	19	8	0	0	0	0	27	120
Trece Martires City	15	0	0	0	0	0	15	19
8th District	19	2	1	75	1	0	98	156
Alfonso	8	0	0	42	1	0	51	63
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	3
Magallanes	1	1	0	19	0	0	21	30
Maragondon	3	0	1	7	0	0	11	19
Mendez	2	1	0	4	0	0	7	24
Naic	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	8
Tagaytay City	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Ternate	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Total	201	108	8	539	60	32	948	2,288

Source: Provincial/City/Municipal Social Welfare Development Office, Trece Martires City

Table 3.36 Women in Difficult Circumstances: Province of Cavite: 2018

City/Municipality	Sexually Abused	Physically Abused	Emotionally Abused	Economic Abused	Psychological Abused	Total
1st District	10	31	33	125	14	213
Cavite City	0	4	24	36	0	64
Kawit	4	22	0	16	5	47
Noveleta	4	0	9	9	9	31
Rosario	2	5	0	64	0	71
2nd District	0	0	0	1	0	1
City of Bacoor	0	0	0	1	0	1
3rd District	17	52	177	59	0	305
City of Imus	17	52	177	59	0	305
4th District	0	6	3	8	2	19
City of Dasmariñas	0	6	3	8	2	19
5th District	4	53	6	37	25	125
Carmona	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	3	51	0	37	21	112
Silang	1	2	6	0	4	13
6th District	0	257	0	228	133	618
City of Gen. Trias	0	257	0	228	133	618

Table 3.36 continued...

City/Municipality	Sexually Abused	Physically Abused	Emotionally Abused	Economic Abused	Psychological Abused	Total
7th District	26	29	33	201	49	338
Amadeo	0	2	0	0	1	3
Indang	1	11	0	2	6	20
Tanza	25	16	33	187	42	303
Trece Martires City	0	0	0	12	0	12
8th District	0	16	17	26	1	60
Alfonso	0	0	2	4	0	6
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	0	0	2	2	0	4
Magallanes	0	2	1	1	0	4
Maragondon	0	1	0	1	1	3
Mendez	0	10	12	7	0	29
Naic	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tagaytay City	0	0	0	10	0	10
Ternate	0	3	0	1	0	4
Total	57	444	269	685	224	1679

Source: Provincial/City/Municipal Social Welfare Development Office, Trece Martires City

Senior Citizen

Senior citizens are people who are at least 60 years old. With the implementation of various republic acts, senior citizens are entitled to different services given by the government. Some of these benefits are the discounts on medical-related privileges, transportation and other services, tax exemption, utilities discount and different government assistance like social pension.

A total of 192,880 citizens of Cavite are considered in their senior years, registered in their respective LGUs, and issued with Senior Citizen ID. Most of the senior citizens are female which accounts to 58.26 percent. Most senior citizens reside at the City of Dasmariñas with a total of 53,780 citizens that covers 27.88 percent of their population. It is followed by City of Imus and Silang with 22,220 and 14,737 citizens, respectively. Meanwhile, Kawit has the least number of senior citizen residents with only 1,080 citizens (Table 3.37).

Table 3.37 Number of Senior Citizens by Sex and City/Municipality; Province of Cavite: 2018.

City/Municipality	Male	Female	Total
1st District	6939	10693	17632
Cavite City	314	891	1,205
Kawit	481	599	1,080
Novelata	2,691	3,838	6,529
Rosario	3,453	5,365	8,818
2nd District	2,741	3,465	6,206
City of Bacoor	2,741	3,465	6,206
3rd District	7,692	14,528	22,220
City of Imus	7,692	14,528	22,220
4th District	25,435	28,345	53,780
City of Dasmariñas	25,435	28,345	53,780
5th District	13,246	18,327	31,573
Carmona	3,332	2,274	5,606
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	4,252	6,978	11,230
Silang	5,662	9,075	14,737
6th District	972	1,339	2,311
City of Gen. Trias	972	1,339	2,311

Table 3.37 continued...

City/Municipality	Male	Female	Total
7th District	9,055	15,250	24,305
Amadeo	2,070	4,312	6,382
Indang	3,357	4,759	8,116
Tanza	2,970	5,030	8,000
Trece Martires City	658	1,149	1,807
8th District	14,428	20,425	34,853
Alfonso	2,356	3,435	5,791
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	753	1,159	1,912
Magallanes	732	1,132	1,864
Maragondon	1,978	2,355	4,333
Mendez	1,730	2,604	4,334
Naic	3,024	4,319	7,343
Tagaytay City	2,850	4,171	7,021
Ternate	1,005	1,250	2,255
Total	80,508	112,372	192,880

Source: Provincial/City/Municipal Social Welfare Development Office, Trece Martires City

Persons with Disability

According to the United Nations, disability is the condition judged to be impaired relative to the usual condition of an individual. This often refers to physical, sensory, cognitive, and intellectual impairment of an individual. Persons with disabilities (PWDs) have generally poorer health, lower education achievements and economic opportunities. Thus, the government has passed different acts that focus on helping them. Through these government proclamations, they are entitled to different benefits like discounts, employment opportunities and others.

In 2018, a total of 34,316 citizens of Cavite are considered PWDs. Most of them are male which accounted to 51.92 percent of the PWDs population. Most PWDs are recorded to be residing at the City of Dasmariñas with a total of 7,824 individuals. This accounted to 22.80 percent of the total PWD population. This is followed by Cities of Imus and Bacoor with 6,203 and 1,968 individuals, respectively. The least number of

PWDs was recorded at Ternate with only 190 individuals (Table 3.38).

Table 3.38 Number of Persons with Disability by Sex and City/Municipality; Province of Cavite: 2018.

City/Municipality	Male	Female	Total
1st District	1,303	1,155	2,458
Cavite City	289	250	539
Kawit	125	113	238
Noveleta	251	229	480
Rosario	638	563	1,201
2nd District	1,045	923	1,968
City of Bacoor	1,045	923	1,968
3rd District	3,191	3,611	6,802
City of Imus	3,191	3,611	6,802
4th District	4,431	3,393	7,824
City of Dasmariñas	4,431	3,393	7,824
5th District	2,311	2,222	4,533
Carmona	596	818	1,414
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	943	764	1,707
Silang	772	640	1,412
6th District	472	426	898
City of Gen. Trias	472	426	898
7th District	2,702	2,699	5,401
Amadeo	898	712	1,610
Indang	675	593	1,268
Tanza	828	1,128	1,956
Trece Martires City	301	266	567
8th District	2,362	2,070	4,432
Alfonso	455	369	824
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	176	140	316
Magallanes	137	131	268
Maragondon	252	248	500
Mendez	222	146	368
Naic	279	246	525
Tagaytay City	736	705	1,441
Ternate	105	85	190
Total	17,817	16,499	34,316

Source: Provincial/City/Municipal Social Welfare Development Office, Trece Martires City

Solo Parent

Republic Act No. 8972, known as the “Solo Parents’ Welfare Act of 2000”, was passed in year 2000. The law defines a solo parent as any individual who fall under any of the following categories:

- (1) A woman who gives birth as a result of rape and other crimes against chastity even without a final conviction of the offender. Provided, that the mother keeps and raises the child;
- (2) A parent left solo or alone with the responsibility of parenthood due to death of spouse;
- (3) A parent left solo or alone with the responsibility of parenthood while the spouse is detained or is serving sentence for a criminal conviction for at least one year;
- (4) A parent left solo or alone with the responsibility of parenthood due to physical and/or mental incapacity of spouse as certified by a public medical practitioner;

- (5) A parent left solo or alone with the responsibility of parenthood due to legal separation or de facto separation from spouse for at least one year, as long as he or she is entrusted with the custody of the children;
- (6) A parent left solo or alone with the responsibility of parenthood due to declaration of nullity or annulment of marriage as decreed by a court or by a church as long as he or she is entrusted with the custody of the children.
- (7) A parent left solo or alone with the responsibility of parenthood due to abandonment of spouse for at least one (1) year.
- (8) An unmarried mother/father who has preferred to keep and rear his or her child/children instead of having others care for them or give them up to a welfare institution.
- (9) Any other person who solely provides parental care and support to a child or children.
- (10) Any family member who assumes the responsibility of head of family as a result of the death, abandonment, disappearance or prolonged absence of the parents or solo parent.

They are also entitled to comprehensive package of programs and services as long as they have a Solo Parent ID from the City or Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office.

In 2018, a total of 12,262 individuals were recognized as a solo parent in Cavite. The solo parents’ population is dominated by the women which accounted to 93.88 percent of their population. Most solo parents are residents of the City of Dasmariñas with 2,598 individuals followed by Cities of Bacoor and Imus with 1,634 and 1,206, respectively (Table 3.39). Meanwhile, Gen. E. Aguinaldo had the lowest number of solo parents with 34 persons reported.

Table 3.39 Number of Solo Parent by Sex and City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018.

City/Municipality	Male	Female	Total
1st District	50	741	791
Cavite City	26	259	285
Kawit	8	120	128
Noveleta	4	200	204
Rosario	12	162	174
2nd District	64	1,570	1,634
City of Bacoor	64	1,570	1,634
3rd District	44	1,162	1,206
City of Imus	44	1,162	1,206
4th District	110	2,488	2,598
City of Dasmariñas	110	2,488	2,598
5th District	193	2,418	2,611
Carmona	102	715	817
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	70	891	961
Silang	21	812	833
6th District	55	1,021	1,076
City of Gen. Trias	55	1,021	1,076

Table 3.39 continued...

City/Municipality	Male	Female	Total
7th District	52	1,066	1,118
Amadeo	3	163	166
Indang	28	333	361
Tanza	9	221	230
Trece Martires City	12	349	361
8th District	182	1,046	1,228
Alfonso	1	129	130
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	1	33	34
Magallanes	0	27	27
Maragondon	33	580	613
Mendez	3	57	60
Naic	7	135	142
Tagaytay City	2	77	79
Ternate	135	8	143
Total	750	11,512	12,262

Source: Provincial/City/Municipal Social Welfare Development Office, Trece Martires City



The following table shows the list of Social Work Agencies (SWAs) and Social Welfare and Development Agencies (SWDAs) and their corresponding demographics in the Province of Cavite. In 2018, the province has a total of 25 residential based agencies, and 60 family/community welfare agencies with areas of operations not only in the province but in nearby provinces in CALABARZON.

Table 3.40 List of Social Work Agencies (SWAs) and Social Welfare and Development Agencies (SWDAs) in the Province of Cavite, 2018.

	Name of Agency	Address	Program & Services	Clientele	Area/s of Operation	Classification
Residential Based						
1	Action International Ministries Phils. (Working Hands, Honest Hands & Mustanrd Seeds)	Balubad II, Silang, Cavite	Provide vocational skills, training to out-of-school youth ages 15-25 years old for 10 mos. Duration, disciplinary program vocational training on welding	Boys and girls who are out-of-school youth	Region IV-A	SWA
2	Beacon of Hope Foundation-PI, Inc.	Brgy. Sapa, Naic, Cavite	Residential Facility. Homelife program, medical dental and spiritual	Children who are abandoned, orphaned and surrendered	Region IV-A	SWA
3	Brand New Day in Action, Inc.	033 Blumentritt St., Tubuan 1, Silang, Cavite	Residential based, homelife, educational, feeding and spiritual services	Children male/female 12-18 yrs. old who are street children	Region IV-A	SWA
4	Chosen Children Village Foundation, Inc.	Km.48, Lalaan, Silang, Cavite	Residential Facility homelife/Social medical/ dental rehabilitation, psychological & value formation	Children ages 0-2 years old with special needs who are abandoned, surrendered, abused and neglected	Region IV-A	SWA
5	Casa dei Bambini San Giuseppe Inc. (St. Joseph Children's Home)	Lalaan I, Silang, Cavite	Residential Facility, social service homelife health care & other cultural activities	Children (girls) ages 3-12 years old who are abandoned orphaned neglected and deprived children	Region IV-A	SWA
6	Christian Growth Ministries, Inc.	Home of Joy Jabez Christian Center, Km 36 Gov. Drive, Sampaloc IV, City of Dasmariñas, Cavite	Residential care, homelife services, health and nutrition recreation, spiritual services counseling and pre-adoption services	Children ages 3-6 years old who are abandoned orphaned and neglected	Region IV-A	SWA

Table 3.40 continued...

	Name of Agency	Address	Program & Services	Clientele	Area/s of Operation	Classification
7	Dar Amanah Children Village Foundation, Inc.	Brgy. Hoyo, Silang, Cavite	Residential Facility, homelife services non-formal formation education	Muslim and catholic children victims of armed conflict	Region IVA	SWA
8	Frere (Saint) Benilde Romascon Educational Foundation (Dela Salle University Dasmariñas) Inc. (Bahay Pag-asa)	<i>Table 3.23 continued...</i> Dasmariñas, Cavite	Residential facility, homelife services educational assistance, medical/dental assistance	For children in conflict with the law	Region IV-A	SWA
9	Hossana Home Care for Children Orphanage, Inc.	Block 50 Lot 45-B Phase 2 Villa Apolonia Subd. Brgy. Ibayo, Silangan, Naic, Cavite	Residential facility homelife services medical/health services	Children 0-4 years old who are abandoned, neglected and orphaned	Region IV-A	SWA
10	Injoy Life Children's Home, Inc.	Simeon Vida Road, Panungyan II, Mendez, Cavite	Residential based, temporary shelter, medical/dental homelife services and education	Children 3-10 years old who are orphaned, abandoned and surrendered	Region IV-A	SWA
11	Little Angels Home, Inc.	Coffee Country, Payapa Subd., Brgy. Panungyan, Mendez, Cavite	Residential Facility health & medical services	Infants newly born to 2 years old who are abandoned, neglected and surrendered and adoption	Region IV	SWA
12	Local Superior of the Atonement Franciscan Sisters of Graymoo, Inc. (Mother Lurana & Community Development Center)	St. Francis Convent Compound, Pintong Gubat, Paliparan 3, Dasmariñas City, Cavite	Residential facility health & medical services, homelife, social services to children at risk and those in need of special protection and community based to indigent family	Children at risks and those in need of special protection	Region IV	SWA
13	Middleman Community Support Center, Inc.	Block 1 Lot 6 & 7, South Midland, Lalaan II, Silang, Cavite	Residential facility, homelife services, medical/dental services	Children who are orphaned, abused, neglected, abandoned and street children	Region IV-A	SWA
14	Mango House Children's Home, Inc.	530 M. Pripol Gen. Aguinaldo Highway, Biga 2, Silang, Cavite	Residential Facility medical/dental & spiritual service	Children 2-7 years old who are abandoned, neglected, surrendered and abused	Region IV-A	SWA
15	MAMA's Hope Haven of Norway, Inc.	Pag-asa St., F Manalo, City of Gen. Trias, Cavite	Temporary shelter, maternity services medical/dental psychological & social services skills training and Christian education	Unwed mothers 13-45 yrs. Old (victims of rape, incest, family disowned economically needy and far from relative/family Street Children	Region IV-A	SWA
16	Mission to the World Phil. Foundation, Inc. (Ang Bahay Parola Center for Street Children)	Blk. 3 Lot 1 Infant Jesus Subd. Molino 2, City of Bacoor, Cavite	Residential Home and Community based for street children		Region IV-A	SWA
17	Mother Teresa Spinelli's Treasure's	Kabangaan Road, Brgy. Iruhin West, Tagaytay, City	Residential Facility dental/medical & health services	Infants 0-2 years old who are abandoned, orphaned & neglected children	Region IV	SWA

Table 3.40 continued...

	Name of Agency	Address	Program & Services	Clientele	Area/s of Operation	Classification
18	Mother Caterina Roncalli Shelter Home, Inc.	214 Banay-banay, Amadeo, Cavite	Residential facility home life services medical/dental services	Children 2-7 years old who are abandoned, orphaned needy destitute and at-risk children or in difficult circumstances	Region IV A	SWA
19	Saint Anthony's Boys Village Foundation, Inc.	Brgy. Lalaan, Silang Cavite	Residential Facility, educational services medical /dental and spiritual	Children (boys) 12-16 years old who are orphaned	Region IV	SWA
20	Southeast Asia Medical and Relief Institute for Training Asian, Non-Gov't. Services, Inc. (SAMARITANS Inc.)	Blk.224, Lot 21& 22, Metrogate, Silang Estates, Silang, Cavite	Residential Facility, medical/dental educational spiritual and socialization	Children who are abandoned orphaned and neglected	Region IV	SWA
21	Tita de Guzman- Angels of Hope Foundation, Inc.	Purok 4 Brgy. Pulong Bunga, Silang, Cavite	Residential Facility, homelife services dental/medical and spiritual	Children 0-5 years old who are abandoned, neglected and orphaned	Region IV A	SWA
22	Tahanang Divino Zelo	Km. 47, Lalaan 1, Silang, Cavite	Residential based: disadvantaged young and adult expectant women who are in crisis			
23	The Valley Cathedral Children's Home	Labac, Naic Cavite	Residential Facility, social services medical/dental health & nutrition formal & informal education and livelihood	Children 3-12 years old who are orphaned, abandoned neglected half - orphaned abused and & battered	Region IV	SWA
24	Brothers of Christ of Banneux, BCBI	Crisanto M. Delos Reyes Ave. Brgy. Biclatan, City of Gen Trias, Cavite	Residential facility, homelife, rehabilitation medical/dental spiritual services counselling	Destitute & homeless elderly, physically & mentally handicapped men & young adult	Region IV-A	SWA
25	San Jose Bahay Alima Foundation, Inc.	Brgy. Carasuchi, Indang, Cavite	residential care for older person	abandoned, neglected older	Region IV-A	SWA
Family/Community Welfare Agencies						
1	Agapay sa Mga Bata at Mga Taong Kapus- Palad, Inc.	920 J. Abad Santos Ave., Salitran, City of Dasmariñas, Cavite	Community based: scholarship, supplemental feeding and financial assistance	Disadvantaged families in the area	City of Dasmariñas, Cavite	SWDA
2	Asociacion Nacional Pequena Irene	Bloomfield Subd., Blk 4 Lot 18, Alapan 1 B, City of Imus, Cavite	Provide assistance to children who are abandoned; Educational assistance to individual and giving them access for employment	Abandoned children and needy individual	City of Imus, Cavite	SWDA
3	A-Star Foundation Inc.	c/o MSWDO City of Imus, Cavite	Livelihood program, medical community development program	Disadvantaged families and communities	Region IV	SWA
4	Academy of World Healing Foundation, Inc.	#150 Mabini St.Purok V, Brgy. Sicut, Alfonso, Cavite	Medical mission and feeding program and financial assistance	Families who belongs to poverty line	Alfonso, Cavite	SWDA
5	Batang Paslit Lifehouse, Inc.	Blk. 31, Lot 10, Sebastian Ave., Country Homes, Tagaytay City, Cavite	Community based: Feeding program, values formation Training and seminars on responsible parenthood	All disadvantaged families in the area	Tagaytay City, Cavite	SWDA

Table 3.40 continued...

	Name of Agency	Address	Program & Services	Clientele	Area/s of Operation	Classification
6	Batong Sandigan Development Foundation, Inc.	Blk 74 Lot 6 Phase II, Paliparan III, City of Dasmariñas, Cavite	Health, children development, spiritual	Needy children and youth	City of Dasmariñas, City of Gen. Trias, Cavite	SWA
7	Bahay Lingkod Community Center	Phase 2, Blk 74, Lot 10&11, Paliparan Sites, Paliparan III, Dasmariñas, Cavite	cooperative, scholarship, computer training, tutorial class, summer camp workshop seminar, referral and advocacy	Disadvantaged families in the area	Paliparan, Salawag, City of Dasmariñas, Cavite	SWA
8	Child & Adult Reformation and Education Foundation, Phils. Inc.	Ilano Cmpd. Congressional Rd., Brgy. H-4, City of Dasmariñas, Cavite	Community based livelihood and medical assistance	Disadvantaged families in the area	City of Dasmariñas, Cavite	SWDA
9	Children's Helper Project Inc.	978 Manila Blvd., Sta. Cruz, Cavite City	Christian values, health & environmental development children/youth development livelihood	needy children, youth, individual families and communities	Cavite City/ Trece Martires City	SWA
10	Cavite Great Leaders for Community Development, Inc.	Punta 1, Tanza, Cavite	Community based, livelihood, day care service skills training	Disadvantaged families in the area	Cavite province	SWDA
11	Dr. Mary Ann B. Orlanda Youth Care Foundation, Inc.	Blk. 16 Lot 17 Los Rios St., Town and West Molino 2, City of Bacoor, Cavite	Medical mission, scholarship, advocacy campaign	Less fortunate families	City of Bacoor, Cavite	SWA
12	Elderly Assn. Of Molino 3 Bacoor Cavite, Inc.	Blk.9 Lot 9, Daffodil St. Phase I Central Camella Homes, Springville City, Molino 3, City of Bacoor, Cavite	Community based program to older person	Older person in the area	City of Bacoor, Cavite	SWDA
13	El Ceilito Foundation, Inc.	145 -E. Gomes St., City of Bacoor, Cavite	Community based, educational assistance/scholarship program	Disadvantaged families in the area	City of Bacoor, Cavite	SWA
14	Fr. Al's Foundation, Inc.	Rm 102 Fr. Al's Museum & Retreat House (The Sisters of Mary) Biga, Silang, Cavite	Provide educational assistance to high school students of Sisters of Mary Boytown and Girlstown Center	Resource Agency	Cavite province	SWDA
15	Fishgate Foundation Inc.	Brgy. Amoyong Farm Valley Subd., Alfonso, Cavite	Community based program, includes scholarship program, medical and health services	Less fortunate families in the area	Region IV-A	SWA
16	Global Agape Bethesda Foundation, Inc.	Narra 1, Silang, Cavite	Community welfare services thru educational sponsorship and medical assistance	Disadvantaged families in the area	Silang, Cavite	SWDA
17	Ginintuang Binhi Elderly Association, Inc. (formerly Camella Springville Elderly Association Inc.)	Falcon Street Phase 1, East Molino 3, City of Bacoor, Cavite	Community based programs and services livelihood and medical assistance to all members	Senior Citizen in East Molino 3	East Molino 3, City of Bacoor, Cavite	SWDA
18	GMA Cavite Business Club, Inc.	GMA, Cavite	Provide scholarship to deserving student and feeding program	Disadvantaged families	GMA, Cavite	SWDA
19	Guardians Rescue Int'l 988, Inc.	Brgy. Pulido, Blk. 32 Lot 2, GMA, Cavite	Scholarship skills training, emergency and relief operation	Disadvantaged families in the area	GMA, Cavite	SWA

Table 3.40 continued...

	Name of Agency	Address	Program & Services	Clientele	Area/s of Operation	Classification
20	Hawakamay Foundation, Inc.	Brgy. Amaya, Tanza, Cavite	Day care services to 3-6 years old scholarship programs and livelihood to out-of-school youth and families	Disadvantaged families, out-of- of -school youth and depressed communities	Tanza, Cavite	SWA
21	Home for 100th Sheep Inc.	B-1-16 L 6 Brgy. Sta Cruz I, DBB- Dasmariñas, Cavite	Full education, scholarship program to the poor disadvantaged children	Children and youth	Cavite	SWDA
22	International Friends Network Phils.	Blk. 7 Lot 1, Phase 14. Bahayang Pag-asa, Subd.. City of Imus. Cavite	Community welfare services includes scholarship grants to deserving students and livelihood assistance	Disadvantaged families	City of Imus, Cavite	SWDA
23	Jesus King of Kings, Lord of Lords Christian Feeding Ministries, Inc.	1126 Rojas Cmpd. Melrose St., San Antonio, Cavite City	Community and center-based day care service and feeding program	Indigent families in the area	San Antonio, Cavite City	SWDA
24	Jesus Christ is Lord Christian Learning Center, Inc. (Kalinga Sa Maralita)	Brgy. Memeji, GMA, Cavite	Community welfare services includes medical/dental mission, feeding program, day care program & spiritual day care program & spiritual enhancement, value formation	Indigent families in the area	Brgy. Memeji, GMA, Cavite	SWDA
25	Jesus Saves Ministries Paliparan Cavite Center, Inc.	Blk 15, Lot 28, Phase 1, Paliparan 3, City of Dasmariñas, Cavite	Community based Day Care Service, supplemental feeding, spiritual enhancement and alternative learning service	Indigent families, day care children in the area	City of Dasmariñas, Cavite	SWDA
26	Kamay-Kalinga Ng Ama Foundation, Inc.	Bucal 4-B, Maragondon, Cavite	Community based: education, financial, supplemental feeding, disaster outreach, medical mission	Less fortunate families and communities in the area	Maragondon, Cavite	SWDA
27	Kaunlaran at Pag-asa Ng Nagkakaisang Filipino Foundation Inc. (KPMP Foundation, Inc.)	432 Purok IV, Brgy. Santiago, City of Gen. Trias, Cavite	Provide scholarship for youth and livelihood assistance	Children, youth and families	City of Gen. Trias, Cavite	SWDA
28	L Nissi Welfare & Learning Development Center, Inc.	Blk.18 Lot 22, Phase II, Mary Cris Complex, Pasong Camachile II City of Gen. Trias, Cavite	Day Care Service Program Community outreach program and gift giving	3-6 years old children,	Cavite province	SWA
29	Mission Community Service Inc.	Biga I, Silang Cavite	Implementing community based >Sponsor a Child program of 236 sponsors children >Milk program for kinder Milk Program provides milk for malnourished children >medical mission - provision of medicines	Disadvantaged families, communities	Region IV-A	SWDA
30	Mizpah Community Academy Found. Inc.	Blk 15 Lot 10 Progressive Vill. 15, Molino, City of Bacoor, Cavite	Gift giving, skills training, livelihood day care service	Economically depressed families and communities	Cavite province	SWA

Table 3.40 continued...

	Name of Agency	Address	Program & Services	Clientele	Area/s of Operation	Classification
31	Mabuhay Homes 2000 Senior Citizens Inc.	Mabuhay Homes 2000, Paliparan II, City of Dasmariñas, Cavite	Health related concerns of older person like; free medical & dental checkup thru medical mission, physical fitness and livelihood activity for able Senior Citizen	All Senior Citizens in the area	Mabuhay Homes 2000, Paliparan II, City of Dasmariñas, Cavite	SWDA
32	Molino 2 United Senior Citizen Association, Inc.	Progressive Village 4, Molino 2, City of Bacoor, Cavite	Community welfare services to become more useful, productive	All Senior Citizens in the area	Molino 2, City of Bacoor, Cavite	SWDA
33	Nurturing Quality Mind (NQM) Life Foundation, Inc.	Brgy. 14 Governor's Drive, Bo. Bancal, Carmona, Cavite	Community based program: scholarship, for qualified children/youth financial assistance for the repair / renovation of church and relief operation	Distressed family in he area	Carmona, Cavite	SWDA
34	Organization of Citizens Movement for Leadership & Devt., (OCM) , Inc.	Blk C8 Lot 7, Brgy. Luzviminda II, City of Dasmariñas, Cavite	Provide medical and burial assistance	Older person	Luzviminda II, City of Dasmariñas, Cavite	SWDA
35	Pag-asa Social Center Foundation, Inc.	Calamba Rd., Sitio Cengia, Iruhin, Tagaytay City	Community based livelihood assistance and medical mission and scholarship program sponsorship	Disadvantaged families in the area	Tagaytay City	SWDA
36	Phil. Frontline Ministries	Face Cmpd. Green Valley Rd. San Francisco, Calihan, San Pablo City Laguna	Community welfare services, micro-financing and scholarship to deserving students	All indigent families residing in the area	San Francisco, San Pablo City	SWDA
37	PSC International Medical Mission, Inc.	Blk. 6 Lot 1, Brgy. Zone 1-A, City of Dasmariñas, Cavite	Community welfare services medical mission, free medical dental checkup	All indigent families residing in the area	Region IV A	SWDA
38	Parent's Initiative for the Welfare of Children Inc.	625 Phase II San Isidroville, Brgy. Javalera, City of Gen Trias, Cavite	Scholarship program free tuition fees, school allowance and school supplies	Families who are poor	Brgy. Javalera, City of Gen. Trias, Cavite	SWDA
39	Rizhle Charity Foundation, Inc.	101 Rieta St. Brgy. Wakas 1, Kawit, Cavite	Community based program, feeding, scholarship	Disadvantaged families	Cavite province	SWDA
40	Save Lives Save Souls Foundation, Inc.	Buro 2, Bagong Bayan, City of Dasmariñas, Cavite	Medical assistance, feeding, skills, training advocacy on Health and spiritual activities	Disadvantaged families	Cavite	SWA
41	Sagip Kalahi, Inc.	Northville San Nicolas 3, City of Bacoor, Cavite	promote socio civil awareness to appropriate educational seminars, research and technology	All indigent families residing in the area	San Nicolas, City of Bacoor, Cavite	SWDA
42	Samahang 14k Lungsod Ng Dasmariñas, Inc.	Blk. B4 Lot 6, Brgy. San Luis 11, Dasmariñas, Cavite	Community based program includes scholarship, feeding program, livelihood, calamity and disaster risk	Family who are poor	Brgy. San Luis II, Dasmariñas City, Cavite	SWDA
43	Scuola di Scienza del Mijia	Brgy. Lumil, Silang, Cavite	Community based program, scholarship and day care service	Low income families in the area	Silang, Cavite	SWA
44	Save our Society Save our Neighbor, Inc.	J.M. Loyola St. Carmona Cavite	Community based, educational assistance to deserving student	Disadvantaged family in the area	Carmona, Cavite	SWDA

Table 3.40 continued...

	Name of Agency	Address	Program & Services	Clientele	Area/s of Operation	Classification
45	SAMAKABA, Inc.	Cong. Rd. Blk4, Lot 14, Brgy. B, Pulido, Gen. Mariano Alvarez, Cavite	Community welfare services, livelihood assistance	Disadvantaged families residing in the area	GMA Cavite	SWDA
46	Suhay at Gabay sa Ikakaunlad Ng Pamamayan	Blk. 18 Lot 13, Sta. Maria, City of Dasmariñas, Cavite	Community based spiritual enhancement counselling, counselling and socio-cultural activities	Senior Citizen, women and youth	Sta. Maria, City of Dasmariñas, Cavite	SWDA
47	Senior Citizen of Brgy. Mambog 3 Association	Brgy. Hall, Mambog 3, City of Bacoor City, Cavite	Community based program and services medical and burial assistance	Senior Citizen in Brgy. Mambog 3	Mambog 3, City of Bacoor, Cavite	SWDA
48	Strike Foundation, Inc.	305 Aguinaldo Highway, Panapaan, City of Bacoor, Cavite	Community welfare services, scholarship, feeding and livelihood assistance	All indigent families residing in the area	City of Bacoor, Cavite	SWDA
49	Special Care for Special Need Foundation, Inc.	Blk 56 Lot 40 Neon St. Phase 4, Golden Ciuty Subd. Anabu II, City of Imus, Cavite	Tutorial, therapeutic and rehabilitation	Children with special needs (physical and mental)	Region IV	SWA
50	Shoreline Kabalikat sa Kaunlaran, Inc. 1& II	Acacia Malainen Bago, Naic, Cavite	Health & nutrition, sanitation, value formation, livelihood leadership development, emergency relief and rehabilitation	Needy children, youth, individual families & communities	Maragondon, Tanza, Cavite	SWA
51	Tulong Medikal at Gabay Ng Sustamina (TUMBAS) Foundation, Inc.	2nd level Silangville Bldg., 116 M.H. Del Pilar St., Brgy. 3 Pob. Silang, Cavite	Community based; supplemental feeding, medical and dental mission, scholarship, school supplies, distribution/ gift giving, disaster responses skills training/livelihood	Poor families in the area	Region IV-A	SWDA
52	Tagaytay City Square & Compass, Inc.	Aguinaldo Highway, Brgy. Maitim, Tagaytay City	Community based medical mission, livelihood assistance	Disadvantaged families in the area	Tagaytay City	SWDA
53	Tomas & Betty delos Santos Foundation, Inc.	# 7 Golden Mile Business Park, Brgy. Maduya, Carmona, Cavite	Medical services, educational services religious and charitable services	Disadvantaged families and communities	Carmona, Cavite	SWDA
54	The Work of Mary or Focolare Movement for Women Inc.	Mariapolis Peace, Ligaya Drive Sungay West Mariapolis Peace, Ligaya Drive Sungay West	Scholarship livelihood, medical and dental spiritual activities	Disadvantaged families and communities in the area	Tagaytay City	SWDA
55	United Senior Citizen Association Metro Queens Row, Inc.	437 Queensland St., Queens Row Central, City of Bacoor, Cavite	Provide assistance to all Senior residing in the area	All Senior Citizen residing in the area	City of Bacoor, Cavite	SWDA
56	Unified Concerned Citizens for Progress and Development, Inc.	Blk. 33 Lot 19 Phase 7 Carissa Homes, Brgy. Punta 1, Tanza, Cavite	Education program, livelihood, Health and Nutrition	Underprivileged families in the area	Tanza, Cavite	SWDA
57	We Exalt You Jesus Foundation, Inc.	University Ave. Pasong Lawin Buroil Main, City of Dasmariñas, Cavite	Medical mission, relief goods distribution scholarship and financial assistance	families/communities who belongs to poor	Region IV	SWA

Table 3.40 continued...

	Name of Agency	Address	Program & Services	Clientele	Area/s of Operation	Classification
58	Wings of Love International Praise, Inc.	C-4-16 Tropical Village, City of Gen. Trias, Cavite	Community welfare services includes medical mission feeding and trainings/seminar	All less fortunate families residing in the area	City of Gen. Trias, Cavite	SWDA
59	Woodstate Vill. 2, Senior Citizen	Association Woodstate Vill. 2, Molino, City of Bacoor, Cavite	Community welfare services includes livelihood assistance medical/dental, burial assistance aid in in Senior Citizen, problem of medicine, wellness Program Lakbay-aral Physical fitness, livelihood program for able Senior Citizen	All senior citizens in the area	Molino, City of Bacoor, Cavite	SWDA
60	Yaweeh's Global and Christ Cornerstone Ministries (YGCCM) Inc.	OC Bldg. M.H. Del Pilar St., Silang, Cavite	Community welfare services includes educational formal and non-formal and medical mission	Disadvantaged families residing in the area	Silang, Cavite	SWDA

Source: Provincial Social Welfare Development Office, Trece Martires City, DSWD Region IV-A

Education

Education is a vital human rights and plays a role in the better development of an individual. It deals with gaining knowledge and skills that may help every individual to better provide for themselves and their family, to work better and create opportunities for sustainable and viable economic growth, and to encourage transparency, good governance and stability. The impact of investment in education is profound where education results in raising income, improving health, promoting gender equality, mitigating climate change, and reducing poverty. (Global Partnership for Education, 2012)

By the implementation of Republic Act 9155, known as "The Governance of Basic Education Act of 2001", formally renamed Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS) as the Department of Education (DepEd) and transferred sports and culture to the National Commission for the Culture and Arts and the Philippine Sports Commission. The said act is the law that institutes a framework of governance for basic education and establishing authority and accountability. The educational system was composed of six years elementary education and four years of high school.

In 2012, the educational system in the Philippines was changed into K-12 curriculum that covers 13 years of

basic education with four stages such as: Kindergarten to Grade 3; Grade 4 to Grade 6; Grade 7 to 10 (Junior High School); and Grade 11 to 12 (Senior High School). By law, these levels are considered compulsory. At the basic education level, DepEd sets overall educational standards and mandates standardized tests for the K-12 basic education system. At the higher education level, the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) supervises and regulates colleges and universities, while Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) for technical and vocational education programs and institutions.

In Cavite, one of the major objectives of the government is to provide quality education to every Caviteños. With the help of DepEd, CHED, and TESDA, it brought about the outstanding literacy and competitiveness of Caviteños.

In S.Y. 2018-2019, a total of 1,644 educational institutions are in Cavite - 551 public institutions (33.52%) and 1,093 private institutions (66.48%). Most schools are located in City of Bacoor followed by City of Dasmariñas and City of Bacoor (Table 3.41).

Table 3.41 Number of School Institutions by Level, Type and City/Municipality; Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2018 – 2019

City/Municipality	Public						Private			Grand Total	
	Elementary	Junior High School	Senior High School	HEI	TVI ^b	Total	Elementary and Secondary	HEI	TVI ^b		Total
1st District	38	7	6	2	1	54	58	4	10	72	126
Cavite City ^c	12	2	2	1	0	17	20	3		23	40
Kawit ^c	11	2	1	0	0	14	16	0		16	30
Noveleta ^c	7	1	1	0	0	9	10	0		10	19
Rosario ^c	8	2	2	1	1	14	12	1		13	27
2nd District	27	5	5	1	1	39	182	7	20	209	248
City of Bacoor	27	5	5	1	1	39	182	7	20	209	248
3rd District	26	5	4	1	1	37	149	6	17	172	209
City of Imus	26	5	4	1	1	37	149	6	17	172	209
4th District	28	14	10	1	1	54	125	16	36	177	231
City of Dasmariñas	28	14 ^a	10 ^a	1	1	54	125 ^a	16	36	177	231
5th District	62	11	7	4	0	84	114	10	22	146	230
Carmona ^c	9	1	1	1	0	12	13	1		14	26
Gen. Mariano Alvarez ^c	8	2	2	1	0	13	36	1		37	50
Silang ^c	45	8	4	2	0	59	65	8		73	132
6th District	27	8	1	1	0	37	85	2	7	94	131
City of Gen. Trias ^c	27	8	1	1	0	37	85	2	7	94	131
7th District	66	15	10	4	0	95	109	4	12	125	220
Amadeo ^c	10	4	3	0	0	17	13	1		14	31
Indang ^c	27	2	2	1	0	32	14	0		14	46
Tanza ^c	16	4	3	1	0	24	43	2		45	69
Trece Martires City ^c	13	5	2	2	0	22	39	1		40	62
8th District	104	28	15	4	0	151	74	8	16	98	249
Alfonso ^c	18	6	3	1	0	28	10	0		10	38
Gen. Aguinaldo ^c	10	1	1	0	0	12	4	0		4	16
Magallanes ^c	10	2	1	0	0	13	5	2		7	20
Maragondon ^c	15	5	3	1	0	24	3	0		3	27
Mendez ^c	7	3	2	0	0	12	10	0		10	22
Naic ^c	23	5	1	1	0	30	21	2		23	53
Tagaytay City ^c	16	4	2	1	0	23	20	3		23	46
Ternate ^c	5	2	2	0	0	9	1	1		2	11
Total	378	93	58	18	4	551	896	57	140	1,093	1,644

Source: Department of Education Cavite Division Offices, Higher Education Institutions ^adata from Department of Education Region IV-A ^bas of May 2019 ^cprivate & grand total excludes TVI

Elementary Education

Elementary education is the first step of the Philippine educational system. It refers to the stage of compulsory basic education which includes Kindergarten and six years of essential education informally divided into three years of primary level and three years of intermediate level. Elementary education general subjects include Mother Tongue, Filipino, English, Mathematics, Science, Araling Panlipunan, Edukasyon sa Pagpapakatao, MAPEH, and Edukasyong Pantahanan at Pangkabuhayan.

For S.Y. 2018-2019, a total enrolment of 485,056 students is recorded in elementary education wherein 387,951 (79.98%) students are enrolled in 378 public elementary schools in Cavite and 97,105 students in private schools. The overall elementary enrolment in the province has decreased by 8.58 percent from 425,043 in S.Y 2017-2018. It is notable that the bulk of enrolment is mostly in the cities and bigger municipalities wherein most elementary schools are located. Moreover, enrolment in elementary education is still dominated by the public institutions despite the numerous private elementary institutions in the province. This may be

attributed to high cost in private schools compared to free education in public schools.

In public institutions, a decrease of 8.73 percent in enrolment is recorded. The highest enrolment is recorded in the City of Dasmariñas which accounts to 18.35 percent. This is followed by City of Bacoor and Imus that comprised 13.62 percent and 10.82 percent, respectively. Conversely, Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo has the least number of enrolments accounting to 0.60 percent of the total public school enrolment (Table 3.42).

In private institutions, a decrease of 7.96 percent is recorded. Most number of enrolments is in City of Bacoor comprising 22.70 percent of the total private school enrolment. This is followed by Cities of Imus and Dasmariñas covering 20.35 percent and 19.52 percent, respectively. On the other hand, Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo and Maragondon have the least number of private school enrolments which covers 0.50 percent (Table 3.43).

Table 3.42 Enrolment in Public Elementary Education by City/Municipality; Province of Cavite: S.Y.2017-2018 – S.Y. 2018 – 2019

City/ Municipality	Public Enrolment						
	S.Y. 2017-2018			S.Y. 2018-2019			% change
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1st District	19,989	19,045	39,034	20,099	18,772	38,871	-0.42
Cavite City	6,080	5,885	11,965	6,185	5,493	11,678	-2.40
Kawit	4,356	4,075	8,431	4,613	4,227	8,840	4.85
Noveleta	2,199	2,111	4,310	2,242	2,133	4,375	1.51
Rosario	7,354	6,974	14,328	7,059	6,919	13,978	-2.44
2nd District	27,650	25,577	53,227	27,253	25,569	52,822	-0.76
City of Bacoor	27,650	25,577	53,227	27,253	25,569	52,822	-0.76
3rd District	22,039	20,275	42,314	21,600	20,377	41,977	-0.80
City of Imus	22,039	20,275	42,314	21,600	20,377	41,977	-0.80
4th District	38,460	35,713	74,173	37,260	33,920	71,180	-4.04
City of Dasmariñas ^a	38,460	35,713	74,173	37,260	33,920	71,180	-4.04
5th District	32,598	29,986	62,584	32,256	29,914	62,170	-0.66
Carmona	5,117	4,870	9,987	5,224	4,946	10,170	1.83
Gen. M. Alvarez	10,852	9,943	20,795	10,156	9,334	19,490	-6.28
Silang	16,629	15,173	31,802	16,876	15,634	32,510	2.23
6th District	19,311	18,291	37,602	19,819	18,726	38,545	2.51
City of Gen. Trias	19,311	18,291	37,602	19,819	18,726	38,545	2.51
7th District	34,413	32,194	66,607	36,415	33,893	70,308	5.56
Amadeo	2,231	1,988	4,219	2,204	1,927	4,131	-2.09
Indang	3,871	3,527	7,398	3,862	3,513	7,375	-0.31
Tanza	15,916	15,005	30,921	16,851	15,669	32,520	5.17
Trece Martires City	12,395	11,674	24,069	13,498	12,784	26,282	9.19
8th District	25,842	23,660	49,502	26,185	24,438	50,623	2.26
Alfonso	3,555	3,131	6,686	3,462	3,184	6,646	-0.60
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	1,316	1,093	2,409	1,255	1,067	2,322	-3.61
Magallanes	1,438	1,287	2,725	1,375	1,281	2,656	-2.53
Maragondon	2,691	2,422	5,113	2,674	2,481	5,155	0.82
Mendez	1,838	1,745	3,583	1,829	1,793	3,622	1.09
Naic	8,800	8,115	16,915	9,291	8,673	17,964	6.20
Tagaytay City	4,606	4,301	8,907	4,698	4,382	9,080	1.94
Ternate	1,598	1,566	3,164	1,601	1,577	3,178	0.44
Total	220,302	204,741	425,043	201,068	186,883	387,951	-8.73

Source: Department of Education Division Offices of Cavite, Cavite City, City of Bacoor, City of Imus, Region IV-A

^aCity of Dasmariñas enrolment in S.Y. 2018-2019 from the Department of Education Region IV-A

Table 3.43 Enrolment in Private Elementary Education by City/Municipality; Province of Cavite: S.Y.2017-2018 – S.Y. 2018 – 2019

City/ Municipality	Private Enrolment						
	S.Y. 2017-2018			S.Y. 2018-2019			% change
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1st District	2,302	2,251	4,553	2,347	2,284	4,631	1.71
Cavite City	550	534	1,084	481	497	978	-9.78
Kawit	796	814	1,610	792	784	1,576	-2.11
Noveleta	574	529	1,103	583	569	1,152	4.44
Rosario	382	374	756	491	434	925	22.35
2nd District	13,716	12,592	26,308	12,194	9,851	22,045	-16.20
City of Bacoor	13,716	12,592	26,308	12,194	9,851	22,045	-16.20
3rd District	10,200	9,547	19,747	10,217	9,548	19,765	0.09
City of Imus	10,200	9,547	19,747	10,217	9,548	19,765	0.09
4th District	7,142	6,738	13,880	9,933	9,020	18,953	36.55
City of Dasmariñas ^a	7,142	6,738	13,880	9,933	9,020	18,953	36.55
5th District	6,192	5,671	11,863	6,309	5,651	11,960	0.82
Carmona	947	808	1,755	911	798	1,709	-2.62
Gen. M. Alvarez	2,140	1,889	4,029	2,389	2,174	4,563	13.25
Silang	3,105	2,974	6,079	3,009	2,679	5,688	-6.43
6th District	5,633	5,177	10,810	6,304	5,790	12,094	11.88
City of Gen. Trias	5,633	5,177	10,810	6,304	5,790	12,094	11.88
7th District	5,833	5,441	11,274	6,279	5,793	12,072	7.08
Amadeo	580	531	1,111	611	550	1,161	4.50
Indang	655	611	1,266	678	629	1,307	3.24
Tanza	2,834	2,596	5,430	3,073	2,861	5,934	9.28
Trece Martires City	1,764	1,703	3,467	1,917	1,753	3,670	5.86
8th District	3,609	3,464	7,073	3,975	3,704	7,679	8.57
Alfonso	660	583	1,243	735	687	1,422	14.40
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	100	73	173	143	99	242	39.88
Magallanes	327	320	647	313	322	635	-1.85
Maragondon	125	131	256	134	111	245	-4.30
Mendez	462	447	909	488	470	958	5.39
Naic	881	913	1,794	985	958	1,943	8.31
Tagaytay City	1,054	997	2,051	1,177	1,057	2,234	8.92
Ternate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	54,627	50,881	105,508	51,254	45,851	97,105	-7.96

Source: Department of Education Division Offices of Cavite, Cavite City, City of Bacoor, City of Imus, Region IV-A
^aCity of Dasmariñas enrolment in S.Y. 2018-2019 from the Department of Education Region IV-A

The number of elementary graduates for S.Y. 2017-2018 is 84,457 which increased by 3.35 percent from 81,723 in S.Y. 2016-2017. Most graduates are from public schools having 68,593 graduates (81.64%). Moreover, most public elementary school graduates are from Division of City of Dasmariñas (17.14%) while most private graduates are from Division of City of Bacoor (24.46%) (Table 3.36).

Table 3.44 Number of Graduates in Elementary Education Institutions(Grade 6) by DepEd Divisions; Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2017-2018

Division	Public			Private		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
City of Bacoor	4,447	4,092	8,539	2,028	1,852	3,880
Cavite ^a	20,448	19,060	39,508	3,161	2,940	6,101
Cavite City	974	1,009	1,983	81	63	144
City of Dasmariñas	6,118	5,636	11,754	1,480	1,330	2,810
City of Imus	3,503	3,306	6,809	1,508	1,421	2,929
Total	35,490	33,103	68,593	8,258	7,606	15,864

Source: Department of Education Region IV-A
^aDivision of Cavite includes Kawit, Noveleta, Rosario, Carmona, GMA, Silang, Amadeo, City of Gen. Trias, Tanza, Trece Martires City, Alfonso, Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, Indang, Magallanes, Maragondon, mendez, Naic, Tagaytay City, and Ternate

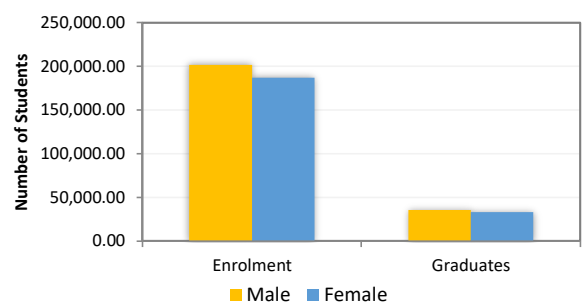


Figure 3.14 Comparative Number of Elementary Public Enrolment (S.Y. 2018-2019) and Graduates (S.Y. 2017-2018); Province of Cavite

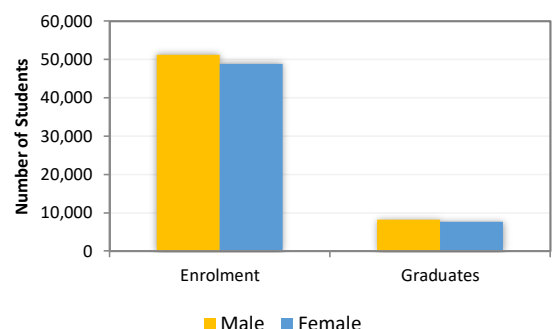


Figure 3.15 Comparative Number of Elementary Private Enrolment (S.Y. 2018-2019) and Graduates (S.Y. 2017-2018); Province of Cavite

Number of public elementary teachers has increased by 2.51 percent from 10,935 in 2017 to 11,210 in 2018, excluding teachers in City of General Trias. The increase can be considered significant since it resulted to a teacher to pupil ratio of 1:35 from 1:39 last year. The ratio means that Cavite has a generous teacher provision. It also explains that a public teacher teaches 35 public students on average each. Magallanes remains to have excessive surplus teachers as well as Cavite City and Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo. Noveleta, City of Bacoor, Trece Martires City, Mendez, Naic, Tagaytay City, and Ternate are within the national mean ratio while the rest of cities and municipalities have generous teacher provision except for Tanza which has a manageable ratio. Overall, the increase in the number of teachers in the province resulted to sufficient number to fill up the teacher shortage in some towns in the province and having a

ratio group higher than that of the previous years. Lastly, the increase in the teacher to pupil ratio may also be due to the decrease of enrolment in the province for S.Y. 2018-2019.

Table 3.45 Teacher Deployment Analysis

Teacher to Pupil Ratio	Code	Remarks
Less than 25	Blue	Excessive surplus teacher provision
25.00-29.99	Sky Blue	Surplus teacher provision
30.00-34.99	Green	Generous teacher provision
35.00-39.99	Yellow	National mean ratio
40.00-44.99	Gold	Manageable ratio
45.00-49.99	Orange	Moderate teacher shortage
More than 50.00	Red	Severe teacher shortage
No teacher available	Black	No nationally funded teachers

Source: Department of Education

Table 3.46 Number of Public Teachers in Elementary Education Institutions and Public Teacher to Pupil Ratio by City/Municipality; Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2015-2016 – S.Y. 2018-2019

City/ Municipality	Number of Teachers				Teacher to Pupil Ratio			
	S.Y. 2015-2016	S.Y. 2016-2017	S.Y. 2017-2018	S.Y. 2018-2019	S.Y. 2015-2016	S.Y. 2016-2017	S.Y. 2017-2018	S.Y. 2018-2019
1st District	1,245	1,237	1,230	1,271	1:34	1:33	1:32	1:31
Cavite City	490	476	473	472	1:28	1:27	1:25	1:25
Kawit	250	255	258	261	1:37	1:35	1:33	1:34
Noveleta	130	131	132	120	1:35	1:34	1:33	1:36
Rosario	375	375	367	418	1:40	1:39	1:39	1:33
2nd District	1,461	1,344	1,379	1,359	1:36	1:40	1:39	1:39
City of Bacoor	1,461	1,344	1,379	1,359	1:36	1:40	1:39	1:39
3rd District	912	930	930	1,258	1:45	1:45	1:45	1:33
City of Imus	912	930	930 ^a	1,258	1:45	1:45	1:45	1:33
4th District	1,790	1,875	1,765	2,148	1:42	1:39	1:42	1:33
City of Dasmariñas	1,790	1,875	1,765	2,148 ^b	1:42	1:39	1:42	1:33
5th District	1,585	1,662	1,616	1,799	1:39	1:38	1:39	1:35
Carmona	271	273	271	292	1:38	1:38	1:37	1:35
Gen. M. Alvarez	497	517	445	566	1:42	1:40	1:47	1:34
Silang	817	872	900	941	1:39	1:37	1:35	1:35
6th District	820	944	938	NDA	1:44	1:39	1:42	NDA
City of Gen. Trias	820	944	938	NDA	1:44	1:39	1:40	NDA
7th District	1,455	1,693	1,618	1,882	1:43	1:38	1:35	1:37
Amadeo	121	125	133	132	1:35	1:34	1:32	1:31
Indang	233	250	263	242	1:33	1:30	1:28	1:30
Tanza	651	758	670	810	1:45	1:39	1:46	1:40
Trece Martires City	450	560	552	698	1:48	1:41	1:44	1:38
8th District	1,308	1,388	1,459	1,493	1:37	1:35	1:33	1:34
Alfonso	190	195	196	208	1:36	1:35	1:34	1:32
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	81	92	89	86	1:30	1:26	1:27	1:27
Magallanes	93	111	122	109	1:30	1:25	1:22	1:24
Maragondon	154	108	171	168	1:34	1:48	1:30	1:31
Mendez	97	108	109	111	1:38	1:34	1:33	1:33
Naic	376	435	397	472	1:40	1:37	1:43	1:38
Tagaytay City	232	252	287	251	1:40	1:36	1:31	1:36
Ternate	85	87	88	88	1:38	1:37	1:40	1:36
Total	10,576	11,073	10,935	11,210^c	1:40	1:38	1:39	1:35^c

Source: Department of Education Division Offices of Cavite, Cavite City, City of Bacoor, City of Imus, Region IV-A

^akinder teachers not included

^bCity of Dasmariñas public teachers in S.Y. 2018-2019 from the Department of Education Region IV-A

^cexcludes public teachers in City of General Trias

In addition, there are 6,666 classrooms in public elementary institutions in the province, excluding City of Dasmariñas and City of Gen. Trias. This resulted to a classroom to pupil ratio of 1:58 which means that in one classroom, 58 students are using it on average. This also

means that Cavite does not meet RA 7880 and Cavite public elementary schools have severe shortage of classrooms, in terms of students. Some cities and municipalities in Cavite have met RA 7880 in one shift. This includes the rural areas mostly – Cavite City, Kawit,

Noveleta, Amadeo, Indang, Alfonso, General Emilio Aguinaldo, Magallanes, Mendez, Tagaytay City. Most shortage of classrooms are recorded in urban areas such as City of Bacoor, Tanza, Trece Martires City, and Maragondon. Furthermore, there is an improvement with other towns with shortage of classrooms in the previous year. These are Rosario, City of Imus, General Mariano Alvarez, and Silang. Generally, there are enough public elementary schools in the province which are strategically distributed so as to be accessible to the general populace. The incessant increase in population resulted to a huge classroom backlog in the province. As of 2018, Cavite needs an additional of at least 1,955 classrooms in public elementary schools, excluding City of Dasmariñas and City of Gen. Trias, to comply with RA 7880.

Table 3.47 Instructional Room Analysis

Classroom to Pupil Ratio	Code	Remarks
Less than 46	Blue	Meet Republic Act 7880 ^a with one shift
46.00 – 50.99	Yellow	Fails to meet RA 7880 with one shift
51.00 – 55.99	Gold	Does not meet RA 7880 even with double shifting
More than 56	Red	Does not meet RA 7880, schools with severe shortage of classrooms ^b
No classroom available	Black	No existing instructional rooms

Source: Department of Education

^aRepublic Act No. 7880: An act of providing for the fair and equitable allocation of the DepEd budget for capital outlay

^bClassroom shortage: refers to the number of classrooms whose construction, in considering the number of students divided by the existing number of classrooms shall result in a student-classroom ratio of 45:1, classroom shall mean those exclusively used for instructional purposes and shall exclude offices, libraries, laboratories, workshops and the like

Table 3.48 Number of Public Classrooms in Elementary Education Institutions and Public Classroom to Pupil Ratio by City/Municipality; Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2017-2018 – S.Y. 2018-2019

City/Municipality	Number of Classrooms		Classroom:Pupil Ratio	
	S.Y. 2017-2018	S.Y. 2018-2019	S.Y. 2017-2018	S.Y. 2018-2019
1st District	900	947	1:43	1:41
Cavite City	350	362	1:34	1:32
Kawit	203	205	1:42	1:43
Noveleta	90	113	1:48	1:39
Rosario	257	267	1:56	1:52
2nd District	832	807	1:64	1:65
City of Bacoor	832	807	1:64	1:65
3rd District	569	759	1:74	1:55
City of Imus	569 ^a	759	1:74	1:55
4th District	1,039	NDA	1:71	NDA
City of Dasmariñas	1,039	NDA	1:71	NDA
5th District	1,023	1,340	1:61	1:46
Carmona	201	223	1:50	1:46
Gen. M. Alvarez	278	415	1:75	1:47
Silang	544	702	1:58	1:46
6th District	731	NDA	1:51	NDA
City of Gen. Trias	731	NDA	1:51	NDA
7th District	1,081	1,638	1:62	1:43
Amadeo	101	94	1:42	1:44
Indang	196	574	1:38	1:13
Tanza	454	557	1:68	1:58
Trece Martires City	330	413	1:73	1:64
8th District	1,170	1,175	1:42	1:43
Alfonso	196	188	1:34	1:35
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	59	60	1:41	1:39
Magallanes	90	95	1:30	1:28
Maragondon	83	78	1:62	1:66
Mendez	94	92	1:38	1:39
Naic	331	326	1:51	1:55
Tagaytay City	258	273	1:35	1:33
Ternate	59	63	1:54	1:50
Total	7,345	6,666^b	1:58	1:58^b

Source: Department of Education Division Offices of Cavite, Cavite City, City of Bacoor, City of Imus, Region IV-A

^aCity of Imus public classrooms in S.Y. 2017-2018 from the Department of Education Region IV-A

^bexcludes public teachers in City of Dasmariñas and City of General Trias

2017-2018	Education Statistics	2018-2019
377	Public Institutions	378
530,551	Enrolment	485,056
10,935	Public Teachers	11,210
1:39	Teacher : Pupil Ratio	1:35
7,345	Public Classrooms	6,666
1:58	Classroom : Pupil Ratio	1:58
68,593	Graduates	

Figure 3.16 Summary Statistics of Elementary Education Institutions in the Province of Cavite

Secondary Education

With the implementation of K-12 program, the secondary school in the Philippines is divided into two having four years of "Junior High School" and two years of "Senior High School" to prepare graduates for tertiary education, middle level skills development, employment and entrepreneurship.

Junior High School

Students graduating from the elementary level automatically enroll in junior high covering four years from grade 7 to grade 10. The Department of Education (DepEd) specifies a compulsory curriculum for all junior high school students. There are five core subjects taught in Junior High: Science, Mathematics, English, Filipino, and Araling Panlipunan (Social Studies). Other subjects taught in all levels of junior high school includes MAPEH, Values Education and Technology and Livelihood Education.

The overall enrolment in junior high school education totaled to 275,658 in S.Y. 2018-2019 which increased by

0.06 percent from 275,489 in S.Y.2017-2018. The highest enrolment was recorded in City of Dasmariñas covering 20.24 percent and the lowest in General Emilio Aguinaldo with 0.45 percent.

Despite the larger number of private schools in Cavite, most enrolment is in public junior high institutions that sum up to 208,781 students accounting to 75.74 percent of the total enrollees. Most enrollees are in City of Dasmariñas (19.05%), also with the most number of public JHS institutions. It is followed by City of Bacoor (11.81%) and City of Imus (11.05%). Least public JHS enrollees are in Magallanes (0.41%). On the other hand, private JHS enrolment totaled to 66,877 wherein most is in City of Dasmariñas (23.96%) followed by City of Bacoor (21.46%) and City of Imus (17.98%) while the least is in General Emilio Aguinaldo (0.18%). In addition, there are no private JHS schools in Maragondon and Ternate.

Table 3.49 Enrolment in Public Junior High Education by City/Municipality; Province of Cavite: S.Y.2017-2018 – S.Y. 2018 – 2019

City/ Municipality	Public Enrolment						
	S.Y. 2017-2018			S.Y. 2018-2019			% change
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1st District	9,317	9,285	18,602	10,545	10,471	21,016	12.98
Cavite City	3,075	3,056	6,131	3,280	3,372	6,652	8.50
Kawit	2,497	2,510	5,007	2,860	2,843	5,703	13.90
Noveleta	800	779	1,579	981	891	1,872	18.56
Rosario	2,945	2,940	5,885	3,424	3,365	6,789	15.36
2nd District	10,639	10,714	21,353	12,444	12,208	24,652	15.45
City of Bacoor	10,639	10,714	21,353	12,444	12,208	24,652	15.45
3rd District	11,180	10,874	22,054	11,599	11,475	23,074	4.63
City of Imus	11,180	10,874	22,054	11,599	11,475	23,074	4.63
4th District	19,136	19,242	38,378	20,154	19,618	39,772	3.63
City of Dasmariñas ^a	19,136	19,242	38,378	20,154	19,618	39,772	3.63
5th District	13,843	14,210	28,053	15,712	15,265	30,977	10.42
Carmona	2,729	2,769	5,498	2,963	2,785	5,748	4.55
Gen. M. Alvarez	4,801	4,856	9,657	5,327	5,173	10,500	8.73
Silang	6,313	6,585	12,898	7,422	7,307	14,729	14.20
6th District	8,828	8,527	17,355	9,141	9,045	18,186	4.79
City of Gen. Trias	8,828	8,527	17,355	9,141	9,045	18,186	4.79
7th District	17,056	17,607	34,663	21,598	20,643	42,241	21.86
Amadeo	1,489	1,333	2,822	1,535	1,377	2,912	3.19
Indang	1,384	1,331	2,715	1,542	1,482	3,024	11.38
Tanza	8,072	8,544	16,616	11,194	10,485	21,679	30.47
Trece Martires City	6,111	6,399	12,510	7,327	7,299	14,626	16.91
8th District	12,399	12,279	24,678	13,634	13,415	27,049	9.61
Alfonso	1,862	1,708	3,570	1,961	1,806	3,767	5.52
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	488	492	980	572	537	1,109	13.16
Magallanes	362	342	704	454	406	860	22.16
Maragondon	2,075	2,108	4,183	2,098	2,112	4,210	0.65
Mendez	798	756	1,554	773	757	1,530	-1.54
Naic	2,691	2,607	5,298	3,265	3,193	6,458	21.90
Tagaytay City	3,244	3,519	6,763	3,657	3,795	7,452	10.19
Ternate	879	747	1,626	854	809	1,663	2.28
Total	102,398	102,738	205,136	105,686	103,095	208,781	1.78

Source: Department of Education Division Offices of Cavite, Cavite City, City of Bacoor, City of Imus, Region IV-A

^aCity of Dasmariñas enrolment in S.Y. 2018-2019 from the Department of Education Region IV-A

Table 3.50 Enrolment in Private Junior High Education by City/Municipality; Province of Cavite: S.Y.2017-2018 – S.Y. 2018 – 2019

City/ Municipality	S.Y. 2017-2018			S.Y. 2018-2019			% change
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1st District	1,759	1,697	3,456	1,769	1,779	3,548	2.66
Cavite City	367	333	700	294	303	597	-14.71
Kawit	527	500	1,027	567	528	1,095	6.62
Noveleta	421	434	855	438	477	915	7.02
Rosario	444	430	874	470	471	941	7.67
2nd District	7,536	7,235	14,771	4,930	6,974	11,904	-19.41
City of Bacoor	7,536	7,235	14,771	4,930	6,974	11,904	-19.41
3rd District	5,881	5,643	11,524	6,111	5,912	12,023	4.33
City of Imus	5,881	5,643	11,524	6,111	5,912	12,023	4.33
4th District	6,591	6,173	12,764	8,280	7,744	16,024	25.54
City of Dasmariñas ^a	6,591	6,173	12,764	8,280	7,744	16,024	25.54
5th District	5,359	6,031	11,390	5,649	6,166	11,815	3.73
Carmona	279	235	514	307	227	534	3.89
Gen. M. Alvarez	1,309	1,218	2,527	1,328	1,272	2,600	2.89
Silang	3,771	4,578	8,349	4,014	4,667	8,681	3.98
6th District	2,603	2,389	4,992	2,790	2,616	5,406	8.29
City of Gen. Trias	2,603	2,389	4,992	2,790	2,616	5,406	8.29
7th District	3,036	2,771	5,807	3,100	2,884	5,984	3.05
Amadeo	94	88	182	167	153	320	75.82
Indang	676	616	1,292	666	584	1,250	-3.25
Tanza	1,268	1,132	2,400	1,257	1,172	2,429	1.21
Trece Martires City	998	935	1,933	1,010	975	1,985	2.69
8th District	2,911	2,738	5,649	2,952	2,627	5,579	-1.24
Alfonso	488	500	988	493	468	961	-2.73
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	85	62	147	73	50	123	-16.33
Magallanes	499	442	941	490	397	887	-5.74
Maragondon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendez	458	450	908	457	453	910	0.22
Naic	1,066	1,019	2,085	1,094	957	2,051	-1.63
Tagaytay City	315	265	580	345	302	647	11.55
Ternate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	35,676	34,677	70,353	32,791	34,086	66,877	-4.94

Source: Department of Education Division Offices of Cavite, Cavite City, City of Bacoor, City of Imus, Region IV-A
^aCity of Dasmariñas enrolment in S.Y. 2018-2019 from the Department of Education Region IV-A

The number of JHS promotees for S.Y. 2017-2018 is 245,123. Most promotees are from public schools having 183,593 students (74.90%). Moreover, most promotees are from City of Dasmariñas (4.93%) (Table 3.51).

Table 3.51 Number of Promotees in Junior High Education Institutions(Grade 10) by DepEd Divisions; Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2017-2018

Division	Public			Private		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
City of Bacoor	2,042	2,361	4,403	1,785	1,857	3,642
Cavite ^a	12,065	13,255	25,320	3,497	3,652	7,149
Cavite City	675	713	1,388	107	76	183
City of Dasmariñas	3,818	4,312	8,130	2,020	1,924	3,944
City of Imus	2,308	2,462	4,770	1,392	1,354	2,746
Total	87,666	95,927	183,593	30,539	30,991	61,530

Source: Department of Education Region IV-A
^aDivision of Cavite includes Kawit, Noveleta, Rosario, Carmona, GMA, Silang, Amadeo, City of Gen. Trias, Tanza, Trece Martires City, Alfonso, Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, Indang, Magallanes, Maragondon, mendez, Naic, Tagaytay City, and Ternate

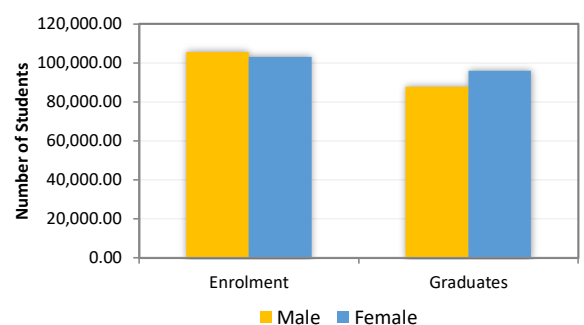


Figure 3.17 Comparative Number of Public Junior High Enrolment (S.Y. 2018-2019) and Graduates (S.Y. 2017-2018); Province of Cavite

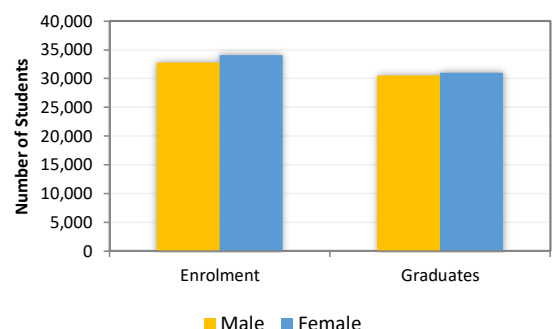


Figure 3.18 Comparative Number of Private Junior High Enrolment (S.Y. 2018-2019) and Graduates (S.Y. 2017-2018); Province of Cavite

The number of public JHS teachers in the province, excluding public teachers in City of General Trias, totaled to 8,276 which increased by 8.00 percent from the previous school year. Based on the total public enrolment and the actual number of public teachers, it showed that there is no teacher deficiency in the public junior high level wherein 25 students are handled by a teacher, on average. The teacher to student ratio in every cities and municipalities is of at least the generous teacher provision range. Tanza and Naic has a generous teacher provision. City of Dasmariñas, Amadeo, Magallanes, Maragondon, and Mendez has excessive surplus teacher provision while the rest of the towns has a surplus teacher provision.

Table 3.52 Number of Public Teachers in Junior High Education Institutions and Public Teacher to Pupil Ratio by City/Municipality; Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2017-2018 – S.Y. 2018-2019

City/ Municipality	Number of Teachers		Teacher:Pupil Ratio	
	S.Y. 2017- 2018	S.Y. 2018- 2019	S.Y. 2017- 2018	S.Y. 2018- 2019
1st District	728	773	1:26	1:27
Cavite City	261	262	1:23	1:25
Kawit	183	212	1:27	1:27
Noveleta	74	65	1:21	1:29
Rosario	210	234	1:28	1:29
2nd District	645	915	1:33	1:27
City of Bacoor ^a	645	915	1:33	1:27
3rd District	644	875	1:34	1:26
City of Imus	644	875	1:34	1:26
4th District	1,368	1,634	1:28	1:24
City of Dasmariñas ^a	1,368	1,634	1:28	1:24
5th District	1,041	1,169	1:27	1:26
Carmona	173	216	1:32	1:27
Gen. M. Alvarez	343	357	1:28	1:29
Silang	525	596	1:25	1:25
6th District	614	NDA	1:28	NDA
City of Gen. Trias	614	NDA	1:28	NDA
7th District	1,351	1,354	1:26	1:31
Amadeo	166	122	1:17	1:24
Indang	167	108	1:16	1:28
Tanza	530	636	1:31	1:34
Trece Martires City	488	488	1:26	1:30
8th District	1,272	1,037	1:19	1:26
Alfonso	250	148	1:14	1:25
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	41	42	1:24	1:26
Magallanes	50	41	1:14	1:21
Maragondon	263	190	1:16	1:22
Mendez	105	64	1:15	1:24
Naic	220	210	1:24	1:31
Tagaytay City	246	281	1:27	1:27
Ternate	97	61	1:17	1:27
Total	7,663	8,276^b	1:27	1:25^b

Source: Department of Education Division Offices of Cavite, Cavite City, City of Imus, Region IV-A

^aCity of Bacoor and City of Dasmariñas public teachers in S.Y. 2018-2019 from the Department of Education Region IV-A

^bTotal number of public teachers and ratio does not include public teachers in City of Gen. Trias

2017-2018	Education	2018-2019
88	Public Institutions	93
275,489	Enrolment	275,658
7,663	Public Teachers	8,276
1:27	Teacher: Pupil Ratio	1:25
245,123	Promotees	

Figure 3.19 Summary Statistics of Junior High Education Institutions in the Province of Cavite

Senior High School

The new high school curriculum includes core classes and specialization classes based on student choice of specialization. Students may choose a specialization based on aptitude, interests, and school capacity. Classes or courses are divided into two: Core Curriculum Subjects and Track Subjects.

There are eight learning areas under the core curriculum. These are Language, Humanities, Communication, Mathematics, Science, Social Science, Philosophy, and PE and Health. These will make up 15 core courses with the same contents and competencies but with allowed contextualization based on school's location despite of specializations of tracks and strands. Track subjects will be further divided into Applied or Contextualized Subjects and the Specialization Subjects. There would be 7 Applied Subjects with competencies common to tracks and strands or specializations but with different contents based on specialization, and there would be 9 Specialization Subjects with unique contents and competencies under a track or strand.

There is a total of 101,794 enrolment in senior high school education in S.Y. 2017-2018 which decreased by 1.65 percent from 103,497 in S.Y.2018-2019. The highest enrolment was recorded in City of Dasmariñas with 30,317 enrollees and the lowest in Noveleta with 323 enrollees.

Unlike junior high school, most enrolment is in private institutions that sums up to 68,021 private enrollees out of 101,794 total enrollees in the province. This accounted to 67.00 percent of the total enrollees wherein most is in City of Dasmariñas (35.27%) followed by City of Bacoor (11.65%) and City of Imus (11.65%) while least in General Emilio Aguinaldo (0.11%). Moreover, there are no private senior high institutions in Maragondon. On the other hand, a total of 33,773 students are enrolled in public institutions wherein most public enrollees are in City of Dasmariñas (18.72%). It is followed by Tanza with 4,494 public SHS enrollees (13.31%). Least public SHS enrollees are in Magallanes with 166 enrollees (0.49%).

Table 3.53 Enrolment in Public Senior High Education by City/Municipality; Province of Cavite: S.Y.2017-2018 – S.Y. 2018 – 2019

City/ Municipality	Public Enrolment						% change
	S.Y. 2017-2018			S.Y. 2018-2019			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1st District	1,402	1,444	2,846	1,865	1,729	3,594	26.28
Cavite City	641	672	1,313	1,073	906	1,979	50.72
Kawit	457	457	914	483	493	976	6.78
Noveleta	45	22	67	116	91	207	208.96
Rosario	259	293	552	193	239	432	-21.74
2nd District	824	759	1,583	1,471	1,190	2,661	68.10
City of Bacoor	824	759	1,583	1,471	1,190	2,661	68.10
3rd District	907	766	1,673	990	928	1,918	14.64
City of Imus	907	766	1,673	990	928	1,918	14.64
4th District	2,728	2,744	5,472	3,136	3,187	6,323	15.55
City of Dasmariñas ^a	2,728	2,744	5,472	3,136	3,187	6,323	15.55
5th District	2,847	3,052	5,899	3,168	3,251	6,419	8.82
Carmona	690	692	1,382	777	858	1,635	18.31
Gen. M. Alvarez	1,084	1,235	2,319	1,144	1,184	2,328	0.39
Silang	1,073	1,125	2,198	1,247	1,209	2,456	11.74
6th District	872	859	1,731	1,022	1,052	2,074	19.82
City of Gen. Trias	872	859	1,731	1,022	1,052	2,074	19.82
7th District	3,148	3,151	6,299	3,562	3,489	7,051	11.94
Amadeo	413	372	785	368	321	689	-12.23
Indang	338	271	609	234	281	515	-15.44
Tanza	1,774	1,771	3,545	2,338	2,156	4,494	26.77
Trece Martires City	623	737	1,360	622	731	1,353	-0.51
8th District	2,440	2,590	5,030	2,882	2,925	5,807	15.45
Alfonso	377	432	809	393	414	807	-0.25
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	83	88	171	130	118	248	45.03
Magallanes	96	105	201	74	92	166	-17.41
Maragondon	493	520	1,013	549	553	1,102	8.79
Mendez	107	90	197	123	122	245	24.37
Naic	359	397	756	486	504	990	30.95
Tagaytay City	691	728	1,419	902	908	1,810	27.55
Ternate	234	230	464	225	214	439	-5.39
Total	15,168	15,365	30,533	17,074	16,699	33,773	10.61

Source: Department of Education Division Offices of Cavite, Cavite City, City of Bacoor, City of Imus, Region IV-A

^aCity of Dasmariñas enrolment in S. Y. 2018-2019 from the Department of Education Region IV-A

Table 3.54 Enrolment in Private Senior High Education by City/Municipality; Province of Cavite: S.Y.2017-2018 – S.Y. 2018 – 2019

City/ Municipality	Private Enrolment						% change
	S.Y. 2017-2018			S.Y. 2018-2019			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1st District	2,208	2,478	4,686	2,157	2,480	4,637	-1.05
Cavite City	912	1,226	2,138	787	1,121	1,908	-10.76
Kawit	363	319	682	372	324	696	2.05
Noveleta	81	56	137	51	65	116	-15.33
Rosario	852	877	1,729	947	970	1,917	10.87
2nd District	5,626	6,334	11,960	3,510	4,416	7,926	-33.73
City of Bacoor	5,626	6,334	11,960	3,510	4,416	7,926	-33.73
3rd District	3,006	3,288	6,294	3,475	3,660	7,135	13.36
City of Imus	3,006	3,288	6,294	3,475	3,660	7,135	13.36
4th District	-	-	23,570	11,702	12,292	23,994	1.80
City of Dasmariñas ^a			23,570	11,702	12,292	23,994	1.80
5th District	3,667	5,189	8,856	3,754	5,108	8,862	0.07
Carmona	267	321	588	251	234	485	-17.52
Gen. M. Alvarez	1,403	1,823	3,226	1,491	1,902	3,393	5.18
Silang	1,997	3,045	5,042	2,012	2,972	4,984	-1.15
6th District	2,070	2,447	4,517	2,328	2,688	5,016	11.05
City of Gen. Trias	2,070	2,447	4,517	2,328	2,688	5,016	11.05
7th District	3,478	4,063	7,541	4,273	5,080	9,353	24.03
Amadeo	21	66	87	46	65	111	27.59
Indang	241	252	493	305	361	666	35.09
Tanza	1,060	1,384	2,444	1,217	1,488	2,705	10.68
Trece Martires City	2,156	2,361	4,517	2,705	3,166	5,871	29.98
8th District	2,597	2,943	5,540	2,892	3,222	6,114	10.36
Alfonso	158	129	287	213	200	413	43.90
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	77	70	147	43	34	77	-47.62
Magallanes	230	242	472	223	199	422	-10.59

Table 3.54 continued...

City/ Municipality	Private Enrolment						% change
	S.Y. 2017-2018			S.Y. 2018-2019			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Maragondon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendez	213	249	462	271	309	580	25.54
Naic	811	903	1,714	858	839	1,697	-0.99
Tagaytay City	908	1,152	2,060	1,052	1,300	2,352	14.17
Ternate	200	198	398	232	341	573	43.97
Total	22,652	26,742	72,964	31,763	36,258	68,021	-6.77

Source: Department of Education Division Offices of Cavite, Cavite City, City of Bacoor, City of Imus, Region IV-A

^aCity of Dasmariñas enrolment in S.Y. 2018-2019 from the Department of Education Region IV-A

The number of SHS graduates for S.Y. 2017-2018 is 174,800. Most graduates are from private schools having 105,031 graduates (60.09%). Moreover, most graduates in private schools are from City of Dasmariñas (9.58%) as well as in public institutions where the city covers 3.78 percent of all public SHS graduates (Table 3.55).

Table 3.55 Number of Graduates in Senior High Education Institutions(Grade 12) by DepEd Divisions; Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2017-2018

Division	Public			Private		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
City of Bacoor	309	285	594	2,486	2,763	5,249
Cavite ^a	4,936	5,388	10,324	4,541	5,532	10,073
Cavite City	291	275	566	515	704	1,219
City of Dasmariñas	1,303	1,335	2,638	4,643	5,422	10,065
City of Imus	400	352	752	1,349	1,511	2,860
Total	34,286	35,483	69,769	48,266	56,765	105,031

Source: Department of Education Region IV-A

^aDivision of Cavite includes Kawit, Noveleta, Rosario, Carmona, GMA, Silang, Amadeo, City of Gen. Trias, Tanza, Trece Martires City, Alfonso, Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, Indang, Magallanes, Maragondon, mendez, Naic, Tagaytay City, and Ternate

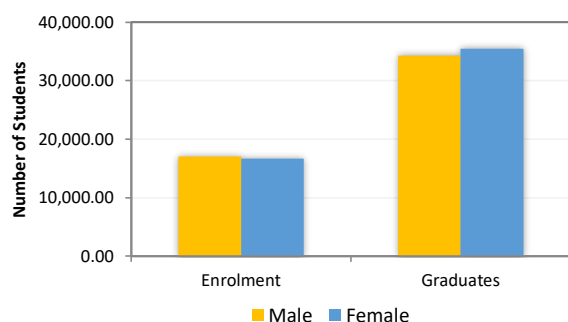


Figure 3.20 Comparative Number of Public Senior High Enrolment (S.Y. 2018-2019) and Graduates (S.Y. 2017-2018); Province of Cavite

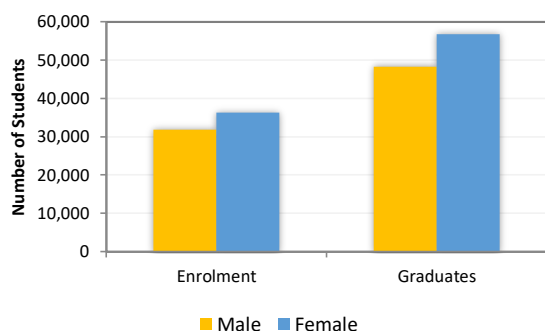


Figure 3.21 Comparative Number of Private Senior High Enrolment (S.Y. 2018-2019) and Graduates (S.Y. 2017-2018); Province of Cavite

The number of public SHS teachers in the province totaled to 1,335, excluding public teachers in the City of General Trias, which increased by 5.36 percent from 1,267 in the previous school year. Most teachers are also in the areas with most number of schools in the province.

Based on the total public enrolment and the actual public number of teachers, it showed that there is no teacher deficiency in the public SHS level. The teacher-student ratio in all the cities and municipalities is at least of the national mean ratio. Cavite City has reached the national mean ratio with 37 students for every 1 teacher while Noveleta, Tanza, and General Emilio Aguinaldo have generous teacher provision. Furthermore, Kawit, City of Dasmariñas, Carmona, Silang, Maragondon, and Tagaytay City have surplus teacher provision while the rest has excessive surplus teacher provision. In conclusion, Cavite was not in lack of public SHS teachers having 25 students for every 1 teacher.

Table 3.56 Number of Public Teachers in Senior High Education Institutions and Public Teacher to Pupil Ratio by City/Municipality; Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2017-2018 – S.Y. 2018-2019

City/ Municipality	Number of Teachers		Teacher:Pupil Ratio	
	S.Y. 2017-2018	S.Y. 2018-2019	S.Y. 2017-2018	S.Y. 2018-2019
1st District	119	124	1:24	1:29
Cavite City	47	54	1:28	1:37
Kawit	36	36	1:25	1:27
Noveleta	8	6	1:08	1:35
Rosario	28	28	1:20	1:15
2nd District	78	114	1:20	1:23
City of Bacoor ^a	78	114	1:20	1:23
3rd District	66	129	1:25	1:15
City of Imus	66	129	1:25	1:15
4th District	201	233	1:27	1:27
City of Dasmariñas ^a	201	233	1:27	1:27
5th District	243	244	1:24	1:26
Carmona	55	56	1:25	1:29
Gen. M.	94	94	1:25	1:25
Alvarez	94	94	1:23	1:26
Silang	94	94	1:23	1:26
6th District	68	NDA	1:25	NDA
City of Gen. Trias	68	NDA	1:25	NDA
7th District	264	264	1:23	1:27
Amadeo	37	36	1:21	1:19
Indang	26	26	1:23	1:20
Tanza	143	145	1:25	1:31

Table 3.56 continued...

City/ Municipality	Number of Teachers		Teacher:Pupil Ratio	
	S.Y. 2017- 2018	S.Y. 2018- 2019	S.Y. 2017- 2018	S.Y. 2018- 2019
Trece Martires City	58	57	1:23	1:24
8th District	228	227	1:22	1:26
Alfonso	34	33	1:24	1:24
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	8	8	1:21	1:31
Magallanes	9	9	1:22	1:18
Maragondon	45	42	1:23	1:26
Mendez	18	18	1:11	1:14
Naic	30	30	1:25	1:33
Tagaytay City	62	65	1:23	1:28
Ternate	22	22	1:21	1:20
Total	1,267	1,335^b	1:24	1:25^b

Source: Department of Education Division Offices of Cavite, Cavite City, City of Imus, Region IV-A

^aCity of Bacoor and City of Dasmariñas public teachers in S.Y. 2018-2019 from the Department of Education Region IV-A

^bTotal number of public teachers and ratio does not include public teachers in City of Gen. Trias

2017-2018	Education	2018-2019
56	Public Institutions	58
103,497	Enrolment	101,794
1,267	Public Teachers	1,335
1:24	Teacher : Pupil Ratio	1:25
105,351	Graduates	

Figure 3.22 Summary Statistics of Junior High Education Institutions in the Province of Cavite

Higher Education

Higher education plays an important role in the economic and social development of an individual as well as his nation's. Higher education institutions (HEIs) have the main responsibility of equipping individuals with the advanced knowledge and skills required for positions and responsibilities in government, business, and the professions. These institutions yield new knowledge generated elsewhere in the world and support government and business with advice and consultancy services (World Bank, 1994).

In the Philippines, higher education is offered through various degree programs by a wide selection of colleges and universities, collectively known as higher education institutions (HEIs). They are administered and regulated by the Commission on Higher Education (CHED). HEI programs are categorized into five namely, pre-baccalaureate, baccalaureate, post-baccalaureate, masters and doctoral programs. Pre-baccalaureate programs are optional programs taken before entering a baccalaureate degree that is designed to engage college-ready high school students in college level learning. Baccalaureate degree, mostly known as bachelor's

degree, is an academic degree received upon the completion of a student's undergraduate education. Meanwhile, post-baccalaureate programs are offered for those who already have a first undergraduate degree and go broader in his/her baccalaureate degree, and who are working toward a second bachelor's degree or a second entry degree. Such courses, may prepare the student for graduate studies or for a different career or profession. On the other hand, a master's degree is the first level of graduate study and usually a second-cycle academic degree awarded by universities or colleges upon completion of a course or study demonstrating a mastery or high order overview of a specific field of study or area of professional practice. A master degree student is speculated to possess advanced knowledge of specialized topics, higher order of analysis, critical evaluation or professional application, and ability to solve complex problems and think meticulously and independently. Lastly, a doctorate degree is the highest academic degree awarded by universities and colleges which qualifies the holder to teach in the specific field of their study.

Public universities are all non-sectarian entities and are further classified into two types: State Universities and Colleges (SUCs) or Local Universities and Colleges (LUCs). These are defined by the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) as follows:

- 1) State universities and colleges (SUCs) are defined as "public higher education institutions established by law, administered and financially subsidized by the government". State universities are governed by the Board of Regents (BOR) and state colleges are governed by a Board of Trustees (BOT). These boards maintain the formulation and approval of policies, rules and standards in SUCs. They are headed by the CHED Chairman; however, through the implementation of CHED Order No. 31 series of 2001 of the Commission en banc, CHED Commissioners are authorized to head the BOR/ BOT of SUCs.
- 2) Local universities and colleges (LUCs) are "established by the local government units through resolutions or ordinances and financed by the local government concerned".
- 3) Public HEIs can be also classified into a CHED Supervised Institution (CSI), "a non-chartered, public, post-secondary education institution, established by law, administered, supervised and financially supported by the government", and Special HEIs, "public organizations offering higher education programs related to public service which are operated and controlled in accordance with special law governing them". The latter institutions provide special academic, research and technical assistance programs pursuant to the basic mandates of their parent agencies.

On the other hand, private colleges and universities are non-government institutions which are established under the Corporation Code and are governed by the special laws and general provisions of the said Code. Private HEIs may be sectarian or non-sectarian. Sectarian private HEIs are usually non-stock, non-profit, duly incorporated, owned and operated by a religious organization while non-sectarian private HEIs are incorporated, owned and operated by private entities that are not affiliated to any religious organizations.

Generally, private HEIs are covered by the policies, standards and guidelines (PSGs) set by CHED in terms of program offerings, curriculum, and administration and faculty academic qualifications, among others. Officials or owners of private HEIs usually manage their internal organizations and implement the PSGs formulated by CHED.

For Academic Year 2018-2019, there were 75 higher education institutions in Cavite, 18 schools (24%) of all HEIs are publicly owned while 57 schools (76%) are

private. Among the public higher education institutions are the main campus and the ten satellite campuses of the province’s very own Cavite State University, two satellite campuses of Polytechnic University of the Philippines, a satellite campus of Technological University of the Philippines, and Eulogio “Amang” Rodriguez Institute of Science and Technology, two LUCs – City College of Tagaytay and Trece Martires City College, and Philippine National Police Academy (PNPA), a special HEI situated in Silang, Cavite.

In terms of districts, most of the HEIs in the province are located in the 4th District with a total of 17 schools (22.67%), followed by the 5th District while the least number of HEIs are in the 6th District with three schools (4.00%) (Table 3.56). In terms of cities and municipalities, City of Dasmariñas has the most followed by Silang and City of Bacoor while the least are Amadeo, Indang, Alfonso, Maragondon, and Terante with one each. It is notable that there are no HEIs in Kawit, Noveleta, General Emilio Aguinaldo, and Mendez (Table 3.56).

Table 3.57 Number of Higher Education Institutions by District; Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2017-2018

District	Public					Private	Total
	Main	SUCs Satellite Campuses	Sub-total	LUCs	Special		
1 st District		2	2			4	6
2 nd District		1	1			7	8
3 rd District		1	1			6	7
4 th District		1	1			16	17
5 th District		3	3		1	10	14
6 th District		1	1	0		2	3
7 th District	1	2	3	1		4	8
8 th District		3	3	1		8	12
TOTAL	1	14	15	2	1	57	75

Source: Higher Education Institutions in Cavite

Among 75 HEIs, 8 HEIs recorded no available data. The presented HEI number of enrollees and graduates in numerous disciplines are for the 67 HEIs with available data and categorized per program, sex, district/municipality. In S.Y. 2018-2019, a total of 2,508 students are enrolled in pre- baccalaureate program while 94,279 are in baccalaureate program. In post- baccalaureate program, there are 1,611 enrollees. Masters and Doctoral program has 5,759 and 736 enrollees, respectively. Technological University of the Philippines – Cavite has the highest number of enrollees for pre – baccalaureate

program (649), while Cavite State University in Indang has the highest number of enrollees for baccalaureate programs (15,880). For the graduate programs, De La Salle Health Sciences Institute in City of Dasmariñas has the most number of post- baccalaureate enrollees (1,126). In Masteral degree, Western Colleges in Naic has the highest enrolment (1,768). De La Salle University – Dasmariñas has the highest number of enrollees in doctoral program with 260 enrollees.

Table 3.58 Enrolment in Public Higher Education Institutions (Pre-Baccalaureate to Post-Baccalaureate) Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2018-2019

Name of School	Pre-Baccalaureate			Baccalaureate			Post-Baccalaureate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Cavite City									
Cavite State University-Cavite City	-	-	-	1,125	1,282	2,407	-	-	-
Rosario									
Cavite State University-Rosario	200	78	278	1,727	1,764	3,491	-	-	-
Bacoor									
Cavite State University-Bacoor	-	-	-	1,281	1,283	2,564	-	-	-
City of Imus									
Cavite State University-Imus	-	-	-	2,538	2,538	5,076	21	-	21
City of Dasmariñas									
Technological University of the Philippines - Cavite	446	203	649	629	388	1,017	-	-	-

Table 3.58 continued...

Name of School	Pre-Baccalaureate			Baccalaureate			Post-Baccalaureate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Carmona									
Cavite State University-Carmona	-	-	-	980	1,333	2,313	-	-	-
General Mariano Alvarez									
Eulogio "Amang" Rodriguez Institute of Science and Technology	-	-	-	1,300	1,510	2,810	-	-	-
Silang									
Cavite State University-Silang	62	29	91	1,421	2,090	3,511	-	-	-
Philippine National Police Academy	-	-	-	878	183	1,061	-	-	-
City of General Trias									
Cavite State University-Gen. Trias	13	10	23	319	513	832	-	-	-
Indang									
Cavite State University-Main	153	132	285	7,500	8,380	15,880	19	56	75
Tanza									
Cavite State University-Tanza	-	-	-	145	210	355	-	-	-
Trece Martires City									
Cavite State University-Trece Martires City	30	28	58	400	648	1,048	-	-	-
Trece Martires City College	-	-	-	407	655	1,062	-	-	-
Alfonso									
Polytechnic University of the Philippines-Alfonso Campus	-	-	-	145	288	433	-	-	-
Maragondon									
Polytechnic University of the Philippines-Maragondon	51	35	86	403	563	966	-	3	3
Naic									
Cavite State University-Naic	23	9	32	505	728	1,233	5	17	22
Tagaytay City									
City College of Tagaytay	-	-	-	869	1,294	2,163	-	-	-
TOTAL	978	524	1,502	22,572	25,650	48,222	45	76	121

Source: Higher Education Institutions in Cavite

Table 3.59 Enrolment in Public Higher Education Institutions (Masteral to Doctoral); Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2018-2019

Name of School	Masteral Degree			Doctoral Degree			Overall Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Cavite City									
Cavite State University-Cavite City	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,125	1,282	2,407
Rosario									
Cavite State University-Rosario	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,927	1,842	3,769
Bacoor									
Cavite State University-Bacoor	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,281	1,283	2,564
City of Imus									
Cavite State University-Imus	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,559	2,538	5,097
City of Dasmariñas									
Technological University of the Philippines - Cavite	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,075	591	1,666
Carmona									
Cavite State University-Carmona	-	-	-	-	-	-	980	1,333	2,313
General Mariano Alvarez									
Eulogio "Amang" Rodriguez Institute of Science and Technology	86	256	342	16	37	53	1,402	1,803	3,205
Silang									
Cavite State University-Silang	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,483	2,119	3,602
Philippine National Police Academy	-	-	-	-	-	-	878	183	1,061
City of General Trias									
Cavite State University-Gen. Trias	-	-	-	-	-	-	332	523	855
Indang									
Cavite State University-Main	368	700	1,068	33	51	84	8,073	9,319	17,392
Tanza									
Cavite State University-Tanza	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	210	355
Trece Martires City									
Cavite State University-Trece Martires City	-	-	-	-	-	-	430	676	1,106
Trece Martires City College	-	-	-	-	-	-	407	655	1,062
Alfonso									
Polytechnic University of the Philippines-Alfonso Campus	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	288	433

Table 3.59 continued...

Name of School	Masteral Degree			Doctoral Degree			Overall Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Maragondon									
Polytechnic University of the Philippines-Maragondon	17	129	146	-	-	-	471	730	1,201
Naic									
Cavite State University-Naic	-	-	-	-	-	-	533	754	1,287
Tagaytay City									
City College of Tagaytay	-	-	-	-	-	-	869	1,294	2,163
TOTAL	471	1,085	1,556	49	88	137	24,115	27,423	51,538

Source: Higher Education Institutions in Cavite

Table 3.60 Enrolment in Private Higher Education Institutions (Pre-Baccalaureate to Post-Baccalaureate) by City/Municipality; Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2018-2019

City/ Municipality	Pre-Baccalaureate			Baccalaureate			Post-Baccalaureate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1st District	22	10	32	678	777	1,425	4	-	4
Cavite City	22	10	32	479	592	1,071	4	-	4
Kawit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noveleta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rosario	-	-	-	169	185	354	-	-	-
2nd District	131	72	203	3,010	3,595	6,595	14	10	24
City of Bacoor	131	72	203	3,010	3,595	6,595	14	10	24
3rd District	59	40	99	543	857	1,400	0	0	0
City of Imus	59	40	99	543	857	1,400	0	0	0
4th District	245	238	483	9,755	10,398	20,133	432	714	1,146
City of Dasmarinas	245	238	483	9,735	10,398	20,133	432	714	1,146
5th District	79	45	124	2,286	2,717	5,003	52	90	142
Carmona	-	-	-	191	149	340	-	-	-
Gen. M. Alvarez	-	-	-	297	316	613	-	-	-
Silang	79	45	124	1,798	2,252	4,050	52	90	142
6th District	-	-	-	3,072	3,277	9,349	-	-	-
City of Gen. Trias	-	-	-	3,072	3,277	6,349	-	-	-
7th District^a	28	28	56	144	276	420	-	-	-
Amadeo	-	-	-	27	60	87	-	-	-
Indang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanza	28	28	56	117	216	333	-	-	-
Trece Martires City ^a	-	-	-	-----NDA-----			-	-	-
8th District	4	5	9	481	751	1,232	0	0	0
Alfonso	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Magallanes	-	-	-	50	79	129	-	-	-
Maragondon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendez	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naic	-	-	-	383	644	1,027	-	-	-
Tagaytay City	4	5	9	48	28	76	-	-	-
Ternate ^a	-	-	-	-----NDA-----			-	-	-

Source: Higher Education Institutions in Cavite

^adoes not include enrollees from Colegio de Amore (Trece Martires City), Cavite West Point College (Ternate), HEIs without data are Montessori Professional College (City of Imus), Far Eastern Polytechnic College (City of Dasmarinas), Southern Luzon College of Business, Maritime, Science and Technology (City of Dasmarinas), Young Ji (City of General Trias), College, Colegio de Amore (Trece Martires City), Cavite West Point College-Magallanes Inc. (Magallanes), Olivarez College (Tagaytay City), Cavite West Point College (Ternate)

Table 3.61 Enrolment in Private Higher Education Institutions (Masteral to Doctoral) by City/Municipality Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2018-2019

City/ Municipality	Masteral Degree			Doctoral Degree		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1st District	6	43	49	-	-	-
Cavite City	6	43	49	-	-	-
Kawit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noveleta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rosario	-	-	-	-	-	-
2nd District	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Bacoor	5	3	8	-	-	-
3rd District	17	12	29	-	-	-
City of Imus	17	12	29	-	-	-
4th District	556	1,205	1,761	131	226	357
City of Dasmarinas	556	1,205	1,761	131	226	357
5th District	195	226	421	163	67	230
Carmona	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3.61 continued...

City/ Municipality	Masteral Degree			Doctoral Degree		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Gen. M. Alvarez	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silang	195	226	421	163	67	230
6th District	45	65	110	4	8	12
City of Gen. Trias	45	65	110	4	8	12
7th District^a	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amadeo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indang	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanza	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trece Martires City ^a			-----NDA-----			
8th District	307	1,518	1,825	-	-	-
Alfonso	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Magallanes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maragondon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendez	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naic	263	1,518	1,781	-	-	-
Tagaytay City	44	-	44	-	-	-
Ternate ^a			-----NDA-----			

Source: Higher Education Institutions in Cavite

^adoes not include enrollees from Colegio de Amore (Trece Martires City), Cavite West Point College (Ternate), < HEIs without data are Montessori Professional College (City of Imus), Far Eastern Polytechnic College (City of Dasmariñas), Southern Luzon College of Business, Maritime, Science and Technology (City of Dasmariñas), Young Ji (City of General Trias), College, Colegio de Amore (Trece Martires City), Cavite West Point College-Magallanes Inc. (Magallanes), Olivarez College (Tagaytay City), Cavite West Point College (Ternate)

Among 75 HEIs, PNTC Colleges produced the highest number of graduates in pre-baccalaureate program with 582 students, followed by AISAT Colleges – Dasmariñas with 408 graduates. In baccalaureate program, Cavite State University – Main Campus produced the highest number of graduates with 2,711 students, followed by De La Salle University – Dasmariñas and Lyceum of the Philippines University Cavite with 2,480 and 1,980

graduates, respectively. De La Salle Health Sciences Institute has the most number of post-baccalaureate graduates (241). For the masteral degree, Philippine Christian University has the greatest number of graduates (216), while on doctoral's degree, Adventist International Institute of Advanced Studies produce highest number of graduates (17).

Table 3.62 Graduates in Public Higher Education Institutions (Pre-Baccalaureate to Post-Baccalaureate) Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2017-2018

Name of School	Pre-Baccalaureate			Baccalaureate			Post-Baccalaureate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Cavite City									
Cavite State University-Cavite City	6	2	8	154	274	428	-	-	-
Rosario									
Cavite State University-Rosario	183	87	270	296	350	646	-	-	-
Bacoor									
Cavite State University-Bacoor	-	-	-	166	224	390	-	-	-
City of Imus									
Cavite State University-Imus	2	10	12	462	616	1,078	-	-	-
City of Dasmariñas									
Technological University of the Philippines - Cavite	71	54	125	199	127	326	-	-	-
Carmona									
Cavite State University-Carmona	17	9	26	136	276	412	-	-	-
General Mariano Alvarez									
Eulogio "Amang" Rodriguez Institute of Science and Technology	-	-	-	226	378	604	-	-	-
Silang									
Cavite State University-Silang	53	27	80	287	600	887	-	-	-
Philippine National Police Academy	-	-	-	79	27	106	-	-	-
City of General Trias									
Cavite State University-Gen. Trias	11	28	39	4	42	46	-	-	-
Indang									
Cavite State University-Main	94	109	203	958	1,753	2,711	-	-	-
Tanza									
Cavite State University-Tanza	-	-	-	12	29	41	-	-	-
Trece Martires City									
Cavite State University-Trece Martires City	33	21	54	40	54	94	-	-	-
Trece Martires City College	7	5	12	63	178	241	-	-	-
Alfonso									
Polytechnic University of the Philippines-Alfonso	-	-	-	44	89	133	-	-	-

Table 3.62 continued...

Name of School	Pre-Baccalaureate			Baccalaureate			Post-Baccalaureate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Maragondon									
Polytechnic University of the Philippines-Maragondon	20	31	51	163	216	379	-	-	-
Naic									
Cavite State University-Naic	30	47	77	83	155	238	-	-	-
Tagaytay City									
City College of Tagaytay	-	-	-	254	416	670	-	-	-
TOTAL	527	430	957	3,626	5,804	9,430	-	-	-

Source: Higher Education Institutions in Cavite

Table 3.63 Graduates in Public Higher Education Institutions (Masteral to Doctoral); Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2018-2019

Name of School	Masteral Degree			Doctoral Degree			Overall Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Cavite City									
Cavite State University-Cavite City	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	276	436
Rosario									
Cavite State University-Rosario	-	-	-	-	-	-	479	437	916
Bacoor									
Cavite State University-Bacoor	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	224	390
City of Imus									
Cavite State University-Imus	-	-	-	-	-	-	464	626	1,090
City of Dasmariñas									
Technological University of the Philippines - Cavite	-	-	-	-	-	-	270	181	451
Carmona									
Cavite State University-Carmona	-	-	-	-	-	-	153	285	438
General Mariano Alvarez									
Eulogio "Amang" Rodriguez Institute of Science and Technology	4	4	8	5	5	10	235	387	622
Silang									
Cavite State University-Silang	-	-	-	-	-	-	340	627	967
Philippine National Police Academy	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	27	106
City of General Trias									
Cavite State University-Gen. Trias	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	70	85
Indang									
Cavite State University-Main	34	46	80	1	1	2	1,087	1,909	2,996
Tanza									
Cavite State University-Tanza	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	29	41
Trece Martires City									
Cavite State University-Trece Martires City	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	75	148
Trece Martires City College	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	183	253
Alfonso									
Polytechnic University of the Philippines-Alfonso Campus	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	89	133
Maragondon									
Polytechnic University of the Philippines-Maragondon	-	-	-	-	-	-	183	247	430
Naic									
Cavite State University-Naic	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	202	315
Tagaytay City									
City College of Tagaytay	-	-	-	-	-	-	254	416	670
TOTAL	38	50	88	6	6	12	4,197	6,290	10,487

Source: Higher Education Institutions in Cavite

Table 3.64 Graduates in Private Higher Education Institutions (Pre-Baccalaureate to Post-Baccalaureate) by City/Municipality; Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2018-2019

City/ Municipality	Pre-Baccalaureate			Baccalaureate			Post-Baccalaureate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1st District	11	3	14	212	290	502	-	-	-
Cavite City	2	1	3	147	242	389	-	-	-
Kawit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noveleta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rosario	9	2	11	65	48	113	-	-	-
2nd District	94	88	182	725	1,164	1,889	-	-	-
City of Bacoor	94	88	182	725	1,164	1,889	-	-	-
3rd District	5	2	7	107	189	296	-	-	-
City of Imus	5	2	7	107	189	296	-	-	-

Table 3.64 continued...

City/ Municipality	Pre-Baccalaureate			Baccalaureate			Post-Baccalaureate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
4th District	738	376	1,114	2,394	3,039	5,433	85	156	241
City of Dasmariñas	738	376	1,114	2,394	3,039	5,433	85	156	241
5th District							5	1	6
Carmona	-	-	-	69	68	137	-	-	-
Gen. M. Alvarez	-	-	-	68	146	214	-	-	-
Silang	29	3	32	411	505	916	5	1	6
6th District				973	1,007	1,980			
City of Gen. Trias	-	-	-	973	1,007	1,980	-	-	-
7th District^a	7	13	20	57	127	114			
Amadeo	-	-	-	28	66	24	-	-	-
Indang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanza	7	13	20	29	61	90	-	-	-
Trece Martires City ^a				-----NDA-----					
8th District	19	16	35	104	168	272	140	2	142
Alfonso	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Magallanes	-	-	-	25	30	55	-	-	-
Maragondon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendez	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naic	-	-	-	54	128	182	-	-	-
Tagaytay City	19	16	35	25	10	35	140	2	142
Ternate ^a				-----NDA-----					

Source: Higher Education Institutions in Cavite

^adoes not include enrollees from Colegio de Amore (Trece Martires City), Cavite West Point College (Ternate), HEIs without data are Montessori Professional College (City of Imus), Far Eastern Polytechnic College (City of Dasmariñas), Southern Luzon College of Business, Maritime, Science and Technology (City of Dasmariñas), Young Ji (City of General Trias), College, Colegio de Amore (Trece Martires City), Cavite West Point College-Magallanes Inc. (Magallanes), Olivarez College (Tagaytay City), Cavite West Point College (Ternate)

Table 3.65 Graduates in Private Higher Education Institutions (Masteral to Doctoral) by City/Municipality Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2018-2019

City/ Municipality	Masteral Degree			Doctoral Degree		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1st District	2	3	5			
Cavite City	2	3	5	-	-	-
Kawit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noveleta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rosario	-	-	-	-	-	-
2nd District						
City of Bacoor	-	-	-	-	-	-
3rd District						
City of Imus	-	-	-	-	-	-
4th District	119	185	304			
City of Dasmariñas	119	185	304	-	-	-
5th District						
Carmona	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gen. M. Alvarez	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silang	147	93	240	19	5	24
6th District	4	15	19			
City of Gen. Trias	4	15	19	-	-	-
7th District^a						
Amadeo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indang	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanza	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trece Martires City ^a				-----NDA-----		
8th District	59	72	131			
Alfonso	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Magallanes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maragondon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendez	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naic	12	70	82	-	-	-
Tagaytay City	47	2	49	-	-	-
Ternate ^a				-----NDA-----		

Source: Higher Education Institutions in Cavite

^adoes not include enrollees from Colegio de Amore (Trece Martires City), Cavite West Point College (Ternate), HEIs without data are Montessori Professional College (City of Imus), Far Eastern Polytechnic College (City of Dasmariñas), Southern Luzon College of Business, Maritime, Science and Technology (City of Dasmariñas), Young Ji (City of General Trias), College, Colegio de Amore (Trece Martires City), Cavite West Point College-Magallanes Inc. (Magallanes), Olivarez College (Tagaytay City), Cavite West Point College (Ternate)

Technical Vocational Education and Training

Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) refers to “aspects of the educational process involving, in addition to general education, the study of technologies and related sciences, and the acquisition of practical skills, attitudes, understanding and knowledge relating to occupants in various sectors of economic and social life” (UNESCO and International Labor Organization (ILO)).

Through the enactment of Republic Act No.7796, known as the “Technical Education and Skill Development Act of 1994”, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) was established under the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) and the Office of the Cabinet Secretary and declared as the agency responsible for managing and supervising technical education and skills development in the Philippines. TESDA is the merged agency of the National Manpower and Youth Council (NMYC) of DOLE, the Bureau of Technical and Vocational Education (BVTE) of the Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS), and the Apprenticeship Program of the Bureau of Local Employment (BLE) of DOLE. The fusion of these offices was meant to reduce overlapping in skills development activities initiated by various public and private sector agencies, and to provide national directions for the country’s TVET system. Hence, one of the main objective of TESDA is the formulation of a comprehensive development plan for middle level manpower based on the National Technical Education and Skills Development Plan.

TVET programs are delivered through various modalities which includes school-based, center-based, community-based and enterprised-based trainings. School-based program is the direct provision of programs by TESDA administered schools while center based program is being undertaken in the TESDA training centers. Furthermore, community-based training for Enterprise Development Program is primarily addressed to the poor and marginal groups, those who cannot access, or are not accessible by formal training provisions. They have low skills, limited management abilities, and have few economic options. They have no access to capital – most of them are unqualified for formal credit programs. The program goes further than just mere skills training provision. It is purposively designed to catalyze the creation of livelihood enterprises that shall be implemented by the trainees, immediately after the training. Likewise, it is designed to assist partner agencies such as LGUs, NGOs, people organizations and other agencies organizations with mission to help the poor get into productive undertakings to help themselves and their communities. On the other hand, Enterprise-Based Programs are training program being implemented within companies/firms. These programs are as follows:

- Apprenticeship Program is a training and employment program involving a contract between an apprentice and an employer on an approved apprenticeable occupation. Generally,

it aims to provide a mechanism that will ensure availability of qualified skilled workers based on industry requirements. The period of apprenticeship covers a minimum of four months and a maximum of six months. Only companies with approved and registered apprenticeship programs under TESDA can hire apprentices.

- Learnership Program is a practical training on-the-job for approved learnable occupations, for a period not exceeding three months. Only companies with TESDA approved and registered learnership programs can hire learners.
- Dual Training System (DTS) is an instructional mode of delivery for technology-based education and training in which learning takes place alternately in two venues: the school or training center and the company.

One of the strategic approaches on this program is the conversion of selected industry practices/programs registered under the apprenticeship program into DTS modality.

TESDA and other vocational schools offer short programs or two-year courses on technology and skills development like automotive technology, nursing aide training, tourism, photography, computer technology, drafting, among others. Upon graduation from these courses, students take a national certification examination from TESDA to obtain a certificate or diploma.

Programs taken in TESDA and other schools are also ladderized, meaning upon completion of a particular course, units taken can be credited if the graduate decides to enroll in a related field in a college or university.

As of May 2019, there are 144 technical vocational institutions in the province wherein 24 are higher education institutions (HEI), one LGU-run, one local universities and colleges (LUCs), one non-government organization (NGO) or foundation, two TESDA Technology Institutions (TTIs), four farm school or Program on Accelerating Farm School Establishment (PAFSE), and 111 Technical-Vocational Institutions.

Table 3.66 Number of TVET Institutions by District
Province of Cavite: As of May 2019

District	HEI	LGU-run	LUC	NGO	TTI	PAFSE	TVI	Total
1 st District	2				1		8	11
2 nd District	4	1					16	21
3 rd District	4		1				13	18
4 th District	4			1	1		31	37
5 th District	4					1	17	22
6 th District	1						6	7
7 th District	1					2	9	12
8 th District	4					1	11	16
TOTAL	24	1	1	1	2	4	111	144

Source: Technical Education and Skills Development Authority Cavite

Moreover, there are 388 TESDA programs offered in the province wherein 352 are with training regulation (WTR) and 36 are without training regulation (NTR). WTR refers to programs registered under the UTPRAS with the appropriate promulgated Training Regulations as Page 2 basis for its registration while NTR refers to programs registered under UTPRAS not covered yet by any promulgated Training Regulations. Further, eight TESDA programs, are offered in dual training system (DTS) and 15 are offered in mobile training program (MTP). DTS is a raining modality that combines theoretical and practical training while MTP refers to a registered program that is transportable bringing with it all the necessary tools, equipment, consumables including qualified trainer.

Table 3.67 Number of TVET Institutions by Division; Province of Cavite: As of May 2019

District	WTR	NTR	Total Programs	DTS	MTP
1 st District	25	3	28	3	1
2 nd District	59	4	63		2
3 rd District	68	5	73	2	3
4 th District	79	11	90	3	3
5 th District	55	3	58		4
6 th District	17	3	20		2
7 th District	21	2	23		0
8 th District	28	5	33		0
TOTAL	352	36	388	8	15

Source: Technical Education and Skills Development Authority Cavite

Housing

Housing is the basic necessity of every human being along with food, water and companionship.

Everyone needs home or shelter that provides privacy and protects human from harmful elements. It also provides a better quality of life and well-being as well as better chances of having sound health conditions. Further, housing is considered criterion for the development of every individual of a nation.

As recognized by the international human rights law, adequate housing is one of the rights of the people to achieve the standard of living. Provision of affordable and decent housing units with the basic utilities and services to its residents is one of the challenges faced by the provincial government. Moreover, the provincial government accommodates the development of wide-range housing projects that would cater to different markets. Cavite also provides 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.

Housing Subdivisions

The Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB) is the country's primary government agency tasked with providing technical support in matters including, but not limited to: housing regulations, land development and

homeowners associations, and settlement of land disputes. HLURB operates via a triad of strategies: policy development, planning and regulation. Its services cater to home buyers, developers, homeowners associations, brokers and local government units.

HLURB, being the national government agency responsible in issuing Certificate of Registration and License to sell to real estate developers have issued a total of 71 permits to seven municipalities and six cities of the province. Cavite has a total of 31,168 lots and housing units approved for selling in 2018. These units were distributed into Lots, House and Lots and Lots/Unit as reported by the HLURB. Municipality of Naic, with the most number of units at 8,725, was issued eight licenses, followed by Tanza with 6,373 units, City of Gen. Trias with 6,308 units, and Trece Martires City with 4,018 units (Table 3.68).

Table 3.68 Number of Issued Licenses to Sell to Subdivisions, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/ Municipality	No. of Issued License to Sell	Number of Units			Total
		Lots	House and Lots	Lots/ Units	
1st District					
Kawit	1	37	0	0	37
2nd District					
City of Bacoor	3	0	0	319	319
3rd District					
City of Imus	8	504	0	1,563	2,067
4th District					
City of Dasmariñas	3	153	0	753	906
5th District					
Carmona	1	0	640	0	640
Gen. M. Alvarez	1	0	0	877	877
Silang	6	381	0	147	528
6th District					
City of Gen. Trias	15	738	0	5,570	6,308
7th District					
Tanza	15	18	0	6,355	6,373
Trece Martires City	6		3,092	926	4,018
8th District					
Alfonso	1	304	0	0	304
Naic	8		617	8,108	8,725
Tagaytay City	3	66	0	0	66
Total	71	2,20	4,349	24,618	31,168

Source: Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB), Calamba City, Laguna

Resettlement Housing Projects

In accordance with RA 7279, the National Housing Authority (NHA) is the national agency that provides technical and other forms of assistance to local government units (LGUs) in the implementation of their housing programs; to undertake identification, acquisition and disposition of lands for socialized housing; and to undertake relocation and resettlement of families with local government units.

NHA and the Provincial Government of Cavite are partners in providing low-cost and socialized housing in

in the province. NHA manages 50 resettlement projects with 106,525 units in Cavite. Dasmariñas Bagong Bayan Resettlement Project, NHA's biggest resettlement housing project in Cavite, has 24,750 housing units. It is followed by General Mariano Alvarez Resettlement Project and Bulihan Sites and Services Project with 11,969 units and 5,275 units, respectively. These resettlement housing projects were constructed for the informal settlers from

Metro Manila, displaced families from the Railway Development Projects and other danger zones, and for the families who were affected by the Pasig River Rehabilitation Program. Employees of different LGUs, including PNP employees and other military personnel and public school teachers, as well as informal settlers from different reclamation areas in the province also benefitted from these housing projects (Table 3.69).

Table 3.69 NHA Resettlement Housing Projects, Province of Cavite: As of December 2018

City/Municipality	Project Location	Program	Land Area in has.	Number of Units	Beneficiaries	Status/Remarks
2nd District			0.414	292		
City of Bacoor	1 San Lorenzo Ruiz Village, City of Bacoor	Resettlement	0.414	292	Families occupying Ayala Land, Inc. in Las Pinas City	Completed
4th District			578.111	29,423		
City of Dasmariñas	2 Dasmariñas Bagong Bayan Resettlement Project	Resettlement	523.240	24,750	Metro Manila Informal Settlers	Completed
	3 Paliparan Sites and Services Project	Site and Services	51.375	4,294	Informal Settlers from Roxas Blvd. Reclamation Area	Completed
	4 Alvaran Sites and Services Project	Site and Services	2.250	103	Government employees & PNP employees	Completed
	5 Sta. Fe Extension	Resettlement	1.246	276	Sta. Fe Extension HOA	Completed
5th District			488.207	21,652		
Gen. M. Alvarez	6 General Mariano Alvarez Resettlement Project	Resettlement	335.940	11,969	Metro Manila Informal Settlers	Completed
Silang	7 NHA Pag-ibig Teachers Housing	Complete HSG/JV	9.280	599	Public School Teachers	Completed
	8 Bulihan Site and Services Project	Resettlement	84.910	5,275	Displaced families from danger zones	Completed
	9 Bulihan Military HSG Project	Complete HSG/JV	42.290	2,641	Military Personnel	Completed
	10 Bukluran ng Mamamayan	Resettlement	0.166	423	Bukluran ng Mamamayan HOA	Completed
	11 Daniel Housing	Site and Services	0.601	66	Included in Bulihan Military Housing.	Completed
	12 PNG Housing	Site and Services	1.606	99	Completed Housing for Pag-ibig, GSIS, SSS	Completed
	13 Tatic	Site and Services	7.208	427	Members (Converted from Mortgage Take	Completed
	14 Acco Homes	Site and Services	6.206	153	Out to Conditional Contract Sell)	Completed
6th District			316.809	36,380		
Trece Martires City	15 Southville 2 Ph. 1 and 2, Brgy. Aguado/Inocencio	Resettlement	23.569	3,999	Displaced families from the Railway Development Project	Completed
	16 Southville 2 Ph. 3 and 4, Brgy. Aguado	Resettlement	27.755	2,083	ISFs from Metro Manila	Completed
	17 South Summit Residences	AFP/PNP	16.177	2,028	AFP, PNP, BuCor, BFP	Completed
	18 Ciudad Adelina 1	AFP/PNP	6.088	200	AFP, PNP, BuCor, BFP	Completed
	19 Ciudad Adelina 2	AFP/PNP	6.908	1,346	AFP, PNP, BuCor, BFP	Completed
	20 Southville 2 Ph. 5, Brgy. Cabuco	Resettlement	5.959	840	Metro Manila Informal Settlers	Completed
	21 SummerHomes	Resettlement	16.155	2,082	Metro Manila Informal Settlers	Physically completed
	22 Sunshineville 1	Resettlement	33.802	5,118	Metro Manila Informal Settlers	Completed
	23 Sunshineville 2	Resettlement	10.906	1,574	Metro Manila Informal Settlers	On-going
	24 Golden Horizon Homes	Resettlement	40.000	4,571	Metro Manila Informal Settlers	Completed
	25 San Francesco Villagio	Resettlement	10.833	1,111	Metro Manila Informal Settlers	Completed

Table 3.69 continued...

City/Municipality	Project Location	Program	Land Area in has.	Number of Units	Beneficiaries	Status/Remarks
Amadeo	26 Kasiglahan Village 3, Brgy. Osorio	Resettlement	3.600	1,000		
	27 Amadeo Heights Ph.1	AFP/PNP	2.109	320	AFP, PNP, BuCor, BFP	Completed
	28 Amadeo Heights Ph. 2	AFP/PNP	6.438	728	AFP, PNP, BuCor, BFP	Completed
Gen. Trias	29 Holiday Homes	AFP/PNP	1.274	148	AFP, PNP, BuCor, BFP	Completed
	30 Kasiglahan Village 4	Resettlement	20.000	1,076	Families affected by Pasig River Rehab. Program & LGU employees	Completed
Tanza	31 Bahay Pinagpala (Tropical Village)	Resettlement	26.000	3,246	Families from Pasay & Parañaque Reclamation Area	Completed
	32 Kasiglahan Village 5	Resettlement	20.000	1,054	Families from Pasay & Parañaque Reclamation Area	Completed
	33 Bahay Katuparan	Complete Hsg/JV	39.236	3,856	DPWH & Metro Manila Informal Settlers	Completed
8th District			152.263	18,778		
Naic	34 Verdant Residences	Resettlement	7.284	1,047	Informal Settlers from Naic	Completed
	35 Dorothea Homes 2	Resettlement	10.320	1,512	Metro Manila Informal Settlers	Completed
	36 Dorothea Homes 1	Resettlement	7.806	827	Metro Manila Informal Settlers	Completed
	37 Harbour Homes	Resettlement	9.234	1,224	Metro Manila Informal Settlers	Completed
	38 Belmont Homes 1 and 2	Resettlement	11.068	1,500	Metro Manila Informal Settlers	Completed
	39 Bronze Ville 1	Resettlement	6.147	844	Metro Manila Informal Settlers	Completed
	40 Bronze Ville 2	Resettlement	12.427	936	Metro Manila Informal Settlers	99% Completed
	41 Bronze Ville Ext.	Resettlement	0.876	161	Metro Manila Informal Settlers	99% Completed
	42 Villa De Adelaida Homes	Resettlement	9.400	1,270	Metro Manila Informal Settlers	61% Completed
	43 Ericka Louise Ville	Resettlement	11.722	1,000	Metro Manila Informal Settlers	Completed
	44 San Manuel Villaggio Homes Ph 2A and 3	AFP/PNP	9.502	1,165	AFP, PNP, BuCor, BFP	Completed
	45 Malainen Park Residences 1	Mandamus	7.782	1,100	Families affected by Supreme Court's Mandamus-Naic	on-going land development
	46 Malainen Park Residences 2	Mandamus	9.058	1,000	Families affected by Supreme Court's Mandamus-Naic	on-going land development
	47 Rancho Berde 1	Mandamus	12.096	1,500	Families affected by Supreme Court's Mandamus-City of Bacoor	on-going land development
	48 Rancho Berde 2	Mandamus	9.210	1,242	Families affected by Supreme Court's Mandamus-City of Bacoor	on-going land development
	49 Villa Caridad Homes	Mandamus	7.393	1,000	Families affected by Supreme Court's Mandamus- Cavite City	on-going land development
	50 St. Mary Magdalene Ville	Mandamus	10.938	1,450	Families affected by Supreme Court's Mandamus- Kawit	on-going land development
Total			1,535.804	106,525		

Source: National Housing Authority, City of Dasmariñas

In addition, the provincial government purchased and developed resettlement sites intended for the families that were affected by the clearing operations conducted by the province. As of 2018, a total of 6.9305 hectares of land were acquired in the municipality of Kawit for the resettlement of the displaced families. It has a total of 1,375 lots that provided shelter to 1,299 households in various barangays in Kawit. Meanwhile, a total of 76 lots are not yet occupied by beneficiaries of the project (Table 3.70).

Table 3.70 Resettlement Projects of the Province of Cavite as of December 31, 2018

Name of Project	Location	Date of Purchase	Land Area (in has.)	Number of Lots	Number of Households	Awarded lots but not yet occupied	Beneficiaries
1. Sta. Isabel Resettlement Project "A"	Brgy. Sta. Isabel, Kawit, Cavite	2008	0.6528	103	99	4	Informal settlers from Barangay Marulas, Kawit, Cavite
2. Sta. Isabel Resettlement Project "B"	Brgy. Sta. Isabel, Kawit, Cavite	2011	0.6183	127	121	6	Informal settlers from Barangay Pulborista, Kawit, Cavite
3. Toclong Resettlement Project "A"	Brgy. Toclong, Kawit, Cavite	2011	1.3594	320	317	3	Informal settlers from Barangay Bantayan, Tramo, Kawit, Cavite
4. Toclong Resettlement Project "B" (Pinagkaisa Village)	Brgy. Toclong, Kawit, Cavite	2012	4.3000	825	762	63	Informal settlers from Barangay Tramo, Gahak, Pulborista, Kawit, Cavite
Total			6.9305	1,375	1,299	76	

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

Sports and Recreation

Sports and recreation entail activities that help to develop life skills, abilities, talents and improve the general health of the body. The Provincial Government of Cavite through Provincial Youth and Sports Development Office under Office of the Governor are responsible in promoting physical, moral, spiritual, intellectual and social well-being of society by providing opportunities for leisure and recreation.

The Provincial Government constructs various sports venues to support this agenda. These sports facilities serve as a venue for exercising, training, and practicing as well as different sports competitions.

In 2018, there are a total of 1,301 different sports facilities in the province. Basketball court took the number one spot in the list of constructed facilities with 736 courts. It represents 56.8 percent of the total number of sports facilities. Other sports facilities present in the province are gymnasium/sports complex/covered court (237), stadium (3), golf links (7), golf driving range (3), pelota courts (2), tennis/badminton courts (58), sipa court (3), swimming pools (98), fitness gym (27), and other sport facilities (126) (Table 3.71a, Table 3.71b). Meanwhile, there are 297 existing recreational facilities composed of parks (47), playgrounds (69), movie houses (5), public libraries (3) and others in the entire province and are utilized for various purposes (Table 3.72a, Table 3.72b).

Table 3.71a Number of Sports Facilities by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/Municipality	Gymnasium/Sports Complex/Covered Court	Stadium	Golf Links	Golf Driving Range	Basketball Court	Pelota Courts
1st District	6	1	0	3	57	1
Cavite City	6	1	0	2	8	1
Kawit	0	0	0	0	21	0
Noveleta	0	0	0	0	7	0
Rosario	0	0	0	1	21	0
2nd District	21	0	0	0	74	1
City of Bacoor	21	0	0	0	74	1
3rd District	16	0	0	0	179	0
City of Imus	16	0	0	0	179	0
4th District	90	0	2	0	18	0
City of Dasmariñas	90	0	2	0	18	0
5th District	39	0	2	0	108	0
Carmona	8	0	1	0	12	0
Gen. M. Alvarez	21	0	0	0	36	0
Silang	10	0	1	0	60	0
6th District	20	0	0	0	83	0
City of Gen Trias	20	0	0	0	83	0
7th District	17	1	0	0	103	0
Amadeo	6	0	0	0	23	0
Indang	7	0	0	0	10	0
Tanza	2	0	0	0	37	0
Trece Martires City	2	1	0	0	33	0
8th District	28	1	3	0	114	1
Alfonso	2	0	1	0	31	0
Gen. Aguinaldo	1	0	0	0	10	0
Maragondon	19	0	0	0	4	0
Mendez	1	0	0	0	8	0
Naic	1	0	0	0	26	0
Tagaytay City	1	1	1	0	21	0
Ternate	3	0	1	0	1	1
Magallanes	0	0	0	0	13	0
Total	237	3	7	3	736	3

Source: OPG-Youth and Sports Development Office

Table 3.71b Number of Sports Facilities by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/Municipality	Tennis/ Badminton Court	Sipa Court	Swimming Pools	Fitness Gym	Others*	Total Sports Facilities
1st District	12	3	7	0	20	110
Cavite City	7	3	2	0	14	44
Kawit	4	0	0	0	0	25
Noveleta	0	0	0	0	0	7
Rosario	1	0	5	0	6	34
2nd District	9	0	17	0	8	130
City of Bacoor	9	0	17	0	8	130
3rd District	8	0	15	0	49	267
City of Imus	8	0	15	0	49	267
4th District	11	0	5	0	0	126
City of Dasmariñas	11	0	5	0	0	126
5th District	3	0	2	0	14	168
Carmona	3	0	2	0	5	31
Gen. M. Alvarez	0	0	0	0	7	64
Silang	0	0	0	0	2	73
6th District	5	0	18	10	2	138
City of Gen Trias	5	0	18	10	2	138
7th District	4	0	11	11	4	151
Amadeo	1	0	3	2	1	36
Indang	1	0	6	3	1	28
Tanza	1	0	2	0	0	42
Trece Martires City	1	0	0	6	2	45
8th District	6	0	23	6	29	211
Alfonso	3	0	6	0	2	45
Gen. Aguinaldo	0	0	4	0	0	15
Maragondon	1	0	1	0	3	28
Mendez	0	0	0	0	1	10
Naic	0	0	5	0	0	32
Tagaytay City	1	0	0	5	6	36
Ternate	1	0	4	1	1	13
Magallanes	0	0	3	0	16	32
Total	58	3	98	27	126	1,301

Source: OPG-Youth and Sports Development Office

*volleyball court, track and field, multi-purpose court, soccer field, etc.

Table 3.72a Number of Recreational Facilities by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/Municipality	Playgrounds	Parks	Movie houses	Public Library	Billiard Hall	Firing Range
1st District	3	11	1	0	6	1
Cavite City	1	7	0	0	0	1
Kawit	0	1	0	0	0	0
Noveleta	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rosario	1	3	1	0	6	0
2nd District	0	0	1	0	21	0
City of Bacoor	0	0	1	0	21	0
3rd District	28	1	1	0	13	0
City of Imus	28	1	1	0	13	0
4th District	0	0	2	0	2	0
City of Dasmariñas	0	0	2	0	2	0
5th District	19	2	0	0	8	0
Carmona	2	1	0	0	0	0
Gen. M. Alvarez	0	0	0	0	8	0

Table 3.72a continued...

City/Municipality	Playgrounds	Parks	Movie houses	Public Library	Billiard Hall	Firing Range
Silang	17	1	0	0	0	0
6th District	0	2	0	0	13	0
City of Gen. Trias	0	2	0	0	13	0
7th District	3	3	0	1	10	0
Amadeo	1	1	0	0	0	0
Tanza	2	0	0	0	9	0
Trece Martires City	0	1	0	1	0	0
Indang	0	1	0	0	1	0
8th District	16	28	0	2	5	0
Alfonso	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gen. Aguinaldo	0	0	0	0	0	0
Magallanes	0	0	0	0	1	0
Maragondon	0	3	0	0	2	0
Mendez	1	0	0	1	2	0
Naic	2	0	0	1	0	0
Tagaytay City	11	25	0	0	0	0
Ternate	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	75	52	5	5	97	1

Source: OPG-Youth and Sports Development Office

Table 3.72b Number of Recreational Facilities by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/Municipality	Paragliding	Wall Climbing	Zipline	Obstacle Course	Horse Racing	Others*	Total Facilities
1st District	0	0	0	0	0	3	25
Cavite City	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
Kawit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Noveleta	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rosario	0	0	0	0	0	2	13
2nd District	0	0	0	0	0	2	24
City of Bacoor	0	0	0	0	0	2	24
3rd District	0	0	0	0	0	11	54
City of Imus	0	0	0	0	0	11	54
4th District	0	0	0	0	0	12	16
City of Dasmariñas	0	0	0	0	0	12	16
5th District	1	0	0	0	1	11	42
Carmona	1	0	0	0	1	3	8
Gen. M. Alvarez	0	0	0	0	0	5	13
Silang	0	0	0	0	0	3	21
6th District	0	0	0	0	0	1	16
City of Gen Trias	0	0	0	0	0	1	16
7th District	0	0	0	0	1	8	26
Amadeo	0	0	0	0	0	3	5
Tanza	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Trece Martires City	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Indang	0	0	0	0	0	5	7
8th District	0	2	3	1	0	37	94
Alfonso	0	2	2	1	0	7	13
Gen. Aguinaldo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Magallanes	0	0	0	0	0	9	10
Maragondon	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Mendez	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Naic	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Tagaytay City	0	0	1	0	0	12	49
Ternate	0	0	0	0	0	9	10
Total	1	2	3	1	4	96	342

Source: OPG-Youth and Sports Development Office

*bowling, botanical garden, cockpits, amusement/arcade center, clubhouse

Public Order and Safety

Article II, Sec. 5 of the 1987 Constitution states that, "The maintenance of peace and order, the protection of life, liberty, and property, and promotion of the general welfare are essential for the enjoyment by all the people of the blessings of democracy."

Pursuant to this, the provincial government works hand-in-hand with Cavite Police Provincial Office by providing logistical support in keeping peaceful and orderly society.

Police Personnel

Cavite Police Provincial Office is the lead agency in implementing peace and order and internal security in the whole province.

Cavite Provincial Police is composed of a total of 1,750 police personnel consisting of 58 Police Commissioned

Officers (PCOs) and 1,692 Police Non-Commissioned Officers (PNCOs).

The ideal police to population ratio is one policeman for every 1,000 population for urban cities and municipalities. Cavite has a 2018 projected population of 4,075,351 based on the 2015 Census of Population conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority. As a result, the province has 1:2,329 police-to-population ratio showing a shortage of 2,325 uniformed personnel. Based on the table, the biggest shortage is observed in the City of Dasmariñas (539) followed by City of Bacoor (459) and City of Imus (334). In terms of ratio, Gen. E. Aguinaldo, Magallanes, Mendez, Ternate and Tagaytay City conform to the minimum standard of police-to-population ratio (Table 3.73).

Table 3.73 Number of Policemen and Policeman-to-Population Ratio by Police Unit/Station; Province of Cavite: 2018

Stations	2018 Projected Population	Actual Strength		Actual Total Strength	Auth Strength	Shortage	Police to Population Ratio
		PCO	PNCO				
PHQ		24	174	198			
Cavite PMFC		6	166	172			
Tourist Police UNIT		2	50	52			
1st District	361,677	8	211	219	362	143	1: 1,651
Cavite CCPS	103,782	3	60	63	104	41	1: 1,647
Kawit MPS	86,626	2	53	55	87	32	1: 1,575
Noveleta MPS	48,411	1	39	40	48	8	1: 1,210
Rosario MPS	122,859	2	59	61	123	62	1: 2,014
2nd District	651,988	4	189	193	652	459	1: 3,378
Bacoor CPS	651,988	4	189	193	652	459	1: 3,378
3rd District	476,994	3	140	143	477	334	1: 3,336
Imus CPS	476,994	3	140	143	477	334	1: 3,336
4th District	711,833	4	169	173	712	539	1: 4,115
Dasmariñas CPS	711,833	4	169	173	712	539	1: 4,115
5th District	549,191	10	248	258	549	291	1: 2,129
Carmona MPS	113,380	3	73	76	113	37	1: 1,492
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	165,505	2	60	62	166	104	1: 2,669
Silang MPS	270,306	5	115	120	270	150	1: 2,253
6th District	363,788	4	112	116	364	248	1: 3,136
Gen Trias CPS	363,788	4	112	116	364	248	1: 3,136
7th District	554,306	9	241	250	554	304	1: 2,217
Amadeo MPS	40,275	1	35	36	40	4	1: 1,119
Indang MPS	67,729	2	54	56	68	12	1: 1,209
Tanza MPS	250,813	3	72	75	251	176	1: 3,344
TMC CCPS	195,489	3	80	83	195	112	1: 2,355
8th District	405,574	16	382	398	406	8	1: 1,019
Alfonso MPS	53,806	1	49	50	54	4	1: 1,076
Gen Aguinaldo MPS	25,461	1	34	35	25	-10	1: 727
Magallanes MPS	23,628	2	31	33	24	-9	1: 716
Maragondon MPS	39,183	2	36	38	39	1	1: 1,031
Mendez MPS	33,355	2	37	39	33	-6	1: 855
Naic MPS	127,439	3	59	62	127	65	1: 2,055
Tagaytay CCPS	77,002	4	101	105	77	-28	1: 733
Ternate MPS	25,699	1	35	36	26	-10	1: 714
Total	4,075,351	58	1,692	1750	4,075	2,325	1: 2,329

Source: Cavite Provincial Police Office, Imus, Cavite

Crime Volume

Crime volume in Cavite decreased from 17,021 in 2017 to 7,476 in 2018, of which 1,960 are index crimes and 5,516 are non-index crimes. Among the cities and municipalities in the province, City of Bacoor had the highest number of crime incidents with 1,178 which accounted to 15.76 percent of the total crime volume, followed by City of Dasmariñas with 1,065 crime cases or 14.25 percent, and City of Imus with 773 or 10.34 percent of the total crime cases. Evidently, mostly populated and highly urbanized areas had the most numbers of crime incidence in the province of Cavite.

Meanwhile, the least number of reported crimes were in the municipalities of Magallanes and Gen. E. Aguinaldo with 28 and 46 cases, respectively.

From 2017, the total crime volume remarkably decreased by 7,732 cases representing a decrease of 56.08 percent. Index crimes posted a decrease of 1,937 or 49.70 percent from 2017 to 2018 while non-index crimes also decreased by 7,608 or 57.97 percent (Table 3.74).

Table 3.74 Crime Solution Efficiency by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2017 and 2018

City/Municipality	Index Crimes		Non-Index Crimes		Crime Volume	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
1st District	366	201	1176	1051	1542	1252
Cavite City	132	52	383	468	515	520
Kawit	117	55	311	215	428	270
Noveleta	37	29	304	160	341	189
Rosario	80	65	178	208	258	273
2nd District	733	339	1505	839	2238	1178
City of Bacoor	733	339	1505	839	2238	1178
3rd District	410	310	1646	463	2056	773
City of Imus	410	310	1646	463	2056	773
4th District	761	346	877	719	1638	1065
City of Dasmariñas	761	346	877	719	1638	1065
5th District	464	213	2598	772	3062	985
Carmona	80	22	783	89	863	111
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	129	74	259	286	388	360
Silang	255	117	1556	397	1811	514
6th District	374	184	1821	355	2195	539
City of Gen. Trias	374	184	1821	355	2195	539
7th District	423	183	1221	624	1644	807
Amadeo	20	106	83	141	103	247
Indang	63	8	324	46	387	54
Tanza	136	27	286	113	422	140
Trece Martires City	204	42	528	324	732	366
8th District	366	184	2280	693	2646	877
Alfonso	47	31	192	112	239	143
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	17	14	78	32	95	46
Magallanes	10	2	79	26	89	28
Maragondon	15	9	47	47	62	56
Mendez-Nuñez	25	12	177	46	202	58
Naic	75	36	147	232	222	268
Tagaytay City	157	73	1399	103	1556	176
Ternate	20	7	161	95	181	102
Total	3897	1960	13124	5516	17021	7476

Source: Cavite Provincial Police Office, Imus, Cavite

Average Monthly Crime Rate

Average monthly crime rate in 2018 posted at 15.29 percent. This means that for every 100,000 people, there are around 15 incidents of crime every month. This result indicates that peace and order situation in the province is considered manageable. It is a positive indication that members of the police force are effectively taking action against major crimes that have occurred in the province. The highest AMCR is registered at Ternate with 33.08 percent. City of Dasmariñas is considered one of the most populous cities in the province but show low average monthly crime rate with 12.47 percent. It indicates that these City Police Stations are efficient and effective in maintaining the state of peace and order in their area of jurisdictions. Urbanized municipalities and cities have more manageable peace and order situations as reflected by their AMCR (Table 3.75).

Crime Solution Efficiency

A criminal case is considered solved when: 1) the offender has been identified, taken into custody, and

charged before the prosecutor’s office based on sufficient evidence against the accused; 2) when some elements beyond police control prevent the arrest of the offender, such as when the victim refuses to prosecute after the offender is identified, dies or absconds; and 3) the arrest of one offender can solve several crimes or several offenders may be arrested in the process of solving one crime.

For the year 2018, Cavite has a total crime solution efficiency of 75.40 percent. Gen. M. Alvarez has the highest crime solution efficiencies in the province with 91.11 percent. It is followed by Ternate (88.24%), Maragondon (87.50%), Cavite City (86.15%) and Rosario (86.08). It is noted that despite of shortage in police personnel, crime solution efficiencies in all cities and municipalities in the province are high which means that more cases are solved out of reported crime incidents.

Table 3.75 Average Monthly Crime Rate and Crime Solution Efficiency by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018.

City/Municipality	2018 Projected Population	Volume	Total Crime Solved	EFF%	AMCR (%)
1st District					
Cavite City	103,782	520	448	86.15	41.75
Kawit	86,626	270	219	81.11	25.97
Noveleta	48,411	189	151	79.89	32.53
Rosario	122,859	273	235	86.08	18.52
2nd District					
City of Bacoor	651,988	1,178	962	81.66	15.06
3rd District					
City of Imus	476,994	773	463	59.90	13.50
4th District					
City of Dasmariñas	711,833	1,065	762	71.55	12.47
5th District					
Carmona	113,380	111	79	71.17	8.16
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	165,505	360	328	91.11	18.13
Silang	270,306	514	370	71.98	15.85
6th District					
City of Gen. Trias	363,788	539	311	57.70	12.35
7th District					
Amadeo	40,275	54	41	75.93	11.17
Indang	67,729	140	105	75.00	17.23
Tanza	250,813	366	296	80.87	12.16
Trece Martires City	195,489	247	175	70.85	10.53
8th District					
Alfonso	53,806	143	115	80.42	22.15
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	25,461	46	30	65.22	15.06
Magallanes	23,628	28	23	82.14	9.88
Maragondon	39,183	56	49	87.50	11.91
Mendez-Nuñez	33,355	58	44	75.86	14.49
Naic	127,439	268	217	80.97	17.52
Tagaytay City	77,002	176	124	70.45	19.05
Ternate	25,699	102	90	88.24	33.08
Total	4,075,351	7,476	5,637	75.40	15.29

Source: Cavite Provincial Police Office, Imus, Cavite

Index Crime

Index crimes include crimes against person (murder, homicide, physical injury and rape), and crimes against property (robbery, theft, carnapping and RA 533). A total of 916 cases has been recorded under Crime Against Persons (CAPER) which were categorized as follows: Murder with 226 cases (24.67%%); homicide holds a total percentage of 5.35 percent or a total of 49 cases; physical injuries which holds the highest percentage posted at 404 or 44.10 percent; and 237 rape cases or 25.87 percent. Crimes against Property totaled to 1,044 cases of which 260 incidents or 24.90 percent are robbery cases, 604 incidents equivalent to 57.85 percent

are theft cases, 180 cases or 17.24 percent are carnapping incidents and no reported cases on cattle rustling for the year 2018. City of Dasmariñas registered the highest incidents in all crimes against person while City of Bacoor in crime against property. This is due to increasing migration of people from nearby provinces and development of business and commercial establishments in the area. Among crimes against person, physical injuries are the most rampant while theft is the most extensive in crimes against property (Table 3.76). Urbanization is really taking its toll when it comes to maintain peace and order.

Table 3.76 Number of Index Crimes by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018.

City/Municipality	Crime Against Persons					Crime Against Property				Total Index Crimes	
	Murder	Homicide	Physical Injury	Rape	Total	Robbery	Theft	Carnapping	Cattle Rustling		Total
1st District	14	2	56	25	97	36	51	17	0	104	201
Cavite City	2	1	27	6	36	7	9	0	0	16	52
Kawit	6	0	14	5	25	10	16	4	0	30	55
Noveleta	0	1	5	2	8	11	3	7	0	21	29
Rosario	6	0	10	12	28	8	23	6	0	37	65
2nd District	31	8	65	20	124	54	119	42	0	215	339
City of Bacoor	31	8	65	20	124	54	119	42	0	215	339
3rd District	20	7	64	29	120	34	117	39	0	190	310
City of Imus	20	7	64	29	120	34	117	39	0	190	310
4th District	54	3	55	41	153	40	136	17	0	193	346
City of Dasmariñas	54	3	55	41	153	40	136	17	0	193	346
5th District	25	7	56	32	120	33	45	15	0	93	213
Carmona	1	2	6	1	10	2	8	2	0	12	22
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	8	1	22	6	37	15	16	6	0	37	74
Silang	16	4	28	25	73	16	21	7	0	44	117
6th District	39	7	36	21	103	15	42	24	0	81	184
City of Gen. Trias	39	7	36	21	103	15	42	24	0	81	184
7th District	20	10	41	36	107	24	37	15	0	76	183
Amadeo	1	1	2	0	4	1	3	0	0	4	8
Indang	5	0	8	4	17	0	8	2	0	10	27
Tanza	6	5	8	12	31	4	4	3	0	11	42
Trece Martires City	8	4	23	20	55	19	22	10	0	51	106
8th District	23	5	31	33	92	24	57	11	0	92	184
Alfonso	2	3	7	9	21	4	3	3	0	10	31
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	2	1	1	6	10	3	1	0	0	4	14
Magallanes	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2
Maragondon	1	0	4	2	7	0	1	1	0	2	9
Mendez-Nuñez	1	0	2	1	4	4	4	0	0	8	12
Naic	9	1	8	8	26	6	4	0	0	10	36
Tagaytay City	7	0	7	5	19	7	41	6	0	54	73
Ternate	0	0	2	2	4	0	2	1	0	3	7
Total	226	49	404	237	916	260	604	180	0	1,044	1,960

Source: Cavite Provincial Police Office, Imus, Cavite

Fire Protection Services

Cavite Bureau of Fire Protection under Bureau of Fire Protection is the agency responsible for the prevention and suppression of all destructive fires on buildings, houses and other structures, forest, land transportation vehicles and equipment, ships or vessels docked at piers or wharves or anchored in major seaports, petroleum industry installations, plane crashes and other similar incidents, as well as the enforcement of the Fire Code and other related laws.

The total manpower of Cavite Bureau of Fire Protection is 330 fire personnel composed of 20 fire officers, 307 non-officers and three non-uniformed personnel. Fire personnel are provided and paid by different cities/municipalities where they are assigned or designated. Officers were stationed only in the Office of the Provincial Director and 13 fire stations while the rest are headed and manned by non-officers (Table 3.77).

In 2018, the fireman-to-population ratio of the province is at 1:12,350. This makes Cavite deficient of 1,708 firemen based on the ideal and internationally accepted ratio of one fireman to two thousand inhabitants (1:2,000). This resulted to the existing personnel’s performance of multiple functions in firefighting and administrative capacities. Recruitment of additional firemen is of great importance to deliver sufficient, fast and efficient services to the populace considering that the population is growing incessantly forecasted to reach 4,075,351 in 2018 (Table 3.78).

Table 3.77 Number of Fire Personnel by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018.

City/Municipal Stations	Officer	Non Officer	NUP	Total
OPD/EMSRU	2	18	2	22
1st District	4	43	0	47
Cavite City	1	10	0	11
Kawit	1	12	0	13
Noveleta	1	10	0	11
Rosario	1	11	0	12
2nd District	2	24	0	26
City of Bacoor	2	24	0	26
3rd District	0	15	0	15
City of Imus	0	15	0	15
4th District	1	17	0	18
City of Dasmariñas	1	17	0	18
5th District	3	55	0	58
Carmona	1	13	0	14
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	1	21	0	22
Silang	1	21	0	22
6th District	1	18	0	19
City of Gen. Trias	1	18	0	19
7th District	3	42	0	45
Amadeo	0	7	0	7
Indang	1	9	0	10
Tanza	1	10	0	11
Trece Martires City	1	16	0	17
8th District	4	75	1	80
Alfonso	1	12	0	13
Gen. Aguinaldo ^a	0	10	0	10
Magallanes ^a	0	6	0	6
Maragondon	0	9	0	9
Mendez	1	11	0	12
Naic	1	10	1	12
Tagaytay City	1	17	0	18
Ternate ^a	0	0	0	0
Total	20	307	3	330

Source: Cavite Bureau of Fire Protection, City of Imus

^aConcurrent at Alfonso FS



Table 3.78 Fire Personnel Requirement by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: as of December 2018

City/Municipality	2018 Projected Population	Ideal Strength	Actual	Current Needs	Fireman to Population Ratio
OPD/EMSRU			22		
1st District	361,677	181	47	134	1 : 7,695
Cavite City	103,782	52	11	41	1 : 9,435
Kawit	86,626	43	13	30	1 : 6,664
Noveleta	48,411	24	11	13	1 : 4,401
Rosario	122,859	61	12	49	1 : 10,238
2nd District	651,988	326	26	300	1 : 25,076
City of Bacoor	651,988	326	26	300	1 : 25,076
3rd District	476,994	238	15	223	1 : 31,800
City of Imus	476,994	238	15	223	1 : 31,800
4th District	711,833	356	18	338	1 : 39,546
City of Dasmariñas	711,833	356	18	338	1 : 39,546
5th District	549,191	275	58	217	1 : 9,469
Carmona	113,380	57	14	43	1 : 8,099
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	165,505	83	22	61	1 : 7,523
Silang	270,306	135	22	113	1 : 12,287
6th District	363,788	182	19	163	1 : 19,147
City of Gen. Trias	363,788	182	19	163	1 : 19,147
7th District	554,306	277	45	232	1 : 12,318
Amadeo	40,275	20	7	13	1 : 5,754
Indang	67,729	34	10	24	1 : 6,773
Tanza	250,813	125	11	114	1 : 22,801
Trece Martires City	195,489	98	17	81	1 : 11,499
8th District	405,574	203	80	123	1 : 5,070
Alfonso	53,806	27	13	14	1 : 4,139
Gen. Aguinaldo ^a	25,461	13	10	3	1 : 2,546
Magallanes ^a	23,628	12	6	6	1 : 3,938
Maragondon	39,183	20	9	11	1 : 4,354
Mendez	33,355	17	12	5	1 : 2,780
Naic	127,439	64	12	52	1 : 10,620
Tagaytay City	77,002	39	18	21	1 : 4,278
Ternate ^a	25,699	13	0	13	-
Total	4,075,351	2,038	330	1,708	1 : 12,350

Source: Cavite Bureau of Fire Protection, City of Imus

^aConcurrent at Alfonso FS

There are 62 firetrucks in the province, of which, 50 units are serviceable. These are distributed among the 13 municipalities and seven (7) cities (Table 3.79). Among cities and municipalities in the province, municipality of Ternate has no firetruck, however, they are being supported by nearby municipalities with firetrucks.

Despite of insufficiency of firemen and fire trucks, firefighting units of Cavite BFP managed to control incidences of fire in the province. Aside from the operational fire stations in each city and municipality, there are a total of six (6) Fire Sub-stations in the province. Inchican and Bulihan Fire Substation in the municipality of Silang, Bahayang Pag-asa Fire Substation in Imus, Carmona Substation in Carmona, San Jose Fire Substation in Gen. Ma. Alvarez and Sungay East Fire Substation in Tagaytay City.



Photo from Abante TNT

Table 3.79 Number of Firetrucks by City /Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/Municipal Fire Stations	Serviceable	Unserviceable	Under Repair	Beyond Economic Repair	Total
1st District	8	3	0	1	12
Cavite City	4	2	0	0	6
Kawit	2	0	0	0	2
Noveleta	1	0	0	1	2
Rosario	1	1	0	0	2
2nd District	2	1	1	0	4
City of Bacoor	2	1	1	0	4
3rd District	1	0	1	0	2
City of Imus	1	0	1	0	2
Bahayang Pag-asa Fire Sub-Stn					
4th District	3	0	0	0	3
City of Dasmariñas	3	0	0	0	3
5th District	14	1	0	0	15
Carmona	3	1	0	0	4
Carmona Fire Sub-Station					
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	5	0	0	0	5
San Jose Fire Sub-Station					
Silang	6	0	0	0	6
Bulihan Fire Sub-Stn					
Inchican Fire Sub-Stn					
6th District	3	0	0	0	3
City of Gen. Trias	3	0	0	0	3
7th District	7	1	0	1	9
Amadeo	1	0	0	1	2
Indang	1	0	0	0	1
Tanza	3	0	0	0	3
Trece Martires City	2	1	0	0	3
8th District	12	2	0	0	14
Alfonso	3	0	0	0	3
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	1	0	0	0	1
Magallanes	1	0	0	0	1
Maragondon	1	1	0	0	2
Mendez-Nuñez	2	0	0	0	2
Naic	1	0	0	0	1
Tagaytay City	3	1	0	0	4
Sungay East Fire Sub-Station					
Ternate	0	0	0	0	0
Total	50	8	2	2	62

Source: Cavite Bureau of Fire Protection, City of Imus

Fire Incidents

Based on the report of Cavite Bureau of Fire Protection, the fire incidents increased to 660 in 2018 from 396 in 2017 which represents an increase of 264 or 66.67 percent in the number of fires. The table beside shows that major cause of fire incidents is open flame due to torch/sulo with 369 cases which covers 55.91 percent of the total fire incidents reported. It is also noted that 529 out of 660 fire incidence were classified as accidental in terms of motive, while the remaining 131 cases are undetermined (Table 3.81). The office recorded 209 forest/grass and 187 structural cases as to nature of fire (Table 3.82).

Cavite Bureau of Fire Protection educates citizens on fire safety and prevention through meetings and dialogues with the barangays to orient their constituents on the importance of fire safety consciousness within the community, particularly by practicing known fire safety measures and eradicating all fire hazards in their premises. Fire prevention activities such as fire drills are being conducted among establishments which have led to the organization of company fire brigades whose members are their workers/employees. Cavite BFP administers the annual celebration of Fire Prevention Month held every March.

Table 3.80 Causes of Fire, Province of Cavite: 2017 and 2018

Causes of Fire	2017	2018
Electrical Connection	76	61
Electrical Appliances	9	11
Electrical Machinery		1
Spontaneous Combustion / Woodscrap		
Unattended Cooking/Stove	14	20
Unattended Lighted Candle/Gasera	14	25
Open Flame due to Torch/Sulo	147	369
Direct Flame Contact/Static Electricity	23	23
LPG Explosion/ LPG Leak	9	3
Lighted Cigarette Butt	8	3
Pyrotechnics		
Lighted Matchstick/Lighter	6	5
Incediary Device/Mechanism or Ignited		1
Flammable Liquids		
Under Investigation	81	128
Others	9	10
Total	396	660

Source: Cavite Bureau of Fire Protection, City of Imus

Table 3.81 Motives of Fire Incidence, Province of Cavite: 2017 and 2018

Motives of Fire Incidence	2017	2018
Intentional Fire	1	0
Accidental Fire	314	529
Fire Cases Under Investigation	81	131
Total	396	660

Source: Cavite Bureau of Fire Protection, City of Imus

Table 3.82 Nature of Fire, Province of Cavite: 2017 and 2018

Nature of Fire	2017	2018
Structural	209	244
Forest/Grass	187	416
Total	396	660

Source: Cavite Bureau of Fire Protection, City of Imus

Jail Operation

Detention cells are maintained by the city/municipal police stations which are also referred to as “temporary lock-up cells”. It is a short-term jail facility for the custody and safekeeping of city and municipal prisoners. Detainees are the fugitive from justice, or person detained awaiting investigation or trial and/or transfer to the national penitentiary, and/or violent mentally-ill person who endangers himself or the safety of others, duly certified by the proper medical or health officer, pending the transfer in the medical institution.

The Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP), which is also called the Jail Bureau supervises and controls over all city and municipal jails. On the other hand, the provincial jail is supervised by the provincial government. The Provincial Jail is located in Trece Martires City which accommodates the sentenced and also those that are under trial into their custody for security and rehabilitation. The inmates are provided with skills trainings in preparation for their release from prison; medical, dental and optical health services; and spiritual renewal programs. The provincial jail is also coordinated with Provincial Attorney’s Office (PAO), Office of the Provincial Prosecutor (OPP) and concerned agencies for speedy trials especially those who languish in jail for more than two (2) years. For the year 2018, there are a total of 39 jails in the province, composed of one provincial jail, 12 BJMP-managed jail and 26 lock-up cells (Table 3.83).

Table 3.83 Number of Detention Cell/Jail by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/ Municipality	PNP Managed Detention Cell	BJMP	Provincial Jail	Total
1st District	4	1	0	5
Cavite City	1	1	0	2
Kawit	1	0	0	1
Noveleta	1	0	0	1
Rosario	1	0	0	1
2nd District	1	1	0	2
City of Bacoor	1	1	0	2
3rd District	1	1	0	2
City of Imus	1	1	0	2
4th District	1	1	0	2
City of Dasmariñas	1	1	0	2
5th District	4	3	0	7
Carmona	1	1	0	2
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	1	1	0	2
Silang	2	1	0	3
6th District	3	1	0	4
City of Gen. Trias	3	1	0	4
7th District	4	2	1	7
Amadeo	1	0	0	1
Indang	1	0	0	1
Tanza	1	1	0	2
Trece Martires City	1	1	1	3
8th District	8	2	0	10
Alfonso	1	0	0	1
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	1	0	0	1
Magallanes	1	0	0	1
Maragondon	1	0	0	1
Mendez-Nuñez	1	0	0	1
Naic	1	1	0	2
Tagaytay City	1	1	0	2
Ternate	1	0	0	1
Total	26	12	1	39

Source: Cavite Provincial Police Office, Human Rights Division, Imus Cavite



Table 3.84 Jail Population by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/Municipality Police Stations	DETAINED						Total
	Male	Adult Female	Sub-total	Male	Minor Female	Sub-total	
Provincial Jail	708	88	796	0	0	0	796
1st District	341	63	404	3	0	3	407
Cavite City	103	26	129	0	0	0	129
Kawit	93	14	107	2	0	2	109
Noveleta	67	11	78	0	0	0	78
Rosario	78	12	90	1	0	1	91
2nd District	371	84	455	1	0	1	456
City of Bacoor	371	84	455	1	0	1	456
3rd District	291	54	345	0	0	0	345
City of Imus	291	54	345	0	0	0	345
4th District	684	35	719	1	0	1	720
City of Dasmariñas	684	35	719	1	0	1	720
5th District	204	11	215	0	1	1	216
Carmona	23	0	23	0	0	0	23
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	88	9	97	0	1	1	98
Silang	93	2	95	0	0	0	95
6th District	443	42	485	0	0	0	485
City of Gen. Trias	443	42	485	0	0	0	485
7th District	291	44	335	0	0	0	335
Amadeo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indang	41	2	43	0	0	0	43
Tanza	189	37	226	0	0	0	226
Trece Martires City	61	5	66	0	0	0	66
8th District	85	10	95	0	0	0	95
Alfonso	7	1	8	0	0	0	8
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	6	0	6	0	0	0	6
Magallanes	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
Maragondon	12	0	12	0	0	0	12
Mendez-Nuñez	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
Naic	29	8	37	0	0	0	37
Tagaytay City	5	0	5	0	0	0	5
Ternate	21	1	22	0	0	0	22
Total	3,418	431	3,849	5	1	6	3,855

Source: Cavite Provincial Police Office, Human Rights Division, Imus Cavite, City/Municipal Police Stations, Provincial Jail

Based on the report from PNP Human Rights Affairs Office (HRAO), Provincial Jail, City/Municipal Police Stations, there are a total of 3,855 detainees in the province in December 2018. Provincial Jail, being the rehabilitation zone of prisoners and the central detention facility of the province has the most number of detainees with 796 or 20.65 percent of the total detainees. It is followed by Dasmariñas CPS with 720 detainees and Bacoor CPS with 456 detainees representing 18.68 percent and 11.83 percent of the total prisoners, respectively (Table 3.84).

The data revealed that inmate's age bracket of 26-32 years old have the most number of detainees with 868, followed by 33-39 years old with 753 prisoners.

Article II of the 1987 Philippine Constitution specifically provides that the State values human dignity and

guarantees full respect for human rights. This underscores that all persons are born with human dignity and inherent rights and that no one loses his dignity and these rights regardless of what he or she may have done. This policy of the state applies particularly to the treatment of prisoners and detainees under the correctional system they are in. Though prisoners, they are still endowed with the same basic rights for human rights in common parlance are rights inherent in the nature of every individual without which he cannot live as a human being. In 2018, six (6) areas were able to comply with the standard cell area for the detainees, which is 4.7 square meters per one (1) inmate. These include Carmona, Amadeo, Magallanes and Mendez-Nunez. However, Cavite jails are considered to be over congested that needs to be addressed.

Table 3.85 Number of Inmates by Age Bracket and City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018.

City/Municipality	17 & below	18-25	26-32	33-39	40-46	47-53	54-59	60-65	66-70	71 - above	TOTAL
Provincial Jail	0	124	153	23	121	148	71	75	76	5	796
1st District	0	64	66	97	94	55	18	9	1	0	407
Cavite City	0	24	17	36	27	15	6	4	0	0	129
Kawit	2	14	17	18	33	17	6	2	0	0	109
Noveleta	0	4	17	24	18	10	3	2	0	0	78
Rosario	1	22	15	19	16	13	3	1	1	0	91
2nd District	0	95	104	119	74	49	8	5	1	0	456
City of Bacoor	1	95	104	119	74	49	8	5	1	0	456
3rd District	0	73	58	75	77	42	11	7	2	0	345
City of Imus	0	73	58	75	77	42	11	7	2	0	345
4th District	0	151	228	174	93	46	14	13	0	0	720
City of Dasmariñas	1	151	228	174	93	46	14	13	0	0	720
5th District	0	60	52	47	31	18	5	2	1	0	216
Carmona	0	8	6	5	2	1	1	0	0	0	23
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	0	28	24	21	15	8	1	1	0	0	98
Silang	0	24	22	21	14	9	3	1	1	0	95
6th District	0	113	113	116	73	47	12	9	1	1	485
City of Gen. Trias	0	113	113	116	73	47	12	9	1	1	485
7th District	0	52	69	77	70	47	11	7	1	1	335
Amadeo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indang	0	4	7	11	10	9	1	1	0	0	43
Tanza	0	38	44	50	50	31	8	4	1	0	226
Trece Martires City	0	10	18	16	10	7	2	2	0	1	66
8th District	0	18	25	25	12	9	3	1	2	0	95
Alfonso	0	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	8
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	6
Magallanes	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Maragondon	0	0	4	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	12
Mendez-Nuñez	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Naic	0	5	9	8	5	6	3	1	0	0	37
Tagaytay City	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Ternate	0	7	6	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	22
Total	0	750	868	753	645	461	153	128	85	7	3855

Source: Cavite Provincial Police Office, Human Rights Division, Imus Cavite, City/Municipal Police Stations, Provincial Jail

Table 3.86 Jail Congestion by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: as of December 2018

City/Municipality	Floor Area (sq.m.)	Cell Area (sq.m.)	Ideal Capacity	Jail Population	Variance	% of Congestion
Provincial Jail	1,000.00	1,065.00	227	796	569	251.29
1st District						
Cavite City	88.00	108.00	23	129	106	461.39
Kawit	94.00	13.39	3	109	106	3725.99
Noveleta	110.00	30.00	6	78	72	1122.00
Rosario	25.73	22.00	5	91	86	1844.09
2nd District						
City of Bacoor	235.00	100.12	21	456	435	2040.63
3rd District						
City of Imus	151.20	88.74	19	345	326	1727.25
4th District						
City of Dasmariñas	10.00	10.00	2	720	718	33740.00
5th District						
Carmona	152.00	114.00	24	23	-1	-5.18
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	320.22	100.70	21	98	77	357.40
Silang	7.00	7.00	1	95	94	6278.57
6th District						
City of Gen. Trias	206.68	144.70	31	485	454	1475.33
7th District						
Amadeo	120.00	12.00	3	0	-3	-100.00
Indang	30.00	25.00	5	43	38	708.40
Tanza	126.50	20.00	4	226	222	5211.00
Trece Martires City	496.00	114.00	24	66	42	172.11
8th District						
Alfonso	15.70	15.70	3	8	5	139.49
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	100.00	10.00	2	6	4	182.00
Magallanes	116.00	10.00	2	2	0	-6.00
Maragondon	160.00	21.14	4	12	8	166.79
Mendez-Nuñez	100.00	22.50	5	3	-2	-37.33
Naic	343.50	93.10	20	37	17	86.79
Tagaytay City	97.94	14.82	3	5	2	58.57
Ternate	18.62	18.62	4	22	18	455.32
Total	4,124.09	2,180.53	464	3855	3391	730.92

Source: Cavite Provincial Police Office, Human Rights Division, Imus Cavite, City/Municipal Police Stations, Provincial Jail

Table 3.87 Jail Congestion in Bureau of Jail and Management Penology, Province of Cavite: December 2018

Jail	Lot Area Sq.m.	Floor Area Sq.m.	Cell Area Sq.m.	Ideal Capacity 4.7 sq. m.	Jail Population	Variance	% of Congestion Sq.m.
District Jails							
Cavite City District Jail	200.00	290	240	51	556	505	989%
City Jail							
Bacoor City Jail	1,789.00	370	265	56	1,204	1,148	2,035%
Bacoor City Jail-FD	2,000.00	50	50	11	224	213	1,992%
Dasmarinas City Jail	831.42	987	250	53	870	817	1,536%
Dasmarinas City Jail-FD	800.00	144	52	11	135	124	1,120%
Imus Mpl Jail	161.75	120	576	123	389	266	217%
Imus Mpl Jail-FD	3,233.00	880	432	92	973	881	959%
Gen Trias City Jail	1,000.00	160	108	23	157	134	583%
Tagaytay City Jail	8,000.00	400	325	69	611	542	784%
Tagaytay City Jail FD	8,000.00	400	75	16	131	115	721%
Trece Martirez City Jail	496.28	496	138	29	272	243	825%
Municipal Jails							
Carmona Mpl Jail	650.00	323	86	18	80	62	336%
GMA Mpl Jail	609.62	142	142	30	480	450	1,488%
Naic Mpl Jail	1,017.00	344	173	37	485	448	1,221%
Silang Mpl Jail	338.00	132	172	37	437	400	1,096%
Tanza Mpl Jail	1,000.00	242	308	66	413	347	530%
Tanza Mpl Jail-FD	1,000.00	349	39	8	117	109	1,313%
Total	31,126.07	5,828.95	3,431	730	7,534	6,804	932%

Source: Bureau of Jail Management and Penology, Calamba City, Laguna

Chapter 4. Local Economy

The Primary Sector

An industry involved in the extraction and collection of natural resources, such as copper and timber, activities such as farming and fishing. A company in a primary industry can also be involved in turning natural resources into products. The primary industry tends to make up a more substantial portion of the economy of developing countries than they do for developed countries.

Agricultural Crops

Crop, in agriculture, is a plant or plant product that can be grown and harvested extensively for profit or subsistence. By use, crops fall into six categories: food crops, for human consumption (e.g., wheat, potatoes); feed crops, for livestock consumption (e.g., oats, alfalfa); fibre crops, for cordage and textiles (e.g., cotton, hemp); oil crops, for consumption or industrial uses (e.g., cottonseed, corn); ornamental crops, for landscape gardening (e.g., dogwood, azalea); and industrial and secondary crops, for various personal and industrial uses (e.g., rubber, tobacco) (*www.britannica.com*).

In Cavite, the agricultural crops are classified into food crops, industrial/commercial crops, and cutflowers/ornamentals (The Provincial Local Government Units Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan 2015-2020).

Agricultural Croplands

Agricultural lands are lands devoted to or suitable for the cultivation of the soil, planting of crops, growing of trees, raising of livestock, poultry, fish or aquaculture production, including the harvesting of such farm products, and other farm activities, and practices performed in conjunction with such farming operations by persons, whether natural or juridical, and not classified by law as mineral land, forest land, residential land, commercial land, or industrial land (RA 8435). Agricultural production is the growing of field crops, fruits, nuts, seeds, tree nurseries (except those of forest trees), bulb vegetables and flowers, and the production of coffee, tea, cocoa, rubber; livestock and livestock products, honey rabbits, fur-bearing animals, silkworm, cocoons, etc. Forestry and fishery production carried on as an ancillary activity on an agricultural holding is also considered as agricultural production (*Philippine Statistics Authority*).

Cavite's agricultural area in 2018 totaled to 59,472.11 hectares. It covered only 41.67% of the total land area of the province and is lower by 1,062.66 hectares (1.76%) compared to an area of 60,534.77 hectares in 2017. Generally, the decrease was attributed, according to the Office of the Provincial Agriculturist to the conversion of these lands to residential/subdivision development and industrial areas and some areas are no longer cultivated and were used for other purposes. It was observed mainly from the City of Dasmariñas, the municipalities of Indang, Tanza, and Naic.

As shown in Table 4.1, the municipality of Silang has the largest area intended for agriculture with 8,589.78 hectares followed by the municipalities of Maragondon (7,347.67 hectares), Indang (7,142.14 hectares) and Magallanes (5,775.50 hectares). Meanwhile, Cavite City's 1,183.00 hectares are non-agricultural area.

Table 4.1 *Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Area by City/ Municipality, Province of Cavite, 2018*

City/ Municipality	Land Area	Agri-cultural Area	Non-Agricultural Area	Number of Farmers
1st District	3,631	255.20	3,375.80	445
Cavite City	1,183	-	1,183.00	-
Kawit	1,340	174.50	1,165.50	385
Noveleta	541	53.70	487.30	21
Rosario	567	27.00	540.00	39
2nd District	5,240	410.00	4,830.00	74
City of Bacoor	5,240	410.00	4,830.00	74
3rd District	9,701	1,071.63	8,629.37	427
City of Imus	9,701	1,071.63	8,629.37	427
4th District	8,234	1,605.30	6,628.70	3,505
City of Dasmariñas	8,234	1,605.30	6,628.70	3,505
5th District	19,671	9,700.00	9,971.01	4,325
Carmona	3,092	903.22	2,188.78	206
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	938	207.00	731.01	556
Silang	15,641	8,589.78	7,051.22	3,563
6th District	11,768	3,745.51	8,022.49	709
City of Gen. Trias	11,768	3,745.51	8,022.49	709
7th District	27,257	13,592.14	13,664.86	11,017
Amadeo	4,790	4,500.00	290.00	4,000
Indang	8,920	7,142.14	1,777.86	4,395
Tanza	9,630	1,530.00	8,100.00	1,025
Trece Martires City	3,917	420.00	3,497.00	1,597
8th District	57,204	29,092.33	28,111.67	23,550
Alfonso Gen. E.	6,460	5,593.36	866.65	2,779
Aguinaldo	5,103	3,505.30	1,597.70	1,475
Magallanes	7,860	5,775.50	2,084.50	3,748
Maragondon	16,549	7,347.67	9,201.33	3,323
Mendez	1,667	1,170.40	496.60	885
Naic	8,600	3,919.69	4,680.31	8,529
Tagaytay City	6,615	1,257.51	5,357.49	2,499
Ternate	4,350	522.90	3,827.10	312
Total	142,706	59,472.11	83,233.91	44,052

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Crop Production

A downward trend in agricultural areas was noted from years 2008 to 2018 but, though decreasing, the Province of Cavite still has a lot of potentials in crop production such as rice, corn, coconut, sugarcane, banana, pineapple, and other high-value crops.

As presented in Table 4.2, the total area planted for crop production was registered at 54,166.75 hectares, which is 91.08% of the total agricultural area. Of this, 12,900.05 hectares are planted with food crops registering production volume of 97,350.31 metric tons. Rice production accumulated the highest with 42,381.47 metric tons followed by vegetables with 28,969.11 metric tons produced. Root crop production was registered at 20,063.53 metric tons while corn production has 5,936.21 metric tons.

Meanwhile, industrial/commercial crops, planted at 41,253.42 hectares, have a total crop production of 304,308.55 metric tons (excluding the 85,497,370 coconut nuts and 4,027,972 bamboo poles). Sugarcane registered production of 124,490.00 metric tons while pineapple production posted at 78,946.16 metric tons. Banana contributed 33,938.95 metric tons while mango has 21,534.94 metric tons production. Coconut production registered at 85M nuts and bamboo posted almost 4M poles production.

The area intended for cutflowers and ornamentals industry

totaling to 13.28 hectares posted a production volume of 26,332 dozen and 123,023 pots respectively.

The production data of other crops was also presented in the table.

Table 4.2 Major Crops by Area Planted & Harvested and its Production, Province of Cavite: 2018

Major Crops	Hectares		Production	Number of Farmers*
	Area Planted	Area Harvested		
Food Crops	12,900.05	13,293.84	97,350.31	23,725
Rice	9,027.03	9,318.87	42,381.47	5,382
Irrigated	8,023.62	8,329.32	39,361.57	4,859
Rainfed	558.56	544.70	1,786.80	248
Upland	444.85	444.85	1,233.10	275
Corn	1,054.89	1,199.73	5,936.21	1,694
Green corn	857.89	973.48	4,880.46	1,391
Yellow corn	197.00	226.25	1,055.75	303
Vegetables	1,772.08	1,742.39	28,969.11	12,852
Leafy	300.99	300.42	2,521.17	2,972
Fruit	1,053.43	1,030.12	19,557.72	7,691
Legumes	126.87	126.87	1,150.77	1,132
Root	275.38	270.38	5,511.14	1,017
Bulb	15.40	14.60	228.30	40
Root crops	1,046.06	1,032.85	20,063.53	3,797
Industrial/Commercial Crops	41,253.42	34,749.52	304,308.55 85,497,370 nuts 4,027,972 poles	50,890
Coconut (nuts)	16,741.00	11,154.00	85,497,370	13,768
Coffee	8,699.45	8,616.44	7,407.92	10,832
Banana	3,789.26	3,784.60	33,938.95	8,554
Pineapple	2,703.33	2,652.00	78,946.16	2,033
Mango	1,473.51	1,407.37	21,534.94	2,834
Papaya	254.17	254.17	5,615.16	1,339
Peanut	105.00	104.50	174.45	360
Sugarcane	2,989.00	2,579.00	124,490.00	298
Black Pepper	845.13	727.13	690.20	1,886
Dragon Fruit	57.49	52.49	853.55	139
Other Fruit Trees	2,372.98	2,195.91	30,484.93	8,295
Other Fruits	6.20	5.00	172.30	8.00
Bamboo (poles)	1,216.91	1,216.91	4,027,972	544
Cutflowers	13.28	13.28	26,332 dozen	294
Ornamentals			123,023 pots	
Cut flowers	5.49	5.49	26,332	268
Anthurium	1.81	1.81	6,579	128
Orchids	3.68	3.68	19,753	140
Ornamental	7.79	7.79	123,023.00	26
Total	54,166.75	48,056.64	401,656.86 m.t. 85,497,370 nuts 4,027,972 poles 26,332 dozen 123,023 pots	74,909

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

*The total number of farmers differs from the number of farmers by city/municipality since farmers are counted by commodity.

In terms of quantity, Magallanes is the leading producer in Cavite having 136,197.68 metric tons of crop produced and approximately 22M nuts of coconut produced. It could be due to double cropping of certain crops and the presence of sugarcane industry contributing production volume of 117,500.00 metric tons. The municipality also has the widest planted area registered at 8,355.80 hectares.

On the other hand, the municipality of Silang ranked number two both on area planted and crop production. Its crop production totaled to 86,762.56 metric tons wherein pineapple remained the biggest contributor with 60,881.25 metric tons. Silang is also noted for its cutflower and ornamental industries producing 24,663 dozens and 121,911 pots, respectively. Area planted was registered at 8,337.71 hectares.

The municipality of Indang ranked third both in crop and coconut production with 22,707.41 metric tons wherein

other fruit trees registered at 8,682.75 metric tons and banana with 4,139.40 metric tons were the leading contributors while coconut produce reached 16M nuts. Furthermore, other fruit trees, vegetables, and banana placed the municipality of Alfonso to the fourth rank with 21,928.58 metric tons production.

At fifth rank was the municipality of Maragondon registering a total of 19,272.12 metric tons harvests by which sugarcane and rice production were the highest contributors. Known also as the bamboo capital of the province, bamboo farmers from the said municipality produced 4,027,972 poles that can be made into different bamboo products.

Moreover, the municipality of Rosario did not utilize its agricultural land of 27.00 hectares for crop production while Cavite City no longer has designated agriculture land (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3 Area Planted to Crops and Production by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/Municipality	Area Planted to Crops *	All Crops (m.t.)	Production			
			Coconut (pcs.)	Cut flowers (dozen)	Ornamentals (pots)	Bamboo (poles)
1st District	266.30	958.03	-	-	-	-
Cavite City	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kawit	250.00	843.00	-	-	-	-
Noveleta	16.30	115.03	-	-	-	-
Rosario	-	-	-	-	-	-
2nd District	122.21	411.22	-	-	-	-
City of Bacoor	122.21	411.22	-	-	-	-
3rd District	1,131.40	8,722.46	-	-	-	-
City of Imus	1,131.40	8,722.46	-	-	-	-
4th District	1,267.53	9,770.74	-	-	-	-
City of Dasmariñas	1,267.53	9,770.74	-	-	-	-
5th District	8,829.89	90,979.21	15,397,500	24,633	121,911	-
Carmona	391.16	3,137.97	-	-	-	-
Gen. Mariano	101.02	1,078.68	-	-	-	-
Silang	8,337.71	86,762.56	15,397,500	24,633	121,911	-
6th District	1,238.80	7,282.68	339,500	-	-	-
City of Gen. Trias	1,238.80	7,282.68	339,500	-	-	-
7th District	12,901.04	50,362.12	17,545,011	1,626	1,112	-
Amadeo	4,846.55	11,992.41	795,375	-	1,112	-
Indang	5,823.61	22,707.41	16,140,300	-	-	-
Tanza	1,495.98	10,520.99	-	-	-	-
Trece Martires City	734.90	5,141.31	609,336	1,626	-	-
8th District	28,319.58	233,172.41	52,215,359	72	-	4,027,972
Alfonso	5,139.55	21,928.58	8,926,425	-	-	-
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	4,640.22	15,216.20	18,948,420	72	-	-
Magallanes	8,355.80	136,197.68	21,707,784	-	-	-
Maragondon	4,329.31	19,272.12	2,408,000	-	-	4,027,972
Mendez	1,169.93	8,052.52	176,280	-	-	-
Naic	2,681.90	14,937.86	-	-	-	-
Tagaytay City	1,158.14	13,146.64	48,450	-	-	-
Ternate	844.73	4,420.82	-	-	-	-
Total	54,166.75	401,658.86	85,497,370	26,332	123,023	4,027,972

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

*Area planted to crops – effective area may differ from the agricultural area due to double cropping of certain crops

Food Crops

Rice

The rice planted area of the province with a total of 9,027.03 hectares posted 42,381.47 metric tons production. The municipality of Naic remained the top rice producer with 11,707.44 metric tons or 27.62% of the province's total rice output. The municipality of Tanza succeeded with 6,155.96 metric tons of rice produced.

The other leading producers of rice are the Cities of Imus, Gen. Trias, and Dasmariñas contributing a combined share of 30.78% or 13,046.80 metric tons and the municipalities of Maragondon, Ternate, and Carmona also with a combined share of 9,648.67 metric tons or 22.77% production (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4 Rice Production by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/ Municipality	Hectares		Production (Metric Tons)
	Area Planted	Area Harvested	
1st District	251.00	237.70	849.30
Cavite City	-	-	-
Kawit	250.00	235.60	843.00
Noveleta	1.00	2.10	6.30
Rosario	-	-	-
2nd District	108.85	95.00	308.70
City of Bacoor	108.85	95.00	308.70
3rd District	918.00	1,137.08	5,412.32
City of Imus	918.00	1,137.08	5,412.32
4th District	527.80	544.90	3,042.14
City of Dasmariñas	527.80	544.90	3,042.14
5th District	489.00	489.00	2,298.42
Carmona	271.00	271.00	1,644.42
Gen. Mariano	-	-	-
Silang	218.00	218.00	654.00
6th District	950.76	1,034.46	4,592.34
City of Gen. Trias	950.76	1,034.46	4,592.34
7th District	1,272.80	1,522.30	6,157.96
Amadeo	-	-	-
Indang	-	-	-
Tanza	1,267.80	1,517.30	6,155.96
Trece Martires City	5.00	5.00	2.00
8th District	4,508.82	4,258.43	19,720.29
Alfonso	-	-	-
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	-	-	-
Magallanes	3.00	3.00	8.60
Maragondon	1,343.33	1,200.78	5,121.80
Mendez	-	-	-
Naic	2,438.49	2,437.65	11,707.44
Tagaytay City	-	-	-
Ternate	724.00	617.00	2,882.45
Total	9,027.03	9,318.87	42,381.47

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Corn

In 2018, corn production of 5,936.21 metric tons increased by about 1,541.42 metric tons from the 2017 output of 4,394.79 metric tons.

Silang was the leading corn producer with 2,636.10 metric tons produced (44.41%) followed by Magallanes and City of Dasmariñas with the production of 765.45 metric tons and 505.60 metric tons, respectively. Also, Trece Martires City, which ranked fourth, posted 389.10 metric tons (6.55%) while the municipality of Tanza was the least corn producer, in terms of quantity, with an output of 26.95 metric tons (0.45%) (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5 Corn Production by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/ Municipality	Hectares		Production (Metric Tons)
	Area Planted	Area Harvested	
1st District	11.00	9.00	56.70
Cavite City	-	-	-
Kawit	-	-	-
Noveleta	11.00	9.00	56.70
Rosario	-	-	-
4th District	58.40	101.12	505.60
City of Dasmariñas	58.40	101.12	505.60
5th District	460.97	562.14	2,817.26
Carmona	18.00	18.00	95.60
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	16.92	16.92	85.56
Silang	426.05	527.22	2,636.10
6th District	39.42	40.17	213.16
City of Gen. Trias	39.42	40.17	213.16
7th District	135.17	133.42	683.30
Amadeo	13.80	13.80	71.50
Indang	37.80	37.05	195.75
Tanza	5.57	4.57	26.95
Trece Martires City	78.00	78.00	389.10
8th District	349.93	353.88	1,660.19
Alfonso	27.93	31.88	146.51
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	71.00	71.00	296.63
Magallanes	130.00	130.00	765.45
Maragondon	103.00	103.00	356.00
Mendez	-	-	-
Naic	18.00	18.00	95.60
Tagaytay City	-	-	-
Ternate	-	-	-
Total	1,054.89	1,199.73	5,936.21

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Vegetables

Vegetable production from leafy, legumes, bulbs, fruit and root vegetables posted an increase of 6,728.88 metric tons from 22,240.23 metric tons in 2017 to 28,969.11 metric tons in 2018. The top producing municipalities of these crops are the municipalities of Alfonso, Tanza Gen. E. Aguinaldo, and Silang. The combined output reached to 16,650.27 metric tons production or 57.48% share.

The other top vegetable producers are City of Imus Magallanes, Tagaytay City, and City of Dasmariñas with 6,888.83 metric tons combined production or 23.78% share (Table 4.6).

Table 4.6 Vegetable Production by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/ Municipality	Hectares		Production (Metric Tons)
	Area Planted	Area Harvested	
1st District	2.30	2.30	22.48
Cavite City	-	-	-
Kawit	-	-	-
Novelita	2.30	2.30	22.48
Rosario	-	-	-
2nd District	12.41	12.41	93.14
City of Bacoor	12.41	12.41	93.14
3rd District	133.01	133.01	1,909.79
City of Imus	133.01	133.01	1,909.79
4th District	102.33	102.33	1,480.55
City of Dasmariñas	102.33	102.33	1,480.55
5th District	267.92	267.42	3,999.50
Carmona	19.10	19.10	303.30
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	22.00	21.50	287.27
Silang	226.82	226.82	3,408.93
6th District	51.36	45.26	827.97
City of Gen. Trias	51.36	45.26	827.97
7th District	298.77	289.15	5,634.12
Amadeo	26.00	26.00	547.80
Indang	16.11	16.11	295.03
Tanza	218.96	209.34	4,291.93
Trece Martires City	37.70	37.70	499.36
8th District	903.97	890.52	15,001.56
Alfonso	366.93	365.14	5,058.06
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	176.82	171.82	3,891.35
Magallanes	91.30	91.30	1,836.00
Maragondon	33.82	33.82	441.12
Mendez	57.38	52.88	925.83
Naic	58.41	56.74	957.07
Tagaytay City	102.69	102.69	1,662.49
Ternate	16.63	16.13	229.64
Total	1,772.08	1,742.39	28,969.11

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Root crops

Table 4.7 shows the production of root crops registered at 20,063.53 metric tons. It increased by 2,165.42 metric

tons or 12.10% compared to 2017 production of 17,898.11 metric tons. In 2018, the municipality of Silang still topped in producing this crop with 5,452.53 metric tons production or 27.18% output. The municipalities of Magallanes and Gen. E. Aguinaldo followed with a production volume of 3,056.62 metric tons and 2,594.00 metric tons, respectively.

Furthermore, the municipality of Alfonso contributed 11.04% share or production of 2,214.54 metric tons, Indang at 10.27% output or 2,061.43 metric tons and Maragondon registered at 1,394.93 metric tons or 6.95%. The least producer was Gen. Mariano Alvarez with 2.50 metric tons.

Table 4.7 Root crops Production by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/ Municipality	Hectares		Production (Metric Tons)
	Area Planted	Area Harvested	
4th District	4.20	4.00	90.00
City of Dasmariñas	4.20	4.00	90.00
5th District	282.10	273.20	5,815.23
Carmona	13.75	13.75	360.20
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	0.10	0.10	2.50
Silang	268.25	259.35	5,452.53
6th District	0.69	0.69	12.11
City of Gen. Trias	0.69	0.69	12.11
7th District	175.52	175.37	3,486.72
Amadeo	38.50	38.35	710.69
Indang	88.30	88.30	2,061.43
Tanza	-	-	-
Trece Martires City	48.72	48.72	714.60
8th District	583.55	579.59	10,659.47
Alfonso	152.02	148.66	2,214.54
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	137.75	137.75	2,594.00
Magallanes	122.00	122.00	3,056.62
Maragondon	95.35	94.75	1,394.93
Mendez	21.40	21.40	422.15
Naic	-	-	-
Tagaytay City	36.43	36.43	591.17
Ternate	18.60	18.60	386.06
Total	1,046.06	1,032.85	20,063.53

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Industrial/Commercial Crops

Coconut

In 2018, coconut production was registered at 85M nuts. The municipality of Magallanes was the highest producer having 21.71M nuts or 25.39% harvest, followed by Gen. E. Aguinaldo contributing 22.16% or almost 19M nuts. Furthermore, 18.88% harvest or 16M nuts were recorded at the municipality of Indang while Silang contributed 18.01% share or 15M nuts (Table 4.8).

Table 4.8 Coconut Production by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/ Municipality	Hectares		Production (pcs.)
	Area Planted	Area Harvested	
5th District	2,707.00	2,053.00	15,397,500
Carmona	-	-	-
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	-	-	-
Silang	2,707.00	2,053.00	15,397,500
6th District	91.00	49.00	339,500
City of Gen. Trias	91.00	49.00	339,500
7th District	4,295.00	2,402.00	17,545,011
Amadeo	348.00	106.00	795,375
Indang	3,655.00	2,211.00	16,140,300
Tanza	-	-	-
Trece Martires City	292.00	85.00	609,336
8th District	9,648.00	6,650.00	52,215,359
Alfonso	2,143.00	1,190.00	8,926,425
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	2,770.00	2,105.00	18,948,420
Magallanes	3,929.00	3,015.00	21,707,784
Maragondon	676.00	301.00	2,408,000
Mendez	120.00	29.00	176,280
Naic	-	-	-
Tagaytay City	10.00	10.00	48,450
Ternate	-	-	-
Total	16,741.00	11,154.00	85,497,370

Source: Philippine Coconut Authority, Trece Martires City

Coffee

Coffee production was a combined output of coffee varieties planted in the province – robusta, excelsa, and liberica. Robusta registered the highest production posted at 6,924.30 metric tons or a share of 93.47%. Excelsa followed with 5.29% share or 392.02 metric tons and liberica with 91.60 metric tons or 1.24% share.

A slight increase of 57.68 metric tons in coffee production was registered from 7,350.24 metric tons in 2017 to 7,407.92 metric tons in 2018. The major coffee producer was the municipality of Amadeo with 3,387.90 metric tons or 45.73% of the total coffee production. The municipalities of Silang and Alfonso followed with 1,331.00 metric tons and 780.27 metric tons, respectively. Ternate was the least producer contributing 2.78 metric tons (Table 4.9).

To further revive the coffee industry in the province, the Provincial Government of Cavite thru the Office of the

Provincial Agriculturist assists the farmers with coffee seedlings. Establishment of demonstration farms for rejuvenation and extension of technical services was also conducted and rendered for its revitalization.

Table 4.9 Coffee Production by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/ Municipality	Hectares		Production (Metric Tons)
	Area Planted	Area Harvested	
5th District	1,331.00	1,331.00	1,331.00
Carmona	-	-	-
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	-	-	-
Silang	1,331.00	1,331.00	1,331.00
6th District	57.40	45.30	37.71
City of Gen. Trias	57.40	45.30	37.71
7th District	4,393.40	4,389.40	3,854.70
Amadeo	3,778.50	3,774.50	3,387.90
Indang	614.90	614.90	466.80
Tanza	-	-	-
Trece Martires City	-	-	-
8th District	2,917.65	2,850.74	2,184.51
Alfonso	1,114.77	1,114.76	780.27
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	375.00	358.00	292.30
Magallanes	222.00	177.00	63.00
Maragondon	66.07	66.07	68.00
Mendez	591.00	591.00	506.15
Naic	-	-	-
Tagaytay City	543.81	540.41	472.01
Ternate	5.00	3.50	2.78
Total	8,699.45	8,616.44	7,407.92

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Banana

Banana production in 2018 accumulated to 33,938.95 metric tons or 4.15% higher from 2017 data of 32,586.17 metric tons. As shown in Table 4.10, Magallanes was the top producer with 21.96% production or 7,452.60 metric tons. The municipality of Gen. E. Aguinaldo having 4,550.00 metric tons or 13.41% share and the municipality of Amadeo with 12.45% share or 4,224.15 metric tons produced followed. Meanwhile, the other major banana producers are the municipalities of Indang, Silang, Maragondon, and Alfonso with a combined output of 13,177.21 metric tons. The municipality of Tanza, with only 3.50 metric tons or 0.01% share was the least producer.

Table 4.10 Banana Production by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/ Municipality	Hectares		Production (Metric Tons)
	Area Planted	Area Harvested	
2nd District	0.95	0.95	9.38
City of Bacoor	0.95	0.95	9.38
4th District	77.00	77.00	737.30
City of Dasmariñas	77.00	77.00	737.30
5th District	469.79	469.79	3,974.43
Carmona	47.50	47.50	458.40
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	18.00	18.00	145.32
Silang	404.29	404.29	3,370.71
6th District	34.71	34.71	330.80
City of Gen. Trias	34.71	34.71	330.80
7th District	1,008.90	1,008.90	9,324.45
Amadeo	455.00	455.00	4,224.15
Indang	441.00	441.00	4,139.40
Tanza	0.50	0.50	3.50
Trece Martires City	112.40	112.40	957.40
8th District	2,197.91	2,193.25	19,562.59
Alfonso	323.62	323.62	2,624.01
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	530.50	528.00	4,550.00
Magallanes	787.50	787.50	7,452.60
Maragondon	346.66	346.66	3,043.09
Mendez	89.35	89.35	712.88
Naic	-	-	-
Tagaytay City	67.08	64.92	592.51
Ternate	53.20	53.20	587.50
Total	3,789.26	3,784.60	33,938.95

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Pineapple

Table 4.11 showed the province's production of pineapple registered at 78,946.16 metric tons. The municipality of Silang was consistently the highest producer of pineapple and in 2018, the said municipality contributed 77.12% output or 60,881.25 metric tons. Tagaytay City ranked second with 11.39% share or 8,995.01 metric tons. The other top pineapple-producers are the municipalities of Indang with 3.54% output or 2,797.50 metric tons, Mendez registered at 2,748.00 metric tons or 3.48%, and Alfonso contributing 1,574.50 metric tons or 1.99% production. The municipality of Carmona contributed 26.50 metric tons or only 0.03% share of the total production.

Mango

The common varieties of mango planted in Cavite are carabao, piko, indian and sapadera. These crops contributed a combined output of 21,534.94 metric tons. Mango production increased by 18.56% share or 3,370.72 metric tons as compared to 2017 data of 18,164.22 metric tons. The City of Dasmariñas ranked first in producing this crop contributing 16.95% production or 3,651.00 metric tons while the municipality of Magallanes ranked second with 13.31% output or 2,866.30 metric tons. Ranked third was the municipality

of Indang contributing 12.46% share or 2,683.20 metric tons while the municipality of Naic posted 2,055.45 metric tons harvests. The other top mango producers with a combined production of 7,936.00 metric tons or 36.86% output are the municipalities of Maragondon, Silang, Trece Martires City, City of Imus and City of Gen. Trias (Table 4.12).

Table 4.11 Pineapple Production by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/ Municipality	Hectares		Production (Metric Tons)
	Area Planted	Area Harvested	
4th District	10.00	10.00	220.00
City of Dasmariñas	10.00	10.00	220.00
5th District	2,016.10	2,016.10	60,907.75
Carmona	1.00	1.00	26.50
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	-	-	-
Silang	2,015.10	2,015.10	60,881.25
6th District	6.60	6.60	109.00
City of Gen. Trias	6.60	6.60	109.00
7th District	125.60	125.60	3,678.40
Amadeo	24.00	24.00	672.15
Indang	93.25	93.25	2,797.50
Tanza	-	-	-
Trece Martires City	8.35	8.35	208.75
8th District	545.03	493.70	14,031.01
Alfonso	85.65	64.45	1,574.50
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	9.85	9.85	275.00
Magallanes	12.00	12.00	312.15
Maragondon	6.00	6.00	126.35
Mendez	94.75	94.75	2,748.00
Naic	-	-	-
Tagaytay City	336.78	306.65	8,995.01
Ternate	-	-	-
Total	2,703.33	2,652.00	78,946.16

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Papaya

Papaya production in 2018 totaled to 5,615.16 metric tons and increased by 7.80% or 406.47 metric tons from 2017 production of 5,208.69 metric tons. As presented in Table 4.13, the municipality of Silang registered the highest yield with 2,002.70 metric tons output or 35.67% of the total production. The municipality of Indang followed with 17.11% share or 960.52 metric tons harvest while the municipality of Amadeo with 864.00 metric tons or 15.39% share ranked third. The other leading producers are Alfonso, Magallanes, and Tagaytay City, with a combined production of 70.76 metric tons.

Table 4.12 Mango Production by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/ Municipality	Hectares		Production (Metric Tons)
	Area Planted	Area Harvested	
1st District	2.00	2.00	29.55
Cavite City	-	-	-
Kawit	-	-	-
Noveleta	2.00	2.00	29.55
Rosario	-	-	-
3rd District	80.39	80.39	1,400.35
City of Imus	80.39	80.39	1,400.35
4th District	219.00	219.00	3,651.00
City of Dasmariñas	219.00	219.00	3,651.00
5th District	124.70	118.91	2,198.05
Carmona	20.06	19.31	248.75
Gen. Mariano	-	-	-
Alvarez	22.00	22.00	288.00
Silang	82.64	77.60	1,661.30
6th District	60.00	57.00	1,013.27
City of Gen. Trias	60.00	57.00	1,013.27
7th District	312.52	312.52	4,821.30
Amadeo	13.75	13.75	210.00
Indang	178.75	178.75	2,683.20
Tanza	-	-	-
Trece Martires	120.02	120.02	1,928.10
8th District	674.90	617.55	8,421.42
Alfonso	47.42	44.57	602.95
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	65.50	52.50	660.30
Magallanes	267.00	227.00	2,866.30
Maragondon	109.12	109.12	1,932.98
Mendez	7.86	7.86	110.04
Naic	164.00	164.00	2,055.45
Tagaytay City	-	-	-
Ternate	14.00	12.50	193.40
Total	1,473.51	1,407.37	21,534.94

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Peanut

Peanut production registered an output of 174.45 metric tons by which the municipality of Silang posted the highest contribution with 47.81% share or 83.40 metric tons. Gen. E. Aguinaldo followed with 45.00 metric tons or 25.80% output, and Alfonso contributed 13.84% share or 24.15 metric tons. As indicated in Table 4.14, peanuts are also harvested in the City of Gen. Trias, City of Dasmariñas, Indang, Amadeo, and Carmona.

Sugarcane

As presented in Table 4.15, the municipality of Magallanes remained the major yielder of sugar with 97.39% share or 117,500 metric tons. Other producers were the municipalities of Gen. E. Aguinaldo and Maragondon with a combined yield of 6,990.00 metric tons while the City of Dasmariñas has no reported production.

Table 4.13 Papaya Production by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/ Municipality	Hectares		Production (Metric Tons)
	Area Planted	Area Harvested	
4th District	1.80	1.80	36.00
City of Dasmariñas	1.80	1.80	36.00
5th District	83.17	83.17	2,046.10
Carmona	-	-	-
Gen. Mariano	2.00	2.00	43.40
Alvarez	-	-	-
Silang	81.17	81.17	2,002.70
6th District	0.30	0.30	5.60
City of Gen. Trias	0.30	0.30	5.60
7th District	77.24	77.24	1,951.02
Amadeo	30.00	30.00	864.00
Indang	38.50	38.50	960.52
Tanza	3.15	3.15	42.65
Trece Martires City	5.59	5.59	83.85
8th District	91.66	91.66	1,576.44
Alfonso	41.92	41.92	541.79
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	7.45	7.45	150.00
Magallanes	15.00	15.00	290.35
Maragondon	2.30	2.30	37.85
Mendez	7.35	7.35	179.45
Naic	-	-	-
Tagaytay City	13.84	13.84	311.45
Ternate	3.80	3.80	65.55
Total	254.17	254.17	5,615.16

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Table 4.14 Peanut Production by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/ Municipality	Hectares		Production (Metric Tons)
	Area Planted	Area Harvested	
City of Dasmariñas	7.00	7.00	8.15
Carmona	0.75	0.75	0.80
Silang	63.95	63.95	83.40
City of Gen. Trias	4.90	4.40	9.57
Amadeo	1.00	1.00	1.24
Indang	1.65	1.65	2.14
Alfonso	19.25	19.25	24.15
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	6.50	6.50	45.00
Total	105.00	104.50	174.45

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Table 4.15 Sugarcane Production by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/ Municipality	Hectares		Production (Metric Tons)
	Area Planted	Area Harvested	
City of Dasmariñas	260.00	-	-
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	4.00	4.00	240.00
Magallanes	2,500.00	2,350.00	117,500.00
Maragondon	225.00	225.00	6,750.00
Total	2,989.00	2,579.00	124,490.00

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Black pepper

In 2018, production of black pepper totaled to 690.20 metric tons, and the municipality of Gen. E. Aguinaldo still topped in production which posted at 49.26% share or 340.00 metric tons. The municipality of Alfonso followed having 110.48 metric tons or 16.01% harvests. The other producers are the municipalities of Silang, Amadeo, Indang, Magallanes, Mendez, and Tagaytay City while the municipality of Maragondon and City of Gen. Trias with a combined black pepper planted area of 71 hectares has no report on its production (Table 4.16).

Table 4.16 Black pepper Production by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/ Municipality	Hectares		Production (Metric Tons)
	Area Planted	Area Harvested	
Silang	134.99	134.99	90.42
City of Gen. Trias	6.00	-	-
Amadeo	25.00	25.00	25.08
Indang	9.60	9.60	10.74
Alfonso	110.08	108.58	110.48
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	355.00	340.00	340.00
Magallanes	125.50	95.00	98.15
Maragondon	65.00	-	-
Mendez	6.00	6.00	6.40
Tagaytay City	7.96	7.96	8.93
Total	845.13	727.13	690.20

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Dragon fruit

Dragon fruit output recorded at 853.55 metric tons is 67.26% higher than 2017 production of 510.30 metric tons. This crop is planted and harvested mostly in the municipalities of Silang, Amadeo, Indang, Gen. E. Aguinaldo, Magallanes, and Mendez. The municipality of Indang remained the major dragonfruit producer registering 48.29% of the total production or 412.15 metric tons.

Table 4.17 Dragon fruit Production by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/ Municipality	Hectares		Production (Metric Tons)
	Area Planted	Area Harvested	
Silang	5.94	5.94	145.30
Amadeo	3.00	3.00	41.35
Indang	29.25	29.25	412.15
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	5.00	5.00	85.45
Magallanes	13.00	8.00	150.45
Mendez	1.30	1.30	18.85
Total	57.49	52.49	853.55

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Other Fruit Trees and Other Fruits

Combined production of other fruit trees (avocado, cacao, citrus, soursop, jackfruit, lanzones, rambutan, santol, durian) totaled to 30,484.93 metric tons. The municipality of Indang topped in producing these crops with 8,682.75 metric tons or 28.48% of the output followed by the municipality of Alfonso having 27.07% share or 8,251.32 metric tons production. Moreover, Silang ranked third contributing 5,044.92 metric tons or 16.55% share.

Muskmelon is the only other fruits planted and harvested wherein the only producers are the municipality of Naic and City of Gen. Trias registering a total production of 172.30 metric tons (Table 4.18).

Table 4.18 Other Fruit Trees and Other Fruits Production by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/ Municipality	Hectares		Production (Metric Tons)
	Area Planted	Area Harvested	
Other Fruit Trees	2,372.98	2,195.91	30,484.93
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	20.00	17.00	226.63
Silang	361.14	318.20	5,044.92
City of Gen. Trias	22.46	7.46	81.15
Amadeo	89.00	86.00	1,236.55
Indang	619.50	616.00	8,682.75
Trece Martires City	26.82	23.49	358.15
Alfonso	706.96	682.28	8,251.32
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	125.25	119.10	1,796.17
Magallanes	138.50	120.50	1,798.01
Maragondon	40.75	-	-
Mendez	173.54	166.54	2,422.77
Tagaytay City	39.56	34.84	513.07
Ternate	9.50	4.50	73.44
Other Fruits	6.20	5.00	172.30
City of Gen. Trias	3.20	2.00	50.00
Naic	3.00	3.00	122.30

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Bamboo, Cutflowers and Ornamentals

Bamboo is one of the most popular raw materials used in furniture and decorations. Maragondon was the only municipality engaged in bamboo production registering a total of almost 4M poles. Meanwhile, cut-flower production totaled to 26,332 dozens and ornamentals posted at 123,023 pots by which the municipality of Silang is the major producer registering 24,633 dozens and 121,911 pots, respectively. The other cut-flower and ornamental producers are Trece Martires City, Gen. E. Aguinaldo and Amadeo (Table 4.19).

Table 4.19 Bamboo, Cutflowers and Ornamentals Production by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/ Municipality	Hectares		Production
	Area Planted	Area Harvested	
Bamboo (in poles)	1,216.91	1,216.91	4,027,972.00
Maragondon	1,216.91	1,216.91	4,027,972.00
Cutflowers (in dozen)	13.28	13.28	26,332
Ornamentals (in pots)	7.79	7.79	123,023
Cutflowers	5.49	5.49	26,332
Silang	4.59	4.59	24,633
Trece Martires City	0.30	0.30	1,627
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	0.60	0.60	72
Ornamentals	7.79	7.79	123,023
Silang	6.79	6.79	121,911
Amadeo	1.00	1.00	1,112

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Livestock and Poultry

Livestock and Poultry Inventory refers to the actual number of animals (in head) present in the farm as of a specific reference date, also called as livestock and poultry numbers, stocks or population (*Philippine Statistics Authority*). Livestock and poultry have generated considerable interest among farmers as one of the profitable components of the farming system in the province. These play a vital role in agriculture, not only do they produce food directly, but for many smallholder farmers, these can be a ready source of cash to buy the inputs (seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides) they need to increase their crop production.

In 2018, the total cattle population reached 22,590 heads by which 83.46% or 18,853 were raised in backyard farms while the remaining 16.54% or 3,737 heads were raised in commercial farms. Meanwhile, the total hog population totaled to 554,121 heads wherein only 5% or 27,711 heads came from backyard farms while 95% or 526,410 heads were raised from commercial farms. Details on livestock and poultry populations raised on

backyard and commercial/semi-commercial farms are presented below.

Backyard Livestock and Poultry Population

Aside from crop production, some farmers engaged in backyard livestock and poultry production to augment their farm income. Others engaged in contract growing scheme in poultry (broiler production) and swine. It is observed that swine raising, with a population of 27,711, was the top backyard livestock raising activity in the province while cattle raising, having a population 18,853, ranked second. Goat raising followed with 12,147 heads. Additionally, carabao, horse, and sheep have a combined population of 5,460. Likewise, the primary poultry raising activity was the raising of chicken with a population of 153,092. Raising of ducks ranked second, reported having raised 21,267 heads while goose and quail raising has reported at 1,642 heads and 247 heads, respectively (Table 4.20).

Table 4.20 Backyard Livestock and Poultry Population by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/Municipality	Livestock Population (heads)					Poultry Population (heads)				
	Cattle	Carabao	Swine	Horse	Goat	Sheep	Chicken	Duck	Goose	Quail
1st District	86	6	238		306	15	2,419	746	71	-
Cavite City	-	-	67	-	62	15	175	285	9	-
Kawit	12	1	21	-	-	-	59	86	-	-
Noveleta	74	5	150	-	244	-	2,185	375	62	-
Rosario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2nd District	148	4	269	8	164	-	46	-	-	-
City of Bacoor	148	4	269	8	164	-	46	-	-	-
3rd District	618	23	1,384	54	552	-	8,563	2,751	-	-
City of Imus	618	23	1,384	54	552	-	8,563	2,751	-	-
4th District	1,521	177	2,403	14	1,230	-	17,556	2,604	346	-
City of Dasmariñas	1,521	177	2,403	14	1,230	-	17,556	2,604	346	-
5th District	2,244	203	5,222	1,111	2,055	41	28,766	2,789	107	235
Carmona	750	38	2,075	978	1,500	-	11,368	1,640	19	-
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	17	3	1,092	2	7	-	3,697	573	88	210
Silang	1,477	162	2,055	131	548	41	13,701	576	-	25
6th District	1,891	518	2,045	1	1,849	-	30,490	5,248	313	-
City of Gen. Trias	1,891	518	2,045	1	1,849	-	30,490	5,248	313	-
7th District	5,294	432	3,492	302	2,548	756	13,253	5,022	425	-
Amadeo	443	6	1,323	15	92	6	3,138	351	20	-
Indang	1,540	40	1,217	242	777	-	3,919	179	19	-
Tanza	2,110	360	867	35	934	750	4,866	3,397	131	-
Trece Martires City	1,201	26	85	10	745	-	1,330	1,095	255	-
8th District	7,051	895	12,658	792	3,443	108	51,999	2,107	380	12
Alfonso	1,325	101	4,064	62	434	30	8,472	503	87	-
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	418	-	2,535	99	113	35	4,085	64	48	-
Magallanes	1,976	242	2,160	397	345	-	22,585	148	-	-
Maragondon	1,676	414	2,650	114	1,547	15	4,978	610	35	12
Mendez	100	12	151	15	55	8	749	180	10	-
Naic	595	90	326	4	581	-	4,600	295	80	-
Tagaytay City	804	22	232	99	158	20	2,205	57	-	-
Ternate	157	14	540	2	210	-	4,325	250	120	-
Total	18,853	2,258	27,711	2,282	12,147	920	153,092	21,267	1,642	247

Source: Office of the Provincial Veterinarian, Trece Martires City

Livestock and Poultry Population in Commercial/Semi-Commercial Farms

Table 4.21 shows the livestock and poultry population in commercial/semi-commercial farms. Hog farms make up the largest share registered at 526,410 heads, wherein

the City of Gen. Trias posted the highest contribution with 295,754 heads. Cattle and carabao population registered 3,737 and 306 heads, respectively by which the municipality of Tanza topped in the said industry with a combined population of 1,318 heads. Poultry population was also presented in the table.

Table 4.21 Number of Population in Commercial/Semi-Commercial Livestock and Poultry Farms by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/ Municipality	Livestock Population (heads)					Poultry Population (heads)				
	Cattle	Carabao	Hog	Goat	Sheep	Duck	Quail	Breeder	Layer	Contract Broiler*
3rd District	-	-	2,227	-	-	-	20,500	-	15,000	-
City of Imus	-	-	2,227	-	-	-	20,500	-	15,000	-
4th District	587	20	13,013	373	-	200	-	900	30,900	135,000
City of Dasmariñas	587	20	13,013	373	-	200	-	900	30,900	135,000
5th District	283	-	3,503	50	-	400	-	231,300	8,000	406,000
Carmona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	-	-	2,025	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-
Silang	283	-	1,478	50	-	400	-	181,300	-	406,600
6th District	142	105	295,754	432	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Gen. Trias	142	105	295,754	432	-	-	-	-	-	-
7th District	1,862	169	156,822	901	240	779	43,000	551,877	222,000	432,000
Amadeo	273	-	2,635	157	-	500	4,000	182,000	130,000	90,000
Indang	38	-	32,373	-	-	-	35,000	369,877	47,500	175,000
Tanza	1,149	169	77,825	305	240	279	-	-	-	100,000
Trece Martires City	402	-	43,989	439	-	-	4,000	-	44,500	67,000
8th District	863	12	55,091	1,006	120	1,775	10,500	664,000	538,622	1,945,500
Alfonso Gen. E.	-	-	3,498	-	-	-	-	119,000	16,622	-
Aguinaldo	-	-	18,903	74	50	-	-	109,000	102,000	1,217,500
Magallanes	60	-	143	129	30	-	10,000	196,000	240,000	216,000
Maragondon	803	-	2,642	803	-	1,300	-	-	30,000	343,000
Mendez	-	-	100	-	40	-	500	-	-	32,000
Naic	-	12	19,675	-	-	475	-	240,000	150,000	137,000
Tagaytay City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ternate	-	-	10,130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,737	306	526,410	2,762	360	3,154	74,000	1,448,077	814,522	2,919,000

Source: Office of the Provincial Veterinarian, Trece Martires City

*4 cycle per year

Fisheries

Fisheries refer to all activities relating to the act or business of fishing, culturing, preserving, processing, marketing, developing, conserving and managing aquatic resources and the fishery areas, including the privilege to fish or take aquatic resource thereof while fisheries production - is the quantity of fish unloaded in the landing center, caught in inland bodies of water and/or harvested/produced from aquafarms; presented in metric tons (*Philippine Statistics Authority*).

Fisheries is also one of the vital areas of the agriculture sector in the province. It is also one of the principal sources of livelihood and food production source wherein the Cavite fisherfolks are engaged in such as smoked fish

(tinapa) processing, fish drying (daing), fish paste (bagoong) making, fish sauce (patis) making and canning (The Provincial Local Government Units Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan, 2015-2020).

Data from the Office of the Provincial Agriculturist showed that commercial fisheries attained higher production than municipal and aquaculture fisheries. However, on the contrary, there are more registered municipal fisherfolks and fishing boats compared to commercial fishing vessels and fisher folks.

Aquaculture Fisheries

Aquaculture, as defined by the Philippine Statistics Authority, is propagating and culturing of fish and other aquatic plants and animals in fresh, brackish, and marine water areas. Examples are propagating and culturing of fish and shrimps in fish ponds and fish pens, seaweed farm, mussel farm, and oyster farm.

Data gathered showed aquaculture production harvested from freshwater and brackish water fish pond by which the species cultured are tilapia, bangus, and sugpo. Furthermore, grouper and sugpo are cultured at marine fish cage while there are areas that are suitable for mussel and oyster production.

Tilapia is the commonly raised species in a freshwater fish pond. The municipalities of Tanza, Naic, Ternate, Maragondon, Magallanes and the City of Gen. Trias ventured in tilapia production, recorded at 91.74 metric tons of total harvest. Naic topped in producing tilapia with 38.50% share or 35.32 metric tons followed by City of Gen.Trias with 25.31 metric tons or 27.59% harvests and Tanza with 19.55 metric tons (Table 4.22).

In a total of 356.06 hectares brackish water fishpond, a polyculture of bangus, sugpo, and tilapia has produced a total of 189.45 metric tons. It is practiced in the municipalities of Kawit, Noveleta, Naic, Ternate, and City of Bacoor (Table 4.23).

Mariculture comprised mussel and oyster production and raising of grouper and sugpo at the marine fish cage. Mussel and oyster industry in the province obtained an increasing result of production from 7,642.27 metric tons in 2017 to 11,497 metric tons in 2018. Cavite City, Kawit, City of Bacoor, Naic and Ternate are the leading producers of mussel and oyster. Meanwhile, in marine fish cage culture, grouper species registered 1.50 metric tons production harvested at Kawit while sugpo

species with 0.25 metric tons production in City of Bacoor (Table 4.24).

Table 4.22 Fresh Water Fishpond Production by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/Municipality	Area (Hectares)	Production (Metric Tons)	Number of Operators	Species Cultured
Tanza	6.00	19.55	5	Tilapia
Naic	9.62	35.32	96	Tilapia
Ternate	5.02	10.86	13	Tilapia
Maragondon	2.50	0.35	10	Tilapia
Magallanes	20.58	0.35	52	Tilapia
City of Gen. Trias	3.51	25.31	38	Tilapia
Total	47.23	91.74	214	

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Table 4.23 Brackish Water Fishpond Production by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/Municipality	Area (Hectares)	Production (Metric Tons)	Number of Operators	Species Cultured
Kawit	208.00	124.80	173	Bangus, Sugpo & Tilapia
Noveleta	87.38	19.85	39	Bangus & Sugpo
City of Bacoor	5.30	12.00	11	Bangus, Sugpo & Tilapia
Naic	3.38	4.08	7	Bangus
Ternate	52.00	28.72	58	Bangus & Tilapia
Total	356.06	189.45	288	

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Table 4.24 Mariculture Production by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/Municipality	Area (Has)	Production (Metric Tons)	Number of Operators	Species Cultured
Mussel and Oyster Farm	429.94	11,497	568	
Cavite City	0.60	2.85	50	Green Mussel
Kawit	179.06	8,487.65	110	Oyster (Talabang Tsinelas)
City of Bacoor	249.62	2,920.50	323	Mussel
Naic	0.16	80.00	70	Oyster (kulot)
Ternate	0.50	6.00	15	Oyster (spat)
Marine Fish Cage	29.00	1.75	2	
Kawit	20.00	1.50	1	Grouper
City of Bacoor	9.00	0.25	1	Sugpo

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Municipal Fisheries

Production from municipal fisheries totaled to 11,803.74 metric tons. The municipality of Noveleta posted the highest production contributing 35.08% or 4,141.16 metric tons followed by Naic with 1,948.50 metric tons fish catch. Tanza and City of Bacoor have a combined production of 2,691.30 metric tons (Table 4.25).

Table 4.25 Number of Registered Municipal Fishing Boat and Production, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/ Municipality	Production (Metric Tons)	Number of Fisher Folks	Type of Gear Used
Cavite City	883.80	1,951	gillnet, hook & line, longline
Kawit	304.80	1,047	gillnet, cast net, crab pot, hook & line, longline, buntol, baklad
Noveleta	4,141.16	960	squid jigger, hook & line, longline, crab pot, push net, pukot
Rosario	784.08	4,301	squid jigger, hook & line, longline, gillnet, crab pot, cast net, spear
City of Bacoor	1,087.20	3,370	gillnet, hook & line, longline spear, gun, liftnet, crab lift net
Tanza	1,604.10	1,825	gillnet, push net, hook & line, crab net, squid jigger
Naic	1,948.50	3,791	gillnet, squid jigger, multiple hook & line, crab pot, spear
Ternate	190.10	3,000	gillnet, hook & line, crab pot
Maragondon	860.00	377	gillnet, hook & line
Total	11,803.74	20,622	
Number of Registered Fishing Boat	3,480		

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Commercial Fisheries

As presented in Table 4.26, commercial fisheries in the province recorded its volume of production at 21,795.70 metric tons. The highest contribution was posted at the municipality of Rosario with 92.28% share or 20,113.50 metric tons while the municipalities of Tanza and Naic has a combined production of 1,682.20 metric tons or 7.72% share.

Food Self-sufficiency Assessment

Self-sufficiency ratio (SSR) shows the magnitude of production concerning domestic utilization. It is the extent to which a country's supply of commodities is derived from its domestic production or to which a country relies on its production resources. A ratio of less than 100 percent indicates inadequacy of food production to cope with the demand of the population; equal to 100 percent indicates that food production capacity of the sector is

enough to support the food needs of the population; ratio of greater than 100 percent indicates that local production is more than enough to support the domestic requirements (Food Sufficiency and Security, Philippine Statistics Authority).

Sufficiency level of each crop, and livestock and poultry products based on the data gathered from the Office of the Provincial Agriculturist and Office of the Provincial Veterinarian were shown in Table 4.27. It can be noted that the sufficiency level of rice is only 9.72% while corn was registered at 23.49%. Root crops and coffee was recorded at 114.76% and 302.96%, respectively; while pineapple was at 69.18%. Meanwhile, the sufficiency level for beef was reported at 82.85%. Pork sufficiency level is posted at 34.39% and poultry meat at 11.49%. Based on the results, the province has an inadequate supply of crops to cope with the demand of the population. It may be said that the province is importing goods to support the needs of the population. However, root crops and coffee is abundant in the province resulting in a high sufficiency level.

Table 4.26 Number of Registered Commercial Fishing Boat, and Production, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/ Municipality	Production (Metric Tons)	Number of Fisher Folks	Number of Registered Fishing Boat	Type of Gear Used
Rosario	20,113.50	1,300	65	lawlawan, trawl, gill net, baget, ringnet
Tanza	1,450.20	635	60	push net, encircling gill net
Naic	232.00	178	11	gill net
Total	21,795.70	2,113	136	

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Table 4.27 Sufficiency Level by Commodity, Province of Cavite: 2018

	Per Capita Requirement	Production metric tons	Consumption	Sufficiency Level (%)
Crops				
Rice	0.10704	42,381.47	436,226.21	9.72
Corn	0.0062	5,936.21	25,267.21	23.49
Vegetables	0.039	28,969.11	158,938.92	18.23
Root crops	0.00429	20,063.53	17,483.28	114.76
Coffee	0.0006	7,407.92	2,445.21	302.96
Banana	0.028	33,938.95	114,110.00	29.74
Pineapple	0.028	78,946.16	114,110.00	69.18
Mango	0.028	21,534.94	114,110.00	18.87
Papaya	0.028	5,615.16	114,110.00	4.92
Meat				
Pork	0.013	18,220.00	52,979.64	34.39
Beef	0.00182	6,145.00	7,417.15	82.85
Poultry	0.00814	3,812.49	33,173.41	11.49
2018 Proj. Population	4,075,357			

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist and Office of the Provincial Veterinarian, Trece Martires City

Formula for Sufficiency Level:

Consumption = Population x Per Capita Requirement

Sufficiency Level (%) = Total Production/Total Consumption X 100

Agricultural Support Facilities

The following are defined by the Philippine Statistics Authority:

Slaughterhouse (also, Abattoir) refers to the premises that are approved and registered by a controlling authority in which food animals are slaughtered and dressed for human consumption.

Slaughterhouse, **Locally Registered** is a slaughterhouse that has not satisfied the set of criteria for accreditation by the National Meat Inspection Service (NMIS) but allowed by the Local Government Units (LGUs) i.e. city/municipal government institution to operate as such.

Slaughterhouse/Poultry Dressing Plant, Accredited is a slaughterhouse/poultry dressing plant that has satisfied the set of criteria for accreditation by the National Meat Inspection Service (NMIS) i.e. **triple A (AAA), double A (AA) and A.**

- Slaughterhouse/Poultry Dressing Plant, Accredited, **Single A (A)** is a slaughterhouse with facilities and procedures of minimum adequacy for making the meat of livestock and fowls slaughtered suitable for distribution and sale only within the city or municipality where the slaughterhouse is located.
- Slaughterhouse/Poultry Dressing Plant, Accredited, **Double A (AA)** is a slaughterhouse with facilities and operational procedures sufficiently adequate for slaughtering livestock and fowl, making the meat suitable for sale in any local or national market.
- Slaughterhouse/Poultry Dressing Plant, Accredited, **Triple A (AAA)** is a slaughterhouse with facilities and operational procedures appropriate for slaughtering livestock and fowl, making the meat suitable for sale in any domestic or international market.

Table 4.28 Production and Post-Harvest Farm Equipment, Province of Cavite: 2018

Type of Farm Equipment	Number of Farm Equipment
Coffee	
Mill	23
Dryer	3
Depulper	5
Roaster	4
Corn	
Mill	3
Sheller	3
Thresher	106
Rice	
Rice Mill	45
Hydro Tiller	7
Rice Reaper	2
Rice Transplanter	2
Tractor	307
Hand Tractor	250
Warehouse	50
Shredder	24
Cultivator	10
Pruning Shear	522
Pole Pruner	386
Dryer	
Mechanical	4
Flatbed	5
Collapsible	3
MPDP	7
Knapsack Sprayer	26

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Production and post-harvest farm equipment are presented in Table 4.28. Further details about these and other equipment are available at the Office of the Provincial Agriculturist.

Support facilities for livestock and poultry production include dressing plants, slaughterhouses and meat processing plants.

Dressing plants totaled to 65 by which 64 falls under locally registered meat establishment (LRME) and one (1) at AA category while slaughterhouse posted at 77 wherein 71 are under locally registered meat establishment, five (5) at AA category and one (1) at AAA category. Furthermore, meat processing plant totaled to three (3) wherein two (2) of these are AAA category, and one (1) falls under the AA category. No facilities fall under class A category (Table 4.29).

Additionally, the Office of the Provincial Veterinarian has the list of locally registered meat establishments and other support facilities like feed mills, feed dealers/veterinary drugstores, veterinary clinics, pet shops, and meat shops.

Table 4.29 Number of Dressing Plant, Slaughterhouse and Meat Processing Plant by City/Municipality:2018

City/ Municipality	Dressing Plant		Slaughter House		Meat Processing Plant	
	Number	Class	Number	Class	Number	Class
1st District	8		3			
Cavite City	2	LRME	1	LRME		
Kawit	5	LRME	1	LRME		
Noveleta	1	LRME	1	LRME		
Rosario						
2nd District	11		4			
City of Bacoor	11	LRME	4	LRME		
3rd District	23		2		1	
City of Imus	23	LRME	2	AA	1	AA
4th District	1		2		1	
City of Dasmariñas	1	LRME	2	AA/AAA	1	AAA
5th District	4		4			
Carmona	1	LRME				
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	1	LRME	1	AA		
Silang	2	AA/LRME	3	LRME		
6th District	2		10		1	
City of Gen. Trias	2	LRME	10	LRME	1	AAA
7th District	4		9			
Amadeo			4	LRME		
Indang	2	LRME	1	LRME		
Tanza	2	LRME	3	LRME		
Trace Martires City			1	AA		
8th District	12		43			
Alfonso	2	LRME	10	LRME		
Gen. E. Aguinaldo			8	LRME		
Magallanes			9	LRME		
Maragondon	3	LRME	9	LRME		
Mendez			1	LRME		
Naic	4	LRME	1	LRME		
Tagaytay City			1	AA		
Ternate	3	LRME	4	LRME		
Total	65		77		3	

Source: Office of the Provincial Veterinarian, Trece Martires City

Source: Office of the Provincial Veterinarian, Trece Martires City

Agrarian Reform

Department of Agrarian Reform is the lead implementing agency of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP). It undertakes land tenure improvement, development of program beneficiaries, and agrarian justice delivery.

2018 DAR-Cavite Accomplishment Report

by Trigedia J. Rebolledo, Planning Officer II, DAR-Cavite

The implementation of CARP centers on three (3) major program components, namely: Land Tenure Services (LTS), Agrarian Legal Services (ALS) and Program Beneficiaries Development (PBD).

The 2018 Budget Execution Documents (BED) Form No. 2 were formulated using the Program Expenditure Classification approach that restructures the agency's budget by aligning all recurring activities and projects and providing outcome and output indicators for every program. Hence, LTS is now described as Land Tenure Security Program (LTSP), ALS is Agrarian Justice Delivery

Program (AJDP) and PBD is Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Development and Sustainability Program (ARBDSP).

Land Tenure Security Program (LTSP)

Land Tenure Security Program seeks to secure the tenurial status of the farmers and farm workers in the lands they till. It is operationalized either through land acquisition and distribution (LAD) and leasehold operations.

LAD involves the redistribution of government and private agricultural lands to landless farmers and farmworkers. It secures farmers' tenure, promotes social equity, and provides them with necessary productive resources needed to ensure their economic viability and productivity.

Leasehold Operation, on the other hand, is the alternative non-land transfer scheme. It covers all tenanted agricultural lands such those in the retained areas, not yet acquired for distribution under CARP, and those which may be validly covered under existing laws.

LAD's target area for the year 2018 is 94 hectares. Only 35.0472 hectares were accomplished in which 19.8599 hectares are CARPable or for registration at the Register of Deeds and were allocated to 14 Agrarian Reform

Beneficiaries while Non-CARP areas totaled to 15.1873 hectares. Non-CARP area includes sections of landholdings that are retention areas for landowners and areas not suited for agriculture (roads, easements, creeks, eroded portions, etc.).

As of December 2018, DAR's land acquisition and distribution's cumulative accomplishment by city/municipality totaled to 10,206.3904 hectares wherein 9,098.9379 are private agricultural areas, and 1,107.4525

are non-private agricultural lands. This helped 9,739 agrarian reform beneficiaries (ARBs) (Table 4.30).

The other subprogram of LTSP is Land Tenure Sustainability Program, now termed as post-land distribution which is categorized into (a) Subdivision and Re-documentation of Collective Certificate of Land Ownership Awards (CLOAs), (b) Documentation of Distributed but Not Yet Paid (DNYP) Lands, (c) Final Survey Documentation and (d) Preparation of Land Acquisition and Distribution Information Schedule (LADIS) and installation of ARBs.

Table 4.30 Land Acquisition and Distribution (LAD) Accomplishment by City/Municipality, As of December 2018

City/ Municipality	Private Agricultural Lands (PAL)		Non-Private Agricultural Lands (NPAL)		Total Accomplishment	
	Area (hectares)	Number of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries (ARBs)	Area (hectares)	Number of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries (ARBs)	Area (hectares)	Number of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries (ARBs)
1st District	11.5651	6	-	-	11.5651	6
Cavite City	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kawit	11.5651	6	-	-	11.5651	6
Noveleta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rosario	-	-	-	-	-	-
2nd District	115.5524	116	4.7873	3.0000	120.3397	119
City of Bacoor	115.5524	116	4.7873	3	120.3397	119
3rd District	191.7556	138	1.9195	1	193.6751	139
City of Imus	191.7556	138	1.9195	1	193.6751	139
4th District	533.1834	441	174.6362	241	707.8196	682
City of Dasmariñas	533.1834	441	174.6362	241	707.8196	682
5th District	926.4579	1,072	888.2138	1,426	1,814.6717	2,498
Carmona	33.9053	59	464.7121	833	498.6174	892
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	79.2129	173	0.7106	2	79.9235	175
Silang	813.3397	840	422.7911	591	1,236.1308	1,431
6th District	997.0586	1,276	-	-	997.0586	1,276
City of Gen. Trias	997.0586	1,276	-	-	997.0586	1,276
7th District	1,277.5779	983	37.4273	22	1,315.0052	1,005
Amadeo	31.2702	46	-	-	31.2702	46
Indang	386.0332	375	-	-	386.0332	375
Tanza	606.7725	357	7.6912	8	614.4637	365
Trece Martires City	253.5020	205	29.7361	14	283.2381	219
8th District	5,045.7870	4,012	0.4684	2	5,046.2554	4,014
Alfonso	207.8911	245	-	-	207.8911	245
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	252.2646	246	-	-	252.2646	246
Magallanes	2,544.5880	2,052	-	-	2,544.5880	2,052
Maragondon	1,072.1032	638	-	-	1,072.1032	638
Mendez	7.9259	2	-	-	7.9259	2
Naic	687.3458	552	-	-	687.3458	552
Tagaytay City	242.2621	257	-	-	242.2621	257
Ternate	31.4063	20	0.4684	2	31.8747	22
Total	9,098.9379	8,044	1,107.4525	1,695	10,206.3904	9,739

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform, Trece Martires City

Agrarian Justice Delivery Program (AJDP)

DAR is vested with the primary jurisdiction to determine and adjudicate agrarian reform matters and extend free legal assistance to farmer-beneficiaries affected by agrarian cases. The delivery of agrarian justice has two features: the Adjudication of Cases and Agrarian Legal Assistance.

Table 4.31 Accomplishment on Agrarian Justice Delivery Program , Province of Cavite: 2018

Particulars	Target	Accomplished
I. Adjudication of Agrarian Reform Cases		
Case Resolution	68	111
Mediation	60	74
Post Judgement Proceedings	31	51
Implementation/ Execution of Resolutions, Decisions, Orders	50	32
II. Agrarian Law Implementation		
Resolution of Cases	30	46
Land Transfer Cases	621	824
Referral Cases	2	1
Monitoring of Granted Conversion Order	81	109
Monitoring of Illegal Conversion	5	4
III. Agrarian Legal Assistance		
Mediation Cases	256	299
Judicial Cases	11	11
Quasi-Judicial Cases	30	165

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform, Trece Martires City

Agrarian legal assistance is comprised of resolution of agrarian law implementation (ALI) cases, ARB representation before judicial and quasi-judicial bodies, and mediation and conciliation. Adjudication of Cases involves the resolution of cases by the DAR Adjudication Board (DARAB) and any of its salas.

There are three types of cases under this program namely: judicial or court cases, quasi-judicial, and cases related to agrarian law implementation (ALI). The first two types involve representation of farmers by DAR lawyers before the regular courts and DAR Adjudication Board, respectively. The third type involves the administrative rendering of decision on exemption,

conversion and retention. The DAR at present utilizes more aggressive alternative dispute resolution techniques in mediation to reduce conflicts maturing into court cases. The general objective is to persuade the contending parties to settle their disputes amicably or out of court before the DAR.

Table 4.31 shows the AJDP accomplishment for the year 2018.

Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Development and Sustainability Program (ARBDSP)

This is the third major component of the agrarian reform program that aims to capacitate ARBs and provide them access to necessary support services to make their land productive. It constitutes development interventions from DAR and other government agencies through training programs and construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure facilities. It is likewise concerned with the systematic delivery of support services needed to accelerate the socio-economic development of the ARBs and the rural communities where they live. Throughout the years, delivery of support services gradually evolved to become a holistic development approach that includes both physical and social infrastructure programs.

ARBDSP is implemented through the following sub-programs: Supervision and Management for Effective Delivery of Support Services ((SMEDSS), Social Infrastructure Building (SIB), Enterprise Development and Economic Support (EDES) and Climate Resilient Farm Productivity Support (CRFPS).

Shown on Table 4.32 are the 2018 accomplishments on ARBDSP.

Table 4.32 Accomplishment on Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Development and Sustainability Program, Province of Cavite: 2018

Particulars	Target	Accomplished
Supervision and Management for Effective Delivery of Support Services (SMEDSS)		
Number of ARB Organizations assessed	27	27
Monitoring of Infrastructure Projects	20	20
Social Infrastructure Building (SIB)		
Number of ARBs trained in Agrarian Reform Community (ARCs) and non-ARCs	3,600	3,397
Number of new ARB members in organization	100	141
Enterprise Development and Economic Support (EDES)		
Number of products and services developed	2	4
Number of ARB Organizations provided with Business Development Services (BDS)	5	15
Number of organizations provided with credit services	6	8
Number of ARBs provided with credit services	180	255
Number of ARBs provided with microfinance services	250	355
Number of ARB Organizations provided with support facilities	2	2
Climate Resilient Farm Productivity Support (CRFPS)		
Number of ARBs trained	150	248
Number of ARB Organizations provided with farm machinery/implement		1

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform, Trece Martires City

The Secondary Sector

The secondary sector of the economy includes industries that produce a finished, usable product or are involved in construction.

This sector generally takes the output of the primary sector and manufactures finished goods or where they are suitable for use by other businesses, for export, or sale to domestic consumers. This sector is often divided into light industry and heavy industry. Many of these industries consume large quantities of energy and require factories and machinery to convert raw materials into goods and products. They also produce waste materials and waste heat that may cause environmental problems or cause pollution. The secondary sector supports both the primary and tertiary sector (Wikipedia).

Industry

Industrialization is a process in which a society or country (or world) transforms itself from a primarily agricultural society into one based on the manufacturing of goods and services. Individual manual labor is often replaced by mechanized mass production and craftsmen are replaced by assembly lines (Investopedia). Industry is group of manufacturers or businesses that produce a particular kind of goods or service. Workers in the industry design, fabricate, and sell (Vocabulary).

Cavite is a highly industrialized province. It is considered the best-loved destination of investors manifested by increasing number of industries. The trust and confidence still remains in the province. It offers lower cost of labor and shows higher manpower capability so more businessmen have been encouraged to establish business outsource manufacturing jobs in the province.

Industrial Estates

As defined by World Bank, industrial estates are specific areas zoned for industrial activity in which infrastructure such as roads, power, and other utility services is provided to facilitate the growth of industries and to minimize impacts on the environment. The infrastructure may include effluent treatment; solid and toxic waste collection, treatment, and disposal; air pollution and effluent monitoring; technical services on pollution prevention; quality management (quality assurance and control); and laboratory services

In the Philippines, Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA) is the government agency attached to the Department of Trade and Industry created to help promote investments in the export-oriented manufacturing industry into the country by assisting investors in registering and facilitating their business operations and providing tax incentives. PEZA also assists investors who locate in service facilities inside selected areas in the country (areas are called PEZA Special Economic Zones) which are usually business process outsourcing and

knowledge process outsourcing firms. Other activities also eligible for PEZA registration and incentives include establishment and operation within special economic zones for tourism, medical tourism, logistics and warehousing services, economic zone development and operation and facilities providers (Wikipedia).

Land use plan of the province defines the location of industrial zones for the strategic provision and optimization of support facilities needed by industries. As per PEZA definition both operating and proclaimed economic zone is an area which was granted PEZA status by virtue of a Presidential Proclamation pursuant to Republic Act No. 7916, an act providing for the legal framework and mechanisms for the creation, operation, administration, and coordination of special economic zones in the Philippines, creating for this purpose, the Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA), and for other purposes.

Operating economic zones are that which was amended already with PEZA-registered locators while proclaimed is without PEZA - registered locators yet. Development in progress is an area granted with a pre-qualification clearance by the PEZA Board, subject to issuance of a Presidential Proclamation.

In Cavite, industrial estates/economic zones are located in Cavite City, Kawit, Noveleta, City of Bacoor, City of Imus, City of Dasmariñas, Carmona, Gen. Mariano Alvarez, Silang, Trece Martires City, City of Gen. Trias, Tanza, Naic, Magallanes, and Tagaytay City.

As of 2018, Cavite has established a total of 69 economic zones/industrial estates wherein 34 are operating, 7 are proclaimed and 25 are still in process of development. Specifically, there were twenty-one (21) Non-PEZA industrial estates/ economic zones registered and with PEZA there were sixteen (16) operating, seven (7) proclaimed and twenty-five (28) developments in progress (Table 4.33).

In terms of quantity by district, most industrial estates are in the 6th district with a total of 18 estates followed by the 5th district with 11 estates. In terms of city/municipality, majority of industrial estates are located in City of Gen. Trias (11) followed by Carmona (9). Moreover, a new industrial estate which is in development process is established in City of Bacoor.

Since 1982 until 2018, PEZA and Non-PEZA industrial estates/economic zones have kept operating in the entire province. It is noted that Cavite Economic Zone (CEZ) in the municipality of Rosario and City of Gen. Trias, have the highest number of industrial establishments (426), it covers the widest land area of 280.6725 hectares, followed by Imus Informal Industrial Estate with 200 hectares and Suntrust Ecotown in Tanza with 116.22 hectares (Table 4.34).

Economic zones that are still doing some land development and are not yet fully occupied by locators are classified as

development in progress. The largest economic zone under the 28 economic zones with status of development in progress is located in the City of General Trias, the PEC Industrial Park with 177 hectares followed by Marcelo IPG Industrial and Aqua Farming Park at Bacoor Bay, Cavite City with 150 hectares. These would mean a lot of available resources to accommodate the incoming investments and industrial locators in Cavite.

PEZA Registered Operating Economic Zones/Industrial Estates



Daiichi Industrial Park - SEZ



Gateway Business Park



People's Technology Complex



Cavite Economic Zone



Suntrust Ecotown, Tanza



Suntech Ipark



Cavite Technopark-Special Economic Zone



Golden Mile Business Park



First Cavite Industrial Estate



EMI Special Economic Zone



Lumina Point



SMDM IT Center

Table 4.33 Number of Economic Zones/Industrial Estates by District, by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite; 2018

City/Municipality	Operating	Proclaimed	Development in Progress	Total
1st District	1	2	5	8
Cavite City			3	
Kawit		1	1	
Rosario	1	1	1	
2nd District	0	1	5	6
Bacoor		1	5	
3rd District	5	0	2	7
Imus	5		2	
4th District	5		3	8
City of Dasmariñas	5		3	
5th District	6	1	4	11
Gen. Trias	6	1	4	
6th District	13	2	3	18
Carmona	7	1	1	
Gen. M. Alvarez	1			
Silang	5	1	2	
7th District	2	1	3	6
Trece Martires City		1	2	
Tanza	2		1	
8th District	2	0	3	5
Naic	1		2	
Magallanes	1			
Tagaytay City			1	
Total	34	7	28	69

Source: Philippine Economic Zone Authority, Taguig City

Table 4.34 List of Industrial Estates/ Economic Zones

No.	Economic Zones	Location	Date			Developer/ Operator	Nature	Land Area (Has.)
			Approved	Proclaimed	Registered			
Operating								
PEZA								
1	Cavite Biofuels Ecozone	Caluangan, Magallanes	15-Jan-10			Penwood Project Land Corporation	AIEZ	24.5699
2	Cavite Economic Zone	Rosario	1980	30-May-80		Phil. Economic Zone Authority	MSEZ	280.6725
3	Cavite Economic Zone II	Bacao, City of Gen. Trias	15-Jul-11			Majestic Technical Skills Development and Landscape Corporation	MSEZ	76.5347
4	Cavite Technopark-Special Economic Zone	Sabang, Naic				Laguna Technopark, Inc.	MSEZ	109.8606
5	Daiichi Industrial Park	Maguyam, Silang	24-Jan-96	23-Sep-97	22-Oct-97	Daiichi Property Ventures, Inc.	MSEZ	55.020
6	EMI Special Economic Zone	Anabu II, City of Imus	14-May-02	14-Oct-02	22-Nov-02	EMI-Jolou Realty, Inc.	MSEZ	12.1997
7	First Cavite Industrial Estate	Langkaan, City of Dasmariñas	15-May-91		28-Jun-91	First Cavite Industrial Estate, Inc.	MSEZ	71.7723
8	Gateway Business Park	Javalera, City of Gen. Trias	4-Oct-91		25-Feb-92	Gateway Property Holdings, Inc.	MSEZ	113.0555
9	Golden Gate Business Park-Cavite Export Processing Zone	Buenavista, Gen. Trias				Just Realty Incorporated	MSEZ	46.7492
10	Golden Mile Business Park	Governor's Drive, Maduya, Carmona	15-Apr-02	12-Jun-07	18-Jun-07	Golden Mile Resources Development Corporation	MSEZ	45.0643

No.	Economic Zones	Location	Date			Developer/ Operator	Nature	Land Area (Has.)
			Approved	Proclaimed	Registered			
11	Lumina Point	Aguinaldo Highway corner Nueno Avenue, Tanzang Luma 1, Imus Cavite				Lotus Central Mall, Inc.	IT CENTER	0.21
12	Peoples Technology Complex	Maduya, Carmona	18-Feb-98	3-Jul-00	7-Sep-00	People's Technology Complex Locator's Association	MSEZ	58.9893
13	Robinsons Place Dasmariñas	Aguinaldo H-way cor Governor's Drive, Sitio Pala-pala, Sampaloc, City of Dasmariñas				Robinsons Land Corporation	IT CENTER	4.5581
14	SMDM IT Center	Sitio Pala-pala, Sampaloc 1, City of Dasmariñas				Consolidated Prime Development Corporation	IT CENTER	12.178
15	Suntrust Ecotown Tanza (formerly Cavite Productivity Economic Zone)	Sahud-Ulan, Tanza	9-Jun-99	10-Jan-00	23-Mar-01	Suntrust Ecotown Developers, Inc.	MSEZ	116.2244
16	Suntech IPark	Lancaster Estates, City of Imus				Property Company of Friends, Inc.	IT PARK	11.9521
NON-PEZA								
1	Anabu Hills Industrial Estate	City of Imus	1996				MSEZ	10.852
2	Imus Informal Industrial Estate	City of Imus	1988				MSEZ	200
3	Dasmariñas Technopark	City of Dasmariñas	1996				MSEZ	38
4	First Cavite Industrial Estate-General Industrial Zone	City of Dasmariñas	1991				MSEZ	82.73
5	First Cityland Heavy Industrial Estate	City of Dasmariñas	1988				MSEZ	32.1
6	Granville Industrial Complex	Carmona	1991				MSEZ	7
7	Mountview Industrial Complex I	Carmona	1993				MSEZ	24
8	Mountview Industrial Complex II	Carmona	1995				MSEZ	22.3
9	Southcoast Industrial Estate	Carmona	1993				MSEZ	13.4
10	Welborne Industrial Estate	Carmona	1996				MSEZ	12
11	Cavite-Carmona Industrial Estate	Carmona	1982				MSEZ	41.01
12	GMA-NHA Industrial Estate	Gen. Mariano Alvarez	1982				MSEZ	10
13	Cavite Light Industrial Park	Silang	2000				MSEZ	37.404
14	Greenway Business Park	Silang	1996				MSEZ	10.5
15	Maguyam Industrial Estate	Silang	1994				MSEZ	16.4
16	Meridian Industrial Park	Silang					MSEZ	23
17	Gateway Business Park	City of Gen. Trias	1989				MSEZ	69.95
18	Golden Gate II Industrial Estate	City of Gen. Trias	1997				MSEZ	16.58
19	Manggahan Industrial Estate	City of Gen. Trias	1988				MSEZ	10.2

No.	Economic Zones	Location	Date			Developer/ Operator	Nature	Land Area (Has.)
			Approved	Proclaimed	Registered			
20	New Cavite Industrial City	City of Gen. Trias	1988				MSEZ	52
21	Lu Chu Industrial Estate	Tanza	1995				MSEZ	8.8
Proclaimed								
PEZA								
1	Cavite Eco-Industrial Estate	Pasong Kawayan II, Gen. Trias	14-Jan-98	5-Jun-98	23-Jun-98	Cavite Eco-Industrial Estate Corp.	MSEZ	104.9518
2	Fil-Estate Industrial Park	Trece Martires City & Tanza	23-Dec-96	25-May-00		Fil-Estate Industrial Park Inc.	MSEZ	80.62
3	Island Cove Tourism Economic Zone	Covelandia Rd., Binakayan, Kawit	29-Aug-05	10-Oct-05	8-Nov-05	Island Cove Corporation	TEZ	13.8935
4	San Lazaro Leisure & Business Park	Brgy., Lantic, Carmona	18-Dec-06	26-May-08	5-Jun-08	Manila Jockey Club, Inc.	TEZ	54.2294
5	SM City Bacoor	Habay II, City of Bacoor	25-Aug-06	30-Apr-07	2-May-07	SM Prime Holdings, Inc.	IT CENTER	4.1285
6	SM City Rosario IT Center (Bldg flr area = 57,559.31 sq.m)	Brgy. Tejero, Rosario	11-Nov-10	15-Sep-11	2-Nov-11	SM Prime Holdings, Inc.	IT CENTER	5.4889
7	South Forbes Cyber Park	South Forbes Golf City Inchan, Silang	12-Aug-09	9-Jun-10	24-Jun-10	Cathay Land, Inc.	IT Park	28.3122
Development in Progress								
PEZA								
1	Anya Resort and Residences	Magasawang Ilat, Tagaytay City	14-Jun-12			Roxaco Land Corporation	TEZ	5.7900
2	Ara Vista	Bidatan (Manggahan), Gen. Trias	17-Apr-09			Picar Development Incorporated	IT PARK	9.5200
3	Cambridge Intelligent Park	Malinta, City of Dasmariñas	23-Dec-96			McSpec Realty Ventures Corp.	MEZ	86.0000
4	Cavite BPO Project	Anabu II-D, City of Imus	16-Aug-11			Cavite Commercial Town Center, Inc.	IT CENTER	2.7500
5	Cavite City International IT Park	San Roque, Cavite City				Titan Primestate Realty & Development Corporation	IT PARK	1.2000
6	CBC Asia Technozone	Emilio Aguinaldo Highway, Barangay Talaba VII, Bacoor City, Cavite				CBC_Asia Realty and Development Incorporated	IT CENTER	0.7000
7	Corelan Technology Park	Barangay Maguyam, Silang City, Cavite			-	First Metro Venture Development Corporation	IT PARK	7.16
8	Dasmariñas Technopod	Molino-Paliparan Rd., City of Dasmariñas	15-Jul-11			Arvo Commercial Corporation	IT CENTER	1.8700
9	EDAMPI Industrial Park	Palangue, Naic				Ecozone Development & Management Phils., Inc.	MEZ	25.00
10	EDAMPI Technopark	Km. 44, Tanza-Trece Martires Road, Punta, Tanza				Ecozone Development & Management Phils., Inc.	IT Park	2.35

Table 4.34 continued...

No.	Economic Zones	Location	Date			Developer/ Operator	Nature	Land Area (Has.)
			Approved	Proclaimed	Registered			
11	Equity Industrial Estate	Langkaan, City of Dasmariñas				Equity Homes, Inc.	MEZ	143.00
12	Filinvest Technology Park Cavite	Hugo Perez, Trece Martires City	3-Dec-96			Filinvest Land, Inc.	MEZ	86.00
13	Filoil Special Economic Zone II	Rosario, Cavite	13-Nov-98			Filoil Development & Management Corp.	MEZ	122.2800
14	FRC Supermall	Palico, City of Imus	24-Oct-12			Cuevasville Realty & Dev't. Corp.	IT CENTER	0.7400
15	Gimco Sangley Point Special Economic Zone	Sangley Point Military Base, Cavite City	11-Jul-06			Gimco Development, LLC	MEZ	40.0000
16	Kawit Development Project Special Eco-Tourism Zone	Binakayan, Kawit	20-Dec-10			Agua-Tierra Oro Mina Development Corp.	TEZ	42.7200
17	Marcelo IPG Industrial and Aqua Farming Park	Bacoor Bay, Cavite City	10-Dec-01			Marcelo Biotech, Inc.	MEZ	150.0000
18	NDC Industrial Estate	Langkaan, Dasmariñas, Cavite				National Development Company	MSEZ	19.18
19	PEC Industrial Park	Buenavista Gen. Trias	2-Oct-97			Philippine Estate Corporation	MEZ	177.0000
20	Petroleum Industry Economic Zone	Munting Mapino, Naic	29-Aug-02			Jetti Industrial Dev'T Corp.	MEZ	15.0000
21	Sterling Technopark	Maguyam Sialng & Bamcal & Lantic, Carmona	29-Nov-99			SP Properties Inc	MEZ	100.0000
22	Sumpco Industrial Estate Special Economic Zone	Hugo Perez, Trece Martires City	9-Dec-04			Morgan Dev't & Ind'l Corp.	MEZ	53.8100
23	Supima Manggahan IT Park	Manggahan, Gen. Trias				Supima Holdings, Inc.	IT PARK	4.3700
24	Taipan Gold Industrial Park	De Fuego & San Francisco, Gen. Trias	22-Jan-97			Taipan Golden Empire Corporation	MEZ	100.0000
25	Tricom Industrial Park	Maguyam, Silang				Tricom Dev't Corp.	MEZ	27.0000
26	VistaHub BPO Molino	Daang Hari Road, Molino IV, City of Bacoor				Masterpice Asia Properties, Inc.	IT CENTER	0.2600
27	VistaHub BPO Molino Tower 2	Daang-Hari Road, Molino IV, Bacoor City, Cavite				Masterpiece Asia Properties, Inc.	IT Center	.3158.5
28	Vista Mall North Molino	Molino Boulevard, Bacoor City, Cavite				Masterpiece Asia Properties Inc.	IT Center	0.26

Source: Philippine Economic Zone Authority, Taguig City

Description of IEs/Economic Zones

Operating

Manufacturing

1. Cavite-Carmona Industrial Estate (CCIE) – The fast developing municipality of Carmona is the site of the 100-hectare Cavite-Carmona Industrial Estate accommodating light and medium-scale industries.

This is also the site of People’s Technology Complex (PTC), a 58.99 hectares industrial complex which was declared as a special economic zone by former President Joseph Estrada on July 3, 2000 under Proclamation No. 336. This ecozone is a joint project of Technology and Livelihood Resource Center (TLRC), Province of Cavite and the municipality of Carmona, and was developed to generate employment opportunities and upgrade the manpower and livelihood skills of the residents of Carmona and of the province of Cavite as a whole, and to accelerate the growth of labor intensive and export oriented small and medium scale industries as previously mentioned.

2. Granville Industrial Complex – Established in 1991, this seven (7)-hectare industrial complex located along Governor Drive at Barangay Bancal, Municipality of Carmona
3. Mountview Industrial Complex I – Only 30-minute drive from Manila via the South Expressway, and about 600 meters from the Southcoast Industrial Estate, the 24-hectare Mountview Industrial Complex is the fourth industrial estate established in Bancal, Carmona. Located along Governor Drive, this complex is fully developed with well-paved roads, water, sewer and power lines.
4. Mountview Industrial Complex II – Also designed for light and medium scale industries does Mountview’s second phase comprise an additional 22.3-hectare area which is also located in Bgy. Bancal, Carmona
5. Southcoast Industrial Estate – It is a 13.4-hectare fully landscaped industrial complex with modern stainless steel entrance gate and guard house; 18 meters wide concrete entrance road; 17 meters concrete main road; concrete sidewalks with street lamps; concrete curbs and gutters; underground reinforced concrete pipe storm drainage; MERALCO’s 3-phase wire and a centralized water system with 15,000-gallon water tank, located in Bancal, Carmona.

6. Welborne Industrial Park – A 12-hectare industrial park situated at Barangay Bancal, Carmona which is just an hour drive from Metro Manila with a short distance of only 6 kilometers from South Superhighway, likewise geographically engineered and designed for light and medium industries. It has a reinforced concrete underground drainage system with complete curb and gutters.

MERALCO installs a complete electric system and it can provide 3-phase connection for higher electricity load. There is also a centralized water system to ensure adequate and constant supply of water. Presently,

7. First City Land Heavy Industrial Center – At the hub of the industrial zone in the City of Dasmariñas with one (1) operating company stands First Cityland Heavy Industrial Center. Portion of the 32.1 hectares lot adjacent to the national highway has been converted to commercial area, even though complete with facilities and ready to serve the requirements of its tenants.
8. First Cavite Industrial Estate (FCIE) – The First Cavite Industrial Estate is a 154.5-hectare industrial subdivision built to service all basic needs of any manufacturing concern of the light-to-medium scale industry. It is a joint project of the three prestigious companies – National Development Company (NDC), Marubeni Corporation and Japan International Development Organization (JAIDO).

Situated in Langkaan, City of Dasmariñas, the estate offers the following common infrastructures, facilities and services to its locators: a General Industrial Zone and an Export Processing Zone, plot configuration of 1,000 sq. m. and 1 hectare up to 20 hectares, electrical power, telecommunications, water supply, on-site road network which is a 4-lane concrete main road 14 meter wide and 2 lane concrete auxiliary roads 7 meter wide. Its locational advantage are abundance of labor and assurance of industrial peace, a very secure industrial subdivision and situated in an industrial peace zone teeming with an enthusiastic, multi-skilled, highly trained and easily trainable labor force.

Other on-site common service facilities within the Administration Building and surrounding area are also available at FCIE. Major access routes are through Aguinaldo Highway, Carmona-Ternate Road and General Trias Road.

9. Dasmariñas Technopark – A 38-hectare industrial estate located at Paliparan, City of Dasmariñas, Cavite. Its development features

include grand entrance gate with guard house and 24 hour security, perimeter fence, interconnected water supply system with two elevated water tanks, 3-phase electricity served by MERALCO, underground drainage system, concrete road network designed for industrial

use, and administration building with business center. Telephone service providers and lots for commercial purposes are also available in this area.

This techno park is highly accessible via South Superhighway-Carmona Exit, Aguinaldo Highway via Coastal Road, Molino-Paliparan Road and Manila Southwoods Road.

10. New Cavite Industrial City – The New Cavite Industrial City is a haven for investors engaged in medium-to-heavy scale industries. Located in City of General Trias conveniently adjacent to Governor Drive which is a national highway, this 52-hectare industrial city has underground drainage and centralized water distribution from its 200,000-gallon elevated water tank.
11. Gateway Business Park (GBP) – Gateway Business Park is nestled in 180 hectares of gently rolling terrain in Javalera, City of General Trias, Cavite. This park was carefully planned and developed to meet the high technological demands of all types of industries. It has all the features of the best business parks in the world – excellent road network, reliable power, adequate water supply, and state-of-the-art telecommunication infrastructure. It implements a park management system that ensures uninterrupted operations in a clean, safe and well-secured work place.

The park also has a centralized, technologically advanced Waste Water Treatment Plant, which guarantees pollution-free operations and sustainable industrial productivity. This 1.2-hectare facility processes daily several thousand gallons of wastewater into river-quality water.
12. Manggahan Industrial Estate – The Manggahan Pivotal Industrial Area, a 10.2-hectare informal industrial complex which is only about 32 kilometers from Manila, is the third industrial estate established in the City of Gen. Trias.
13. Golden Gate II Industrial Estate – A 16.580-hectare industrial estate located at Panungyanan, City of Gen. Trias, Cavite.
14. Gen. Mariano Alvarez - NHA Industrial Estate – GMA-NHA Industrial Estate comprises ten (10) hectares of land in the municipality of Gen. Mariano Alvarez. Types of industries preferred for this estate are those which are non-pollutive,

labor-intensive, export-oriented, and non-hazardous companies.

15. Imus Informal Industrial Estate – On a straight drive from Manila is the Imus Informal Industrial Estate located just along the stretch of Gen. Aguinaldo Highway in the City of Imus, Cavite. The 200-hectare lot is for companies involved in the manufacture of products for industrial use.
16. Anabu Hills Industrial Estate – This 10.852-hectare industrial estate is located at Anabu, City of Imus.
17. EMI Special Economic Zone – This is 12.20-hectare special economic zone along Aguinaldo Highway in City of Imus which is popularly known as the site of Yazaki.
18. Cavite Economic Zone – This fully developed economic zone with well-paved roads, water and sewer lines, power lines and access to communication facilities and sewerage treatment plant – aeration type lies on a flat terrain of lands geographically within the municipalities of Rosario and City of Gen. Trias. It is created by virtue of Presidential Proclamation Nos. 1980, 2017 and 1259 dated May 30, 1980, September 19, 1980 and June 22, 1998, respectively.
19. Maguyam Industrial Complex – Established in 1994, the 16.4-hectare industrial complex is an informal industrial center located in Barangay Maguyam in the northeastern part of the municipality of Silang.
20. Daiichi Industrial Park Special Economic Zone – Situated in Maguyam, Silang, Cavite, Daiichi Industrial Park Zone is created by virtue of Presidential Proclamation No. 1095 on September 23, 1997. It is a 55.02-hectare special economic zone developed with interior road network of 22-meter-wide main road and 15-meter-wide secondary road, 3-phase wire electrical supply, underground reinforced concrete pipe drainage system, domestic waste water sewage treatment plant, elevated water tank, a grand entrance gate and CHB & cyclone wire fence and telecommunication facilities by PLDT and Globe Telecom lines.
21. Greenway Business Park – This is a 10.5-hectare industrial estate located at Bulihan, Silang, Cavite.
22. Meridian Industrial Park – Meridian is a 23-hectare industrial park located in Maguyam, Silang,
23. Cavite Light Industrial Park – This light industrial park is located in Maguyam, Silang. It is a 37.404-hectare area.

24. Lu Chu Industrial Estate – Developed in 1995, this 8.8-hectare industrial estate is the first of its kind established in Amaya, Tanza.
25. Golden Mile Business Park – It is a 45.06 industrial subdivision at Barangay Maduya, Carmona.
26. Suntrust Ecotown Tanza (formerly Cavite Productivity Economic Zone) – An economic zone with an area of 116.22 hectares situated at Sahud-Ulan, Tanza, this economic zone was proclaimed on January 10, 2000 under Presidential Proclamation No. 226. Preferred industries are electrical machinery, electronics and semi-conductor products.
27. Cavite Special Economic Zone II – It is a 53.7151-hectare Special Economic Zone located at Bacao, City of Gen. Trias, Cavite.
28. Golden Gate Business Park – This is a 65.155-hectare park located at Buenavista II, City of Gen. Trias, Cavite. The 46.75 hectares was approved as a special economic zone by PEZA.
29. Cavite Technopark – 109.8606 hectares Special Economic located at Sabang, Naic.

IT Center

1. Robinson's Place-Dasmariñas – A single IT company operating at Gen. Aguinaldo Highway Cor. Governor Drive, Sitio Palapala, City of Dasmariñas, with an area of 4.56 hectares. (Building floor area = 74,039 sq.m.).
2. SMDM IT Center – IT Center located at Sitio Palapala, Barangay Sampaloc I, City of Dasmariñas with one (1) company operating and with an area of 12.18 has. (Building floor area = 29,599.43 sq.m.).

IT Park

1. Suntech IPark – IT Park located at Lancaster Estates, City of Imus with an area of 38 hectares.

Agro-Industrial Economic Zone

1. Cavite Biofuels Ecozone – Located at Barangay Caluangan, Magallanes, where Cavite Biofuel Producers Inc. is located with a total land area of 24.57 hectares.

Proclaimed

Manufacturing

1. Cavite Eco-Industrial Estate – This industrial estate is located at Pasong Kawayan II, City of Gen. Trias with a 104.95-hectares area and is designed for light to medium, non-polluting industries. This was proclaimed on June 5, 1998 under Presidential Proclamation No. 1241.

2. Fil-Estate Industrial Park – This industrial park, with an area of 80.62 hectares, is located within the geographic area of Trece Martires City & Tanza. Preferred industries are electronics products, food processing, garments, leather products, toys, gifts and housewares.

IT Park

1. South Forbes Cyber Park – This IT Park, with an area of 28.31 hectares is located in South Forbes Golf City, Barangay Inchican, Silang, Cavite.

IT Center

1. SM CITY Bacoor – This is a 4.13-hectare It Park Center in Gen. Aguinaldo Highway cor. Tirona Highway, Habay II, City of Bacoor, Cavite where TeleTech Customer Care Management Phils. is located.
2. SM City ROSARIO IT, Center – A 5.49-hectare IT Center located at Barangay Tejero, Rosario, Cavite (Building floor area = 57,559.31 sq.m.).

Tourism

1. Island Cove Tourism Economic Zone – Located at Covelandia Road, Binakayan, Kawit, Cavite with an area of 13.89 hectares.
2. San Lazaro Leisure and Business Park – A 54.23 hectares situated at Lantic, Carmona, Cavite

Development in Progress

Manufacturing

1. Sterling Technopark – A 100-hectare technopark located at Maguyam, Silang and Carmona with twenty-one (21) operating establishments.
2. Best World Technopark – A 145.06-hectare Technopark located at Batas, Silang and was approved by the PEZA Board on October 15, 1997.
3. Cambridge Intelligent Park – Located at Malinta, City of Dasmariñas with a total area of 86 hectares
4. Filinvest Technology Park Cavite – Located at Hugo Perez, Trece Martires City with a total area of 86 hectares
5. FilOil Economic Zone II – A 122.28-hectare economic zone located at Rosario, Cavite
6. Marcelo IPG Industrial and Aqua Farming Park – A 150-hectare industrial and farming park located at Bacoor Bay, Cavite City
7. PEC Industrial Park – A 177-hectare industrial park located at Buenavista, City of Gen. Trias, Cavite

8. Petroleum Industry Economic Zone – Located at Munting Mapino, Naic with a total area of 15 hectares
9. Sumpco Industrial Estate Special Economic Zone – Located at Hugo Perez, Trece Martires City with a total area of 53.810 hectares
10. Taipan Gold Industrial Park – A 100-hectare industrial park located at De Fuego & San Francisco, City of Gen. Trias, Cavite
11. Equity Industrial Estate – situated at Langkaan, City of Dasmariñas with an area of 143 hectares.
12. Tricom Industrial Park – a 27-hectare park located at Maguyam, Silang.
13. EDAMPI Industrial Park – Located at Palangue, Naic with a land area of 25 hectares
- 4 Lumina Point – Located at Aguinaldo H-way cor. Nuevo Avenue, Tanzang Luma I, City of Imus with 0.2100 has.
- 5 VistaHub BPO Molino – A. 0.52 has. IT Center located at Daang Hari Road, Molino IV, and City of Bacoor.
- 6 CBC Asia Technozone – 0.7000 hectares industrial park located at Emilio Aguinaldo Highway, Barangay Talaba VII, City of Bacoor

Tourism

- 1 Kawit Development Project Special Eco-Tourism Zone – A 42.72-hectare tourism ecozone located at Barangay Binakayan, Kawit, Cavite.
- 2 Anya Resort and Residences – Located at Barangay Mag-asawang-Ilat, Tagaytay City with a land area of 5.79 hectares.

IT Park Center

- 1 Ara Vista – Located at Barangay Biclatan (Manggahan), City of Gen. Trias, Cavite with a total land area of 9.52 hectares
- 2 Cavite City International IT Park – Located at San Roque, Cavite City with an area of 25 hectares.
- 3 EDAMPi Technopark – A. 2.35 has. IT Park located at Km 44, Tanza-Trece Martires Road, Punta, Tanza
- 4 Supima Manggahan IT Park – Located at Manggahan, City of Gen. Trias with an area of 4.3693 hectares

IT Center

- 1 Cavite BPO Project – This is a 2.7455-hectare park located at Aguinaldo Highway, Anabu II-D, City of Imus
- 2 Dasmariñas Technopod – Located at Molino-Paliparan Road, City of Dasmariñas with a total land area of 1.8700 hectares
- 3 FRC Supermall, Imus – Located at Km. 20 General Emilio Aguinaldo Highway, Palico, City of Imus with a land area of 0.74 hectares.

Employment Generated by Economic Zones

Employment is a relationship between two parties, usually based on a contract where work is paid for, where one party, which may be a corporation, for profit, not-for-profit organization, co-operative or other entity is the employer and the other is the employee. Employees work in return for payment, which may be in the form of an hourly wage, by piecework or an annual salary, depending on the type of work an employee does or which sector she or he is working in. Employees in some fields or sectors may receive gratuities, bonus payment or stock options. In some types of employment, employees may receive benefits in addition to payment. Benefits can include health insurance, housing, disability insurance or use of a gym. Employment is typically governed by employment laws, regulations or legal contracts (Wikipedia).

For the year 2018, industrial establishments located at PEZA economic zones have a total employment of 168,860. In relation to this, Cavite Economic Zone in Rosario/City of Gen. Trias has the highest direct employment of 70,657 followed by Gateway Business Park in City of Dasmariñas with 20,134 employees (Table 4.35).

Value of Exports Generated by Economic Zones

The term export means shipping the goods and services out of the port of a country. The seller of such goods and services is referred to as an "exporter" and is based in the country of export whereas the overseas based buyer is referred to as an "importer".

In Cavite province, the value of exports is 6,253.966 million US dollars based on 2018 PEZA data. Cavite Economic Zone in Rosario/General Trias has the highest value of exports amounting to 2,549.628 million US dollars followed by Cavite Economic Zone II in City of Gen. Trias and Gateway Business Park in City General Trias with \$1 million and \$895.211 million, respectively (Table 4.35).

Value of Imports Generated by Economic Zones

Based on 2018 PEZA data Cavite has a total value of imports amounting to \$5,881.648 million USD. Cavite Economic Zone in Rosario/General Trias has the highest value of imports amounting to 2,219.491 million USD followed by Gateway Business Park in the City of General Trias with \$1,545.906 then by First Cavite Industrial Estate in City of Dasmariñas with 632.175 million USD.

Industrial Establishments

The number of operating industrial locators under PEZA for the year 2018 is 473 industrial locators in which the nature of business is export, logistics services, facilities and IT. Among those establishments, Rosario/City of Gen. Trias, where the Cavite Economic Zone is located, has the highest number with 281 locators followed by First Cavite industrial Estate in the City of Dasmariñas with 83 (Table 4.35).

Table 4.35 Employment/Export/Import Generated By Ecozones: Province of Cavite: 2018

ECONOMIC ZONES	CITY/ MUNICIPALITY	NUMBER OF LOCATORS	EMPLOYMENT	EXPORT (Million US\$)	IMPORT (Million US\$)
Cavite Biofuels Ecozone	Magallanes	1	3		1.437
Cavite Economic Zone	Rosario/City of Gen Trias	281	70,657	2,549.628	2,219.491
Cavite Economic Zone II	City of Gen. Trias	5	18,738	1,005.514	556.009
Daiichi Industrial Park	Silang	13	2,569	24.171	83.960
EMI Special Economic Zone	City of Imus	1	9,920	250.495	147.124
First Cavite Industrial Estate	City of Dasmariñas	83	13,464	379.446	632.175
Gateway Business Park	City of Gen. Trias	18	20,134	895.211	1,545.906
Golden Gate Business Park-CEPZ	City of Gen. Trias	3	16	0.418	8.151
Golden Mile Business Park	Carmona	33	13,566	236.315	168.029
Lumina Point	City of Imus	1	2,251	100.392	-
Peoples Technology Complex	Carmona	27	7,346	751.978	505.425
Suntrust Ecotown	Tanza	4	1,151	14.237	13.941
Robinsons Place Dasmariñas	City of Dasmariñas	1	2,332	22.646	-
SMDM IT Center	City of Dasmariñas	1	5,772	23.515	-
Suntech IPark	City of Imus	1	941		-
TOTAL		473	168,860	6,253.966	5,881.648

Source: Philippine Economic Zone Authority, Taguig City

Industrial Products

Food and beverages; textile, wearing apparel and leather industries; wood and wood products, including furniture and fixtures; paper and paper products, including printing and publishing; chemical and chemical products, coil, rubber and plastic products; non-metallic mineral products; basic metal products; fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment; electronic, electrical and telecommunication parts and equipment; agri-business, livestock and poultry; toys, games and sporting goods; services; and others are the main products produced by different industrial firms in Cavite.



The Tertiary Sector

The tertiary sector is the segment of the economy that provides services to its consumers, including a wide range of businesses such as financial institutions, schools, and restaurants. It is also known as the tertiary industry or service sector (Investopedia).

Banks and Non-banks Financial Institutions

Financial Institution is defined by Investopedia as “an establishment that conducts financial transactions such as investment, loans and deposits”. Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) classifies financial institutions in the Philippines into two categories: (1) the broad category of banks constituting the Philippine banking system composed of universal and commercial banks, thrift banks, and rural and cooperative banks; and (2) non-banks with quasi-banking functions such as financial cooperatives, savings and loans associations, pawnshops and microfinance institutions.

Banking Institutions

Banking institution is an establishment licensed to receive deposits and make loans. It may also provide financial services such as wealth management, currency, exchange and safe deposit boxes (Investopedia). In the Philippines, the banking system is composed of universal and commercial banks, thrift banks, rural and cooperative banks. These systems are defined by BSP as follows:

Universal and commercial banks are the largest single group, resource-wise, of financial institutions in the country which provides a wide variety of financial services, including commercial and investment services. In addition to the function of an ordinary commercial bank, universal banks are also authorized to engage in underwriting and other functions of investment houses, and to invest in equities of non-allied undertakings.

The thrift banks have a primary focus on taking deposits and devising home mortgages. The thrift banks do not usually offer the same range of financial services offered by major banks like brokerage and investment services. It is composed of savings and mortgage banks, private development banks, stock savings and loan associations and microfinance thrift banks.

Rural and cooperative banks are the financial institutions mostly known in rural communities. They are differentiated from each other by ownership and are organized by cooperatives or federation of cooperatives. Their role is to promote and expand the rural economy in an orderly and effective manner by providing the people in the rural communities with basic financial services.

Cavite has a total of 394 registered banks as of September 2018 which increased by 6.78 percent from 369 registered banks in the previous year. Most banks in Cavite are universal/commercial banks which accounts to 48.73

percent (195) of the total number of registered banks in the province. On the other hand, a total of 149 registered banks (37.82%) are thrift banks and 50 (12.69%) are rural banks. Moreover, the increase in the number of registered banks in Cavite was due to the additional universal/commercial banks and thrift banks in the province.

City of Dasmariñas remains to have the most number of banking institutions in Cavite with a total of 65 registered banks, from 64 in the previous year, accounting to 16.50 percent of the total number of banking institutions in the province. It is followed by City of Bacoor with a total of 57 registered banks (14.47%). Other cities with a large number of banking institutions are City of Imus (47), City of General Trias (29), and City of Tagaytay (24). General Aguinaldo, Ternate, Amadeo and Magallanes have the least number of banking institutions with one each. It is notable that every town in the province has at least a bank in their vicinity as of 2018 (Table 4.40).

It is also notable that the rural areas in Cavite have a small number of banking institutions, like the municipalities in the 7th District, while the majority of banking institutions are located in the urban areas of Cavite.

Non-Bank Financial Institutions

Non-bank financial institutions (NBFIs) are financial institutions that do not have a full banking license but facilitate bank-related financial services, such as investment, risk pooling, contractual savings and market brokering. Only NBFIs with quasi-banking functions (NBQBs) and those without quasi-banking function but are subsidiaries and affiliates of banks and NBQBs are subject to BSP supervision.

NBQBs are financial institutions authorized by BSP to borrow funds from 20 or more lenders for their own account through issuances, endorsement or assignment with recourse or acceptance of deposit substitutes for purposes of re-lending or purchasing receivables and other obligations.

Non-banks without quasi-banking functions in the Philippines are categorized as financing companies, and non-stocks savings and loan associations. Republic Act 8367 defined Non-Stock Savings and Loan Associations as non-stock, non-profit corporations engaged in the business of accumulating the savings of its members and using such accumulations for extending credit to them.

In Cavite, a total of nine non-banking financial institutions (NBFIs) are registered as of September 30, 2018 which is categorized into three financing companies with quasi-banking function, one financing company without quasi-banking function, and five non stock savings and loan associations (Table 4.37).

Other Financial Institutions

Foreign exchange dealer (FXD) is a type of financial institution that has received authorization from a relevant governing body to act as a dealer involved with the trading of foreign currencies. Dealing with authorized foreign exchange dealers ensure that the transactions are executed legally.

Remittance agents (RA) refer to persons or entities that offer to remit, transfer or transmit money on behalf of any person to another person and/or entity. These include money or cash couriers, money transmittance agents, remittance companies and the like – BSP Circular No 471, Section1, as amended. Local remittance agents including money changers (MCs) and pawnshops are considered non-bank financial institutions, and the regulated and governed by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) through the Manual of Regulations for Non-Bank Financial Institutions (MORNFI). Before they can start operation, they are required to apply registration with government offices like Department of Trade and Industry, Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) – for partnerships and

corporations, and local government unit/Mayor's office then register with the BSP.

Pawnshop is a business entity that lends money to an individual in exchange for personal property as equivalent collateral. If the loan is repaid in the contractually agreed time frame, the collateral may be repurchased at its initial price plus interest; else, the collateral may be liquidated by the pawnshop through a pawnbroker or secondhand dealer through sales to customers (Business Dictionary).

As of September 2018, a total of 764 FXDs, RAs, MCs, and pawnshops are registered in the province of Cavite. Most entities are RA/MC/FXD under pawnshops with corollary which makes up to 30.76 percent of the total number of institutions.

Most FXDs, MCs, and RAs are located in City of Dasmariñas with a total of 144 institutions; followed by City of Imus and Bacoor with a total of 129 and 120 institutions, respectively. It can be observed that all cities and municipalities have at least one of these entities except for the municipalities of General Emilio Aguinaldo, and Ternate (Table 4.38).

Table 4.36 Number of BSP Supervised Banking Institutions by City/Municipality; Province of Cavite: 2017-2018

City/ Municipality	Banking Institutions							
	Universal/Commercial Banks		Thrift Bank		Rural Bank		Total	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
1st District	30	31	15	20	2	2	47	53
Cavite City	9	9	3	4	1	1	13	14
Kawit	5	6	5	7	-	-	10	13
Noveleta	1	1	5	5	1	1	7	7
Rosario	15	15	2	4	-	-	17	19
2nd District	25	25	21	23	8	9	54	57
City of Bacoor	25	25	21	23	8	9	54	57
3rd District	24	26	15	16	8	5	47	47
City of Imus	24	26	15	16	8	5	47	47
4th District	35	35	23	24	6	6	64	65
City of Dasmariñas	35	35	23	24	6	6	64	65
5th District	24	25	24	28	6	6	54	59
Carmona	12	12	4	4	2	2	18	18
Gen. M. Alvarez	4	4	10	10	1	1	15	15
Silang	8	9	10	14	3	3	21	26
6th District	16	18	4	6	5	5	25	29
City of Gen. Trias	16	18	4	6	5	5	25	29
7th District	12	12	9	18	4	5	28	35
Amadeo	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Indang	-	-	2	2	2	2	4	4
Tanza	5	5	7	8	1	1	13	14
Trece Martires City	7	7	-	7	1	2	8	16
8th District	23	23	20	14	12	12	53	49
Alfonso	-	-	2	2	2	3	4	5
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	1
Magallanes	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Maragondon	-	-	1	2	1	1	2	3
Mendez	-	-	1	1	2	1	3	2
Naic	6	6	2	3	3	3	11	12
Tagaytay City	17	17	6	6	1	1	24	24
Ternate	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	1
Total	189	195	129	149	51	50	369	394

Source: Financial Institution Library System (FILS), Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, Pasay City

Note: data as of September 2018

Table 4.37 Number of BSP Supervised Non-Banking Institutions by City/Municipality; Province of Cavite: 2017-2018

City/ Municipality	Non-Banking Institutions							
	Financing Company with Quasi-banking Function		Financing Company without Quasi-banking Function		Non Stock Savings and Loan Association		Total	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
1st District	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4
Cavite City	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4
Kawit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noveleta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rosario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2nd District	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Bacoor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3rd District	1	2	1	-	1	1	3	3
City of Imus	1	2	1	-	1	1	3	3
4th District	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	2
City of Dasmaringas	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	2
5th District	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Carmona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gen. M. Alvarez	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Silang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6th District	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Gen. Trias	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7th District	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amadeo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trece Martires City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8th District	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alfonso	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Magallanes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maragondon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendez	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tagaytay City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ternate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	3	2	1	5	5	9	9

Source: Financial Institution Library System (FILS), Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, Pasay City

Note: data as of September 2018

Table 4.38 Number of Money Service Businesses and Pawnshops by City/Municipality; Province of Cavite: 2018

City/ Municipality	Money Service Businesses			Pawnshop	Pawnshop with Corollary			Total
	MC/FXB	RA	RA/MC/FXB		MC/FXB	RA	RA/MC/FXB	
1st District	4	13	17	24	-	8	27	93
Cavite City	1	6	4	10	-	1	12	34
Kawit	1	3	4	8	-	3	6	25
Noveleta	1	1	3	4	-	2	2	13
Rosario	1	3	6	2	-	2	7	21
2nd District	5	17	29	15	2	18	34	120
City of Bacoor	5	17	29	15	2	18	34	120
3rd District	12	17	26	26	3	15	30	129
City of Imus	12	17	26	26	3	15	30	129
4th District	6	18	28	22	1	28	41	144
City of Dasmaringas	6	18	28	22	1	28	41	144
5th District	3	9	16	10	1	11	36	86
Carmona	2	2	5	-	-	1	9	19
Gen. M. Alvarez	-	4	3	2	1	4	9	23
Silang	1	3	8	8	-	6	18	44
6th District	2	6	9	9	-	5	18	49
City of Gen. Trias	2	6	9	9	-	5	18	49
7th District	2	8	11	16	-	12	25	74
Amadeo	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3
Indang	-	1	1	4	-	1	5	12
Tanza	1	3	4	8	-	7	10	33
Trece Martires City	1	4	5	4	-	4	8	26

Table 4.38 continued...

8 th District	6	13	10	7	-	9	24	69
Alfonso	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	6
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Magallanes	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Maragondon	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	5
Mendez	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	5
Naic	2	2	2	4	-	4	8	22
Tagaytay City	4	7	5	3	-	4	6	29
Ternate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	40	101	146	129	7	106	235	764

Source: Financial Institution Library System (FILS), Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, Pasay City

Note: data as of September 2018

DTI Registered Business Names

Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) oversees the registration of business names. Through registration, a firm is able to get various documents and permits for business to go on full operation. It also distinguishes the products and services from its competitors and helps establish the firm’s identity in the market place. DTI intends to rollout further online initiatives that would integrate business registration – related processes across business registration agencies to facilitate ease of doing business, promote transparency, curb corruption and reduce red tape in the bureaucracy.

A total of 29,954 local businesses are registered in Cavite as of 2018. The number of registered businesses has increased by 13.94 percent from 26,289 businesses last year. The figure continues to increase annually since many businesses are being set up by the micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSME) sector due to existing favorable market forces and business environment.

Furthermore, business names registered in Cavite in 2018 are all micro level since registration is only available for single proprietorship type of businesses. Corporations, partnership, cooperatives and association are not included in the Business Name (BN) Registry.

Registered Cooperatives

Cooperatives is defined by the Republic Act no. 9520, known as the “Philippine Cooperative Code of 2008” , as “an autonomous and duly registered association of persons, with a common bond of interest, who have voluntarily joined together to achieve their social, economic, and cultural needs and aspirations by making equitable contributions to the capital required, patronizing their products and services and accepting a fair share of the risks and benefits of the undertaking in accordance with universally accepted cooperative principles”. The declared purpose of the law, among others, is to foster the creation and growth of cooperatives as a practical vehicle for promoting self-reliance and harnessing people power

towards the attainment of economic development and social justice.

A total of 230 cooperatives in Cavite were registered in the Cooperative Development Authority in 2018. This increased by 6.48 percent from 216 cooperatives from the previous year. Based on the data collected from the Provincial Cooperative, Livelihood, and Entrepreneurial Development Office (PCLEDO), the City of Dasmariñas has the most number of registered cooperatives, having 31 cooperatives (13.48%). It is followed by the cities of Bacoor and Imus with 29 cooperatives each. The municipalities of Amadeo and Mendez have the least number of registered cooperatives, having each a cooperative. However, the municipalities of Maragondon and Ternate have no registered cooperative as of 2018. In addition, most of the registered cooperatives in the province are of the multi-purpose category accounting to 60.87 percent of all the cooperatives in the province. Multi-purpose cooperatives are cooperatives that do combined two or more business activities of the other types of cooperatives. It is followed by transport cooperatives, one which engages in rendering public transport services such as land and sea/water transportation services, but is limited however to small vessels for the safe conveyance of passengers and/or cargoes, covering 15.21 percent of the population (Table 4.39).

Out of the 227 registered cooperative, 104 are considered micro cooperatives, 62 are small cooperatives, 51 are medium-sized cooperatives, and 10 are large cooperatives (Table 4.40). These cooperatives’ membership totaled to 100,462 which is lower by 0.61 percent from 101,081 memberships from the previous year. The city of Bacoor remains on top with 20,349 members within 29 registered cooperatives followed by city of Imus, 17,350 members, and city of Dasmariñas, 13,313 members. Moreover, a total of 8,397 direct employments have been generated wherein Rosario contributed the most with 5,011 direct employments (59.68%). This is followed by the Carmona and City of Imus employing 1,244 and 556 persons, respectively. Furthermore, these figure went down from 11,026 direct employments of year 2017 (Table 4.41).

Table 4.39 Number of Cooperatives by Type and City/Municipality; Province of Cavite: 2018

City/ Municipality by District	Credit	Consumers	Producers	Marketing	Service	Multi-Purpose	Workers	Transport	Housing	Federation	Union	Agriculture	Coop Bank	Total
1st District	5	1	1	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	18
Cavite City	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Kawit	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Noveleta	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Rosario	1	0	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
2nd District	3	2	0	0	0	15	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	29
City of Bacoor	3	2	0	0	0	15	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	29
3rd District	7	1	0	0	0	17	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	29
City of Imus	7	1	0	0	0	17	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	29
4th District	5	1	0	1	0	19	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	31
City of Dasmariñas	5	1	0	1	0	19	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	31
5th District	1	4	2	0	1	29	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	43
Carmona	0	0	0	0	1	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	15
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	7
Silang	1	4	2	0	0	11	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	21
6th District	1	1	0	0	0	11	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	19
City of General Trias	1	1	0	0	0	11	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	19
7th District	2	1	0	1	0	15	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	24
Amadeo	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Indang	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Tanza	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	10
Trece Martires City	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8
7th District	6	2	0	0	0	24	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	37
Alfonso	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Magallanes	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
Maragondon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mendez	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Naic	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
Tagaytay City	3	2	0	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	14
Ternate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	13	3	2	1	140	0	35	1	2	1	2	0	230

Source: Provincial Cooperative, Livelihood, and Entrepreneurial Development Office (PCLEDO)

Table 4.40 Number of Cooperatives by Category and City/Municipality; Province of Cavite: 2018

City/ Municipality by District	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total	City/ Municipality by District	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
1st District	6	4	6	2	18	7th District	8	7	8	0	23
Cavite City	2	0	3	0	5	Amadeo	0	0	1	0	1
Kawit	1	2	1	0	4	Indang	2	2	1	0	5
Noveleta	1	0	1	0	2	Tanza	4	2	4	0	10
Rosario	2	2	1	2	7	Trece Martires City	2	3	2	0	7
2nd District	20	4	4	1	29	7th District	16	15	6	0	37
City of Bacoor	20	4	4	1	29	Alfonso	2	3	0	0	5
3rd District	12	6	9	1	28	Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo	2	2	1	0	5
City of Imus	12	6	9	1	28	Magallanes	1	2	1	0	4
4th District	13	11	5	2	31	Maragondon	0	0	0	0	0
City of Dasmariñas	13	11	5	2	31	Mendez	0	1	0	0	1
5th District	18	12	10	2	42	Naic	4	4	0	0	8
Carmona	6	2	6	1	15	Tagaytay City	7	3	4	0	14
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	2	4	1	0	7	Ternate	0	0	0	0	0
Silang	10	6	3	1	20	Total	104	62	51	10	227
6th District	11	3	3	2	19						
City of General Trias	11	3	3	2	19						

Source: Provincial Cooperative, Livelihood, and Entrepreneurial Development Office (PCLEDO)

Table 4.41 Total Membership and Total Employment Generated by Cooperatives by City/Municipality; Province of Cavite: 2018

City/Municipality by District	Total Membership	Employment Generated
1st District	10,505	5,077
Cavite City	2,697	32
Kawit	390	20
Noveleta	195	14
Rosario	7,223	5,011
2nd District	20,349	181
City of Bacoor	20,349	181
3rd District	17,350	556
City of Imus	17,350	556
4th District	13,313	297
City of Dasmariñas	13,313	297
5th District	17,961	1,421
Carmona	6,544	1,244
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	7,093	43
Silang	4,324	134
6th District	7,834	149
City of General Trias	7,834	149
7th District	5,606	588
Amadeo	336	26
Indang	1,340	11
Tanza	1,809	275
Trece Martires City	2,121	276
7th District	7,544	128
Alfonso	1,134	25
Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo	1,276	8
Magallanes	481	8

Table 4.41 continued...

City/Municipality by District	Total Membership	Employment Generated
Maragondon	-	-
Mendez	169	1
Naic	1,268	25
Tagaytay City	3,216	61
Ternate	-	-
Total	100,462	8,397

Source: Provincial Cooperative, Livelihood, and Entrepreneurial Development Office (PCLEDO)

In the financial aspect, the registered cooperatives' total volume of business amounted to Php 4,530,206,985.99. The city of General Trias has the highest volume of business with Php 807,430,938.60 covering 17.82 percent of the total. It is followed by Carmona and City of Dasmariñas, respectively (Table 4.42).

Moreover, primary cooperatives have total assets of Php 5,449,498,295.41. The figure rose up by 25.87 percent from the total assets of Php 4,329,473,952.99 in 2017. Large cooperatives' overall assets summed up to Php 3,038,487,250.41 while medium cooperatives have total assets of Php 1,870,320,907.00. Small cooperatives' total assets amounted to Php 439,175,244.02 and micro cooperatives has a total asset of Php 101,514,893.98. Rosario accounted most to the total assets covering 16.76 percent of Cavite's total assets (Table 4.42).

Table 4.42 Total Volume of Business and Total Assets of Registered Cooperatives by City/Municipality; 2018

City/Municipality by District	Total Volume of Business	Assets				Total Assets
		Micro	Small	Medium	Large	
1st District	328,311,448.54	7,985,456.61	19,427,468.36	145,459,311.43	848,458,909.00	1,021,331,145.40
Cavite City	104,342,331.71	5,318,626.00	-	88,205,453.63	-	93,524,079.63
Kawit	3,001,275.00	501,520.00	2,910,371.54	4,333,936.99	-	7,745,828.53
Noveleta	28,411,592.00	1,008,702.11	-	5,818,353.00	-	6,827,055.11
Rosario	192,556,249.83	1,156,608.50	16,517,096.82	47,101,567.81	848,458,909.00	913,234,182.13
2nd District	279,486,777.79	14,185,305.76	23,355,164.59	175,634,173.00	192,244,736.54	405,419,379.89
City of Bacoor	279,486,777.79	14,185,305.76	23,355,164.59	175,634,173.00	192,244,736.54	405,419,379.89
3rd District	673,654,937.75	12,566,015.18	54,119,526.52	410,520,519.16	225,055,341.00	702,261,401.86
City of Imus	673,654,937.75	12,566,015.18	54,119,526.52	410,520,519.16	225,055,341.00	702,261,401.86
4th District	562,402,191.55	11,282,889.42	82,152,610.92	237,496,650.30	403,101,582.00	734,033,732.64
City of Dasmariñas	562,402,191.55	11,282,889.42	82,152,610.92	237,496,650.30	403,101,582.00	734,033,732.64
5th District	937,890,399.17	24,216,067.18	70,648,647.57	203,351,478.33	841,838,827.87	1,140,055,020.95
Carmona	593,319,084.41	6,806,150.00	14,896,951.00	119,562,556.76	491,905,743.39	633,171,401.15
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	52,024,223.70	2,997,811.89	24,998,826.61	21,521,168.00	-	49,517,806.50
Silang	292,547,091.06	14,412,105.29	30,752,869.96	62,267,753.57	349,933,084.48	457,365,813.30
6th District	807,430,938.60	11,220,376.65	31,055,136.27	134,879,607.70	527,787,854.00	704,942,974.62
City of General Trias	807,430,938.60	11,220,376.65	31,055,136.27	134,879,607.70	527,787,854.00	704,942,974.62
7th District	419,904,135.82	3,479,305.41	32,741,045.74	309,893,357.98	-	346,113,709.13
Amadeo	41,532,261.00	-	-	27,940,744.03	-	27,940,744.03
Indang	54,610,451.42	-	-	-	-	-
Tanza	165,220,873.87	3,420,054.00	14,438,146.50	155,415,870.60	-	173,274,071.10
Trece Martires City	158,540,549.53	59,251.41	18,302,899.24	126,536,743.35	-	144,898,894.00
7th District	521,126,156.77	16,025,393.23	98,508,898.01	210,196,161.42	-	324,730,452.66
Alfonso	104,674,016.70	2,980,485.63	28,069,702.11	-	-	31,050,187.74
Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo	19,401,182.65	3,727,805.99	13,871,622.73	29,749,466.22	-	47,348,894.94
Magallanes	15,646,099.21	84,000.00	8,334,819.82	16,330,746.97	-	24,749,566.79
Maragondon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendez	9,736,091.00	-	7,751,806.56	-	-	7,751,806.56
Naic	33,704,068.98	2,935,688.00	29,185,170.85	-	-	32,120,858.85
Tagaytay City	337,964,698.23	6,297,413.61	11,295,775.94	164,115,948.23	-	181,709,137.78
Ternate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4,530,206,985.99	100,960,809.44	412,008,497.98	1,827,431,259.32	3,038,487,250.41	5,378,887,817.15

Source: Provincial Cooperative, Livelihood, and Entrepreneurial Development Office (PCLEDO)

Tourism

Tourism is the act and process of spending time away from home in pursuit of recreation, relaxation, and pleasure, while making use of the commercial provision of services (britannica.com). Meanwhile, tourist is the person who is supposed to leave his/her hometown in order to visit a different area for the purpose of leaving an experience of shopping, entertaining, visiting, cultural & historical attractive having fun and so on the condition that (subject to) she/he should return to his/her own place, stay no longer than 12 months, make use of a tourist activity and spend his/her on money (tugberkugurlu.com).

Surrounded by abundant natural and historical attractions, the Philippines is indeed a very blessed nation. Similarly, Cavite abounds with great objects, and subjects, of culture and history. It is the birthplace of a good number of Filipino heroes and it has an interesting range of sites associated with the Philippine Revolution of 1896. The residence of the first president of the republic, Emilio Aguinaldo, is located at the province of Cavite. It is the site where the Philippine Republic was proclaimed on June 12, 1898. Yet Cavite stands proudly as a place with a glorious past. It has warm and friendly people, whose ancestors fought for a noble cause, manifest industry and patience in various skills and professions, openly receptive to the entry and exchange of culture and technology that are of value to this wondrous province.

Cavite teems with natural resources and fantastic landscapes. It is home to second summer capital which is Tagaytay City, next to Baguio City. Tagaytay City is also where the world-famous Taal formation can be viewed, a crater within an island within a lake. Coconut groves dot the ridges of Tagaytay and classy accommodations give the visiting tourists place to relax, and at the same time, wide opportunities to enjoy the magnificent view of Taal overlooking the Taal volcano.

Furthermore, Cavite is truly a land blessed with galore of natural wonders, making it gleaming and a perfect place for a memorable eco-holiday. It is a picturesque, scenic province providing a place conducive for both business and leisure. The province has some of its most wonderful mountains, cave and falls which can truly fascinate its numerous visitors. Natural wonders in Cavite are mostly found in the upland areas. Meanwhile, a number of historical and religious sites are also located in the province, which have defined remarkable past and have illustrated human creativity and cultural traditions. Each site tells its own distinctive story. Some of these sites are sacred and some are commemorating battlefields. More importantly, all of these places have contributed a sense of time, identity, and place to our understanding of Cavite as a whole.



Major Growth Corridors

As a premiere tourist destination where variety of attractions and entertainment facilities are available, Cavite's six (6) cities and seventeen (17) municipalities are clustered into three tourism nodal points for the particular interests of visitors belonging to different market segments:

Metro Tagaytay – Upland Area is one major growth corridor of the Province. This includes the municipalities of Silang, Alfonso, Mendez, Amadeo, Indang, Magallanes, Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo (Bailen), Maragondon, Ternate and Tagaytay City. These municipalities are famous for natural tourist attractions and conducive for meditating, sight-seeing, picnicking and other countryside activities considering the desirable weather condition and proximity to Tagaytay City, the center of tourism in Cavite.

Since Tagaytay City has its own identity as a popular tourist destination due to its cool environment and attractions, it would be utilized seemingly as a "lead anchor" to tow its adjacent municipalities into prominence as well as a viable tourism alternative, e.g. Alfonso has its flower farms and Silang known for its fruits. The end view of the tourism undertakings is to entice tourists to prolong their stay in the area and allow them to discover the innate tourism flavor of the province.

Ternate - Corregidor - Naic-Maragondon Area is popularly attractive because of the presence of world-class beach resorts complementing the area's historical attractions.

Kawit - Cavite City Area, Cavite's focal point for the pieces of rich historical legacies the great Caviteño forefathers gave for the birth of Philippine Independence.

Visitors/Tourists Arrival

The totality of tourist/visitors that visit the province is 6,153,361 as of 2018. Local/domestic tourists remains the highest number of visitors with 5,810,711 compared to foreign travelers with 342,650. Tagaytay City had the high contribution in tourist arrivals with 3,536,950 or 57.48 percent followed by Kawit with 775,648 or 12.61 percent visitors. This is due to the cold weather and a scenic view of Tagaytay City and a historical house of Emilio Aguinaldo in Kawit, Cavite.

Cavite and its people will always remain what they are with its magnificent history, marvelous place and culture, and a brave people to live a life and die worth a cause.

City/Municipality	Domestic	Foreign	Total
1st District	889,933	19,999	909,932
Cavite City	38,255	7,558	45,813
Kawit	763,286	12,362	775,648
Noveleta	167	34	201
Rosario	88,225	45	88,270
2nd District	241,221	7,197	248,418
City of Bacoor	241,221	7,197	248,418
3rd District	835	16	851
City of Imus	835	16	851
4th District	337,605	1,133	338,738
City of Dasmariñas	337,605	1,133	338,738
5th District	115,790	10,528	126,318
Carmona	113,687	10,471	124,158
Gen. M. Alvarez	150	-	150
Silang	1,953	57	2,010
6th District	2,490	73	2,563
City of Gen. Trias	2,490	73	2,563
7th District	97,661	2,120	99,781
Amadeo	79,822	1,983	81,805
Indang	17,839	137	17,976
Tanza	-	-	-
Trece Martires City	-	-	-
8th District	4,125,176	301,584	4,426,760
Alfonso	145,813	6,255	152,068
Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo	-	-	-
Magallanes	11,966	-	11,966
Maragondon	-	-	-
Mendez	43,800	2,523	46,323
Naic	-	-	-
Tagaytay City	3,923,597	292,806	3,536,950
Ternate	-	-	-
Total	5,810,711	342,650	6,153,361

Table 4.43 Tourist Arrivals, Province of Cavite: 2018

Source: Provincial Tourism, Trece Martires City.

Major Historical Attractions

“Every inch of Cavite’s soil is historic”, that is from the words of great Caviteño who truly understands history, and being the Cockpit of Philippine Revolution and Birthplace and Cradle of Philippine Independence, Cavite has glorious places of historical legacy such as historical sites, landmarks, houses and museums. Major historical attractions in the province narrate specific stories about the past and have made Cavite the officially recognized Historical Capital of the Philippines. Among these historical attractions are described as follows:

Cavite City

Corregidor Island

The largest of the five islands guarding the entrance to Manila Bay, tadpole-shaped Corregidor Island was once a fishing village with a lighthouse and signal



en.wikipedia.org

station for all ships entering and leaving the Manila Bay

Cañacao Bay in Cavite City

Best viewed from Paseo de Barangay at the back of the City Hall, the Bay was port to both the Spanish galleons and the Pan Am Clipper seaplanes. The skyline of Manila is visible when looking at the mouth of the Bay.

Fort San Felipe Museum

Fort San Felipe Museum is an old structure dating back to 1609 when the Spaniards built it to protect part of the growing city.

Julian R. Felipe Monument

A monument stands proud for a great son of a Caviteño, the composer of the Philippine National Anthem – Professor Julian Felipe. The Filipino lyrics of the stirring composition of Don Julian Felipe were



darthphilatelist.blogspot.com

supplied by Jose Palma. January 28, the birth anniversary of Professor Felipe was declared Special Public Holiday in the City of Cavite by virtue of Republic Act 7805 approved on July 26, 1993.

Cavite City Millenium Capsule Marker

Significant events, great personalities, trivia, etc. happened, transpired and emerged in Cavite City which influenced in small or great measure the history and transformation of not only Cavite City but the whole country as well.

Ladislao Diwa Shrine

Don Ladislao Diwa is well remembered as the co-founder of the KKK (Kataastaasang, Kagalanggalangan, Katipunan). The National Historical Institute (NHI) declared this ancestral home as a national shrine.



On November 30, 1996, his mortal remains were transferred to the Ladislao

Diwa Mausoleum on the grounds of the Shrine.

Old Spanish Slipway

Built in 1874, this is where galleons were built. The old steam boiler and other equipment are still operational.

Sunset View

By the checkpoint of Cavite City, the view offers the mountain of Bataan, the island of Corregidor, the outline of Mt. Buntis and of course at the end of the day the world-famous Manila Bay Sunset.



Muralla in Cavite City

This well lighted bay front offers promenades cool breezes during night time. The view of Bacoor Bay shows the tower of the Aguinaldo Mansion as well as the many oyster beds that dot the bay. This area was once called the isthmus of Rosario and at one time featured a drawbridge.



Sangley Point

This was used by the Chinese pirate Limahong in 1574 as his refuge when he ran away after a failed attempt to take Manila.



Sangley Point was also used as a military base by the American and Japanese troops. It is now occupied by the Philippine Navy for ship repair & dry docking.

Thirteen (XIII) Martyrs Centennial Plaza

Built in 1906 to honor Cavite's revered martyrs. The remains of six of the martyrs are still inferred in the monument.



Through the assistance of the Department of Tourism, the former monument was transformed into a Centennial Plaza after the celebration of its 100th year anniversary. It is designed to present the picture of their struggle, trial and execution

Ang Bahay Ni Baldomero Aguinaldo

This national heritage site is the residence of Gen. Baldomero Aguinaldo, Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo's first cousin and right hand. He was the president of the Magdalo Council which was established in Imus, and the first president of the Asociacion de los Veteranos de la Revolucion Filipina.

Noveleta

Tribunal ng Noveleta

This is the site where Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo wrestled with two guardia civil on duty on August 31, 1896.

Labanan Sa Kalero

The Calero Bridge was also a battle ground during the Philippine revolution where the bravery of Filipinos prevailed over Spanish forces.



Rosario

Tejeros Convention Site

This was the place where the Filipino Revolutionaries held their 115th convention on March 22, 1897 and approved the establishment of a Revolutionary Government headed by Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo.



City of Bacoor

Padre Mariano Gomez

He was born on August 2, 1799 at Sta. Cruz, Manila. He became parish priest of Bacoor on June 2, 1824. He was executed using Garote on February 17, 1872

Zapote Battlefield

On this site the Filipino Revolutionary Forces fought two decisive battles, one against the Spanish Forces on 17 February 1897, in which Filipino General Edilberto Evangelista



was killed, the other, against the American forces on 13 June 1899, led by General H.W. Lawton, who later was killed in San Mateo Rizal, by Filipino General Licerio Geronimo.

City of Imus

Battle of Alapan

It was Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo's first victory after returning from overseas (Singapore) on May 19, 1898. Alapan I Elementary School now stands on the site of the battle.



Imus Cathedral (Originally part of Cavite El Viejo)

Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo's revolutionary army laid siege on the Imus Church (now Cathedral) to capture the friars but found to have fled to the recollect Estate House after the capture of the Tribunal of Kawit on August 31, 1896.



Isabel Bridge

A concrete arch bridge with marker, it signifies the battle that took place during the Philippine -Spanish war.

Julian Bridge

A concrete structure with an old battered cannon and bullets where the bloodiest battle against the Spanish conquerors took place in 1899.

Pasong Santol Marker

The marker was constructed to commemorate the battle against Spanish forces in 1897.

Puente De Ysabel

The bridge was built by Brother Matias Carbonell OSRA in 1857 and situated along Calle Liko and spans the Rio de Imus linking the town of Imus to Bacoor.



City of Dasmariñas

Dasmariñas Catholic Church

Inside this church, now renovated, hundreds of Filipino families were killed by Spaniards during the Lachambre offensive to recover lost territory in late August, 1897.



Amadeo

St. Mary Magdalene Parish Church

Built in 1872, St. Mary Magdalene Parish Church is situated at the heart of Amadeo. The restoration of the church was completed with the proceeds from coffee beans. It is now more impressive and has become an inspiring symbol on how do faith can do great things.



Gen. Trias

House where Andres Bonifacio Lived

This is the place where the country's revolutionary leader Andres Bonifacio lived. The façade of the house is red brick

and adobe. Although renovated several times over, its original Spanish style has not changed.

Gen. Trias Municipal Hall and Old Church



The site of one of the uprisings in Cavite. It was in this old church where the senior band members rehearsed the national anthem, Marcha Filipina before it was played during the declaration of the Philippine Independence on June 12, 1898.

Tanza

Ang Parokya ng Santa Cruz

This was where Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo took his oath as President of the Revolutionary Government with other elected officials in the Tejeros Convention in the evening of March 23, 1897.

Indang

Bonifacio Shrine

It was on this site, in the small barrio of Limbon, Indang where Ciriaco Bonifacio was killed and Andres Bonifacio was captured and wounded.



Gat Andres Bonifacio Marker

A marker was erected, near the municipal town hall of Indang, at the site where Bonifacio was jailed prior to his execution in Maragondon.

Maragondon

Don Vicente Zamora House

A wealthy Chinese Mestizo who also assisted the Revolutionary Government of Pres. Emilio Aguinaldo. He is better known as one of the founders of the Filipino Chamber of Commerce & Representative of Mati (Davao) in Malolos Congress.

Emilio Riego De Dios Ancestral House

Old structure reminiscent of the houses during Spanish Period, this house belongs to the illustrious Riego de Dios clan of Maragondon.

Gat. Andres Bonifacio Memorial Shrine Mt. Nagpatong

Site of the execution of Andres and Procopio Bonifacio on May 10, 1897.

House where Bonifacio was Court Martialled

In the house, erected in 1889 by its owner Teodorico Reyes, Andres Bonifacio, founder of the Katipunan was tried with

his brother Procopio on May 1887 by a court martial headed by Brigadier General Mariano Noriel. He was shot, May 10, 1897 at Mt. Buntis.

Naic

The Battle of Naik Site

The place where Aguinaldo's forces decided to defend and make their last stand in Naic Church and made their compact. Signs of Spanish cannonballs may still be found on the façade and sides of the church.



Recollect State House

Located near the Catholic Church, this is where Bonifacio and his followers entered into the Naik Military Agreement in which they form an army corps headed by Gen. Pio del Pilar, one of the bravest Generals in the Battle of Binakayan.

Tagaytay City

Tagaytay Ridge Landing

Site of the First Parachute landing in the Philippines executed by the 511th Parachute Infantry Regiment. 11th Airborne Division 8th Army, USA under Lt. Gen. Robert Eigelberger with Major John P. M. Swing. GG on 3 February 1945.



41st Division USAFFE Marker

Tagaytay was a strategic site during World War II. Filipino soldiers found refuge in its vast forests and ridges. It was used as landing site and sanctuary for paratroopers on their way to the Liberation of Manila.

Natural Attractions

Tagaytay Ridge, Tagaytay City – Tagaytay City is known as the country's second summer capital next to Baguio. Its famous Tagaytay Ridge is actually part of the crater of an ancient volcano that collapsed many years ago. Within its collapsed volcano are the Taal Lake and Taal Volcano – renowned as the smallest volcano in the world. The ridge offers a panoramic view of this natural wonder, as well as picnic spots, accommodations and other recreational facilities.

Cabag Cave, Maragondon - The cave with an underground river that runs 50 meters inward is found amidst lush foliage at the foot of a steep slope. A brook forms a small pool at the mouth of the cave.

Matala Cave, Limbon, Indang - Good site for exploratory excursion.

Palsahingin Falls, Kaytapos, Indang - A 50-ft tall gushing water into a dome-like river. Four chamber caves with stone formations are visible within the falls, three-meter stretch from the entrance.

Mts. Palay Palay and Mataas Na Gulod National Park, Ternate, Cavite – The lone national park declared under the National Integrated Protected Areas (NIPAS) Law is located in Ternate and Maragondon. The park covers three (3) peaks (Pico de Loro, Mt. Palay Palay and Mt. Mataas na Gulod). The park is noted for its indigenous and rare species of flora and fauna.

Piitan Cave, Daine, Indang - Good site for exploratory excursion and camping.

Balite Falls, Amadeo - Two falls could actually be seen in the area, one of which flows naturally gushing strong clear water while the other one is outfitted with pipes and bamboo tubes to aid the flow of water with a deep part for adults and a shallow part for children.

Malibiclibic Falls, Lumipa, Aguinaldo - A valley borders of Malibiclibic Falls, where boulders cut across the middle of the gushing river waters cascading from the falls. Other rivers flow near the falls' large pond which could be viewed from atop one of the border hills of the valley. A large pool of water forms at the base of the falls while coconut trees, shrubs and other greenery flank both sides.

Timbugan River, Boundary of Lumipa and Kaypaaba, Gen. Aguinaldo - With overflow bridge that serves as dike to impound water at the upstream of river sufficient for swimming.

Flower, Vegetables and Coffee Farms, Upland Cavite – Along the windy slopes of the Tagaytay Ridge are greenhouse grown picture-pretty flowers and ornamental plants. The cool climate and rich soil of Alfonso, Amadeo and Silang nurture many floral varieties such as chrysanthemums, carnations, gerberas, different kinds of roses and anthuriums. Crisp greens plump tomatoes and other vegetables also grow in abundance in the uplands.

Culture and Traditions

Caviteños are proud of their century-old traditions and very rich culture. Aside from the celebrations of town fiestas which are presented at Table 6.50, the province of Cavite celebrates festivals as forms of thanksgiving for bountiful harvest and in honor of its patron saints. Some of these festivals are also observed in honor of the historical legacies passed from one generation to another generation.

There are also cultural rituals and special dances of thanksgiving in Cavite which manifest inherent religiosity, God-fearing attitude, warmth & hospitality, and potent greatness of Caviteño citizenry.

Festivals

1. **Regada Festival** - Also called the "Water Festival", the festival is comprised of games, street

dancing, photo exhibit, trade fair, concert and water splashing. The festival is done three days from June 22-24 in celebration of Feast of St. John the Baptist of Cavite City.

2. **Maytinis Festival** – An original Kawit tradition that takes place every Christmas Eve, a dramatic retelling of the Virgin Mary and Joseph’s search in Bethlehem for a place to stay called “Panunuluyan”. This reenactment happens on the streets of Kawit with different floats depicting different biblical scenes from Adam and Eve up to Mary and Joseph. The “Panunuluyan” takes place in several houses and is done in singing until it reaches the 300-year-old St. Mary Magdalene Church of Kawit where the Virgin Mary and Joseph are welcomed by angels in a giant “belen” (Nativity Scene) which covers the whole Retablo or Altar of the church. The songs performed by the angels acted by little girls are mostly in Spanish and Tagalog. It is celebrated every December 24.
3. **Tinapa Festival** – The festival is celebrated in the town to promote and perpetuate the image of Rosario as the place where smoked fish called “Tinapang Salinas” originates. Celebrated every October (no definite date).
4. **Bakood Festival** – A celebration of the Bacoor’s founding anniversary featuring a grand marching band competition.
5. **Marching Band Festival** – To promote the musical heritage of the City of Bacoor and boost tourism through its number of marching bands around the country. Celebrated every 2nd weekend of May in honor of St. Michael the Archangel and Our Lady of the Most Holy Rosary.
6. **Tahong Festival** - Different cuisines with tahong as main ingredient are on exhibit at the Bacoor town plaza every September 29. Culinary contests are held annually. Various activities are done such as beauty contest. Tahong symposium and seminars are held for culture of Tahong.
7. **Kakanindayog Festival** – The festival is celebrated to promote the native kakanin and other delicacies which the city of Imus is well known for such as Puto Lunsong. Celebrated every month of October in honor of the city’s patroness Nuestra Señora del Pilar and the founding anniversary of the city through street dancing and the traditional “Karakol” procession.
8. **Wagayway Festival** - Every household display of Philippine flag is encouraged during the festival, and simultaneous waving of flags in the streets of Cavite. Different activities such as exhibits, trade fair, product display is held. This is held every May 28.
9. **Paru-paro Festival** - Beautiful and colorful costumes can be seen during this festival in Dasmariñas. People from all walks of life gather around the City to watch the parade of costumes of butterfly led by the local elected officials. Done every 26th of November with a series of activities that last for a week.
10. **Sorteo Festival** - Local festival in Carmona every February which is held every three years to relive the old practice of distributing agricultural lots to deserving farmers through raffle draws.
11. **Silang Prutas Festival** – A celebration and thanksgiving for bountiful fruits harvested in the municipality of Silang, Cavite. Activities include street dancing, trade fair and culinary contest with fruits as the main source of income. Celebrated every February 2 in honor of the town's patroness Our Lady of Candelaria.
12. **Sumilang Festival** - Recognized as an agriculture event in Silang with the participation of the dancers who come from agricultural sector.
13. **Pahimis Festival** - Also called the "Coffee Festival" as way of thanksgiving for abundant harvest of coffee in the municipality of Amadeo. It is held every 2nd week of February. Trade fair, street dancing, beauty pageant, and coffee convention are the usual activities done during the occasion. Free flowing drinking of coffee is offered to everybody.
14. **Valenciana Festival** – A local fiesta in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary. It also showcases the local delicacy of Gen. Trias which is called “Valenciana”, a Filipino Paella-like rice dish.
15. **Sanghiyang Festival** – Recently conceived to preserve the local custom of “Sanghiyang”, a dance ritual combining folk, religion and magic, performed every 1st week of December by the locals of Alfonso as thanksgiving for a bountiful harvest.
16. **Indang Day** – Founding anniversary of Indang. It features grand parade, job fair and Mr. & Ms. Indang pageant.
17. **Lohitor Festival** – held every February 28, the “Lohitor”, an acronym for “lobo” (balloon), “Higante” (giant), and “toro” (bull) showcases a grand street dancing, parade of bands, and other colorful activities for the feast of Tata Usteng (Saint Augustine), the town’s patron saint.
18. **Sapyaw Festival** - Street dancing is done all over the streets of the municipality of Tanza every August 20 with their attractive and very colorful costumes. Various barangays join the dancing in honor of the feast of St. Augustine.
19. **Mardicas** – Held in the municipality of Ternate every January 18. Fluvial parades carrying the image of Sto. Niño are held and continue in the streets of the municipality and ends in the churchyard. Karakol and street dancing in beautiful and colorful costumes with marching band music are held.
20. **Pista ng mga Puso Festival** - Festival held annually on Valentine's Day in celebration of their Patron Saint’s feast day. There are Karakol dancers parading and marching all over Tagaytay City.
21. **Bihisaka Festival** - The festival celebrates the feast of San Isidro Labrador, patron of farmers. Carabaos and other farm animals are dressed,

painted colorfully and adorned with other produce from the farm. People gather in a vacant space to watch the parade of these farm animals. The ritual is done every year as a way of thanksgiving for a bountiful harvest. Done every 15th day of May at San Roque, Naic, Cavite.

22. **Naikgikan Festival** – A festival celebrated every 1st day of May in Naic.
23. **Muzcovado Festival** – Celebrated every 14th of August, this festival was initiated by Magallanes Women's Multi-purpose Cooperative (MAWCO) as a means to further promote Muzcovado de Magallanes.
24. **Kawayan Festival** - First conceived and staged on September 7, 2003 coinciding with the Maragondon Day Celebration with group of street dancers paraded in indigenous materials, exhibit of bamboo products in the town plaza.

Cultural Rituals and Special Dances

1. **Mardicas Dance** - A war dance that has become a custom in the town of Ternate.
2. **Karakol Dance** - A street dancing with their patron saint being paraded on the streets followed by fluvial procession.
3. **Sanghiyang/Sayaw sa Apoy** - A pre-colonial ritual celebrated by firewalkers of Alfonso. It combines elements of folk religion, magic and Christian faith. It is a gesture of thanksgiving and a rite to cure the sick. People conducted "Sanghiyang" rituals as an offering to Bathala for a bountiful harvest, thanksgiving for a recovery from illness, or deliverance from death. The ritual is believed to have started from Naic long before the arrival of the Spaniards and the friars suppressed its observance. The people learned to incorporate same Catholic elements into the rituals and the majority of the spirits invoked are presumed Christian saints. Celebrated every 2nd week of December.
4. **Live via Crucis or Kalbaryo ni Hesus** - A cultural tradition which is being done during Holy Week. This tradition which started in Cavite City was staged for the first time on Holy Tuesday of 1974. It was in response to the challenge of the late parish priest, Msgr. Baraquel E. Mojica of San Roque, Cavite City to create a venue for a more meaningful celebration of the Holy Week.

Churches

Cavite's old churches stand as glorious reminders of how the Catholic faith bloomed from the time Spain conquered our dear province until the time that Caviteños revolted to

achieve freedom. These places did not only serve as places of worship but as silent refuge and witnesses of revolutionary activities. Likewise, today's generation can enjoy the bliss of seeing museums where the precious treasures of Cavite's past, norms, culture, and lifestyle are housed and showcased for viewing and appreciation.

The following are the old churches in the province:

1. **San Pedro Apostol Church, Cavite City** - a revival of the old church of the same name which was put up between 1586 and 1591
2. **Our Lady of Candelaria Church, Silang** - built in 1595
3. **Our Lady of Assumption Church, Maragondon** - Built in 1618. Declared by the National Historical Institute as historical and cultural site; one of the 26 Oldest Churches in the Philippines; noted for its intricate retablos, unique features are the impressive doors with very interesting curving.
4. **St. Francis of Assisi Church, Gen. Trias** - built as early as 1611
5. **St. Mary Magdalene Church, Kawit** - Built not earlier than 1618 but not later than 1629. It was in this church where the first president Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo was baptized.
6. **San Roque Church, Cavite City** - built in 1632
7. **Sto. Niño Church, Ternate** - built in 1969
8. **St. Gregory the Great Church, Indang** - The structure originated from a chapel which was built in 1611. Construction of the church was completed before 1710.
9. **Our Lady of the Pillar Church, City of Imus** - built between 1825 – 1837.
10. **Holy Cross Church, Tanza** - built in 1839 and restored in 1873 after a strong earthquake had caused its collapse. The original structure was the site where Emilio Aguinaldo took his oath as President of the Revolutionary Government.
11. **St. John Nepomucene Church, Alfonso** - built on January 20, 1861
12. **La Purisima Concepcion Church, Naic** - built between 1867-1888
13. **St. Michael the Archangel Church, City of Bacoor** - established as a parish in 1752

Fiestas

Table 4.44 Fiesta Dates by Parish and City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/Municipality	Patron Saint	Fiesta Date
1st District		
Cavite City	San Roque	2nd Sunday of November
Kawit	St. Mary Magdalene	every July 22
Noveleta	Holy Cross	May 2-3
Rosario	Most Holy Rosary	every May 22
2nd District		
City of Bacoor	St. Michael the Archangel	2nd Sunday of May
3rd District		
City of Imus	Our Lady of the Pillar	every October 12
4th District		
City of Dasmariñas	Immaculate Concepcion	every December 8
5th District		
Carmona	St. Joseph	every March 19
Gen. M. Alvarez	Holy Family	4th Sunday of January
Silang	Our Lady of Candelaria	every February 2
6th District		
City of Gen. Trias	St. Francis of Assisi	every October 4
7th District		
Amadeo	St. Mary Magdalene	Last Sunday of April
Indang	St. Gregory the Great	2nd Sunday of May
Tanza	Holy Cross	every August 28
Trece Martires City	St. Jude Thaddeus	every October 28
8th District		
Alfonso	St. John Nepomucene	every May 16
Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo	St. Joseph	2nd Sunday of February
Magallanes	Nuestra Señora de Guia	last Sunday of January
Maragondon	Our Lady of Assumption	every August 15
Mendez	Saint Agustine	1st Sunday of May
Naic	Immaculate Conception	every December 8
Tagaytay City	Our Lady of Lourdes	every February 11
Ternate	Sto. Niño	every January 6

Diocese of Imus

Table 4.45 List of Parishes and Parish Priest by Episcopal District and Vicariate; Diocese of Imus: 2018

Parishes	Titular	Priest
Bishop of Imus:	Most Rev. Reynaldo G. Evangelista, D.D.	
Bishop Emeritus:	Most Rev. Manuel C. Sobreviñas, D.D.	
Vicar General:	Rev. Fr. George A. Morales	
North Cavite: Episcopal District of St. Matthew		
Episcopal Vicar: Fr. Ruel D. Castañeda		
Bacoor Proper	St. Michael The Archangel	Fr. Oliver L. Genuino Fr. Ryan serafin P. Sasis Fr. Gilberto D. Urubio
Andrea	St. Martin De Porres	Fr. Ariel M. Lisama
Perpetual Village VII	Our Mother of Perpetual Help	Fr. Benito D. De Castro
Aniban	San Lorenzo Ruiz	Fr. Rodolfo A. Pascual
Salinas, Bacoor	Our Lady Queen of Peace	Fr. Alex R. Varias
San Nicolas/ Bayanan	Holy Trinity	Fr. Honorato N. Naty
Vista Verde, Mambog, Bacoor	St. Jude Thaddeus	Fr. Emmanuel O. David
Bacoor Proper	St. Michael The Archangel	Fr. Oliver L. Genuino Fr. Ryan serafin P. Sasis Fr. Gilberto D. Urubio
Vicariate of Sto Niño		
Vicar Forane: Fr. Danilo B. Paraiso, JR.		
Soldier's Hills	Our Lady of Fatima	Fr. EFren M. Bugayong
Queen's Row	Our Lady Queen of Peace	Fr. Calixto C. Lumandas Fr. Adrian Nicolas L. Rañola
Camella Springville	Inay Maria ng Magnificat	Fr. Antonio A. Roxas
Springville Heights	Our mother of Perpetual Help	Fr. Carlito J. Laureta
Molino	Sto. Niño De Molino	Fr. Ruel D. Castañeda Fr. Alvin M. Presco
Addas Village 2	Nuestra Sra. De la Paz Y Buenviaje	Fr. Danilo B. Paraiso, Jr.

Parishes	Titular	Priest
Citihomes Subdivision	Our lady of the sacred heart	Fr. Ginu Pathiyaka, MSFS Fr. Anishmon Joseph, MSFS Fr. Nathaniel E. Masendo, MSFS
Georgetown Heights Chapel	St. Joseph The Worker	Fr. Jundie Sumagaysay, MSFS Fr. Rono Fernandis, MSFS
Vicariate of Our Lady of the Pillar		
Vicar Forane: Fr. Benjamin A. Francisco		
Imus Cathedral	Our Lady of the Pillar	Fr. George A. Morales Fr. Ned P. Nazareno Fr. Knoriel A. Alvarez Fr. Ronel O. Dizon, TC
Anabu I	Our Lady of Fatima	Fr. Benjamin A. Francisco
Anabu II	Our Lady of Fatima	Fr. Teodorico D. Santiago
Bucandala	Immaculate heart of Mary	Fr. Bernardo I. Gacelo Fr. Ryan M. Baltazar
Lancaster	Holy Family	Fr. Engelbert A. Bagnas
Malagasang II	Mary Mother of God	Fr. Teodoro B. Bawalan
Greengate, Malagasang II	St. Martha	Fr. Melencio F. Sandoval
Buhay na Tubig	St. James the Greater	Fr. Danilo C. Tiong
North-West Cavite: Episcopal District of St. John		
Episcopal Vicar: Fr. Leoben O. Peregrino		
Vicariate of St. Mary Magdalene		
Vicar Forane: Fr. Alfredo A. Marampa		
Kawit Proper	St. Mary Magdalene	Fr. Armando P. Manaog Fr. Dominador C. Duroy, Jr.
Sta. Isabel, Kawit	Nuestra Sra. De La Soledad	Fr. AlFr.edo A. Maramara
Binakayan	Our Lady of Fatima	Fr. Leonardo R. Bagos Fr. Julius R. De Sagun
Noveleta	Holy Cross	Fr. Paul D. De Leon Fr. Achilles Secio, OSA
San Pedro, Cavite City	San Pedro Apostol	Fr. Hector S. Arellano
San Antonio, Cavite City	San Antonio De Padua	Fr. Ferdinand A, Leaño
San Roque, Cavite City	San Roque	Fr. Dominador B. Medina Fr. Dennis P. Dueñas
Vicariate of Holy Cross		
Vicar Forane: Fr. Ronel D. Ilano		
Rosario	Most Holy Rosary	Fr. Leoben O. Peregrino Fr. Renato C. Alegre
Ligtong, Rosario	San Isidro Labrador	Fr. Monico E. Tagulao
Tanza Proper	Santa Cruz	Fr. Virgilio S. Mendoza Fr. Glenn C. De la Peña
Amaya, Tanza	Our lady of the Holy Rosary	Fr. Roberto C. Capino
Julugan, Tanza	Resurrection of the Lord	Fr. Elorde T. Gomez
Paradahan, Tanza	St. John Paul II	Fr. Ronel D. Ilano
Vicariate of Our Lady of Assumption		
Vicar Forane: Fr. Samuel D. Lubrica		
Magallanes	Nuestra Sra. De Guia	Fr. Jerry C. Belen
Maragondon	Our Lady of the Assumption	Fr. Mario G. De Leon
Bucal, Maragondon	San Antonio De Padua	Fr. Samuel D. Lubrica
Ternate	Sto. Niño De Ternate	Fr. Nestor P. Chavez
Naic Proper	Immaculate Concepciion	Fr. Nestor Isagani P. Aviñante Fr. Daniel F. Polzer
San Roque, Naic	San Isidro Labrador	Fr. Lordencio D. Honrada
Bancaan, Naic	Sto. Niño De Bancaan	Fr. Frederick A. Tacderas
East Cavite: Episcopal District of St. Luke		
Episcopal Vicar: Fr. Agustin M. Baas		
Vicariate of St. Francis of Assisi		
Vicar Forane: Fr. Herminigildo M. Asilo		
Trece Martires City Cavite	St. Jude Thaddeus	Fr. Agustin M. Baas Fr. Mayolene Joseph G. Mayola Fr. Alain P. Manalo (Resident)
Inocencio, Trece Martires	San Gregorio Magno	Fr. Gilbert G. Villas
Gen. Trias Proper	St. Francis of Assisi	Fr. Inocencio B. Poblete, Jr. Fr. Armando C. Timajo
Pasong Camachile, Gen. Trias	The Annunciation	Fr. Doroteo S. Andres
San Francisco, Gn. Trias	San Gabriel Arkanghel	Fr. Maximo S. Pangilinan
Manggaham, Gen. Trias	St. Vincent Ferrer	Fr. Herminigildo M. Asilo

Parishes	Titular	Priest
Javalera, Gen. Trias	Our Lady of Guadalupe	Fr. Jose S. Demoy
Vicariate of Our Lady of Immaculate Conception		
Vicar Forane: Fr. Antonio P. Perez, Jr.		
Dasmariñas Proper	Immaculate conception	Fr. Orlando R. Santos Fr. Reinier R. Dumaop
Amuntay, Dasmariñas	Our lady of miraculous medal	Fr. Jesus G. Nasinopa
Salitran, Dasmariñas	Our lady of Fatima	Fr. Gilbert L. Reyes
Pala Pala, Dasmariñas	Ang Mabuting Pastol	Fr. Antonio P. Perez, Jr.
Burol (Summerwind), Dasmariñas	San Lorenzo Ruiz	Fr. Henrico T. Tagalog
Langkaan, Dasmariñas	St. Paul	Fr. Manuelito L. Villas
Vicariate of Our Mother of Perpetual Help		
Vicar Forane: Fr. Miguel R. Concepcion III		
DBB-A, Dasmariñas	Our Mother of Perpetual Hellyp	Fr. Linon N. De Castro Fr. GeofFr.ey G. Zacarias
DBB-C, Dasmariñas	Sacred heart of Jesus	Fr. Percival L. Sapin
DBB-E, Dasmariñas	St. Mary Euphrasia	Fr. Francis D. Fr.ane
Bautista, Dasmariñas (LUZVIMINDA IV)	Heus Nazareno	Fr. Teofilo Perey, SVD Fr. Glorioso Salvatierra, SVD
Paliparan, Dasmariñas	Kristong Hari	Fr. Claro P. Sumague
Salawag, Dasmariñas	Mary Immaculate	Fr. Erwin Tom A. Esquejo, SHMI Fr. Alberto J. Failago, SHMI
San Marino City, Salawag	Pope St. John XXIII	Fr. Miguel R. Concepcion III
South-East Cavite: Episcopal District of St. Mark		
Episcopal Vicar: Fr. Conrado N. Amon		
Vicariate of Our Lady of Candelaria		
Vicar Forane: Fr. Luisito C. Gatdula		
Carmona	San Jose	Fr. Maximo B. Bermudez
Lantik, Carmona	Nuestra Sra. Del Santissimo Rosario	Fr. Orlando A. Jimenez
General Mariano Alvarez (GMA)	The Holy Family	Fr. Marino P. Limbag Fr. Herald Mart C. Arenal
San Jose, General Mariano Alvarez	St. Joseph the Worker	Fr. Roberto D. Peralta, OFMCap Fr. Roberto V. San Diego, OFMCap
Silang Proper	Our Lady of Candelaria	Fr. Marty A. Dimaranan Fr. Eric M. Orcullo
Bulihan, Silang	The Risen Christ	Fr. Eleomer G. Dendiego
Pooc, Silang	San Antonio De Padua	Fr. Luisito C. Gatdula Fr. Michael P. Dulnuan
Westgrove, Silang	St. Benedict	Fr. Conrado N. Amon
Lalaan II, Silang	St. John Marie Vianney	Fr. Arnel R. Valderama
Biluso, Silang	Divine Mercy	Fr. EFr.en S. Araracap, JR.
Vicariate of the Seven Archangels		
Vicar Forane: Fr. Allan C. Valero		
Gen. Aguinaldo Mendez	St. Joseph St. Augustine	Fr. Christian B. Borabo Fr. Allan C. Valero Fr. Dennis B. Beltran
Amadeo	St. Mary Magdalene	Fr. Alvin C. Chavez
Alfonso Proper	St. John Nepomucene	Fr. Ariel A. De Los Reyes
Indang Proper	St. Gregory the Great	Fr. Alex Melchor P. Tupas Fr. Dionisio Vargas Palingping
Kaytitinga, Alfonso	St. Joseph	Fr. Josue R. Muldon, Fdcc
Lumampong, Indang	St. Vincent Ferrer	Fr. GeofFr.ey E. Ebalobo
Lourdes, Tagaytay City	Our Lady of Lourdes	Fr. William T. Bustamante, OFMCap Fr. Flavio M. Lacson, OFMCap Fr. Francis M. Mesina, OFMCap
Sungay, Tagaytay City	Ina ng Laging Saklolo	Fr. Zacarias M. Parra, OFMCap Fr. Edmundo A. Tiamson, OFMCap Fr. Agapito Feniz, OFMCap
Vicariate of the Chaplains of Migrant Workers		
Nice, France		Fr. Bernie B. Alejo Fr. Guerrero C. Clavero (retired)
Barcelona, Spain		Fr. Antonio J. Laureta
Special Assignments		
Episcopal Vicar for Catholic Education and Superintendent of Diocesan Schools		Fr. Alain P. Manalo

Parishes	Titular	Priest
Tahanan ng Mabuting Pastol Seminary- Mag-asawang Ilat, Tagaytay City	Rector Spiritual director	Fr. Michael Reuben R. Cron Fr. Randel M. Marero
Our Lady of the Pillar Seminary, Buhay na Tubig, Imus Cavite	Rector Spiritual Directors	Fr. James M. Andes Fr. Randy S. De Jesus Fr. Serafin S. Parcon, Jr.
De La Salle University- Dasmarañas DLSU-Health Sciences Institute, Dasmariñas, Cavite	Chaplain Chaplain	Fr. Mark Anthony T. Reyes Fr. Aloysius Joseph M. Cosina
DLSU-UMC, Dasmariñas, Cavite Pinagpalang Kamay Healing Center, Binakayan, Kawit, Cavite	Chaplain Healing Minister	Fr. Itevanus Suharna, MS Fr. Corsie S. Legaspi
Episcopal Vicar for Catholic Education and Superintendent of Diocesan Schools		Fr. Alain P. Manalo
Tahanan ng Mabuting Pastol Seminary- Mag-asawang Ilat, Tagaytay City	Rector Spiritual director	Fr. Michael Reuben R. Cron Fr. Randel M. Marero
Our Lady of the Pillar Seminary, Buhay na Tubig, Imus Cavite	Rector Spiritual Directors	Fr. James M. Andes Fr. Randy S. De Jesus Fr. Serafin S. Parcon, Jr.
De La Salle University- Dasmarañas DLSU-Health Sciences Institute, Dasmariñas, Cavite	Chaplain Chaplain	Fr. Mark Anthony T. Reyes Fr. Aloysius Joseph M. Cosina
DLSU-UMC, Dasmariñas, Cavite Pinagpalang Kamay Healing Center, Binakayan, Kawit, Cavite	Chaplain Healing Minister	Fr. Itevanus Suharna, MS Fr. Corsie S. Legaspi
Spiritual Directors		
Adoracion Nocturna		Fr. Luisito C. Gatdula
Apostolado ng Panalangin		Fr. Jose S. Demoy
Catholic Women's League		Fr. Armando P. Manaog
Charismatic Movement		Fr. Benjamin A. Fr.ancisco
Couples for Christ (Foundation for Family and Life)		Fr. Oliver L. Genuino
Couples for Christ (Global)		Fr. Oliver L. Genuino
Cursillo Movement		Fr. Doroteo S. Andres
Divine Mercy Apostolate		Fr. EFr.en S. Araracap, Jr.
Knights of the Altar		Fr. Roberto C. Capino
Knights of Columbus		Fr. Ronel D. Ilano
Legion of Mary		Fr. Renato C. Alegre
Mother of Butler Guild		Fr. Oliver L. Genuino
Neocatechumenal way		Fr. AlFr.edo A. Maramara
Worldwide Marriage Encounter		Fr. Alain P. Manalo
Association of St. John Marie Vianney		Fr. Arnel R. Valderama

Source: Diocese of Imus, City of Imus, Cavite.

Museums

Table 4.46 List of Museums, Province of Cavite: 2018

Name of Museums	Location
15th Strike Wing	Cavite City
Cavite City Library & Museum	Cavite City
Naval Museums	Naval Museum facility Pascual Ledesma Sangley Point, Cavite City
Cavite Studies Center	De La Salle University - Dasmarañas
Museo De La Salle	De La Salle University - Dasmarañas
GBR Museums	Gateway Business Park, Brgy. Javalera, Gen. Trias
Baldomero Aguinaldo Shrine	Kawit, Cavite
Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo Shrine	Kawit, Cavite
Museo Ng Paglilitis Ni Bonifacio (Bonifacio Trial House)	Maragondon, Cavite
Noveleta Tribunal House	Poblacion, Noveleta
PNPA Museums	Camp Gen. Mariano N. Castañeda, Silang, Cavite

Name of Museums	Location
Museo Orlina	Hollywood Subd. Rd., Brgy. Tolentino East, Hollywood Subd., Tagaytay City
Puzzle Mansion (Specialty Museum)	Purok 4 Cuadra St. Brgy Asisan,
Cavite Provincial Library	Legislative Bldg. Provincial Capitol, TMC

Golf Courses

The Orchard Golf and Country Club

Aguinaldo Hi-way, city of Dasmariñas. Cavite

A two 18-hole golf courses, each designed by a world-renowned golf architect. "The Tradition" and "The Legacy" were designed by Gary Player and Arnold Palmer, respectively.

Manila Southwoods Golf & Country Club

Southwoods Avenue, Cabilang Baybay, Carmona

Two 18-hole Jack Nicklaus signature courses are playable here. Challenges Fr. om "The Masters" course come mainly Fr. om water hazards and sand bunkers spread throughout, while challenges Fr. om "The Legends" course comes Fr. om its multiple changes in elevation.

Riviera Golf and Country Club

Silang, Cavite

The two world class golf courses were designed by golfing legends Fr. ed Couples and Bernhard Langer. The Riviera golf courses have state-of-the-art irrigation systems that prevent flooding during the rainy season.

Eagle Ridge Golf and Country Club

Brgy. Javalera, Gen. Trias Cavite

With four championship courses designed by Isao Aoki, Andy Dye, Nick Faldo and Greg Norman, Eagle Ridge has the largest golfing facility in the country at the moment that features a golf course to suit all skill levels and playing preferences.

Sherwood Hills, Golf Club

Brgy. Cabuco, Lallana, Trece Martires City

This golf course is one of the most unique Nicklaus courses in the world. Veering away Fr. om his usual wide fairways, greens and bunkers, he designs this course to be a much greater challenge. Tee shots across water hazards and cogon grass lining the fairways makes accuracy a must to score well in Sherwood Hills.

Royale Tagaytay Country Club

Buck Estate, Alfonso Cavite

The Tagaytay Highlands International Golf Club, Inc. is home to Asia's most exciting golf course, as well as a plethora of sports and recreation amenities for golfers and non-golfers alike. It showcases the country's first and only cable car system that provides magnificent views of the golf course and the countryside.

Designed by renowned American golf architect Richard Bigler, the 18-hole Tagaytay Highlands Golf Course seamlessly blends man-made ingenuity with the natural

contours of the Tagaytay landscape, resulting in a variety of daring challenges like our 13th tee, which is situated no less than 84 meters above the green, and our 18th hole, which poses the test of a 150-yard-wide gully.

Puerto Azul Beach and Country Club

Barangay Sapang, Ternate Cavite

Puerto Azul is a par 72 course that is one of the most scenic in the country, proud of its very famous combination of mountain and sea. Its signature hole is number 17, a par 3 hole delineated by one of the deepest water hazards in the Philippine Golf – the China Sea

Tagaytay Highlands International Golf and Country Club

Sitio Bania. Brgy. Calabuso, Tagaytay City

The Tagaytay Highlands International Golf Club, Inc. is home to Asia's most exciting golf course, as well as a plethora of sports and recreation amenities for golfers and non-golfers alike. It showcases the country's first and only cable car system that provides magnificent views of the golf course and the countryside.

Designed by renowned American golf architect Richard Bigler, the 18-hole Tagaytay Highlands Golf Course seamlessly blends man-made ingenuity with the natural contours of the Tagaytay landscape, resulting in a variety of daring challenges like our 13th tee, which is situated no less than 84 meters above the green, and our 18th hole, which poses the test of a 150-yard-wide gully.

DOT Accredited Establishment

Table 4.47 Department of Tourism (DOT) Accredited Tourism Establishment, Province of Cavite: 2018

Name of Establishment	Location
Inn	
Casa Verde Botique Hotel and Garden	254 Bayan Luma, Imus
Elegant Star Apartelle	Aguinaldo Highway, Barangay Maharlika East, Tagaytay
Hotel Nao	Bldg. 1 Vista Point, Brgy. Maharlika W, Tagaytay
Malaco Bed and Breakfast Restaurant	Mahogany Avenue, Tagaytay
Pura Vida Resort	Tagaytay - Nasugbu Hwy, Tagaytay
Radiant Star Apartelle	Aguinaldo Hi-way, Silang Crossing West, Tagaytay
Hotels	
Escala Tagaytay Hotel	Purok 102, Pobleto Street, Barangay, Tagaytay

Name of Establishment	Location
Hotel Dominique	Km. 55 Aguinaldo Hiway Barangay Maitim II, Tagaytay
Hotel Kimberly Tagaytay	Amadeo Road, Barangay Kaybagal North, Crisanto M. De Los Reyes Ave, Tagaytay,
Microtel By Wyndham - Eagle Ridge	Eagle Ridge Golf & Country Club Amadeo Road, General Trias
One Tagaytay Place Hotel Suites	445 Tagaytay-Calamba Road, Barrio Sungay West, Tagaytay
Splash Suites	Barangay Bagong Tubig, Tagaytay
Summit Ridge Tagaytay	Km. 58 Gen. Aguinaldo Highway, Maharlika West, Tagaytay
Taal Vista Hotel	Kilometer 60 Emilio Aguinaldo Hwy, Kaybagal South, Tagaytay
Tagaytay Viewpark Hotel	3500 Calamba Road Sungay East, Tagaytay Calamba Road , Tagaytay
The Bayleaf Hotel - Cavite	Governor's Drive, Brgy. Manggahan, General Trias, Cavite
The Junction Tagaytay	Tagaytay City, Mahogany Ave, Tagaytay
Resorts	
Island Cove Hotel and Leisure Park	Binakatan Kawit Cavite
Nurture Wellness Village	Pulong saginan, Brgy maitim II West Luzon 4120, Tagaytay Cavite
Adventure and Ecotourism	
San Lazaro Leisure Park	Brgy. Carmona, Cavite
Agritourism Farm	
Amadeo Nurture Farmacy Inc.	Talon, Amadeo Cavite
Gorgeous Farm	Unnamed Road, Alfonso, Cavite
aradizoo Theme Farm	Panungyan Mendez, Cavite City
Teofely Farms	J. Humarang St. Brgy. Lumil Silang Cavite, Santa Rosa- Tagaytay Road, Silang, Cavite
Terra Verde Eco Farm	Km. 89, Alfonso - Maragondon Road, Pantihan 2, Maragondon
The Weekend Farmer	Kaysuyo Road, Alfonso, Cavite
Yoki's Farm	Tabluan Road, Barangay Palocpoc 1, Mendez, Cavite
Restaurant	
Big Ben's Kitchen	General Yengco St, Imus, Cavite
Green Ats Restaurant Incorporated	Tagaytay - Nasugbu Hwy, Tagaytay, Cavite
Spa	
Asmara Spa Taal Vista Hotel	Taal Vista Hotel, Kilometer 60, Aguinaldo Highway, Tagaytay
Asmara Spa Tagaytay Highlands	Tagaytay Highlands, Tagaytay, Cavite

Name of Establishment	Location
Tourist Land Transport Operator	
Will Go Tour & Transport Corporation	Tirona HI-Way Mabolo I (In Front of One Serenata Hotel), Bacoor, Cavite
Tour Agency	
1222 Travel and Tours	
A Whole New World Travel Express	
APD Travel and Tours Services	
Astravel World Tours Corporation	
Astrokidd Travel and Tours	
Best Wing Travel and Tours	
Blessed Genesis Travel Mangement	
Citi Lite Travel and Tours	
Continental Travel and Tours	
CTPH Lifestyle and Travel Services	
Dreams and Destinations Travel Services	
Flybook Travel and Tours	
Harimanok Travel and Tours	
Infinite Horizons Travel And Tours	
Jan Eight Travel and Tours	
Jorm Travel And Tours	
LTF Travel and Tours	
Mooncake Educational Travel and Tours	
Pakisuyo Travel and Tours	
Royal Destination Travel and Tours	
Sunmagic Tour And Training Services	
Travel M8 Express Co.	
Travel Matters Tour Services	

Source: Provincial Tourism Office, Trece Martires City.

Other Recreational Facilities

Paradizoo, Mendez



Paradizoo is a 10-hectare theme farm and zoo, located in Mendez, Cavite. It is a self-sustained farm, as the animals are fed with the grass and plants grown within the area. It is more of a farm than a zoo since most of the animals are for livestock. Paradizoo holds an agricultural festival with activities that includes, Greyhound racing, cockfighting,

animal auction, educational tours, seminar on farming, gardening and fishing.

Residence Inn Zoo, Tagaytay City



Residence Inn at Tagaytay City is famous for its Mini Zoo and its excellent location overlooking Taal Lake. It is a remarkably fun place to be in. It has all the essential aspects of appreciating love for animals. The animal collections were moderate in number but great enough to be appreciated by all ages.

Residence Inn provides rooms for overnight accommodation. It also offers an ideal venue for planning sessions, conferences and seminars. Each function room can accommodate a maximum of twenty-five (25) delegates. Each delegate is assured of a memorable experience uniquely captured by Residence Inn's great combination of location, accommodation, customer service, and variety of amusement facilities.

Animal Island Mini Zoo, Island Cove, Kawit

An actual working farm, where one can discover a multitude of flora and fauna, the Animal Island has one of the most notable and largest zoos in Cavite. Attractions include a Butterfly Farm, a Crocodile Farm and Monkey Island, and a Petting Zoo. Animal Island is home to different species of reptiles, mammals, and birds. Inside the zoo, guests are given a chance to feed crocodiles, monkeys, and come face to face with ostriches, Bengal tigers, deer, bear cats, and rabbits. The Butterfly Farm pathways are lined with fragrant, colorful flowers. Regular visitors get to see how the animals are bred and grown from birth to adulthood. Moreover, a variety of greenery are grown and sold in the nursery.

Ponderosa Leisure Farm, Silang



Ponderosa Leisure Farms is a 53-hectare residential flower garden community located in Silang, Cavite. It is another "first of its kind" - a garden community with residential resort features in the country.

Adorned in rustic Mexican Spanish beauty, amenities include Villa Ponderosa Clubhouse, El Refugio Meditation Garden, Campo Verde Campsite, the Las Rosas outdoor dining restaurant and the Plaza Maravilla with its flower produce market, and food and retail stores. The Leisure Farm features round-the-clock security as well as Maintenance and Care Services for hassle-free gardening.

San Lazaro Leisure Park, Carmona



San Lazaro Leisure Park is the first "racing" facility in Asia. It is a 77-hectare (190 acres) prime property located in Carmona, Cavite, about 36 kilometers south of Metro Manila. The facility is managed by the Manila Jockey Club Inc.

The casino area is situated at the fourth floor of the grandstand and is managed by Casino Filipino. The casino offers a splendid view of the sprawling racetrack, which can be compared to the best racing facilities in the world today.

Canyon Ranch (San Lazaro Leisure Park), Carmona

Canyon Ranch is the only first-class, private residential community in the Philippines that is ideally complimented with exceptional terrain, location and climate. It is situated in the most prime location in Carmona, Cavite, and is part of the sprawling 77-hectare San Lazaro Leisure Park. Its high elevation provides stunning views of landmark surroundings.

Canyon Ranch perched on the foothills of Carmona Cavite and was built 10 storeys above ground. This master-planned community is spread out over 17 hectares of pristine land and offers spectacular views of Laguna de Bay, Antipolo, Mount Makiling and the world-class Manila Jockey Club.

Carmona Kart Racing Circuit, Carmona

Situated in Carmona, this Kart racing venue hosts international racing competitions from countries like Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand. During races families troupe the venue who wish to experience adventure and

excitement. Races are scheduled but everybody can visit the place anytime as racing karts are available for rent and try outs.

Para Gliding Site, Carmona



Para Gliding Site is situated in Brgy Lantic, Carmona, Cavite in an open field. Philippine Paragliding Association discovered this place very ideal for paragliding. Season starts as soon as “hangin Amihan” comes during the last week of October and ends early April.

The flight will take about 15 minutes on air gliding along the areas of Carmona and the South Expressway where one can experience the adrenalin rush.

Gratchi’s Getaway

Gratchi’s Farm is a 6-hectare stretch of natural landscape conveniently located near Tagaytay area, five minutes away from Tagaytay-Calamba Road. Blessed with a wide range of natural features and refreshingly cool breeze of fresh mountain air, this farm resort is the perfect venue for events, conferences, seminars, team-building activities, educational tours, workshops or simply for leisure, relaxation and wellness. The place’s man-made features allow visitors to take full advantage of its clean, green environment.

Camp Benjamin, Alfonso



Camp Benjamin or CB as all fondly call it is situated in Barangay Taywanak, Alfonso. The place started with the dream of a man, yes, named Benjamin. He envisioned a highly secured place where the soul of men can be restored and trained towards godliness and service – a learning

facility at its core and a place of rest for the battle weary. The man Benjamin died praying and saving money for the facility but never saw it built.

Camp Benjamin is a hotel, resort, convention center, campsite/team building haven, integrated farm and eco-tourism facility in one. It is a center for wellness and transformation, a learning and rejuvenation facility at its core. All the facilities described coupled with well trained and service-oriented staff that restlessly drive to understand the clients’ challenges are used to offer the most appropriate program for individual needs.

Kampo Trexo, Alfonso



Kampo Trexo is an outdoor destination for those who want to find a respite from a confining city life that’s just a 2-hour drive from Manila. Kampo Trexo offers a variety of activities that are tailor-fit to your needs. From outdoor camps to Basic Mountaineering Courses, Rest and Recreation to Outdoor Teambuilding Programs; Kampo Trexo complements one’s individuality.

The Coffee Farm House, Alfonso

The Coffee Farm House is a farm and garden located on the peaceful outskirts of Tagaytay in Palumlum-Matagbak Road, Palumlum, Alfonso. A serene setting of coffee trees and flowering plants creates the perfect ambiance for relaxing stay. It has a country lifestyle homelike atmosphere for family and friends and a more intimate setting for seminar. The Coffee Farmhouse lets visitors experience a refreshingly new way to have a vacation.

It has several recreational facilities that cover a wide range of interests like swimming, scooters, basketball, bicycles, volleyball, darts, board games, table tennis, badminton, billiards, camping, swings & hammocks and gazebo bonfire sites.

The Coffee Farm House is a family farm that prides itself for its quality coffee harvest. Guided through the private orchard, guests will certainly enjoy its unique country lifestyle. Walking through rows of evergreen coffee trees, birds’ chirp can be overheard and fragrance of white coffee flowers and the beauty of ripe berries can be savored. The tour is as much a sensory journey as an educational one.

Tagaytay Picnic Grove, Tagaytay City



Sightseeing and having picnics are the most popular activities to do when in Tagaytay. People troop to Tagaytay usually on weekends to take a break from workloads. Many go to the Tagaytay Picnic Grove with family and friends to get together and have a picnic, and enjoy the picturesque and marvelous view of Taal Lake and Taal Volcano. Visitors can bring their own food and just rent a cottage or picnic table inside. A barbeque place is also provided near the cottages for people who would want to grill their foods. A restaurant and other food stands are available inside the premises for people who would not want to bring their own food. The Tagaytay Picnic Grove is also a popular destination among lovers because of the scenic view of the Taal Volcano and the coastal towns of Batangas and of course the fresh mountain breeze.

Aside from sightseeing and picnics, the Tagaytay Picnic Grove also offers very affordable horseback riding activities both for kids and adults. There are available personnel to assist kids and adults who are not skillful in horseback riding.

An eco-adventure trail is also available for nature lovers inside the premises of Tagaytay Picnic Grove. This 404-meter Eco-Adventure trail provides a very good view of the Taal Volcano, numerous plants and butterflies, and at the end is a view deck. Located at the midway of the trail is the hanging bridge.

There is also the Tagaytay Ridge Zipline and Cable Car located inside the Picnic Grove. It is a thrilling ride experience of soaring up to 300 feet above ground in an approximately 60km/hr speed on a zipline course of 250 meters long with the scenic Taal Lake and Volcano as backdrop.

People's Park in the Sky, Tagaytay City

The Palace in the Sky was to be a presidential mansion and guest house of former Philippine president Ferdinand Marcos and former first lady Imelda Marcos. It was not completed because the Marcoses were overthrown in 1986 as a result of the people's power revolution. It was since then converted into a park. It has been opened to the public and is now also known as People's Park in the Sky.

The park is an excellent vista point at over 2,100 feet above sea level with a 360 degrees view of its surroundings. To its north is the Manila Bay, to the east is Laguna de Bay, to

the west is the South China Sea, and to its south is the picturesque Taal Lake and Taal Volcano. On a clear day, all of these can be viewed from the park and it has an excellent vantage for photographers.

The air seems to be cool even during the hot summer months so the Palace in the Sky is also a good place to relax and cool down. It would be best to be there during a clear sunny day to have the best views of its surroundings. It is the second most visited place in Tagaytay City behind Picnic Grove and it also has a vantage view of the Tagaytay Highlands, Taal Lake, and Taal Volcano.

Casino Filipino – Tagaytay City



One of the most popular casinos in the Philippines is located in Tagaytay City. It is situated in front of Taal Vista Hotel. People from different places try their luck in this place when they are in Tagaytay City, still others would specifically head to Tagaytay City to play in this place. Aside from the many casino games offered in Casino Filipino Tagaytay, this place also offers its guests a lot of entertainment and places of fine dining. The place also holds special events like concerts of local and foreign artists and charities. One will not miss the impressive Casino-Filipino in Tagaytay as its structure has a very large colorful crown that travelers can easily be seen when traveling on the roads of Tagaytay. In front of the main lobby there is a beautifully landscaped small garden with a charming wishing well. People would love to throw a few coins with their wishes on this well for good luck before trying out their luck inside the casino. Still others would just like to have their picture taken in this beautiful place.

Sky Ranch, Tagaytay City



Sky Ranch is a leisure park that is envisioned to be one of the definitive Tagaytay experiences for local and foreign tourist alike. Rise within a prime 5-hectare property beside the Taal Vista Hotel, it is a complete day destination for families and groups of friends. It will offer activities such as horseback riding and Mini-amusement Park for kids. A varied selection of restaurant will provide dining with prime views of the famed Taal volcano.

Additionally, a spacious 2,000 sq. m. - plus events tent will serve as a venue for rent for various events such as conferences, exhibits, concerts, expos, and even for social gatherings such as parties and reception.

Ample paid parking spaces will be provided for visitors and guests. Dining can also be arranged at the numerous gazebos located along the ridge.

Balay Indang, Indang

Balay Indang is a quiet and secluded bed and breakfast inn as well as a regular retreat house inconspicuously located in Indang, Cavite. Balay Indang.... is Ilokano for Bahay.... and is a calm, quiet and relaxing resort. This vast area had 17 rooms in around 4 different cottages. The place is like a garden in a farm with several small houses prepared across a hectare of lot. There are several cavañas and cottages within pockets of garden as well as a swimming pool with a recreation or yoga area.

Hacienda Isabella, Indang

Owned by singer Kuh Ledesma, Hacienda Isabella was named after her beautiful and equally talented daughter. Hacienda Isabella is a sprawling 4-hectare bed and breakfast property with an airy, elegant white house, an expansive garden and lawn, and adjacent verandahs. The restaurant, open on weekends, serves a set menu consisting mainly of salads and pastas. Using many of Kuh’s very own recipes, the menu reflects the relaxed, no-frills ambience of the place.

The place boasts several farmhouses, complete with fireplaces, to serve as cozy overnight retreats for couples or families who want to escape the city. Hacienda Isabella also has a huge garden for children to frolic in.



The Nusa Dua Farm Estate, Tanza

This fertile 200-hectare residential farm features Balinese-inspired homes with expansive living spaces, as well as a backyard farms where one can nurture his own produce. At Nusa Dua, everyone can enjoy the comforts of home and the pleasures of hobby farming. The farm estate will have a Balinese theme, thus the name Nusa Dua”. The word “Nusa Dua” means “authentic paradise” or “beautiful place”.

Farming at Nusa Dua is for everybody; a relaxing and enjoyable activity for kids and adults alike. There are experts ready to teach all the things one needs to know about farming, with tools and equipment within reach. Nusa Dua definitely brims with endless possibilities of working the soil, from horticulture to aquaculture and other farming endeavors.

The Puzzle Mansion, Tagaytay City



Nestled in the Tagaytay hills is a well-kept secret - a bed and breakfast with a special magnetic attraction: the biggest collection of rare and popular puzzles of a wide range of sizes, genres, sources, subject matter and art forms.

Spread over more than one-hectare of property, this new tourist destination in Tagaytay also has a 400-square meter function room that can accommodate 400 guests, an infinity pool, 24-hour cafe, cable TV, Wi-Fi hot spot for net activity and massage area. All these are set against a scenic backdrop of grass and a colorful riot of wildflowers growing in abundance and of course the cool, kind weather of Tagaytay.

Gourmet Farms



Gourmet Farms is the first organic farm in the Philippines. The Gourmet Farms, Inc complex in Silang, Cavite is a 12-hectare facility where anyone can follow the journey of the coffee bean – from germination to brewing. This is also where their best produce and dishes are offered, living up to their farm-to-table concept.

As the first organic farm in the country, its organically grown greens and culinary herbs easily find their way in hotels, cafes, and restaurants. From farm, only the freshest and finest ingredients enter the manufacturing

plant. This is where Gourmet produces their Kitchen Exclusives, a line of various sauces, dips, and dressings that everybody has learned to love. They are available in Country Store, supermarkets & groceries, and in other GF outlets.

The Dining Room at Gourmet Farms showcases the best produce through Italian and Mediterranean dishes. It also has a roofdeck overlooking part of the pathway leading to the Al Fresco Garden and a distant view of the activity along the highway. Special weekend lunch and dinner buffet set-ups that serve, among others, an exciting menu called "Ang Bagong Pinoy," present favorite Filipino classics like adobo, kare-kare, lechon kawali, sinigang, and pakbet with a more cosmopolitan flavor using a variety of culinary herbs grown in the farm.

The place is also an events place that can host wedding receptions, birthday parties, and other big group celebrations.

Gourmet's Café and Country Store at Gourmet Farms offers a selection of Filipino-Italian fusion breakfast meals, served with fresh brewed Gourmet's Coffee. Anyone can enjoy shopping for the finest selection of Gourmet Farms products including fresh and roasted coffee, herbal teas, lettuce and other organically grown greens, pesto and lettuce chips, and a wide array of sauces, dips, and dressings. It is also a popular stop for local *pasalubongs* and interesting souvenir items.

Sonya's Garden



Located just 10kms from Tagaytay, Sonya's garden is a restaurant/bed and breakfast situated amidst a charming fragrant English garden. Sonya's Garden serves the most organic herbs and world class cuisines. It also has a spa, country store and even its own bakery where you can buy freshly baked bread. With its green surroundings plus the endearing flowers with different colors, Sonya's Garden turned from a simple home to a grandiose events venue. The authenticity of their eco-friendly advocacy made this place more interesting. Lovers of organic food will certainly enjoy this place.

Countryside Tourism

The Metro Tagaytay Program is significant for the tourism development of the Province. The Caviteños' warm affection, hospitality, diligence and persistent determination to keep and enhance the countryside landscapes thru multi-crop and selected farming technologies have earned a high recognition for the upland area of Cavite to be an excellent place for "home stay program" which is categorically a component of "Countryside Tourism." This program poses a very high potential to augment the tourism industry in Cavite. Under this program, visitors are given an opportunity to get a vigorous and enthusiastic stay in the countryside during an agreed short period of stay where farm owners serve as hosts and guides as they willingly share their homes and their farm skills with the visitors. Under the local government unit's Adopt-A-Farm Project, Coffee farms in Amadeo have become perfect tourist destinations for coffee lovers and interested farmers and researchers. Flower and vegetable farms along the windy slopes of Tagaytay Ridge, and in the fertile soils of Alfonso and Silang, where an impressive variety of flowers bloom and crisp green, plum tomatoes and other vegetables are plenty, have also been identified and recognized by the Department of Tourism as good stop-over points and home stay areas.

Best Buy Souvenir Items and Home-Grown Products

Cavite's home-grown products and native delicacies perfectly complete the guests' visit in the province. Along their exciting travel, lots of grand restaurants and simple eating houses which offer flavorful dishes and delicacies can fully catch everybody's sense of taste. Travelers can dine at Mushroom Burger House, Josephine's Restaurant, Max's Restaurant, Dencio's, Santi's Deli, Viewsite, Bag of Beans and in other food chains along Tagaytay Ridge. Meanwhile, visitors especially vegetarians, prefer to take the delicious fresh salads and other dishes made with ingredients straight from the backyard farms at Gourmet Café in Silang and Sonya's Garden in Alfonso. There are also restaurants running on the coastal towns which serve fresh and hearty seaside fares. For people who want to experience Vietnamese cuisines, BAWAIS Restaurant is the place to visit which offers authentic Vietnamese food and other varieties. To experience Europe, one can try visiting Chateau Hestia just 20 meters away from Bawais, a must try is their wide array of sausages, wines and delectable pizza. Another experience to try is the taste of authentic Cavite dishes that one can find in Asiong's Restaurant, Cavite Republic, Malen's and much more eating places that serve those mouthwatering dishes. There are also fine dining restaurants that can cater to the needs of high-end markets such as Antonio's, Massimo's, and Cliffhouse Inn.

Along the major roads of the province are stands selling varieties of local fruits, greenhouse flowers and organically-grown vegetables. Home decors, native bags and other handcrafted products are also sold in shops in the major

thoroughfares. Meanwhile, health and beauty products made from honey bee pollen and other honeybee products are readily available at Ilog Maria Honeybee Farms in Silang. The seaside towns also catch the likings of sea-food lovers for their live oysters (talaba), mud crab (alimango), mussels and smoked fish (tinapa). For those busy hands, Cavite offers pottery-making in Silang, experience the hands on the wheel to make your own handcrafted pots, cups, vases, wind chimes, and ceramic décor that will truly amaze everyone. Cruising along Governor's drive down to the municipality of Carmona, one will find the big producer of handmade and machine-made bolo owned and maintained by the Hebron Brothers. A wide variety will pop out of one's eyes inside the store. Produced products are distributed all over the country as far as Nueva Ecija and Bicol to name a few.

Finally, Cavite's unique blend of coffee, mango wine, vinegar, virgin coconut oil and dragon fruits, which are currently processed to produce health products, can genuinely hook the taste of visitors giving them full of life and spirits as they jaunt around the province.

And if visiting Tagaytay, one should not expect any shopping mall like Robinson's or SM anywhere within the city because there's none. Tourists mostly flock here due to the cold and crisp climate which is only an hour and a half away from the bustling Metro Manila. Although, shopping malls are almost non-existent in Tagaytay, it cannot be said that shopping here is not pleasurable. Most of the goodies that can be found here are consumables like:

Fruits and Vegetables - Along the highway within the main road of Tagaytay, a short line of fresh fruits and vegetables at a reasonable price. Tagaytay fruits and vegetables are known to be really fresh because of the cold climate in the city which further enhances the feature and flavor of the fruits and vegetables such as pineapples, bananas, mangoes, guyabanos and other fresh commodities, either to be brought home or to be munched along the way.

Buco Tarts, Buco Pies and assorted pastries - Tagaytay has two popular places to get these yummy goodies: Rowena's and Amira's Buco Tart Haus. Pastry shops sell delicious and fresh, homemade buco pies and tarts which are made from real coconut flesh slices. Aside from buco, their pies and tarts also come in other variants like pineapple, ube, mango, apple and the ube yummy egg tarts. Take-away goodies like boat tarts, tamarind preserves and assorted biscuits can also be found within these two establishments. A definite must-visit place especially if you have a sweet tooth.

Good Shepherd Convent Ube Jam - Originally from Baguio City, the ube jam from Good Shepherd Convent which is made by the nuns from Tagaytay is also a popular must-buy. Although they say that the original ones from Baguio is still the best, the ones from Tagaytay is also equally delicious and well-known especially to locals who's

craving for an ube jam without heading for a grueling 5-7-hour trip going to Baguio. Quality is assured in each bottle of ube jam as they are made really fresh and uncapped upon purchase.

Pink Sisters' Angel Cookies - Angel cookies are delicious cookies which literally melts in the mouth and the nuns from the Pink Sisters Convent in Tagaytay are an expert in making these. For those who frequently visit Tagaytay or to first-timers, this is a favorite must-buy. Aside from the fact that these tasty treats can be enjoyed, buying cookies from the Pink Sisters will also contribute in helping the maintenance of the convent.

Chapter 5. Infrastructure Sector

Infrastructure and Utilities

Infrastructure is the fundamental facilities and systems serving a country, city, or other area, including the services and facilities necessary for its economy to function.

Infrastructure is composed of public and private physical improvements such as roads, bridges, tunnels, water supply, sewers, electrical grids, telecommunications (including internet connectivity and broadband speeds). In general, it has also been defined as "the physical components of interrelated systems providing commodities and services essential to enable, sustain or enhance societal living conditions" (*Wikipedia*).

Road Transport

The transportation system in the province of Cavite is predominantly land-based, of which the main transport mode is road-based.

Cavite has twelve (12) major entrances and exits: the Manila-Cavite Coastal Road via Talaba, City of Bacoor; Cavite Toll Expressway (CAVITEX), Governor's Drive-South Luzon Expressway (SLEX) Carmona Exit, Batangas-Tagaytay/Alfonso via Aguinaldo Highway, Bacoor City-Las Piñas City via Zapote, Sta. Rosa-Tagaytay Road, Alabang-Molino, Bacoor City via Daang Hari, Muntinlupa-Cavite Expressway (MCEX) Susan Height Exit, Molino, Bacoor City-SLEX via Daang Reyna-Victoria Avenue San Pedro Exit, Ternate-Nasugbu, Batangas via Kaybiang Tunnel, Tagaytay-Taal Lake Road, Tagaytay-Talisay Road (*Provincial Road Network Development Plan*).

Roads and Bridges

Road length is reported based on road classification, namely: national road, provincial road, city/municipal road and barangay road.

As shown at Table 5.1, the province has a total road kilometerage of 2,204.6031 wherein 19.46% or 428.9970 kilometers are national roads while 379.3940 kilometers or 17.21% are provincial roads. City/municipal roads comprised 14.04% or 309.4242 kilometers while barangay roads have a total length of 1,086.7879 kilometers or 49.30% of the total road length. These roads are paved with concrete (62.32%), asphalt (16.08%), asphalted concrete (2.68%) and others remained earth fill (12.96%) and gravel roads (5.97%).

Of the total national road, 62.57% or 268.4389 kilometers are asphalted and 37.43% or 160.5581 kilometers are paved with concrete. Provincial roads paved with concrete and asphalt was registered at 238.1960 kilometers (71.56%) and 9.2600 kilometers (2.78%) respectively, while 17.35% or 57.7650 kilometers are reported asphalted concrete and 8.30% or 27.6390 kilometers remained gravel roads.

Meanwhile, 81.12% or 250.7270 kilometers of the city/municipal roads are paved with concrete, 47.6693 kilometers or 15.42% was asphalted and some portions are still earth fill and gravel roads. In addition, majority of the barangay roads or 63.97% were concreted while only 1.99% was asphalted.

Furthermore, bridge which connects roads in different cities and municipalities of the province are also classified as to national, provincial, city/municipal and barangay. Reported total length of bridge in kilometers is 6.7042 by which 3.0506 are national bridge while provincial bridge has a total length of 1.1893 kilometers. In addition, barangay and city/municipal bridge registered a combined total length of 2.4643 kilometers.

Table 5.1 Total Length of Roads and Bridges by Classification and Type of Pavement, Province of Cavite: 2017

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

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

Motor Vehicle Registration

In 2018, vehicle registrations are classified into cars, utility vehicles, sports utility vehicles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motorcycles with side car, tricycles, non-conventional motorcycles and trailers.

Data gathered from Land Transportation Office, Region IV-A, Lipa City, Batangas which is presented at Table 5.2, the total number of registered motor vehicles in Cavite reached 352,863. This represents an increase of 18.51% or 55,113 registrations compared to 2017 data of 297,750. Among the type of vehicles, it was noted that the highest registered number of motor vehicles was motorcycles with 41.90% share or 147,858 units followed by utility vehicles with 22.55% or 79,586 units. Cars were

registered at 53,815 units or 15.25% while tricycles were posted at 9.15% registration or 32,283 units.

The table also presents the total number of registered motor vehicles by district/extension office. Cavite District Office located in Putol, Kawit has the highest registration comprising 35.61% or 125,655 registrations followed by City of Bacoor District Office with 86,199 registered vehicles or 24.43% share. Meanwhile, Tagaytay City District Office recorded a total of 71,321 units or 20.21% while City of Dasmariñas District Office has a total registration of 52,671 units or 14.93% share. In addition, City of Imus District Office and Naic Extension Office have a combined vehicle registration of 17,017 units.

Table 5.2 Number of Vehicle Registration by Type, Province of Cavite: 2018

Type of Vehicle	Number of Vehicle Registration						Total
	City of Bacoor District Office	City of Dasmariñas District Office	Cavite District Office	Tagaytay City District Office	City of Imus District Office	Naic Extension Office	
Cars	14,753	7,304	15,595	12,976	3,141	46	53,815
Utility Vehicles	23,866	8,517	22,583	20,883	3,669	68	79,586
Sports Utility Vehicle	5,654	2,403	5,478	4,276	1,396	13	19,220
Trucks	1,342	240	1,231	1,055	91	-	3,959
Buses	24	3	99	60	1	-	187
Motorcycles	26,550	27,512	63,322	22,940	7,158	376	147,858
Motorcycle with Side Car	3,537	2,783	5,743	2,902	560	25	15,550
Tricycle	10,247	3,905	11,456	6,204	451	20	32,283
Non-conventional Motorcycle	8	1	4	2	2	-	17
Trailers	218	3	144	23	-	-	388
Total	86,199	52,671	125,655	71,321	16,469	548	352,863

Source: Land Transportation Office, Region IV-A, Lipa City, Batangas

Licenses and Permits

Data on licenses and permits issued totaled to 332,268 issuances by which 99.81% or 331,626 are driver's license while 642 or 0.19% are conductors permit. Also, out of these issuances, 154,299 are new application, 171,036 are renewal and 6,933 are conversion. Professional license contributed 29.75% share or 98,643 issuances while non-professional driver's license was registered at 38.79% issuances or 128,650. Student permit was recorded at 31.46% share or 104,333 issuances.

The highest issuances were posted at Tagaytay City District Office with 94,450 or 28.43% followed by Cavite Licensing Center in Kawit having 60,292 issuances or 18.15%. Furthermore, 14.62% issuances or 48,572 were posted at City of Dasmariñas District Office; City of Bacoor District Office has 37,414 issuances or 11.26% while City of Imus and Naic Extension Office have 11,807 and 6,900 issuances respectively.

Last 2015, the Land Transportation Office (LTO) launches its new service improvement program involving the creation of Driver's License Renewal Offices (DLROs) at

various shopping malls nationwide in order to provide applicants with more convenient alternatives in renewing their licenses (www.wazzuppilipinas.com). In Cavite, it was located at Robinsons Mall, City of Imus and Robinsons Place, Cities of Gen. Trias and Dasmariñas. DLRO is an LTO renewal office that caters to the plain renewal of driver's and conductor's licenses without alarm or change in information (officialgazette.gov.ph DOTC Department Order No. 2015-014 Definition of Terms). DLROs posted a combined total of 72,833 issuances or 21.92% share by which 24,709 issuances were registered at DLRO City of Gen. Trias, 26,096 issuances at DLRO City of Dasmariñas and 22,028 issuances at DLRO City of Imus (Tables 5.3 and 5.4).

Table 5.3 Number of Licenses Issued by District/DLRO/Extension Offices, Province of Cavite: 2018

Agency	Professional				Non-Professional				Student Permit	Total
	New	Ren*	Con*	Subtotal	New	Ren*	Con*	Subtotal	New	
City of Bacoor District Office	-	12,022	-	12,022	35	9,709	1,368	11,112	14,275	37,409
City of Imus District Office	-	3,485	-	3,485	-	3,417	-	3,417	4,898	11,800
City of Dasmariñas District Office	403	11,611	-	12,014	8,159	11,743	131	20,033	16,454	48,501
Cavite Licensing Center	2,369	14,475	14	16,858	12,657	12,400	4,691	29,748	13,559	60,165
Tagaytay City District Office	5,073	25,114	6	30,193	21,064	18,383	720	40,167	23,750	94,110
Naic Extension Office	-	1,795	-	1,795	-	1,426	3	1,429	3,644	6,868
DLRO City of Imus	-	7,091	-	7,091	-	7,859	-	7,859	7,076	22,026
DLRO City of	-	9,096	-	9,096	-	7,673	-	7,673	9,269	26,038
DLRO City of Gen. Trias	-	6,089	-	6,089	-	7,212	-	7,212	11,408	24,709
Total	7,845	90,778	20	98,643	41,915	79,822	6,913	128,650	104,333	331,626

Source: Land Transportation Office, Region IV-A, Lipa City, Batangas

*Ren – Renewal; Con – Conversion

Table 5.4 Number of Conductors Permit and Total Licenses and Permits Issued by District/DLRO/Extension Offices, Province of Cavite: 2018

Agency	Conductors Permit			Total Licenses and Permits Issued
	New	Ren*	Total	
City of Bacoor District Office	-	5	5	37,414
City of Imus District Office	-	7	7	11,807
City of Dasmariñas District Office	42	29	71	48,572
Cavite Licensing Center	64	63	127	60,292
Tagaytay City District Office	100	240	340	94,450
Naic Extension Office	-	32	32	6,900
DLRO City of Imus	-	2	2	22,028
DLRO City of Dasmariñas	-	58	58	26,096
DLRO City of Gen. Trias	-	-	-	24,709
Total	206	436	642	332,268

Source: Land Transportation Office, Region IV-A, Lipa City, Batangas

*Ren – Renewal

Irrigation

Irrigation systems can be classified into three categories: national, communal, and private. National irrigation systems (NIS) are large and medium schemes. These are basically operated and maintained by NIA where beneficiaries were charged in their irrigation service fee for the services rendered in the delivery of water. In the 1980s, joint management of portions of national systems with irrigators associations (IA) was affected.

Communal irrigation systems (CIS) are small-scale schemes and constructed with the participation of farmer-beneficiaries thru their IAs. The operation and maintenance (O&M) of CIS is turned over to IAs upon project completion subject to a cost recovery arrangement. Farmers amortize the chargeable cost for a period not exceeding 50 years at 0% interest. The repayment scheme is pre-arranged and acceptable to both NIA and the IA. Another scheme is the payment of 30% equity equivalent to 30% of the total direct cost which is to be paid annually.

Private irrigation systems are those constructed, operated and maintained by private individuals or groups with or without technical assistance by NIA or other government agencies (www.nia.gov.ph).

NIA Cavite Report

The reported firm-up service area (FUSA) in 2018 totaled to 9,780.00 hectares by which 8,542.00 hectares comprised national irrigation system (Table 5.5) while 1,238.00 hectares are communal irrigation system (Table 5.6).

Table 5.5 shows that the national irrigation system (NIS) covers the municipalities of Maragondon, Ternate, Naic, Tanza, and the Cities of Gen. Trias, Imus, Bacoor, and Dasmariñas. Of the total NIS' firm-up service area, 5,225.00 hectares are operational while 3,317.00 hectares are non-operational. Furthermore, communal irrigation system (CIS) serves the municipalities of Kawit, Gen. E. Aguinaldo, Ternate, Maragondon, Carmona, Silang, Gen. Mariano Alvarez, Naic, Magallanes, Amadeo, the Cities of Bacoor and Dasmariñas. Out of the total CIS' firm-up service area, 821.00 hectares are operational while 417.00 hectares are non-operational (Table 5.6).

Table 5.5 National Irrigation System's Firmed-up Service Area, Province of Cavite: 2018

System	City/ Municipality	Total	Firmed – Up Service Area (Has.)		Farmer Beneficiaries
			Operational	Non- operational	
Molino River Irrigation System (RIS)	City of Bacoor	84.00	40.00	44.00	75
Luksuhin RIS	City of Dasmariñas	109.00	52.00	57.00	77
Embarcadero RIS	City of Dasmariñas	61.00	40.00	21.00	47
Makuling RIS	City of Dasmariñas	149.00	25.00	124.00	86
Baluctot RIS	City of Dasmariñas	150.00	96.00	54.00	130
Butas-Lawang Bato RIS	City of Gen. Trias	529.00	307.00	222.00	278
Butas RIS	City of Gen. Trias	269.00	185.00	84.00	182
Plucena-Bayan RIS	City of Gen. Trias	290.00	157.00	133.00	162
Vargas (Bankud) RIS	City of Gen. Trias	544.00	210.00	334.00	340
Butas-Palanas RIS	City of Gen. Trias	480.00	147.00	333.00	189
Butas-Marcelo RIS	City of Gen. Trias	335.00	77.00	258.00	165
Julian RIS	City of Imus	208.00	64.00	144.00	106
San Agustin RIS	City of Imus	414.00	224.00	190.00	278
Pasong Kastila RIS	City of Imus	511.00	227.00	284.00	288
Kay-Akle RIS	Maragondon	385.00	299.00	86.00	257
Balayungan RIS	Maragondon	207.00	207.00	-	149
Balayungan RIS	Naic	1,317.00	1,128.00	189.00	831
Culong-Culong RIS	Naic	475.00	347.00	128.00	397
Sahing RIS	Naic	202.00	130.00	72.00	176
Tres Cruces RIS	Tanza	573.00	512.00	61.00	172
Matanda RIS	Tanza	1,175.00	676.00	499.00	483
Balayungan RIS	Ternate	22.00	22.00	-	18
Kay-Akle RIS	Ternate	18.00	18.00	-	14
Mabacao Pump	Maragondon	35.00	35.00	-	35
Total		8,542.00	5,225.00	3,317.00	4,956

Source: National Irrigation Administration, Naic, Cavite

Table 5.6 Communal Irrigation System's Firmed-up Service Area, Province of Cavite: 2018

System	City/ Municipality	Total	Firmed – Up Service Area (Has.)		Farmer Beneficiaries
			Operational	Non- operational	
Lantic I CIS	Carmona	99.00	99.00	-	82
Lantic II CIS	Carmona	55.00	55.00	-	88
Malinta CIS	City of Dasmariñas	-	-	-	-
Narvaez CIS	Gen. E. Aguinaldo	100.00	100.00	-	-
Gen. E. Aguinaldo CIS	Gen. E. Aguinaldo	135.00	135.00	-	50
Magay CIS	Maragondon	300.00	56.00	244.00	73
Golova CIS	Ternate	60.00	60.00	-	28
Halang PCIP	Amadeo	26.00	26.00	-	30
San Nicolas II PIS	City of Bacoor	52.00	43.00	9.00	4
Bacoor II Pump Irrigation Project	City of Bacoor, Molino	10.00	10.00	-	4
Maduya Pump Communal Irrigation System (PCIS)	Carmona	34.00	34.00	-	7
Langkaan PCIP	City of Dasmariñas	24.00	24.00	-	32
Olaes Kua PCIP	Gen. Mariano Alvarez	40.00	40.00	-	-
Pasong Saging PCIS	Gen. Mariano Alvarez	34.00	-	34.00	99
F. De Castro PCIS	Gen. Mariano Alvarez	32.00	32.00	-	80
Kawit PCIS	Kawit	60.00	-	60.00	20
Tua PIP	Magallanes	40.00	40.00	-	-
Pacheco PCIS	Magallanes	42.00	12.00	30.00	10
Palangue PCIS	Naic	55.00	35.00	-	-
Lumil & Tartaria PCIS	Silang	40.00	-	40.00	16
Total		1,238.00	821.00	417.00	623

Source: National Irrigation Administration, Naic, Cavite

Water Supply

Water service providers in the Province of Cavite includes Maynilad Water Services, Inc. which is also known as Maynilad, a water and waste water services provider of cities and municipalities of the National Capital Region that forms the West Zone and some parts of Cavite which include City of Imus, City of Bacoor, Cavite City and the municipalities of Noveleta, Kawit and Rosario (*Wikipedia*), while the municipalities of Amadeo, Carmona, City of Dasmariñas, Gen. E. Aguinaldo, Gen. Mariano Alvarez, Indang, Maragondon, Mendez, Silang, Tagaytay City, Tanza and Trece

Martires City are being supplied by water districts. Likewise, there are other water service providers operating in the province like General Trias Water Corporation in City of Gen. Trias, Naic Water System Corporation in Naic and Western Cavite Water Supply and Service Corporation in Ternate while the municipal governments of Alfonso and Magallanes manage their respective water supply systems. Table 5.7 shows the number of customers served and the residential water rate schedule of each water service providers.

Table 5.7 Number of Customers Served and Residential Water Rates by Water Service Providers, Province of Cavite: 2018

Water Agency	Number of Customers Served						Residential Water Rates (Minimum Charge for 1st 10 cu.m.)
	Residential	Commercial	Semi-Commercial	Government	Institutional	Total	
Maynilad Water Services, Inc.	132,040	2,617		207		134,864	164.16
Alfonso Waterworks Office	1,460	81	1	6	25	1,573	100.00
Magallanes Waterworks Office	3,814	117		48		3,979	150.00
Naic Water Supply Corp.	8,495	348				8,843	120.00
Western Cavite Water Supply & Services Corp.	1,545	1		12		1,558	144.00
Amadeo Water District	7,464	107		41		7,612	211.00
Carmona Water District	12,956	659		78		13,693	238.60
Dasmariñas Water District	95,489	15,962		248		111,699	173.00
Gen. E. Aguinaldo Water District	2,879	70	104	11		3,064	163.00
Gen. Trias Water Corporation	47,716	1,211		85		49,012	180.00
GMA Water District	18,516	251	592	53		19,412	280.00
Indang Water District	7,630	488		70		8,188	188.00
Maragondon Water District	3,290	273		40		3,603	168.00
Mendez Water District	4,960	219				5,179	195.00
Silang Water District	37,507	1,576	132			39,215	229.00
Tagaytay City Water District	14,665	1,407		110	79	16,261	254.00
Tanza Water District	13,624	378		49		14,051	180.00
Trece Martires City Water District	22,587	395		134		23,116	170.00
Total	436,637	26,160	829	1,192	104	321,215	

Source: Special Projects Division, PPDO, Trece Martires City

Power

The Province of Cavite is mainly being serviced by the Manila Electric Company when it comes to electric power supply. 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% (PDPFP 2011-2020).

Consolidated number of customers by city/municipality of the province totaled to 916,106 customers, wherein residential customers accounted for 93.86% totaling to 859,865 while commercial customers registered at 5.97% or 54,673. Furthermore, industrial and streetlight customers totaled to 728 and 840, respectively. These accounted for less than 1% of total customer count (Table 5.8). Meanwhile, in terms of household electrification, data gathered from MERALCO shows that

out of 991,311 household of the province, the estimated electrified household was 960,987 or 96.94%. In addition, the city/municipality's estimated percentage household electrification was also presented at Table 5.9. (As per Meralco, the household electrification survey and estimates was based on the 2015 Census Report by the Philippine Statistics Authority).

Table 5.10 shows the existing substation in the province and its location. A substation is a part of an electrical generation, transmission, and distribution system. Substations transform voltage from high to low, or the reverse, or perform any of several other important functions. Between the generating station and consumer, electric power may flow through several substations at different voltage levels (Wikipedia).

Table 5.8 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
Noveleta	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	-	8	4,015
Maragondon	6,029	536	2	-	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

Table 5.9 Number of Electrified Household by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2017

City/ Municipality	Total Household	Estimated Electrified Household	Estimated % Household Electrification
1st District		85,456	96.33
Cavite City	27,553	27,167	98.60
Kawit	21,572	21,096	97.79
Noveleta	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

Table 5.10 Existing Power Substations, Province of Cavite: 2018

Substation	Location
Abubot Substation	Aguinaldo Hi-way, Abubot, City of Dasmariñas
Amadeo Substation	Provincial Road, Banaybanay, Amadeo
Bacoor Substation	Aguinaldo Highway, Habay, City of Bacoor
FCIE Substation	Langkaan, City of Dasmariñas
Gateway Substation	Gateway Business Park, Javalera, City of Gen. Trias
GMA Substation	Lakeview Industrial Corp., Kabilang Baybay, Gen. Mariano Alvarez
Imus Substation	Aguinaldo Highway, Anabu, City of Imus

Substation	Location
Puerto Azul Substation	Puerto Azul, Ternate
Silang Substation	Aguinaldo Highway, San Vicente, Silang
Tagaytay Substation	Aguinaldo Highway, Buho, Silang
Tagaytay West Substation	National Road, Maharlika West, Tagaytay City
Tanza Substation	National Road, Amaya, Tanza
TMC II Substation	National Road, Tanauan (Quintana), Tanza
Dasmariñas Substation	Aguinaldo Highway, San Agustin I, City of Dasmariñas
Rosario Substation*	Along Gen. Trias Drive, Rosario
Ternate Substation*	Along Governor's Drive, Ternate

Source: MERALCO, Ortigas Avenue, Pasig City

*NGCP – owned substation

Communication

The Philippines' National Telecommunications Commission, abbreviated as NTC, is an attached agency of the Department of Information and Communications Technology responsible for the supervision, adjudication and control over all telecommunications services throughout the country (*Wikipedia*).

Communication is a two-way process of reaching mutual understanding, in which participants not only exchange information, news, ideas and feelings but also create and share meaning. In general, communication is a means of connecting people or places. In business, it is a key function of management--an organization cannot operate without communication between levels, departments and employees. Nowadays, electronic communication is an efficient way to deliver mass messages to various people. Companies typically use it to communicate with customers and the general public, by creating different channels that fit their target markets. Electronic communication is also a fast way to contact people from other parts of the globe. Examples of electronic communication include online chat, emails, text messages, social networks and web conferences (*www.businessdictionary.com*).

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.

Based on record from National Telecommunications Commission (NTC), Region IV-A, Batangas City, telephone service providers in Cavite are Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company (PLDT) and Innove (Globetel). However, data are not available regarding the number of subscribers.

Cellular mobile telephone system providers shown at Table 5.11 with its corresponding number of cell sites

were Smart Communications, Inc., Globe Telecom, Inc. and Digitel Mobile Philippines, Inc. Cable TV service providers are also present in the province.

Furthermore, there are two (2) radio stations operating namely, the Delta Broadcasting System and De La Salle University while there are registered radio groups that help the community especially at times of disasters, one of that is the Public Assistance for Rescue, Disaster & Support Services (PARDSS) Foundation International, Inc. (Tables 5.12 & 5.13).

Table 5.11 Cellular Mobile Telephone Systems (CMTS) Providers and Number of Cell sites, Province of Cavite: 2018

Name of Company	Number of Cell sites
Smart Communications, Inc.	309
Globe Telecom, Inc.	132
Digitel Mobile Philippines, Inc	79
Total	520

Source: National Telecommunications Commission (NTC), Region IV-A, Batangas City

Table 5.12 Operating Radio Stations, Province of Cavite: 2018

Operating Agency	Location	Call-Sign
I. AM Broadcasting		
Delta Broadcasting System	Manila-Cavite Road, San Rafael III, Noveleta	DWXI - AM
II. FM Broadcasting		
De La Salle University	JFH Building, DLSU Campus, City of Dasmariñas, Cavite	DWSU - FM

Source: National Telecommunications Commission (NTC), Region IV-A, Batangas City

Table 5.13 Registered Radio Groups and Location of Base Station, Province of Cavite: 2018

Name of Group/Club	Location of Base Station
I. Amateur Radio Group	
Cavite Amateur Communication Enthusiast, Inc. (DXI-ACE)	Alvaran Compound, St. Charbel, South Executive VII, City of Dasmariñas and B-7, L-1 Villa Luisa Subd. San Agustin, City of Dasmariñas
Communications World of Amateur Phils., Inc.	A & V Soriano M.D. Bldg., 178, Zapote, City of Bacoor
II. Civic Radio Group	
79 CBR Civic Radio Group, Inc.	Blk 3 Lot 20 St. Martin de Porres Villa, Bayan Luma, City of Imus and 0099 Habay I, City of Bacoor
Kabalikat Civicom, Inc. (Cavite Provincial Council)	Daang Bukid, City of Bacoor and 285 Capt. Villareal St., Caridad, Cavite City

Table 5.13 continued...

Name of Group/Club	Location of Base Station
Kabalikat Civicom, Inc. (Cavite Chapter)	Blk 4 Lot 36, Poblacion I, Gen. Mariano Alvarez
United Muslim & Christian Riverside Community Association, Inc. (UMCRC) Sagip Ilog Volunteer Association, Inc.	Blk 41, Lot 15 Datu Esmael, City of Dasmariñas
Public Assistance For Rescue, Disaster and Support Services (PARDSS) Foundation International, Inc. (Maragondon & Ternate Chapter)	Maragondon & Ternate
Concerned Brotherhood Comm. Group, Inc.	San Nicolas 3, City of Bacoor

Source: National Telecommunications Commission (NTC), Region IV-A, Batangas City

Philippine Postal Corporation, abbreviated as PHLPost, is the government-owned and controlled corporation responsible for providing postal services in the Philippines (*Wikipedia*). Data gathered from PHLPost, Manila revealed that despite the existence of modern means of communications, there are still domestic and international mails being handled by post offices located in every city/municipality of the province. Volume of these mails is shown in Tables 5.14.

It is noted that the municipality of Gen. E. Aguinaldo received their mails thru the municipality of Alfonso while the mails for the municipalities of Magallanes, Maragondon and Ternate are delivered at the municipality of Naic (*Post Office, Alfonso*).

As defined, mails posted are mails received from windows, counters, lobby drop boxes and street boxes while mails delivered are mails distributed in the locality through letter carriers through the use of post office (P.O.) boxes (*psa.gov.ph*).

Table 5.14 Volume of Mails Posted and Delivered by Post Office, Province of Cavite: 2018

Post Office	Posted			Delivered		
	Domestic	International	Total	Domestic	International	Total
1st District	37,705	4,141	41,486	348,676	314,193	662,869
Cavite City Post Office	2,881	449	3,330	9,229	2,088	11,317
Kawit Post Office	8,279	1,483	9,762	132,917	10,954	143,871
Noveleta Post Office	12,160	836	12,996	55,924	1,823	57,747
Rosario Post Office	14,385	1,373	15,758	150,606	299,328	449,934
2nd District	144,725	5,824	150,549	1,325,634	29,574	1,355,208
City of Bacoor Post Office	129,988	4,146	134,134	831,945	22,281	854,226
Molino Post Office	14,737	1,678	16,415	493,689	7,293	500,982
3rd District	26,139	1,029	27,168	240,773	8,353	249,126
City of Imus Post Office	24,163	745	24,908	218,046	7,833	225,879
Robinson Post Office	443	248	691	-	-	-
Bahayang Pag-asa Post Office	1,533	36	1,569	22,727	520	23,247
4th District	90,863	8,137	99,000	1,012,533	40,480	1,053,013
City of Dasmariñas Post Office	36,419	2,283	38,702	-	-	-
City of Dasmariñas Central Post Office	43,686	3,886	47,572	1,012,533	40,480	1,053,013
First Cavite Industrial Estate	5,092	352	5,444	-	-	-
Robinson Post Office	5,666	1,616	7,282	-	-	-
5th District	91,695	11,846	103,541	1,226,100	54,633	1,280,733
Carmona Post Office	27,288	2,396	29,684	346,327	39,744	386,071
Gen. Mariano Alvarez Post Office	21,824	1,128	22,952	141,526	2,289	143,815
Silang Post Office	42,583	8,322	50,905	738,247	12,600	750,847
6th District	54,998	4,655	59,653	332,738	12,148	344,886
City of Gen. Trias Post Office	42,009	2,465	44,474	145,872	2,385	148,257
Manggahan Post Office	12,989	2,190	15,179	186,866	9,763	196,629
7th District	50,109	6,003	56,112	683,352	29,795	713,147
Amadeo Post Office	858	130	988	109,804	3,737	113,541
Indang Post Office	15,029	605	15,634	88,721	3,468	92,189
Tanza Post Office	8,141	2,774	10,915	204,359	6,175	210,534
Trece Martires City Post Office	26,081	2,494	28,575	280,468	16,415	296,883
8th District	119,549	9,924	129,473	804,423	37,311	841,734
Alfonso Post Office	22,502	360	22,862	37,994	4,175	42,169
Naic Post Office	14,845	1,423	16,268	322,069	12,645	334,714
Mendez Post Office	993	471	1,464	28,287	2,459	30,746
Ternate Post Office	1,059	-	1,059	-	-	-
Tagaytay City Post Office	80,150	7,670	87,820	416,073	18,032	434,105
Total	615,783	51,559	667,342	5,974,229	526,487	6,500,716

Source: Philippine Postal Corporation, Manila

Chapter 6. Local Institutional Capability

Local Government Structure

The latest election was conducted last May 2016 and their term would last until June 30, 2019. The following table shows the current elected officials of the Province of Cavite.

Table 6.1 *List of Elected Provincial Officials, Province of Cavite, July 1, 2016 – June 30, 2019.*

Position	Name
Governor	Hon. Jesus Crispin C. Remulla
Vice Governor	Hon. Ramon Jolo B. Revilla, III
Sangguniang Panlalawigan Members:	
1st District	Hon. Gilbert V. Gandia Hon. Ryan R. Enriquez
2nd District	Hon. Edralin G. Gawaran Hon. Reynaldo M. Fabian
3rd District	Hon. Homer T. Saquilayan Hon. Larry Boy S. Nato
4th District	Hon. Teofilo B. Lara Hon. Valeriano S. Encabo
5th District	Hon. Marcos C. Amutan Hon. Ivey Jayne A. Reyes
6th District	Hon. Raymundo A. del Rosario Hon. Felix A. Grepo
7th District	Hon. Rainer A. Ambion Hon. Reinalyn V. Varias
President, Liga ng mga Barangay	Hon. Francisco Paolo P. Crisostomo
President, Cavite Councilors' League	Hon. Kerby J. Salazar
President, Provincial Sangguniang Kabataan Federation	Hon. Rhyan Natanauan

Provincial Government Employees

The workforce of the Provincial Government Employees is classified according to the status of employment such as elected, permanent, temporary, co-terminus, contractual, casual and job orders.

According to the Human Resource Management Office, the workforce of PGC has decreased to 2,599 in 2018 from 2645 in 2017. The bulk of the employees are having permanent status. This means that they are holding positions that are approved as under plantilla. The next bulk of employees are casual (844). 139 employees are co-terminus. They are those that automatically ends employment contract when the political term of the officials also ends.

Table 6.2 *Provincial Government Employees by Status of Employment, Province of Cavite: 2016-2018.*

Status of Employment	2016	2017	2018
Elected	18	18	18
Permanent	1,619	1,625	1,572
Temporary	6	5	4
Co-terminus	138	136	139
Contractual	25	24	22
Casual	861	837	844
Emergency			18
Total	2,667	2,645	2,599

Source: OPG – Human Resource Development Office, Trece Martires City.

Provincial Government Offices

The Provincial Government of Cavite has been very innovative in its organizational structure, creating new offices to cope up with the current needs of the province. Currently, there are 23 provincial offices headed by department heads, ten provincial units and nine provincial satellite hospitals. These satellite hospitals have designated Chiefs of Hospital.

The Administration Office is divided into three areas; such as internal affairs, external affairs, and community affairs. Each department was assigned to a group according to the nature of their operation. This system made monitoring easier. The PGC also established optional departments which are non-existent in other provinces such as the Provincial Cooperative, Livelihood and Entrepreneurial Department, the Cavite Office of Public Safety, the Provincial Information and Communications Technology Office and the Cavite Quality Management Office.

Administrative Governance

Office of the Provincial Governor

The Chief Executive of the province exercises powers and performs duties and functions for the efficient, effective and economical governance for the general welfare of the province and its inhabitants.

OPG – Human Resource and Management Office (HRMO)

The HRMO is responsible for the human resource development in the Provincial Government, as well as the implementation of all laws governing recruitment, transfer, discipline, promotion, separation and compensation/benefits of all personnel; and maintain and updates personnel management and information system and processes payroll accurately and efficiently.

OPG – Public Employment Services Office (PESO)

Public Employment Services Office serves as the arm and information office of the Provincial Government on public employment assistance mandated to provide employment opportunities, referrals and acts as link for various services and programs of the Department of Labor and Employment and other related government agencies

OPG-Provincial Housing Development and Management Office

By virtue of Sangguniang Panlalawigan Resolution No. 139, Series of 2010, this office is tasked to implement good governance and deliver efficient public services through provision of public safety and civil security services, road safety and traffic management programs, disaster risk management services and rescue and emergency assistance during calamities and man-made disasters.

Responsible in the formulation of a plan to provide decent shelter to the underprivileged, homeless families as well as government and private employees who have formal income in the province for consideration of the Local Chief Executive and Sangguniang Panlalawigan.

OPG – Persons with Disabilities Affairs Office (PDAO)

PDAO ensures that policies, programs and services for persons with disabilities are implemented for them to fully participate in building an executive society for all; and carries out the task of monitoring, evaluating, data gathering, need assessment, planning, establishing a production center, creation of job opportunities and advocacies for PWDs.

OPG-Youth and Sports Development Office

This office is tasked to institute programs, projects and activities related to youth and sports development by promoting and protecting not only the physical, but also the moral, spiritual, intellectual and social well-being of the Cavite Youth and recognizing the vital role in nation-building by strengthening youth organizations in the province through networking and partnership with various NGOs, POs and GOs for resources augmentation.

OPG – Cavite Quality Management Office (CQMO)

Cavite Quality Management Office is responsible in overseeing the effectiveness of the Quality Management System in the Provincial Government of Cavite upon its conferment as ISO 9001:2008 Certified Provincial Government in May 2012.

OPG-Provincial Jail

The Provincial Warden keeps, operates and maintains the provincial jail where convicted provincial prisoners can serve their sentence and detention prisoners could be held provisionally pending the final disposition of their cases. The office is also in-charge of developing plans to rehabilitate the prisoner under custody.

Internal Audit Services Unit

The Internal Audit Unit is mandated for the evaluation of management controls and operations performance and the determination of degree of compliance with laws, regulations, managerial policies, accountability measures, ethical standards and contractual obligations.

OPG – Road Safety Division

The Office is mandated to take charge of the control and management of traffic in all provincial roads and major thoroughfares in the province and to assist motorists in distress and pedestrians crossing the streets and to apprehend undisciplined and erring drivers

Office of the Vice Governor

The office of the Vice Governor supervises the legislative body of the province, and reviews all enacted ordinances, approved resolutions and appropriate funds for the general welfare of the province and its people.

Office of the Sangguniang Panlalawigan

Enacts such ordinances as maybe necessary to carry into effect and discharge the responsibilities conferred upon it by law and such as be necessary and proper to provide for health, safety and convenience, maintain peace and order, improve public morals and promote the prosperity and general welfare of the province and inhabitants. The Office of the Provincial Board Secretary is responsible for the provision of a secretariat and maintenance of provincial archives.

Provincial Treasurer's Office (PTO)

The office is responsible for collection of taxes throughout the province including national, provincial and municipal taxes and other revenues authorized by law. It improves and stabilizes the finances of the province and the municipalities. It delivers a continuous program of improved local revenues collection efficiency and management of financial resources. It also provides the province and municipalities with an efficient and progressive organization for fiscal administration particularly in the collection and disbursement of funds, local taxation and other related auxiliary services. It acts as the custodian of all funds of the provincial government.

Provincial Assessor's Office

Headed by the Provincial Assessor, this office has the following functions: Issues tax declaration of real

properties, keeps record of all transactions affecting transfer of land ownership, leases, mortgages and real property rentals; inspects and reassesses properties under protest or appeal and prepares schedule of values for taxation purposes; updates property tax maps and reappraisal of different municipalities; compiles deed of sale transaction; and establishes systematic method of property indexing and record keeping.

Provincial Accounting Office

The office is responsible for accounting and internal audit services of the provincial government. They are also mandated to apprise the Chief Executive and the Sangguniang Panlalawigan on the financial status of the LGU through the submission of financial statements. The office is also responsible for overseeing that the financial resources of the provincial government are spent on a cost-effective way.

Provincial Budget Office (PBO)

The Office is responsible for inter-office coordination and assistance on budget preparation, budget integration and reports preparation for consideration of the local chief executive and the Sangguniang Panlalawigan. It also sought techniques and mechanism of control over budget execution to ensure that the local government's resources are properly allocated.

Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO)

The PPDO is in charge of the formulation of comprehensive development plans and policies for the consideration of the Provincial Development Council (PDC). It conducts studies and researches and training programs to support plan formulation, and promotes people participation in its planning activities. Likewise, it integrates and coordinates sectoral plans and studies undertaken by different functional groups or agencies and monitors and evaluates the implementation of development programs, projects and activities. The office is composed of four (4) divisions to wit: Administrative Staff; Plans and Programs Division; Research, Statistics, Monitoring and Evaluation Division and Special Projects Division. The office is also responsible for providing technical assistance to municipalities and cities within the province and serves as the technical arm of the provincial governor.

Provincial Legal Office

The Provincial Attorney acts as the legal counsel of the province. He represents the province in civil cases wherein the province or any office in his official capacity is a party. He also conducts investigation or hearing of administrative case assigned by the Governor and acts as legal adviser of the provincial and municipal government under its jurisdiction.

Office of the Provincial Administrator

The office supervises and coordinates all activities of the various offices in the province including planning directions and control administrative functions of the different offices under the Office of the Provincial Governor.

General Services Office (GSO)

The office performs supply and property procurement and maintenance functions, including non-personal service of the provincial government. It takes custody of and accountability for all properties, real or personal owned by the provincial government and those extended to it in the form of donations, operations, assistance and counterpart of joint projects. It maintains and supervises janitorial, security, landscaping and other related services in all provincial public buildings and other real properties whether owned or leased by the provincial government. It enforces policies and records management relative to records creation and maintenance. It performs disposal action on disposable records of the provincial government.

Provincial Information and Community Affairs Department (PICAD)

This office is tasked to provide correct information on the thrusts and projects of the provincial government through broadcast and print media. Through them, the public is made aware of all the activities and transactions of the LGU. It also coordinates and assists in the implementation of programs and projects of both national and local government units.

Cavite Office of Public Safety

By virtue of Sangguniang Panlalawigan Resolution No. 139, Series of 2010, this office is tasked to implement good governance and deliver efficient public services through provision of public safety and civil security services, road safety and traffic management programs, disaster risk management services and rescue and emergency assistance during calamities and man-made disasters.

Provincial Information and Communications Technology Office (PICTO)

The office acts as lead agency in the evaluation and implementation of information and communication technology and other convergence on ICT in the Province. It handles the network and hardware administration and maintenance, which provides technical support within and outside of the provincial government. The Cavite Computer Center is part of PICTO that provides free and quality computer education on basic and advance computer and information technology courses for all Caviteños, most particularly the out-of-school youth.

Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office

The office was created through Provincial Ordinance No. 191. It is responsible for setting the direction, development, implementation, and coordination of disaster risk reduction and management programs within the province of Cavite as provided for by Republic Act 10121.

Economic Governance

Provincial Engineer's Office

The Office is mandated to undertake the planning, design and implementation of infrastructure projects of the province and the maintenance & repair of the provincial roads and bridges, quarry operations/production and maintenance, repair and utilization of heavy equipment/service vehicles.

Provincial Agriculture Office

The office is responsible for social welfare development plans, programs and project. It adopts policies to encourage effective implementation; promotes, supports and coordinates the establishment, expansion and maintenance of social welfare development; promotes, builds and strengthen people's organization for empowerment towards effective social welfare development system of the province; promotes, supports and coordinates network and facilities for identification and delivery of appropriate intervention to its constituents; and coordinates related activities in the province through sustained information, education, communication program and the maintenance of viable structures.

Office of the Provincial Veterinarian

The Provincial Veterinary Office is mandated to plan, organize, direct the conduct of overall activities of the office concerning poultry and livestock production of the province. Supervise and enforce discipline pertaining to norms of conduct in the effective performance of tasks pursuant to manual operation guidelines and policies. Execute and implement policies and regulations, work programs and plans laid down by governor's office. Render administrative and Technical decision within the limit of authority. Attend meetings conferences, coordinates with other agencies relative to the office programs and projects. Serve as farm adviser and frontline of all veterinary services.

Provincial Government-Environment and Natural Resources Office

Under Section 26 of the Local Government Code 1991 and Cavite Provincial Executive Order No. 21 (Series of 2002), Provincial Government and Natural Resources Office is mandated to consult with the LGUs, NGOs and other sectors in the Province of Cavite as with regards to the planning, implementation of any projects or programs that may cause pollution, depletion of non-renewable

resources, loss of biodiversity, rangeland, cropland, climatic change, extinction of local flora and fauna and denudation of forest ecosystem.

Provincial Cooperative, Livelihood and Entrepreneurship Development Office (PCLEDO)

This office is mandated to provide technical support to the Provincial Governor in carrying out measures to ensure the delivery of basic services and provision of facilities through the development of new economic enterprises, cooperatives and provision of alternative sources of income through livelihood projects, so as to improve the economic and social conditions of its constituents.

Provincial Tourism and Cultural Affairs Office

Through Provincial Ordinance No. 217 passed in September 17, 2018, the Provincial Tourism and Cultural Affairs Office was established from the then Provincial Tourism Office unit. The office formulates policies, and conceptualizes and implements programs on tourism and cultural product development and promotion; oversees tourism facilities owned by the Provincial Government of Cavite; monitors standards and accreditation of tourism-related establishments and services; supervises affairs that promote cultural heritage and growth of province; coordinates with LGUs and NGAs for the integration of provincial tourism and cultural agenda through development plans; and develops partnership and linkages between LGUs and tourism stakeholders.

Social Governance

Provincial Health Office (PHO)

The primary function of the Provincial Health Office is to ensure the efficient, effective economical delivery of medical, hospital and other support health services which include primary, secondary and tertiary health facilities as provided under Section 17 of the Local Government Code of 1991. It formulates and implements policies, rules and regulations, plans, programs, and projects, to strengthen the operation of the office and to promote the health of the people in consideration of the Sanggunian and upon approval of the Governor.

The Office is responsible for the formulation of policy direction on health services, program development and implementation, sanitary inspection, health information and education, health administration, inter-agency coordination on health policies and programs for both government offices and non-governmental organization. It also has a general field supervision function over rural health units of the province.

The four (4) medicare hospitals serve as the primary health care resource in the locality with emphasis on

health promotion, disease prevention and provision of a wide range of medical and health related activities.

Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office (PSWDO)

The office is responsible for social welfare development plans, programs and project. It adopts policies to encourage effective implementation; promotes, supports and coordinates the establishment, expansion and maintenance of social welfare development; promotes, builds and strengthen people’s organization for empowerment towards effective social welfare development system of the province; promotes, supports and coordinates network and facilities for identification and delivery of appropriate intervention to its constituents; and coordinates related activities in the

province through sustained information, education, communication program and the maintenance of viable structures.

Provincial Population Office

The office assists the local chief executive in the implementation of the constitutional mandate relative to population development and responsible parenting through the promotion of concepts designed to raise the awareness on population issues as they relate to development strategies.

Table 6.3 Provincial Department Heads, Provincial Government of Cavite: 2018

Department Head	Office	Location
Mr. Renato A. Abutan	Provincial Administrator - Internal Affairs	Ground Floor, Provincial Capitol
Mr. Alvin S. Mojica	Provincial Administrator - Community Affairs	Ground Floor, Provincial Capitol
Ms. Michelle F. Alcidi	Provincial Board Secretary - Sangguniang Panlalawigan	Legislative Building
Ms. Marciana L. Joya	Provincial Treasurer's Office	Provincial Finance Building
Mr. Raymundo D. Salazar	Provincial Assessor's Office	Provincial Finance Building
Mr. Lauro D. Monzon	Provincial Accounting Office	Provincial Finance Building
Ms. Dulce Tangco	Provincial Budget Office	Provincial Finance Building
Mr. Jesus I. Barrera	Provincial Planning and Development Office	2 nd Floor, Provincial Capitol
Mr. Ferdinand A. Belamide	Provincial General Services Office	General Services Building
Atty. Gerardo P. Sirios	Provincial Legal Office	Ground Floor Provincial Capitol
Ms. Evelyn M. Reyes	Provincial Information and Community Affairs Department	2 nd Floor, Provincial Capitol
Ms. Cecilia D. Miranda	Cavite Office of Public Safety	Capitol Compound
Ms. Camille Lauren V. Del Rosario	Provincial Information and Communication Technology Office	2 nd Floor, Provincial Capitol
Engr. Gilbert V. Gandia	Provincial Engineer's Office	PEO Compound
Ms. Lolita C. Pereña	Provincial Agriculture's Office	OPA Compound
Dr. Gloria C. Digma	Office of the Provincial Veterinarian	National Government Center
Ms. Anabelle L. Cayabyab	PG-Environment and Natural Resources Office	PEO Compound
Atty. Khervy Reyes	Provincial Cooperative, Livelihood and Entrepreneurial Development Office	CaCoDec Building
Ms. Elinia Imelda Rozelle S. Sangalang	Provincial Tourism and Cultural Affairs Office	2 nd Floor, Provincial Capitol
Dr. Gilberto P. Ilog	Provincial Health Office – Public Health/Technical Services	Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo Memorial Hospital
Dr. Aldous S. Angeles	Provincial Health Office – Hospital Services	Korea-Philippines Friendship Hospital
Ms. Darylvy R. Avila	Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office	National Government Center
Ms. Lorena R. Cron	Provincial Population Office	Capitol Compound

Table 6.4 Provincial Unit Heads, Provincial Government of Cavite: 2018.

Department Head	Office	Location
Ms. Lourdes G. Camero	OPG – Human Resource Management Office	Ground Floor, Provincial Capitol
Dr. Eva R. De Fiesta	OPG – Public Employment Service Office	2 nd Floor, Provincial Capitol
Ms. Ma. Karen B. Camañag-Tupas	OPG – Provincial Housing Development and Management Office	Ground Floor, Provincial Capitol
Mr. Rodel Vincent T. Bae	OPG-Youth and Sports Development Office	Ground Floor, Provincial Capitol
Ms. Michelle F. Alcidi	OPG – Cavite Quality Management Office (CQMO)	2 nd Floor, Provincial Capitol
Mr. Reynaldo G. Bayot, Jr.	OPG – Provincial Jail Office	Brgy. Lapidario, Trece Martires City
Ms. Maribel Bernal	OPG – Internal Audit Unit	2 nd Floor, Provincial Capitol
Mr. Rolando Alvaran	OPG – Road Safety Division	City of Imus, Cavite
Ms. Concepcion P. Villanueva	Provincial Library	Legislative Building
Ms. Claudette Trixia M. Flores	OPG – Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office	2 nd Floor, Provincial Capitol

National Government Agencies in Cavite

National Government Agencies (NGAs) are permanent or semi-permanent organizations in the machinery of government responsible for the oversight and advertisement and administration of specific functions. Below is the list of NGAs present in Cavite.

Table 6.5 National Government Agencies, Province of Cavite: 2018

Agency	Head	Location
Bureau of Internal Revenue	Ms. Editha Calipusan	BIR Building, Trece Martires City
Bureau of Treasury	Ms. Nancy E. Bernales	City of Imus, Cavite
Commission on Audit	Ms. Vianne L. Mamalateo	Trece Martires City
Commission on Elections	Atty. Sheryl Moresca	Trece Martires City
Civil Service Commission	Dir. Maria Theresa R. Poblador	Capitol Compound, Trece Martires City
Registry of Deeds	Atty. Edgar Santos	Capitol Compound, Trece Martires City
Philippine Information Agency	Mr. Ruel B. Francisco	Trece Martires City
Philippine Statistics Authority	Ms. Lucia Iraida A. Soneja	Government Center Building, Trece Martires City
Department of Science and Technology	Engr. Raul D. Castañeda	Trece Martires City
Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration	Ms. Paz Rusiana	Sangley Point, Cavite City
Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology	Mr. Alex C. Cabrera	PHILVOLCS Tagaytay Seismic Station, Kaybagal South, Tagaytay City
Department of Interior and Local Government	Ms. Eloisa G. Rozul	Government Center Building, Trece Martires City
Department of Labor and Employment	Engr. Ignacio S. Sanqui, Jr.	Hugo Perez, Trece Martires City
National Housing Authority	Arch. Susana V. Nonato	Southville, Trece Martires City
Philippine Health Insurance Corporation	Mr. Gerlon Joseph R. Magpantay	Governor Drive, Hugo Perez, Trece Martires City
Philippine National Police	PSSUPT William Mongas Segun	Camp Pantaleon Garcia, City of Imus
Bureau of Fire Protection	CInsp. Douglas M. Guiyab	Palico, City of Imus, Cavite
Department of Education	Dr. Cherrylou D. De Mesa Dr. Rosemarie D. Torres Dr. Manuela S. Tolentino Ms. Ruth L. Fuentes Dr. Editha M. Atendido	Trece Martires City (Division of Cavite) Division of Cavite City Division of City of Dasmariñas Division of City of Bacoor Division of city of Imus
Technical Education and Skills Development Authority	Mr. Pascual R. Arriola	TESDA Building, Trece Martires City
Department of Agrarian Reform	Mr. James Arthur T. Dubongco	Government Center Building, Trece Martires City
National Food Authority	Ms. Myrna R. Domingo	Pasong Kawayan II, City of Gen. Trias
National Irrigation Administration	Engr. Charlie D. Ibarrola	Naic, Cavite
Philippine Coconut Authority	Mr. Jaime C. Gamier	
Department of Environment and Natural Resources	PENRO: Mr. Raymundo D. Crisostomo CENRO: Mr. Eleuterio Recile	Government Center Building, Trece Martires City
Cooperative Development Authority	Mr. Jose Domingo, Jr.	CaCoDeC Building, Trece Martires City
Department of Public Works and Highways	Engr. Oscar U. Dela Cruz Engr. Arthur D. Pascual, Jr. Engr. Donnie D. Cuna	Cavite I District Engineering Office, Trece Martires City Cavite II District Engineering Office, Mangas, Alfonso Cavite Sub-District Engineering Office, Carmona
Department of Trade and Industry	Mr. Noly D. Guevara	Government Center Building, Trece Martires City
National Telecommunications Commission	Engr. Milagros P. Bersamina	City of Imus

Local Fiscal Management

The financial management in the province involves the classification of budgets into General Fund, Special Education Fund and Trust Fund. General funds are those that are spent for the general expenses of the province like infrastructure projects, social services, economic services and entirety except from educated related programs which budgets are drawn from the special education fund. Special education fund, on the other hand, is being used to supplement teachers under the Local School Board, classroom construction and purchase of educational materials among the other education related expenditures. Certain amount of budget is allocated under the special education fund in order to support the national government in the delivery of educational services. Lastly, trust fund refers to resources which have come officially of the government as trustee, agent, or administrator, or which have been received for fulfillment of some obligation.

Provincial Financial Position

As of December 2018, Cavite has total assets of Php 8,285,960,344.17, total liabilities of Php 1,022,221,376.26 and total net assets/equity of Php 7,263,738,967.91. Among the funds, general fund has the biggest share in total assets, net assets/equity and liabilities.

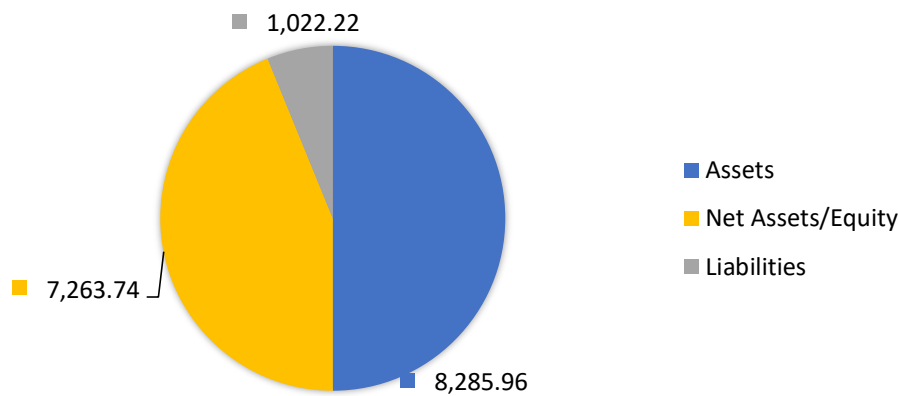


Figure 6.1 Financial Position of Cavite as of December 2018 (in millions)

Table 6.6 Financial Position by Fund; Province of Cavite: 2018

	Total	General Fund	Special Education Fund	Trust Fund
Assets	8,285,960,344.17	7,260,946,930.51	780,957,059.89	244,056,353.77
Liabilities	1,022,221,376.26	692,181,177.33	85,983,845.16	244,056,353.77
Net Assets/Equity	7,263,738,967.91	6,568,765,753.18	694,973,214.73	

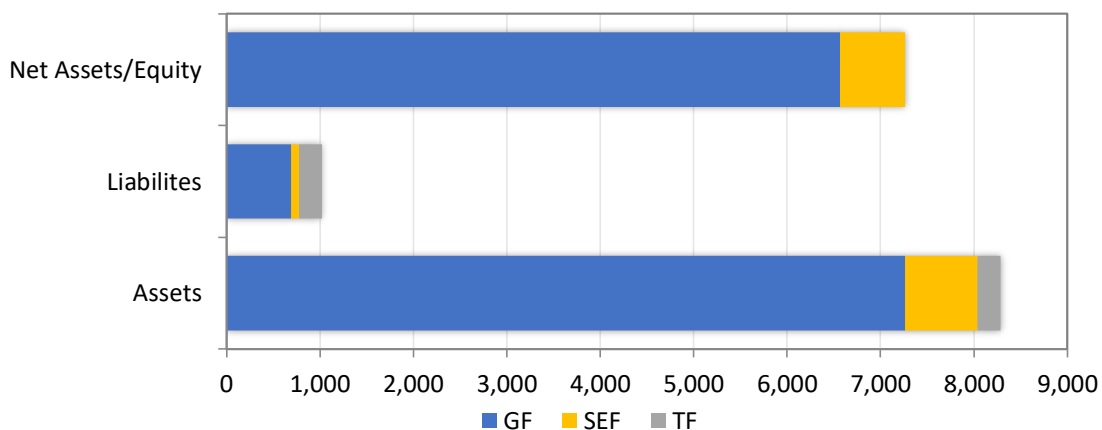


Figure 6.2 Financial Position by Fund; Province of Cavite: 2018 (in millions)

Assets

The combined assets of Cavite totaled to Php 8.285B is composed of current assets amounting to Php 4,183,449,434.83 or 50.49% and non-current assets of Php 4,102,510,909.34 or 49.51%. Of the current assets, cash and cash equivalents of Php 3.452B covers the most representing 82.53% of the total current assets. On the other hand, property, plant and equipment of Php 4.054B cover the most representing 98.82% of the total non-current assets.

Liabilities

The combined liabilities of Cavite aggregates to Php 1,022,221,376.26. It is comprised of current liabilities totaling Php 893,869,983.95 or 87.44% and non-current liabilities totaling Php 128,351,392.31 or 12.56%. The total financial liabilities of Php 270,616,525.88 in current liabilities and Php 85,228,758.35 in non-current liabilities cover the biggest percentage of in both current and non-current liabilities having 30.27% and 66.40% respectively.

Net Assets/Equity

Net assets/equity is the difference between the combined assets and combined liabilities. The net assets /equity in Cavite is composed of restated balance (Php 5,709,428,418.63), surplus for the period (Php 1,422,084,672.79), and adjustments in net assets/equity account (Php 132,225,876.49).

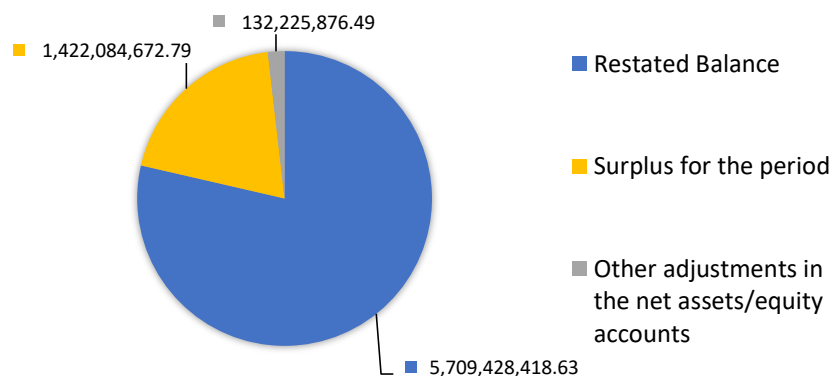
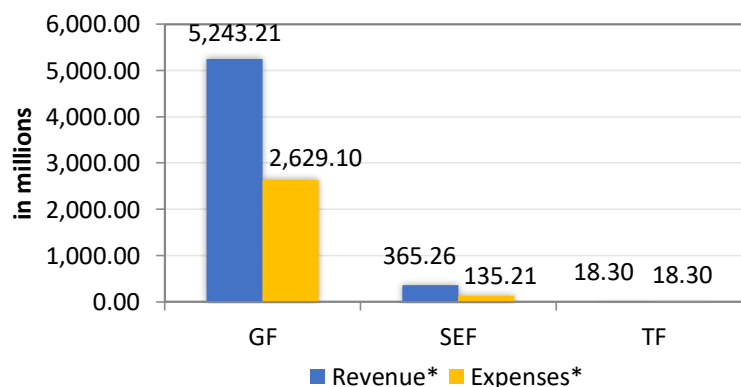


Figure 6.3 Net Assets/Equity Breakdown; Province of Cavite: 2018

Provincial Financial Performance

In 2018, the total revenue totaled to Php 4,204,686,337.00. By fund, 93.61% of the provincial revenue is classified under the general fund while 5.95% under the special education fund and only 0.44% under trust fund. Moreover, the total revenue is composed of revenue from current operations of Php 4.186B or 99.56% and transfers, assistance and subsidy from NGAs/LGUs/GOCCs/Other Funds of Php 18.30M or 0.44%.

The bottom figure of the provincial expenses is Php 2,782,601,664.21. This expenses is composed of current operations of Php 2.656B and total transfers, assistance and subsidy to NGAs/LGUs/GOCCs/Other Funds of Php 125.847M. Moreover, the province has a surplus of Php 1,422,084,672.79 for 2018 which is mostly from the general fund (92%). The general fund was used up to 66.79% while the special education fund was used up to 54.03%. The total fund utilization is pegged at 66.17%. The chart and table below presents the breakdown of revenue and expenses by fund.



*includes transfers, assistance and subsidy (from/to), other non-operating income/losses

Figure 6.4 Revenue and Expenses by Fund; Province of Cavite: 2018

Table 6.7 Results of Operations by Fund; Province of Cavite: 2018

Particulars	Total	General Fund	Special Education Fund	Trust Fund
Revenue	4,204,686,337.00	3,936,154,554.46	250,232,442.54	18,299,340.00
Current Operating Revenue	4,186,386,997.00	3,936,154,554.46	250,232,442.54	
Total Transfers, assistance and Subsidy from	18,299,340.00			18,299,340.00
Other Non - Operating Income	-	-	-	-
Expenses	2,782,601,664.21	2,629,095,705.83	135,206,618.38	18,299,340.00
Current Operating Expenses	2,656,754,062.69	2,503,248,104.31	135,206,618.38	18,299,340.00
Total Transfers, assistance and Subsidy to	125,847,601.52	125,847,601.52		
Losses	-	-	-	-
Surplus (Deficit) for the period	1,422,084,672.79	1,307,058,848.63	115,025,824.16	-

Revenue from Current Operations

For the year 2018, the total revenue from current operations amounting to Php 4,186,386,997.00 was generated from tax revenue, Internal Revenue Collections (IRA), services and business income, and shares, grants and donations. IRA continued to be the top source for Cavite totaling to Php 3,339,794,463.00 resulting to IRA dependency rate of 79.78%. This is 1.12% higher than that of 2017. The goal is to reduce the IRA dependency of the province while increasing the local earnings to support the provincial government operations. Moreover, tax revenue has a share of 17.36% which is lower than last year by 1.26%.

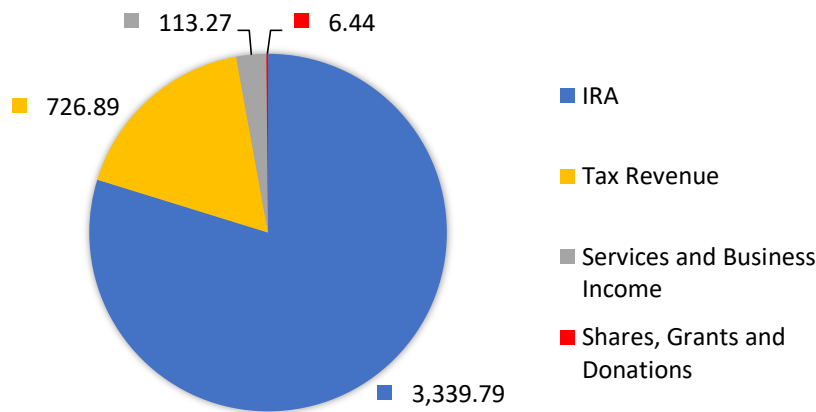


Figure 6.5 Current Operating Revenue Account Composition; Province of Cavite: 2018 (in millions)

Expenses for Current Operations

The total current operating expenses of Php 2,656,754,032.69 is composed of personnel services of Php 1,040,929,829.76 or 39.18%, maintenance and other operating expenses of Php 1,303,369,796.68 or 49.06%, financial expenses of Php 9,435,657.06 or 0.35%, and non-cash expenses of Php 303,018,779.19 or 11.41%. This accounts for 63.02% of the total income. The operating expenses also increased this year by 12.61 from Php 2,359,283,032.75 last year.

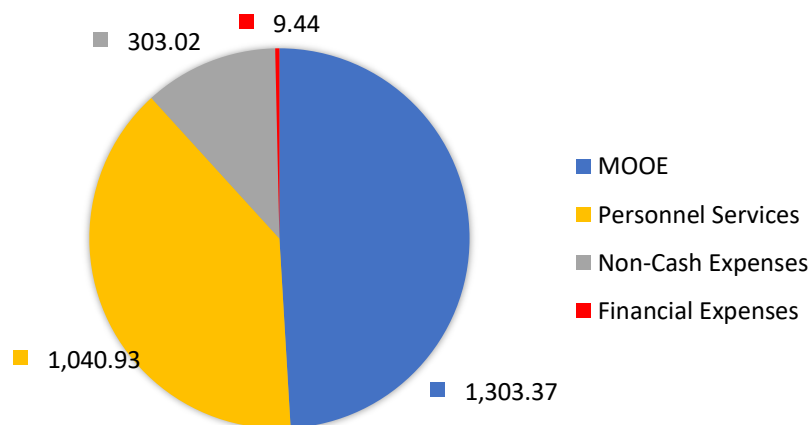


Figure 6.6 Current Operating Expenses Composition; Province of Cavite: 2018 (in millions)

Provincial Cash Flows

The statement of cash flows provides an overview of the province's cash inflows and outflows as well as the net changes in cash resulting from operating, investing, and financing activities.

The statement of cash flow for 2018 showed Php 4.507 billion inflows and Php 3.680 billion outflows resulting in net cash flows of Php 827.590 million. Of the aggregated cash inflows of Php 4.507 billion for 2018, Php 4.507 billion was from operating activities and Php 20,745.00 was from investing activities. On the other hand, the combined cash outflows for all activities was broken down to operating activities of Php 2.897 billion, investing activities of Php 764.252 million, and financing activities of 18.513 million. By fund, the general fund, being the main operating fund of Cavite, posted the biggest amount of cash flows for 2018.

The chart and table below shows the breakdown of cash flows by activity.

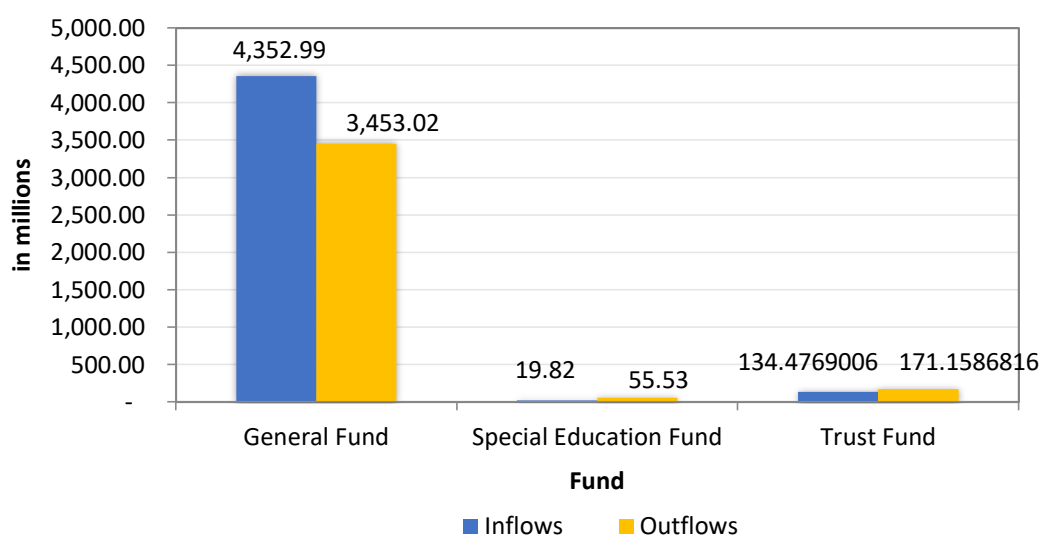
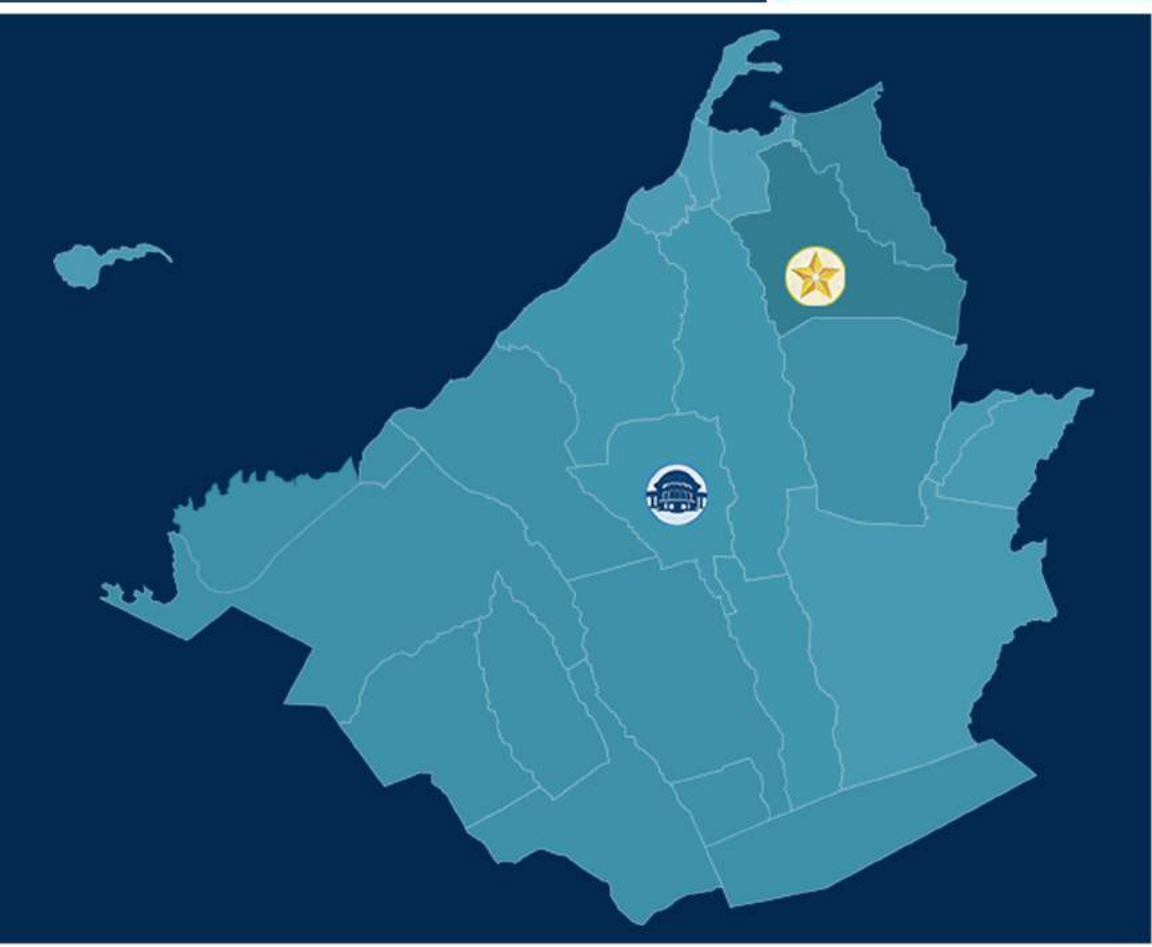


Figure 6.7 Cash Flow by Activity; Province of Cavite: 2018

Table 6.8 Combined Statement of Cash Flows by Fund; Province of Cavite: 2018

Particulars	Total	General Fund	Special Education Fund	Trust Fund
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Total Cash Inflows	4,507,274,777.26	4,352,973,706.07	19,824,170.62	134,476,900.57
Total Cash Outflows	2,896,940,264.17	2,690,344,587.27	35,436,995.29	171,158,681.61
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	1,610,334,513.09	1,662,629,118.80	(15,612,824.67)	(36,681,781.04)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities				
Total Cash Inflows	20,745.00	20,745.00	-	-
Total Cash Outflows	764,252,492.47	751,774,947.31	12,477,545.16	-
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	(764,231,747.47)	(751,754,202.31)	(12,477,545.16)	-
Cash Flows from Financing Activities				
Total Cash Inflows	-	-	-	-
Total Cash Outflows	18,512,693.22	10,899,880.68	7,612,812.54	-
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities	(18,512,693.22)	(10,899,880.68)	(7,612,812.54)	-
Total Cash Provided by Operating, Investing and Financing Activities	827,590,072.40	899,975,035.81	(35,703,182.37)	(36,681,781.04)
Cash at the beginning of the year	2,882,316,641.94	2,536,451,298.51	176,095,088.36	169,770,255.07
Cash balance ending December 31, 2018	3,709,906,714.34	3,436,426,334.32	140,391,905.99	133,088,474.03



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