

Cavite Ecological Profile

2019



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About the cover:

The cover shows the colorful culture in the province of Cavite from its tourism and historical sites to its products. The photos in the front are the pahimis variety of coffee from the municipality of Amadeo, karakol and parade for Nuestra Señora del Pilar de Imus during the Kakanindayog Festival in City of Imus, the statue of General Emilio Aguinaldo in Aguinaldo Shrine, Kawit, and tahong famous in the coastal areas of Cavite. Additionally, the photos in the back are the jacobina first produced and trademark of the Noceda Bakery in the municipality of Mendez, Sumilang Festival parade in the municipality of Silang, Sky ranch in Tagaytay City, and the Balite Falls in the municipality of Amadeo.

Cover Image Sources:

<https://www.pinoyadventurista.com/2012/10/dancing-karakol-with-nana-pilar.html>

<https://www.tupanggala.com/aguinaldo-shrine/>

<http://philippinestravelsite.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/Sumilang-Festival-Our-Lady-of-Candelaria-Feast.jpg>

Cavite IPG Team

Report prepared by:

Research, Statistics, Monitoring, and Evaluation Division

Provincial Planning and Development Office

2020

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Message

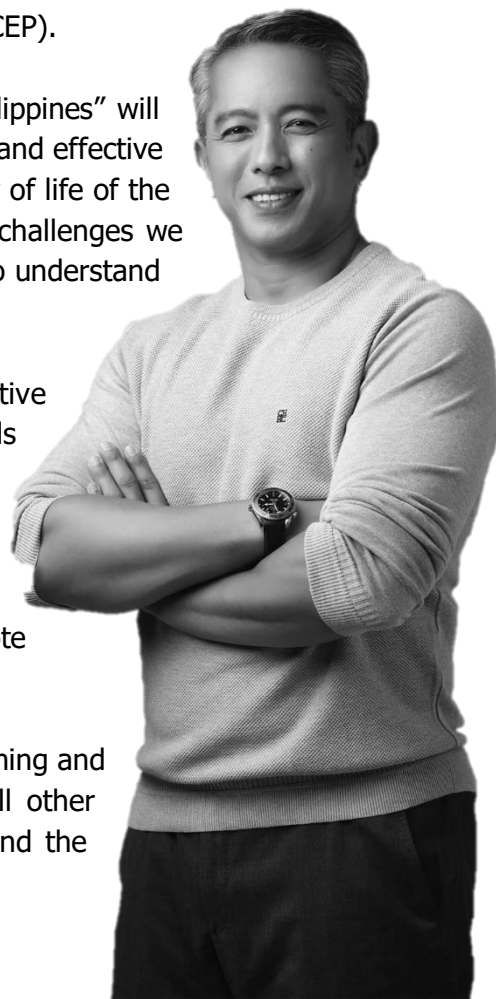
It is my privilege to present the 2019 Cavite Ecological Profile (CEP).

The mission to build a “Safer Cavite, Better Cavite, Better Philippines” will only be possible through the implementation of comprehensive and effective policies and development plans that seek to improve the quality of life of the Caviteño. But to come up with policies that truly address the challenges we face in reaching these goals, we must first establish baselines to understand the current situation of the Province and its people.

Tools like the CEP is a critical resource that can lead us to innovative and suitable projects and programs that directly meet the needs of our constituents. The data and information contained in the 2019 CEP will help us assess and measure the level of our services to the people while considering the limits of local government resources. It will likewise guide us in making reasonable and appropriate policy decisions to promote sustainability and inclusive growth in the Province of Cavite.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Provincial Planning and Development Office for initiating this endeavor, as well as all other government institutions and stakeholders from the academe and the private sector who helped make this profile happen.

Mabuhay ang Lalawigan ng Cavite!




JUANITO VICTOR C. REMULLA
Governor

Foreword

The best way to ensure that you are going to your destination is to know where you are coming from. The Provincial Government of Cavite, through its programmed updating of ecological profile, warrants that indeed goals are met, and outcomes are attained for all sectors of the Province. It is our commitment that through the Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO) and its Research, Statistics, Monitoring, and Evaluation (RSME) Division, right and significant information are provided to the stakeholders utilizing the annual publication of the Comprehensive 2019 Cavite Ecological Profile (CEP).

It is a known truth that mankind's far-reaching milestones are founded by well-thought, factual, and timely decisions. Research-based decision making, not just on science, has reached its due prominence in governance. It entails the lawmakers and the local chief executives to only aspire for careful, responsive and opportune choices that would improve the welfare of the constituents. Come a long way that good data, baselines, benchmarks, results, outcome and impact are ignored in local governance.

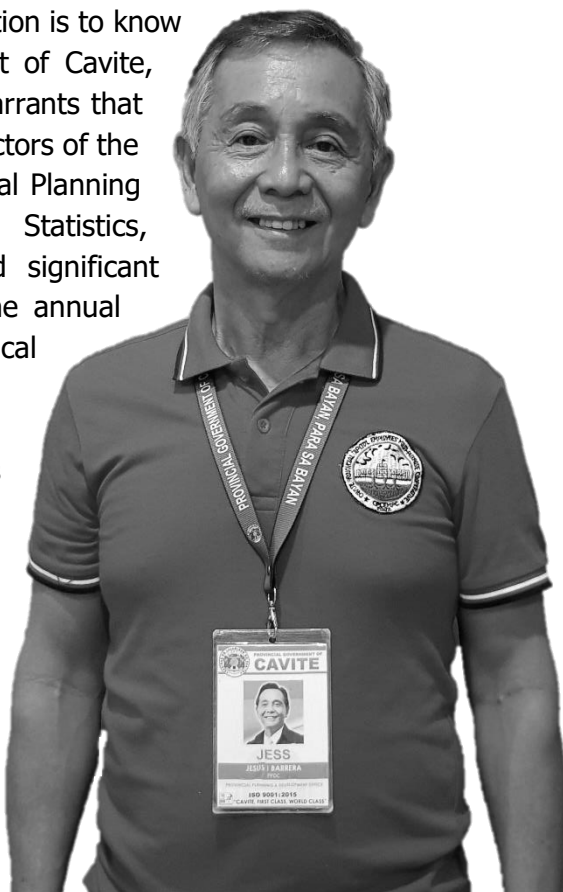
Thus, the Provincial Government of Cavite has formulated this 2019 CEP. The data in this CEP were gathered through the coordinative effort of various national government agencies (NGAs), local government units (LGUs), state universities and colleges (SUCs), private sectors, and other stakeholders. The collected data were translated into statistical and technical analyses and interpretations, presented in a manner that would aid researchers, local planners, and decision-makers of Cavite LGUs. Information is being utilized to develop and implement sustainable policies, plans, and programs that will address the identified developmental gaps.

To us, planners, this 2019 CEP is a useful instrument to come up with well-informed decisions, build strategic approaches, and allocate and manage our resources properly for equitable sectoral growth in the Province in the coming years.

I would like to commend all the people involved in the formulation of this profile. I am deeply grateful to my RSME staff and partner government agencies, academe, and private offices and organizations who tirelessly cooperated and contributed their time and effort to provide our needed data despite their busy schedules.

May this serve as a beneficial tool in the continued progress of our beloved Province of Cavite.

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




JESUS I. BARRERA
Provincial Planning and Development Coordinator

Acknowledgement

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

To the many others, who are not specifically mentioned here but which, in one way or another, have exerted efforts and have provided assistance in the preparation of this Profile, the PPDO extends its appreciation and thankful.

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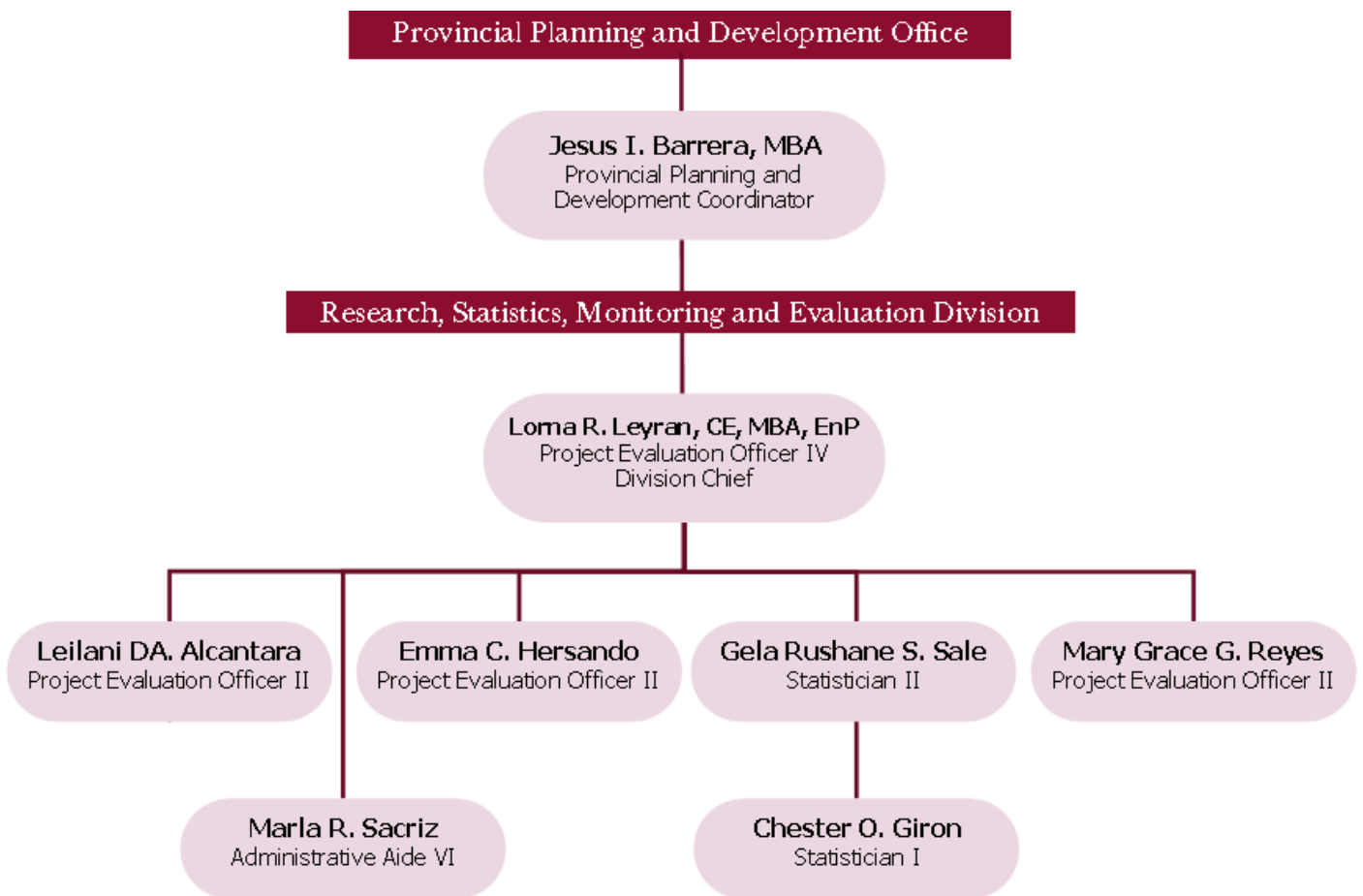
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Technical Staff



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 Bacoar 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.



Mile Long Barracks in Corregidor Islands

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, the British defeated the Spaniards and occupied the port in 1672 during their two-year interregnum in the Philippines. These events 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 history. 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 the 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.

The Philippine Revolution started in 1896, where Cavite took center stage as thousands of Katipuneros were liberated in most towns in Cavite. On September 12, 1896, thirteen prominent Caviteños, ten Freemasons, and three Katipuneros, were executed by a Spanish firing squad in Fort San Felipe, Cavite, due to 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. 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 a 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, reducing 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 from 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 a significant 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 the 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 the 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 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 a politico-military governor. He was also tripped of judicial functions.

Col. Fernando Pargas was the last Spanish politico-military governor of Cavite. The government was then headquartered in the cabecera of Cavite, now Cavite City. Emilio Aguinaldo, the captain municipal of Cavite el Viejo, presently Kawit, asked Col. Pargas for a detachment of soldiers to protect his town from bandits on the morning of August 31, 1896. Aguinaldo planned 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 infantrymen had been sent to Manila upon urgent summons from Governor and Captain-General Ramon Blanco. Governor Blanco 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. 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. The revolutionists overthrew the Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines. Historical documents show that during the revolutionary regime, Cavite had three politico-military governors: Mariano Trias, Emiliano Riego de Dios, and Ladislao Diwa.

The American regime succeeded in the revolutionary 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, the acting governor (1939), and Luis Y. Ferrer, Jr. (1940-1944). Mariano N. Castañeda succeeded Ferrer and served 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. Francisco T. Arca succeeded after he served for only a few months.

The Third Republic was established on July 4, 1946, by 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 turns in replace of Camerino's position.

Camerino was elected governor in 1952. However, toward the latter part of his term, Dominador Mangubat replaced him and acted as governor from 1954 to 1955. Delfin Montano followed and elected as governor for four consecutive terms from 1956 to 1971. Lino D. Bocalan succeeded him in 1972. Dominador M. Camerino followed and 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 from 1986 to 1987. Remulla was reelected for a long term (1987-1995). Epimaco A. Velasco succeeded from 1995 to January 1998. Ramon "Bong" Revilla, Jr. was appointed in place of him when Velasco was given a position as Secretary of the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG). Revilla served from February 2, 1998 to 2001. Erineo "Ayong" S. Maliksi replaced him 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 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 the 2016 election, Gov. Jonvic decided not to run for office, and his brother Atty. Jesus Crispin "Boying" C. Remulla, a three-term representative of the province, substituted him. Governor Boying's administration started on June 30, 2016 until June 30, 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 center on the battle-cry Cavite: One, Strong, Competitive.

In 2019, Gov. Jonvic Remulla replaced his elder brother as the governor of the province. He promised to continue cultivating a culture of good governance in the province, where its guiding platform is a safer Cavite and being the new international gateway, logistics, and investment hub of the greater capital region.

Chapter 2: Geophysical Environment

Geographical Location

The Province of Cavite is situated in Luzon's southern part, the largest island in the Philippines. It belongs to Region IV-A or the CALABARZON region. It is bounded by the provinces of Batangas in the south, Laguna on the east, Rizal on the northeast, Metro Manila and Manila Bay on the north, and the West Philippine Sea on the west.

It is geographically located at latitude (14.2803°) 14° 16' 49" north of the equator and longitude (120.8664°) 120° 51' 59" east of the prime meridian.



Political Subdivisions

The province of Cavite has well-defined political subdivisions. Considering the rising population of the province, the addition of new legislative districts is a good move to ensure the befitting representation of the province in Congress. Republic Act 11069, effective in the year 2018, reapportioned the province into eight legislative districts and declared 6th District as the lone District of City of Gen. Trias; 7th District is now comprised of Amadeo, Indang, Tanza, and Trece Martires City, and 8th District is the then municipalities and city in the 7th District except Indang. Further, the province is composed of 16 municipalities and seven cities with 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 RA 9723, the City of Bacoor under RA 10160, the City of Imus by RA 10161, and the City of Gen. Trias through RA 10675.

Presidential Decree 1163 declared the City of Imus as the de jure provincial capital and Trece Martires City as the provincial government's de facto seat.

Furthermore, in 1909, during the American regime, Governor-General W. Cameron Forbes issued 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 and all waters and detached rocks surrounding them to the City of Cavite. The municipality of Ternate also has Balut Island. These are now major tourist attractions of the province.

Land Area

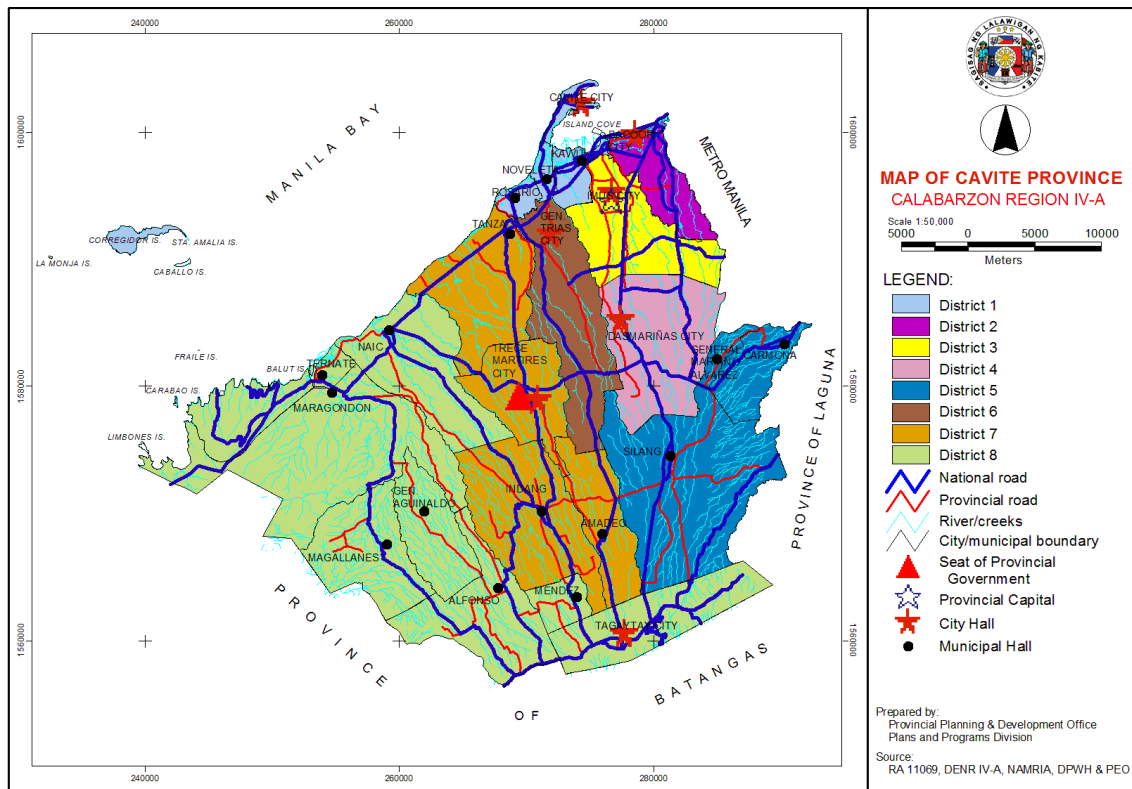
The land is an important resource that is a basis of many governance-related decisions such as budget, cityhood, and programming, among others. Land, referred to as dry land, is the solid surface of the Earth that is not permanently covered by water. It is an area of ground that is being used for a particular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

Cavite has a total land area of 142,706 hectares or 1,427.06 square kilometers, representing 8.66 percent of the region's total land area and 0.42 percent of the country's total land area. Among the eight districts of the province, the 8th District has the largest land area of 57,204 hectares, which covers 40.09 percent of the total land area, and District I has the smallest land area with 3,631 hectares or 2.54 percent of the total provincial land area. The municipalities of Maragondon and Silang have the largest land area of 16,549 and 15,641 hectares, respectively, while the municipality of Noveleta has the smallest with 567 hectares (Table 1.1).

Table 2.1 Land Area and Number of Barangays by District/City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Land Area (sq. km.)	Land Distribution (%)	Number of Barangays
1st District	36.31	2.54	143
Cavite City	11.83	0.83	84
Kawit	13.40	0.94	23
Noveleta	5.41	0.38	16
Rosario	5.67	0.4	20
2nd District	52.40	3.67	73
City of Bacoor	52.40	3.67	73
3rd District	97.01	6.80	97
City of Imus	97.01	6.80	97
4th District	82.34	5.77	75
City of Dasmariñas	82.34	5.77	75
5th District	196.71	13.78	105
Carmona	30.92	2.17	14
General Mariano Alvarez	9.38	0.66	27
Silang	156.41	10.96	64
6th District	117.68	8.25	33
City of General Trias	117.68	8.25	33
7th District	272.57	19.10	116
Amadeo	47.90	3.36	26
Indang	89.20	6.25	36
Tanza	96.30	6.75	41
Trece Martires City	39.17	2.74	13
8th District	572.04	40.09	187
Alfonso	64.60	4.53	32
General Emilio Aguinaldo	51.03	3.58	14
Magallanes	78.60	5.51	16
Maragondon	165.49	11.6	27
Mendez	16.67	1.17	24
Naic	86.00	6.03	30
Tagaytay City	66.15	4.64	34
Ternate	43.50	3.05	10
Total	1,427.06		829

Source: Provincial Planning and Development Office



Map 2.1 Legislative Map, Province of Cavite

Topography

Physiological Areas

Situated at the entrance of Manila Bay, Cavite is characterized by rolling hinterlands punctuated by hills, shoreline fronting Manila Bay at sea level, and the rugged portion at the boundary with Batangas.

Cavite is divided into four (4) physiographical areas: the lowest lowland area, lowland area, central hilly area, and upland mountainous area.

The lowest lowland area is the coastal plain. These areas have a shallow ground level of zero to two meters elevation than the high tide level of about 0.8-meter elevation from the mean sea level (MSL). These are the cities of Bacoor and Cavite and Kawit, Noveleta, and Rosario.

Coastal and alluvial plains are considered lowland areas. These areas have a flat ground slope of less than 0.5 percent and a low ground elevation of 2 meters to 30 meters. The alluvial plain can be found in the City of Imus and the southern part of the City of Gen. Trias. Into these cities forms the transition area between the coastal plain and the central hilly area. It also covers some areas of the City of Bacoor and the municipalities of Carmona, Kawit, Noveleta, Rosario, and Tanza.

The third topography type is the central hilly area, found on the mountain foot slope, and forms the rolling tuffaceous plateau. This topography includes steep hills, ridges, and elevated inland valleys. The plateau has a ground elevation ranging from 30 meters to nearly 400 meters and a ground slope ranging from 0.5 percent to 2 percent. The cities of Trece Martires and Dasmariñas, and

the municipalities of Gen. E. Aguinaldo, Gen. M. Alvarez, the western part of Ternate, northern parts of Amadeo, Indang, Silang, Magallanes, and Maragondon have this kind of topography.

The last topography type is the upland mountainous area situated at a very high elevation above 400 meters with slopes of more than 2 percent found in the city of Tagaytay and municipalities of Alfonso, Mendez, southern parts of Amadeo, Indang, Silang, Magallanes, and Maragondon. Mt. Sungay, the highest elevation in Cavite, is about 700 meters above sea level located east of Tagaytay City. It is characterized by flat to rugged topography. From Tagaytay ridge northward, the areas adjoin Silang, Amadeo, and Mendez-Nunez, exhibiting flat to rolling topography with gently sloping surfaces while eastern and southern Tagaytay City including Alfonso show moderate to rugged topography. Portions of Ternate, Maragondon, General Mariano Alvarez, and Magallanes are fairly rugged with 100 to 200 meters above sea level. At Mounts Palay-Palay and Mataas na Gulod, both about 650 meters above sea level, the steepest climb from the creek to the top of the ridge is about 300 meters or about 50 percent average slope.

Corregidor Island is about 177 meters above sea level.

Slope

The slope is the degree of inclination of a given area. It is the number of feet the land rises or falls over 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.

Cavite's slope range is divided into six categories, as prescribed by the National Land Use Committee: level to nearly level, gently sloping to undulating, undulating to rolling, rolling to moderately steep, steep, and very steep (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2 Slope Classification, Province of Cavite: 2019

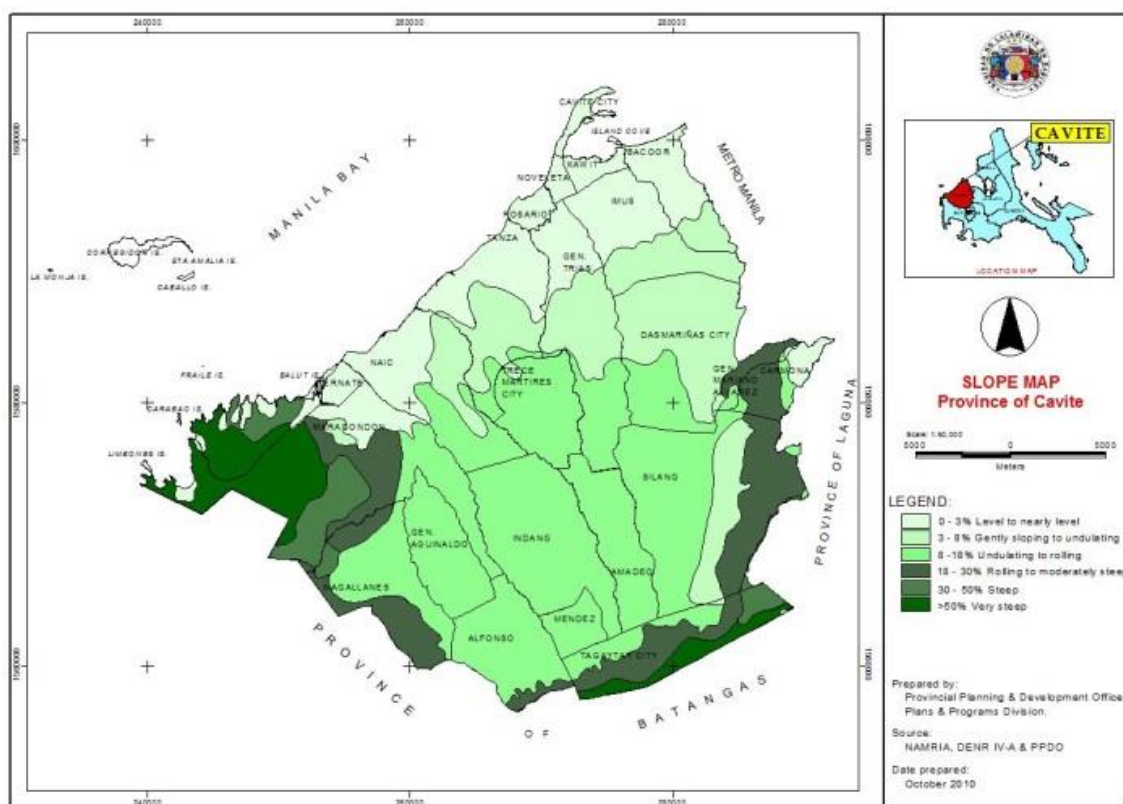
Description	Slope (%)	Area (hectares)	Percentage Share
Level to nearly level	0 - 3	28,319.80	19.84
Gently sloping to undulating	3 - 8	26,778.66	18.76
Undulating to rolling	8 - 18	58,620.41	41.08
Rolling to moderately steep	18 - 30	15,467.83	10.84
Steep	30 - 50	5,202.80	3.65
Very steep	≥ 50	8,316.50	5.83
Total		142,706.00	100.00

The northern part of the province is flat or level. It consists of the sections of the municipalities of Ternate, Maragondon, Naic, Tanza, Rosario, Noveleta, Kawit, and cities of Cavite, Bacoor, and Imus. These municipalities

serve as municipal fishing grounds of the province. Abound with beaches, heritage sites, and historical markers, these areas are also known as tourist destinations for local and international tourists.

The westmost part of the province, most sections 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. The areas with a slope of 18 to 30 percent are ideal for crop production and areas with a 30 to 50 percent slope are ideal for pasture and perennial trees. The southwestern tip with 50 percent and above slope is the province's forest areas. 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. These areas are the central transition area and are utilized for commercial, industrial, and tourism purposes. The commercial and industrial areas can also be found in the areas with 0-3 percent and 3-8 percent slope.



Map 2.2 Slope Map, Province of Cavite

Geology

Geology is the study of Earth, the materials from 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 the “Pearl of the Orient Seas”, 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 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, the West Philippine Sea, and 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 Mt. Sungay (Mt. Gonzales) in Tagaytay. The inactive stratovolcano is the highest point in Cavite at 709 meters.

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



Mt. Nagpatong in Maragondon, Cavite

Image Source: <https://goo.gl/vmv6M2>

Soil Types and Classification

Identification of soil characteristics, most importantly, the soil type, is a vital activity in area profiling. It is beneficial 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. It will contribute to the achievement of optimized land productivity.

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 orchards 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 which 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 consist 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 on 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 some coastlines of Ternate.

Land Suitability

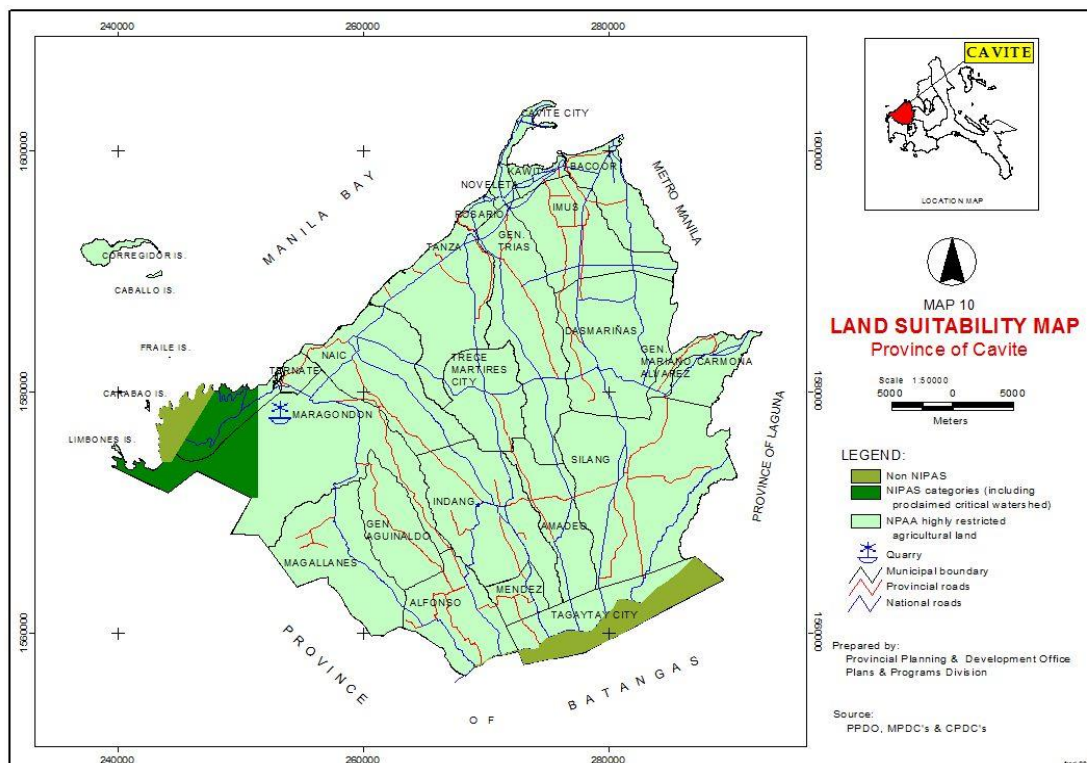
Land suitability is the fitness of a given type of land for a defined use. The process of land suitability classification is the appraisal and grouping of specific areas of land concerning their suitability for defined uses.

The 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.

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.



Map 2.3 Land Suitability Map, Province of Cavite

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)	Percentage Share	Percentage Share to Classification
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
Forest Lands	13,315.00	9.33	
Classified	5,357.36	3.75	40.24
Protected Areas /Natural Parks	3,928.00	2.75	
Military Reservation	808.99	0.57	
Islands	620.37	0.43	
Unclassified	7,957.64	5.58	59.76
Total	142,706		

Source: Cavite Provincial Development and Physical Framework

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 production take place. Most of the areas in Cavite are of this classification (50.09%). Cavite's fertile and alluvial soil types and favorable climatic conditions make it highly suitable for agricultural production. The lowland areas are suited for rice, corn, and vegetable production. The central area is recommended for diversified farming. However, according to the Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Cavite's agricultural lands are decreasing due to the conversion of these lands to residential/subdivision development and industrial areas.

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.

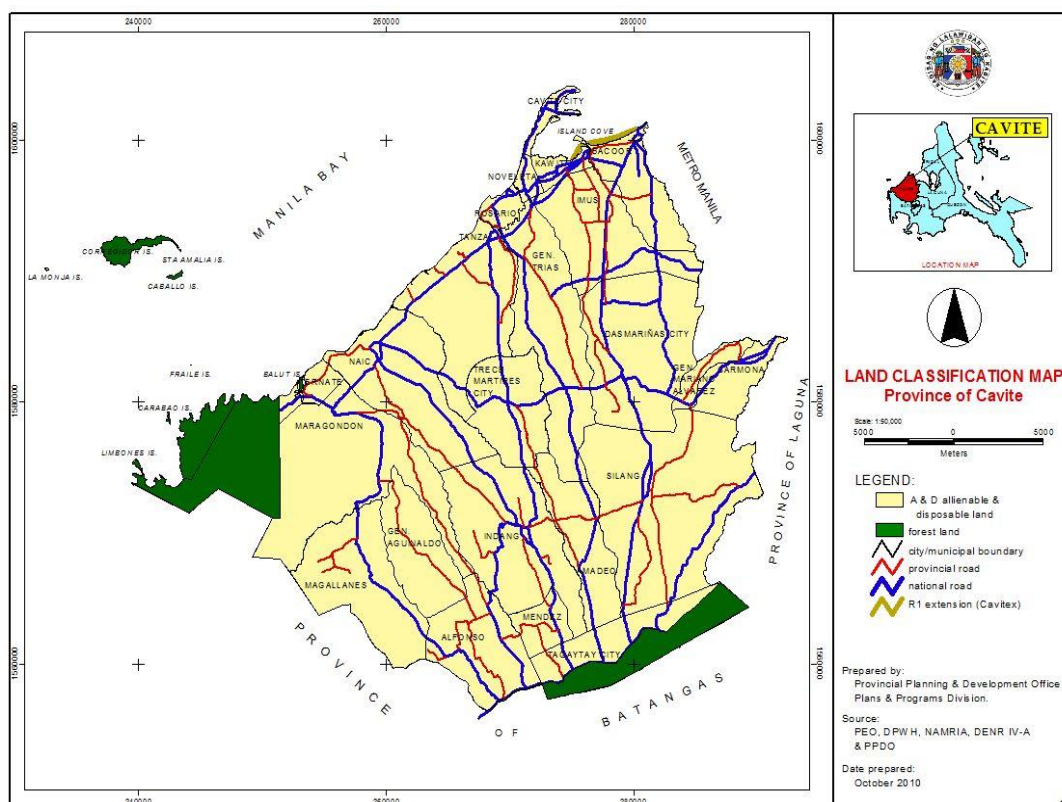
Forest Lands

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. It 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 reservations and islands, and unclassified land, also known as the public forest.

Under classified lands, Mounts Palay-Palay and Mataas na Gulod Protected Landscape 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 a slope greater than 50 percent, Magallanes forest land, and parts of Maragondon.

The national park has the potential for eco-tourism due to its vast diversity of flora and fauna and accessibility. Its development as an eco-tourism destination would enhance its value as a biodiversity conservation area, open laboratory of scientific, biological, other research studies, and venue for recreation and public pleasure. However, despite its bright potential, there are still issues and concerns that need to be resolved to balance the exploration and preservation of the park's rich features.



Map 2.4 Land Classification Map, Province of Cavite

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 that 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

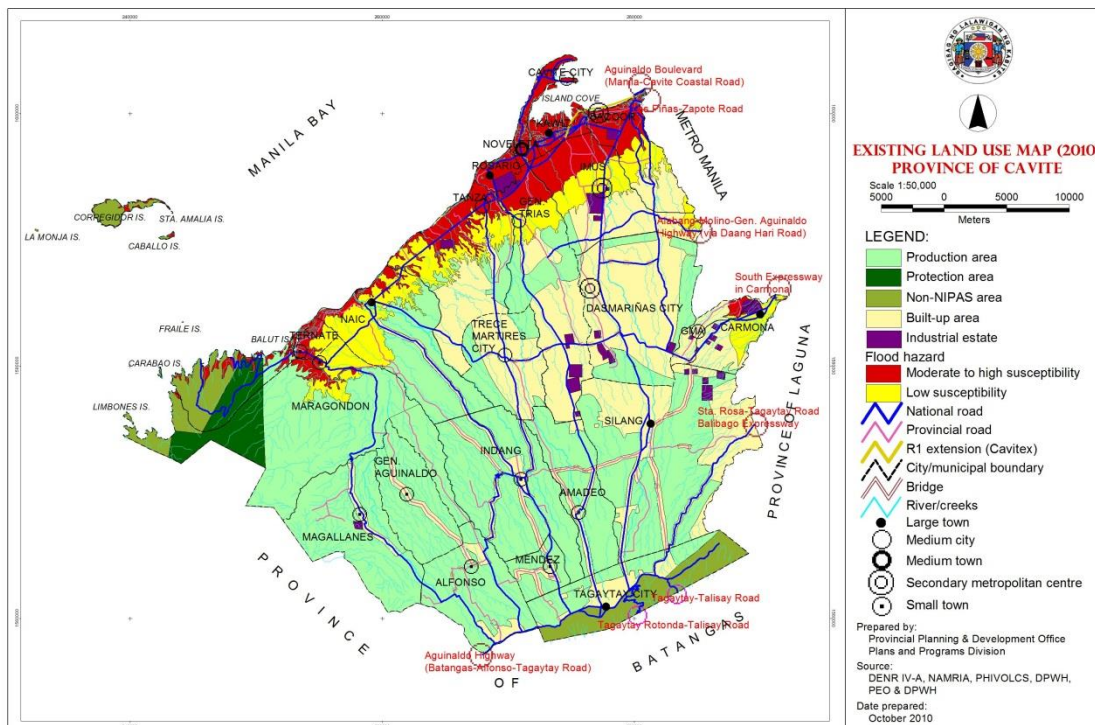
conglomerate can be found. Igneous rocks are prominent in the high, mountainous regions of western Cavite.

Specifically, the City of Bacoor and municipalities of General Mariano Alvarez, Tanza and Ternate have andesite and basalt; Cities of Dasmariñas and General Trias and municipalities of Indang, Maragondon, and Naic have sand and 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



Map 2.5 Existing Land Use Map, Province 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 and 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 grows 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 Pinagkainan, 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, slightly sloping ground and good water visibility at 30 feet depth, has about 32.76 percent live coral cover where the "staghorn" corals (20%) are mostly seen. About 40 percent of the species were members of the two largest 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.

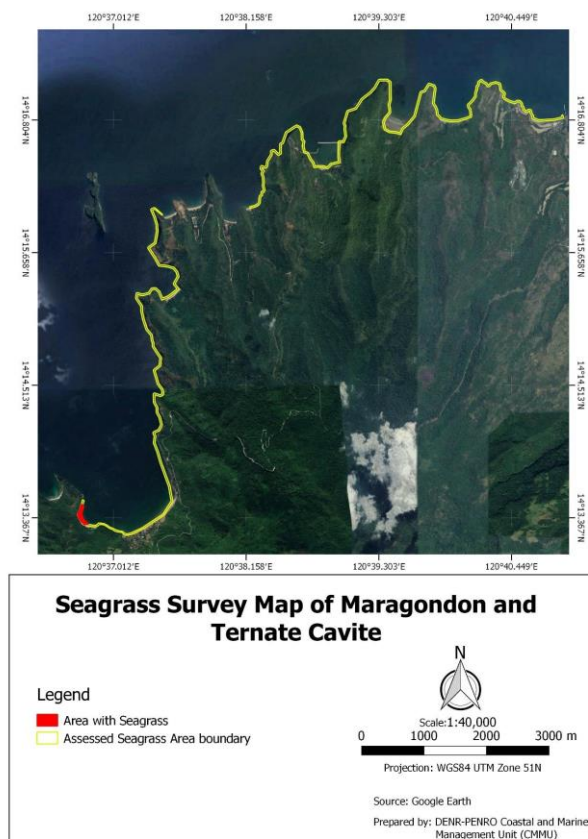


Coral Reefs in Limbones Cove

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

Seagrass Communities

Based on the assessment conducted last February 17, 2020, two species of sea grass were observed namely *Thalassia hemprichii* and *Halophila sp.*. The map below shows the location of the conducted assessment as well as the area where the sea grass was seen.



Source: PENRO Cavite

Map 2.6 Seagrass Map, Province of Cavite

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, a nursery for fishes, shrimps, crustaceans and mud crabs, food and sanctuary for marine life, potential eco-tourism sites, protection for reclaimed land, and windbreaker 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 the Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Manila Bay Coordinating Office (DENR-MBCO) Region IV-A conducted in November 2010. It is about 88.47 hectares located in the 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*)

Freshwater Resources

Freshwater is one of the most valued natural resources. Effective management to ensure its sustainable source is essential 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 principal component of the water cycle. Runoff that occurs on surfaces before reaching a channel is also called overland flow. A land area that 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. 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 sources, 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 2.5 Major Rivers, Province of Cavite

Name	Length (km)	Point of Origin	Drainage Location
1. Bacoar River	12.3	Pintong Gubat, Molino passing Tanzang Luma, Salinas and Panapaan	Bacoar 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, Bacoar 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.	Bacoar 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.	Bacoar 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 are 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 Lumampong 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 groundwater in an area, as well as the water extraction demand depending on industrial and residential demand.

The vast number of deep wells in the province has become a major source of concern about the decreasing amount of groundwater resources in Cavite. The towns of Naic, Tanza, and Ternate and the cities of Dasmariñas, Bacoar, Imus, and Gen. Trias highly depend on artesian wells. These have become their major source of water. These have caused saltwater 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 groundwater is stored in the pyroclastic rock reservoir and little in the volcano and clastic rock. Potable water is not reported in the nearshore 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 the surface water reservoir and irrigation water also contributes to the groundwater.

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

Climate

Cavite has two pronounced seasons, dry from November to April and wet for the rest of the year. The hottest temperature is observed in May while it is coldest in January. Heaviest rains are experienced in July and there is almost no rain at the onset of the year in April.

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 percent of the barangays are highly susceptible. There are towns in Cavite that are more susceptible to hazards than the others, vulnerable at around seven of the eight 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.

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 2.6 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								
City of Gen. Trias	7				All			
7th District								
Amadeo					All			
Indang					All			
Tanza	26	9			All	10	14	
Trece Martires City					All			
8th District								
Alfonso					30			
Gen. E. Aguinaldo					5			
Magallanes								
Maragondon	3				13			
Mendez			4		All			
Naic	8	3			3	5	7	
Tagaytay City			11		31			
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 2.7 Legislation 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

Table 2.7 continued...

Ordinance/ Resolution No.	Year	Title
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
007	2005	An Ordinance prescribing safety measures in the refueling at any gasoline satiation 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 Are (WQMA) Governing Board for Imus-Ylang-ylang-Rio Grande River pursuant to DENR Administrative Order no. o2, Series 2013
2013-021	2013	An ordinance amending certain Provisions of Provincial Ordinance No. 007-2012 otherwise known as 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

Table 2.7 continued...

Ordinance/ Resolution No.	Year	Title
061	2014	as an alternative and providing penalties for violation thereof 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. It is complemented by Provincial Ordinance No. 007-2012 that regulates the use of plastics and promotes the use of environmentally friendly packaging and practices.

The Republic Act No. 9003 or the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act created the Provincial Solid Waste Management Board.

Solid wastes are collected and disposed to 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 cu.m. and four cu.m., respectively. The disposal activities also employ around 529 people acting as garbage collectors, street cleaners, and office support staff.

The following table shows the status of solid waste management compliance in the province. As of June 2020, all the cities and municipalities in Cavite, except for Trece Martires City and General Emilio Aguinaldo, have its solid waste management plan approved.

Table 2.8 Status of Solid Waste Management Plan Compliance by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite

City/ Municipality	Year Covered	NSWMC Resolution No.	Status (June 2020)
1st District			
Cavite City	2015-2025	847 Series of 2016	Approved Currently Updating
Kawit	2015-2024	316 B Series of 2017	Approved Currently Updating
Noveleta	2015-2025	844 A Series of 2017	Approved Currently Updating
Rosario	2015-2026	836 Series of 2016	Approved Currently Updating

Table 2.8 continued...

Table 2 continued...

City/ Municipality	Year Covered	NSWMC Resolution No.	Status (June 2020)	
2nd District				
City of Bacoor	2014-2023	111 Series of 2014	Approved	Currently Updating
3rd District				
City of Imus	2015-2024	692 B Series of 2017	Approved	Currently Updating
4th District				
City of Dasmariñas	2015-2025	538 A Series of 2016	Approved	Currently Updating
5th District				
Carmona	2018-2027	182 Series of 2015	Approved	Updated
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	2019-2028	846 Series of 2016	Approved	Updated
Silang	2015-2025	837 Series of 2016	Approved	Currently Updating
6th District				
City of Gen. Trias	2015-2024	833 Series of 2016	Approved	Currently Updating
7th District				
Trece Martires City	2019-2028	N/A	Submitted (Under Review - NSWMC)	Currently Updating
Indang	2016-2025	834 Series of 2016	Approved	Currently Updating
Tanza	2015-2025	838 Series of 2016	Approved	Currently Updating
Amadeo	2017-2026	537 B Series of 2017	Approved	Currently Updating

Table 2.8 continued...

City/ Municipality	Year Covered	NSWMC Resolution No.	Status (June 2020)	
8 th District				
Alfonso	2015-2025	845 B Series of 2017	Approved	Currently Updating
Gen. E. Aguinaldo Magallanes	2015-2024	314 B Series of 2017	Approved	Currently Updating
Maragondon	2015-2024	835 Series of 2016	Approved	Currently Updating
Mendez	2016-2025	722 B Series of 2017	Approved	Currently Updating
Naic	2016-2025	840 A Series of 2017	Approved	Currently Updating
Tagaytay City	2016-2025	848 A Series of 2017	Approved	Currently Updating
Ternate	2015-2025	843 Series of 2016	Approved	Currently Updating

Source: Provincial Government-Environment and Natural Resources Office
Cavite

The next table shows the projected daily waste generation, solid waste disposal system, waste disposal equipment, and frequency of garbage collection in the province of Cavite. The solid waste disposal system in Cavite is by contract or sanitary landfill. All cities and municipalities in the province also have their centralized material recovery facilities (MRF).

Table 2.9 Solid Waste Management by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Projected Waste Generation ^a (kg/day)	Waste Disposal Equipment			Frequency of Garbage Collection	Solid Waste Disposal Location ^b
		Compactors	Big Garbage Trucks	Small Garbage Trucks		
1st District						
Cavite City	48,141.53		1	1	Main Roads/Market – Daily	San Mateo, Rizal
Kawit	42,824.94		1	3	City Streets – twice a week Daily	Suri Waste Management and Disposal Services, Calamba City, Laguna
Noveleta	16,493.84		3	0	Daily	Navotas Sanitary Landfill
Rosario	36,202.01		0	5	Daily	Suri Waste Management and Disposal Services, Calamba City
2nd District						
City of Bacoor	36,3548.2				Daily (by the contractor)	Rizal Provincial Sanitary Landfill and San Mateo Sanitary Landfill
3rd District						
City of Imus	183,383.9		3	0	Barangay – Once a week Market – Daily	Rizal
4th District						
City of Dasmariñas	231,673.7	8	12	3	Daily	Brgy. Salawag, Dasmariñas City
5th District						
Carmona	38,579.79		3	10	Twice a week	San Pedro, Laguna
General M. Alvarez	60,323.45				Thrice a week	Calamba City, Laguna
Silang	136,452.3	5	1	7	Once a Week Public market - Daily	Bauan, Batangas
6th District						
City of General Trias	126,910.1		2	16	Twice a week	Calamba City, Laguna
7th District						
Amadeo	16,086.22		1	0	Thrice a week	Sta. Cruz, Laguna
Indang	32,302.4		4	0	Daily (except Saturday)	SB Hain, Calamba City, Laguna
Tanza	88,903.93		6	18	Twice a Week	Pilotage Sanitary Landfill, San Pedro, Laguna
Trece Martires City	74,265.62	2	3	0	Daily	San Pedro, Laguna
8th District						
Alfonso	26,763.91		1	1	Twice a week	Brgy. Piña, Taysan, Batangas
General E. Aguinaldo	11,315.37		1	1	10 trips / week	Sta. Cruz, Laguna
Macallanes	10,256.66		1	0	Twice a week	Bauan and Taysan, Batangas

Table 2.9 continued...

City/Municipality	Projected Waste Generation ^a (kg/day)	Waste Disposal Equipment			Frequency of Garbage Collection	Solid Waste Disposal Location ^b
		Compactors	Big Garbage Trucks	Small Garbage Trucks		
Maragondon	22,183		1	3	Twice a week	Pilotage Sanitary Landfill, San Pedro, Laguna
Mendez	12,799.56		1	3	Five times a week	Suri Waste Management and Disposal Services, Calamba City, Laguna
Naic	42,032.27		6	0	Once or twice a week	Pilotage Sanitary Landfill, San Pedro, Laguna
Tagaytay City	27,464.57		6	5	Daily	San Pedro, Laguna
Ternate	11,703.3		0	2	Daily	Pilotage, San Pedro, Laguna
Total	1,660,611					

^aprojected daily waste generation from 2019-2028 ^btype of solid waste disposal in all cities and municipalities is by contract or sanitary landfill

Source: Provincial Government-Environment and Natural Resources Office Cavite

Moreover, the list below shows the special wastes treatment companies within the province.

Table 2.10 Special Wastes Treatment Companies, Province of Cavite

Company Name	Address	Types of Special Waste Treated
Agility Solutions, Inc.	Block 1 Lot 7 People's Technology Complex, Carmona, Cavite	Waste with inorganic chemicals (D499)
Asia Metal Trading Corp.	Lot 28, New Cavite Industrial City, Stateland, Brgy. Manggahan, Gen. Trias City	Waste with inorganic chemicals (D406 & D407) and miscellaneous wastes (M506 & M507)
Asia Recycling Solutions Technology Corp. (ARTSC)	6G Southcoast Industrial Estate, Brgy. Bancal, Carmona, Cavite	Waste with inorganic chemicals (D405, D406, D407, D499)
Azzions Recycling Solutions, Inc.	B12 L8 Golden Mile Business Park, Brgy. Maduya, Carmona, Cavite	Waste with cyanide (A101), acid wastes (B201-B299), alkali waste (C301-C399), waste with inorganic chemicals (D401-D499), inks, dyes, pigments, paints, latex, adhesives, organic sludge (F601F699), waste organic solvents (G703-G704), waste oil/bunker sludge (I101), contaminated containers (J201) and organic chemicals (L401)
Clean Echo Techwin, Inc.	184-185 Mindanao Ave., Brgy. Maderan, GMA, Cavite	Waste with cyanide (A101), acid wastes (B201-B208, B299), alkali wastes (C301-C399), waste with inorganic chemicals (D404, D405, D406, D407, D499), inks, dyes, latex, adhesives (F601-F699), waste organic solvents (G704), organic wastes (H802), waste oil/bunker sludge (I101-I104), containers previously containing toxic chemical substances (J201) and miscellaneous wastes [pathogenic and infectious wastes, pharmaceuticals and drugs and pesticides] (M501, M503, M504 & M506)
Cleanway Environmental Management solutions, Inc. (Formerly Cleanway Technology Corporation)	Meridian Industrial Complex II, Brgy. Maguyam, Maguyam Road, Silang, Cavite	Waste with cyanide (A101), acid wastes (B201-B299), alkali wastes (C301-C399), waste with inorganic chemicals (D401-D499), reactive chemical wastes (E501-E502), inks, dyes, pigments, paints, latex, adhesives, organic sludge (F601-F699), wastes organic solvents (G703-G704), putrescible/organic wastes (H802), waste oil (I101), contaminated containers (J201), immobilized wastes (K301-K303), organic chemicals (L401) and miscellaneous wastes (M501-M505)
E-Technology Philippines, Inc. (ETPI)	Lot 2 Blk. 4, Phase II, PEZA, Rosario, Cavite	Waste with inorganic chemicals (D406)
Fujihiro Philippines, Inc.	SEPZ Gateway Business Park, Brgy. Javalera, Gen. Trias, Cavite	Waste with cyanide (A101), stabilized wastes [chemically fixed wastes/silver sludge] (K302) and waste with inorganic chemicals [copper compounds] (D499)
Green Eco Techwin Inc.	Block 2 Lot 8 Phase 2, Golden gate Business park, Brgy. Buenavista II, Gen. Trias, Cavite	Waste with cyanide (A101), acid wastes (B201, B208, B299), Waste with cyanide (C301, C305, C399), wastes with inorganic chemicals [Ni-Cd and used lead acid batteries] (D404, D406), waste oil (I101), and miscellaneous wastes [waste electrical and electronic equipment] (M506, M507)
Green Horizon Environmental Management, Inc. (Formerly Dome Consolidated Chemical Corporation)	223 Brgy. Niog II, Bacoar, Cavite	Waste with cyanide (A101), acid wastes (B201-B299), alkali wastes (C301-C399), waste with inorganic chemicals (D401-D499), inks, dyes, pigments, paints, latex, adhesives, organic sludge (F601F699), waste organic solvents (G703-G704), contaminated empty containers (J201), waste oil (I101-I104), stabilized wastes (K301K303) and miscellaneous wastes [pharmaceutical wastes] (M503)

Table 2.10 continued...

Company Name	Address	Types of Special Waste Treated
Integrated Waste Management, Inc. (IWMI)	Sitio Pag-asa, Brgy. Aguado, Trece Martires City, Cavite	*Pyrolysis - Inks, dyes, pigments, paints, latex, adhesives, organic sludge (F601-F699), waste organic solvent (G703-G704), organic wastes (H802), waste oil/bunker sludge (I101), miscellaneous wastes (M501, M503 and M504); *Autoclave - Miscellaneous wastes [pathogenic and infectious wastes] (M501) and Storage: Wastes with inorganic chemicals [busted fluorescent lamps] (D407/M507)
JORM Environmental Services, Inc	Brgy. Tapia, Gen. Trias, Cavite	Waste with inorganic chemicals (D401-D499), inks, dyes, pigments, paints, resins, latex, adhesives, organic sludge (F601-F699), oil-contaminated materials (I104), contaminated containers (J201), stabilized wastes (K301-K303), asbestos wastes (M502), pharmaceuticals and drugs (M503), waste electrical and electronic equipment [WEEE] (M506)
JORM Trading Corporation	595 Gen. Trias Drive, Brgy. Tejero, General Trias, Cavite	Waste with inorganic chemicals [Glass/glass-related materials/metal grinding dust, busted fluorescent lamps, bulbs, printed circuits boards] (D401-D407), inks, dyes, pigments, paints, latex, adhesives, organic sludge (F601-F699), contaminated containers (J201), solvent and oil-contaminated materials (G703/G704/I101), and miscellaneous wastes [pharmaceutical and drugs] (M503) and waste oil (to be reused in the solidification process) (I101)
Matsuda Sangyo (Philippines) Corporation	Lot 7 Blk. 1 Peoples Technology Complex, Carmona Cavite	Waste with cyanide (A101), inks, dyes, pigments, paint, latex, adhesives, organic sludge [epoxy (F699)], waste organic solvent [Non-halogenated organic solvents] (G704)], waste with inorganic chemicals [metal scraps/cutting wastes, defective diodes, copper frames], (D406/D499)
MEGA Manila G.N.B. Motors Corporation	Governor's Drive, Brgy. Sabang, Naic, Cavite	Waste with inorganic chemicals [used lead acid batteries (ULABs)] (D406) and copper waste (D499), used oil (I101) as fuel of the furnace
O.M. Manufacturing Philippines, Inc.	Phase III, Blk. 15-A Lot 1, CEPZ, Rosario, Cavite	Waste with inorganic chemicals [lead dross and copper dross] [D406/D499]
RMM Trading & Waste Management Services (RTWMS)	E. Aguinaldo Highway, Brgy. Lalan 1st, Silang, Cavite	Alkali wastes (C301-C399), waste with inorganic chemicals [busted fluorescent lamps] (D407), inks, dyes, pigments, paints, latex, adhesives, organic sludge (F601-F699), waste oil (I101), contaminated empty containers (J201)
Sardido Industries, Inc.	Remulla Drive, Brgy. Sahud-Ulan, Tanza, Cavite	For treatment: Waste with inorganic chemicals [busted fluorescent lamps/bulbs] (D407) For storage prior for export: Waste with inorganic chemicals [printed circuit board with components, lead compounds (D401-D499) and E-Wastes (M506)] For storage prior for treatment to other registered TSD facility: Used oil (I101), used lead acid batteries (D406), used solvents (G703/G704), metal sludge, paint sludge, inks, dyes, paints, toners (D405, F601, F610, F699) and contaminated containers (J201)
Solvtech Consultancy Resources	Block 11 Lot 6-A Mart One Street, Sterling Technopark, Maguyam Road, Silang, Cavite	Acid wastes (B201-B299), alkali wastes (C301-C399), waste with inorganic chemicals (D401-D409), inks, dyes, pigments, paints, resins, latex, adhesives, organic sludge (F601-F699), waste organic solvents (G703-G704), waste oil (I101-I104), contaminated containers (J201), stabilized wastes (K301-K303) and miscellaneous wastes (M503 & M506)
South Wing Enterprises	Lot 13 New Cavite Industrial City, Brgy. Manggahan, Gen. Trias, Cavite	Used oil or waste oil (I101)
Southcoast Metal Enterprise, Inc.	Block 7B, Phase II, CEZIA Road, Cavite Economic Zone, Rosario, Cavite	Waste with inorganic chemicals (D407 & D499), inks, dyes, pigments, paint, resins, latex, adhesives, organic sludge (F602 & F699) and miscellaneous wastes (M506 & M507)
Waste and Resource Management Inc. (WRMI)	Pineapple St., Sitio Pag-asa, Aguado, Trece Martires City, Cavite	Resinous Materials [mould runners] (F604)

Source: DENR-Environmental Management Bureau 4A

Chapter 3: Population and Social Profile

Social Composition and Characteristics

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

A population is a group of specific inhabitants in an area. It 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 considered to be the strength of the province.

The people of Cavite live by its historic character as revolutionaries. It 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 that led the country in various posts.

Census of Population

The Census of Population (POPCEN) is a complete enumeration of households designed to take an inventory of the entire population of the Philippines and collect vital information on its demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, educational attainment, and household characteristics. The POPCEN 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:

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

The reference date of POPCEN 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 Population Characteristics

For the past years, Cavite became a significant powerhouse in the country, contributing to its development. Even in terms of population, Cavite is considered one of the largest and fastest-growing provinces. As of August 1, 2015, Cavite recorded a total population of 3,678,301 persons, which grew at a rate of 3.37 percent from 2010 to 2015, making it the most populous province in the Philippines based on the POPCEN 2015.

It was higher by 587,610 persons compared with the 2010 Census of Population and Housing (CPH 2010) count of 3,090,691 persons. There is also 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.

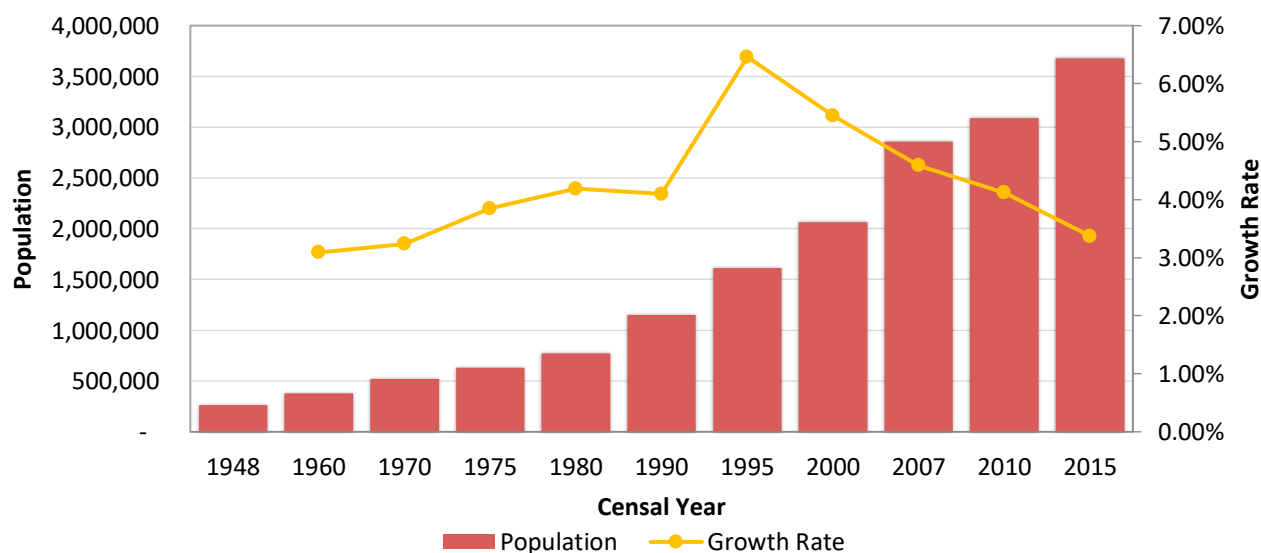


Figure 3.1 Historical Growth of Population; Province of Cavite: Censal Years 1948 to 2015

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

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
General Mariano Alvarez	155,143
Silang	248,085
6th District	314,303
City of General 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
General Emilio 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

The developed cities and municipalities had the highest contribution to Cavite's population. The City of Dasmariñas had the highest population in Cavite, having a total of 659,019 persons. It was 17.92 percent of the population, followed by the City of Bacoor with 600,609 persons (16.33%) and the 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. Also, the lowest population number is 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 the 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 in 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 the City of Gen. Trias, recorded the lowest population in Cavite in terms of legislative districts.

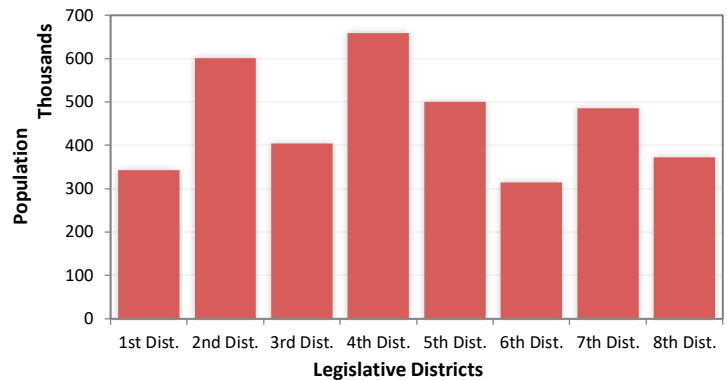


Figure 3.2 Population by Legislative Districts, Province of Cavite: 2015

Sex

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

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

As said, out of the total population, 49.71 percent were male and 50.29 percent were female. It resulted in 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. Also, 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 having 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 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 make 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 females outnumbered males from the age of 20 and above.

Out of the total population, 67.3 percent of the population was considered “economically productive” age (15-64 years), 3.98 percent were of the “old age” dependency age (over 64 years), and 28.8 percent were of “child” dependency age.

It resulted in 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 was younger than 24.8 years old, and the other half were older than 24.8 years old. Lastly, at the 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 shows that the population of Cavite is considered young. There is also a lack of balance in the proportion of the population between males and females.

Furthermore, there is a visible decrease in the population of those aged four and below. It can be predominantly because of industrialization in Cavite, wherein Caviteños prioritize work and self-improvement. It can be interpreted that the population has declining fertility. It can also be noted that the working-age group in Cavite is greater than the age dependence group.

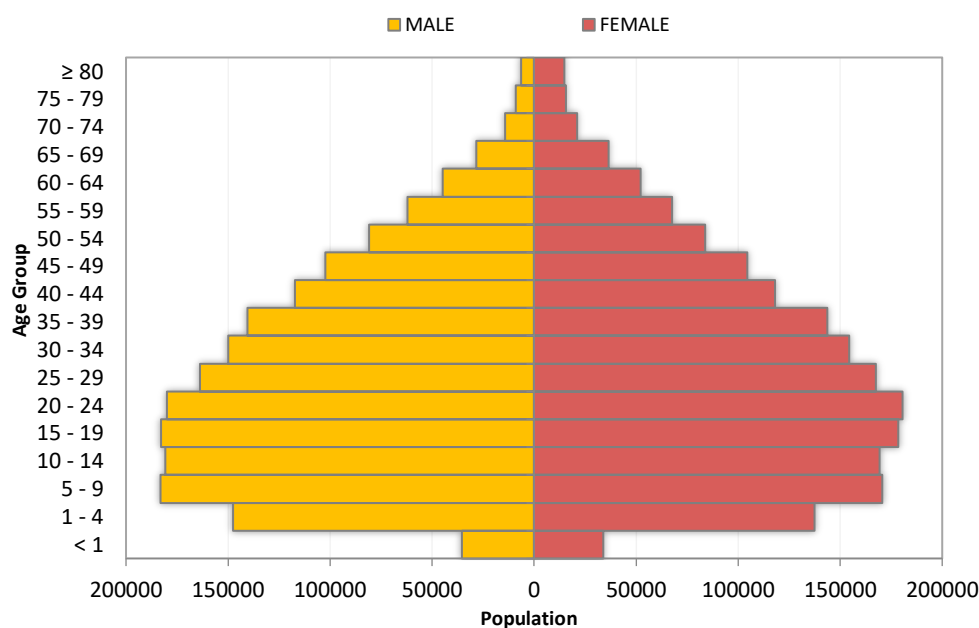


Figure 3.4 Population by Sex and Age Group, Province of Cavite: 2015

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 ten and up.

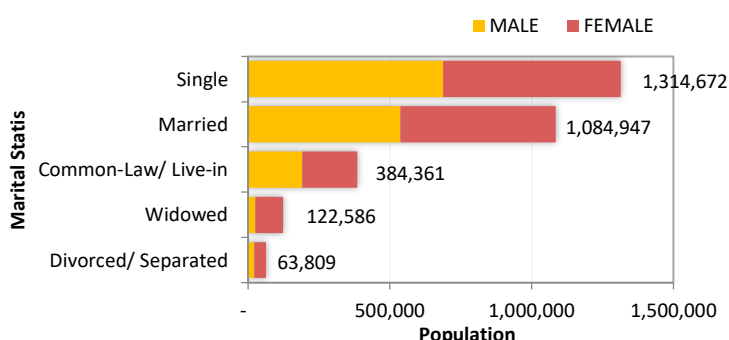


Figure 3.5 Distribution of Population by Sex and Marital Status, Province of Cavite: 2015

A total of 2,970,375 citizens of Cavite were at least ten 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, 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 a live-in arrangement.

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 age 35 to 39 years, as well as those who are divorced or separated. Also, most widowed

citizens are age 60 to 64 years old, while those who are in common law or lived-in arrangements are age 25 to 29 years old.

Also, there are 50.01 percent more divorced/separated females than males and 74.12 percent more widows than widowers. The vast difference between the numbers of widows and widowers may indicate that females in Cavite have a longer life expectancy than males.

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 the development of a person in terms of his/her self-growth and economic growth as it is one of the principal factors that determine the path he/she will take.

Education is a powerful driver of development and one of the most compelling 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 significant for 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/finished elementary education, 13.22 percent were college undergraduate, and 14.49 percent were academic degree holders. Among those baccalaureate degree graduates, 54.1 percent are female, while 45.9 percent are male. The same goes for the post-baccalaureate degree, where 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 age five to seven years old, 20 to 24 years, and at least 35 years old.

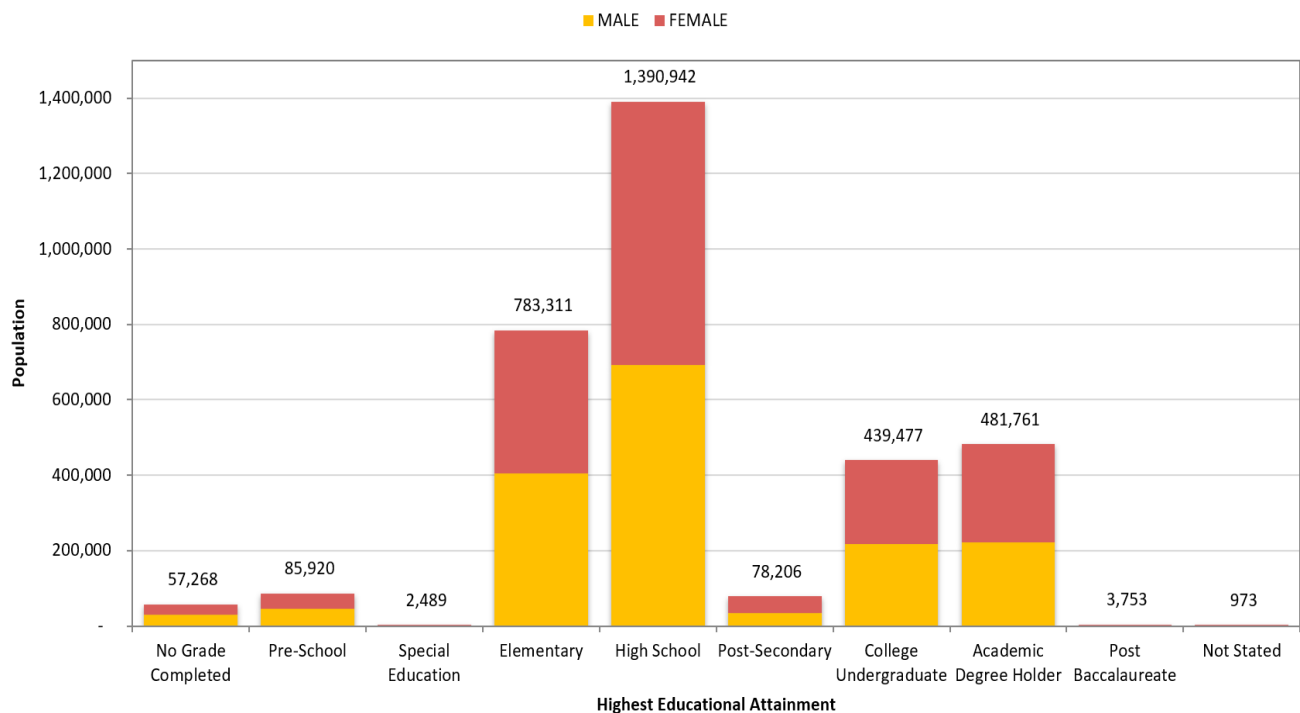


Figure 3.6 Highest Educational Attainment by Sex, Province of Cavite: 2015

Among 1,416,749 household population aged 5 to 24 years old, 958,881 persons or 67.68 percent of the population was attending school in School Year 2015-2016. By sex, the school attendance rate in 2015 was higher among males (68.25%) than among females (67.09%).

Also, most of those who attend school are those aged 10-14 years or those who are mostly in secondary school. They covered 35.31 percent of the school attending population. The low school attendance rate in those aged 20-24 may be due to the fact that the age group is considered to be at working age group or those who recently finished undergraduate degrees in 2015.

Furthermore, Tagaytay City had the highest school attendance rate, with 71.54 percent, which is higher than that of the province. Alfonso (70.72%) and Mendez

(70.64%) follow. 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 by age group, Province of Cavite: 2015

Age Group	Both Sexes	Male	Female
5 – 9	94.77	94.34	95.23
10 – 14	97.10	96.69	97.53
15 – 19	65.69	65.56	65.82
20 – 24	14.16	15.33	13.00
Total	67.28	68.25	67.09

Source: POPCEN 2015, Philippine Statistics Authority

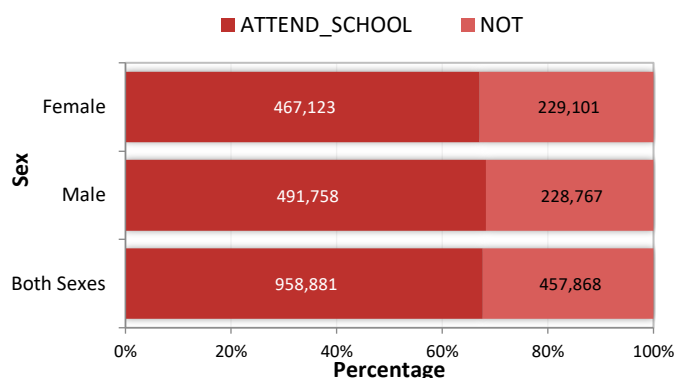


Figure 3.7 School Attendance of Household Population aged 5 to 24 years old by Sex, Province of Cavite: 2015

Table 3.3 School Attendance Rate aged 5 to 24 years old by city/municipality, Province of Cavite: 2015

City/Municipality	School Attendance Rate		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
1st District			
Cavite City	66.26	66.56	65.94
Kawit	65.23	65.15	65.33
Noveleta	65.49	65.81	65.17
Rosario	56.57	57.69	55.43
2nd District			
City of Bacoor	68.72	69.67	67.75
3rd District			
City of Imus	70.05	71.46	68.93
4th District			
City of Dasmarinas	67.90	68.52	67.25
5th District			
Carmona	64.85	65.40	64.27
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	67.55	67.21	67.92
Silang	66.47	66.51	66.43
6th District			
City of General Trias	67.26	68.50	65.99
7th District			
Amadeo	70.34	70.80	69.84
Indang	70.19	70.08	70.31
Tanza	66.19	66.45	65.93
Trece Martires City	68.74	68.85	68.62
8th District			
Alfonso	70.72	69.90	71.61
Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo	69.81	69.88	69.75
Magallanes	70.28	69.75	70.83
Maragondon	67.92	67.87	67.98
Mendez	70.64	70.06	71.23
Naic	68.49	68.55	68.43
Tagaytay City	71.54	71.49	71.58
Ternate	67.29	67.07	67.51
CAVITE	67.68	68.25	67.09

Source: POPCEN 2015 Philippine Statistics Authority

Literacy

Literacy is the ability of a person to read and write simple messages and questions. Basic Literacy is universal in Cavite, wherein the literacy rate is at 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. Also, all cities and municipalities in Cavite had a literacy rate of between 98.60 and 99.80 percent, wherein the 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 an excellent standing and is still higher compared to the national literacy rate of 98.3 percent.

The literacy rate of Cavite had improved a lot from 96.52 percent in 2000 to 99.65 percent in 2015.

Table 3.4 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 Dasmarinas	99.68
5th District	
Carmona	99.62
General Mariano Alvarez	99.73
Silang	99.56
6th District	
City of General Trias	99.63
7th District	
Amadeo	99.61
Indang	99.39
Tanza	99.59
Trece Martires City	99.59
8th District	
Alfonso	99.72
General Emilio 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 workforce. It provides information on the 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 a 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. Most gainful workers are male accounting to 61.00 percent of the gainful workers population.

By sex, most males are engaged in elementary occupations (20.60%) and service and sales work (16.16%). Most females, on the other hand, are engaged in service and sales work (20.64%) and technicians and associate professionals (17.04%).

Table 3.5 Gainful Workers by occupation and sex, Province of Cavite: 2015

Occupation Group	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Armed Forces Occupations	1,985	1,003	982
Skilled Agricultural Forestry and Fishery Workers	6,624	5,924	700
Professionals	44,411	40,447	3,964
Managers	118,476	50,366	68,110
Clerical Support Workers	126,082	51,955	74,127
Craft and Related Trades Workers	141,080	59,027	82,053
Elementary Occupations	177,523	139,628	37,895
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	201,854	192,722	79,868
Technicians and Associate Professionals	217,870	121,986	25,148
Service and Sales Workers	223,205	121,278	101,927
Not Reported	274,628	151,159	123,469
TOTAL	1,533,738	935,495	598,243

Source: POPCEN 2015, Philippine Statistics Authority

By major occupation groups, workers engaged in service and sales works are the largest group comprising 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**

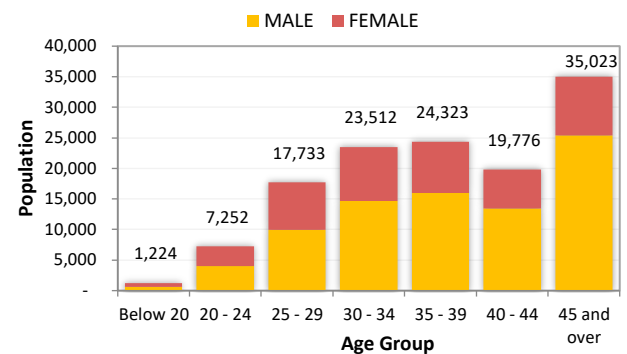
Overseas Workers

As described by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), an 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 maybe presently at home on vacation but has existing overseas employment to return in. Undocumented overseas workers are considered as overseas workers for as long as they are still 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 accounts to 34.7 percent of it only.

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

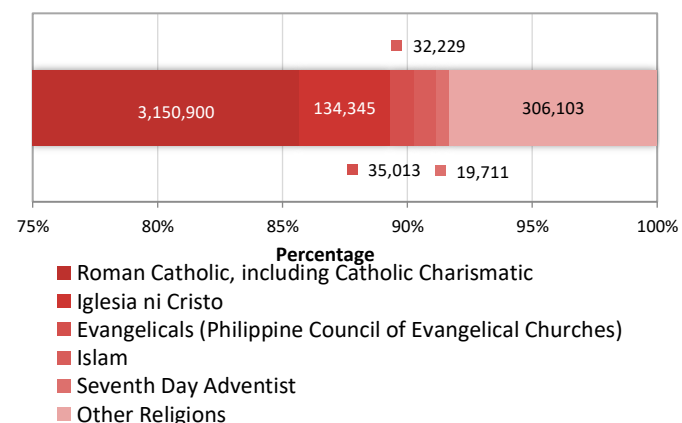
**Figure 3.9 Distribution of overseas workers by age group, Province of Cavite: 2015**

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 Catholicism is the largest religious affiliation in the Philippines.

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

Roman Catholic remained as the largest religious affiliation in Cavite, which accounts for 85.7 percent of the total population of Cavite. The next largest religious affiliation in Cavite was Iglesia ni Cristo which accounts for 3.7 percent of the population. The figure below shows the top five religions in Cavite.

**Figure 3.10 Top Five Religious Affiliations, Province of Cavite: 2015**

Household

The 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 considerations. A person who lives alone is considered a separate household.”

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

In terms of age, members between 15 to 19 years old had the highest population. Moreover, most of the household members are 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 the household population bears a resemblance to that of the total population having the

concentration at the bottom, making Cavite a young populated province.

Table 3.6 Household Population and Average Household Size by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2015

City/Municipality	Population	Household Number	Female
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 General 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. Emilio 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

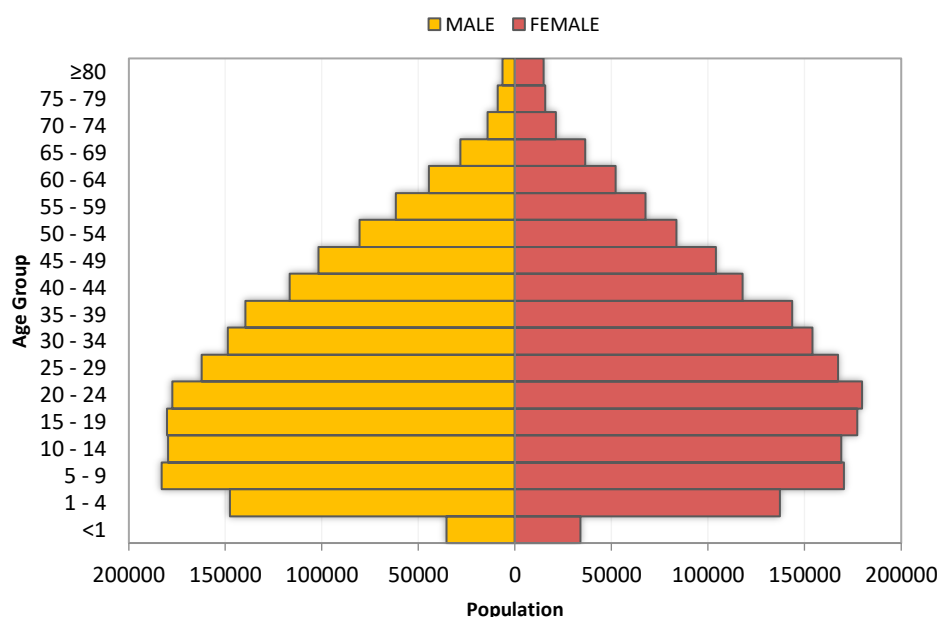


Figure 3.11 Household population by Sex and Age group, Province of Cavite: 2015

2019 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 540,882 persons from 3,678,301 population count of 2015 to 4,219,183 projected population count of 2019.

Table 3.7 Projected Population by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Projected Population
1st District	368,312
Cavite City	104,109
Kawit	87,706
Noveleta	49,298
Rosario	127,199
2nd District	670,073
City of Bacoor	670,073
3rd District	504,236
City of Imus	504,236
4th District	730,362
City of Dasmarinas	730,362
5th District	566,462
Carmona	119,205
General Mariano Alvarez	169,110
Silang	278,147
6th District	381,957
City of General Trias	381,957
7th District	580,138
Amadeo	41,191
Indang	68,454
Tanza	259,603
Trece Martires City	210,890
8th District	417,644
Alfonso	54,478
General Emilio Aguinaldo	26,644
Magallanes	23,937
Maragondon	39,683
Mendez	33,987
Naic	133,262
Tagaytay City	79,046
Ternate	26,607
CAVITE	4,219,183

Projection based on POPCEN 2015

Projected Population Density

As described by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), population density is a measure of the 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.

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 in a sex ratio of 99 males for every 100 females. The population of Cavite can be considered young due to

the high percentage of the young population in the province. Moreover, approximately 38.74 percent of the population, a total count of 1,578,920 individuals, is considered of the 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 3.8 Projected Population Density, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Population Density
1st District	10,144
Cavite City	8,800
Kawit	6,545
Noveleta	9,112
Rosario	22,434
2nd District	12,788
City of Bacoor	12,788
3rd District	5,198
City of Imus	5,198
4th District	8,870
City of Dasmarinas	8,870
5th District	2,880
Carmona	3,855
General Mariano Alvarez	18,029
Silang	1,778
6th District	3,246
City of General Trias	3,246
7th District	2,128
Amadeo	860
Indang	767
Tanza	2,696
Trece Martires City	5,384
8th District	730
Alfonso	843
General Emilio Aguinaldo	522
Magallanes	305
Maragondon	240
Mendez	2,039
Naic	1,550
Tagaytay City	1,195
Ternate	612
CAVITE	2,957

Projection based on POPCEN 2015 and Cavite's land area (PPDO)

Table 3.9 Projected Population by Sex and Age Group, Province of Cavite: 2019

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

Projected base on POPCEN 2015

Projected 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 household population and number of households, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Projected Household Population	Projected Number of Households
1st District	367,769	102,164
Cavite City	103,880	28,619
Kawit	87,637	24,012
Noveleta	49,256	13,287
Rosario	126,996	36,245
2nd District	667,934	176,557
City of Bacoor	667,934	176,557
3rd District	502,470	122,361
City of Imus	502,470	122,361
4th District	727,598	166,668
City of Dasmariñas	727,598	166,668
5th District	561,328	139,948
Carmona	118,920	30,806
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	168,493	39,110
Silang	273,915	70,031
6th District	380,945	100,010
City of General Trias	380,945	100,010
7th District	577,454	137,689
Amadeo	40,708	9,865
Indang	68,203	15,916
Tanza	259,085	64,392
Trece Martires City	209,457	47,516
8th District	414,833	97,276
Alfonso	54,365	12,756
Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo	26,618	4,986
Magallanes	68,203	5,033
Maragondon	23,979	8,860
Mendez	39,617	7,855
Naic	33,748	32,093
Tagaytay City	77,283	18,515
Ternate	26,660	7,177
CAVITE	4,200,332	1,042,672

Urban and Rural Population

The section shows the data on the urban and rural population and the urbanization rate or percent of the urban population to the total population. The urban and rural classification was predicted using the 2010 CPH and 2015 POPCEN.

The classification of each barangay was based under PSA Board Resolution No. 1, series of 2017, "Adoption of the Operational Definition of Urban Areas in the Philippines," ratifying and adopting the Board Resolutions issued by the former National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB).

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

- i) Category 1 – Barangays with a population size of 5,000 or more, or

- ii) Category 2 – Barangays with at least one establishment with a minimum of 100 employees, or,
- iii) Category 3 – Barangays with five or more establishments with 10 to 99 employees, and five or more facilities within the two-kilometer radius from the barangay hall

A barangay which does not satisfy any of the three criteria is classified as rural. Further, all barangays in the National Capital Region are automatically classified as urban.

The definition of urban barangay shifted to this following the resolution mentioned above from the 1970 description of urban barangays included in NSCB Resolution No. 9, series of 2003.

Based on the Philippine Standard Geographic Code and 2015 Census of Population, 37.03 percent or 307 barangays in Cavite are categorized as urban barangays. Moreover, Cavite has a total of 522 rural barangays representing 62.97 percent.

In 2015, the level of urbanization or the proportion of the urban population to the total population was 72.02 percent. It means that of the 3.7 million population in the province of Cavite in 2015, 2,649,060 resides in the classified urban areas.

It is also notable that the urban population is higher than the rural population even though there are more rural barangays in the province.

On the other hand, one city and eight municipalities are considered more "rurally" populated in the province. In these areas, Noveleta has the highest urbanization level at 42.42 percent, followed by Alfonso (25.33%). Indang (92.68%), Maragondon (96.37%), and Cavite City (96.34%) have a rural population that is more than 90 percent of its total population. Some barangays in these municipalities have to retain their category as rural because they are primarily devoted to agricultural purposes.

Cavite's urban population grew at a rate of 5.99 percent annually, on average, from 2010 to 2015. However, Amadeo, Mendez, and Cavite City had experienced a counter-urbanization from 2010 to 2015. This decline in the level of urbanization is a matter of concern that needs attention.

The tempo of urbanization expresses the speed at which an area is moving toward urban classification urbanity. Cavite is moving to urbanity at a rate of 7.90 annually, on the average, for the period 2010 to 2015. Trece Martires City is the fastest city in moving towards urbanity at a rate of 40.30 percent. Remarkably, the cities and municipalities are moving towards urbanity at a positive pace except for Cavite City, Amadeo, and Indang, while General Emilio Aguinaldo and Magallanes remains to have a completely rural population.

Table 3.11 Urban and Rural Demography by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2015

City/Municipality	Barangays		Population		Average Annual Growth Rate		Level of Urbanization	Tempo of Urbanization
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural		
1st District	31	112	153,145	189,679			44.67	
Cavite City	5	79	3,763	99,043	-14.16	1.26	3.66	-15.43
Kawit	10	13	49,547	33,919	2.47	-0.39	59.36	2.85
Noveleta	5	11	19,450	26,396	4.30	0.23	42.42	4.07
Rosario	11	9	80,385	30,321	7.57	-3.95	72.61	11.52
2nd District	51	22	542,877	57,732			90.39	
City of Bacoor	51	22	542,877	57,732	3.79	-4.54	90.39	8.33
3rd District	47	50	295,049	108,736			73.07	
City of Imus	47	50	295,049	108,736	10.21	-2.55	73.07	12.75
4th District	43	32	553,095	105,924			83.93	
City of Dasmariñas	43	32	553,095	105,924	4.02	-3.27	83.93	7.29
5th District	44	61	338,175	162,610			67.53	
Carmona	6	8	86,814	10,743	5.49	2.51	88.99	2.98
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	13	14	103,724	51,419	5.05	-2.41	66.86	7.46
Silang	25	39	147,637	100,448	6.03	-0.83	59.51	6.86
6th District	20	13	295,188	19,115			93.92	
City of General Trias	20	13	295,188	19,115	6.93	-11.23	93.92	18.16
7th District	35	81	344,331	140,818			70.97	
Amadeo	-	26	-	37,649	-100.00	2.54	-	-102.54
Indang	1	35	4,799	60,800	14.56	0.35	7.32	14.21
Tanza	22	19	185,231	40,957	6.86	-6.42	81.89	13.28
Trece Martires City	12	1	154,301	1,412	9.69	-30.61	99.09	40.30
8th District	36	151	127,200	244,627			34.21	
Alfonso	7	25	13,130	38,709	6.45	-0.20	25.33	6.65
Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo	-	14	-	22,220	0.00	4.64	-	-4.64
Magallanes	-	16	-	22,727	0.00	1.30	-	-1.30
Maragondon	1	26	1,368	36,352	17.90	0.88	3.63	17.02
Mendez	-	24	-	31,529	-100.00	3.49	-	-103.49
Naic	8	22	55,212	56,242	12.51	-0.72	49.54	13.23
Tagaytay City	17	17	45,906	25,275	18.53	-9.71	64.49	28.24
Ternate	3	7	11,584	11,573	17.30	-3.93	50.02	21.23
CAVITE	307	522	2,649,060	1,029,241	5.99	-1.91	72.02	7.90

Source: POPCEN 2015, Philippine Statistics Authority

Poverty Statistics

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

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

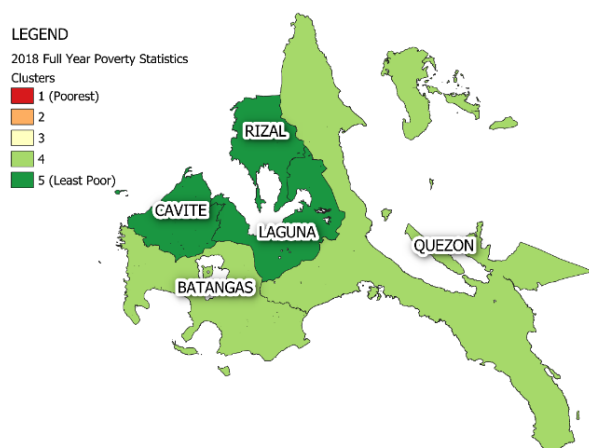


Figure 3.12 Cluster of Provinces based on Poverty Incidence among Families, Region 4A: 2018

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.

Table 3.12 Monthly Food Threshold and Poverty Threshold for a Family of Five: 2015 and 2018

	Food Threshold			Poverty Threshold		
	2015	2018	Diff.*	2015	2018	Diff.*
Philippines	6,605	7,528	14.0	9,452	10,727	13.5
Region IV-A	7,558	7,856	3.9	10,639	11,604	9.1
Cavite	8,014	8,497	6.0	11,411	12,156	6.5

*percentage difference

Source: Full Year 2018 Official Poverty Statistics, Philippine Statistics Authority

In 2018, a Caviteño family of five needs to earn at least PhP 8,497.00 was needed to meet the family's basic food needs monthly. It is higher than that of the whole Philippines and Region IV-A by PhP 969.00 and PhP 641.00, respectively. Furthermore, at least PhP 12,156.00,

on average, was needed to meet both basic food and non-food needs of a family of five in a month. Likewise, it is higher than that of the country and region by PHP 1,429.00 and PHP 552.00, respectively. We can say that the cost of living in Cavite is generally higher than most of the areas in the Philippines, as reflected by the lower poverty threshold in the national line.

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. The population with income that falls below the poverty are considered poor while the population with income below the food threshold are considered subsistence poor, food poor, and extremely poor.

The subsistence incidence also shows the proportion of the population who do not have enough income to meet the basic food needs while poverty incidence shows the proportion of the population who do not have sufficient income to meet the basic food and non-food needs.

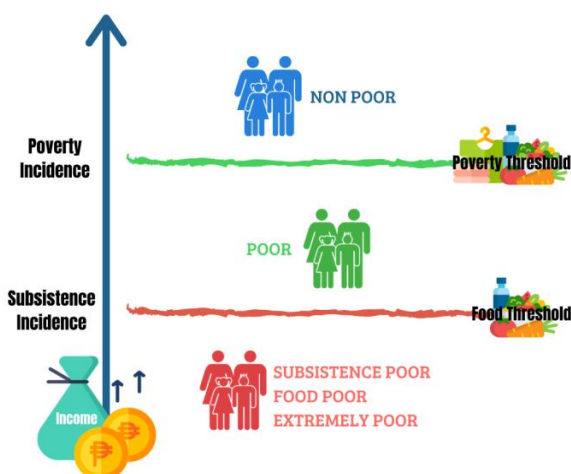


Figure 3.13 Conceptual Framework of how poverty is estimated

Poverty incidence among Caviteño families was estimated at 3.7 percent in 2018. It can be interpreted as approximately four out of 100 families in Cavite or 3.7 percent of families in Cavite did not have sufficient income to meet their basic food and non-food needs in 2018. The poverty incidence in the province significantly decreased by 2.4 percentage points in 2018 from 6.1 percent in 2015. The poverty incidence in the province is also lower than the region and national poverty incidence among families.

Table 3.13 Full Year Poverty Incidence among Families: 2015 and 2018

	Full Year Poverty Incidence among Families (%)			Standard Error	
	2015	2018	Difference	2015	2018
Philippines	17.9	12.1	-5.8*	0.4	0.2
Region IV-A	9.1	5.0	-4.1*	0.8	0.4
Cavite	6.1	3.7	-2.4*	1.1	0.7

*significantly different at $\alpha=10\%$

Source: Full Year 2018 Official Poverty Statistics, Philippine Statistics Authority

In 2018, it is estimated that 36,800 families in Cavite do not have sufficient income to meet their basic food and non-food needs. They are considered the poor families in the province. The number of poor families increased from estimated 58,400 poor families in 2015, despite the decrease in the poverty incidence among families. The increase in the estimated number may be due to the continued rapid increase in population in the province caused by the influx of in-migration. The estimated number in Cavite is 19.33 percent of the total estimated magnitude of poor families in Region IV-A.

Table 3.14 Magnitude of Poor Families: 2015 and 2018

	Magnitude of Poor Families Estimates*		Standard Error	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Philippines	4,138.4	3,004.6	86.0	42.4
Region IV-A	312.8	190.4	32.1	14.5
Cavite	51.3	36.8	11.5	7.1

*estimates at '000

Source: Full Year 2018 Official Poverty Statistics, Philippine Statistics Authority

Poverty incidence among individuals was estimated at 5.3 percent, which means that five out of 100 Caviteños or 5.3 percent of Caviteños did not have sufficient income to meet their basic food and non-food needs in 2018. During the same period in 2015, the poverty incidence among individuals in Cavite was estimated at 9.0 percent. The poverty incidence among the population significantly decreased by 3.7 percentage points.

Table 3.15 Full Year Poverty Incidence among Population: 2015 and 2018

	Full Year Poverty Incidence among Population (%)			Standard Error	
	2015	2018	Difference	2015	2018
Philippines	23.5	16.6	-6.9*	0.5	0.2
Region IV-A	12.2	7.1	-5.1*	1.0	0.5
Cavite	9.0	5.3	-3.7*	1.6	1.0

*significantly different at $\alpha=10\%$

Source: Full Year 2018 Official Poverty Statistics, Philippine Statistics Authority

About 211,200 Filipinos in Cavite have income that falls below the poverty threshold in 2018. It was estimated at 313,300 in 2015. Same as the magnitude of poor families estimate, Cavite is the only province in the region that has an increase in the magnitude. The magnitude is 19.17 percent of the region's magnitude.

Table 3.16 Magnitude of Poor Families: 2015 and 2018

	Magnitude of Poor Families Estimates*		Standard Error	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Philippines	23,677.7	17,670.2	495.0	246.8
Region IV-A	1,793.3	1,102.0	176.1	82.5
Cavite	313.3	211.2	71.2	41.7

*estimates at '000

Source: Full Year 2018 Official Poverty Statistics, Philippine Statistics Authority

The subsistence incidence among families was estimated at 0.9 percent, which means that approximately one out of 100 families or 0.9 percent of families in Cavite did not have enough income needed to meet their basic food needs during 2018. It decreased by 0.6 percentage points from the subsistence incidence of 1.5 percent in 2015. Moreover, 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 99.1 percent of families can provide their basic food needs.

Table 3.17 Full Year Subsistence Incidence among Families: 2015 and 2018

	Full Year Subsistence Incidence among Families (%)			Standard Error	
	2015	2018	Difference	2015	2018
Philippines	6.5	3.4	-3.1*	0.2	0.1
Region IV-A	2.6	1.0	-1.6*	0.4	0.1
Cavite	1.5	0.9	-0.6	0.5	0.3

*significantly different at $\alpha=10\%$

Source: Full Year 2018 Official Poverty Statistics, Philippine Statistics Authority

The 0.9 percent estimate of subsistence incidence among families in Cavite translates to 9,000 families that fall below the food threshold of the province in 2018. It covers 24.39 percent of the total subsistence poor families' magnitude in the region. The estimate decreased by approximately 3,500 from the subsistence poor families' magnitude in 2015.

Table 3.18 Magnitude of Subsistence Poor Families: 2015 and 2018

	Magnitude of Subsistence Poor Families Estimates*		Standard Error	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Philippines	1,489.8	839.5	50.9	20.7
Region IV-A	87.2	36.9	13.1	5.2
Cavite	12.5	9.0	4.5	3.0

*estimates at '000

Source: Full Year 2018 Official Poverty Statistics, Philippine Statistics Authority

The subsistence incidence among the population was estimated at 1.3 percent, which means that one out of 100 individuals in Cavite or 1.3 percent of the population did not have enough income needed to meet their basic food needs in 2018. The figure decreased by 1.2 percentage points from 2.5 percent in 2015.

Table 3.19 Full Year Subsistence Incidence among Population: 2015 and 2018

	Full Year Subsistence Incidence among Population (%)			Standard Error	
	2015	2018	Difference	2015	2018
Philippines	9.1	5.2	-3.9	0.3	0.1
Region IV-A	3.7	1.5	-2.2	0.5	0.2
Cavite	2.5	1.3	-1.2	0.8	0.5

*significantly different at $\alpha=10\%$

Source: Full Year 2018 Official Poverty Statistics, Philippine Statistics Authority

The subsistence incidence among the population translates to 53,200 individuals whose income falls below the food threshold in the province in 2018. It covers 23.18 percent of the total magnitude of food poor Filipinos in the region. The magnitude of food poor Caviteños was estimated at 86,600 in 2015.

Table 3.20 Magnitude of Subsistence Poor Population: 2015 and 2018

	Magnitude of Subsistence Poor Population Estimates*		Standard Error	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Philippines	1,489.8	839.5	50.9	20.7
Region IV-A	87.2	36.9	13.1	5.2
Cavite	12.5	9.0	4.5	3.0

*estimates at '000

Source: Full Year 2018 Official Poverty Statistics, Philippine Statistics Authority

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

- Income Gap:** measures the average income required by the poor to get out of poverty, expressed relative to the poverty threshold
- 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.
- Severity of Poverty:** the 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. It is a poverty measure that is sensitive to income distribution among the poor.

In 2018, incomes of poor families were short by 20.5 percent of the poverty threshold, on average. It increased by 2.0 percentage points from that of 2015.

Table 3.21 Income Gap, Poverty Gap, and Severity of Poverty: 2015 and 2018

	Income Gap		Poverty Gap		Severity of Poverty	
	2015	2018	2015	2018	2015	2018
Philippines	25.1	21.7	4.5	2.6	1.7	0.9
Region IV-A	21.3	18.5	2.0	0.9	0.7	0.3
Cavite	18.5	20.5	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.2

Source: Full Year 2018 Official Poverty Statistics, Philippine Statistics Authority

Present Status of Well-being

Well-being is a positive outcome that is meaningful for people and 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 vital for public policy.

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

Education

Education is a vital human right 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 six years of elementary education and four years of high school constitutes the educational system in the country.

In 2012, the educational system in the Philippines was changed into a 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 vital objectives of the government is to provide quality education to every Caviteños. With the help of the Department of Education, Commission on Higher Education, and Technical Education and Skills Development Authority, it brought about the outstanding literacy and competitiveness of Caviteños.

In S.Y. 2019-2020, a total of 1,667 educational institutions are in Cavite - 551 public institutions (33.05%) and 1,116 private institutions (66.95%). Most schools are located in the City of Bacoor, followed by the City of Dasmariñas and the City of Bacoor.

Table 3.22 Number of School Institutions by Type, Level and City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2019 – 2020

City/Municipality	Public Institutions				Private Institutions				All Schools ^b
	Kinder and Elementary	Junior High School ^a	Senior High School ^a	HEI	Total	K – 12	HEI	Total	
1st District	38	7	6	2	53	55	4	59	112
Cavite City	12	2	2	1	17	18	3	21	38
Kawit	11	2	1	0	14	16	0	16	30
Noveleta	7	1	1	0	9	10	0	10	19
Rosario	8	2	2	1	13	11	1	12	25
2nd District	28	10	5	1	44	290	7	297	341
City of Bacoor	28	10	5	1	44	290	7	297	341
3rd District	26	5	4	1	36	144	6	150	186
City of Imus	26	5	4	1	36	144	6	150	186
4th District	28	12	8	1	49	167	15	182	231
City of Dasmariñas	28	12	8	1	49	167	16	183	232
5th District	63	10	7	4	84	115	10	125	209
Carmona	9	1	1	1	12	13	1	14	26
Gen. M. Alvarez	8	2	2	1	13	36	1	37	50
Silang	46	7	4	2	59	66	8	74	133
6th District	27	8	1	1	37	97	2	99	136
City of Gen. Trias	27	8	1	1	37	97	2	99	136
7th District	66	15	10	4	95	112	4	116	211
Amadeo	10	4	3	0	17	13	1	14	31
Indang	27	2	2	1	32	13	0	13	45
Tanza	16	4	3	1	24	46	2	48	72
Trece Martires City	13	5	2	2	22	40	1	41	63
8th District	105	28	16	4	153	79	8	87	240
Alfonso	18	6	3	1	28	10	0	10	38
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	10	1	1	0	12	4	0	4	16
Magallanes	10	2	1	0	13	6	2	8	21
Maragondon	15	5	3	1	24	3	0	3	27
Mendez	7	4	2	0	13	11	0	11	24
Naic	23	5	1	1	30	24	2	26	56
Tagaytay City	17	3	3	1	24	20	3	23	47
Ternate	5	2	2	0	9	1	1	2	11
Total	381	95	57	18	551	1,059	57	1,116	1,667

^a public integrated JHS/SHS counted individually

^b does not include other institutions (not HEIs) that offers technical-vocational courses

Source: Department of Education Cavite Division Offices, Higher Education Institutions in Cavite, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority Cavite

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 (EPP).

For S.Y. 2019-2020, a total enrolment of 504,251 students is recorded in elementary education, wherein 431,785 (85.63%) students are enrolled in 381 public elementary schools in Cavite and 72,466 (14.37%) students in private schools. The overall elementary enrolment in the province has increased by 3.96 percent from 485,056 in S.Y. 2018-2019. Notably, 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 public institutions despite the numerous private elementary institutions in the province. It may be attributed to the high cost in private schools

compared to free education in public schools. Also, 50.81 percent of elementary enrollees are male while 49.57 percent are female.

In public institutions, an increase of 11.30 percent in enrolment is recorded. The City of Dasmariñas has the highest enrolment, which accounts for 17.03 percent. The Cities of Bacoor and General Trias followed, comprising 12.23 percent and 9.47 percent, respectively. Conversely, Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo has the least number of enrolments accounting for 0.54 percent of the total public school enrolment.

In private institutions, a decrease of 25.37 percent is recorded. Most enrolments are in the City of Bacoor, comprising 33.70 percent of the total private school enrolment. The Cities of Imus and Dasmariñas followed, covering 22.85 percent and 22.34 percent, respectively. On the other hand, Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo has the least number of private school enrolments, which covers 0.30 percent.

Table 3.23 Enrolment in Public Elementary Education by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2017-2018 – S.Y. 2019-2020

City/Municipality	S.Y. 2017-2018			Public Enrolment				S.Y. 2019 – 2020 ^b			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	% Change	Male	Female	Total	% Change
1st District	19,989	19,045	39,034	20,099	18,772	38,871	-0.42	18,571	17,802	36,373	-6.43
Cavite City	6,080	5,885	11,965	6,185	5,493	11,678	-2.40	5,008	4,956	9,964	-14.68
Kawit	4,356	4,075	8,431	4,613	4,227	8,840	4.85	4,324	4,049	8,373	-5.28
Noveleta	2,199	2,111	4,310	2,242	2,133	4,375	1.51	2,193	2,090	4,283	-2.10
Rosario	7,354	6,974	14,328	7,059	6,919	13,978	-2.44	7,046	6,707	13,753	-1.61
2nd District	27,650	25,577	53,227	27,253	25,569	52,822	-0.76	27,334	25,456	52,790	-0.06
City of Bacoor	27,650	25,577	53,227	27,253	25,569	52,822	-0.76	27,334	25,456	52,790	-0.06
3rd District	22,039	20,275	42,314	21,600	20,377	41,977	-0.80	20,941	18,798	39,739	-5.33
City of Imus	22,039	20,275	42,314	21,600	20,377	41,977	-0.80	20,941	18,798	39,739	-5.33
4th District	38,460	35,713	74,173	37,260	33,920	71,180	-4.04	38,187	35,334	73,521	3.29
City of Dasmariñas ^a	38,460	35,713	74,173	37,260	33,920	71,180	-4.04	38,187	35,334	73,521	3.29
5th District	32,598	29,986	62,584	32,256	29,914	62,170	-0.66	32,782	30,050	62,832	1.06
Carmona	5,117	4,870	9,987	5,224	4,946	10,170	1.83	5,280	4,957	10,237	0.66
Gen. M. Alvarez	10,852	9,943	20,795	10,156	9,334	19,490	-6.28	10,664	9,667	20,331	4.32
Silang	16,629	15,173	31,802	16,876	15,634	32,510	2.23	16,838	15,426	32,264	-0.76
6th District	19,311	18,291	37,602	19,819	18,726	38,545	2.51	21,137	19,750	40,887	6.08
City of Gen. Trias	19,311	18,291	37,602	19,819	18,726	38,545	2.51	21,137	19,750	40,887	6.08
7th District	34,413	32,194	66,607	36,415	33,893	70,308	5.56	38,259	35,204	73,463	4.49
Amadeo	2,231	1,988	4,219	2,204	1,927	4,131	-2.09	2,247	2,058	4,305	4.21
Indang	3,871	3,527	7,398	3,862	3,513	7,375	-0.31	3,831	3,403	7,234	-1.91
Tanza	15,916	15,005	30,921	16,851	15,669	32,520	5.17	17,982	16,601	34,583	6.34
Trece Martires City	12,395	11,674	24,069	13,498	12,784	26,282	9.19	14,199	13,142	27,341	4.03
8th District	25,842	23,660	49,502	26,185	24,438	50,623	2.26	27,131	25,049	52,180	3.08
Alfonso	3,555	3,131	6,686	3,462	3,184	6,646	-0.60	3,444	3,163	6,607	-0.59
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	1,316	1,093	2,409	1,255	1,067	2,322	-3.61	1,227	1,089	2,316	-0.26
Magallanes	1,438	1,287	2,725	1,375	1,281	2,656	-2.53	1,372	1,292	2,664	0.30
Maragondon	2,691	2,422	5,113	2,674	2,481	5,155	0.82	2,653	2,432	5,085	-1.36
Mendez	1,838	1,745	3,583	1,829	1,793	3,622	1.09	1,862	1,834	3,696	2.04
Naic	8,800	8,115	16,915	9,291	8,673	17,964	6.20	10,217	9,425	19,642	9.34
Tagaytay City	4,606	4,301	8,907	4,698	4,382	9,080	1.94	4,745	4,296	9,041	-0.43
Ternate	1,598	1,566	3,164	1,601	1,577	3,178	0.44	1,611	1,518	3,129	-1.54
Total	220,302	204,741	425,043	201,068	186,883	387,951	-8.73	224,342	207,443	431,785	11.30

^a City of Dasmariñas' enrolment in S.Y. 2018 – 2019 is from the Department of Education Region IV-A while S.Y. 2017-2018 and S.Y. 2019-2020 are from Department of Education City of Dasmariñas Division Office

^b public enrolment in Kawit, Noveleta, Rosario, Carmona, General Mariano Alvarez, Silang, City of General Trias, Amadeo, Indang, Tanza, Trece Martires City, Alfonso, General Emilio Aguinaldo, Magallanes, Maragondon, Mendez, Naic, Tagaytay City, and Ternate includes non-graded enrolment

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

Table 3.24 Private Elementary Education by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2017-2018 – S.Y. 2019-2020

City/Municipality	S.Y. 2017-2018			S.Y. 2018-2019			%	S.Y. 2019 – 2020 ^b			%
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
1st District	2,302	2,251	4,553	2,347	2,284	4,631	1.71	2,295	2,200	4,495	-2.94%
Cavite City	550	534	1,084	481	497	978	-9.78	497	484	981	0.31%
Kawit	796	814	1,610	792	784	1,576	-2.11	787	761	1,548	-1.78%
Noveleta	574	529	1,103	583	569	1,152	4.44	600	607	1,207	4.77%
Rosario	382	374	756	491	434	925	22.35	411	348	759	-17.95%
2nd District	13,716	12,592	26,308	12,194	9,851	22,045	-16.2	12,650	11,771	24,421	10.78%
City of Bacoor	13,716	12,592	26,308	12,194	9,851	22,045	-16.2	12,650	11,771	24,421	10.78%
3rd District	10,200	9,547	19,747	10,217	9,548	19,765	0.09	8,861	7,697	16,558	-16.23%
City of Imus	10,200	9,547	19,747	10,217	9,548	19,765	0.09	8,861	7,697	16,558	-16.23%
4th District	7,142	6,738	13,880	9,933	9,020	18,953	36.55	8,504	7,686	16,190	-14.58%
City of Dasmariñas ^a	7,142	6,738	13,880	9,933	9,020	18,953	36.55	8,504	7,686	16,190	-14.58%
5th District	6,192	5,671	11,863	6,309	5,651	11,960	0.82	6,470	5,921	12,391	3.60%
Carmona	947	808	1,755	911	798	1,709	-2.62	880	734	1,614	-5.56%
Gen. M. Alvarez	2,140	1,889	4,029	2,389	2,174	4,563	13.25	2,281	2,091	4,372	-4.19%
Silang	3,105	2,974	6,079	3,009	2,679	5,688	-6.43	3,309	3,096	6,405	12.61%
6th District	5,633	5,177	10,810	6,304	5,790	12,094	11.88	5,770	5,344	11,114	-8.10%
City of Gen. Trias	5,633	5,177	10,810	6,304	5,790	12,094	11.88	5,770	5,344	11,114	-8.10%
7th District	5,833	5,441	11,274	6,279	5,793	12,072	7.08	6,508	5,903	12,411	2.81%
Amadeo	580	531	1,111	611	550	1,161	4.5	603	529	1,132	-2.50%
Indang	655	611	1,266	678	629	1,307	3.24	678	635	1,313	0.46%
Tanza	2,834	2,596	5,430	3,073	2,861	5,934	9.28	3,298	2,979	6,277	5.78%
Trece Martires City	1,764	1,703	3,467	1,917	1,753	3,670	5.86	1,929	1,760	3,689	0.52%
8th District	3,609	3,464	7,073	3,975	3,704	7,679	8.57	3,953	3,681	7,634	-0.59%
Alfonso	660	583	1,243	735	687	1,422	14.4	691	639	1,330	-6.47%
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	100	73	173	143	99	242	39.88	130	86	216	-10.74%
Magallanes	327	320	647	313	322	635	-1.85	286	287	573	-9.76%
Maragondon	125	131	256	134	111	245	-4.3	261	204	465	89.80%
Mendez	462	447	909	488	470	958	5.39	437	430	867	-9.50%
Naic	881	913	1,794	985	958	1,943	8.31	1,022	992	2,014	3.65%
Tagaytay City	1,054	997	2,051	1,177	1,057	2,234	8.92	1,126	1,043	2,169	-2.91%
Ternate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	54,627	50,881	105,508	51,254	45,851	97,105	-7.96	31,876	42,517	72,466	-25.37%

^a City of Dasmariñas' enrolment in S.Y. 2018 – 2019 is from the Department of Education Region IV-A while S.Y. 2017-2018 and S.Y. 2019-2020 are from Department of Education City of Dasmariñas Division Office

^b private enrolment includes non-graded enrolment

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

The number of elementary graduates (Grade 6) for S.Y. 2018-2019 is presented in the table below.

Table 3.25 Number of Elementary Graduates (Grade 6) by School Division Office, Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2018-2019

Division	Public			Private		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
City of Bacoor	3,887	3,853	7,740	NDA	NDA	NDA
Cavite	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
Cavite City	2,096	2,002	4,098	536	725	1,261
City of Gen. Trias	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
City of Dasmariñas	3,493	3,455	6,948	NDA	NDA	NDA
City of Imus	3,386	3,169	6,555	1,147	1,112	2,259

^a Division of Cavite includes Kawit, Noveleta, Rosario, Carmona, General Mariano Alvarez, Silang, Amadeo, Tanza, Trece Martires City, Alfonso, General Emilio Aguinaldo, Indang, Magallanes, Maragondon, Mendez, Naic, Tagaytay City, and Ternate

Source: Department of Education Division Offices of Cavite, Cavite City, City of Bacoor, City of Imus, City of Dasmariñas, City of General Trias

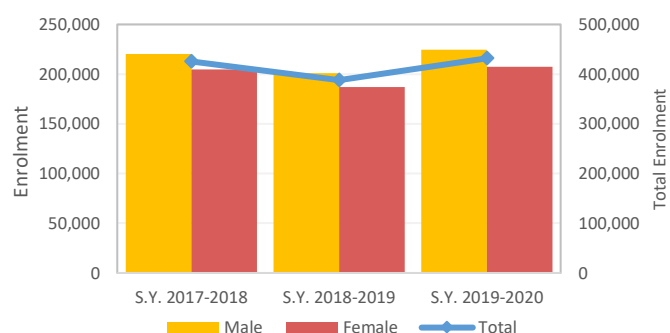


Figure 3.14 Comparative Number of Public Enrolment in Elementary Institutions, S.Y. 2017-2018 – S.Y. 2019-2020

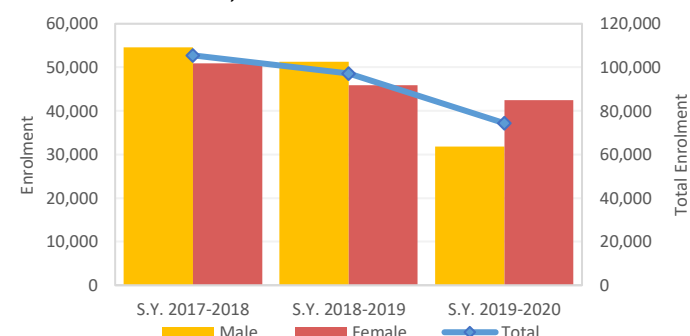


Figure 3.15 Comparative Number of Private Enrolment in Elementary Institutions, S.Y. 2017-2018 – S.Y. 2019-2020

The number of public elementary teachers has increased by 17.71 percent from 11,210 in S.Y. 2018-2019 to 13,195 in S.Y. 2019-2020. The increase in the number of public teachers resulted in a teacher to pupil ratio of 1:33, which means that Cavite has a generous teacher provision. It also explains that a public teacher teaches 33 public students on average. All cities and municipalities in Cavite's teacher to pupil ratio are all within or above the national mean ratio, meaning that Cavite has enough public teachers deployed. Magallanes remains to have excessive surplus teachers as well as the municipality of General Emilio Aguinaldo and Cavite City. The municipalities of Noveleta and Indang also has surplus teacher provision. The teacher deployment in the cities of Dasmarinas, General Trias, Trece Martires, and Tanza are within the national mean ratio. The rest of the cities and municipalities have generous teacher provision. Overall, the increase in the

number of teachers in the province resulted in a sufficient number of teachers to fill up the teacher shortage in some towns in the previous years and maintaining a generous teacher provision at the provincial level.

Table 3.26 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 3.27 Number of Public Teachers in Elementary Education Institutions and Public Teacher to Pupil Ratio by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2016-2017 – S.Y. 2019-2020

City/Municipality	Number of Teachers				Teacher to Pupil Ratio			
	S.Y. 2016-2017	S.Y. 2017-2018	S.Y. 2018-2019	S.Y. 2019-2020	S.Y. 2016-2017	S.Y. 2017-2018	S.Y. 2018-2019	S.Y. 2019-2020
1st District	1,237	1,230	1,271	1,320	1:33	1:32	1:31	1:28
Cavite City	476	473	472	455	1:27	1:25	1:25	1:22
Kawit	255	258	261	275	1:35	1:33	1:34	1:30
Noveleta	131	132	120	148	1:34	1:33	1:36	1:29
Rosario	375	367	418	442	1:39	1:39	1:33	1:31
2nd District	1,344	1,379	1,359	1,561	1:40	1:39	1:39	1:34
City of Bacoor	1,344	1,379	1,359	1,561	1:40	1:39	1:39	1:34
3rd District	930	930	1,258	1,213	1:45	1:45	1:33	1:33
City of Imus	930	930 ^a	1,258	1,213	1:45	1:45	1:33	1:33
4th District	1,875	1,765	2,148	2,079	1:39	1:42	1:33	1:35
City of Dasmarinas	1,875	1,765	2,148 ^b	2,079	1:39	1:42	1:33	1:35
5th District	1,662	1,616	1,799	1,978	1:38	1:39	1:35	1:32
Carmona	273	271	292	317	1:38	1:37	1:35	1:32
Gen. M. Alvarez	517	445	566	633	1:40	1:47	1:34	1:32
Silang	872	900	941	1,028	1:37	1:35	1:35	1:31
6th District	944	938	NDA	1,185	1:39	1:42	NDA	1:35
City of Gen. Trias	944	938	NDA	1,185	1:39	1:40	NDA	1:35
7th District	1,693	1,618	1,882	2,143	1:38	1:35	1:37	1:34
Amadeo	125	133	132	134	1:34	1:32	1:31	1:32
Indang	250	263	242	275	1:30	1:28	1:30	1:26
Tanza	758	670	810	953	1:39	1:46	1:40	1:36
Trece Martires City	560	552	698	781	1:41	1:44	1:38	1:35
8th District	1,388	1,459	1,493	1,716	1:35	1:33	1:34	1:30
Alfonso	195	196	208	213	1:35	1:34	1:32	1:31
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	92	89	86	96	1:26	1:27	1:27	1:24
Magallanes	111	122	109	110	1:25	1:22	1:24	1:24
Maragondon	108	171	168	171	1:48	1:30	1:31	1:30
Mendez	108	109	111	115	1:34	1:33	1:33	1:32
Naic	435	397	472	617	1:37	1:43	1:38	1:32
Tagaytay City	252	287	251	296	1:36	1:31	1:36	1:31
Ternate	87	88	88	98	1:37	1:40	1:36	1:32
Total	11,073	10,935	11,210^c	13,195	1:38	1:39	1:35^c	1:33

^akinder teachers not included

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

^cexcludes public teachers in City of General Trias

Sources: Department of Education Division Offices of Cavite, Cavite City, City of Bacoor, City of Dasmarinas, City of Imus, City of General Trias, Region IV-A

In addition, there are 8,177 classrooms in elementary public institutions in the province. It resulted in a classroom to pupil ratio of 1:53, which means that in one classroom, 53 students are using it on average. It also means that Cavite does not meet Republic Act No. 7880 even with double shifting. RA 7880 is the Act providing for the fair and equitable allocation of the DepEd budget for capital outlay. However, the instructional room ratio in the

province has improved, since it has shifted from a severe shortage of classrooms to a category higher.

Some cities and municipalities in Cavite had met RA 7880 in one shift. It includes the following areas – Cavite City, Kawit, Noveleta, Rosario, Carmona, City of General Trias, Amadeo, Indang, General Emilio Aguinaldo, Magallanes, Mendez, Tagaytay City, and Ternate. Most shortages of

classrooms are in urban areas such as the City of Bacoor, City of Imus, City of Dasmariñas, Tanza, Trece Martires City, and Maragondon. However, there is an improvement with other towns. The most prominent improvement is in the municipality of Rosario, which does not meet RA 7880 even with double shifting in the previous year and meets RA 7880 with one shift in S.Y. 2019-2020.

Generally, there are enough public elementary schools in the province which are strategically located to be accessible to the general populace. The incessant increase in population resulted in a huge classroom backlog in the province. As of S.Y. 2019-2020, Cavite needs an additional of at least 1,211 classrooms in public elementary schools to comply with RA 7880.

Table 3.28 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

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

^b Classroom 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

Source: Department of Education

Table 3.29 Number of Classrooms in Public Elementary Education Institutions and Public Classroom to Pupil Ratio by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2016-2017 – S.Y. 2019-2020

City/Municipality	Number of Classrooms			Classroom to Pupil Ratio		
	S.Y. 2017-2018	S.Y. 2018-2019	S.Y. 2019-2020	S.Y. 2017-2018	S.Y. 2018-2019	S.Y. 2019-2020
1st District	900	947	975			
Cavite City	350	362	369	1:43	1:41	1:37
Kawit	203	205	202	1:34	1:32	1:27
Noveleta	90	113	104	1:42	1:43	1:41
Rosario	257	267	300	1:48	1:39	1:41
2nd District	832	807	881			
City of Bacoor	832	807	881	1:56	1:52	1:46
3rd District	569	759	701			
City of Imus	569 ^a	759	701	1:64	1:65	1:60
4th District	1,039	NDA	942			
City of Dasmariñas	1,039	NDA	942	1:74	1:55	1:57
5th District	1,023	1,340	1,310			
Carmona	201	223	230	1:71	NDA	1:78
Gen. M. Alvarez	278	415	392	1:71	NDA	1:78
Silang	544	702	688	1:61	1:46	1:48
6th District	731	NDA	920			
City of Gen. Trias	731	NDA	920	1:50	1:46	1:45
7th District	1,081	1,638	1,268			
Amadeo	101	94	98	1:75	1:47	1:52
Indang	196	574	195	1:58	1:46	1:47
Tanza	454	557	547	1:51	NDA	1:44
Trece Martires City	330	413	428	1:51	NDA	1:44
8th District	1,170	1,175	1,180			
Alfonso	196	188	142	1:62	1:43	1:58
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	59	60	74	1:42	1:44	1:44
Magallanes	90	95	87	1:42	1:44	1:44
Maragondon	83	78	85	1:38	1:13	1:37
Mendez	94	92	91	1:68	1:58	1:63
Naic	331	326	368	1:73	1:64	1:64
Tagaytay City	258	273	260	1:42	1:43	1:44
Ternate	59	63	73	1:34	1:35	1:47
Total	7,345	6,666^b	8,177	1:41	1:39	1:31
				1:30	1:28	1:31
				1:62	1:66	1:60
				1:38	1:39	1:41
				1:51	1:55	1:53
				1:35	1:33	1:35
				1:54	1:50	1:43
				1:58	1:58 ^b	1:53

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

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

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

Secondary Education

With the implementation of the 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 include MAPEH, Values Education and Technology, and Livelihood Education.

The overall enrolment in junior high school education totaled 304,211 in S.Y. 2019-2020, which increased by 10.36 percent from 275,658 in S.Y. 2018-2019. The highest enrolment was recorded in the City of Dasmariñas,

covering 18.67 percent, and the lowest in General Emilio Aguinaldo with 0.43 percent.

Despite the larger number of private schools in Cavite, most enrolment is in public junior high institutions that sum up to 233,244 students accounting for 76.67 percent of the total enrollees. Most enrollees are in the City of Dasmariñas (17.77%), also with the most number of public JHS institutions. The City of Bacoor (10.60%) and the City of Imus (9.11%) followed. The least public JHS enrollees are in Magallanes (0.39%).

On the other hand, private JHS enrolment totaled 70,967, wherein most are in the City of Dasmariñas (21.61%), followed by City of Bacoor (20.69%) and City of Imus (14.79%) while the least is in General Emilio Aguinaldo (0.11%). In addition, there are no private JHS schools in Ternate.

In terms of sex, there is a total of 154,431 male junior high students (50.76%) and 149,780 female junior high students (49.24%) in SY 2019-2020.

Table 3.30 Enrolment in Public Junior High Education by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2017-2018 – S.Y. 2019-2020

City/Municipality	S.Y. 2017-2018			S.Y. 2018-2019				%	S.Y. 2019 – 2020 ^b				%
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Change		Male	Female	Total	Change	
1st District	9,317	9,285	18,602	10,545	10,471	21,016	12.98		10,374	10,333	20,707	-1.47	
Cavite City	3,075	3,056	6,131	3,280	3,372	6,652	8.50		3,169	3,187	6,356	-4.45	
Kawit	2,497	2,510	5,007	2,860	2,843	5,703	13.90		2,925	2,942	5,867	2.88	
Noveleta	800	779	1,579	981	891	1,872	18.56		1,068	959	2,027	8.28	
Rosario	2,945	2,940	5,885	3,424	3,365	6,789	15.36		3,212	3,245	6,457	-4.89	
2nd District	10,639	10,714	21,353	12,444	12,208	24,652	15.45		12,484	12,251	24,735	0.34	
City of Bacoor	10,639	10,714	21,353	12,444	12,208	24,652	15.45		12,484	12,251	24,735	0.34	
3rd District	11,180	10,874	22,054	11,599	11,475	23,074	4.63		10,740	10,513	21,253	-7.89	
City of Imus	11,180	10,874	22,054	11,599	11,475	23,074	4.63		10,740	10,513	21,253	-7.89	
4th District	19,136	19,242	38,378	20,154	19,618	39,772	3.63		21,126	20,323	41,449	4.22	
City of Dasmariñas ^a	19,136	19,242	38,378	20,154	19,618	39,772	3.63		21,126	20,323	41,449	4.22	
5th District	13,843	14,210	28,053	15,712	15,265	30,977	10.42		16,475	16,020	32,495	4.90	
Carmona	2,729	2,769	5,498	2,963	2,785	5,748	4.55		2,966	2,975	5,941	3.36	
Gen. M. Alvarez	4,801	4,856	9,657	5,327	5,173	10,500	8.73		5,585	5,332	10,917	3.97	
Silang	6,313	6,585	12,898	7,422	7,307	14,729	14.20		7,924	7,713	15,637	6.16	
6th District	8,828	8,527	17,355	9,141	9,045	18,186	4.79		10,565	10,093	20,658	13.59	
City of Gen. Trias	8,828	8,527	17,355	9,141	9,045	18,186	4.79		10,565	10,093	20,658	13.59	
7th District	17,056	17,607	34,663	21,598	20,643	42,241	21.86		21,641	21,395	43,036	1.88	
Amadeo	1,489	1,333	2,822	1,535	1,377	2,912	3.19		1,646	1,439	3,085	5.94	
Indang	1,384	1,331	2,715	1,542	1,482	3,024	11.38		1,686	1,589	3,275	8.30	
Tanza	8,072	8,544	16,616	11,194	10,485	21,679	30.47		10,760	10,915	21,675	-0.02	
Trece Martires City	6,111	6,399	12,510	7,327	7,299	14,626	16.91		7,549	7,452	15,001	2.56	
8th District	12,399	12,279	24,678	13,634	13,415	27,049	9.61		14,594	14,317	28,911	6.88	
Alfonso	1,862	1,708	3,570	1,961	1,806	3,767	5.52		2,041	1,940	3,981	5.68	
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	488	492	980	572	537	1,109	13.16		607	566	1,173	5.77	
Magallanes	362	342	704	454	406	860	22.16		488	413	901	4.77	
Maragondon	2,075	2,108	4,183	2,098	2,112	4,210	0.65		2,194	2,173	4,367	3.73	
Mendez	798	756	1,554	773	757	1,530	-1.54		838	780	1,618	5.75	
Naic	2,691	2,607	5,298	3,265	3,193	6,458	21.90		3,746	3,755	7,501	16.15	
Tagaytay City	3,244	3,519	6,763	3,657	3,795	7,452	10.19		3,723	3,819	7,542	1.21	
Ternate	879	747	1,626	854	809	1,663	2.28		957	871	1,828	9.92	
Total	102,398	102,738	205,136	105,686	103,095	208,781	1.78		117,999	115,245	233,244	11.72	

^a City of Dasmariñas' enrolment in S.Y. 2018 – 2019 is from the Department of Education Region IV-A while S.Y. 2017-2018 and S.Y. 2019-2020 are from Department of Education City of Dasmariñas Division Office

^b public enrolment in Kawit, Noveleta, Rosario, Carmona, General Mariano Alvarez, Silang, City of Bacoor, Amadeo, Indang, Tanza, Trece Martires City, Alfonso, General Emilio Aguinaldo, Magallanes, Maragondon, Mendez, Naic, Tagaytay City, and Ternate includes non-graded enrolment

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

Table 3.31 Enrolment in Private Junior High Education by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2017-2018 – S.Y. 2019-2020

City/Municipality	S.Y. 2017-2018			S.Y. 2018-2019			% Change	S.Y. 2019 – 2020 ^b			% Change
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
1st District	1,759	1,697	3,456	1,769	1,779	3,548	2.66	1,946	1,919	3,865	8.93
Cavite City	367	333	700	294	303	597	-14.71	333	302	635	6.37
Kawit	527	500	1,027	567	528	1,095	6.62	602	565	1,167	6.58
Noveleta	421	434	855	438	477	915	7.02	464	466	930	1.64
Rosario	444	430	874	470	471	941	7.67	547	586	1,133	20.40
2nd District	7,536	7,235	14,771	4,930	6,974	11,904	-19.41	7,557	7,125	14,682	23.34
City of Bacoor	7,536	7,235	14,771	4,930	6,974	11,904	-2.82	7,557	7,125	14,682	2.28
3rd District	5,881	5,643	11,524	6,111	5,912	12,023	4.33	5,722	4,775	10,497	-12.69
City of Imus	5,881	5,643	11,524	6,111	5,912	12,023	4.33	5,722	4,775	10,497	-12.69
4th District	6,591	6,173	12,764	8,280	7,744	16,024	25.54	7,920	7,415	15,335	-4.30
City of Dasmarinas ^a	6,591	6,173	12,764	8,280	7,744	16,024	25.54	7,920	7,415	15,335	-4.30
5th District	5,359	6,031	11,390	5,649	6,166	11,815	3.73	5,852	6,341	12,193	3.20
Carmona	279	235	514	307	227	534	3.89	315	273	588	10.11
Gen. M. Alvarez	1,309	1,218	2,527	1,328	1,272	2,600	2.89	1,362	1,222	2,584	-0.62
Silang	3,771	4,578	8,349	4,014	4,667	8,681	3.98	4,175	4,846	9,021	3.92
6th District	2,603	2,389	4,992	2,790	2,616	5,406	8.29	852	860	1,712	-68.33
City of Gen. Trias	2,603	2,389	4,992	2,790	2,616	5,406	8.29	852	860	1,712	-68.33
7th District	3,036	2,771	5,807	3,100	2,884	5,984	3.05	3,401	3,215	6,616	10.56
Amadeo	94	88	182	167	153	320	75.82	106	105	211	-34.06
Indang	676	616	1,292	666	584	1,250	-3.25	760	667	1,427	14.16
Tanza	1,268	1,132	2,400	1,257	1,172	2,429	1.21	1,447	1,324	2,771	14.08
Trece Martires City	998	935	1,933	1,010	975	1,985	2.69	1,088	1,119	2,207	11.18
8th District	2,911	2,738	5,649	2,952	2,627	5,579	-1.24	3,182	2,885	6,067	8.75
Alfonso	488	500	988	493	468	961	-2.73	549	456	1,005	4.58
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	85	62	147	73	50	123	-16.33	77	54	131	6.50
Magallanes	499	442	941	490	397	887	-5.74	454	435	889	0.23
Maragondon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	44	81	-
Mendez	458	450	908	457	453	910	0.22	443	443	886	-2.64
Naic	1,066	1,019	2,085	1,094	957	2,051	-1.63	1,224	1,126	2,350	14.58
Tagaytay City	315	265	580	345	302	647	11.55	398	327	725	12.06
Ternate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	35,676	34,677	70,353	32,791	34,086	66,877	-4.94	36,432	34,535	70,967	6.12

^a City of Dasmarinas' enrolment in S.Y. 2018 – 2019 is from the Department of Education Region IV-A while S.Y. 2017-2018 and S.Y. 2019-2020 are from Department of Education City of Dasmarinas Division Office

^b public enrolment in City of Bacoor includes non-graded enrolment

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

The number of junior high school completers (Grade 10) for S.Y. 2018-2019 is presented in the table below.

Table 3.32 Number of Junior High School Completers (Grade 10) by School Division Office, Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2018-2019

Division	Public			Private		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
City of Bacoor	2,534	2,865	5,399	NDA	NDA	NDA
Cavite ^a	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
Cavite City	702	791	1,493	65	86	151
City of Gen. Trias	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
City of Dasmarinas	3,869	4,247	8,116	NDA	NDA	NDA
City of Imus	2,373	2,515	4,888	1,094	1,190	2,284

^a Division of Cavite includes Kawit, Noveleta, Rosario, Carmona, General Mariano Alvarez, Silang, Amadeo, Tanza, Trece Martires City, Alfonso, General Emilio Aguinaldo, Indang, Magallanes, Maragondon, Mendez, Naic, Tagaytay City, and Ternate

Source: Department of Education Division Offices of Cavite, Cavite City, City of Bacoor, City of Imus, City of Dasmarinas, City of General Trias

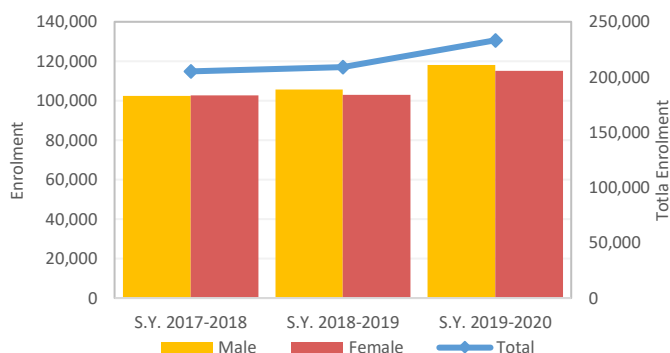


Figure 3.16 Comparative Number of Public Enrolment in Junior High School Institutions, S.Y. 2017-2018 – S.Y. 2019-2020

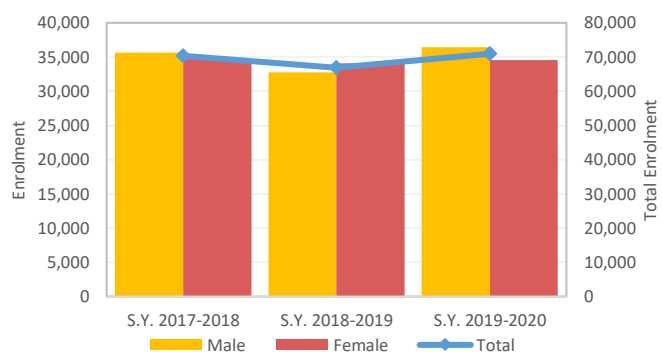


Figure 3.17 Comparative Number of Private Enrolment in Junior High School Institutions, S.Y. 2017-2018 – S.Y. 2019-2020

The number of public JHS teachers in the province totaled 8,922, which increased by 7.81 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 34 students are handled by a teacher, on average. However, the teacher deployment ratio in the province has lowered from surplus teacher provision to generous teacher provision.

The teacher to student ratio at the city and municipality level is at least the generous teacher provision range. The

largest change was in the City of Bacoor, which has a surplus teacher provision in S.Y. 2018-2019 to a generous teacher provision in S.Y. 2019-2020. It can be attributed to a decrease in the number of teachers from previous school years (15.08%), while there is an increase of 10.60 percent in the total public junior high school enrolment in the same year. The municipalities of Noveleta, Indang, and Naic also has a generous teacher provision. Moreover, Cavite City, City of Imus, City of General Trias, and the municipalities of Magallanes, Maragondon, and Mendez have excessive surplus teacher provision. The rest of the towns in the province has a surplus teacher provision.

Table 3.33 Number of Public Teachers in Junior High School Institutions and Public Teacher to Pupil Ratio by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2017-2018 – S.Y. 2019-2020

City/Municipality	Number of Teachers			Teacher to Pupil Ratio		
	S.Y. 2017-2018	S.Y. 2018-2019	S.Y. 2019-2020	S.Y. 2017-2018	S.Y. 2018-2019	S.Y. 2019-2020
1st District	728	773	799	1:26	1:27	1:26
Cavite City	261	262	269	1:23	1:25	1:24
Kawit	183	212	215	1:27	1:27	1:27
Noveleta	74	65	67	1:21	1:29	1:30
Rosario	210	234	248	1:28	1:29	1:26
2nd District	645	915	777	1:33	1:27	1:32
City of Bacoor	645	915	777	1:33	1:27	1:32
3rd District	644	875	881	1:34	1:26	1:24
City of Imus	644	875	881	1:34	1:26	1:24
4th District	1,368	1,634	1,472	1:28	1:24	1:28
City of Dasmarinas	1,368	1,634	1,472	1:28	1:24	1:28
5th District	1,041	1,169	1,159	1:27	1:26	1:28
Carmona	173	216	220	1:32	1:27	1:27
Gen. M. Alvarez	343	357	398	1:28	1:29	1:27
Silang	525	596	541	1:25	1:25	1:29
6th District	614	NDA	1,350	1:28	NDA	1:15
City of Gen. Trias	614	NDA	1,350	1:28	NDA	1:15
7th District	1,351	1,354	1,407	1:26	1:31	1:31
Amadeo	166	122	124	1:17	1:24	1:25
Indang	167	108	117	1:16	1:28	1:28
Tanza	530	636	653	1:31	1:34	1:33
Trece Martires City	488	488	513	1:26	1:30	1:29
8th District	1,272	1,037	1,077	1:19	1:26	1:27
Alfonso	250	148	151	1:14	1:25	1:26
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	41	42	43	1:24	1:26	1:27
Magallanes	50	41	39	1:14	1:21	1:23
Maragondon	263	190	189	1:16	1:22	1:23
Mendez	105	64	72	1:15	1:24	1:22
Naic	220	210	234	1:24	1:31	1:32
Tagaytay City	246	281	284	1:27	1:27	1:27
Ternate	97	61	65	1:17	1:27	1:28
Total	7,663	8,276^b	8,922	1:27	1:25^b	1:26

^aCity of Bacoor and City of Dasmarinas 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

Sources: Department of Education Division Offices of Cavite, Cavite City, City of Bacoor, City of Dasmarinas, City of Imus, City of General Trias, Region IV-A

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. The career track choice will define the subject contents the student will take in Grades 11 and 12.

There are seven learning areas under the core curriculum. These are Language, Literature, Communication, Mathematics, Philosophy, Natural Sciences, and Social Sciences. These makeup core courses with the same

contents and competencies but with allowed contextualization based on the school's location despite specializations of tracks and strands. Track subjects are further divided into Academic, Technical-Vocational-Livelihood, and Sports and Arts tracks.

The Academic track further includes four strands, namely, Accountancy, Business and Management (ABM) strand, Humanities and Social Sciences (HMSS) strand, Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) strand, and General Academic Strand (GAS).

There is a total of 114,605 enrolments in senior high school education in S.Y. 2017-2018 which increased by 12.59 percent from 101,794 in S.Y.2018-2019. The highest enrolment was recorded in the City of Dasmariñas with 29,701 enrollees (25.92%) and the lowest in General Emilio Aguinaldo with 356 enrollees (0.31%). The highest increase in senior high school enrolment is in the City of Bacoor, which increased by 41.95 percent, while the largest decrease in senior high school enrolment is in the City of General Trias that decreased by 22.64 percent.

Unlike junior high school, most enrolment is in private institutions that sums up to 75,864 private enrollees out of 114,605 total senior high school enrollees in the province. This accounted for 66.20 percent of the total enrollees wherein most are in the City of Dasmariñas (30.17%) followed by City of Bacoor (15.62%) and City of Imus (9.37%) while least in General Emilio Aguinaldo with only 78 senior high school enrollees (0.10%). Moreover, there are no private senior high institutions in Maragondon. The senior high school enrolment in private institutions increased by 11.53 percent in S.Y. 2019-2020. The highest increase is in Noveleta, which increased by 107.76 percent,

while the largest decrease is in the City of General Trias that decreased by 36.20 percent.

On the other hand, a total of 38,741 students (33.80%) are enrolled in public institutions wherein most public enrollees are in the City of Dasmariñas (17.59%). It is followed by Tanza with 5,286 public senior high school enrollees (13.64%). The least public senior high school enrollees are in Noveleta with 204 enrollees (0.53%). The senior high school enrollees in public institutions increased by 14.71 percent, wherein the highest increase is in the municipality of Magallanes that increased by 39.76 percent, despite the small population of senior high school enrollees in the municipality. Moreover, the largest decrease in senior high school enrollees is in Rosario, which decreased by 16.67 percent.

It is also notable that the increase in senior high school enrolment in public institutions is slightly larger than the increase in enrolment in private institutions. It may be due to some students transferring to public schools during the senior high school years.

Table 3.34 Enrolment in Public Senior High Education by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2017-2018 – S.Y. 2019-2020

City/Municipality	S.Y. 2017-2018			S.Y. 2018-2019				S.Y. 2019 – 2020 ^b			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	% Change	Male	Female	Total	% Change
1st District	1,402	1,444	2,846	1,865	1,729	3,594	26.28	1,987	1,735	3,722	3.56
Cavite City	641	672	1,313	1,073	906	1,979	50.72	1,198	983	2,181	10.21
Kawit	457	457	914	483	493	976	6.78	501	476	977	0.10
Noveleta	45	22	67	116	91	207	208.96	115	89	204	-1.45
Rosario	259	293	552	193	239	432	-21.74	173	187	360	-16.67
2nd District	824	759	1,583	1,471	1,190	2,661	68.10	1,589	1,590	3,179	19.47
City of Bacoor	824	759	1,583	1,471	1,190	2,661	68.10	1,589	1,590	3,179	19.47
3rd District	907	766	1,673	990	928	1,918	14.64	969	916	1,885	-1.72
City of Imus ^c	907	766	1,673	990	928	1,918	14.64	969	916	1,885	-1.72
4th District	2,728	2,744	5,472	3,136	3,187	6,323	15.55	3,322	3,491	6,813	7.75
City of Dasmariñas ^a	2,728	2,744	5,472	3,136	3,187	6,323	15.55	3,322	3,491	6,813	7.75
5th District	2,847	3,052	5,899	3,168	3,251	6,419	8.82	3,400	3,455	6,855	6.79
Carmona	690	692	1,382	777	858	1,635	18.31	853	939	1,792	9.60
Gen. M. Alvarez	1,084	1,235	2,319	1,144	1,184	2,328	0.39	1,358	1,338	2,696	15.81
Silang	1,073	1,125	2,198	1,247	1,209	2,456	11.74	1,189	1,178	2,367	-3.62
6th District	872	859	1,731	1,022	1,052	2,074	19.82	1,127	1,158	2,285	10.17
City of Gen. Trias	872	859	1,731	1,022	1,052	2,074	19.82	1,127	1,158	2,285	10.17
7th District	3,148	3,151	6,299	3,562	3,489	7,051	11.94	4,043	3,907	7,950	12.75
Amadeo	413	372	785	368	321	689	-12.23	368	351	719	4.35
Indang	338	271	609	234	281	515	-15.44	325	300	625	21.36
Tanza	1,774	1,771	3,545	2,338	2,156	4,494	26.77	2,723	2,563	5,286	17.62
Trece Martires City	623	737	1,360	622	731	1,353	-0.51	627	693	1,320	-2.44
8th District	2,440	2,590	5,030	2,882	2,925	5,807	15.45	3,037	3,015	6,052	4.22
Alfonso	377	432	809	393	414	807	-0.25	404	405	809	0.25
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	83	88	171	130	118	248	45.03	148	130	278	12.10
Magallanes	96	105	201	74	92	166	-17.41	121	111	232	39.76
Maragondon	493	520	1,013	549	553	1,102	8.79	526	533	1,059	-3.90
Mendez	107	90	197	123	122	245	24.37	120	127	247	0.82
Naic	359	397	756	486	504	990	30.95	523	531	1,054	6.46
Tagaytay City	691	728	1,419	902	908	1,810	27.55	971	928	1,899	4.92
Ternate	234	230	464	225	214	439	-5.39	224	250	474	7.97
Total	15,168	15,365	30,533	17,074	16,699	33,773	10.61	19,474	19,267	38,741	14.71

^a City of Dasmariñas' enrolment in S.Y. 2018 – 2019 is from the Department of Education Region IV-A while S.Y. 2017-2018 and S.Y. 2019-2020 are from Department of Education City of Dasmariñas Division Office

^b public enrolment in City of Bacoor includes non-graded enrolment

^c S.Y. 2019-2020 SHS enrolment in City of Imus is the total enrolment during the second semester (first semester: Male-1,021; Female-957; Total-1,978)

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

Table 3.35 Enrolment in Private Senior High Education by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2017-2018 – S.Y. 2019-2020

City/Municipality	S.Y. 2017-2018			S.Y. 2018-2019			%	S.Y. 2019 – 2020 ^b			%
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
1st District	2,208	2,478	4,686	2,157	2,480	4,637	-1.05	2,229	2,712	4,941	6.56
Cavite City	912	1,226	2,138	787	1,121	1,908	-10.76	688	1,006	1,694	-11.22
Kawit	363	319	682	372	324	696	2.05	322	272	594	-14.66
Noveleta	81	56	137	51	65	116	-15.33	115	126	241	107.76
Rosario	852	877	1,729	947	970	1,917	10.87	1,104	1,308	2,412	25.82
2nd District	5,626	6,334	11,960	3,510	4,416	7,926	-33.73	5,611	6,238	11,849	49.50
City of Bacoor	5,626	6,334	11,960	3,510	4,416	7,926	-33.73	5,611	6,238	11,849	49.50
3rd District	3,006	3,288	6,294	3,475	3,660	7,135	13.36	3,479	3,633	7,112	-0.32
City of Imus ^c	3,006	3,288	6,294	3,475	3,660	7,135	13.36	3,479	3,633	7,112	-0.32
4th District	-	-	23,570	11,702	12,292	23,994	1.80	10,669	12,219	22,888	-4.61
City of Dasmariñas ^a	-	-	23,570	11,702	12,292	23,994	1.80	10,669	12,219	22,888	-4.61
5th District	3,667	5,189	8,856	3,754	5,108	8,862	0.07	3,467	4,671	8,138	-8.17
Carmona	267	321	588	251	234	485	-17.52	205	207	412	-15.05
Gen. M. Alvarez	1,403	1,823	3,226	1,491	1,902	3,393	5.18	1,524	1,893	3,417	0.71
Silang	1,997	3,045	5,042	2,012	2,972	4,984	-1.15	1,738	2,571	4,309	-13.54
6th District	2,070	2,447	4,517	2,328	2,688	5,016	11.05	1,454	1,746	3,200	-36.20
City of Gen. Trias	2,070	2,447	4,517	2,328	2,688	5,016	11.05	1,454	1,746	3,200	-36.20
7th District	3,478	4,063	7,541	4,273	5,080	9,353	24.03	4,899	5,563	10,462	11.86
Amadeo	21	66	87	46	65	111	27.59	46	81	127	14.41
Indang	241	252	493	305	361	666	35.09	403	441	844	26.73
Tanza	1,060	1,384	2,444	1,217	1,488	2,705	10.68	1,115	1,406	2,521	-6.80
Trece Martires City	2,156	2,361	4,517	2,705	3,166	5,871	29.98	3,335	3,635	6,970	18.72
8th District	2,597	2,943	5,540	2,892	3,222	6,114	10.36	3,511	3,763	7,274	18.97
Alfonso	158	129	287	213	200	413	43.90	299	294	593	43.58
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	77	70	147	43	34	77	-47.62	44	34	78	1.30
Magallanes	230	242	472	223	199	422	-10.59	236	186	422	0.00
Maragondon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendez	213	249	462	271	309	580	25.54	278	265	543	-6.38
Naic	811	903	1,714	858	839	1,697	-0.99	970	978	1,948	14.79
Tagaytay City	908	1,152	2,060	1,052	1,300	2,352	14.17	1,406	1,730	3,136	33.33
Ternate	200	198	398	232	341	573	43.97	278	276	554	-3.32
Total	22,652	26,742	72,964	31,763	36,258	68,021	-6.77	35,319	40,545	75,864	11.53

^a City of Dasmariñas' enrolment in S.Y. 2018 – 2019 is from the Department of Education Region IV-A while S.Y. 2017-2018 and S.Y. 2019-2020 are from Department of Education City of Dasmariñas Division Office

^b public enrolment in City of Bacoor includes non-graded enrolment

^c S.Y. 2019-2020 SHS enrolment in City of Imus is the total enrolment during the second semester (First semester: Male-3,544, Female-3,680, Total-7,224)

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

In terms of enrolment by strand, most Grade 11 students are enrolled under the Technical-Vocational-Livelihood Strand, accounting for 25.87 percent of the Grade 11 population. The least enrolment is under the Sports Track Strand, accounting for 0.12 percent of the Grade 11 population (72 students). These exclude students from the City of Bacoor and Cavite City. In terms of sex, most male students are enrolled under the Technology and Livelihood Education (TLE) and Technical-Vocational-Livelihood (TVL) Track strand (29.45%). Most female students are enrolled under the Humanities and Social Sciences Strand (25.09%).

Furthermore, most Grade 12 students are also enrolled under the Technical-Vocational-Livelihood (TVL) Track Strand (28.15%), and the least enrolment is also under the Sports Track Strand (0.12%). In terms of sex, both male and female students are enrolled under the Technology and Livelihood Education (TLE) and Technical-Vocational-Livelihood (TVL) Track, covering 32.09 percent of the male students and 24.63 percent of the female students, respectively.

The most popular track, TVL Track, offers courses that will equip the students with job-ready skills, even without

college. It also invests in skills that can help the students gain requisite Certificates of Competency (COCs) and National Certificates (NCs) that are essential for better career opportunities in agriculture, electronics, and trade. It also has four strands that the students can choose, such as, Agri-Fishery Arts Strand, Home Economic Strand, Industrial Arts Strand, and Information and Communication (ICT) Strand.

On the other hand, the least popular track, Sports Track, aims to give students knowledge of the basic principles and techniques about physical education and recreation and discusses various factors that affect social, psychological, and cognitive development in sports leadership and management. The track serves as a preparatory for sport science and physical therapy courses. The enrolment in this track may be the least since only a few schools are offering the track in the province.

Also, the Pre-Baccalaureate Maritime (PBM) specialization is a modified program of the STEM strand under the Academic Track. The specialization is to encourage senior high school students to pursue maritime higher education. There are no recorded enrollees and PBM course offering in the province.

Table 3.36 Enrolment in Senior High School (Grade 11) by Strand (Academic Strand) and City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2019-2020

City/Municipality	Academic Track (Grade 11)												Male	Female	Total
	Male	ABM Female	Total	Male	HUMSS Female	Total	Male	STEM Female	Total	Male	GAS Female	Total			
1st District	169	363	532	331	349	680	209	157	366	75	60	135	784	929	1,713
Cavite City															
Kawit	68	109	177	90	97	187	90	47	137	0	0	0	248	253	501
Noveleta	19	26	45	5	1	6	37	26	63	22	10	32	83	63	146
Rosario	82	228	310	236	251	487	82	84	166	53	50	103	453	613	1,066
2nd District	555	931	1,486	495	800	1,295	674	661	1,335	423	352	775	2,147	2,744	4,891
City of Bacoor	555	931	1,486	495	800	1,295	674	661	1,335	423	352	775	2,147	2,744	4,891
3rd District															
City of Imus															
4th District	790	1,777	2,567	1,553	2,071	3,624	2,157	2,092	4,249	306	278	584	4,806	6,218	11,024
City of Dasmarinas	790	1,777	2,567	1,553	2,071	3,624	2,157	2,092	4,249	306	278	584	4,806	6,218	11,024
5th District	385	861	1,246	862	1,079	1,941	715	694	1,409	162	162	324	2,124	2,796	4,920
Carmona	88	174	262	125	123	248	106	99	205	4	1	5	323	397	720
Gen. M. Alvarez	146	385	531	400	528	928	221	199	420	78	57	135	845	1,169	2,014
Silang	151	302	453	337	428	765	388	396	784	80	104	184	956	1,230	2,186
6th District	142	357	499	257	359	616	480	441	921	26	10	30	905	1,167	2,066
City of Gen. Trias	142	357	499	257	359	616	480	441	921	26	10	30	905	1,167	2,066
7th District	398	1,055	1,453	1,761	1,782	3,543	1,318	1,047	2,365	258	245	503	3,735	4,129	7,864
Amadeo	14	35	49	141	116	257	16	24	40	4	12	16	175	187	362
Indang	36	88	124	166	131	297	150	140	290	8	0	8	360	359	719
Tanza	165	432	597	623	718	1,341	456	370	826	133	140	273	1,377	1,660	3,037
Trece Martires City	183	500	683	831	817	1,648	696	513	1,209	113	93	206	1,823	1,923	3,746
8th District	255	709	964	1,432	1,435	2,867	764	597	1,361	161	169	330	2,612	2,910	5,522
Alfonso	11	54	65	184	163	347	57	29	86	30	30	60	282	276	558
G. E. Aguinaldo	10	18	28	90	74	164	0	3	3	0	0	0	100	95	195
Magallanes	6	14	20	70	52	122	26	11	37	30	44	74	132	121	253
Maragondon	7	21	28	100	136	236	73	88	161	0	0	0	180	245	425
Mendez	33	54	87	89	67	156	41	35	76	28	25	53	191	181	372
Naic	53	189	242	302	299	601	197	141	338	11	9	20	563	638	1,201
Tagaytay City	122	330	452	528	546	1,074	359	283	642	43	36	79	1,052	1,195	2,247
Ternate	13	29	42	69	98	167	11	7	18	19	25	44	112	159	271
Total	2,694	6,053	8,747	6,691	7,875	14,566	6,317	5,689	12,006	1,411	1,276	2,681	17,113	20,893	38,000

Total does not include enrolment in Cavite City and City of Imus (no disaggregated data)

Source: Department of Education Division Offices of Cavite, Cavite City, City of Bacoor, City of Imus, City of Dasmarinas, City of General Trias

Table 3.37 Enrolment in Senior High School (Grade 11) by Strand (Technical-Vocational-Livelihood, Sports and Arts Strands) and City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2019-2020

City/Municipality	PBM			TVL			SPORTS			ARTS and DESIGN			Grade 11 Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1st District	0	0	0	541	491	1,032	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,331	2,499	4,830
Cavite City													1,006	1,079	2,085
Kawit	0	0	0	195	141	336	0	0	0	0	0	0	443	394	837
Noveleta	0	0	0	33	34	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	97	213
Rosario	0	0	0	313	316	629	0	0	0	0	0	0	766	929	1,695
2nd District	0	0	0	1,615	1,118	2,733	0	0	0	32	56	88	3,794	3,918	7,712
City of Bacoor	0	0	0	1,615	1,118	2,733	0	0	0	32	56	88	3,794	3,918	7,712
3rd District													2,447	2,476	4,923
City of Imus													2,447	2,476	4,923
4th District	0	0	0	2,659	2,013	4,672	37	15	72	49	55	104	7,551	8,301	15,872
City of Dasmarinas	0	0	0	2,659	2,013	4,672	37	15	72	49	55	104	7,571	8,301	15,872
5th District	0	0	0	1,496	1,277	2,773	0	0	0	22	13	35	3,642	4,086	7,728
Carmona	0	0	0	248	203	451	0	0	0	0	0	0	571	600	1,171
Gen. M. Alvarez	0	0	0	750	520	1,270	0	0	0	7	4	11	1,602	1,693	3,295
Silang	0	0	0	498	554	1,052	0	0	0	15	9	24	1,469	1,793	3,262
6th District	0	0	0	359	285	644	0	0	0	27	56	83	1,291	1,508	2,799
City of Gen. Trias	0	0	0	359	285	644	0	0	0	27	56	83	1,291	1,508	2,793
7th District	0	0	0	1,190	901	2,091	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,925	5,030	9,955
Amadeo	0	0	0	61	38	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	236	225	461
Indang	0	0	0	53	26	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	413	385	798
Tanza	0	0	0	735	483	1,218	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,112	2,143	4,255
Trece Martires City	0	0	0	341	354	695	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,164	2,277	4,441
8th District	0	0	0	803	630	1,433	0	0	0	21	32	53	3,436	3,572	7,008
Alfonso	0	0	0	85	81	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	367	357	724
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	95	195
Magallanes	0	0	0	74	42	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	206	163	369
Maragondon	0	0	0	68	20	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	248	265	513
Mendez	0	0	0	17	19	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	200	408
Naic	0	0	0	262	200	462	0	0	0	0	0	0	825	838	1,663
Tagaytay City	0	0	0	179	177	356	0	0	0	21	32	53	1,252	1,404	2,656
Ternate	0	0	0	118	91	209	0	0	0	0	0	0	230	250	480
Total	0	0	0	8,663	6,715	15,378	37	15	72	49	55	104	29,417	31,390	60,827

Total does not include enrolment in Cavite City and City of Imus (no disaggregated data)

40 Source: Department of Education Division Offices of Cavite, Cavite City, City of Bacoor, City of Imus, City of Dasmarinas, City of General Trias

Table 3.38 Enrolment in Senior High School (Grade 12) by Strand (Academic Strand) and City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2019-2020

City/Municipality	Academic Strand (Grade 12)												Male	Female	Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
1st District	115	304	419	134	160	294	210	122	332	154	147	301	613	733	1,346
Cavite City															
Kawit	49	100	149	62	83	145	84	36	120	27	29	56	222	95	470
Noveleta	10	26	36	3	12	15	41	35	76	34	22	56	88	390	183
Rosario	56	178	234	69	65	134	85	51	136	93	96	189	303	248	693
2nd District	514	1,052	1,566	333	604	937	634	589	1,223	458	348	806	1,939	2,593	4,532
City of Bacoor	514	1,052	1,566	333	604	937	634	589	1,223	458	348	806	1,939	2,593	4,532
3rd District															
City of Imus															
4th District	779	1,718	2,497	1,038	1,748	2,786	1,758	1,718	3,476	265	291	556	3,840	5,475	9,315
City of Dasmariñas	779	1,718	2,497	1,038	1,748	2,786	1,758	1,718	3,476	265	291	556	3,840	5,475	9,315
5th District	293	764	1,057	459	663	1,122	624	603	1,227	518	514	1,032	1,894	2,544	4,438
Carmona	66	193	259	1	3	4	93	89	182	114	112	226	274	397	671
Gen. M. Alvarez	116	331	447	282	417	699	177	151	328	175	106	281	750	1,005	1,755
Silang	111	240	351	176	243	419	354	363	717	229	296	525	870	1,142	2,012
6th District	150	387	537	135	194	329	474	360	834	93	80	173	852	1,021	1,873
City of Gen. Trias	150	387	537	135	194	329	474	360	834	93	80	173	852	1,021	1,873
7th District	328	953	1,281	1,037	1,223	2,260	932	803	1,735	440	362	802	2,737	3,341	6,078
Amadeo	11	15	26	99	109	208	19	26	45	16	30	46	145	180	325
Indang	27	44	71	49	98	147	127	107	234	20	24	44	223	273	496
Tanza	157	446	603	312	423	735	272	219	491	129	115	244	870	1,203	2,073
Trece Martires City	133	448	581	577	593	1170	514	451	965	275	193	468	1,499	1,685	3,184
8th District	198	597	795	1,027	1,058	2,085	562	498	1,060	480	392	872	2,267	2,545	4,812
Alfonso	11	43	54	94	99	193	27	26	53	113	113	226	245	281	526
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	0	0	0	16	9	25	3	3	6	73	57	130	92	69	161
Magallanes	12	18	30	50	37	87	17	12	29	38	41	79	117	108	225
Maragondon	0	0	0	135	139	274	73	88	161	10	16	26	218	243	461
Mendez	17	51	68	61	51	112	23	25	48	46	36	82	147	163	310
Naic	42	144	186	213	189	402	142	103	245	40	25	65	437	461	898
Tagaytay City	105	298	403	378	449	827	272	231	503	127	83	210	882	1,061	1,943
Ternate	11	43	54	80	85	165	5	10	15	33	21	54	129	159	288
Total	2,377	5,775	8,152	4,163	5,650	9,813	5,194	4,693	9,887	2,408	2,134	4,542	14,142	18,252	32,394

Total does not include enrolment in Cavite City and City of Imus (no disaggregated data)

Source: Department of Education Division Offices of Cavite, Cavite City, City of Bacoor, City of Imus, City of Dasmariñas, City of General Trias

Table 3.39 Enrolment in Senior High School (Grade 12) by Strand (TVL, Sports and Arts Track) and City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2019-2020

City/Municipality	PBM			TVL			SPORTS			Arts and Design			Grade 12 Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1st District	0	0	0	392	305	697	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,885	1,948	3,833
Cavite City													880	910	1,790
Kawit	0	0	0	158	106	264	0	0	0	0	0	0	380	354	734
Noveleta	0	0	0	26	23	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	118	232
Rosario	0	0	0	208	176	384	0	0	0	0	0	0	511	566	1077
2nd District	0	0	0	1,429	1,261	2,690	6	1	7	32	55	87	3,406	3,910	7,316
City of Bacoor	0	0	0	1429	1261	2690	6	1	7	32	55	87	3,406	3,910	7,316
3rd District													2,001	2,073	4,074
City of Imus													2,001	2,073	4,074
4th District	0	0	0	2,493	1,895	4,388	39	6	45	48	33	81	6,420	7,409	13,829
City of Dasmariñas	0	0	0	2,493	1,895	4,388	39	6	45	48	33	81	6,420	7,409	13,829
5th District	0	0	0	1,318	1,478	2,796	0	0	0	13	18	31	3,225	4,040	7,265
Carmona	0	0	0	213	149	362	0	0	0	0	0	0	487	546	1033
Gen. M. Alvarez	0	0	0	527	526	1053	0	0	0	3	7	10	1280	1538	2818
Silang	0	0	0	578	803	1381	0	0	0	10	11	21	1458	1956	3414
6th District	0	0	0	393	318	711	11	0	11	34	57	91	1,290	1,396	2,686
City of Gen. Trias	0	0	0	393	318	711	11	0	11	34	57	91	1,290	1,396	2,686
7th District	0	0	0	1,280	1,099	2,379	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,017	4,440	8,457
Amadeo	0	0	0	33	27	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	178	207	385
Indang	0	0	0	92	83	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	315	356	671
Tanza	0	0	0	856	623	1,479	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,726	1,826	3,552
Trece Martires City	0	0	0	299	366	665	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,798	2,051	3,849
8th District	0	0	0	833	644	1,477	0	0	0	12	17	29	3,112	3,206	6,318
Alfonso	0	0	0	91	61	152	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	342	678
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	69	161
Magallanes	0	0	0	34	26	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	151	134	285
Maragondon	0	0	0	60	25	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	278	268	546
Mendez	0	0	0	43	29	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	192	382
Naic	0	0	0	231	210	441	0	0	0	0	0	0	668	671	1,339
Tagaytay City	0	0	0	231	176	407	0	0	0	12	17	29	1,125	1,254	2,379
Ternate	0	0	0	143	117	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	272	276	548
Total	0	0	0	8,138	7,000	15,138	56	7	63	139	180	319	25,356	28,422	53,778

Total does not include enrolment in Cavite City and City of Imus (no disaggregated data)

Source: Department of Education Division Offices of Cavite, Cavite City, City of Bacoor, City of Imus, City of Dasmariñas, City of General Trias

The number of senior high school graduates (Grade 12) for S.Y. 2018-2019 is presented in the table below.

Table 3.40 Number of Senior High School Graduates (Grade 12) by School Division Office, Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2018-2019

Division	Public			Private		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
City of Bacoor	533	503	1,036	NDA	NDA	NDA
Cavite ^a	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
Cavite City	436	395	831	412	583	995
City of Gen. Trias	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
City of Dasmariñas	1,270	1,306	2,576	NDA	NDA	NDA
City of Imus	486	444	930	1,235	1,440	2,675

^a Division of Cavite includes Kawit, Noveleta, Rosario, Carmona, General Mariano Alvarez, Silang, Amadeo, Tanza, Trece Martires City, Alfonso, General Emilio Aguinaldo, Indang, Magallanes, Maragondon, Mendez, Naic, Tagaytay City, and Ternate

Source: Department of Education Division Offices of Cavite, Cavite City, City of Bacoor, City of Imus, City of Dasmariñas, City of General Trias

The number of public SHS teachers in the province totaled 1,516. Most teachers are also in areas with the 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 generous teacher provision category. The city of Bacoor and General Emilio Aguinaldo have generous teacher provision. The decrease in the number of public teachers and increase of public senior high students in the City of Bacoor lead to a large change in the teacher to pupil ratio in the city.

Furthermore, Cavite City, Kawit, Noveleta, City of Dasmariñas, Carmona, General Mariano Alvarez, City of General Trias, Tanza, Magallanes, Naic, and Tagaytay City has surplus teacher provision while the rest has excessive surplus teacher provision. The largest increase in range is in Cavite City from being categorized under the national mean ratio to surplus teacher provision.

In conclusion, Cavite was not in lack of public SHS teachers having 26 students for every one teacher.

Table 3.41 Number of Public Teachers in Senior High School Institutions and Public Teachers to Pupil Ratio by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2019-2020

City/Municipality	Number of Teachers			Teacher to Pupil Ratio		
	S.Y. 2017-2018	S.Y. 2018-2019	S.Y. 2019-2020	S.Y. 2017-2018	S.Y. 2018-2019	S.Y. 2019-2020
1st District	119	124	151	1:24	1:29	1:25
Cavite City	47	54	79	1:28	1:37	1:28
Kawit	36	36	36	1:25	1:27	1:27
Noveleta	8	6	8	1:08	1:35	1:26
Rosario	28	28	28	1:20	1:15	1:13
2nd District	78	114	103	1:20	1:23	1:31
City of Bacoor	78	114	103	1:20	1:23	1:31
3rd District	66	129	109	1:25	1:15	1:17
City of Imus	66	129	109	1:25	1:15	1:17
4th District	201	233	246	1:27	1:27	1:28
City of Dasmariñas	201	233	246	1:27	1:27	1:28
5th District	243	244	262	1:24	1:26	1:26
Carmona	55	56	62	1:25	1:29	1:29
Gen. M. Alvarez	94	94	104	1:25	1:25	1:26
Silang	94	94	96	1:23	1:26	1:25
6th District	68	NDA	84	1:25	NDA	1:27
City of Gen. Trias	68	NDA	84	1:25	NDA	1:27
7th District	264	264	311	1:23	1:27	1:26
Amadeo	37	36	39	1:21	1:19	1:18
Indang	26	26	28	1:23	1:20	1:22
Tanza	143	145	183	1:25	1:31	1:29
Trece Martires City	58	57	61	1:23	1:24	1:22
8th District	228	227	250	1:22	1:26	1:24
Alfonso	34	33	37	1:24	1:24	1:22
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	8	8	8	1:21	1:31	1:35
Magallanes	9	9	9	1:22	1:18	1:26
Maragondon	45	42	49	1:23	1:26	1:22
Mendez	18	18	18	1:11	1:14	1:14
Naic	30	30	37	1:25	1:33	1:28
Tagaytay City	62	65	70	1:23	1:28	1:27
Ternate	22	22	22	1:21	1:20	1:22
Total	1,267	1,335^b	1,516	1:24	1:25^b	1:26

^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

Sources: Department of Education Division Offices of Cavite, Cavite City, City of Bacoor, City of Dasmariñas, City of Imus, City of General Trias, Region IV-A

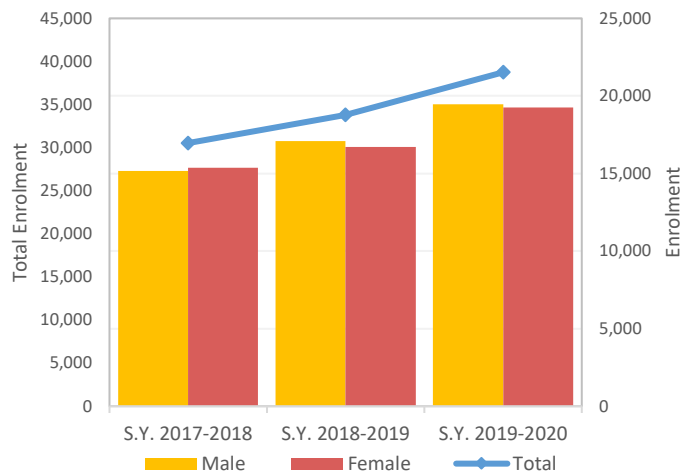


Figure 3.18 Comparative Number of Public Enrolment in Senior High School Institutions, S.Y. 2017-2018 – S.Y. 2019-2020

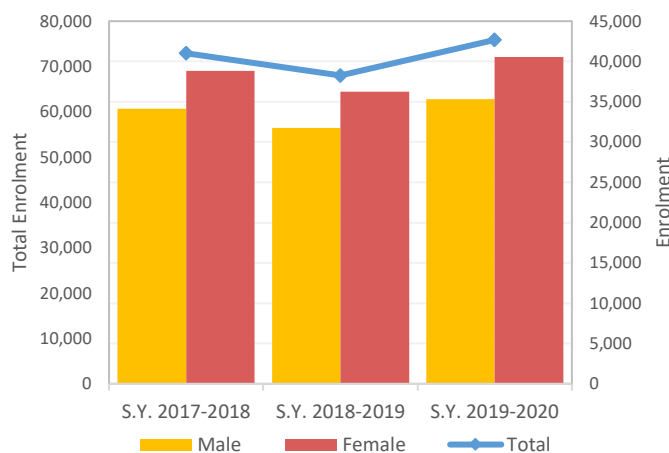


Figure 3.19 Comparative Number of Private Enrolment in Senior High School Institutions, S.Y. 2017-2018 – S.Y. 2019-2020

In addition, there are 4,344 classrooms in high school public institutions in the province. It resulted in a classroom to pupil ratio of 1:63, which means that in one classroom, 63 students are using it on average. It also means that Cavite does not meet Republic Act No. 7880, and the schools have severe shortage of classrooms.

Some cities and municipalities in Cavite had met RA 7880 in one shift. It includes Cavite City, Noveleta, Carmona, Amadeo, Alfonso, Magallanes, Maragondon, and Mendez. Most severe shortages of classrooms are in urban areas such as the City of Bacoor, City of Imus, City of Dasmarinas, Tanza, Trece Martires City, and Naic. These cities also have the highest public enrolment.

Generally, there are enough public schools in the province which are strategically located to be accessible to the general populace. The incessant increase in population resulted in a huge classroom backlog in the province. As of S.Y. 2019-2020, Cavite needs an additional of at least 1,570 classrooms in public senior high schools to comply with RA 7880. At the least extent, an additional of at least 990 classrooms is needed to at least meet RA 7880 with double shifting.

Table 3.42 Number of Classrooms in Public Junior High School and Senior High School Institutions and Public Classroom to Pupil Ratio by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2019-2020

City/Municipality	Number of Classrooms	Classroom to Pupil Ratio
1st District	546	1:45
Cavite City	236	1:36
Kawit	116	1:59
Noveleta	51	1:44
Rosario	143	1:48
2nd District	420	1:66
City of Bacoor	420	1:66
3rd District	292	1:79
City of Imus	292	1:79
4th District	502	1:96
City of Dasmarinas	502	1:96
5th District		1:53
Carmona	199	1:39
Gen. M. Alvarez	261	1:52
Silang	278	1:65
6th District	378	1:61
City of Gen. Trias	378	1:61
7th District	751	1:68
Amadeo	85	1:45
Indang	79	1:49
Tanza	320	1:84
Trece Martires City	267	1:61
8th District	717	1:49
Alfonso	105	1:46
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	30	1:48
Magallanes	29	1:39
Maragondon	127	1:43
Mendez	53	1:35
Naic	146	1:59
Tagaytay City	177	1:53
Ternate	50	1:46
Total	4,344	1:63

Source: Department of Education Division Offices of Cavite, Cavite City, City of Bacoor, City of Dasmarinas, City of Imus, City of General Trias

Higher Education

Higher education plays an essential role in the economic and social development of an individual as well as his nation's. Higher education institutions (HEIs) have the lead responsibility of equipping individuals with the advanced knowledge and skills required for positions and responsibilities in government, business, and 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. A Baccalaureate degree, mostly known as a bachelor's degree, is an academic degree received upon the completion of the 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 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 demonstrating a mastery or high order overview of a specific field of study or area of professional practice. A master's degree student is speculated to possess advanced knowledge of specialized topics, a higher order of analysis, critical evaluation or professional application, and the ability to solve complex problems and think meticulously and independently. Lastly, a doctorate 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 "public higher education institutions established by law, administered and financially subsidized by the government." The Board of Regents (BOR) governs state universities, and a Board of Trustees (BOT) governs state colleges. These boards maintain the formulation and approval of policies, rules, and standards in SUCs. The CHED Chairman heads these boards; however, through the implementation of CHED Order No. 31 series of 2001 of the Commission en banc, CHED

Commissioners are authorized to lead 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." Special HEIs, are "public organizations offering higher education programs related to public service which are operated, and controlled under special law governing them." The latter institutions provide special academic, research, and technical assistance programs under the basic mandates of their parent agencies.

On the other hand, private colleges and universities are non-government institutions that 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. Private entities that are non-affiliated to any religious organizations incorporate, own, and operate non-sectarian private HEIs.

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

Table 3.43 Number of Higher Education Institutions by District, Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2019-2020

District	Public				LUCs	Special	Total	Private	Total
	Main	SUCs Satellite Campuses	Subtotal						
1 st District		2	2				2	4	6
2 nd District		1	1				1	7	8
3 rd District		1	1				1	6	7
4 th District		1	1				1	16	17
5 th District		3	3			1	4	10	14
6 th District		1	1		0		1	2	3
7 th District	1	2	3		1		4	4	8
8 th District		3	3		1		4	8	12
Total	1	14	15		2	1	18	57	75

Source: Higher Education Institutions in Cavite

For Academic Year 2018-2019, there were 74 higher education institutions in Cavite. Eighteen schools (24.32%) of all HEIs are publicly-owned, while 57 schools (75.68%) 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 totaling 16 schools (21.62%). The 5th District follows while the least number of HEIs are in the 6th District with three schools (4.05%).

In terms of cities and municipalities, the City of Dasmariñas has the most number of HEIs. Silang and the City of Bacoor follows. The least are Amadeo, Indang, Alfonso, Maragondon, and Ternate, with one each. Notably, there

are no HEIs in Kawit, Noveleta, General Emilio Aguinaldo, and Mendez.

Among 75 HEIs, 25 HEIs recorded no available data. The presented HEI number of enrollees and graduates in numerous disciplines are for the 50 HEIs with data submitted and categorized per program, sex, district/municipality.

In S.Y. 2019-2020, a total of 2,992 students are enrolled in the pre-baccalaureate program, while 126,772 are in the baccalaureate program. In the post-baccalaureate program, there are 1,911 enrollees. The Master and Doctoral program have 8,309 and 849 enrollees, respectively.

The AISAT Colleges-Dasmariñas has the highest number of enrollees for pre-baccalaureate programs (1,092). Cavite State University in Indang has the highest number of enrollees for baccalaureate programs (34,152). For the graduate programs, De La Salle Health Sciences Institute in the City of Dasmariñas has the most number of post-baccalaureate enrollees (1,126). In Masteral degree, the Technological University of the Philippines - Cavite in the City of Dasmariñas has the highest enrolment (3,885). De La Salle University – Dasmariñas has the highest number of enrollees in the doctoral program with 360 enrollees.

Table 3.44 Enrolment in Higher Education Institutions (Pre-Baccalaureate to Post-Baccalaureate) by Classification and School, Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2019-2020

City/Municipality	Pre-Baccalaureate			Baccalaureate			Post Baccalaureate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
PUBLIC									
Cavite City									
Cavite State University-Cavite City	-	-	-	3,644	1,235	4,879	-	-	-
Rosario									
Cavite State University-Rosario	38	15	53	3,250	3,568	6,818	38	55	93
City of Bacoor									
Cavite State University-Bacoor	-	-	-	2,648	3,150	5,798	-	-	-
City of Imus									
Cavite State University-Imus	1	1	2	3,928	5,402	9,330	14	11	25
City of Dasmariñas									
Technological University of the Philippines - Cavite	14	2	16	2,603	1,266	3,869	-	-	-
Carmona									
Cavite State University-Carmona	-	-	-	2,127	2,598	4,725	-	-	-
Silang									
Cavite State University-Silang	9	6	15	2,705	3,953	6,658	-	-	-
Philippine National Police Academy	-	-	-	915	175	1,090	-	-	-
City of General Trias									
Cavite State University-Gen. Trias	-	-	-	1,062	1,531	2,593	-	-	-
Indang									
Cavite State University-Main	133	245	378	15,169	18,983	34,152	54	179	233
Tanza									
Cavite State University-Tanza	-	-	-	521	735	1,256	-	-	-
Trece Martires City									
Cavite State University-Trece Martires City	-	-	-	919	1,475	2,394	-	-	-
Trece Martires City College	-	-	-	521	755	1,276	-	-	-
Maragondon									
Polytechnic University of the Philippines-Maragondon	78	97	175	419	627	1,046	1	2	3
Naic									
Cavite State University-Naic	-	-	-	1,118	1,344	2,462	14	48	62
Subtotal ^a	273	366	639	41,549	46,797	88,346	121	295	416
PRIVATE									
Cavite City									
St. Joseph College - Cavite	-	-	-	15	62	77	-	-	-
San Sebastian College - Recoletos de Cavite	-	-	-	238	162	400	-	-	-
Rosario									
STI College - Rosario	27	24	51	618	483	1,101	-	-	-
City of Bacoor									
St. Dominic College of Asia	1	2	3	1,195	986	2,181	-	-	-
University of Perpetual Help System Dalta- Molino Campus	-	-	-	594	565	1,159	6	6	12
City of Imus									
Colegio de Porta Vaga	241	280	521	13	13	26	-	-	-
Imus Institute of Science and Technology	-	-	-	113	221	334	-	-	-
Informatics College Cavite, Inc.	-	-	-	10	25	35	-	-	-
Unida Christian College	-	-	-	16	34	50	-	-	-

Cavite Ecological Profile 2019

Table 3.44 continued...

City/Municipality	Pre-Baccalaureate			Baccalaureate			Post Baccalaureate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
City of Dasmariñas									
AISAT Colleges-Dasmariñas	439	653	1,092	-	-	-	-	-	-
De La Salle University - Dasmariñas	3	1	4	3,375	3,658	7,033	14	45	59
De La Salle Health Sciences Institute	-	-	-	712	1,676	2,388	420	706	1,126
Emilio Aguinaldo College	7	31	38	1,374	1,786	3,160	-	-	-
MOL Magsaysay Maritime Academy	-	-	-	553	13	566	-	-	-
National College of Science and Technology	143	131	274	2,286	2,076	4,362	-	-	-
PNTC Colleges	-	-	-	1,968	71	2,039	-	-	-
PTS College & Advanced Studies (Presbyterian Theological Seminary)	3	1	4	78	58	136	12	4	16
STI College - Dasmariñas	-	-	-	402	316	718	-	-	-
Carmona									
STI Education Services Group, Inc. (STI eCollege - Southwoods, Inc.)	-	-	-	184	138	322	-	-	-
Silang									
Adventist International Institute of Advanced Studies	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	12
Adventist University of the Philippines	25	43	68	1,184	1,603	2,787	49	107	156
Our Lady of La Salette College Seminary Inc.	64	-	64	22	-	22	-	-	-
Philippine Missionary Institute	-	-	-	112	76	188	-	-	-
Rogationist College	-	2	2	114	153	267	-	-	-
Saint Paul Seminary Foundation	-	-	-	75	5	80	-	-	-
South Forbes City College	-	-	-	9	2	11	-	-	-
City of General Trias									
Lyceum of the Philippines University	-	-	-	3,063	3,231	6,294	-	-	-
Tanza									
Far East Asia Pacific Institute of Tourism and Technology	83	86	169	9	13	22	-	-	-
Power School of Technology	-	-	-	126	195	321	-	-	-
Magallanes									
Kurios Christian College Foundation	-	-	-	69	98	167	-	-	-
Naic									
Granby College of Science and Technology	-	-	-	385	307	692	-	-	-
Tagaytay City									
Divine Word Seminary	-	-	-	-	-	-	117	2	119
Olivarez College - Tagaytay	-	-	-	466	208	674	-	-	-
STI College - Tagaytay	37	26	63	69	52	121	-	-	-
Ternate									
Cavite West Point College	-	-	-	335	358	693	-	-	-
Subtotal^b	1,073	1,280	2,353	19,782	18,644	38,426	626	874	1,500
Total^{a b}	1,346	1,646	2,992	61,331	65,441	126,772	747	1,169	1,916

^a does not include enrolment from Eulogio "Amang" Rodriguez Institute of Science and Technology (GMA), Polytechnic University of Philippines-Alfonso Campus (Alfonso), City College of Tagaytay (Tagaytay City)

^b does not include enrolment from Cavite West Point College-Cavite City, City of Bacoor – ISHRM School System, PIMSAT College, Saint Francis of Assisi College of Cavite, STI College – Bacoor, The Bearer of Light and Wisdom Colleges; City of Imus – Montessori Professional College – Imus, Southern Philippines Institute of Science and Technology; City of Dasmariñas – Brookfield College, Far Eastern Polytechnic College, AMA Computer College – Dasmariñas, Southern Luzon College of Business, Maritime, and Science and Technology, Inc. – Cavite, Oxfordian College, Philippine Christian University, Saint Jude College, University of Perpetual Help System – GMA, Far Eastern University – Cavite, Young Ji College (City of Gen. Trias), Jesus Reigns Christian College-Amadeo Foundation, Colegio de Amore (Trece Martires City), Cavite West Point College-Magallanes Inc., Western Colleges (Naic)

Source: Higher Education Institutions in Cavite

Table 3.45 Enrolment in Higher Education Institutions (Masteral to Doctoral Degree) by Classification and School, Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2019-2020

City/Municipality	Masteral			Doctoral			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
PUBLIC									
Cavite City									
Cavite State University-Cavite City	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,644	1,235	4,879
Rosario									
Cavite State University-Rosario	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,326	3,638	6,964
City of Bacoor									
Cavite State University-Bacoor	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,648	3,150	5,798
City of Imus									
Cavite State University-Imus	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,943	5,414	9,357
City of Dasmariñas									
Technological University of the Philippines - Cavite	-	3,885	3,885	-	-	-	2,617	5,153	7,770
Carmona									
Cavite State University-Carmona	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,127	2,598	4,725

City/Municipality	Male	Masteral Female	Total	Male	Doctoral Female	Total	Male	Total Female	Total
Silang									
Cavite State University-Silang	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,714	3,959	6,673
Philippine National Police Academy	-	-	-	-	-	-	915	175	1,090
City of General Trias									
Cavite State University-Gen. Trias	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,062	1,531	2,593
Indang									
Cavite State University-Main	789	1,409	2,198	66	149	215	16,211	20,965	37,176
Tanza									
Cavite State University-Tanza	-	-	-	-	-	-	521	735	1,256
Trece Martires City									
Cavite State University-Trece Martires City	-	-	-	-	-	-	919	1,475	2,394
Trece Martires City College	-	-	-	-	-	-	521	755	1,276
Maragondon									
Polytechnic University of the Philippines-Maragondon	18	86	104	-	-	-	516	812	1,328
Naic									
Cavite State University-Naic	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,132	1,392	2,524
Subtotal ^a	807	5,380	6,187	66	149	215	42,816	52,987	95,803
PRIVATE									
Cavite City									
St. Joseph College - Cavite	14	33	47	-	-	-	29	95	124
San Sebastian College - Recoletos de Cavite	-	-	-	-	-	-	238	162	400
Rosario									
STI College - Rosario	-	-	-	-	-	-	645	507	1,152
City of Bacoor									
St. Dominic College of Asia	9	13	22	-	-	-	1,205	1,001	2,206
University of Perpetual Help System Dalta- Molino Campus	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	571	1,171
City of Imus									
Colegio de Porta Vaga	-	-	-	-	-	-	254	293	547
Imus Institute of Science and Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	221	334
Informatics College Cavite, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	25	35
Unida Christian College	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	34	50
City of Dasmariñas									
AISAT Colleges-Dasmariñas	-	-	-	-	-	-	439	653	1,092
De La Salle University - Dasmariñas	431	840	1,271	118	242	360	3,941	4,786	8,727
De La Salle Health Sciences Institute	6	38	44	-	-	-	1,138	2,420	3,558
Emilio Aguinaldo College	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,381	1,817	3,198
MOL Magsaysay Maritime Academy	-	-	-	-	-	-	553	13	566
National College of Science and Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,429	2,207	4,636
PNTC Colleges	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,968	71	2,039
PTS College & Advanced Studies (Presbyterian Theological Seminary)	23	6	29	11	1	12	127	70	197
STI College - Dasmariñas	-	-	-	-	-	-	402	316	718
Carmona									
STI Education Services Group, Inc. (STI eCollege - Southwoods, Inc.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	138	322
Silang									
Adventist International Institute of Advanced Studies	243	86	329	121	30	151	372	120	492
Adventist University of the Philippines Our Lady of La Salette College Seminary Inc.	65	146	211	57	43	100	1,380	1,942	3,322
Philippine Missionary Institute	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	86
Rogationist College	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	76	188
Saint Paul Seminary Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	155	269
South Forbes City College	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	5	80
City of General Trias									
Lyceum of the Philippines University	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	11
Tanza									
Far East Asia Pacific Institute of Tourism and Technology	30	73	103	3	8	11	3,096	3,312	6,408
Power School of Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	99	191
Magallanes									
Kurios Christian College Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	195	321
Naic									
Granby College of Science and Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	98	167
	-	-	-	-	-	-	385	307	692

Table 3.45 continued...

City/Municipality	Male	Masteral Female	Total	Male	Doctoral Female	Total	Male	Total Female	Total
Tagaytay City									
Divine Word Seminary	63	3	66	-	-	-	180	5	185
Olivarez College - Tagaytay	-	-	-	-	-	-	466	208	674
STI College - Tagaytay	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	78	184
Ternate									
Cavite West Point College	-	-	-	-	-	-	335	358	693
Subtotal^b	884	1,238	2,122	310	324	634	22,675	22,360	45,035
Total^{a,b}	1,691	6,618	8,309	376	473	849	65,491	75,347	140,838

^a does not include enrolment from Eulogio "Amang" Rodriguez Institute of Science and Technology (GMA), Polytechnic University of Philippines-Alfonso Campus (Alfonso), City College of Tagaytay (Tagaytay City)

^b does not include enrolment from Cavite West Point College-Cavite City, City of Bacoor – ISHRM School System, PIMSAT College, Saint Francis of Assisi College of Cavite, STI College – Bacoor, The Bearer of Light and Wisdom Colleges; City of Imus – Montessori Professional College – Imus, Southern Philippines Institute of Science and Technology; City of Dasmariñas – Brookfield College, Far Eastern Polytechnic College, AMA Computer College – Dasmariñas. Southern Luzon College of Business, Maritime, and Science and Technology, Inc. – Cavite, Oxfordian College, Philippine Christian University, Saint Jude College, University of Perpetual Help System – GMA, Far Eastern University – Cavite, Young Ji College (City of Gen. Trias), Jesus Reigns Christian College-Amadeo Foundation, Colegio de Amore (Trece Martires City), Cavite West Point College-Magallanes Inc., Western Colleges (Naic)

Source: Higher Education Institutions in Cavite

Among 50 HEIs, PNTC Colleges produced the highest number of graduates in the pre-baccalaureate program with 440 students, followed by Colegio de Porta Vaga with 255 graduates. In the baccalaureate program, Cavite State University-Main Campus produced the highest number of graduates with 3,480 students, followed by De La Salle University – Dasmariñas and Lyceum of the Philippines University Cavite with 2,481 and 1,886 graduates,

respectively. De La Salle Health Sciences Institute has the most number of post-baccalaureate graduates (241). For the master's degree, Adventist University of the Philippines has the largest number of graduates (119), while for doctoral's degree, Adventist International Institute of Advanced Studies produced the highest number of graduates (24).

Table 3.46 Number of Graduates in Higher Education Institutions (Pre-Baccalaureate to Post-Baccalaureate) by Classification and School, Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2019-2020

City/Municipality	Male	Pre-Baccalaureate Female	Total	Male	Baccalaureate Female	Total	Male	Post Baccalaureate Female	Total
PUBLIC									
Cavite City									
Cavite State University-Cavite City	-	-	-	19	18	37	-	-	-
Rosario									
Cavite State University-Rosario	5	7	12	8	12	20	-	-	-
City of Bacoor									
Cavite State University-Bacoor	-	-	-	4	9	13	-	-	-
City of Imus									
Cavite State University-Imus	-	2	2	31	75	106	-	-	-
City of Dasmariñas									
Technological University of the Philippines - Cavite	75	34	109	220	129	349	-	-	-
Carmona									
Cavite State University-Carmona	2	1	3	12	14	26	-	-	-
Silang									
Cavite State University-Silang	7	5	12	16	14	30	-	-	-
Philippine National Police Academy			-	157	47	204			-
City of General Trias									
Cavite State University-Gen. Trias	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-
Indang									
Cavite State University-Main	119	109	228	1,302	2,178	3,480	-	-	-
Tanza									
Cavite State University-Tanza	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-
Trece Martires City									
Cavite State University-Trece Martires City	-	1	1	2	3	5	-	-	-
Trece Martires City College			-	58	176	234			-
Maragondon									
Polytechnic University of the Philippines-Maragondon	-	-	-	137	239	376	-	-	-
Naic									
Cavite State University-Naic	4	1	5	14	13	27	-	-	-
Subtotal^a	212	160	372	1,986	2,930	4,916	-	-	-
PRIVATE									
Cavite City									
St. Joseph College - Cavite			-	4	9	13			-
San Sebastian College - Recoletos de Cavite	1	1	2	16	17	33	-	-	-

Table 3.46 continued...

City/Municipality	Pre-Baccalaureate			Baccalaureate			Post Baccalaureate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Rosario									
STI College - Rosario	3	5	8	43	78	121	-	-	-
City of Bacoar									
St. Dominic College of Asia	15	12	27	141	248	389	-	-	-
University of Perpetual Help System Dalta- Molino Campus	4	1	5	210	354	564	-	-	-
City of Imus									
Colegio de Porta Vaga	121	134	255	25	32	57	-	-	-
Imus Institute of Science and Technology	-	-	-	44	78	122	-	-	-
Informatics College Cavite, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unida Christian College	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	-	-
City of Dasmariñas									
AISAT Colleges-Dasmariñas	106	91	197	-	-	-	-	-	-
De La Salle University - Dasmariñas	8	5	13	1,011	1,470	2,481	18	32	50
De La Salle Health Sciences Institute	-	-	-	192	401	593	85	156	241
Emilio Aguinaldo College	3	2	5	160	270	430	-	-	-
MOL Magsaysay Maritime Academy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National College of Science and Technology	35	47	82	342	396	738	-	-	-
PNTC Colleges	425	15	440	286	9	295	-	-	-
PTS College & Advanced Studies (Presbyterian Theological Seminary)	-	-	-	9	13	22	-	-	-
STI College - Dasmariñas	-	-	-	198	182	380	-	-	-
Carmona									
STI Education Services Group, Inc. (STI eCollege - Southwoods, Inc.)	-	-	-	77	56	133	-	-	-
Silang									
Adventist International Institute of Advanced Studies	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Adventist University of the Philippines	2	4	6	227	303	530	-	-	-
Our Lady of La Salette College Seminary Inc.	52	-	52	21	-	21	-	-	-
Philippine Missionary Institute	-	-	-	17	12	29	-	-	-
Rogationist College	3	1	4	79	67	146	-	-	-
Saint Paul Seminary Foundation	-	-	-	34	-	34	-	-	-
South Forbes City College	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
City of General Trias									
Lyceum of the Philippines University	-	-	-	806	1,080	1,886	-	-	-
Tanza									
Far East Asia Pacific Institute of Tourism and Technology	16	15	31	3	8	11	-	-	-
Power School of Technology	-	-	-	30	69	99	-	-	-
Magallanes									
Kurios Christian College Foundation	-	-	-	28	36	64	-	-	-
Naic									
Granby College of Science and Technology	-	-	-	71	65	136	-	-	-
Tagaytay City									
Divine Word Seminary	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	48
Olivarez College - Tagaytay	-	-	-	38	54	92	-	-	-
STI College - Tagaytay	-	1	1	14	11	25	-	-	-
Ternate									
Cavite West Point College	-	-	-	160	174	334	-	-	-
Subtotal^b	794	334	1,128	4,289	5,496	9,785	154	188	342
Total^{a,b}	1,006	494	1,500	6,275	8,426	14,701	154	188	342

Source: Higher Education Institutions in Cavite

Table 3.47 Number of Graduates in Higher Education Institutions (Masteral to Doctoral Degree) by Classification and School, Province of Cavite: S.Y. 2019-2020

City/Municipality	Masteral			Doctoral			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
PUBLIC									
Cavite City									
Cavite State University-Cavite City	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	18	37
Rosario									
Cavite State University-Rosario	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	19	32
City of Bacoar									
Cavite State University-Bacoar	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	13
City of Imus									
Cavite State University-Imus	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	77	108

City/Municipality	Male	Masteral Female	Total	Male	Doctoral Female	Total	Male	Total Female	Total
City of Dasmariñas									
Technological University of the Philippines - Cavite	-	-	-	-	-	-	295	163	458
Carmona									
Cavite State University-Carmona	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	15	29
Silang									
Cavite State University-Silang	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	19	42
Philippine National Police Academy	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	47	204
City of General Trias									
Cavite State University-Gen. Trias	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
Indang									
Cavite State University-Main	89	28	117	3	5	8	1,513	2,320	3,833
Tanza									
Cavite State University-Tanza	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Trece Martires City									
Cavite State University-Trece Martires City	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6
Trece Martires City College	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	176	234
Maragondon									
Polytechnic University of the Philippines-Maragondon	-	-	-	-	-	-	137	239	376
Naic									
Cavite State University-Naic	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	14	32
Subtotal ^a	89	28	117	3	5	8	2,290	3,123	5,413
PRIVATE									
Cavite City									
St. Joseph College - Cavite	-	11	11	-	-	-	4	20	24
San Sebastian College - Recoletos de Cavite	6	4	10	-	-	-	23	22	45
Rosario									
STI College - Rosario	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	83	129
City of Bacoor									
St. Dominic College of Asia	1	-	1	-	-	-	157	260	417
University of Perpetual Help System Dalta- Molino Campus	-	-	-	-	-	-	214	355	569
City of Imus									
Colegio de Porta Vaga	-	-	-	-	-	-	146	166	312
Imus Institute of Science and Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	78	122
Informatics College Cavite, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unida Christian College	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6
City of Dasmariñas									
AISAT Colleges-Dasmariñas	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	91	197
De La Salle University - Dasmariñas	30	55	85	8	7	15	1,075	1,569	2,644
De La Salle Health Sciences Institute	-	2	2	-	-	-	277	559	836
Emilio Aguinaldo College	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	272	435
MOL Magsaysay Maritime Academy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National College of Science and Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	377	443	820
PNTC Colleges	-	-	-	-	-	-	711	24	735
PTS College & Advanced Studies (Presbyterian Theological Seminary)	4	1	5	-	-	-	13	14	27
STI College - Dasmariñas	-	-	-	-	-	-	198	182	380
Carmona									
STI Education Services Group, Inc. (STI eCollege - Southwoods, Inc.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	56	133
Silang									
Adventist International Institute of Advanced Studies	70	26	96	12	12	24	85	38	123
Adventist University of the Philippines	65	54	119	4	1	5	298	362	660
Our Lady of La Salette College Seminary Inc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	-	73
Philippine Missionary Institute	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	12	29
Rogationist College	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	68	150
Saint Paul Seminary Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	34
South Forbes City College	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
City of General Trias									
Lyceum of the Philippines University	22	16	38	-	-	-	828	1,096	1,924
Tanza									
Far East Asia Pacific Institute of Tourism and Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	23	42
Power School of Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	69	99

Table 3.47 continued...

City/Municipality	Male	Masteral Female	Total	Male	Doctoral Female	Total	Male	Total Female	Total
Magallanes									
Kurios Christian College Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	36	64
Naic									
Granby College of Science and Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	65	136
Tagaytay City									
Divine Word Seminary	13	2	15	-	-	-	61	2	63
Olivarez College - Tagaytay	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	54	92
STI College - Tagaytay	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	12	26
Ternate									
Cavite West Point College	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	174	334
Subtotal^b	211	171	382	24	20	44	5,472	6,209	11,681
Total^{a,b}	300	199	499	27	25	52	7,762	9,332	17,094

Source: Higher Education Institutions in Cavite

In terms of program discipline, most pre-baccalaureate enrolment and graduates are from the IT-related disciplines. Courses from the business administration and related discipline are the most popular in baccalaureate courses in the province, producing the largest enrolment and graduates. Most post-baccalaureate enrolments are from the Education Science and Teacher Training

discipline, and graduates are all males from the Religion and Theology (3) and Business Administration and Related discipline (1). In the master's degree and doctorate, the most number of enrolment and graduates are from the Education Science and Teacher Training discipline. It is also notable that 65.98 percent of enrolment in master's degree are females.

Table 3.48 Distribution of Enrolment (S.Y. 2019-2020) and Graduates (S.Y. 2018-2019) of Higher Education Institutions by Sex, Program Level and Discipline, Province of Cavite (Pre-Baccalaureate and Baccalaureate)

Discipline Group	Pre-Baccalaureate						Baccalaureate					
	Male	Enrolment Female	Total	Male	Graduates Female	Total	Male	Enrolment Female	Total	Male	Graduates Female	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	15	29	44	14	23	37	365	444	809	42	102	144
Architecture and Town Planning	17	6	23	13	4	17	807	799	1,606	80	104	122
Business Administration and Related	449	484	933	111	214	325	13,213	20,884	34,097	3,001	5,778	7,985
Education Science and Teacher Training	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,407	5,750	8,157	563	1,909	2,411
Engineering and Tech	278	64	342	490	150	640	7,675	3,112	10,787	1,352	623	1,658
Fine and Applied Arts	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	62	150	67	63	130
General	18	31	49	0	0	0	149	512	661	43	114	157
Humanities	0	0	0	0	0	0	197	287	484	71	54	90
IT-Related Disciplines	139	91	230	58	34	92	8,496	3,943	12,439	2,087	1,238	3,044
Law and Jurisprudence	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	19	44	0	0	0
Maritime	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,782	74	2,856	241	6	247
Mass Communication and Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	821	1,152	1,973	159	327	305
Mathematics	0	0	0	0	0	0	152	108	260	13	20	27
Medical and Allied	0	13	13	2	1	3	2,800	6,355	9,155	428	1,140	1,568
Natural Science	0	0	0	0	0	0	431	720	1,151	99	186	90
Other Disciplines	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,627	1,980	6,607	835	396	1,178
Religion and Theology	0	0	0	0	0	0	321	69	390	88	20	108
Service Trades	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,305	3,287	4,592	238	1,060	1,298
Social and Behavioral Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,655	4,233	5,888	282	1,101	1,246
Total	916	718	1,634	688	426	1,114	48,316	53,790	102,106	9,689	14,241	21,808

Source: Commission on Higher Education (CHED) IV MIS Section

Table 3.49 Distribution of Enrolment (S.Y. 2019-2020) and Graduates (S.Y. 2018-2019) of Higher Education Institutions by Sex, Program Level and Discipline, Province of Cavite (Post-Baccalaureate and Masteral)

Discipline Group	Post-Baccalaureate						Masteral					
	Male	Enrolment Female	Total	Male	Graduates Female	Total	Male	Enrolment Female	Total	Male	Graduates Female	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	0	0	0	0	0	0	178	347	525	3	4	7
Architecture and Town Planning	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	5	16	1	0	0
Business Administration and Related	0	0	0	1	0	1	285	489	774	51	57	75
Education Science and Teacher Training	81	216	297	0	0	0	403	1,431	1,834	238	175	389
Engineering and Tech	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	29	98	0	1	0
Fine and Applied Arts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humanities	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	119	157	0	2	0
IT-Related Disciplines	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	19	62	1	0	1

Table 3.49 continued...

Discipline Group	Post-Baccalaureate						Masteral					
	Enrolment			Graduates			Enrolment			Graduates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Law and Jurisprudence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maritime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mass Communication and Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mathematics	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	32	51	4	9	13
Medical and Allied	0	1	1	0	0	0	61	112	173	10	26	36
Natural Science	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	52	80	0	6	6
Other Disciplines	18	14	32	0	0	0	48	45	93	0	1	1
Religion and Theology	0	0	0	3	0	3	238	28	266	85	7	92
Service Trades	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social and Behavioral Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	128	169	4	3	7
Total	99	231	330	4	0	4	1,462	2,836	4,298	397	291	627

Source: Commission on Higher Education (CHED) IV MIS Section

Table 3.50 Distribution of Enrolment (S.Y. 2019-2020) and Graduates (S.Y. 2018-2019) of Higher Education Institutions by Sex, Program Level and Discipline, Province of Cavite (Doctorate and Total)

Discipline Group	Doctorate						Total					
	Enrolment			Graduates			Enrolment			Graduates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	16	22	38	3	2	5	574	842	1,416	62	131	193
Architecture and Town Planning	0	0	0	0	0	0	835	810	1,645	94	108	139
Business Administration and Related	59	35	94	10	7	17	14,006	21,892	35,898	3,174	6,056	8,403
Education Science and Teacher Training	73	193	266	3	6	9	2,964	7,590	10,554	804	2,090	2,809
Engineering and Tech	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,022	3,205	11,227	1,842	774	2,298
Fine and Applied Arts	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	62	150	67	63	130
General	0	0	0	0	0	0	167	543	710	43	114	157
Humanities	36	102	138	1	4	5	271	508	779	72	60	95
IT-Related Disciplines	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,678	4,053	12,731	2,146	1,272	3,137
Law and Jurisprudence	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	19	44	0	0	0
Maritime	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,782	74	2,856	241	6	247
Mass Communication and Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	821	1,152	1,973	159	327	305
Mathematics	0	0	0	0	0	0	171	140	311	17	29	40
Medical and Allied	4	9	13	2	4	6	2,865	6,490	9,355	442	1,171	1,613
Natural Science	9	8	17	1	0	1	468	780	1,248	100	192	97
Other Disciplines	29	29	58	0	0	0	4,722	2,068	6,790	835	397	1,179
Religion and Theology	71	3	46	7	0	7	630	100	702	183	27	210
Service Trades	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,305	3,287	4,592	238	1,060	1,298
Social and Behavioral Sciences	20	23	43	5	1	6	1,716	4,384	6,100	291	1,105	1,259
Total	317	424	713	32	24	56	51,110	57,999	109,081	10,810	14,982	23,609

Source: Commission on Higher Education (CHED) IV MIS Section

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 objectives 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 include school-based, center-based, community-based, and enterprised-based training.

A school-based program is the direct provision of programs by TESDA administered schools while the 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. It 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 a mission of helping the poor get into productive undertakings for themselves and their communities.

On the other hand, enterprise-based programs are training programs 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 apprentice occupation. Generally, it aims to provide a mechanism that will ensure the availability of qualified and 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 to this program is the conversion of selected industry practices/programs registered under the apprenticeship program into the 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 took in TESDA and other schools are also ladderized. It means that 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 university 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 3.51 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. NTR refers to programs registered under UTPRAS not covered yet by any promulgated Training Regulations.

Further, eight TESDA programs are offered in the dual training system (DTS), and 15 are offered in the mobile training program (MTP). DTS is a raining modality that combines theoretical and practical training. MTP refers to a registered program that is transportable, bringing with it all the necessary tools, equipment, consumables, including a qualified trainer.

Table 3.52 Number of TESDA Programs and Training Status by District, Province of Cavite: as of May 2019

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

Source: Technical Education and Skills Development Authority Cavite

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 that 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 Infirmary and Custodial Psychiatric Care Facility hospitals.

Level I hospitals are emergency hospitals that provide initial care and management to patients requiring immediate treatment. It also gives 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.

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 provincial government's budget funds the government hospitals. The municipal or city government's budget finances municipal or city hospitals. Management and financial parameters are determined primarily by the local chief executive and, in varying levels of influence and technical leadership of the respective provincial/city/municipal health officer or chief of hospital.

Health Facilities

The province of Cavite has 55 licensed hospitals providing health services, of which 43 hospitals (78.18%) are privately-owned, and 12 hospitals (21.82%) are government-owned operated hospitals.

As of 2019, 31 general hospitals are level I hospitals, 20 level II hospitals, three Level III hospitals, and one infirmary. The Level III hospitals are De La Salle University Medical Center and St. Paul Hospital Cavite Inc. in the 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 Infirmary category. Also, it is notable that there are no hospitals in Amadeo, Indang, Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, Mendez, Ternate, and Magallanes.

The province is also home to the regional hospital for mentally ill patients. The Regional Center for Mental Health, located in Trece Martires City, has been called as Cavite Center for Mental Health (CCMH) since its devolution to the province in 1993.

Table 3.53 List of Licensed Hospitals by Classification and City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Name of Hospital	Authorized Bed Capacity	Category	Service Capability
GOVERNMENT				
1st District				
Cavite City	Cavite Naval Hospital	100	I	Clinical Laboratory (Secondary) X-Ray, Pharmacy
	Dra. Olivia Salamanca Memorial District Hospital (under renovation)	50	I	Clinical Laboratory (Secondary) X-Ray, Pharmacy
Kawit	Kawit Kalayaan Hospital	25	I	Clinical Laboratory (Primary)
2nd District				
City of Bacoar	Bacoar District Hospital	10	I	
4th District				
City of Dasmariñas	Pagamutan Ng Dasmariñas	119	II	
5th District				
Carmona	Pagamutan Bayan ng Carmona	15	I	UTZ, X-Ray, Pharmacy, Clinical Lab etc.
Gen. M. Alvarez	CarSIGMA District Hospital	19	Infirmary	
6th District				
City of Gen. Trias	General Trias Medicare Hospital	10	I	Clinical Laboratory (Primary)
7th District				
Trece Martires City	General Emilio Aguinaldo Memorial Hospital	284	III	Clinical Laboratory (Tertiary), X-Ray, Pharmacy, CT-Scan, HIV Testing, Blood Bank
8th District				
Maragondon	Cavite Municipal Hospital	10	I	Clinical Laboratory (Primary) Pharmacy
Naic	Naic Medicare	10	I	Infirmary
Tagaytay City	Ospital ng Tagaytay	12	I	
PRIVATE				
1st District				
Cavite City	Bautista Hospital	60	II	Clinical Laboratory (Tertiary, X-Ray, Pharmacy, CT-Scan
	A. De La Cruz Maternity Hospital	11	I	Clinical Laboratory (Secondary) X-Ray, Pharmacy

City/Municipality	Name of Hospital	Authorized Bed Capacity	Category	Service Capability
Kawit Noveleta Rosario	Cavite Medical Center	60	II	Clinical Laboratory (Tertiary, X-Ray, Pharmacy, Dialysis (6)
	Binakayan Hospital and Medical Center	100	II	
	St. Martin Maternity and Pediatric Hospital	42	I	Clinical Laboratory (Secondary) X-Ray, Pharmacy
	E. Contreras Medical Clinic	24	II	Clinical Laboratory (Secondary) X-Ray, Pharmacy
	Our Savior Hospital, Inc.	25	II	Clinical Laboratory (Secondary) X-Ray, Pharmacy
2nd District				
City of Bacoor	Bacoor Doctors Medical Center	60	I	Clinical Laboratory (Secondary) X-Ray, Pharmacy, Blood Station
	Crisostomo General Hospital	20	I	Clinical Laboratory (Secondary) X-Ray, Pharmacy
	Metro South Medical Center	50	II	Clinical Laboratory (Tertiary) X-Ray, Pharmacy, Dialysis (5)
	Molino Doctors Hospital	38	I	Clinical Laboratory (Secondary) X-Ray, Pharmacy, Dialysis (6), Mammography
	Prime Global Care Medical Center, Inc.	12	I	Clinical Laboratory (Secondary) X-Ray, Pharmacy
	Southeast Asian Medical Center, Inc.	50	II	Clinical Laboratory (Tertiary) X-Ray, Pharmacy, CT-Scan, Mammography, HIV Testing
	St. Dominic Medical Center, Inc.	100	II	Clinical Laboratory (Tertiary) X-Ray, Pharmacy, CT Scan, Blood Station
	YR - St. Michael Medical Hospital, Inc.	48	I	Secondary Clinical Laboratory, X-Ray, Pharmacy, Blood Station
3rd District				
City of Imus	Imus Family Hospital, Inc.	15	I	Clinical Laboratory (Secondary) X-Ray, Pharmacy
	Medical Center Imus	90	II	
	Our Lady of the Pillar Medical Center	98	II	Clinical Laboratory (Tertiary) Blood Station, HIV Testing, Laboratory, Pharmacy
	Paredes Primary Care Center	17	I	Clinical Laboratory (Secondary) X-Ray, Pharmacy, Blood Station
4th District				
City of Dasmariñas	Asia Medic Family Hospital and Medical Center	50	II	Clinical Laboratory (Secondary) X-Ray, Pharmacy
	Dasmariñas City Medical Center Inc.	60	II	Clinical Laboratory (Tertiary) X-Ray, Pharmacy, CT-Scan, Blood Station
	De La Salle University Medical Center	300	III	Clinical Laboratory (Tertiary) X-Ray, Pharmacy, CT-Scan, Blood Station, HIV Testing, Mammography
	Emilio Aguinaldo College Medical Center	154	II	Clinical Laboratory (Tertiary) X-Ray, Pharmacy, CT-Scan, Dialysis (4)
	St. Paul Hospital Cavite Inc.	100	III	Clinical Laboratory (Tertiary) X-Ray, Pharmacy
5th District				
Carmona Gen. M. Alvarez	Carmona Hospital MC	71	II	X-ray, Ultrasound, Mammography, Pharmacy
	San Jose Hospital and Medical Center Inc.	15	I	Clinical Laboratory (Secondary) X-Ray, Pharmacy
Silang	Estrella Hospital	20	I	Clinical Laboratory (Secondary) X-Ray, Pharmacy
	St. Mazenod Hospital Inc.	12	I	Clinical Laboratory (Secondary) X-Ray, Pharmacy
	Velazco Hospital	25	I	Clinical Laboratory (Secondary) X-Ray, Pharmacy, Dialysis (8)
	Silang Doctors Hospital	10	I	
	Adventist University Hospital	10	I	
	Silang Specialist Medical Center	100	II	
6th District				
City of Gen. Trias	Divine Grace Medical Center	50	II	
	General Trias Maternity and Pediatric Hospital	50	I	Clinical Laboratory (Secondary) X-Ray, Pharmacy, Dialysis (3)
	Gentri Doctors Medical Center Inc.	69	II	Clinical Laboratory (Tertiary) X-Ray, Pharmacy, CT Scan, Blood Station, Dialysis (6)
	Gentri Medical Center and Hospital Inc.	50	II	Clinical Laboratory (Tertiary) X-Ray, Pharmacy, Blood Station, Dialysis (4)
7th District				
Tanza	JNRAL Family Corporation	22	I	Clinical Laboratory (Secondary) X-Ray, Pharmacy

Table 3.53 continued...

City/Municipality	Name of Hospital	Authorized Bed Capacity	Category	Service Capability
	Tanza Family General Hospital	30	I	Clinical Laboratory (Secondary) X-Ray, Pharmacy, Dialysis (4), CT-Scan
Trece Martires City	M.V Santiago Medical Center	75	I	Clinical Laboratory (Secondary), X-Ray, Pharmacy, CT-Scan, Dialysis (4)
8th District				
Alfonso	DLS-Dr. Rodolfo Poblete Memorial Hospital	20	I	Clinical Laboratory (Secondary) X-Ray, Pharmacy
Naic	Naic Doctors Hospital, Inc.	30	I	Primary
	First Filipino Saint Hospital	50	I	
Tagaytay City	Tagaytay Hospital and Medical Center	90	II	

Source: Cavite Provincial Health Office, Trece Martires City

Local Health Facilities

Table 3.54 Number of Rural Health Units and Barangay Health Stations by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018

City/Municipality	Number of Barangays	Rural Health Units	Barangay Health Stations
1st District	143	9	44
Cavite City	84	5	0
Kawit	23	2	21
Noveleta	16	1	3
Rosario	20	1	20
2nd District	73	7	59
City of Bacoor	73	7	59
3rd District	97	3	39
City of Imus	97	3	39
4th District	75	2	87
City of Dasmariñas	75	2	87
5th District	105	5	108
Carmona	14	1	12
Gen. M. Alvarez	27	2	28
Silang	64	2	68
6th District	33	2	39
City of Gen. Trias	33	2	39
7th District	116	4	101
Amadeo	26	1	14
Indang	36	1	33
Tanza	41	1	37
Trece Martires City	13	1	17
8th District	187	8	139
Alfonso	32	1	27
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	14	1	10
Magallanes	16	1	11
Maragondon	27	1	11
Mendez	24	1	17
Naic	30	1	27
Tagaytay City	34	1	34
Temate	10	1	2
CAVITE	829	40	616

Source: Cavite Provincial Health Office, Trece Martires City

Augmenting the health care services of the existing hospitals are the 40 rural health units (RHU) and 616 barangay health stations (BHS) located all over the province. 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 staffed with doctors, nurses, midwives, medical technologists, sanitary inspectors, nutritionists, and volunteer health workers. The basic health services delivered include medical consultation services, treatments of minor ailments, maternal and child health care, dental health, nutrition, the 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.

On the other hand, the barangay health station (BHS) is the primary health care facility at the barangay level. BHS 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 with 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.

As of 2018, most RHUs are in the 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. Moreover, most BHS are in the City of Dasmariñas (87), Silang (68), City of Bacoor (59), and City of Imus and City of Gen. Trias with 39 BHS. 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.

Hospital Bed-to-Population Ratio

One of the indicators in measuring health service accessibility of hospital and other related facilities is sufficient hospital beds. As a standard set by the Philippine Statistics Authority-National Statistics Coordination Board (PSA-NSCB), there should be one hospital bed per 1,000 population. The 12 government-owned hospitals in Cavite had a combined bed capacity of 664, while private hospitals had a combined bed capacity of 2,383. The bed population ratio stood at 0.72 hospital beds per 1,000 population using the 2019 projected population. It resulted in a need for at least 1,172 beds to meet the standard hospital bed-to-population ratio.

The 1st and 4th Districts have reached the standard set by the government with approximately one hospital bed per 741 individuals and one hospital bed per 935 individuals, respectively. Cavite City with 2.70 hospital beds per 1,000 individuals in the area has the highest rate. The lowest rate is in the municipalities of General Mariano Alvarez and Tanza with a rate of 0.20. However, additional beds are needed in Tanza totaling to 208 unmet hospital bed needs.

Table 3.55 Hospital and Bed Population Ratio by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Authorized Bed Capacity	Bed-to-Population Ratio	Projected Bed Need	Unmet Bed Needs
1st District	497	1.35	368	
Cavite City	281	2.70	104	
Kawit	125	1.43	88	
Noveleta	42	0.85	49	7
Rosario	49	0.39	127	78
2nd District	388	0.58	670	282
City of Bacoor	388	0.58	670	282
3rd District	220	0.44	504	284
City of Imus	220	0.44	504	284
4th District	783	1.07	730	
City of Dasmariñas	783	1.07	730	
5th District	297	0.52	566	269
Carmona	86	0.72	119	33
Gen. M. Alvarez	34	0.20	169	135
Silang	177	0.64	278	101
6th District	229	0.60	382	153
City of Gen. Trias	229	0.60	382	153
7th District	411	0.71	580	169
Amadeo	-	-	41	41
Indang	-	-	68	68
Tanza	52	0.20	260	208
Trece Martires City	359	1.70	210	
8th District	222	0.53	418	196
Alfonso	20	0.37	54	34
Gen. E.	-	-	27	
Aguinaldo	-	-		
Magallanes	-	-	24	
Maragondon	10	0.25	40	30
Mendez	-	-	34	
Naic	90	0.68	133	43
Tagaytay City	102	1.29	79	
Terate	-	-	27	
CAVITE	3,047	0.72	4,219	1,172

Source: Cavite Provincial Health Office, Trece Martires City

Health Human Resources

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 59 doctors, 30 dentists, 181 nurses, and 295 midwives employed in the city/municipal health offices.

These resulted in the doctor-population ratio of 1:71,152 and the dentist-population ratio of 1: 140,639. As observed, these figures are below the standard doctor-population ratio of 1:20,000 and the dentist-population ratio of 1:20,000.

Nurses have led to a nurse-to-population ratio of 1:23,310, which is above the standard ratio of 1:20,000. Moreover, midwives had marked the ratio of 1: 14,302 against the standard ratio of 1:5,000.

Based on the data, there is a need to increase the number of key health personnel in the province to provide necessary healthcare services to the people. The provincial government is resourcefully applying different strategies to cope up with the increasing demands for various medical and health services.

Barangay Health Workers (BHWs) and Barangay Nutrition Scholars (BNS) are the front liners in providing the basic health and nutrition services in their communities. Additionally, BNS are responsible for identifying malnourished children in their respective barangays. A total of 3,327 barangay health workers and 894 barangay nutrition scholars are present in the province.

Table 3.56 Health Manpower to Population Ratio by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Doctors		Dentists		Nurses		Midwives		Barangay Health Workers	Barangay Nutrition Scholars
	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio		
1st District	12	1:30,693	4	1:92,078	24	1:15,346	41	1:8,983	355	100
Cavite City	8	1:13,014	1	1:104,109	6	1:17,352	16	1:6,507	76	35
Kawit	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	104	24
Noveleta	0	-	0	-	7	1:7,043	9	1:5,478	40	19
Rosario	4	1:31,800	3	1:42,400	11	1:11,564	16	1:7,950	135	22
2nd District	8	1:83,759	6	1:111,679	27	1:24,818	35	1:19,145	150	74
City of Bacoor	8	1:83,759	6	1:111,679	27	1:24,818	35	1:19,145	150	74
3rd District	4	1:126,059	3	1:168,079	19	1:26,539	42	1:12,006	72	93
City of Imus	4	1:126,059	3	1:168,079	19	1:26,539	42	1:12,006	72	93
4th District	2	1:365,181	0	-	5	1:146,072	26	1:28,091	324	112
City of Dasmariñas	2	1:365,181	0	-	5	1:146,072	26	1:28,091	324	112
5th District	10	1:56,646	3	1:188,821	10	1:56,646	38	1:14,907	510	105
Carmona	8	1:14,901	2	1:59,603	5	1:23,841	15	1:7,947	120	11
Gen. M. Alvarez	1	1:169,110	1	1:169,110	4	1:42,278	18	1:9,395	103	29
Silang	1	1:278,147	0	-	1	1:278,147	5	1:55,629	287	65
6th District	3	1:127,319	3	1:127,319	14	1:27,283	19	1:20,103	270	82
City of Gen. Trias ^a	3	1:127,319	3	1:127,319	14	1:27,283	19	1:20,103	270	82
7th District	9	1:64,460	5	1:116,028	36	1:16,115	33	1:17,580	518	142
Amadeo	0	-	0	-	5	1:8,238	2	1:20,596	71	18
Indang	1	1:68,454	1	1:68,454	11	1:6,223	9	1:7,606	143	19
Tanza	4	1:64,901	1	1:259,603	12	1:21,634	13	1:19,969	229	62
Trece Martires City	4	1:52,723	3	1:70,297	8	1:26,361	9	1:23,432	75	43
8th District	11	1:37,968	6	1:69,607	46	1:9,079	61	1:6,847	1,128	186
Alfonso	1	1:54,478	1	1:54,478	15	1:3,632	19	1:2,867	205	32
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	1	1:26,644	0	-	1	1:26,644	1	1:26,644	112	16
Magallanes	1	1:23,937	0	-	2	1:11,969	5	1:4,787	93	16
Maragondon	1	1:39,683	1	1:39,683	9	1:4,409	6	1:6,614	312	27

Table 3.56 continued...

City/Municipality	Doctors		Dentists		Nurses		Midwives		Barangay Health Workers	Barangay Nutrition Scholars
	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio		
Mendez	1	1:33,987	0	-	6	1:5,665	4	1:8,497	92	24
Naic	4	1:33,316	2	1:66,631	8	1:16,658	22	1:6,057	190	21
Tagaytay City ^a	1	1:79,046	1	1:79,046	4	1:19,762	3	1:26,349	52	40
Ternate	1	1:26,607	1	1:26,607	1	1:26,607	1	1:26,607	72	10
CAVITE	59	1:71,512	30	1:140,639	181	1:23,310	295	1:14,302	3,327	894

^a number of doctors, dentists, nurses, and midwives as of 2018

Source: Cavite Provincial Health Office, Trece Martires City

Nutritional Status of Children

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 a 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.

From the weighed children, there are 8,075 underweight and 2,768 severely underweight children, with a prevalence rate of 2.63 and 0.90, respectively. The prevalence rate of underweight and severely underweight children has decreased from 2.93 and 1.33, respectively, in 2018. Moreover, 8,356 children are considered overweight, leading to a prevalence rate of 2.72. In terms

of underweight prevalence, the municipality of Maragondon got the highest prevalence of 5.23 percent. In terms of severely underweight prevalence, Magallanes acquired the highest at 2.08 percent. Meanwhile, Tagaytay City got 0.00 underweight and the severely underweight rate, which means that almost all children weighed in their localities are of normal weight.

Furthermore, in terms of height, 16,196 children (5.27%) are considered tall for their age, 268,501 children (87.41%) are of normal height, 15,356 children are stunted (5.00%), and 7,123 children (2.32%) are severely stunted.

In addition, 6,486 children (2.11%) are considered obese for their height, 8,584 children (2.79%) are overweight, 8,416 children (2.74%) are wasted, and 4,267 children (1.39%) are severely wasted.

Table 3.57 Operation Timbang Results (Weight by Age) among 0-59 months old preschool children by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Number of PS Weighed	Overweight		Normal		Underweight		Severely Underweight	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1 st District									
Cavite City	241	3.95	5,601	91.89	201	3.30	52	241	3.95
Kawit	6,404	245	3.83	5,900	92.13	213	3.33	46	0.72
Noveleta	2,943	120	4.08	2,760	93.78	57	1.94	6	0.20
Rosario	10,383	624	6.01	9,155	88.17	446	4.30	158	1.52
2 nd District									
City of Bacoor	53,140	1,768	3.33	48,381	91.04	2,200	4.14	791	53,140
3 rd District									
City of Imus	247	0.79	30,431	97.73	377	1.21	83	247	0.79
4 th District									
City of Dasmarinas	716	1.41	49,367	97.00	604	1.19	206	716	1.41
5 th District									
Carmona	7,876	297	3.77	7,344	93.25	178	2.26	57	0.72
Gen. M. Alvarez	10,139	287	2.83	9,353	92.25	345	3.40	154	1.52
Silang	17,691	817	4.62	15,969	90.27	603	3.41	302	1.71
6 th District									
City of Gen. Trias	941	3.54	24,317	91.55	917	3.45	387	941	3.54
7 th District									
Amadeo	2,503	150	5.99	2,275	90.89	56	2.24	22	0.88
Indang	5,252	359	6.84	4,685	89.20	167	3.18	41	0.78
Tanza	23,629	234	0.99	23,150	97.97	194	0.82	51	0.22
Trece Martires City	177,270	18,993	21,593	442	2.05	20,141	93.28	772	3.58
8 th District									
Alfonso	4,553	149	3.27	4,285	94.11	104	2.28	15	0.33
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	1,587	57	3.59	1,451	91.43	65	4.10	14	0.88
Magallanes	1,775	75	4.23	1,574	88.68	89	5.01	37	2.08
Maragondon	2,924	128	4.38	2,601	88.95	153	5.23	42	1.44
Mendez	2,509	129	5.14	2,332	92.95	37	1.47	11	0.44
Naic	9,701	165	1.70	9,250	95.35	248	2.56	38	0.39
Tagaytay City	82	1.35	6,005	98.65	-	0.00	-	82	1.35
Ternate	2,044	83	4.06	1,895	92.71	49	2.40	17	0.83
CAVITE	307,421	8,356	2.72	288,222	93.75	8,075	2.63	2,768	0.90

Source: Cavite Provincial Health Office, Trece Martires City

Table 3.58 Operation Timbang Results (Height by Age) among 0-59 months old preschool children by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	PS Weighed	Tall Number	Rate	Normal Number	Rate	Stunted Number	Rate	Severely Stunted Number	Rate
1st District									
Cavite City	6,095	358	5.87	5,091	83.53	461	7.56	185	3.04
Kawit	6,404	445	6.95	5,239	81.81	524	8.18	196	3.06
Noveleta	2,943	173	5.88	2,636	89.57	108	3.67	26	0.88
Rosario	10,383	915	8.81	7,814	75.26	1,087	10.47	567	5.46
2nd District									
City of Bacoor	52,835	4,432	8.39	43,040	81.46	3,729	7.06	1634	3.09
3rd District									
City of Imus	31,138	570	1.83	30,184	96.94	229	0.74	155	0.50
4th District									
City of Dasmarinas	50,893	1,406	2.76	48,040	94.39	959	1.88	488	0.96
5th District									
Carmona	7,882	294	3.73	7,134	90.51	288	3.65	166	2.11
Gen. M. Alvarez	10,169	986	9.70	7,954	78.22	766	7.53	463	4.55
Silang	17,691	1,365	7.72	14,333	81.02	1,242	7.02	751	4.25
6th District									
City of Gen. Trias	26,562	1,291	4.86	23,146	87.14	1,326	4.99	799	3.01
7th District									
Amadeo	2,503	160	6.39	1,879	75.07	316	12.62	148	5.91
Indang	5,252	246	4.68	4,542	86.48	359	6.84	105	2.00
Tanza	23,629	782	3.31	22,302	94.38	370	1.57	175	0.74
Trece Martires City	21,593	934	4.33	18,695	86.58	1,434	6.64	540	2.50
8th District									
Alfonso	4,553	216	4.74	3,995	87.74	276	6.06	66	1.45
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	1,587	41	2.58	1,328	83.68	148	9.33	70	4.41
Magallanes	1,775	84	4.73	1,351	76.11	228	12.85	112	6.31
Maragondon	2,924	146	4.99	2,297	78.56	305	10.43	176	6.02
Mendez	2,523	132	5.23	2,254	89.34	98	3.88	39	1.55
Naic	9,701	978	10.08	7,850	80.92	687	7.08	186	1.92
Tagaytay City	6,087	106	1.74	5,654	92.89	310	5.09	17	0.28
Ternate	2,044	136	6.65	1,743	85.27	106	5.19	59	2.89
CAVITE	307,166	16,196	5.27	268,501	87.41	15,356	5.00	7,123	2.32

Source: Cavite Provincial Health Office, Trece Martires City

Table 3.59 Operation Timbang Results (Weight for Height) among 0-59 months old preschool children by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	PS Weighed	Obese Number	Rate	Overweight Number	Rate	Normal Number	Rate	Wasted Number	Rate	Severely Stunted Number	Rate
1st District											
Cavite City	6,095	165	2.71	264	4.33	5,441	89.27	128	2.10	97	1.59
Kawit	6,404	222	3.47	256	4.00	5,521	86.21	270	4.22	135	2.11
Noveleta	2,943	84	2.85	115	3.91	2,619	88.99	83	2.82	42	1.43
Rosario	10,383	470	4.53	560	5.39	8,542	82.27	528	5.09	283	2.73
2nd District											
City of Bacoor	52,890	1,293	2.44	1,876	3.55	46,276	87.49	2,303	4.35	1,142	2.16
3rd District											
City of Imus	31,138	177	0.57	174	0.56	30,446	97.78	229	0.74	112	0.36
4th District											
City of Dasmarinas	50,893	500	0.98	590	1.16	49,136	96.55	474	0.93	193	0.38
5th District											
Carmona	7,876	176	2.23	268	3.40	7,215	91.61	155	1.97	62	0.79
Gen. M. Alvarez	10,126	271	2.68	319	3.15	8,890	87.79	431	4.26	215	2.12
Silang	17,691	667	3.77	922	5.21	14,838	83.87	709	4.01	555	3.14
6th District											
City of Gen. Trias	26,562	730	2.75	907	3.41	23,485	88.42	953	3.59	487	1.83
7th District											
Amadeo	2,503	119	4.75	128	5.11	2,149	85.86	68	2.72	39	1.56
Indang	5,252	273	5.20	290	5.52	4,503	85.74	132	2.51	54	1.03
Tanza	23,629	207	0.88	306	1.30	22,738	96.23	244	1.03	134	0.57
Trece Martires City	21,593	374	1.73	563	2.61	19,507	90.34	753	3.49	375	1.74
8th District											
Alfonso	4,553	131	2.88	151	3.32	4,081	89.63	134	2.94	56	1.23
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	1,587	50	3.15	64	4.03	1,414	89.10	40	2.52	19	1.20
Magallanes	1,775	74	4.17	95	5.35	1,485	83.66	74	4.17	47	2.65
Maragondon	2,924	142	4.86	141	4.82	2,527	86.42	75	2.56	39	1.33
Mendez	2,511	97	3.86	121	4.82	2,246	89.45	38	1.51	9	0.36
Naic	9,701	124	1.28	286	2.95	8,702	89.70	453	4.67	136	1.40
Tagaytay City	6,087	80	1.31	109	1.79	5,794	95.19	83	1.36	21	0.34
Ternate	2,044	60	2.94	79	3.86	1,831	89.58	59	2.89	15	0.73
CAVITE	307,160	6,486	2.11	8,584	2.79	279,386	90.96	8,416	2.74	4,267	1.39

Source: Cavite Provincial Health Office, Trece Martires City

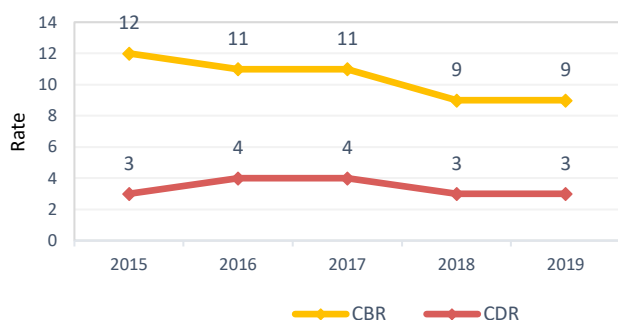
Additionally, the data shows that malnutrition in the province is not severe. The downward trend in the prevalence rate for malnourished children shows a positive picture. The health offices regularly conduct OPT and supplemental feeding and deworming to address malnutrition in the province.

Vital Health Indices

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

The crude birth rate is the ratio of live births per 1,000 population during a given period. The crude birth rate in the province is at nine births per 1,000 total population in 2019 compared to 12 per 1,000 total population in 2015, which recorded a decrease of three live birth rate levels.

Crude death rate (CDR) is the number of deaths per 1,000 population during a given period. CDR remained constant at a level of three deaths per 1,000 total population in 2019. It is the ratio of the number of deaths occurring within one year to the mid-year population expressed per 1,000 population. 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. The CDR and CBR in the province show a decreasing trend from 2015 to 2019. It may be accounted to the shifting lifestyle choices associated with the economic affluence of the populace in the province. Thus, it may be said that in-migration substantially contributes to the rise in the provincial population.



Source: Cavite Provincial Health Office, Trece Martires City

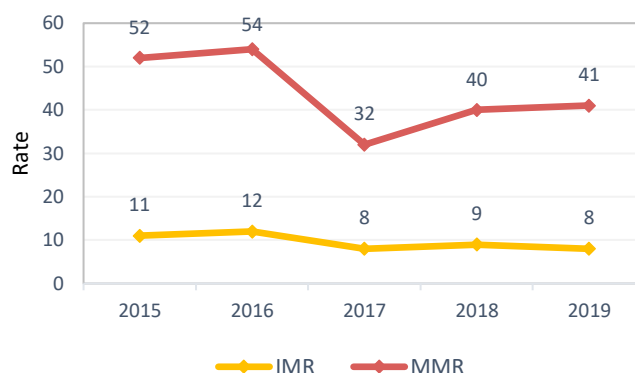
Figure 3.20 Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate, Province of Cavite: 2015 – 2019

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 2019 is eight per 1,000 live births, which decreased from the previous year's rate of nine per 1,000 live births.

The maternal mortality rate includes deaths of women during pregnancy, at childbirth, or in the period after child birth related to pregnancy and giving birth per 1,000 live births. There was an increase in the maternal mortality rate from 40% in 2018 to 41% in 2019. Having a physician, nurse, or midwife who has formal training present during birth decreases the maternal mortality rate.

Maternal mortality is recorded at 41 percent, which can be considered high. Further actions and programs must be taken to lower the cases of maternal mortality in the

province. On the other hand, the infant mortality rate in the province is relatively low that manifests a safe and healthy condition of infants (below one-year-old) in the province, generally.



Source: Cavite Provincial Health Office, Trece Martires City

Figure 3.21 Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate, Province of Cavite: 2015 – 2019

Morbidity and Mortality

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

Like in other industrializing provinces, lifestyle-related illnesses are included in the top leading causes of mortality and morbidity in the province.

Ten Leading Causes of Morbidity

Morbidity refers to having a disease/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 Infection, with a rate of 2,954 per 100,000 individuals.

Table 3.60 Ten Leading Causes of Morbidity, Province of Cavite: 2019

Rank	Cases	Number	Rate ^a
1	Acute Upper Respiratory Infection	123,714	2,954
2	Hypertension	24,625	588
3	Diseases of the Urinary System	23,957	572
4	Acute Lower Respiratory Infections	10,749	257
5	Influenza and Pneumonia	99,951	237
6	Trauma	9,602	229
7	Injuries	7,371	176
8	Non-infective Enteritis and Colitis	7,122	170
9	Viral Diseases	6,427	153
10	Infection of the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue	5,431	130

^a rate per 100,000 population

Source: Cavite 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 cause of mortality in the province is ischemic heart disease, with a rate of 55 deaths per 100,000 population.

Table 3.61 Ten Leading Causes of Mortality, Province of Cavite: 2019

Rank	Cases	Number	Rate ^a
1	Ischemic Heart Disease	2,324	55
2	Influenza and Pneumonia	1,700	41
3	Malignant Neoplasm	1,252	30
4	Other Forms of Heart Disease	1,200	29
5	Hypertensive Disease	1,107	26
6	Cerebrovascular Disease	616	15
7	Diabetes Mellitus	584	14
8	Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	540	13
9	Renal Failure	539	13
10	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	463	11

^a rate per 100,000 population

Source: Cavite Provincial Health Office, Trece Martires City

Leading Causes of Infant, Child, Adolescent, and Maternal Mortality

In Cavite, the leading cause of infant mortality is respiratory and cardiovascular disorders specific to the perinatal period, with a rate of 170 deaths per 100,000 live births. With this data, the DOH is still working to achieve 100 percent of medical facility deliveries in the province.

Table 3.62 Ten Leading Causes of Infant Mortality, Province of Cavite: 2019

Rank	Cases	Number	Rate ^a
1	Respiratory and Cardiovascular Disorders specific to Perinatal Period	66	170
2	Influenza and Pneumonia	63	163
3	Fetus and Newborn affected by maternal factors and by complications of pregnancy, labor and delivery	44	114
4	Disorder related to length of gestation and fetal growth	42	108
5	Acute Upper Respiratory Infection	22	57
6	Signs and Symptoms Involving Circulatory and Respiratory System	22	57
7	Infections Specific to Perinatal Period	22	57
8	Congenital Malformations	21	54
9	Lung Diseases due to External Agents	19	49
10	Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	14	36

^a rate per 100,000 population

Source: Cavite Provincial Health Office, Trece Martires City

Child mortality among children one to four years old is also recorded. Many child deaths are unreported due to a 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 is influenza and pneumonia, with a rate of 16 deaths per 100,000 children aged one to four years old.

Table 3.63 Ten Leading Causes of Mortality among Children 1 to 4 years old, Province of Cavite: 2019

Rank	Cases	Number	Rate ^a
1	Influenza and Pneumonia	53	16
2	Acute Upper Respiratory Infections	29	9
3	Metabolic Disorders	11	3
4	Intestinal Infectious Disease	10	3
5	Inflammatory Disease of the Central Nervous System	6	2
6	Malignant Neoplasm	5	2
7	Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	5	2
8	Signs and Symptoms Involving the Circulatory and Respiratory System	5	2
9	Respiratory and Cardiovascular D/o specific to the perinatal period	5	2
10	Congenital Malformation	5	2

^a rate per 100,000 population

Source: Cavite 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 cause of adolescent mortality in the province is also influenza and pneumonia, with a rate of six per 100,000 adolescents.

Table 3.64 Ten Leading Causes of Mortality among Adolescents, Province of Cavite: 2019

Rank	Cases	Number	Rate ^a
1	Influenza and Pneumonia	45	6
2	Accidents and Injuries	33	4
3	Heart Diseases	20	2
4	Malignant Neoplasm	13	2
5	Arthropod-borne Viral Fever and Hemorrhagic Fever	13	2
6	Event of Undetermined Intent	12	1
7	Renal Diseases	9	1
8	Disorder of the Nervous System	8	1
9	Cerebrovascular Disease	6	1
10	Tuberculosis	6	1

^a rate per 100,000 population

Source: Cavite Provincial Health Office, Trece Martires City

Moreover, the leading cause of maternal mortality in the province is hemorrhage, with a total number of nine maternal deaths in 2019.

Table 3.65 Leading Causes of Maternal Mortality, Province of Cavite: 2019

Rank	Cases	Number
1	Hemorrhage	9
2	Eclampsia	6
3	Sepsis	1

Source: Cavite 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);
- Provides social protection of the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged sector and gives augmentation funds to local government units for the delivery of social welfare and development services to depressed municipalities and barangays and provides protective services to individuals, families, and communities in crises.

Day Care Services

Daycare 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 daycare workers who

are skilled with early childhood education knowledge to prepare children for grade school.

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

Based on gathered reports from City/Municipal Social Welfare and Development Offices, there are 827 Day Care Centers that cater to a total of 49,268 daycare enrollees in 2019. Out of the total enrollees, there are a total of 79 persons with a disability, 54 male and 25 female students.

Three cities and six municipalities in the province comply with the provisions of RA 6972. These are the cities of Dasmariñas, General Trias, and Trece Martires, and the municipalities of Rosario, Kawit, General Mariano Alvarez, Tanza, General Emilio Aguinaldo, 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, Indang, Alfonso, Magallanes, Maragondon, Mendez, Ternate, and the City of Tagaytay. The said cities/municipalities should establish a daycare center in some of its barangay that lacks a center. The city of Dasmariñas has the largest number of ample daycare centers with 107 centers, followed by the City of General Trias with 65 centers.

Table 3.66 Number of Barangays, Day Care Centers, Enrollees and Teachers, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Number of Barangays	Day Care Centers	Day Care Workers			Day Care Children			Number of Child PWDs		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1st District	143	96	1	87	88	2,253	2,298	4,551	14	7	21
Cavite City	84	36	0	33	33	644	652	1,296	0	0	0
Kawit	23	24	0	15	15	556	584	1,140	0	0	0
Noveleta	16	15	0	16	16	287	274	561	4	3	7
Rosario	20	21	1	23	24	766	788	1,554	10	4	14
2nd District	73	71	3	79	82	2,427	2,611	5,038	0	0	0
City of Bacoor	73	71	3	79	82	2,427	2,611	5,038	0	0	0
3rd District	97	83	0	81	81	2,836	3,088	5,924	0	0	0
City of Imus	97	83	0	81	81	2,836	3,088	5,924	0	0	0
4th District	75	107	0	101	101	4,605	4,720	9,325	0	0	0
City of Dasmariñas	75	107	0	101	101	4,605	4,720	9,325	0	0	0
5th District	105	104	1	107	108	3,713	3,689	7,402	0	0	0
Carmona	14	13	0	13	13	608	632	1,240	0	0	0
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	27	37	0	37	37	1,877	1,828	3,705	0	0	0
Silang	64	54	1	57	58	1,228	1,229	2,457	0	0	0
6th District	33	65	0	62	62	1,823	1,824	3,647	23	7	30
City of General Trias	33	65	0	62	62	1,823	1,824	3,647	23	7	30
7th District	116	119	1	93	94	3,205	3,570	6,775	8	9	17
Amadeo	26	7	0	8	8	150	142	292	0	0	0
Indang	36	27	1	4	5	410	354	764	6	4	10
Tanza	41	42	0	38	38	1,375	1,800	3,175	2	5	7
Trece Martires City	13	43	0	43	43	1,270	1,274	2,544	0	0	0
8th District	187	182	0	168	168	3,206	3,400	6,606	9	2	11
Alfonso	32	25	0	25	25	410	433	843	5	0	5
Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo	14	14	0	14	14	310	354	664	0	0	0
Magallanes	16	15	0	15	15	208	192	400	2	1	3
Maragondon	27	26	0	26	26	428	495	923	0	0	0
Mendez	24	19	0	12	12	188	184	372	0	0	0
Naic	30	42	0	35	35	812	899	1,711	0	0	0
Tagaytay City	34	33	0	33	33	605	613	1,218	0	0	0
Ternate	10	8	0	8	8	245	230	475	2	1	3
Total	829	827	6	778	784	24,068	25,200	49,268	54	25	79

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

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 1,897 cases involving children in need of special protection.

In 2019, most reported cases of children were the children in conflict with the law, which totals 617 cases. Other cases are street children (224), maltreated children (11), Neglected/Abandoned Children (38), physically abused

(115), acts of lasciviousness (55), sexually abused (255), emotionally abused (33), victims of child labor (2), minor at risk (481), foundling minor (32) and victims of child trafficking (34).

On the other hand, the 2,245 reported cases involving women include economically abused (790), physically abused (701), psychologically abused (394), emotionally abused (289), and sexually abused (71).

Table 3.67 Number of Reported Children in Need of Special Protection (Children in Conflict with the Law – Acts of Lasciviousness), Province of Cavite: 2019

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	128	42	0	5	17	4	196	363
Cavite City	45	20	0	1	2	1	69	110
Kawit	51	12	0	4	14	2	83	123
Noveleta	4	6	0	0	0	0	10	22
Rosario	28	4	0	0	1	1	34	108
2nd District	84	35	0	20	18	0	157	344
City of Bacoor	84	35	0	20	18	0	157	344
3rd District	94	38	0	3	26	0	161	275
City of Imus	94	38	0	3	26	0	161	275
4th District	112	75	9	4	15	20	235	352
City of Dasmariñas	112	75	9	4	15	20	235	352
5th District	43	6	2	2	10	7	70	132
Carmona	5	0	0	1	1	2	9	24
General Mariano Alvarez	19	0	2	1	3	5	30	55
Silang	19	6	0	0	6	0	31	53
6th District	87	0	0	1	7	1	96	114
City of General Trias	87	0	0	1	7	1	96	114
7th District	37	23	0	0	16	15	91	203
Amadeo	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Indang	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	12
Tanza	21	23	0	0	16	15	75	166
Trece Martires City	12	0	0	0	0	0	12	23
8th District	32	5	0	3	6	8	54	114
Alfonso	8	0	0	2	4	4	18	49
General Emilio Aguinaldo	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	6
Magallanes	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
Maragondon	6	0	0	0	1	1	8	11
Mendez	4	0	0	1	0	1	6	11
Naic	9	5	0	0	1	1	16	31
Tagaytay City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ternate	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Total	617	224	11	38	115	55	1,060	1,897

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

Table 3.68 Number of Reported Children in Need of Special Protection (Sexually Abused – Victims of Child Trafficking), Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Sexually Abused	Emotional Abused	Victims of Child labor	Minor at risk	Foundling Minor	Victims of Child Trafficking	Total	Grand Total
1st District	45	7	0	114	0	1	167	363
Cavite City	7	5	0	29	0	0	41	110
Kawit	26	0	0	14	0	0	40	123
Noveleta	3	2	0	6	0	1	12	22
Rosario	9	0	0	65	0	0	74	108
2nd District	9	0	0	143	25	10	187	344
City of Bacoor	9	0	0	143	25	10	187	344
3rd District	58	12	0	44	0	0	114	275
City of Imus	58	12	0	44	0	0	114	275
4th District	46	10	2	35	4	20	117	352
City of Dasmariñas	46	10	2	35	4	20	117	352
5th District	22	0	0	40	0	0	62	132
Carmona	0	0	0	15	0	0	15	24
General Mariano Alvarez	11	0	0	14	0	0	25	55
Silang	11	0	0	11	0	0	22	53

Table 3.68 continued...

City/Municipality	Sexually Abused	Emotional Abused	Victims of Child labor	Minor at risk	Foundling Minor	Victims of Child Trafficking	Total	Grand Total
6th District	10	0	0	7	0	1	18	114
City of General Trias	10	0	0	7	0	1	18	114
7th District	45	0	0	67	0	0	112	203
Amadeo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Indang	8	0	0	2	0	0	10	12
Tanza	30	0	0	61	0	0	91	166
Trece Martires City	7	0	0	4	0	0	11	23
8th District	20	4	0	31	3	2	60	114
Alfonso	5	4	0	22	0	0	31	49
General Emilio Aguinaldo	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	6
Magallanes	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4
Maragondon	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	11
Mendez	2	0	0	3	0	0	5	11
8th District	20	4	0	31	3	2	60	114
Naic	6	0	0	6	1	2	15	31
Tagaytay City	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Ternate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	255	33	2	481	32	34	837	1,897

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

Table 3.69 Women in Difficult Circumstances: Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Sexually Abused	Physically Abused	Emotionally Abused	Economic Abused	Psychological Abused	Total
1st District	35	106	46	268	36	491
Cavite City	0	4	12	35	0	51
Kawit	34	92	29	145	29	329
Noveleta	0	0	5	5	0	10
Rosario	1	10	0	83	7	101
2nd District	1	0	9	1	2	13
City of Bacoar	1	0	9	1	2	13
3rd District	8	104	164	85	0	361
City of Imus	8	104	164	85	0	361
4th District	3	7	7	10	7	34
City of Dasmariñas	3	7	7	10	7	34
5th District	0	191	51	147	56	445
Carmona	0	3	0	2	1	6
General Mariano Alvarez	0	188	51	135	51	425
Silang	0	0	0	10	4	14
6th District	0	244	0	246	120	610
City of General Trias	0	244	0	246	120	610
7th District	23	15	7	15	170	230
Amadeo	1	0	0	0	0	1
Indang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanza	21	7	7	15	170	220
Trece Martires City	1	8	0	0	0	9
8th District	1	34	5	18	3	61
Alfonso	0	1	2	1	2	6
General Emilio Aguinaldo	0	0	2	8	0	10
Magallanes	0	5	1	5	0	11
Maragondon	0	1	0	0	0	1
Mendez	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naic	0	1	0	0	0	1
Tagaytay City	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ternate	1	26	0	4	1	32
Total	71	701	289	790	394	2,245

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

Senior Citizens

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 discounts on medical-related privileges, transportation, and other services, tax exemption, utility discount, and various government assistance like a social pension.

A total of 191,584 citizens of Cavite are considered in their senior years. They are those who are registered in their

respective LGUs and issued with Senior Citizen ID. Most of the senior citizens are female, which accounts for 57.64 percent. Most senior citizens reside in the City of Bacoar, with a total of 35,057 citizens that covers 18.30 percent of their population. The City of Imus and the Municipality of Silang followed with 23,973 and 14,491 citizens, respectively. Meanwhile, Kawit has the least number of senior citizen residents with only 1,010 citizens.

Table 3.70 Number of Senior Citizens by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Male	Female	Total
1st District	8,100	11,562	19,662
Cavite City	909	1,078	1,987
Kawit	456	554	1,010
Noveleta	2,941	4,151	7,092
Rosario	3,794	5,779	9,573
2nd District	13,662	21,395	35,057
City of Bacoor	13,662	21,395	35,057
3rd District	8,824	15,149	23,973
City of Imus	8,824	15,149	23,973
4th District	2,692	3,606	6,298
City of Dasmariñas	2,692	3,606	6,298
5th District	16,775	17,507	34,282
Carmona	3,311	3,853	7,164
General Mariano Alvarez	7,750	4,877	12,627
Silang	5,714	8,777	14,491
6th District	1,120	1,573	2,693
City of General Trias	1,120	1,573	2,693
7th District	11,360	16,381	27,741
Amadeo	1,873	2,280	4,153
Indang	1,910	3,378	5,288
Tanza	3,706	4,869	8,575
Trece Martires City	3,871	5,854	9,725
8th District	18,617	23,261	41,878
Alfonso	4,200	5,300	9,500
General Emilio Aguinaldo	983	1,079	2,062
Magallanes	778	1,194	1,972
Maragondon	1,909	2,530	4,439
Mendez	1,606	2,433	4,039
Naic	3,897	4,279	8,176
Tagaytay City	3,808	5,298	9,106
Ternate	1,436	1,148	2,584
Total	81,150	110,434	191,584

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

Persons with Disability

Disability is the condition judged to be impaired relative to the usual condition of an individual (United Nations). It often refers to the 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 various benefits like discounts, employment opportunities, and others.

In 2019, a total of 48,738 citizens of Cavite were considered PWDs. Most of them are male, which accounted for 53.04 percent of the PWDs population. Most PWDs reside in the City of Dasmariñas with a total of 10,195 individuals. It accounted for 20.92 percent of the total PWD population. The Cities of Bacoor and Imus followed with 9,350 and 7,795 individuals. Maragondon has the least number of PWDs with only 158 individuals, accounting for only 0.32 percent of the PWD population.

Table 3.71 Number of Persons with Disability by Sex and City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Male	Female	Total
1st District	2,115	1,873	3,988
Cavite City	905	693	1,598
Kawit	157	192	349
Noveleta	351	313	664
Rosario	702	675	1,377

Table 3.71 continued...

City/Municipality	Male	Female	Total
2nd District	5,012	4,338	9,350
City of Bacoor	5,012	4,338	9,350
3rd District	4,161	3,634	7,795
City of Imus	4,161	3,634	7,795
4th District	5,641	4,554	10,195
City of Dasmariñas	5,641	4,554	10,195
5th District	3,693	3,030	6,723
Carmona	931	705	1,636
General Mariano Alvarez	1,522	1,268	2,790
Silang	1,240	1,057	2,297
6th District	651	604	1,255
City of General Trias	651	604	1,255
7th District	2,348	2,916	5,264
Amadeo	408	326	734
Indang	508	419	927
Tanza	339	1,378	1,717
Trece Martires City	1,093	793	1,886
8th District	2,232	1,936	4,168
Alfonso	635	522	1,157
General Emilio Aguinaldo	158	140	298
Magallanes	152	150	302
Maragondon	80	78	158
Mendez	290	205	495
Naic	529	456	985
Tagaytay City	185	234	419
Ternate	203	151	354
Total	25,853	22,885	48,738

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 the year 2000. The law defines a solo parent as any individual who falls 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 a 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 2019, a total of 15,359 individuals were recognized as a solo parent in Cavite. The solo parents' population is dominated by women, which accounted for 93.69 percent of the solo parent population. Most solo parents are residents of the City of Dasmariñas, with 4,711 individuals. The cities of Bacoor and Imus followed with 1,464 and 1,328, respectively. Meanwhile, General Emilio Aguinaldo had the lowest number of solo parents, with 33 persons reported.

In addition, Table 3.73 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 2019, the province had a total of 26 residential based agencies, 39 family/community welfare agencies, and two agencies categorized as both residential-based and family/community welfare agencies with areas of operations not only in the province but in nearby provinces in CALABARZON.

Table 3.72 Number of Solo Parent by Sex and City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Male	Female	Total
1st District	44	785	829
Cavite City	14	177	191
Kawit	13	130	143
Noveleta	4	216	220
Rosario	13	262	275
2nd District	74	1,390	1,464
City of Bacoor	74	1,390	1,464
3rd District	62	1,266	1,328
City of Imus	62	1,266	1,328
4th District	191	4,520	4,711
City of Dasmariñas	191	4,520	4,711
5th District	200	2,280	2,480
Carmona	97	712	809
General Mariano Alvarez	82	642	724
Silang	21	926	947
6th District	69	1,337	1,406
City of General Trias	69	1,337	1,406
7th District	88	1,679	1,767
Amadeo	3	88	91
Indang	22	308	330
Tanza	20	599	619
Trece Martires City	43	684	727
8th District	241	1,133	1,374
Alfonso	2	118	120
General Emilio Aguinaldo	1	32	33
Magallanes	1	46	47
Maragondon	5	45	50
Mendez	5	47	52
Naic	162	657	819
Tagaytay City	56	45	101
Ternate	9	143	152
Total	969	14,390	15,359

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

Table 3.73 List of Social Work Agencies (SWAs) and Social Welfare and Development Agencies (SWDAs), Province of Cavite: 2019

Agency	Address	Program & Services	Clientele	Area/s of Operation	Classification
Residential Based					
1 The Regional Servant of the Missionary Brothers of Charity, Inc.	No. 132-A Brgy. Luciano, Indang Rd., Trece Martires, Cavite	homelife, medical, social, recreational activities and educational services	6-12 years old abandoned male children with special needs	Trece Martires, Cavite	SWA
2 Mission to the World Philippines Foundation Inc. BAHAY PAROLA III - GRACE HOME	Blk D, Lot 1 Infant Jesus Subdivision, Molino II, Bacoor, Cavite	homelife, education, health, food and nutrition, psychological/therapeutic activities, skills training, sports and recreational, developmental activities	Children and youth	Bacoor, Cavite	SWA
3 Frere (Saint) Benilde Romancon Education Foundation (De La Salle University-Dasmariñas), Inc.	Dela Salle University Compound, Dasmariñas, Cavite	Transition and rehabilitation home for children in conflict with the law (CICL)	children in-conflict with the law (CICL) and youth	Dasmariñas, Cavite	SWA
4 Local Superior of the Atonement Franciscan Sisters of Graymod, 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	Pintong Gubat Paliparan 3, Dasmariñas City, Cavite	SWA

	Agency	Address	Program & Services	Clientele	Area/s of Operation	Classification
5	Christian Growth Ministries (Home of Joy)	Jabez Christian Center, Km. 36 Governor Drive, Brgy. Sampaloc IV, Dasmariñas, Cavite	foster care, residential care, homelife, counseling, health and nutrition, psychological, spiritual, educational and recreational services	Lost and foundling; abandoned, surrendered and orphaned children	Brgy. Sampaloc IV, Dasmariñas, Cavite	SWA
6	Casa Dei Bambini San Guiseppe, Inc. (St. Joseph Children's Home)	181 Aguinaldo Highway, Lalaan 1, Silang, Cavite	residential care, homelife, psycho socioemotional care service, personality care and development service, educational assistance, health and nutrition program, socio-cultural and spiritual enhancement, alternative parenting/placement program	3-12 years old abandoned, orphaned, neglected and deprived children	Lalaan 1, Silang, Cavite	SWA
7	Chosen Children Village Foundation, Inc.	Km.48, Lalaan, Silang, Cavite	Residential Care/Homelife; Social, Medical/ Dental, Rehabilitation, Psychological, Educational/Special Learning, Sociocultural, Sports & Recreation, Spiritual & Value Formation Services	1-24 years old abandoned, surrendered, neglected children who are physically, mentally and socially disadvantaged	Lalaan, Silang, Cavite	SWA
8	St. Anthony's Boys Village Foundation, Inc.	Km 52 Aguinaldo Highway, Brgy. Lalaan, Silang Cavite	Res. Facility, educational services medical /dental and spiritual	Children (boys) 12-16 years old who are orphaned	Brgy. Lalaan, Silang Cavite	SWA
9	Brand New Day in Action, Inc.	033 Blumentritt St., Tubuan, Silang, Cavite	providing homelife, educational, feeding and spiritual services	Children male/female 12-18 yrs. old who are street children	Tubuan, Silang, Cavite	SWA
10	Mango House Children's Home, Inc.	530 Mepripol St., General Aguinaldo Hi-way, Biga 2, Silang, Cavite	homelife, healthcare, educational, psychosocial/emotional and spiritual activities, supplemental feeding	3-7 years old children who are orphaned, abandoned, neglected, surrendered and abused	Biga 2, Silang, Cavite	SWA
11	Tita De Guzman Angels of Hope Foundation, Inc.	Purok 5, Brgy. Pulong Bunga, Silang, Cavite	residential care, psychosocial services, homelife service, dental/medical, formal and non-formal education, sociocultural/recreation/values education, spiritual enhancement and alternative family care	0-5 years old orphaned, surrendered, abandoned and neglected children	Brgy. Pulong Bunga, Silang, Cavite	SWA
12	Tahanang Divino Zelo, Inc.	Km. 47, Lalaan 1, Silang Cavite	homelife services, medical/dental, psychological, counselling and spiritual services	Unwed mothers and women in need of help	Lalaan 1, Silang Cavite	SWA
13	Southeast Asia Medical and Relief Institute for Training Asians Nongovernment Services, Inc. (Samaritan's Place)	Lot 19-22 Blk 224 Metrogate Silang Estate, Brgy. Biluso Silang Cavite 4118	Residential Care; which includes social services, homelife, medical/dental, and psychological	Children ages 0-6 years old who are orphaned, abandoned, foundling and neglected	Brgy. Biluso Silang Cavite	SWA
14	Life Child Asia Foundation, Inc.	#287 Brgy. Hukay Kaunlaran, Silang, Cavite	Main Service: Residential care for abandoned, neglected, and orphaned children. Secondary Service: Scholarship and Livelihood Program	abandoned, neglected, and orphaned children.	Hukay Kaunlaran, Silang, Cavite	SWA

	Agency	Address	Program & Services	Clientele	Area/s of Operation	Classification
15	Middleman Community Support Center, Inc.	B-1, L-6/7, South Midland, Lalaan II, Silang, Cavite	adoption, homelife care service, medical service, feeding/regular meals, educational assistance, socio-cultural and spiritual enhancement program	abandoned, abused, neglected, orphaned and street children	Lalaan II, Silang, Cavite	SWA
16	Brothers of Christ of Banneux BCBI	Crisanto M. Delos Reyes Ave. Brgy. Biclatan, Gen Trias, Cavite	Residential facility, homelife, rehabilitation medical/dental spiritual services counselling	Destitute & homeless elderly, physically & mentally handicapped men & young adult	Biclatan, Gen Trias, Cavite	SWA
17	Granada Educational Foundation Inc. (BAHAY SAN RAFAEL HOME FOR SPECIAL CHILDREN)	36 Brgy. Salaban, Amadeo, Cavite	Abandoned, neglected and surrendered children with special needs	Abandoned, neglected and surrendered children with special needs	Salaban, Amadeo, Cavite	SWA
18	Mother Caterina Roncalli Shelter Home, Inc.	214 Banay-banay, Amadeo, Cavite	social services, medical and dental services, educational services, spiritual, socio-cultural services and skills training	2-7 years old abandoned, orphaned, needy, destitute and at risk or in difficult circumstance	Banay-banay, Amadeo, Cavite	SWA
19	Beacon of Hope Foundation-Pi, Inc.	049 NIA Road Brgy. Sapa, Naic, Cavite	residential facility, homelife program, medical/dental and spiritual, foster care and adoption	0-2 years old children who are abandoned, orphaned and surrendered	Sapa, Naic, Cavite	SWA
20	Christian Mission Service Philippines, Inc. (Alternative Home Care Program-Naic Children's Home)	Brgy. Calabcob, San Roque, Naic, Cavite	Alternative Home Care and Sponsorship	0-4 years old abandoned, neglected, orphaned children, abandoned, neglected, orphaned children, underprivileged children, families	Naic, Cavite	SWA
21	The Valley Cathedral Children's Home	Labac, Naic Cavite	Res. 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	Naic, Cavite	SWA
22	Little Angel's Homes, Inc.	Coffe Country, Papaya Subdivision, Panungyan, Mendez, Cavite	homelife services, medical, educational, recreational and social services	0-2 orphaned, abandoned, neglected and surrendered children	Panungyan, Mendez, Cavite	SWA
23	Mother Teresa Spinellis Treasures, Inc.	Sisters Servants of Jesus and Mary, Cabangaan Road, Brgy. Iruhin West, Tagaytay City	Residential care: which includes social service, homelife, educational, dental/medical and spiritual	Children who are abandoned, surrendered and orphaned children	Iruhin West, Tagaytay City	SWA
24	Vedruna Foundation, Inc. Tahanan Vedruna - Tagaytay	542 Kaykulot Rd., Brgy. Sungay East (South) Tagaytay City	Home Life Development, Health and Medical, Leisure and Recreation, Spiritual/Values Formation, Educational Program, Networking with other agencies	Caters to children 4-10-year-old upon admission both male and female. Children who are neglected by their parents or comes from dysfunctional families who are not capable to provide them their basic needs and protection against any forms of abuse	Sungay East (South) Tagaytay City	SWA

	Agency	Address	Program & Services	Clientele	Area/s of Operation	Classification
25	Virlanie Foundation, Incorporated (Patricia Halfway Home for Children)	No. 587 Kaybagal South, Tagaytay City	residential care services, education, medical and dental services	children in conflict with the law (CICL) Region	Kaybagal South, Tagaytay City	SWA
26	AMG Bahay Silungan	Purok 1 Matagbak 1, Alfonso, Cavite	Residential facility, homelife, spiritual, medical/dental psychological and counselling	Physical and sexually exploited	Matagbak 1, Alfonso, Cavite	SWA
Family/Community Welfare Agencies						
1	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	Sta. Cruz, Cavite City	SWDA
2	Jesus King of Kings, Lord of Lords Christian Feeding Ministries, Inc.	1126 Rojas Compound, Melrose St. Brgy. 42 M. San Antonio, Cavite City	day care service and feeding program	Children ages 3-6 years old	San Antonio, Cavite City	SWDA
3	Rizhle Charity Foundation	Wakas I, Kawit, Cavite	supplemental feeding	children and youth	Kawit, Cavite	SWDA
4	Gems Heart Outreach Development Inc.	Blk 11 Lot 17 East 1 Myna St., Springville., Molino 3, Bacoar City, Cavite (Principal Office)	Supervised Neighborhood Play, Feeding Program, Family Life Development, Livelihood Program, Medical Assistance, Scholarship Program, Socialized Educational Assistance, Sponsor relations child and youth development, Talent enhancement and development, Nutrition Education Session, Support to Technical Vocational Educational Training	Disadvantaged families and communities	Molino 3, Bacoar City, Cavite	SWDA
5	Youth's Infinite Destiny, Inc.	Blk 19, Lot 1, J. P. Rizal St. Camella Springville South II, Molino, Bacoar City, Cavite	Main Service: Scholarship Program. Secondary Service: Value Formation, Sports, Spiritual Enhancement	For disadvantaged families who cannot afford to for children's education	Bacoar City, Cavite	SWDA
6	El Cielito Foundation, Inc.	#145 E. Gomez St., Bacoar, Cavite	Community based which includes educational, livelihood, values formation and outreach program	Depressed families in the area	Bacoar, Cavite	SWDA
7	Mizpah Community Academy Foundation, Inc.	Block 8 Lot 10 Progressive Village 15 Molino 2, Bacoar, Cavite	Scholarship and Education assistance, feeding program, dental and medical mission, and values formation	indigent children/youth, families and communities	Bacoar, Cavite	SWDA
8	E&V Water and Life Philippines, Inc.	F. Gaudier corner E. Gomez, Daan Bukid, Bacoar, Cavite	Provision of Training-train the communities and local leaders in water management, firefighting and fire prevention, environment conservation, hygiene and sanitation. Provision of materials-install collective sanitation facilities (latrines and sewerage) and solid waste management.	Children, youth, women, families and communities	Bacoar, Cavite	SWDA
9	Senior Citizen of Barangay Mambo 3 Association, Inc.	Brgy. Hall, Mambo 3, Bacoar City, Cavite	burial/financial assistance, livelihood, health services, spiritual and value formation. Gift giving and socialization	older persons	Mambo 3, Bacoar City, Cavite	SWDA

	Agency	Address	Program & Services	Clientele	Area/s of Operation	Classification
10	Ginintuang Binhi Elderly Association, Inc. (formerly CAMELLA SPRINGVILLE ELDERLY ASSOCIATION, INC.)	Falcon St. Phase 1 East, Molino 3, Bacoar City, Cavite	financial, medical and burial assistance to members, supplementary feeding program to adopted communities	senior citizens	Bacoar City, Cavite	SWDA
11	Divine J-MJ Foundation, Inc.	583 Anabu I-D, Imus City, Cavite	Scholarship Program, feeding program, gift giving program, school improvement and supplies assistance program, disaster response and Death Assistance program	Children, youth, women, older person, PWD, Family, Community, Disaster Victim	Imus City, Cavite	SWDA
12	Asociasion Nacional Pequeña Irene	Bloomfield Subd., Blk 4 Lot 18 Alapan 1B, Imus, Cavite	aid children who are abandoned, educational assistance and giving them access for employment	abandoned children and needy individual	Imus, Cavite	SWDA
13	Batong Sandigan Development Foundation, Inc.	Blk. 74 Lot 6, Phase 2, Paliparan 3, Dasmariñas, Cavite	educational and health assistance for children and youth, value formation, self enhancement activities and access to livelihood opportunities	children, family and community	Dasmariñas, Cavite	SWDA
14	Pangarap Foundation, Inc.	Phase 2, Paliparan Site 3, Dasmariñas, Cavite	- street education program - alternative teaching-learning on the streets - community organizing - committee volunteers, networking, BCPC, father's and mother's club -livelihood - capital loan assistance, saving schemes, upgrading of skills and products, marketing assistance, job placement assistance - education - medical childhood, child minding center, alternative learning system, educational assistance for vocational/technical training, library, educational trips and values formation - health and nutrition - medical/dental mission, family therapy, feeding project, reproductive health and nutrition awareness, barangay pharmacy, community store and bakery - peer counseling, values formation, recollection and retreats, sports and recreation, skills for life, participation in active non-violence and youth gangs	children, youth, families and communities (resettlement area for former squatters)	Dasmariñas, Cavite	SWDA
15	Grupo ng mga Lolo at Lola sa Siyudad ng Dasmariñas, Inc.	Fairway View Subd. Salawag, Dasmariñas City, Cavite	Burial assistance, medical assistance, recreational activities livelihood and skills training	Senior Citizens	Dasmariñas City, Cavite	SWDA

	Agency	Address	Program & Services	Clientele	Area/s of Operation	Classification
16	Save Lives Save Souls Foundation, Inc.	Bagong Bayan Buro I, Dasmariñas, Cavite	includes direct service to the hospital, pastoral care, disaster risk reduction and advocacies	family and community	Dasmariñas, Cavite	SWDA
17	President Emilio Aguinaldo Medical Foundation, Inc.	Barangay Salitran II, Dasmariñas City, Cavite	Barangay Salitran II, Dasmariñas City, Cavite	Community based programs and services which includes health care; prevention, early detection of disease and treatment, rehabilitation; medical/dental mission; advocacy on diabetes, first aid, dengue and bloodletting donations	Dasmariñas City, Cavite	SWDA
18	Suhay at Gabay sa Ikauunlad ng mga Pamayanan	Blk. 18 Lot 13, Sta. Maria, Dasmariñas City, Cavite	spiritual enhancement, counselling and socio-cultural activities	senior citizen, women and youth	Dasmariñas City, Cavite	SWDA
19	Samahan ng 14k Lunsod 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 cooperative, scholarship, computer training, tutorial class, summer camp workshop seminar, referral and advocacy	Family who are poor	Dasmariñas, Cavite	SWDA
20	Bahay Lingkod Community Center, Inc.	Phase 2 Block 74 Lots 10 & 11, Paliparan Site Paliparan III, Dasmariñas Cavite	Medical services, educational services religious and charitable services	Indigent family and community	Dasmariñas Cavite	SWDA
21	Delos Santos Family Inc. (formerly TOMAS AND BETTY DELOS SANTOS FOUNDATION, INC.)	#7 Golden Mile Business Park, Brgy. Maduya, Carmona, Cavite	educational services through sponsorship, financial assistance	Disadvantaged families and communities	Maduya, Carmona, Cavite	SWDA
22	Nurturing Quality Mind (NQM) Life Foundation, Inc.	Governor's Drive Brgy. 4, Carmona, Cavite	Center for Excellence in Public Elementary Education (CENTEX)- provision of school supplies and uniforms, transportation and meal allowance, and Gearing Internet Literacy and Access for Students (GILAS) Project - brings the internet to public high schools, educational assistance/scholarship, feeding program and day care services	Children and youth	Carmona, Cavite	SWDA
23	Ayala Foundation Inc. Buklod Bahayan Day Care Center	Buklod Bahayan Subd., Rancho Imperial de Silang, Brgy. Tartaria, Silang, Cavite	Provide educational assistance to high school students of Sisters of Mary Boys town and Girlstown Center	Children and youth	Tartaria, Silang, Cavite	SWDA
24	Fr. Al's Children Foundation, Inc.	Rm. 102 Fr. Al's Museum and Retreat House, The Sisters of Mary, Brgy. Biga II, Silang, Cavite	Community based; supplemental feeding, medical and dental mission, scholarship, school supplies, distribution/ gift giving, disaster responses skills training/livelihood	highschool students of sisters of mary boystown and girlstown center	Biga II, Silang, Cavite	SWDA
26	Tulong Medikal at Gabay ng Sustamina (TUMBAS) Foundation, Inc.	2nd level Silangville Bldg. 116 M.H. Del Pilar St. Brgy. 3 Pob. Silang, Cavite		Poor families in the area	Silang, Cavite	SWDA

	Agency	Address	Program & Services	Clientele	Area/s of Operation	Classification
25	Filipino War Veterans Foundation, (FILVETS), Inc.	Medical Outreach Clinic (MOC) No. 15 Barangay Bulihan, Silang, Cavite	1. Medical and Dental Outreach Missions Programs 2. Medical Outreach Clinic 3. Medical and Health Care Services 4. Skills Training and Livelihood Development 5. Advocacy and IEC Development	veterans of World War II, PVAO, pensioners, AFP retirees and their dependents	Bulihan, Silang, Cavite	SWDA
27	Global Agape Bethesda Foundation, Inc.	Brgy. Narra I, Silang, Cavite	Community welfare services thru educational sponsorship and medical assistance	Disadvantaged families in the area	Silang, Cavite	SWDA
28	Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	J. P. Rizal, Sabutan, Silang Cavite P.O. Box 25 4118 Silang, Cavite (Principal Office)	1. rehabilitation program for communities affected by calamities. 2. Combatting the loss and trauma of disasters, cause of poverty and empowerment. 3 Health and nutrition services. 4. Medical mission. 5. Service opportunities that empower the church and an increased proportion of its members to actively engage with disadvantaged and people living in poverty.	Calamity victims, families and communities	Silang, Cavite	SWDA
29	Vides Philippines Volunteers Foundation, Inc.	Blk 30, Lot 22 C4, Piacenca St. Bella Vista, General Trias, Cavite	Mobile Education Project for Children in Communities "Busina Mo, Dunong" (BMDK), Mission Camps, Livelihood Training and Assistance, Educational Services, Spiritual Formation and Values Education, Medical and Dental Services, Advocacy, Capacity Building, Emergency Relief	Indigent Children and Families in the Community	General Trias, Cavite	SWDA
30	Joey Allen Creative Learning and Rehabilitative Center, Inc.	Gate 5 Village 3 B-62 L-16 New York St. Metro South Executive Village Governor's Drive Manapahan Brgy. Biclatan, Gen. Trias, Cavite	Community based, Adoptive skills training, aqua therapy, IEP, Interest and recreation program occupational therapy, parental training and services, sign language, tutorials, speech pathology transition program, tutorial services	Children with special needs	Gen. Trias, Cavite	SWDA
31	Shoreline Kabalikat sa Kaunlaran, Inc.	Sitio Acacia, Brgy. Malainen Bago, Naic, Cavite	home-based livelihood, scholarship program, community development, leadership enhancement, advocacy on child protection, natural farming and environment and community outreach program	children and youth, families, women and communities	Naic, Cavite	SWDA
33	The Regional Superior of the Missionaries of Charity Inc. (BUKAL NG PAG ASA)	Maitim II East, Tagaytay City, Cavite	family visiting, catechetical works	Special Children	Tagaytay City, Cavite	SWDA

	Agency	Address	Program & Services	Clientele	Area/s of Operation	Classification
32	Joy-Nostalga Foundation, Inc.	Lot 10, Block 12 Pinasaya Homes Brgy. Sabang, Naic, Cavite	Financial literacy, day care, health, house management education, community preparation and organization, competence building, livelihood and vegetable farming/gardening.	Children and youth, women, families and communities	Naic, Cavite	SWDA
34	The Work of Mary or Focolare Movement for Women, Inc.	Mariapolis Peace, Ligaya Drive Sungay West, Tagaytay City, Cavite	Provision of day care service, medical and dental, spiritual formation, micro-finance, educational such as tuition, school supplies, books and transportation.	Indigent women, children, youth and family	Tagaytay City, Cavite	SWDA
35	Pag-Asa Social Center Foundation, Inc.	Calamba Rd., Sitio Cengia, Brgy. Iruhin Central, Tagaytay City, Cavite	Main Service: Community-based. Secondary Service: Scholarship, Day care program, feeding, medical and dental services. Other Services: Livelihood Program	Children, youth and families	Tagaytay City, Cavite	SWDA
36	Visions of Hope Foundation, Inc. (KINABOOKAS AN AFTERSCHOOL PROGRAM COMMUNITY BASED)	Brgy. Aguado, Trece Martires City, Cavite	Special Class for music, arts and various workshop, tutorial class, skills training for mothers like baking and sewing, fifteen parents who are active in gardening	Children, youth and disadvantaged women	Trece Martires City, Cavite	SWDA
37	Daan Para sa Kabataan Foundation, Inc.	Blk 70 Lot 23 Golden Horizon Hugo Perez, Trece Martires City, Cavite	formal education-educational assistance, registration and graduation fees, monthly and quarterly allowance given every third week of the month, provision of school supplies, tutorial to slow learners, regular school visits and follow up non-formal education-remedial classes, weekly consultation body-body tutorial and mentoring facilitated by the staff and youth leaders who are good/very good	6-20 years old street children, malnourished, abandoned, neglected children and out of school youth	Trece Martires City, Cavite	SWDA
38	SM Foundation, Inc. (SM City Trece Martires)	Governor's Drive, Brgy. Agustin, Trece Martires City, Cavite	Scholarship and School Building Programs, Health and Medical Program, Farmers Training Program, Operation Tulong Expenses	Students, farmers, family, community	Trece Martires City, Cavite	SWDA
39	Academy World of Healing Foundation, Inc.	# 150 Mabini St. Purok V, Brgy. Sicut, Alfonso, Cavite	Provision of school supplies, uniform & shoes to the DCC and Elementary, repair of DCC and cash donation to MSWDO Alfonso and other organization in Alfonso, Cavite	Families who belongs to poverty line	Alfonso, Cavite	SWDA
Residential Based & Family/Community Welfare Agencies						
1	Mama's Hope Haven of Norway, Inc.	25 Felix Manalo Road. Brgy. Navarro, Pag-asa St. General Trias Cavite PO Box 31359, Imus Post Office, Imus, Cavite	temporary shelter, educational service, health services, spiritual enhancement activities and personality development	children 5-12 years old and older persons	Imus, Cavite	SWA/SWDA
2	Ministries without Borders Philippines, Inc.	Arnaldo Highway, Purok 5, Brgy. Santiago, General Trias, Cavite	Residential care services - homelife, social, medical/dental services, psychological, recreational	undernourished, surrendered, abandoned and neglected children	General Trias, Cavite	SWA/SWDA

Agency	Address	Program & Services	Clientele	Area/s of Operation	Classification
		and spiritual services Community-based services-educational assistance, livelihood and day care service, disaster relief and emergency assistance, lying-in clinic	and indigent pregnant women		

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

Housing

Housing is the basic necessity of every human being with food, water, and companionship. Everyone needs a home or shelter that provides privacy and protects humans 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 a 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 regulations. Its services cater to homebuyers, developers, homeowners associations, brokers, and local government units.

HLURB, being the national government agency responsible for issuing Certificate of Registration and License to sell to real estate developers issued a total of 37 permits to eight municipalities and five cities of the province. Cavite has a total of 13,664 lots and housing units approved for selling in 2019. These units were distributed into Lots, House and Lots, Lots/Unit, Residential, Residential-Condo, and Parking as reported by the HLURB. Municipality of Naic, with the most number of units at 3,934, was issued three licenses, followed by City of Gen. Trias with 3,217 units, the City of Dasmariñas with 1,449 units, and Carmona with 1,268 units.

Table 3.74 Number of Issued Licenses to Sell to Subdivisions, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Issued License to Sell	Number of Units						
		Lots	House and Lots	Lots/Units	Residential	Residential – Condo	Parking	Total
1st District	1	239	-	-	-	-	-	239
Kawit	1	239	-	-	-	-	-	239
3rd District	6	265	276	-	-	-	-	541
City of Imus	6	265	276	-	-	-	-	541
4th District	5	136	1,313	-	-	-	-	1,449
City of Dasmariñas	5	136	1,313	-	-	-	-	1,449
5th District	5	297	1,268	-	-	-	-	1,565
Carmona	3	-	1,268	-	-	-	-	1,268
Silang	2	297	-	-	-	-	-	297
6th District	7	-	1,889	-	-	-	0	3,217
City of General Trias	7	-	1,889	-	-	-	1,328	3,217
7th District	4	-	349	-	-	-	898	1,247
Tanza	1	-	213	-	-	-	-	213
Trece Martires City	3	-	136	-	-	-	898	1,034
8th District	9	70	3,934	640	336	254	172	5,406
Alfonso	3	-	-	168	336	-	-	504
Mendez	1	70	-	-	-	-	-	70
Naic	3	-	3,934	-	-	-	-	3,934
Tagaytay City	2	-	-	472	-	254	172	898
Total	37	1,007	9,029	640	336	254	2,398	13,664

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

Resettlement Housing Projects

Pursuant to Republic Act 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 the province. NHA manages 51 resettlement projects with 101,940 units in Cavite. Dasmariñas Bagong Bayan

Resettlement Project, NHA's biggest resettlement housing project in Cavite, has 24,750 housing units. General Mariano Alvarez Resettlement Project and Bulihan Sites and Services Project follow 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 3.75 NHA Resettlement Housing Projects, Province of Cavite: as of January 2020

City/ Municipality	Project Location	Program	Land Area in Has.	Number of Units Completed	Beneficiaries	Status/ Remarks
2nd District			0.414	292		
City of Bacoor	1. San Lorenzo Ruiz Village, Bacoor City	Resettlement	0.414	292	Families occupying Ayala Land, Inc. in Las Piñas 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 Projects	Site and Services	2.250	103	Government and PNP employees	Completed
	5. Sta. Fe Extension	Resettlement	1.246	276	Sta. Fe Extension HOA	Completed
5th District			488.207	21,652		
GMA	6. Gen. Mariano Alvarez Resettlement Project	Resettlement	335.940	11,969	Metro Manila Informal Settlers	Completed
	7. NHA Pag-ibig Teachers Housing	Complete HSG/JV	9.280	599	Public School Teachers	Completed
Silang	8. Bulihan Site and Services Project	Resettlement	84.910	5,275	Displaced Families from Danger Zone	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 Housing	Completed
	12. PNG Housing	Site and Services	1.606	99	for Pag-ibig, GSIS, SSS Members (Converted from	Completed
	13. Tatic	Site and Services	7.208	427	Mortgage Take Out to Conditional Contract Sale	Completed
	14. Acco Homes	Site and Services	6.206	153		Completed
6th District			47.274	4,470		
Gen. Trias City	15. Holiday Homes, Bgy. Biclantan	AFP/PNP	1.274	148	AFP, PNP, BuCor, BJMP, BFP	Completed
	16. Kasiglahan Village 4, Bgy. San Francisco	Resettlement	20.000	1,076	Families affected by Pasig River Rehabilitation Program	Completed
	17. Bahay Pinagpala, Brgy. San Francisco	Resettlement	26.000	3,246	Families affected by Pasay and Parañaque reclamation Area	Completed
7th District			269.535	31,679		
Trece Martires City	18. Southville 2 Ph. 1 & 2, Brgy. Aguado/ Inocencio	Resettlement	23.569	3,999	Displaced Families from the Railway Development Project	Completed
	19. Southville 2 Ph. 3 & 4, Brgy. Aguado	Resettlement	27.755	2,084	ISFs from Metro Manila	Completed
	20. South Summit Residences, Brgy. Aguado	AFP/PNP	16.177	2,028	AFP, PNP, BuCor, BJMP, BFP	Completed
	21. Ciudad Adelina 1, Brgy. Conchu	AFP/PNP	6.088	200	AFP, PNP, BuCor, BJMP, BFP	Completed
	22. Ciudad Adelina 2, Bgy. Luciano	AFP/PNP	6.908	1,346	AFP, PNP, BuCor, BJMP	Completed
	23. Southville 2 Ph. 5, Bgy. Cabuco	Resettlement	5.959	865	ISFs from Metro Manila	Completed

Table 3.75 continued...

City/ Municipality	Project Location	Program	Land Area in Has.	Number of Units Completed	Beneficiaries	Status/ Remarks
Amadeo	24. Summer Homes, Bgy. Cabuco	Resettlement	16.155	1,613	ISFs from Metro Manila	Completed
	25. Summer Ville, Bgy. Cabuco	Resettlement		443	ISFs from Metro Manila	Completed
	26. Sunshine Ville 1, Bgy. Cabuco	Resettlement	33.802	5,118	ISFs from Metro Manila	Completed
	27. Sunshine Ville 2, Bgy. Cabuco	Resettlement	10.906	1,343	ISFs from Metro Manila	85% completed
	28. Golden Horizon Homes, Brgy. Hugo Perez	Resettlement	40.000	4,571	ISFs from Metro Manila	Completed
	29. San Francisco Villagio, Brgy. Lallana	Resettlement	10.833	1,111	ISFs from Metro Manila	Completed
	30. Kasiglahan Village 3, Brgy. Osorio	Resettlement	3.600	1,000	Families affected by Pasig River Rehab. Program	Completed
	31. Amadeo Heights 1, Bgy. Dagatan	AFP/PNP	2.109	320	AFP, PNP, BuCor, BJMP, BFP	Completed
	32. Amadeo Heights 2, Bgy. Halang	AFP/PNP	6.438	728	AFP, PNP, BuCor, BJMP, BFP	Completed
	33. Bahay Katuparan, Bgy. Bagtas	Complete HSG/JV	39.236	3,856	DPWH and Metro Manila Informal Settlers	Completed
Tanza	34. Kasiglahan Village 5, Bgy. Pasong Kawayan II	Resettlement	20.000	1,054	Families from Pasay and Parañaque Reclamation Area	Completed
8th District			152.263	14,424		
Naic	35. Verdant Residences, Bgy. Sabang	Resettlement	7.284	1,047	ISFs from Naic	Completed
	36. Belmont Homes 1 & 2, Bgy. Halang/Palangue	Resettlement	11.068	1,500	ISFs from Metro Manila	Completed
	37. Bronze Ville 1, Bgy. Halang/Palangue	Resettlement	6.147	844	ISFs from Metro Manila	Completed
	38. Bronze Ville 2, Bgy. Halang/Palangue	Resettlement	12.427	928	ISFs from Metro Manila	Completed
	39. Villa de Adelaida Homes, Bgy. Halang/Palangue	Resettlement	9.400	1,240	ISFs from Metro Manila	98% Completed
	40. Bronze Ville Ext., Bgy. Halang/Palangue	Resettlement	0.876	160	ISFs from Metro Manila	Completed
	41. Harbour Homes, Bgy. Halang	Resettlement	9.234	1,224	ISFs from Metro Manila	Completed
	42. Dorothea Homes 1, Bgy. Halang	Resettlement	7.806	827	ISFs from Metro Manila	Completed
	43. Dorothea Homes 2, Bgy. Calubcob	Resettlement	10.320	1,512	ISFs from Metro Manila	Completed
	44. Ericka Louise Ville, Bgy. Malainen Bago	Resettlement	11.722	1,000	ISFs from Metro Manila	Completed
	45. San Manuel Villaggio Ph. 2A & 3, Bgy. Molino	AFP/PNP	9.502	1,165	AFP, PNP, BuCor, BJMP, BFP	Completed
	46. Malainen Park Residences 1, Brgy. Malainen	Mandamus	7.782	-	Families affected by Supreme Court's Mandamus - Naic	18% Completed
	47. Malainen Park Residences 2, Brgy. Malainen	Mandamus	9.058	461	Families affected by Supreme Court's Mandamus - Naic	61% Completed
	48. Rancho Verde 1, Brgy. Malainen	Mandamus	12.096	336	Families affected by Supreme Court's Mandamus - Naic	55% Completed
	49. Rancho Verde 2, Brgy. Malainen	Mandamus	9.210	775	Families affected by Supreme Court's Mandamus - Naic	72% Completed
	50. Villa Caridad Homes, Brgy. Malainen	Mandamus	7.393	486	Families affected by Supreme Court's Mandamus - Naic	65% Completed
	51. St. Mary Magdalene Ville, Brgy. Malainen	Mandamus	10.938	919	Families affected by Supreme Court's Mandamus - Naic	89% Completed
TOTAL			1,535.804	101,940		

Source: National Housing Authority, City of Dasmariñas

Informal Settlers

Informal settlers are the individuals or groups who occupy a certain area illegally. Based on UN-Habitat (2016), slum areas often lack access to drinking waters, sanitation facilities, overcrowded houses, nondurable housing

structures, and facilities that may lead to forced evictions (research gate.net).

Based on the data of the Provincial Housing Development and Management Office, the Province of Cavite has a total of 61,376 informal settler families as of 2019.

The City of Bacoor has the highest informal settlers families with 12,828, followed by the City of Dasmariñas and General Mariano Alvarez with 9,850 and 5,889, respectively. The municipalities of Amadeo, Indang, General Emilio Aguinaldo, Naic, and Tagaytay City have no recorded informal settlers in their respective localities.

Some of the informal settler families live in danger zones such as waterways, Manila Bay/catch basin, riverbanks, or creeks. On the other hand, some live on the sidestreets and private lands, and others are in the area affected by infrastructure and catastrophe.

Table 3.76 Number of Informal Settlers by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/ Municipality	Informal Settlers families
1st District	19,292
Cavite City	2,579
Kawit	5,502
Noveleta	1,075
Rosario	10,136
2nd District	12,828
City of Bacoor	12,828
3rd District	1,388
City of Imus	1,388
4th District	9,850
City of Dasmariñas	9,850
5th District	8,043
Carmona	757
Silang	1,397
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	5,889
6th District	2,008
City of Gen. Trias	2,008
7th District	394
Amadeo	-
Indang	-
Tanza	256
Trece Martires City	138
8th District	7,573
Alfonso	239
Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo	-
Magallanes	1,805
Maragondon	87
Mendez	85
Naic	-
Tagaytay City	-
Ternate	5,357
TOTAL	61,376

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

Table 3.77 Number of Informal Settlers by Location, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/ Municipality	Danger Zones	Affected by Infrastructure	Other Locations
1st District			
Cavite City	2,033 (waterways)	103	546 (sidestreets)
Kawit	5,399 (Manila Bay / catch basins)	75	

Table 3.76 continued...

City/ Municipality	Danger Zones	Affected by Infrastructure	Other Locations
Noveleta	400 (rivers/creeks)		600 (private lands)
2nd District			
City of Bacoor	12,828 (rivers/coastal)		
4th District			
City of Dasmariñas	9,850 (riverbanks/creeks)		
5th District			
Silang	1,335 (rivers/creeks)		
Gen. M. Alvarez		1,004	
6th District			
City of Gen. Trias			129 (affected by catastrophe)
7th District			
Tanza	127 (waterways)		
Trece Martires City	138 (river/creek)		
TOTAL	32,110	1,275	1,182

Residential Lot

A residential lot is the land use for residential purposes for family dwellings. Based on the definition provided by the law insider, a residential lot means a lot containing a residential use or a vacant lot that is zoned for residential use and meets the zone provisions for the permitted residential use (lawinsider.com).

Based on the data report from the Provincial Housing Development and Management Office (PHDMO), the total number of vacant lots in four residential areas is 64. Pinagkaisa in Kawit, Cavite has the most number of vacant lots with 49, followed by Sta. Isabel B and Pinagkaloob with 7 and 5, respectively.

According to the definition of terms provided by PHDMO, a vacant lot are a lot that has not been awarded or allocated. An original awardee is a person who was given allocation, while the illegal occupant is the person who is not awardee but occupies an awardee lot.

For cancellation and legal action are the number of lots that have a violation of "Kondisyon sa Pagkakaloob ng Lupa." For cancellation is the action for the non-occupancy lots that have been awarded. The legal action is the lots the needed legal proceeding in specific violation such as putting land or lot under a lease, mortgage, selling, settlement of another person, or transferring of ownership of the awarded land/lot.

On-going construction is the continuous construction of a dwelling unit by an awardee in an allocated lot. Deceased Original Awardee is the original awardee who passed away. Total no. of lots is the sum of total lots in the relocation site.

Table 3.78 Residential Lot Availability Report: October 2020

Name of Residential Lot Area	Location	Number of Lots								
		Vacant	Original Awardee	For Cancellation	For illegal Action	For Verification	Occupant Not Present	On-going Construction	Deceased Original Awardee	Total No. of lots
Pinagkaisa	Brgy. Toclong Kawit, Cavite	49	373	131	29	32	156	14	15	835
Pinagkalooob	Brgy. Toclong Kawit, Cavite	5	155	37	21	23	44	1	5	317
Sta Isabel A	Brgy. Sta. Isabel, Kawit, Cavite	3	65	6	3	12	8	0	0	103
Sta Isabel B	Brgy. Sta. Isabel, Kawit, Cavite	7	76	9	4	7	21	0	7	135
Total		64	669	183	57	74	229	15	27	1390

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

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."

According to this, the provincial government works hand-in-hand with Cavite Police Provincial Office by providing logistical support in keeping a 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 1,789 police personnel consisting of 53 Police Commissioned Officers (PCOs) and 1,736 Police Non-Commissioned Officers (PNCOs).

The ideal police to population ratio is one policeman for every 1,000 population (1:1000) for urban cities and municipalities. Cavite has a 2019 projected population of 4,219,183 based on the 2015 Census of Population conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority. As a result, the province has a 1:2,358 police-to-population ratio showing a shortage of 2,430 uniformed personnel. Based on the table, the largest shortage is observed in the City of Dasmariñas (549), followed by the City of Bacoor (483) and City of Imus (363). In terms of ratio, Tagaytay City, Ternate, General Emilio Aguinaldo, Magallanes, Amadeo, and Mendez conform to the minimum standard of the police-to-population ratio.

Table 3.79 Number of Policemen and Policeman-to-Population Ratio by Police Unit/Station, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Actual Strength		Actual Total Strength	Auth Strength	Shortage	Police to Population ratio
	PCO	PNCO				
PHQ	24	179	203			
Cavite PMFC	5	168	173			
Tourist Police UNIT	2	45	47			
1st District	9	211	220	368	148	1:1,674
Cavite CCPS	2	61	63	104	41	1:1,653
Kawit MPS	2	58	60	88	28	1:1,462
Noveleta MPS	2	43	45	49	4	1:1,096
Rosario MPS	3	49	52	127	75	1:2,446
2nd District	3	184	187	670	483	1:3,583
Bacoor CPS	3	184	187	670	483	1:3,583
3rd District	3	138	141	504	363	1:3,576
Imus CPS	3	138	141	504	363	1:3,576
4th District	4	177	181	730	549	1:4,035
Dasmariñas CPS	4	177	181	730	549	1:4,035
5th District	9	254	263	566	303	1:2,154
Carmona MPS	2	74	76	119	43	1:1,568
Gen. M. Alvarez	2	58	60	169	109	1:2,819
Silang MPS	5	122	127	278	151	1:2,190
6th District	4	127	131	382	251	1:2,916
General Trias CPS	4	127	131	382	251	1:2,916
7th District	8	256	264	580	316	1:2,197
Amadeo MPS	1	46	47	41	-6	1:876
Indang MPS	2	53	55	68	13	1:1,245
Tanza MS	2	68	70	260	190	1:3,709
TMC CCPS	3	89	92	211	119	1:2,292
8th District	13	389	402	418	16	1:1,039
Alfonso MPS	2	49	51	54	3	1:1,068
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	1	34	35	27	-8	1:761
Magallanes	1	31	32	24	-8	1:748
Maragondon MPS	2	38	40	40	0	1:992
Mendez MPS	1	35	36	34	-2	1:944
Naic MPS	2	60	62	133	71	1:2,149
Tagaytay CCPS	3	104	107	79	-28	1:739
Ternate MPS	1	38	39	27	-12	1:682
Total	53	1,736	1,789	4,219	2,430	1:2,358

Source: Cavite Provincial Police Office, Imus, Cavite

Crime Volume

Crime volume in Cavite decreased from 7,476 in 2018 to 7,286 in 2019, of which 1,366 are index and 5,920 are non-index crimes.

Among the cities and municipalities in the province, the City of Dasmariñas had the highest number of crime incidents with 1,326, which accounted for 18.20 percent of the total crime volume, followed by the City of Bacoor with 1,245 crime cases or 17.09 percent; and the City of Gen. Trias with 740 or 10.16 percent crime cases. Mostly populated and highly urbanized areas had the most number of crime incidence in the province of Cavite. Meanwhile, the least number of reported crimes were in the municipalities of Maragondon and General Emilio Aguinaldo with 13 and 22 cases, respectively.

From 2018, the total crime volume remarkably decreased by 190 cases representing 2.54 percent. Index crimes posted a decrease of 594 or 30.31 percent from 2018 to 2019. On the other hand, non-index crimes increased by 404 or 7.32 percent.

Table 3.80 Crime Volume by Type and City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018 and 2019

City/Municipality	Index Crimes		Non-Index Crimes		Crime Volume	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
1st District	201	98	1,051	1,268	1,252	1,366
Cavite City	52	17	468	594	520	611
Kawit	55	21	215	279	270	300
Noveleta	29	14	160	126	189	140
Rosario	65	46	208	269	273	315
2nd District	339	267	839	978	1,178	1,245
City of Bacoor	339	267	839	978	1,178	1,245
3rd District	310	172	463	255	773	427
City of Imus	310	172	463	255	773	427
4th District	346	274	719	1,052	1,065	1,326
City of Dasmariñas	346	274	719	1,052	1,065	1,326
5th District	213	93	772	751	985	844
Carmona	22	15	89	81	111	96
Gen. Mar. Alvarez	74	42	286	314	360	356
Silang	117	36	397	356	514	392
6th District	184	154	355	586	539	740
City of Gen. Trias	184	154	355	586	539	740
7th District	183	155	624	524	807	679
Amadeo	106	15	141	19	247	34
Indang	8	14	46	73	54	87
Tanza	27	56	113	274	140	330
Trece Martires City	42	70	324	158	366	228
8th District	184	153	693	506	877	659
Alfonso	31	7	112	54	143	61
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	14	7	32	15	46	22
Magallanes	2	3	26	26	28	29
8th District	184	153	693	506	877	659
Maragondon	9	5	47	8	56	13
Mendez-Núñez	12	5	46	49	58	54
Naic	36	55	232	211	268	266
Tagaytay City	73	70	103	101	176	171
Ternate	7	1	95	42	102	43
Total	1,960	1,366	5,516	5,920	7,476	7,286

Source: Cavite Provincial Police Office, Imus, Cavite

Average Monthly Crime Rate

The average monthly crime rate (AMCR) in 2019 was posted at 14.39 percent. It means that for every 100,000 people, there are around 14 incidents of crime every

month. This result indicates that the 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 Cavite City with a rate of 48.91 percent. The city of Dasmariñas is considered one of the most populous cities in the province but shows a low average monthly crime rate of 15.13 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.

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. It can be 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 2019, Cavite has a total crime solution efficiency of 84.46 percent. Cavite City has the highest crime solution efficiencies in the province with 99.84 percent. General Mariano Alvarez (96.07%), City of Dasmariñas (94.34%), Indang (94.25%), City of Bacoor (93.17%), and Ternate (93.02%) followed. Despite the shortage of 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 3.81 Average Monthly Crime Rate and Crime Solution Efficiency by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Total Crime		AMCR (%)	
	Volume	Solved	EFF%	
1st District				
Cavite City	611	610	99.84	48.91
Kawit	300	265	88.33	28.50
Noveleta	140	128	91.43	23.67
Rosario	315	284	90.16	20.64
2nd District				
City of Bacoor	1,245	1,160	93.17	15.48
3rd District				
City of Imus	427	313	73.30	7.06
4th District				
City of Dasmariñas	1,326	1,251	94.34	15.13
5th District				
Carmona	96	74	77.08	6.71
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	356	342	96.07	17.54
Silang	392	341	86.99	11.74
6th District				
City of General Trias	740	476	64.32	16.14
7th District				
Amadeo	34	25	73.53	6.88
Indang	87	82	94.25	10.59
Tanza	330	82	24.85	10.59
Trece Martires City	228	186	81.58	9.01

Table 3.81 continued...

City/Municipality	Total Crime			AMCR (%)
	Volume	Solved	EFF%	
8th District				
Alfonso	61	54	88.52	9.33
General Emilio Aguinaldo	22	13	59.09	6.88
Magallanes	29	25	86.21	10.10
Maragondon	13	9	69.23	2.73
Mendez-Núñez	54	47	87.04	13.24
Naic	266	241	90.60	16.63
Tagaytay City	171	106	61.99	18.03
Ternate	43	40	93.02	13.47
Total	7,286	6,154	84.46	14.39

Source: Cavite Provincial Police Office, Imus, Cavite

Index Crimes

Index crimes include crimes against a person (murder, homicide, physical injury, and rape) and crimes against property (robbery, theft, carnapping, and RA 533). A total of 655 cases has been recorded under Crime Against Persons (CAPER), which were categorized as follows: rape with 241 cases, which holds the highest percentage at

36.79 percent; murder has a total of 190 cases (29.01%); physical injuries with 186 cases (28.40%), and 38 homicide cases (5.80%). Crimes against Property totaled 711 cases, of which most are theft cases with a total of 448 (63.01%). The 161 incidents are robbery cases (22.64%), 63 cases are motorcycle carnapping incidents (8.86%), 21 cases of motor vehicle carnapping incidents (2.95%), and 18 cases of cattle rustling (2.53%) are recorded in the year 2019.

The City of Dasmariñas registered the highest incidents in all crimes against a person, with 126 incidents. The City of Bacoor has the highest crime against property, with 186 incidents. It is due to the increasing migration of people from nearby provinces and the development of business and commercial establishments in these areas.

Among crimes against a person, rape is the most unrestrained, while theft is the most extensive in crimes against property. Urbanization is taking its toll when it comes to maintaining peace and order.

Table 3.82 Number of Index Crimes by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Crime Against Persons					Crime Against Property					Total	Index Crimes
	Murder	Homicide	Physical Injury	Rape	Total	Robbery	Theft	Motor Vehicle (Carnapping)	Motorcycle (Carnapping)	Cattle Rustling		
1st District	15	3	13	25	56	10	27	0	5	0	42	98
Cavite City	2	2	4	3	11	1	4	0	1	0	6	17
Kawit	4	0	0	8	12	2	6	0	1	0	9	21
Noveleta	4	0	2	3	9	2	2	0	1	0	5	14
Rosario	5	1	7	11	24	5	15	0	2	0	22	46
2nd District	24	3	27	27	81	42	128	13	3	0	186	267
City of Bacoor	24	3	27	27	81	42	128	13	3	0	186	267
3rd District	15	9	31	30	85	20	62	1	4	0	87	172
City of Imus	15	9	31	30	85	20	62	1	4	0	87	172
4th District	40	8	22	56	126	27	92	1	28	0	148	274
City of Dasmariñas	40	8	22	56	126	27	92	1	28	0	148	274
5th District	21	3	12	14	50	13	25	0	5	0	43	93
Carmona	6	3	0	4	13	0	2	0	0	0	2	15
5th District	21	3	12	14	50	13	25	0	5	0	43	93
Gen. M. Alvarez	4	0	5	4	13	10	14	0	5	0	29	42
Silang	11	0	7	6	24	3	9	0	0	0	12	36
6th District	24	4	21	20	69	22	39	3	3	18	85	154
City of Gen. Trias	24	4	21	20	69	22	39	3	3	18	85	154
7th District	33	4	27	34	98	16	31	0	10	0	57	155
Amadeo	5	0	0	5	10	1	3	0	1	0	5	15
Indang	5	0	4	1	10	1	2	0	1	0	4	14
Tanza	16	1	3	17	37	9	6	0	4	0	19	56
Trece Martires City	7	3	20	11	41	5	20	0	4	0	29	70
8th District	18	4	33	35	90	11	44	3	5	0	63	153
Alfonso	0	0	4	1	5	1	1	0	0	0	2	7
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	0	0	0	5	5	1	0	0	1	0	2	7
Magallanes	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
Maragondon	2	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	2	5
Mendez-Núñez	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	3	5
Naic	9	0	21	14	44	2	8	0	1	0	11	55
Tagaytay City	6	4	5	13	28	5	33	3	1	0	42	70
Ternate	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	190	38	186	241	655	161	448	21	63	18	711	1,366

Source: Cavite Provincial Police Office, Imus, Cavite

Fire Protection Services

Cavite Bureau of Fire Protection under the 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 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 Cavite Bureau of Fire Protection has 397 fire personnel composed of 18 fire officers, 376 non-officers, and three non-uniformed personnel. The respective cities and municipalities where they are assigned or designated provides and pays the city and municipality fire personnel. 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.

In 2019, the fireman-to-population ratio of the province was at 1:10,627. It makes Cavite deficient of 2,004 firemen, based on the ideal and internationally accepted ratio of one fireman to two thousand inhabitants (1:2,000). At the city/municipality level, every city and municipality also has deficit fire personnel, considering their respective projected population. It resulted in 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 4,219,183 in 2019.

Moreover, there are 65 firetrucks in the province, of which 51 units are serviceable. These are distributed among the 13 municipalities and seven cities. Among cities and municipalities in the province, the municipality of Ternate has no firetruck; however, they are being supported by nearby municipalities with firetrucks.

Table 3.83 Number of Fire Personnel by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Officer	Non-Officer	NUP	Total
OPD/EMSRU	1	16	2	19
1st District	4	55	0	59
Cavite City	1	12	0	13
Kawit	1	15	0	16
Noveleta	1	16	0	17
Rosario	1	12	0	13
2nd District	1	27	0	28
City of Bacoor	1	27	0	28
3rd District	1	24	0	25
City of Imus	1	24	0	25
4th District	1	25	0	26
City of Dasmariñas	1	25	0	26
5th District	3	66	0	69
Carmona	1	19	0	20
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	1	21	0	22
Silang	1	26	0	27
6th District	1	22	0	23
City of General Trias	1	22	0	23
7th District	3	52	0	55
Amadeo	0	9	0	9
Indang	1	10	0	11
Tanza	1	14	0	15
Trece Martires City	1	19	0	20
8th District	3	89	1	93
Alfonso	1	15	0	16
Gen. E. Aguinaldo ^a	0	11	0	11
Magallanes ^a	0	7	0	7
Maragondon	0	10	0	10
Mendez	0	11	0	11
Naic	1	13	1	15
Tagaytay City	1	21	0	22
Ternate ^a	0	1	0	1
Total	18	376	3	397

^a Concurrent at Alfonso FS

Source: Cavite Bureau of Fire Protection, City of Imus

Table 3.84 Fire Personnel Requirement by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Ideal Strength	Actual	Current Needs	Fireman to Population Ratio
OPD/EMSRU		19		
1st District	208	59	149	1:6,243
Cavite City	57	13	44	1:8,008
Kawit	53	16	37	5,482
Noveleta	28	17	11	2,900
Rosario	71	13	58	9,785
2nd District	155	28	127	1:23,931
City of Bacoor	155	28	127	23,931
3rd District	194	25	169	1:20,169
City of Imus	194	25	169	20,169
4th District	523	26	497	1:28,091
City of Dasmariñas	523	26	497	28,091
5th District	306	68	238	1:8,330
Carmona	61	20	41	5,960
Gen. M. Alvarez	94	22	72	7,687
Silang	150	27	123	10,301
6th District	397	23	374	1:16,607
City of Gen. Trias	397	23	374	16,607
7th District	402	55	347	1:10,548
Amadeo	22	9	13	4,577
Indang	40	11	29	6,223
Tanza	178	15	163	17,307
Trece Martires City	162	20	142	10,544
8th District	216	93	123	1:4,491
Alfonso	33	16	17	3,405
Gen. E. Aguinaldo ^a	13	11	2	2,422
Magallanes ^a	10	7	3	3,420
Maragondon	19	10	9	3,968
Mendez	17	11	6	3,090
Naic	59	15	44	8,884
Tagaytay City	51	22	29	3,593
Ternate ^a	14	1	13	26,607
Total	2,401	397	2,004	1:10,627

^a Concurrent at Alfonso FS

Source: Cavite Bureau of Fire Protection, City of Imus

Fire incidences in the province are still manageable, despite the insufficiency of fire personnel and equipment in the province. Aside from the operational fire stations in each city and municipality, there are a total of six fire substations 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 General Mariano Alvarez, and Sungay East Fire Substation in Tagaytay City.

Table 3.85 Number of Firetrucks by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipal Fire Stations	Serviceable	Unserviceable	Under Repair	Beyond Economic Repair	Total
1st District	7	4	0	1	12
Cavite City	3	0	0	1	4
Kawit	2	0	0	0	2
Noveleta	1	3	0	0	4
Rosario	1	1	0	0	2
2nd District	3	2	0	0	5
City of Bacoor	3	2	0	0	5
3rd District	4	0	0	0	4
City of Imus	3	0	0	0	3
Bahayang Pag-Asa Fire Sub-Stn	1	0	0	0	1
4th District	4	0	0	0	4
City of Dasmariñas	4	0	0	0	4
5th District	14	3	0	0	17
Carmona	3	2	0	0	5
Carmona Fire Sub-Station	1	0	0	0	1
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	4	0	0	0	4
San Jose Fire Sub-Station	1	0	0	0	1
Silang	3	0	0	0	3
Bulihan Fire Sub-Station	1	1	0	0	2
Inchican Fire Sub-Station	1	0	0	0	1
6th District	4	0	0	0	4
City of General Trias	4	0	0	0	4
7th District	4	1	0	1	6
Amadeo	1	0	0	0	1
Indang	2	0	0	0	2
Tanza	0	1	0	0	1
Trece Martires City	1	0	0	1	2
8th District	11	2	0	0	13
Alfonso	3	0	0	0	3
General Emilio Aguinaldo	1	0	0	0	1
Magallanes	1	0	0	0	1
Maragondon	2	0	0	0	2
Mendez-Núñez	1	1	0	0	2
Naic	1	0	0	0	1
Tagaytay City	1	1	0	0	2
Sungay East Fire Sub-Station	1	0	0	0	1
Ternate	0	0	0	0	0
Total	51	12	0	2	65

Source: Cavite Bureau of Fire Protection, City of Imus

Fire Incidents

Based on the report of the Cavite Bureau of Fire Protection, the fire incidents decreased to 469 in 2019 from 660 in 2018. It represents a decrease of 191 or 28.94 percent in the number of fire incidents. The following table shows that the principal cause of fire incidents is open flame due to torch/sulo with 223 cases, which cover 47.55 percent of the total fire incidents reported. Moreover, in terms of motives of fire incidence, 380 out of 469 fires were classified as accidental. The remaining 89 cases were still under investigation. The office recorded 235 forests/grass and 234 structural cases as to the nature of fire.

Cavite Bureau of Fire Protection educates citizens on fire safety and prevention through meetings and dialogues with the barangays. The meetings and dialogues aim 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 3.86 Causes of Fire Incidents, Province of Cavite: 2018 and 2019

Causes of Fire	2018	2019
Electrical Connection	61	58
Electrical Appliances	11	18
Electrical Machinery	1	1
Spontaneous Combustion / Woodscrap	0	0
Unattended Cooking/Stove	20	17
Unattended Lighted Candle/Gasera	25	14
Open Flame due to Torch/Sulo	369	223
Direct Flame Contact/Static Electricity	23	16
LPG Explosion/ LPG Leak	3	12
Lighted Cigarette Butt	3	4
Pyrotechnics	0	0
Lighted Matchstick/Lighter	5	4
Incendiary Device/Mechanism or Ignited	1	0
Flammable Liquids		
Lightning	0	0
Bomb Explosion	0	0
Under Investigation	128	89
Others	10	13
Total	660	469

Source: Cavite Bureau of Fire Protection, City of Imus

Table 3.87 Motives of Fire Incidence, Province of Cavite: 2018 and 2019

Motives of Fire Incidence	2018	2019
Intentional Fire	0	0
Accidental Fire	529	380
Fire Cases Under Investigation	131	89
Total	660	469

Source: Cavite Bureau of Fire Protection, City of Imus

Table 3.88 Nature of Fire, Province of Cavite: 2018 and 2019

Nature of Fire	2018	2019
Structural	244	234
Forest/Grass	416	235
Total	660	469

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 a 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 the overall city and municipal jails. On the other hand, the provincial government supervises the provincial jail. The

Provincial Jail is located in Trece Martires City. It accommodates the sentenced and also those that are under trial into their custody for security and rehabilitation. The inmates are provided with skills training in preparation for their release from prison, medical, dental, and optical health services, and spiritual renewal programs. The provincial jail also coordinates with the 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 years.

For the year 2019, there are a total of 46 jails in the province, composed of one provincial jail, eight BJMP-managed jail, and 37 lock-up cells. All cities and municipalities have at least one PNP managed detention cell in their respective locality. BJMP stations are located in Cavite City, City of Bacoar, City of Dasmariñas, General Mariano Alvarez, Silang, Trece Martires City, and Naic.

Based on the report from PNP Human Rights Affairs Office (HRAO), Provincial Jail, City/Municipal Police Stations, there are a total of 3,611 detainees in the province in December 2019. Cavite City PS has the most number of detainees, with 724 or 20.05 percent of the total detainees. The Provincial Jail follows, with 660 detainees and Bacoar CPS with 530 detainees representing 18.28 percent and 14.68 percent of all prisoners in Cavite, respectively.

The data revealed that most detainees are aged 40-46 years old, totaling 646 inmates. The 33-39 age bracket follows with 567 prisoners.

Table 3.89 Number of Detention Cell/Jail by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

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 Bacoar	1	1	0	2
3rd District	4	0	0	4
City of Imus	4	0	0	4
4th District	2	2	0	4
City of Dasmariñas	2	2	0	4
5th District	5	2	0	7
Carmona	2	0	0	2
General Mariano Alvarez	2	1	0	3
Silang	1	1	0	2
6th District	1	0	0	1
City of General Trias	1	0	0	1
7th District	7	1	1	9
Amadeo	2	0	0	2
Indang	2	0	0	2
Tanza	1	0	0	1
Trece Martires City	2	1	1	4
8th District	13	1	0	14
Alfonso	1	0	0	1
General Emilio Aguinaldo	1	0	0	1
Magallanes	2	0	0	2
Maragondon	1	0	0	1
Mendez-Nuñez	2	0	0	2
Naic	2	1	0	3
Tagaytay City	2	0	0	2
Ternate	2	0	0	2
Total	37	8	1	46

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

Article II of the 1987 Philippine Constitution states that the state values human dignity and guarantees full respect for human rights. It 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. Though prisoners are still endowed

with the same basic rights for human rights in common parlance are rights inherent like every individual without which he cannot live as a human being. In 2019, four areas were able to comply with the standard cell area for the detainees, which is 4.7 square meters per inmate. These include Amadeo, General Emilio Aguinaldo, Magallanes, and Mendez-Nuñez. However, Cavite jails are over-congested, which needs to be addressed.

Table 3.90 Jail Population by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality Police Stations	DETAINED						Total
	Male	Adult Female	Total	Male	Minor Female	Total	
Provincial Jail	579	81	660	0	0	0	660
1st District	794	182	976	24	2	26	1,002
Cavite City	558	140	698	24	2	26	724
Kawit	47	16	63	0	0	0	63
Noveleta	62	6	68	0	0	0	68
Rosario	127	20	147	0	0	0	147
2nd District	422	108	530	0	0	0	530
City of Bacoor	422	108	530	0	0	0	530
3rd District	248	23	271	0	0	0	271
City of Imus	248	23	271	0	0	0	271
4th District	208	71	279	0	0	0	279
City of Dasmariñas	208	71	279	0	0	0	279
5th District	119	17	136	0	0	0	136
Carmona	36	5	41	0	0	0	41
General Mariano Alvarez	36	6	42	0	0	0	42
Silang	47	6	53	0	0	0	53
6th District	215	30	245	0	0	0	245
City of General Trias	215	30	245	0	0	0	245
7th District	362	43	405	0	0	0	405
Amadeo	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
Indang	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Tanza	229	35	264	0	0	0	264
Trece Martires City	117	8	125	0	0	0	125
8th District	74	6	80	3	0	3	83
Alfonso	5	0	5	0	0	0	5
General Emilio Aguinaldo	4	0	4	0	0	0	4
Magallanes	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Maragondon	9	0	9	0	0	0	9
Mendez-Nuñez	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
Naic	19	4	23	3	0	3	26
Tagaytay City	16	2	18	0	0	0	18
Ternate	18	0	18	0	0	0	18
Total	3,021	561	3,582	27	2	29	3,611

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

Table 3.91 Number of Inmates by Age Bracket and City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Undetermined	≤ 17	18-25	26-32	33-39	40-46	47-53	54-59	60-65	66-70	≥ 71	Total
Provincial Jail	0	0	135	84	33	82	90	78	76	77	5	660
1st District	0	26	140	140	142	203	157	114	56	21	3	1,002
Cavite City	0	26	99	86	105	150	108	82	47	18	3	724
Kawit	0	0	3	11	8	12	13	13	3	0	0	63
Noveleta	0	0	7	15	9	23	10	3	0	1	0	68
Rosario	0	0	31	28	20	18	26	16	6	2	0	147
2nd District	0	0	96	91	95	105	78	44	15	6	0	530
City of Bacoor	0	0	96	91	95	105	78	44	15	6	0	530
3rd District	0	0	0	48	86	34	43	36	24	0	0	271
City of Imus	0	0	0	48	86	34	43	36	24	0	0	271
4th District	4	0	43	59	55	58	34	12	12	2	0	279
City of Dasmariñas	4	0	43	59	55	58	34	12	12	2	0	279
5th District	0	0	20	23	19	27	19	19	8	1	0	136
Carmona	0	0	11	9	10	6	3	1	1	0	0	41
General Mariano Alvarez	0	0	9	7	2	9	5	9	0	1	0	42
Silang	0	0	0	7	7	12	11	9	7	0	0	53
6th District	0	0	43	44	41	39	42	25	9	2	0	245
City of General Trias	0	0	43	44	41	39	42	25	9	2	0	245
7th District	0	0	60	59	84	81	65	33	18	4	1	405
Amadeo	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Indang	0	0	3	4	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	13
Tanza	0	0	38	32	55	51	47	24	13	4	0	264
Trece Martires City	0	0	19	23	25	27	17	9	4	0	1	125

Table 3.91 continued...

City/Municipality	Undetermined	≤ 17	18-25	26-32	33-39	40-46	47-53	54-59	60-65	66-70	≥ 71	Total
8th District	0	3	13	18	12	17	12	3	2	2	1	83
Alfonso	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	5
General Emilio Aguinaldo	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
Magallanes	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Maragondon	0	0	0	0	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	9
Mendez-Nuñez	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Naic	0	3	2	3	4	6	6	1	1	0	0	26
Tagaytay City	0	0	1	6	1	4	4	1	1	0	0	18
Ternate	0	0	9	7	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	18
Total	4	29	550	566	567	646	540	364	220	115	10	3,611

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

Table 3.92 Jail Congestion by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite

City/Municipality	Floor Area (sq.m.)	Cell Area (sq.m.)	Ideal Capacity	Jail Population	Excess Population	% of Congestion
Provincial Jail	2,000.00	1,065.00	226.60	660	433.40	191.27
1st District						
Cavite City	800.00	20.00	4.26	724	719.74	16,914.00
Kawit	25.00	15.00	3.19	67	59.81	1,874.33
Noveleta	31.10	31.10	6.62	63	61.38	927.65
Rosario	40.00	30.00	6.38	147	140.62	2,203.00
2nd District						
City of Bacoar	370.00	265.00	56.38	530	473.62	840.00
3rd District						
City of Imus	40.00	40.00	8.51	271	262.49	3,084.25
4th District						
City of Dasmarinas	94.00	94.00	20.00	279	259.00	1,295.00
5th District						
Carmona	25.00	25.00	5.32	41	35.68	670.80
General Mariano Alvarez	23.00	23.00	4.89	42	37.11	758.26
Silang	16.00	16.00	3.40	53	49.60	1,456.88
6th District						
City of General Trias	62.00	51.00	10.85	245	234.15	2,157.84
7th District						
Amadeo	24.00	24.00	5.11	3	-2.11	-41.25
Indang	28.00	28.00	5.96	13	7.04	118.21
Tanza	122.00	122.00	25.96	264	238.04	917.05
Trece Martires City	36.00	36.00	7.66	125	117.34	1,531.94
8th District						
Alfonso	16.00	16.00	3.40	5	1.60	46.88
General Emilio Aguinaldo	140.00	140.00	29.79	4	-25.79	-86.57
Magallanes	15.00	15.00	3.19	1	-2.19	-68.67
Maragondon	9.25	8.40	1.79	9	7.21	403.57
Mendez-Nuñez	20.00	20.00	4.26	2	-2.26	-53.00
Naic	34.00	34.00	7.23	26	18.77	259.41
Tagaytay City	164.61	56.64	12.05	18	5.95	49.36
Ternate	17.80	17.80	3.79	18	14.21	375.28
Total	4,152.76	2,192.94	466.58	3,611	3,144.42	673.92

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

Table 3.93 Jail Congestion in Bureau of Jail and Management Penology, Province of Cavite: 2019

Jail	Lot Area (sq.m)	Floor Area (sq.m)	Cell Area (sq.m.)	Ideal Capacity 4.7 sq.m.	Jail Population	Excess Population	% of Congestion
District Jails							
Cavite City District Jail	200	360	240	51	630	579	1,134%
City Jails							
Bacoar City Jail MD	5,000.00	2,800.00	1,920.00	408.51	1,411	1,002.49	245%
Bacoar City Jail - FD	5,000.00	1,080.00	480.00	102.13	308	205.87	202%
Dasmarinas City MD	831.42	2,075.07	250.00	53.19	1,355	1,301.81	2,447%
Dasmarinas City Jail FD	832.42	2,075.07	52.00	11.06	163	151.94	1,373%
Gen. Trias City Jail	5,000.00	2,160.00	480.00	102.13	698	595.87	583%
Imus City Jail - MD	3,105.00	2,180.00	700.00	148.94	1,137	988.06	663%
Imus City Jail - FD	3,105.00	120.00	108.00	22.98	218	195.02	849%
Tagaytay City Jail	5,072.00	1,188.01	330.11	70.24	524	453.76	646%
Tagaytay City Jail FD	5,072.00	1,188.01	69.50	14.79	69	54.21	367%
Trece Martires City Jail	496.00	1,026.00	288.00	61.28	354	292.72	478%
Municipal Jails							
Carmona Municipal Jail	1,500.00	1,350.00	624.00	132.77	144	11.23	8%
Gen. M. Alvarez Municipal Jail	1,615.00	1,350.00	624.00	132.77	606	473.23	356%
Naic Municipal Jail	2,500.00	1,026.00	336.00	71.49	298	226.51	317%
Silang Municipal Jail	300.00	175.00	132.00	28.09	358	329.91	1,175%
Tanza Municipal Jail MD	1,000.00	1,026.00	624.00	132.77	508	375.23	283%
Tanza Municipal Jail FD	1,000.00	242.00	80.00	17.02	118	100.98	593%
Total	41,628.84	21,421.16	7,337.61	1,561.19	8,899	7,337.81	470%

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

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 the Provincial Youth and Sports Development Office under the Office of the Governor, is responsible for promoting the 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 sports facilities (126).

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 3.94 Number of Sports Facilities (Gymnasium/Sports Complex/Covered Court – Pelota Courts) by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

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 3.95 Number of Sports Facilities (Tennis/Badminton Courts – Other Sports Facilities) by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Tennis/Badminton Court	Sipa Court	Swimming Pools	Fitness Gym	Others ^a	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

Table 3.95 continued...

City/Municipality	Tennis/Badminton Court	Sipa Court	Swimming Pools	Fitness Gym	Others ^a	Total Sports Facilities
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

^avolleyball court, track and field, multi-purpose court, soccer field, etc.

Source: OPG-Youth and Sports Development Office

Table 3.96 Number of Recreational Facilities (Playgrounds – Firing Ranges) by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

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
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 3.97 Number of Recreational Facilities (Paragliding Facilities – Other Recreational Facilities) by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Paragliding	Wall Climbing	Zipline	Obstacle Course	Horse Racing	Others ^a	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

^a bowling, botanical garden, cockpits, amusement/arcade center, clubhouse

Source: OPG-Youth and Sports Development Office

Chapter 4: Local Economy

Primary Sector

As defined, the primary sector is concerned with the extraction of raw materials. It includes fishing, farming, and mining (www.economicshelp.org). The primary sector of the economy extracts or harvests products from the earth, such as raw materials and basic foods. Activities associated with primary economic activity include agriculture (both subsistence and commercial), mining, forestry, grazing, hunting and gathering, fishing, and quarrying. The packaging and processing of raw materials are also considered to be part of this sector (www.thoughtco.com/sectors-of-the-economy).

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. It also includes 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).

The agricultural area in Cavite totaled 58,933.18 hectares in 2019, representing 41.30 percent of the total land area of the province. It declined by 538.92 hectares or 0.91 percent compared to 59,472.11 hectares in 2018 and was observed mainly from the City of Dasmariñas, Noveleta, Tanza, Alfonso, and Naic. Generally, the conversion of agricultural area to

residential/subdivision development, the building of commercial establishments, opening of the new road system, and some areas are no longer cultivated and was used for other purposes attribute to the decrease (Office of the Provincial Agriculturist). Meanwhile, to have uniformity of the data, the Municipal Agriculture's office of Indang based its agricultural area (8,386.40 hectares) on the data used in updating the municipality's CLUP. It resulted in an increase of 1,244.26 hectares as compared to 2018's 7,124.14 hectares.

Of the total agricultural area, Silang has the largest share with 8,589.78 hectares (14.58%), followed by Indang with 8,386.40 hectares (14.23%), Maragondon posted at 7,347.67 hectares (12.47%), and Magallanes with 5,775.50 hectares (9.80%). Furthermore, Cavite City's 1,183.00 hectares are non-agricultural areas.

Table 4.1 Total Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Area by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Hectares			Number of Farmers
	Land Area	Agricultural Area	Non-Agricultural Area	
1st District	3,631	218.17	3,412.83	444
Cavite City	1,183	-	1,183.00	-
Kawit	1,340	174.50	1,165.50	385
Noveleta	541	16.67	524.33	20
Rosario	567	27.00	540.00	39
2nd District	5,240	410.00	4,830.00	60
City of Bacoor	5,240	410.00	4,830.00	60
3rd District	9,701	1,071.63	8,629.37	282
City of Imus	9,701	1,071.63	8,629.37	282
4th District	8,234	1,576.30	6,657.70	3,505
City of Dasmariñas	8,234	1,576.30	6,657.70	3,505
5th District	19,671	9,700.00	9,971.01	4,311
Carmona	3,092	903.22	2,188.78	190
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	938	207.00	731.01	558
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	14,046.40	13,210.60	7,991
Amadeo	4,790	4,500.00	290.00	4,000
Indang	8,920	8,386.40	533.60	1,574
Tanza	9,630	740.00	8,890.00	820
Trece Martires City	3,917	420.00	3,497.00	1,597
8th District	57,204	28,165.17	29,038.83	21,818
Alfonso	6,460	5,500.44	959.56	2,751
Gen. E. 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	3,085.45	5,514.55	6,657
Tagaytay City	6,615	1,257.51	5,357.49	2,667
Ternate	4,350	522.90	3,827.10	312
Total	142,706	58,933.18	83,772.83	39,120

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Crop Production

Despite the decrease in the agricultural area, the province of Cavite still has a lot of potentials in crop production, such as rice, corn, coffee, coconut, sugarcane, banana, pineapple, and other high-value crops.

As presented in Table 4.2, the total area harvested for crop production was registered at 45,107.17 hectares. It is 76.54 percent of the total agricultural area. Harvest area for food crops totaled 9,833.45 hectares, registering a production volume of 89,531.63 metric tons. Vegetables have the highest production posted at 34,469.47 metric tons (38.50%), followed by rice with 29.87 percent output or 26,743.57 metric tons. Root crop production was registered at 23,144.61 metric tons or 25.85 percent of the total food crops production, while corn has 5,173.98 metric tons or 5.78 percent share.

Meanwhile, harvest area for industrial/commercial crops at 35,259.61 hectares contributed a total crop production of 322,268.23 metric tons, coconut production of 15,767,175 nuts, and 2,358,780 poles of bamboo. Sugarcane registered production of 148,472.00 metric tons while pineapple posted production of 74,835.49 metric tons. In addition, other fruit trees and banana contributed 30,693.82 metric tons and 34,011.38 metric tons of production, respectively.

One agricultural product that is also gaining prominence is the production of cut flowers and ornamentals. The area intended for this industry totaled 14.11 hectares, by which 28,335.66 dozen cut flowers, mostly orchids and anthuriums, and 139,389 pots of ornamental plants are produced.

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

Table 4.2 Major Crops by Area Planted & Harvested and its Production, Province of Cavite: 2019

Major Crops	Hectares		Production	Number of Farmers ^a
	Area Planted	Area Harvested		
Food Crops	10,397.83	9,833.45	89,531.63 m.t.	22,073
Rice	6,299.06	5,799.58	26,743.57	3,890
Irrigated	5,655.00	5,156.58	24,846.48	3,449
Rainfed	409.56	408.50	1,433.34	285
Upland	234.50	234.50	463.75	156
Corn	1,036.04	997.12	5,173.98	1,689
Green corn	815.39	813.72	4,250.51	1,344
Yellow corn	220.65	183.40	923.47	345
Vegetables	1,996.13	1,987.00	34,469.47	13,052
Leafy	341.56	339.08	2,784.79	2,745
Fruit	1,102.16	1,096.52	22,005.36	7,173
Legumes	214.80	214.56	2,375.75	1,792
Root	330.36	329.59	7,255.54	1,328
Bulb	7.25	7.25	48.03	14
Root crops	1,066.60	1,049.75	23,144.61	3,442
Industrial/Commercial Crops	36,555.51	35,259.61	322,268.23 m.t. 15,767,175 nuts 2,358,780 poles	46,051
Coconut (pcs.)	12,083.45	11,571.00	15,767,175	7,434
Coffee	8,644.65	8,542.45	6,156.03	10,942
Banana	4,076.29	4,007.11	34,011.38	9,661
Pineapple	2,670.51	2,473.46	74,835.49	2,064
Mango	1,396.52	1,348.71	20,160.35	2,894
Papaya	262.74	261.69	5,616.47	1,367
Peanut	105.63	105.63	140.47	313
Sugarcane	2,897.00	2,832.00	148,472.00	299
Black Pepper	869.53	824.28	782.72	1,917
Dragon Fruit	57.49	54.49	788.75	139
Other Fruit Trees	2,482.22	2,230.94	30,693.82	8,947
Other Fruits	29.48	27.85	610.75	28
Bamboo (poles)	980.00	980.00	2,358,780.00	46
Cut flowers and Ornamentals	14.11	14.11	28,335.66 dozen 139,389 pots	483
Cut flowers (dozen)	5.33	5.33	28,335.66	271
Anthurium	1.76	1.76	8,227.66	128
Orchids	3.57	3.57	20,108.00	143
Ornamental Plants (pots)	8.78	8.78	139,389.00	212
Total	46,967.45	45,107.17	411,799.86 MT 15,767,175 nuts 2,358,780 poles 28,335.66 dozen 139,389 pots	68,607

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

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

The area planted and harvested for crops and crop production was presented in Tables 4.3 and 4.4. The municipality of Magallanes has the most spacious harvest area of 7,867.30 hectares topped in crop production with 135,845.73 metric tons. It could be due to double cropping of particular crops and the presence of the sugarcane industry, contributing production volume of 118,540.00 metric tons. Magallanes also contributed an output of approximately 5.112 million nuts of coconut.

Silang followed next with its crop production totaling 87,726.81 metric tons, wherein pineapple remained the largest contributor with 62,412.10 metric tons while coconut production totaled only 39,050 nuts. The municipality is also noted for its cut flower and ornamental industries producing 24,146 dozens and 138,186 pots, respectively. The area harvested was registered at 5,778.09 hectares.

Furthermore, crop production from Maragondon was at 28,649.43 metric tons, wherein the leading contributors were sugarcane (14,152.00 MT), rice (5,044.48 MT), banana (3,987.66 MT), root crops (2,283.44 MT), and mango (1,847.98 MT). In addition, bamboo farmers from the said municipality produced 2,358,780 poles that can be made into different bamboo products. The municipality's coconut production was at 1.338 million nuts.

Alfonso's crop production totaled 26,216.02 metric tons and 5.227 million nuts of coconuts. The leading crop contributors were other fruit trees registered at 9,017.66 metric tons, vegetables with 7,843.56 metric tons, and

banana posted at 2,534.68 metric tons. Meanwhile, the City of Dasmariñas, with only 1,348.87 harvest area, posted 25,947.54 metric tons of crop production. The sugarcane industry contributed the highest production, with 15,600.00 metric tons, while mango and vegetable registered 3,388.85 metric tons and 2,651.83 metric tons production, respectively.

Rosario did not utilize its agricultural land of 27.00 hectares for crop production, while Cavite City no longer has designated agricultural land.

Table 4.3 Area Planted and Harvested to Crops and Production by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Hectares		All Crops (MT)	Coconut (pcs.)	Production Cut flowers (dozen)	Ornamentals (pots)	Bamboo (poles)	Number of Farmers
	Area Planted	Area Harvested						
1st District	157.32	153.72	646.50	-	-	-	-	147
Cavite City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kawit	136.50	136.00	481.44	-	-	-	-	-
Noveleta	20.82	17.72	165.06	-	-	-	-	69
Rosario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2nd District	108.66	97.50	462.37	-	-	-	-	302
City of Bacoor	108.66	97.50	462.37	-	-	-	-	302
3rd District	979.36	875.24	6,133.86	-	-	-	-	1,257
City of Imus	979.36	875.24	6,133.86	-	-	-	-	1,257
4th District	1,474.27	1,348.87	25,947.54	-	-	-	-	1,401
City of Dasmariñas	1,474.27	1,348.87	25,947.54	-	-	-	-	1,401
5th District	6,725.31	6,258.68	91,612.78	39,050	24,146.00	138,186	-	13,769
Carmona	347.16	377.95	2,747.68	-	-	-	-	595
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	103.34	102.64	1,138.29	-	-	-	-	576
Silang	6,274.81	5,778.09	87,726.81	39,050	24,146.00	138,186	-	12,598
6th District	1,060.67	1,055.14	6,269.68	-	-	-	-	1,269
City of Gen. Trias	1,060.67	1,055.14	6,269.68	-	-	-	-	1,269
7th District	11,344.99	11,234.32	45,188.44	2,860,015	1,456.66	1,203	-	15,169
Amadeo	4,663.74	4,639.84	10,671.59	96,245	-	1,203	-	7,101
Indang	5,140.16	5,093.90	21,639.56	2,685,210	-	-	-	5,883
Tanza	977.90	938.77	6,511.14	-	-	-	-	601
Trece Martires City	563.19	561.81	6,366.15	78,560	1,456.66	-	-	1,584
8th District	25,116.87	24,083.70	235,538.69	12,868,110	2,733.00	-	2,358,780	35,293
Alfonso	4,216.91	4,184.27	26,216.02	5,227,315	-	-	-	9,263
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	4,561.63	4,427.33	15,042.79	1,190,045	2,733.00	-	-	6,275
Magallanes	8,078.30	7,867.30	135,845.73	5,112,300	-	-	-	4,809
Maragondon	3,759.82	3,707.01	28,649.43	1,338,450	-	-	2,358,780	2,958
Mendez	1,029.34	1,020.44	7,558.74	-	-	-	-	5,738
Naic	1,990.91	1,662.04	12,053.44	-	-	-	-	1,242
Tagaytay City	1,141.07	919.77	8,061.34	-	-	-	-	4,336
Ternate	338.89	295.54	2,111.20	-	-	-	-	672
Total	46,967.45	45,107.17	411,799.86	15,767,175	28,335.66	139,389	2,358,780	68,607

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Table 4.4 Crop Production (Rice – Mango) by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Production (Metric Tons)							
	Rice	Corn	Vegetable	Rootcrops	Coffee	Banana	Pineapple	Mango
1st District								
Cavite City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kawit	481.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noveleta	-	68.67	68.49	-	-	-	-	27.90
Rosario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2nd District								
City of Bacoor	367.08	-	86.48	-	-	8.81	-	-
3rd District								
City of Imus	2,834.20	-	2,381.93	131.00	-	9.23	-	777.50
4th District								
City of Dasmariñas	1,601.50	610.10	2,651.83	48.38	-	1,576.50	305.00	3,388.85
5th District								
Carmona	1,136.10	121.23	401.35	336.15	-	474.40	12.00	264.50
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	-	91.08	287.55	36.25	-	152.80	-	297.60
Silang	-	1,319.50	4,831.24	6,167.25	960.00	3,518.07	62,412.10	1,426.72
6th District								
City of Gen. Trias	3,339.10	135.45	1,367.53	159.20	32.20	282.36	-	775.27
7th District								
Amadeo	-	124.44	630.17	832.60	2,642.45	3,476.15	680.10	206.80
Indang	-	245.13	281.42	2,525.21	467.50	3,683.18	2,175.00	2,204.40
Tanza	3,162.07	97.40	2,786.24	-	-	0.70	-	-
Trece Martires City	-	415.65	787.73	1,194.75	-	1,320.50	248.64	2,033.15
8th District								
Alfonso	-	327.89	7,843.56	2,421.04	726.68	2,534.68	1,825.50	667.90
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	-	551.29	3,924.05	2,586.77	221.20	4,575.20	109.50	684.05
Magallanes	-	595.90	1,573.96	2,811.20	121.30	6,722.10	311.45	2,860.89
Maragondon	5,044.48	375.05	680.87	2,283.44	48.90	3,987.66	60.00	1,847.98
Mendez	-	-	851.90	293.10	482.84	723.97	2,726.00	109.26
Naic	8,018.24	95.20	1,469.90	-	-	-	-	2,345.00
Tagaytay City	-	-	1,451.76	886.47	450.30	564.58	3,970.20	-
Ternate	759.36	-	111.51	431.80	2.66	400.49	-	242.58
Total	26,743.57	5,173.98	34,469.47	23,144.61	6,156.03	34,011.38	74,835.49	20,160.35

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Table 4.5 Crop Production (Fruits, Sugarcane, and Black Pepper) by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Production (Metric Tons)							Total
	Papaya	Peanut	Sugarcane	Black pepper	Dragonfruit	Other Fruit Trees	Other Fruit	
Cavite City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kawit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	481.44
Noveleta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165.06
Rosario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Bacoor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	462.37
City of Imus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,133.86
City of Dasmariñas	155.00	10.38	15,600.00	-	-	-	-	25,947.54
Carmona	-	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	2,747.68
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	37.60	-	-	-	-	235.41	-	1,138.29
Silang	2,046.75	82.16	-	108.65	112.30	4,742.07	-	87,726.81
City of Gen. Trias	4.87	1.30	-	-	-	96.40	76.00	6,269.68
Amadeo	740.50	1.33	-	24.85	42.45	1,269.75	-	10,671.59
Indang	741.44	2.63	-	11.80	394.00	8,907.85	-	21,639.56
Tanza	55.00	-	-	-	-	0.08	409.65	6,511.14
Trece Martires City	123.65	1.68	-	-	-	240.40	-	6,366.15
Alfonso	710.91	23.34	-	116.86	-	9,017.66	-	26,216.02
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	131.75	10.70	180.00	331.10	74.30	1,662.88	-	15,042.79
Magallanes	302.12	5.00	118,540.00	126.44	145.60	1,729.77	-	135,845.73
Maragondon	48.90	-	14,152.00	48.15	-	72.00	-	28,649.43
Mendez	176.77	-	-	6.00	20.10	2,168.80	-	7,558.74
Naic	-	-	-	-	-	-	125.10	12,053.44
Tagaytay City	277.46	-	-	8.87	-	451.70	-	8,061.34
Ternate	63.75	-	-	-	-	99.05	-	2,111.20
Total	5,616.47	140.47	148,472.00	782.72	788.75	30,693.82	610.75	411,799.85

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Food Crops

Rice

The harvest area of rice in the province decreased. It decreased by 3,519.29 hectares or 3.78 percent from the 2018 record of 9,318.87 hectares to 5,799.58 hectares in 2019. It resulted in to drop in production by 36.90 percent or 15,637.90 metric tons, by which the production level reached only 26,743.57 metric tons.

Naic has the largest share of production posted at 8,018.24 metric tons (29.98%), followed by Maragondon with 18.86 percent or 5,044.48 metric tons. The other leading producers of rice are the City of Gen. Trias, City of Imus, and Tanza contributing a combined share of 34.91 percent or 9,335.37 metric tons. Carmona, Ternate, Kawit, the City of Dasmariñas, and the City of Bacoor also contributed a combined share of 4,345.48 metric tons or (16.25%).

In addition, rice harvested at irrigated area totaled 24,846.46 metric tons, rainfed area posted at 1,433.34 metric tons and 463.75 metric tons at the upland area.

Table 4.6 Rice Production by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Hectares Area Planted	Hectares Area Harvested	Production (Metric Tons)
1st District	136.50	136.00	481.44
Cavite City	-	-	-
Kawit	136.50	136.00	481.44
Noveleta	-	-	-
Rosario	-	-	-
2nd District	95.25	84.50	367.08
City of Bacoor	95.25	84.50	367.08
3rd District	717.20	614.70	2,834.20
City of Imus	717.20	614.70	2,834.20
4th District	463.75	427.00	1,601.50
City of Dasmariñas	463.75	427.00	1,601.50
5th District	216.70	248.40	1,136.10
Carmona	216.70	248.40	1,136.10
Gen. Mariano	-	-	-
Alvarez	-	-	-
Silang	-	-	-
6th District	759.86	788.58	3,339.10
City of Gen. Trias	759.86	788.58	3,339.10
7th District	763.60	742.00	3,162.07
Amadeo	-	-	-
Indang	-	-	-
Tanza	763.60	742.00	3,162.07
Trece Martires City	-	-	-
8th District	3,146.20	2,758.40	13,822.08
Alfonso	-	-	-
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	-	-	-
Magallanes	-	-	-
Maragondon	1,201.00	1,181.44	5,044.48
Mendez	-	-	-
Naic	1,727.70	1,396.66	8,018.24
Tagaytay City	-	-	-
Ternate	217.50	180.30	759.36
Total	6,299.06	5,799.58	26,743.57

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Corn

Corn production was 12.84 percent lower than 2018's output of 5,936.21 metric tons. In 2019, total production was recorded at 5,173.98 metric tons. A 16.89 percent decrease in harvest area was also noted from 1,199.73 hectares in 2018 to 997.12 hectares in 2019.

Silang was the top producer of this crop, with 1,319.50 metric tons produced or 25.50 percent of the total output. The City of Dasmariñas accounts for 11.79 percent or 610.10 metric tons, while Magallanes and Gen. E. Aguinaldo posted 595.90 metric tons (11.52%) and 551.29 metric tons (10.66%) production, respectively. Moreover, Trece Martires City, Maragondon, and Alfonso have a combined share of 21.62 percent or 1,118.59 metric tons.

Table 4.7 Corn Production by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Hectares Area Planted	Hectares Area Harvested	Production (Metric Tons)
1st District	14.00	10.90	68.67
Cavite City	-	-	-
Kawit	-	-	-
Noveleta	14.00	10.90	68.67
Rosario	-	-	-
4th District	140.29	107.69	610.10
City of Dasmariñas	140.29	107.69	610.10
5th District	280.49	292.89	1,531.81
Carmona	21.00	21.00	121.23
Gen. Mariano	15.59	15.59	91.08
Alvarez	-	-	-
Silang	243.90	256.30	1,319.50
6th District	20.22	23.52	135.45
City of Gen. Trias	20.22	23.52	135.45
7th District	168.10	155.15	882.62
Amadeo	11.89	13.99	124.44
Indang	40.06	40.81	245.13
Tanza	32.15	16.35	97.40
Trece Martires City	84.00	84.00	415.65
8th District	412.94	406.97	1,945.33
Alfonso	57.09	55.00	327.89
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	101.00	94.70	551.29
Magallanes	130.00	130.00	595.90
Maragondon	103.00	103.00	375.05
Mendez	-	-	-
Naic	21.85	24.27	95.20
Tagaytay City	-	-	-
Ternate	-	-	-
Total	1,036.04	997.12	5,173.98

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Vegetables

Vegetables continued its upward trend in production, by which a total of 6,728.88 metric tons increase was recorded from 2017 to 2018. Moreover, there is an increase of 5,500.36 metric tons (18.99%) posted from 28,969.11 metric tons in 2018 to 34,469.47 metric tons in 2019.

Alfonso was the top producing municipality with 7,843.56 metric tons production (22.76%), followed by Silang, having produced 4,831.24 metric tons (14.02%). Gen. E. Aguinaldo contributed 11.38 percent production or 3,924.05 metric tons. The municipality of Tanza follows with 2,786.24 metric tons (8.08%).

Additionally, the other top vegetable producers are the City of Dasmariñas, City of Imus, City of Gen. Trias, Magallanes, Naic, and Tagaytay City, with 10,896.91 metric tons combined production or 31.61 percent share. The remaining 12.15 percent production or 4,187.47 metric tons came from Mendez, Maragondon, Amadeo, Carmona, Gen. Mariano Alvarez, Indang, Ternate, Noveleta, City of Bacoor, and Trece Martires City.

Furthermore, vegetable production from leafy vegetables totaled 2,784.79 metric tons, fruit vegetables posted at 22,005.36 metric tons, legumes at 2,375.75 metric tons, bulbs registered at 48.03 metric tons, while root vegetables contributed 7,255.54 metric tons.

Table 4.8 Vegetable Production by City/ Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Hectares		Production (Metric Tons)
	Area Planted	Area Harvested	
1st District	4.82	4.82	68.49
Cavite City	-	-	-
Kawit	-	-	-
Noveleta	4.82	4.82	68.49
Rosario	-	-	-
2nd District	12.46	12.05	86.48
City of Bacoor	12.46	12.05	86.48
3rd District	189.51	187.69	2,381.93
City of Imus	189.51	187.69	2,381.93
4th District	135.76	135.71	2,651.83
City of Dasmariñas	135.76	135.71	2,651.83
5th District	376.13	375.83	5,520.14
Carmona	25.20	25.04	401.35
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	24.75	24.75	287.55
Silang	326.18	326.04	4,831.24
6th District	82.27	82.12	1,367.53
City of Gen. Trias	82.27	82.12	1,367.53
7th District	261.50	258.12	4,485.56
Amadeo	36.60	36.60	630.17
Indang	21.39	18.11	281.42
Tanza	157.31	157.21	2,786.24
Trece Martires City	46.20	46.20	787.73
8th District	933.68	930.66	17,907.51
Alfonso	408.06	405.39	7,843.56
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	181.34	181.09	3,924.05
Magallanes	94.80	94.80	1,573.96
Maragondon	42.97	42.97	680.87
Mendez	46.78	46.78	851.90
Naic	72.01	72.01	1,469.90
Tagaytay City	76.76	76.66	1,451.76
Ternate	10.96	10.96	111.51
Total	1,996.13	1,987.00	34,469.47

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Root crops

Production of root crops registered at 23,144.61 metric tons was up by 15.36 percent or 3,081.09 metric tons compared to 2018 output of 20,063.53 metric tons. Harvest area also increased by 16.90 hectares in 2019.

Silang registered a total of 6,167.25 metric tons production or 26.65 percent output. Magallanes and Gen. E. Aguinaldo posted a production volume of 2,811.20 metric tons and 2,586.77 metric tons, respectively, or a combined share of 23.32 percent. Indang contributed 10.91 percent share or production of 2,525.21 metric tons, Alfonso at 10.46 percent output or 2,421.04 metric tons, and Maragondon registered at 2,283.44 metric tons or 9.87 percent. The least producer was Gen. Mariano Alvarez, with 36.25 metric tons output. The table below presents the other city/municipality root crops producers and their amount of production.

Table 4.9 Root Crops Production by City/ Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Hectares		Production (Metric Tons)
	Area Planted	Area Harvested	
3rd District	5.80	6.00	131.00
City of Imus	5.80	6.00	131.00
4th District	2.39	2.39	48.38
City of Dasmariñas	2.39	2.39	48.38
5th District	273.51	268.76	6,539.65
Carmona	14.90	14.90	336.15
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	1.00	1.00	36.25
Silang	257.61	252.86	6,167.25
6th District	8.19	8.19	159.20
City of Gen. Trias	8.19	8.19	159.20
7th District	197.40	197.40	4,552.56
Amadeo	36.00	36.00	832.60
Indang	112.53	112.53	2,525.21
Tanza	-	-	-
Trece Martires City	48.87	48.87	1,194.75
8th District	579.31	567.01	11,713.82
Alfonso	141.52	129.22	2,421.04
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	128.29	128.29	2,586.77
Magallanes	122.00	122.00	2,811.20
Maragondon	101.00	101.00	2,283.44
Mendez	19.30	19.30	293.10
Naic	-	-	-
Tagaytay City	44.12	44.12	886.47
Ternate	23.08	23.08	431.80
Total	1,066.60	1,049.75	23,144.61

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Industrial/Commercial Crops

Coconut

Data on coconut production was also gathered from the Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City. It was registered at 15.767M nuts of coconuts, by which the highest production came from Alfonso with 33.15 percent share or almost 5.227M nuts. Magallanes contributed 5.112M nuts or 32.42 percent output. Indang followed, having 2.685M nuts or 17.03 percent share. Production from Gen. E. Aguinaldo and Maragondon posted at 1.190M nuts (7.55%) and 1.338M nuts (8.49%), respectively. Silang, Amadeo, and Trece Martires City registered a combined production of 1.36 percent or 213,855 nuts. City of Dasmariñas and Naic, with a total planted area of 50.25 hectares, have no report on its production amount.

Table 4.10 Coconut Production by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Hectares		Production (pcs.)
	Area Planted	Area Harvested	
4th District	50.00	-	-
City of Dasmariñas	50.00	-	-
5th District	916.00	458.00	39,050
Carmona	-	-	-
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	-	-	-
Silang	916.00	458.00	39,050
7th District	3,179.50	3,177.00	2,860,015
Amadeo	140.00	140.00	96,245
Indang	2,939.00	2,937.00	2,685,210
Tanza	-	-	-
Trece Martires City	100.50	100.00	78,560
8th District	7,937.95	7,936.00	12,868,110
Alfonso	1,205.00	1,205.00	5,227,315
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	2,584.50	2,584.00	1,190,045
Magallanes	3,780.00	3,780.00	5,112,300
Maragondon	368.20	367.00	1,338,450
Mendez	-	-	-
Naic	0.25	-	-
Tagaytay City	-	-	-
Ternate	-	-	-
Total	12,083.45	11,571.00	15,767,175

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Coffee

In 2019, coffee production was registered at 6,156.03 metric tons. It dropped by 16.90 percent or 1,251.89 metric tons as compared to 2018 production of 7,407.92 metric tons. It could be due to the shifting of coffee farmers to vegetable production and the decrease in harvest area by 73.99 hectares.

The highest share of production came from Amadeo with 42.92 percent share or 2,642.45 metric tons output. Silang followed with 960.00 metric tons or 15.59 percent production. Alfonso posted 726.68 metric tons or 11.80 percent. Mendez, Indang, Tagaytay City, Gen. E. Aguinaldo, and Magallanes contributed a combined production of 1,743.14 metric tons (28.32%). The remaining 1.36 percent share or 83.76 metric tons came from Maragondon, City of Gen. Trias, and Ternate.

Coffee production was a combined output of coffee varieties planted in the province – robusta, excelsa, and liberica. Robusta registered the highest production posted at 93.36 percent share or 5,747.06 metric tons, while excelsa production was registered at 5.47 percent share or 336.90 metric tons. Liberica contributed 72.07 metric tons or 1.17 percent share.

Table 4.11 Coffee Production by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Hectares		Production (Metric Tons)
	Area Planted	Area Harvested	
5th District	1,331.00	1,331.00	960.00
Carmona	-	-	-
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	-	-	-
Silang	1,331.00	1,331.00	960.00
6th District	57.40	47.00	32.20
City of Gen. Trias	57.40	47.00	32.20
7th District	4,372.00	4,358.00	3,109.95
Amadeo	3,788.50	3,774.50	2,642.45
Indang	583.50	583.50	467.50
Tanza	-	-	-
Trece Martires City	-	-	-
8th District	2,884.25	2,806.45	2,053.88
Alfonso	1,067.82	1,067.82	726.68
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	378.60	362.00	221.20
Magallanes	238.00	183.00	121.30
Maragondon	66.07	66.07	48.90
Mendez	592.00	591.00	482.84
Naic	-	-	-
Tagaytay City	536.76	533.06	450.30
Ternate	5.00	3.50	2.66
Total	8,644.65	8,542.45	6,156.03

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Banana

Banana production was 0.21 percent higher in 2019, which was at 34,011.38 metric tons or an increase of 72.43 metric tons compared to 2018 production of 33,938.95 metric tons. It could be due to the increase in the harvest area of 5.88 percent or 221.51 hectares.

The municipality of Magallanes has the highest contribution with 6,722.10 metric tons or 19.76 percent of the total output. Followed next was Gen. E. Aguinaldo having 4,575.20 metric tons or 13.45 percent share, and Maragondon with 11.72 percent share or 3,987.66 metric tons produced. Indang, Silang, Amadeo, and Alfonso contributed a combined output of 13,212.08 metric tons or 38.85 percent.

Banana varieties harvested in the province are Cavendish with 28.00 metric tons, dias registered at 6,788.16 metric tons, located at 3,155.87 metric tons, latundan with 5,047.37 metric tons, and saba at 18,991.98 metric tons.

Table 4.12 Banana Production by City/ Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Hectares		Production (Metric Tons)
	Area Planted	Area Harvested	
2nd District	0.95	0.95	8.81
City of Bacoor	0.95	0.95	8.81
3rd District	1.00	1.00	9.23
City of Imus	1.00	1.00	9.23
4th District	177.00	174.00	1,576.50
City of Dasmariñas	177.00	174.00	1,576.50
5th District	493.28	493.28	4,145.27
Carmona	47.50	47.50	474.40
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	18.00	18.00	152.80
Silang	427.78	427.78	3,518.07
6th District	39.27	36.27	282.36
City of Gen. Trias	39.27	36.27	282.36
7th District	1,051.10	1,040.50	8,480.53
Amadeo	455.00	455.00	3,476.15
Indang	465.35	454.75	3,683.18
Tanza	1.00	1.00	0.70
Trece Martires City	129.75	129.75	1,320.50
8th District	2,313.69	2,261.11	19,508.68
Alfonso	323.62	323.62	2,534.68
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	562.80	530.50	4,575.20
Magallanes	802.50	802.50	6,722.10
Maragondon	413.84	394.86	3,987.66
Mendez	89.35	89.35	723.97
Naic	-	-	-
Tagaytay City	67.08	67.08	564.58
Ternate	54.50	53.20	400.49
Total	4,076.29	4,007.11	34,011.38

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Pineapple

A decline in production by 4,110.67 metric tons or 5.21 percent was recorded from 78,946.16 metric tons in 2018 to 74,835.49 metric tons in 2019. The harvested area also decreased by 6.73 percent or 178.54 hectares from 2,652 hectares in 2018 to 2,473.46 hectares in 2019.

Silang was consistently the highest producer of pineapple, producing 62,412.10 metric tons. It comprised 83.40 percent of the total pineapple production. Tagaytay City followed with 3,970.20 metric tons (5.31%) and Mendez at 2,726.00 metric tons (3.64%). Indang contributed 2,175.00 metric tons (2.91%) while Alfonso registered at 1,825.50 metric tons (2.44%) share. The remaining 2.45 percent production or a combined output of 1,835.69 metric tons came from Amadeo, Magallanes, Gen. E. Aguinaldo, Maragondon, Carmona, City of Dasmariñas, City of Gen. Trias, and Trece Martires City.

Mango

Mango production registered a 6.38 percent decrease in 2019. Its production was posted at 20,160.35 metric tons compared to 21,534.94 metric tons in 2018. The harvested area also went down by 58.66 hectares.

The City of Dasmariñas with 16.81 percent production or 3,388.85 metric tons topped in producing this crop while Magallanes contributed 14.19 percent share or 2,860.89 metric tons. In addition, Naic and Indang registered 2,345.00 metric tons or 11.63 percent share and 2,204.40 metric tons or 10.93 percent production, respectively. The other top mango producers with a combined production

of 5,307.85 metric tons or 26.33 percent share are Maragondon, Silang, and Trece Martires City.

The common varieties of mango planted in Cavite are carabao, piko, indian, and sapadera.

Table 4.13 Pineapple Production by City/ Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Hectares		Production (Metric Tons)
	Area Planted	Area Harvested	
4th District	12.50	12.00	305.00
City of Dasmariñas	12.50	12.00	305.00
5th District	2,015.60	2,015.60	62,424.10
Carmona	0.50	0.50	12.00
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	-	-	-
Silang	2,015.10	2,015.10	62,412.10
7th District	104.50	104.50	3,103.74
Amadeo	24.00	24.00	680.10
Indang	72.50	72.50	2,175.00
Tanza	-	-	-
Trece Martires City	8.00	8.00	248.64
8th District	537.91	341.36	9,002.65
Alfonso	85.05	85.05	1,825.50
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	6.25	6.25	109.50
Magallanes	12.00	12.00	311.45
Maragondon	2.25	2.25	60.00
Mendez	94.00	94.00	2,726.00
Naic	-	-	-
Tagaytay City	338.36	141.81	3,970.20
Ternate	-	-	-
Total	2,670.51	2,473.46	74,835.49

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Table 4.14 Mango Production by City/ Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Hectares		Production (Metric Tons)
	Area Planted	Area Harvested	
1st District	2.00	2.00	27.90
Cavite City	-	-	-
Kawit	-	-	-
Noveleta	2.00	2.00	27.90
Rosario	-	-	-
3rd District	65.85	65.85	777.50
City of Imus	65.85	65.85	777.50
4th District	216.55	216.55	3,388.85
City of Dasmariñas	216.55	216.55	3,388.85
5th District	124.70	119.09	1,988.82
Carmona	20.06	19.31	264.50
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	22.00	22.00	297.60
Silang	82.64	77.78	1,426.72
6th District	60.00	57.00	775.27
City of Gen. Trias	60.00	57.00	775.27
7th District	312.52	312.52	4,444.35
Amadeo	13.75	13.75	206.80
Indang	178.75	178.75	2,204.40
Tanza	-	-	-
Trece Martires City	120.02	120.02	2,033.15
8th District	614.90	575.70	8,757.66
Alfonso	47.42	45.47	667.90
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	65.50	53.25	684.05
Magallanes	207.00	182.00	2,860.89
Maragondon	109.12	109.12	1,847.98
Mendez	7.86	7.86	109.26
Naic	164.00	164.00	2,345.00
Tagaytay City	-	-	-
Ternate	14.00	14.00	242.58
Total	1,396.52	1,348.71	20,160.35

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Papaya

Production of papaya was 1.31 metric tons higher compared to 2018 production of 5,615.16 metric tons. In 2019, this totaled 5,616.47 metric tons, by which Silang registered the highest share with 2,046.75 metric tons or 36.44 percent of the total production. Indang followed with a 13.20 percent share or 741.44 metric tons, while Amadeo contributed 740.50 metric tons or 13.18 percent output. Alfonso and Magallanes registered production of 710.91 metric tons or 12.66 percent share and 302.12 metric tons or 5.38 percent share, respectively.

Table 4.15 Papaya Production by City/ Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Hectares		Production (Metric Tons)
	Area Planted	Area Harvested	
4th District	7.50	7.00	155.00
City of Dasmariñas	7.50	7.00	155.00
5th District	83.17	83.17	2,084.35
Carmona	-	-	-
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	2.00	2.00	37.60
Silang	81.17	81.17	2,046.75
6th District	0.30	0.30	4.87
City of Gen. Trias	0.30	0.30	4.87
7th District	78.36	78.36	1,660.59
Amadeo	30.00	30.00	740.50
Indang	38.50	38.50	741.44
Tanza	3.15	3.15	55.00
Trece Martires City	6.71	6.71	123.65
8th District	93.41	92.86	1,711.66
Alfonso	42.92	42.92	710.91
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	7.45	7.45	131.75
Magallanes	15.00	15.00	302.12
Maragondon	2.50	2.50	48.90
Mendez	7.35	7.35	176.77
Naic	-	-	-
Tagaytay City	13.84	13.84	277.46
Ternate	4.35	3.80	63.75
Total	262.74	261.69	5,616.47

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Sugarcane

As presented in Table 4.16, sugarcane is planted and harvested only at the City of Dasmariñas, Gen. E. Aguinaldo, Magallanes, and Maragondon. Its registered production totaled 148,472.00 metric tons, which went up by 19.26 percent or 23,982 metric tons compared to 2018 output of 124,490.00 metric tons. Harvest area also increased by 9.81 percent or 253.00 hectares.

Table 4.16 Sugarcane Production by City/ Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Hectares		Production (Metric Tons)
	Area Planted	Area Harvested	
City of Dasmariñas	260.00	260.00	15,600.00
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	3.00	3.00	180.00
Magallanes	2,350.00	2,285.00	118,540.00
Maragondon	284.00	284.00	14,152.00
Total	2,897.00	2,832.00	148,472.00

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Magallanes contributed 79.84 percent share or 118,540.00 metric tons. The 10.51 percent or 15,600.00 metric tons came from the City of Dasmariñas.

Maragondon posted 14,152.00 metric tons or 9.53 percent share while Gen. E. Aguinaldo registered a 0.12 percent share or 180.00 metric tons.

Peanut

Peanut registered an output of 140.47 metric tons in 2019, a decrease of 19.48 percent or 33.98 metric tons compared to 2018 production of 174.45 metric tons. Silang posted the highest contribution with a 58.49 percent share or 82.16 metric tons. Alfonso followed with 23.34 metric tons or 16.62 percent output. General Emilio Aguinaldo contributed 7.62 percent share or 10.70 metric tons. The City of Dasmariñas registered production of 10.38 metric tons or 7.39 percent. Peanuts are also harvested in the City of Gen. Trias, Magallanes, Indang, Amadeo, Carmona, and Trece Martires City, having a combined production of 13.89 metric tons or 9.89 percent share.

Table 4.17 Peanut Production by City/ Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Hectares		Production (Metric Tons)
	Area Planted	Area Harvested	
City of Dasmariñas	6.53	6.53	10.38
Carmona	1.30	1.30	1.95
Silang	63.25	63.25	82.16
City of Gen. Trias	1.00	1.00	1.30
Amadeo	1.00	1.00	1.33
Indang	2.10	2.10	2.63
Trece Martires City	1.30	1.30	1.68
Alfonso	18.90	18.90	23.34
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	7.25	7.25	10.70
Magallanes	3.00	3.00	5.00
Total	105.63	105.63	140.47

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Dragon Fruit

Dragon fruit production registered at 788.75 metric tons posted a decrease of 64.80 metric tons compared to 853.55 metric tons output in 2018. Indang contributed the highest production, registering 49.95 percent of the total production or 394.00 metric tons, followed by Magallanes with 145.60 metric tons output or 18.46 percent share. In addition, Silang posted production of 14.24 percent or 112.30 metric tons while Amadeo, Gen. E. Aguinaldo, and Mendez have a combined production of 136.85 metric tons or 17.35 percent output.

Table 4.18 Dragon fruit Production by City/ Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Hectares		Production (Metric Tons)
	Area Planted	Area Harvested	
Silang	5.94	5.94	112.30
Amadeo	3.00	3.00	42.45
Indang	29.25	29.25	394.00
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	5.00	5.00	74.30
Magallanes	13.00	10.00	145.60
Mendez	1.30	1.30	20.10
Total	57.49	54.49	788.75

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Black pepper

Black pepper production at 782.72 metric tons posted 92.52 metric tons or a 13.40 percent increase compared to 2018 output of 690.20 metric tons. It could be the result of an increase in harvest area from 2018's 723.13 hectares to 824.28 hectares in 2019.

Gen. E. Aguinaldo, the top producer, registered 42.30 percent production or 331.10 metric tons. Magallanes followed with 126.44 metric tons (16.15%). Alfonso and Silang have an output of 116.86 metric tons (14.93%) and 108.65 metric tons (13.88%), respectively. The combined production of 99.67 metric tons (12.73%) came from Maragondon, Amadeo, Indang, Mendez, and Tagaytay City. The city of Gen. Trias, with 6.00 hectares planted area, has no report on its production.

Table 4.19 *Black pepper Production by City/ Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019*

City/Municipality	Hectares		Production (Metric Tons)
	Area Planted	Area Harvested	
Silang	134.99	134.99	108.65
City of Gen. Trias	6.00	-	-
Amadeo	25.00	25.00	24.85
Indang	9.60	9.60	11.80
Alfonso	110.48	109.73	116.86
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	379.00	341.00	331.10
Magallanes	125.50	125.00	126.44
Maragondon	65.00	65.00	48.15
Mendez	6.00	6.00	6.00
Tagaytay City	7.96	7.96	8.87
Total	869.53	824.28	782.72

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Other Fruit Trees and Other Fruits

The combined production of other fruit trees (avocado, cacao, citrus, soursop, jackfruit, lanzones, rambutan, santol, durian) totaled 30,693.82 metric tons. It increased by 208.89 metric tons compared to the 2018 output of 30,484.93 metric tons. Alfonso topped in producing these crops having 29.38 percent output or 9,017.66 metric tons followed by 29.02 percent share or 8,907.85 metric tons from Indang. Silang contributed 4,742.07 metric tons, while Mendez and Magallanes have a record of 2,168.80 metric tons and 1,729.77 metric tons, respectively.

Furthermore, other fruits harvested are muskmelon and watermelon, with production registered at 610.75 metric tons, by which Tanza posted the highest production, with 67.07 percent share or 409.65 metric tons. Naic followed with 125.10 metric tons or 20.48 percent share. The City of Gen. Trias contributed 76.00 metric tons or 12.44 percent output.

Bamboo, Cut flowers and Ornamentals

Bamboo is one of the most popular raw materials used in furniture and decorations. As presented in Table 4.20, Maragondon was the only municipality engaged in bamboo production, registering a total of almost 2.359M poles.

Cut flowers registered production of 28,335.66 dozens while ornamentals were posted at 139,389 pots. Silang is the major producer of cut flowers and ornamentals with 24,146 dozens and 138,186 pots, respectively. The other producers of cut flowers are Trece Martires City and Gen. E. Aguinaldo, with a combined output of 4,189.66 dozens, while Amadeo posted 1,203 pots of ornamentals.

Table 4.20 *Other Fruit Trees & Other Fruits Production by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019*

City/Municipality	Hectares		Production (Metric Tons)
	Area Planted	Area Harvested	
Other Fruit Trees	2,482.22	2,230.94	30,693.82
4th District	2.00	-	-
City of Dasmariñas	2.00	-	-
5th District	397.04	354.97	4,977.48
Carmona	-	-	-
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	20.00	19.30	235.41
Silang	377.04	335.67	4,742.07
6th District	22.46	7.46	96.40
City of Gen. Trias	22.46	7.46	96.40
7th District	763.18	719.17	10,418.08
Amadeo	98.00	86.00	1,269.75
Indang	647.63	616.50	8,907.85
Tanza	0.01	0.01	0.08
Trece Martires City	17.54	16.66	240.40
8th District	1,297.54	1,149.34	15,201.86
Alfonso	709.03	696.15	9,017.66
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	151.05	122.95	1,662.88
Magallanes	185.50	123.00	1,729.77
Maragondon	20.87	7.80	72.00
Mendez	165.40	157.50	2,168.80
Naic	-	-	-
Tagaytay City	56.19	35.24	451.70
Ternate	9.50	6.70	99.05
Other Fruits	29.48	27.85	610.75
City of Gen. Trias	3.70	3.70	76.00
Tanza	20.68	19.05	409.65
Naic	5.10	5.10	125.10

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Table 4.21 *Bamboo, Cut flowers and Ornamentals Production by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019*

City/Municipality	Hectares		Production
	Area Planted	Area Harvested	
Bamboo	980.00	980.00	2,358,780.00
(in poles)			
Maragondon	980.00	980.00	2,358,780.00
Cut flowers			28,335.66
(in dozen) &			
ornamentals	14.11	14.11	139,389.00
(in pots)			
Cut flowers	5.33	5.33	28,335.66
Silang	4.43	4.43	24,146.00
Trece Martires			
City	0.30	0.30	1,456.66
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	0.60	0.60	2,733.00
Ornamentals	8.78	8.78	139,389.00
Silang	7.78	7.78	138,186.00
Amadeo	1.00	1.00	1,203.00

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Livestock and Poultry

Livestock and Poultry Inventory refers to the actual number of animals (in heads) present in the farm as of a specific reference date, also called 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 2019, the total cattle population reached 20,525 heads, by which 80.06 percent or 16,432 heads were raised in backyard farms, while the remaining 19.94 percent or 4,093 heads were raised in commercial farms. Carabao production totaled 3,343 heads, by which 3,048 heads or 91.18 percent were raised in backyard farms while 295 heads or 8.82 percent were raised in commercial farms. Meanwhile, it is noticeable that the swine population in commercial farms is higher than that of backyard farms totaling 372,877 (92.96%) and 28,249 heads (7.04%), respectively.

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 a contract growing scheme in poultry (broiler production) and swine.

It is observed that swine raising, with a population of 28,249 heads, was the top backyard livestock raising activity in the province by which Alfonso contributed the highest population with 6,387 heads.

Next to swine was cattle raising with a population of 6,432 heads. Tanza posted the largest number of population with 2,094 heads. Meanwhile, goat raising has an output of 11,717 heads, while carabao raising totaled 3,048 heads. Additionally, horse and sheep raising have a combined population of 2,982 heads.

Likewise, the primary backyard poultry raising activity was the raising of chicken with a population of 117,582 heads. The city of Dasmariñas registered the highest number of population raised at 16,202 heads. Raising of ducks followed next reported at 21,494 heads while goose and quail raising was posted at 6,315 heads and 453 heads, respectively.

Table 4.22 Backyard Livestock and Poultry Population by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Livestock Population (heads)						Poultry Population (heads)			
	Cattle	Carabao	Swine	Horse	Goat	Sheep	Chicken	Duck	Goose	Quail
1st District	94	8	299	-	663	12	6,324	1,031	71	-
Cavite City	-	-	-	-	61	12	80	271	9	-
Kawit	22	6	69	-	259	-	4,059	335	-	-
Noveleta	72	2	230	-	343	-	2,185	425	62	-
Rosario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2nd District	148	4	269	8	164	-	46	-	-	-
City of Bacoar	148	4	269	8	164	-	46	-	-	-
3rd District	659	23	2,100	54	824	-	8,563	2,751	-	-
City of Imus	659	23	2,100	54	824	-	8,563	2,751	-	-
4th District	359	104	1,016	4	600	-	16,202	2,873	252	19
City of Dasmariñas	359	104	1,016	4	600	-	16,202	2,873	252	19
5th District	2,008	941	4,032	1,038	1,864	34	28,177	2,855	4,843	210
Carmona	888	32	2,261	978	1,768	-	11,368	1,640	19	-
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	17	3	890	2	7	-	3,681	607	95	200
Silang	1,103	906	881	58	89	34	13,128	608	4,729	10
6th District	1,927	494	1,571	4	1,502	-	13,984	5,014	343	-
City of Gen. Trias	1,927	494	1,571	4	1,502	-	13,984	5,014	343	-
7th District	4,808	461	3,423	307	2,456	768	13,026	4,650	457	200
Amadeo	386	25	1,107	20	164	18	3,138	503	115	200
Indang	1,540	40	1,217	242	777	-	3,919	179	19	-
Tanza	2,094	376	925	35	868	750	4,757	3,195	131	-
Trece Martires City	788	20	174	10	647	-	1,212	773	192	-
8th District	6,429	1,013	15,539	648	3,644	105	31,260	2,320	349	24
Alfonso	1,384	91	6,387	67	412	28	9,330	587	78	1
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	492	4	2,410	93	158	18	4,868	259	5	-
Magallanes	1,123	365	2,676	240	524	-	-	-	-	-
Maragondon	1,776	430	2,244	114	1,577	15	4,978	610	35	12
Mendez	109	11	506	30	57	24	452	259	38	-
Naic	604	81	409	3	578	-	5,102	298	73	11
Tagaytay City	804	22	512	99	158	20	2,205	57	-	-
Ternate	137	9	395	2	180	-	4,325	250	120	-
Total	16,432	3,048	28,249	2,063	11,717	919	117,582	21,494	6,315	453

Source: Office of the Provincial Veterinarian, Trece Martires City

Livestock and Poultry Population in Commercial/Semi-Commercial Farms

Table 4.23 presents the livestock and poultry population in commercial/semi-commercial farms in the province. Hog farms make up the largest livestock population registered at 372,877 heads, wherein the City of Gen. Trias posted the highest contribution with 103,141 heads.

Furthermore, cattle and carabao farms' population registered 4,093 heads and 295 heads, respectively. Tanza topped in the said industry with a combined population of 1,318 heads.

Table 4.23 Backyard Livestock and Poultry Population by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Livestock Population (heads)						Poultry Population (heads)			
	Cattle	Carabao	Swine	Horse	Goat	Sheep	Chicken	Duck	Goose	Quail
1st District	94	8	299	-	663	12	6,324	1,031	71	-
Cavite City	-	-	-	-	61	12	80	271	9	-
Kawit	22	6	69	-	259	-	4,059	335	-	-
Noveleta	72	2	230	-	343	-	2,185	425	62	-
Rosario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2nd District	148	4	269	8	164	-	46	-	-	-
City of Bacoor	148	4	269	8	164	-	46	-	-	-
3rd District	659	23	2,100	54	824	-	8,563	2,751	-	-
City of Imus	659	23	2,100	54	824	-	8,563	2,751	-	-
4th District	359	104	1,016	4	600	-	16,202	2,873	252	19
City of Dasmariñas	359	104	1,016	4	600	-	16,202	2,873	252	19
5th District	2,008	941	4,032	1,038	1,864	34	28,177	2,855	4,843	210
Carmona	888	32	2,261	978	1,768	-	11,368	1,640	19	-
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	17	3	890	2	7	-	3,681	607	95	200
Silang	1,103	906	881	58	89	34	13,128	608	4,729	10
6th District	1,927	494	1,571	4	1,502	-	13,984	5,014	343	-
City of Gen. Trias	1,927	494	1,571	4	1,502	-	13,984	5,014	343	-
7th District	4,808	461	3,423	307	2,456	768	13,026	4,650	457	200
Amadeo	386	25	1,107	20	164	18	3,138	503	115	200
Indang	1,540	40	1,217	242	777	-	3,919	179	19	-
Tanza	2,094	376	925	35	868	750	4,757	3,195	131	-
Trece Martires City	788	20	174	10	647	-	1,212	773	192	-
8th District	6,429	1,013	15,539	648	3,644	105	31,260	2,320	349	24
Alfonso	1,384	91	6,387	67	412	28	9,330	587	78	1
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	492	4	2,410	93	158	18	4,868	259	5	-
Magallanes	1,123	365	2,676	240	524	-	-	-	-	-
Maragondon	1,776	430	2,244	114	1,577	15	4,978	610	35	12
Mendez	109	11	506	30	57	24	452	259	38	-
Naic	604	81	409	3	578	-	5,102	298	73	11
Tagaytay City	804	22	512	99	158	20	2,205	57	-	-
Terate	137	9	395	2	180	-	4,325	250	120	-
Total	16,432	3,048	28,249	2,063	11,717	919	117,582	21,494	6,315	453

Source: Office of the Provincial Veterinarian, Trece Martires City

Table 4.24 Number of Population (heads) in Commercial/Semi-Commercial Livestock and Poultry Farms by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Cattle	Livestock Population (heads)					Poultry Population (heads)				Contract Broiler
		Carabao	Hog	Goat	Sheep	Duck	Quail	Breeder	Layer		
1 st District	-	-	454	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cavite City	-	-	454	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kawit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Noveleta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rosario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2 nd District	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
City of Bacoor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3 rd District	-	-	1,884	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
City of Imus	-	-	1,884	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4 th District	422	10	11,455	457	20	270	-	-	25,000	124,150	
City of Dasmariñas	422	10	11,455	457	20	270	-	-	25,000	124,150	
5 th District	412	-	1,747	251	26	600	-	28,300	8,000	80,000	
Carmona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,000	-	-	
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	
Silang	412	-	1,747	251	26	600	-	11,300	-	80,000	
6 th District	186	116	103,141	639	31	2,800	-	-	-	-	
City of Gen. Trias	186	116	103,141	639	31	2,800	-	-	-	-	
7 th District	2,164	169	189,231	844	240	929	41,100	502,000	586,063	673,000	
Amadeo	340	-	1,593	206	-	650	500	138,000	222,063	130,000	
Indang	38	-	33,050	-	-	-	35,000	364,000	364,000	175,000	
Tanza	1,149	169	78,986	305	240	279	-	-	-	100,000	
Trece Martires City	637	-	75,602	333	-	-	5,600	-	-	268,000	

Table 4.24 continued...

City/Municipality	Cattle	Livestock Population (heads)				Duck	Poultry Population (heads)			Contract Broiler
		Carabao	Hog	Goat	Sheep		Quail	Breeder	Layer	
8th District	909	-	64,965	836	74	1,575	-	437,361	400,790	1,731,735
Alfonso	-	-	9,095	-	10	-	-	27,361	12,790	-
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	-	-	28,034	-	-	-	-	68,000	28,000	834,735
Magallanes	60	-	2,935	-	40	-	-	167,000	180,000	198,000
Maragondon	810	-	2,290	803	-	1,200	-	-	30,000	343,000
Mendez	39	-	100	33	24	-	-	-	-	20,000
Naic	-	-	11,649	-	-	375	-	175,000	150,000	336,000
Tagaytay City			62							
Ternate			10,800							
Total	4,093	295	372,877	3,027	391	6,174	41,100	967,661	1,019,853	2,608,885

Source: Office of the Provincial Veterinarian, Trece Martires City

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 resources thereof. Fisheries production is the quantity of fish unloaded in the landing center, caught in inland bodies of water and/or harvested or produced from aqua farms; presented in metric tons (Philippine Statistics Authority).

The data on fish production in the province are presented in municipal, commercial, and aquaculture. As also defined by the Philippine Statistics Authority, municipal fishing covers fishing operations carried out with or without the use of a boat weighing three gross tons or less. Commercial fishing is the catching of fish with the use of fishing boats with a capacity of more than three gross tons. Aquaculture covers fishery operations involving all forms of raising and culturing of fish and other fishery species in marine, brackish and freshwater environments. Examples are fishponds, fish pens, fish cages, mussel, oyster, seaweed farms, and hatcheries.

Data from the Office of the Provincial Agriculturist showed that aquaculture fisheries attained the highest production with 7,418.60 metric tons or 35.87 percent output, while municipal fisheries posted 35.24 or 7,289.32 metric tons. Also, commercial fisheries totaled 5,974.08 metric tons or 28.89 percent share of the total production. In 2019, total fish production reached only 20,682 metric tons.

Aquaculture Fisheries

In 2019, production declined by 37.02 percent or 4,361.34 metric tons compared to 11,779.94 metric tons output in 2018. It was due, in case of production from freshwater fishpond, to the unsustainable water source, which leads to the low water level in the pond that resulted in the mortality of the cultured species (Office of the Provincial Agriculturist).

Mariculture topped in aquaculture fishery registering production of 7,191.08 metric tons or 96.93 percent share while species cultured from brackish water attained 190.55 metric tons or 2.57 percent. Furthermore,

production from freshwater fishpond was posted at 36.97 metric tons.

Mariculture comprised mussel and oyster production and raising of grouper, crab as well as tilapia and bangus species at the fish cage. The mussel and oyster industry in the province obtained decreasing production from 11,497.00 metric tons in 2018 to 7,189.33 metric tons in 2019 due to the environmental conditions, climate change, and reclamation projects near the culture area. Species cultured were Green Mussel (*Perna viridis*) or locally known as tahong, while oysters were the slipper-shaped oyster (*Crassostrea Iredalei*) and the subtrigonal oyster *C. malabonensis*.

Cavite City, Kawit, City of Bacoor, Naic, and Ternate are the leading producers of mussel and oyster. As shown in Table 4.23, the City of Bacoor attained the highest mussel production having 4,812.65 metric tons, followed by Cavite City with 1,031.28 metric tons. Ternate was the leading oyster producer registered at 188.47 metric tons. Naic followed with 94.24 metric tons.

On the other hand, fish cage production from Kawit posted at 1.50 metric tons while 0.25 metric tons came from the City of Bacoor.

Table 4.25 Mariculture Production by City/ Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/ Municipality	Production (Metric Tons)		
	Mussel	Oyster	Fish Cage/Species Cultured
Cavite City	1,031.28	10.99	
Kawit	343.76	7.85	1.50 grouper
City of Bacoor	4,812.65	12.56	0.25 bangus, tilapia, crab, grouper
Naic	275.00	94.24	
Ternate	412.51	188.47	
Total	6,875.21	314.12	1.75

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

In 354.41 hectares brackish water fishpond, a polyculture of bangus, sugpo, and tilapia has been practiced in Kawit, the highest producer with 124.80 metric tons production, Noveleta, Naic, Ternate, and the City of Bacoor.

Table 4.26 Brackish Water Fishpond Production by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/ Municipality	Area (Hectares)	Production (MT)	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	13	bangus, sugpo & tilapia
Naic	1.73	5.18	13	bangus
Ternate	52.00	28.72	58	bangus & tilapia
Total	354.41	190.55	296	

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Tilapia is the major species raised in a freshwater fishpond. Tanza registered the highest production with 46.50 percent share or 17.19 metric tons while Ternate has a record of 10.86 metric tons or 29.38 percent. In addition, Naic, Maragondon, and the City of Imus have a combined production of 8.92 metric tons or an output of 24.13 percent.

Table 4.27 Freshwater Fishpond Production by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/ Municipality	Area (Hectares)	Production (Metric Tons)	Number of Operators	Species Cultured
Tanza	5.29	17.19	38	tilapia
Naic	1.28	3.84	30	tilapia
Ternate	5.02	10.86	13	tilapia
Maragondon	2.20	3.50	38	tilapia
City of Imus	1.29	1.58	14	tilapia
Total	15.08	36.97	133	

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Municipal Fisheries

Due to climate change, environmental condition, pollution, changes in composition and abundance of the fish species and reproduction cycle, overexploitation of the fisheries resources, and overfishing in some fishing grounds, municipal fisheries production reported a 38.25 percent decrease in production or 4,514.42 metric tons compared to 2018 record of 11,803.74 metric tons.

The City of Bacoor has the highest fish catch posted at 18.00 percent of the total production or 1,312.08 metric tons, followed by Tanza with 1,202.74 metric tons (16.50%). Naic, Rosario, and Ternate contributed a total of 2,514.82 metric tons (34.50%), while the remaining 31.00 percent of the production or 2,259.69 metric tons came from Cavite City, Kawit, Noveleta, and Maragondon.

Commonly caught species in municipal fisheries are Indian mackerel (kabayas), fimbriated sardines (tunsoy), blue crab (alimasag), grouper (Lapu-lapu), acetes (alamang), yellowfin (tambakol/bariles), threadfin bream (bisugo), siganid (samaral), hairtail (espada) and slipmouth (sapsap).

Table 4.28 Municipal Fisheries Production by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Production (Metric Tons)	Type of Gear Used
Cavite City	583.15	Hook & line, longline & gill net
Kawit	656.04	gillnet, cast net, crab pot, hook & line, longline, buntol, baklad
Noveleta	692.49	squid jigger, hook & line, longline, crab pot, push net, pukot
Rosario	801.83	gill net, crab pot, hook & line, cast net, spear, squid jigger
City of Bacoor	1,312.08	gill net, hook and line, spear, lift net, crab lift net
Tanza	1,202.74	gillnet, push net, hook & line, crab net, squid jigger
Naic	984.06	gillnet, squid jigger, multiple hook & line, crab pot, spear
Ternate	728.93	gillnet, hook & line, crab pot
Maragondon	328.02	gillnet, hook & line
Total	7,289.32	

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Commercial Fisheries

This type of fishing activity was registered under the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR). The production from Rosario with 2,389.63 metric tons posted the highest fish catch, while Tanza and Naic registered a combined production of 3,584.45 metric tons.

Commonly caught species in commercial fisheries are fimbriated sardines (tunsoy), indian mackerel (kabayas), indo-pacific mackerel (hasa-hasa), acetes (alamang), hairtail (espada), cavalla (talakitok), anchovies (dilis). Other species include herring, parrotfish, mullet, snapper fish, barracuda, therapon, swordfish, goby, moonfish, leather jacket fish, and flying fish.

Table 4.29 Commercial Fisheries Production by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Production (Metric Tons)	Type of Gear Used
Rosario	2,389.63	lawlawan, trawl, gill net, bagnet, ringnet
Tanza	2,090.93	push net, encircling gill net
Naic	1,493.52	gill net
Total	5,974.08	

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

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 the inadequacy of food production to cope with the demand of the population. A ratio equal to 100 percent indicates that the food production capacity of the sector is enough to support the food needs of the population. Lastly, a 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).

The sufficiency level of rice is only 5.92 percent. Corn sufficiency was at 19.78 percent. Root crops and coffee sufficiency were at 127.87 percent and 243.18 percent, respectively. The pineapple sufficiency was at 63.35 percent. Meanwhile, the sufficiency level for beef was at 107.25 percent.

Pork sufficiency level is posted at 42.54 percent and poultry meat at 12.83 percent. 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 4.30 Sufficiency Level by Commodity, Province of Cavite: 2019

	Per Capita Requirement	Production metric tons	Consumption metric tons	Sufficiency Level (%)
Crops				
Rice	0.10704	26,743.57	451,621.35	5.92
Corn	0.0062	5,173.98	26,158.93	19.78
Vegetables	0.039	34,469.47	164,548.14	20.95
Root crops	0.00429	23,144.61	18,100.30	127.87
Coffee	0.0006	6,156.03	2,531.51	243.18
Banana	0.028	34,011.38	118,137.12	28.79
Pineapple	0.028	74,835.49	118,137.12	63.35
Mango	0.028	20,177.55	118,137.12	17.08
Papaya	0.028	5,616.47	118,137.12	4.75
Meat				
Pork	0.013	23,331.73	54,849.38	42.54
Beef	0.00182	8,235.40	7,678.91	107.25
Poultry				
Meat	0.00814	4,406.03	34,344.15	12.83
2019 Projected Population				
	4,219,183			

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

Table 4.31 presents the production and post-harvest farm equipment. Further details about these and other equipment are available at the Office of the Provincial Agriculturist.

Facilities for fish catches are shown in Table 4.32, indicating commercial and municipal fish landing areas.

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

Dressing plants totaled 65, by which 64 falls under locally registered meat establishment (LRME) and one (1) at AA category while slaughterhouse was posted at 77 wherein 70 are under locally registered meat establishment, six (6) at AA category and one (1) at AAA category. Furthermore, meat processing plants totaled to three (3) wherein two (2) of these are AAA category, and one (1) falls under the AA category. No facilities fall under the class A category.

Additionally, the Office of the Provincial Veterinarian has a 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 4.31 Production and Post-Harvest Farm Equipment, Province of Cavite: 2019

Type of Farm Equipment	Number of Farm Equipment
Coffee	
Mill	23
Dryer	4
Depulper	5
Roaster	5
Corn	
Mill	3
Sheller	3
Thresher	106
Rice	
Rice Mill	45
Hydro Tiller	7
Rice Reaper	2
Rice transplanter	2
Tractor	306
Hand Tractor	250
Warehouse	50
Shredder	25
Cultivator	10
Grass cutter	11
Pole Pruner	386
Dryer	
Mechanical	4
Flatbed	5
Collapsible	3
MPDP	7
Knapsack Sprayer	26

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Table 4.32 Commercial and Municipal Fish Landing Areas, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/ Municipality	Fishlanding Areas	
	Commercial	Municipal
Noveleta		San Rafael IV
Rosario	Pandawan or the Rosario Municipal Landing Center II	Ligtong I
Cavite City		Barangay 10B Barangay 11 Barangay 37M Barangay 48M Dalahican (seasonal)
City of Bacoor	Sineguelasan Fishport	Alima & Digman
Tanza	Capipisa Landing Center Amaya Landing Center	Julugan 1
Naic		Munting Mapino, Labac & Bucana Malaki
Ternate		Poblacion 2 San Jose

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Trece Martires City

Table 4.33 Number of Dressing Plant, Slaughterhouse and Meat Processing Plant by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Dressing Plant		Slaughterhouse		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		
Trece 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

As 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 is allowed by the Local Government Units (LGUs), for example, 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).

- 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.

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.

2019 DAR-Cavite Accomplishment Report

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

The implementation of CARP in the province of Cavite centers on three (3) major program components, namely:

- Land Tenure Services Program (LTSP) mainly operationalized by the Land Tenure Improvement Division;
- Agrarian Justice Delivery Program (AJDP) implemented by the Legal Division and the Office of the Provincial Adjudicator; and
- the Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Development and Sustainability Program (ARBDSPP) implemented by Program Beneficiaries Development Division.

Land Tenure Security Program (LTSP)

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

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

The Land Acquisition and Distribution component of LTSP have six (6) milestones, namely:

Claim Folder Documentation, Survey, Land Valuation, Emancipation Patents (EP)/Certificates of Land Ownership Awards (CLOA) Registration, EP/CLOA Distribution and Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries (ARBs) installation.

Leasehold Operation, on the other hand, is the alternative non-land transfer scheme. It covers all tenanted agricultural lands such as those in the retained areas, not yet acquired for distribution under CARP, and those which may be validly covered under existing laws. Under this arrangement, the tenant-farmer enjoys full control and management of the land. As payment for the use of the land, the leaseholder pays the landowner an amount equivalent to 25 percent of his net harvest (dar.gov.ph).

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

Table 4.34 shows the LTSP accomplishments in all its indicators.

Table 4.34 Land Tenure Security Program Accomplishments, Province of Cavite: 2019

Programs/Sub-programs/Performance Indicators	Target	Accomplished
Land Acquisition and Distribution		
Claim Folder (CF) preparation and documentation		
Number of landholdings with CF documentation completed	11	15
Number of hectares covered	79.9137	81.585
Number of FBs identified	48	36
Land Survey		
Number of hectares with ASPs	36.761	40.2789
Land Valuation		
Number of landholdings with Memo of Valuation (MOV)	5	8
Number of hectares with MOV	26.6565	45.0877
EP/CLOA Registration		
Number of hectares (gross area) covered by registered EPs/CLOAs	58.8948	59.4559
Number of ARBs	22	22
EP/CLOA Distribution		
Number of hectares already covered by awarded EPs/CLOAs	12.5305	44.685
Number of ARBs awarded with EPs/CLOAs	10	35
ARB Installation (covering distribution during the year)		
Number of ARBs actually installed	10	35
Non-land Transfer Activities		
Leasehold Operations		
Number of hectares covered by registered leasehold contract	9.5887	12.6437
Number of leaseholders	6	7
Post-Land Distribution Activities		
Re-documentation of DNYP lands		
Number of hectares with re-documentation folders	11.2297	11.2297
Preparation of LADIS		
Number of ARBs with LADIS	17	41
ARB Installation (accumulated/previous years' backlogs)		
Number of installed ARBs	17	27

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform, Trece Martires City

Meanwhile, LAD accomplishment for the year 2019 totaled 45.2518 hectares. These are from the City of Dasmariñas, Naic, Tanza, City of Gen. Trias, and Trece Martires City. CARP area totaled 21.0635 hectares and was allocated to 20 Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries. The 24.1883 hectares is a Non-CARP area that includes sections of landholdings, which are retention areas for landowners and areas not suited for agriculture (roads, easements, creeks, eroded portions, etc.). As of December 2019, DAR's LAD cumulative accomplishment by city/municipality totaled 10,227.4539 hectares, wherein 9,120.0014 with 8,064 ARBs are private agricultural areas, and 1,107.4525 hectares with 1,695 ARBs are non-private agricultural lands.

Table 4.35 Land Acquisition and Distribution (LAD) Accomplishment by City/Municipality, as of December 2019

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	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	534.0898	442	174.6362	241	708.7260	683
City of Dasmariñas	534.0898	442	174.6362	241	708.7260	683
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	998.6723	1,277	-	-	998.6723	1,277
City of Gen. Trias	998.6723	1,277	-	-	998.6723	1,277
7th District	1,292.0061	994	37.4273	22	1,329.4334	1,016
Amadeo	31.2702	46	-	-	31.2702	46
Indang	386.0332	375	-	-	386.0332	375
Tanza	614.6778	364	7.6912	8	622.3690	372
Trece Martires City	260.0249	209	29.7361	14	289.7610	223
8th District	5,049.9022	4,019	0.4684	2	5,050.3706	4,021
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	691.4610	559	-	-	691.4610	559
Tagaytay City	242.2621	257	-	-	242.2621	257
Ternate	31.4063	20	0.4684	2	31.8747	22
Total	9,120.0014	8,064	1,107.4525	1,695	10,227.4539	9,759

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.

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 sales.

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 the representation of farmers by DAR lawyers before the regular courts and the DAR Adjudication Board, respectively. The third type involves the administrative rendering of a decision on the exemption, conversion, and retention. DAR 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.

Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Development and Sustainability Program (ARBDSP)

It 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, the 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).

Table 4.36 Accomplishment on Agrarian Justice Delivery Program, Province of Cavite: 2019

Programs/Sub-programs/Performance Indicators	Target	Accomplished
Adjudication of Agrarian Reform Cases		
Case Resolution	63	144
Mediation	26	139
Post Judgment Proceedings	10	38
Implementation/Execution of Resolutions, Decisions, Orders	25	13
LAD related Activities (oaths/affirmation administered)		7
Resolution of Agrarian Law Implementation Cases		
Resolution of Cases	22	132
Land Transfer Clearances	404	664
Referral Cases	5	2
Cancellation of Applications	8	1
Monitoring of Granted Conversion	62	140
Monitoring of Illegally converted lands	5	6
3. Provision of Agrarian Legal Assistance		
Mediation	184	275
Representation in Judicial Courts	18	9
Representation in Quasi-Judicial Bodies	38	62

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform, Trece Martires City

Table 4.37 Accomplishment on Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Development and Sustainability Program Province of Cavite: 2019

Programs/Sub-programs/Performance Indicators	Target	Accomplished
Supervision and Management for Effective Delivery of Support Services (SMEDSS)		
Number of ARB Organizations (ARBOs) assessed in IT-Enabled Maturity Assessment (ITEMA)	22	22
Number of functional infrastructure maintained	16	16
Social Infrastructure Building (SIB)		
Organizational Development & Strengthening		
Number of ARBOs involved	15	23
Number of ARBs trained	919	1,009
Enterprise Development and Economic Support (EDES)		
Development of Products/Services		
Number of products and services developed	2	3
Number of ARBOs involved	2	3
Number of ARBs trained	60	78
Provision of Business Development Services		
Number of ARBOs involved	5	14
Number of ARBs trained	150	157
Provision of Credit and Microfinance Services		
Number of organizations provided with credit	5	5
Number of ARBs provided with credit services	150	200
Number of ARBs provided with microfinance services	200	276
Climate Resilient Farm Productivity Support (CRFPS)		
Provision of Agricultural Extension Services (AES) and farm inputs		
Number of ARBOs provided	2	2
Number of ARBs trained	80	80
Sustainable livelihood support for disaster-affected areas		
Number of ARBOs involved	1	1
Number of ARBs trained	30	30
Major Crop-based Block Farm Productivity Enhancement		
Number of ARBOs involved	1	1
Number of ARBs trained	50	50
Provision of Farm Machinery and Equipment/Implements		
Number of ARBOs provided	2	4

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 sectors (Wikipedia).

Industry, Commerce, Trade, Entrepreneurship, and Cooperatives

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. The mechanized mass production and craftsmen are replaced by assembly lines often replace individual manual labor (Investopedia). The industry is a group of manufacturers or businesses that produce a particular kind of goods or services. Workers in the industry sector design, fabricate and sell (Vocabulary).

Cavite is a highly industrialized province. It is considered the best-loved destination of investors manifested by an increasing number of industries. The trust and confidence remain in the province. It offers a 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, the Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA) is the government agency attached to the Department of Trade and Industry. It is 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).

The 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 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 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 the 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 2019, Cavite has established a total of 73 economic zones/industrial estates wherein 35 are operating, eight are proclaimed, and 30 are still in development. Specifically, there were 21 Non-PEZA industrial estates/economic zones registered, and with PEZA, there were 16 operating, eight proclaimed, and 30 development in progress.

In terms of quantity by district, most industrial estates are in the 6th district with a total of 19 estates, followed by the 5th district with 12 estates. In terms of city/municipality, the majority of industrial estates are located in the City of General Trias (12), followed by Carmona, Silang, and City of Dasmariñas with nine each. Moreover, a new industrial estate, which is in the development process, is established in Tanza.

From 1982 until 2019, PEZA and Non-PEZA industrial estates/economic zones have kept operating in the entire province. Cavite Economic Zone (CEZ) in the municipality of Rosario and City of Gen. Trias has the highest number of industrial establishments (437), and it covers the widest land area of 280.6725 hectares. Imus Informal Industrial Estate with 200 hectares and Suntrust Ecotown in Tanza with 116.22 hectares follow.

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 30 economic zones with the 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 4.38 Number of Economic Zones/Industrial Estates by District, By City/Municipality, Province of Cavite:2019

City/Municipality	Operating	Proclaimed	Development in Progress	Total
1st District	1	2	6	9
Cavite City	-	-	3	3
Kawit	-	1	2	3
Rosario	1	1	1	3
2nd District	0	1	3	4
City of Bacoor	-	1	3	4
3rd District	6	0	2	8
City of Imus	6	-	2	8
4th District	5	0	4	9
City of Dasmariñas	5	-	4	9
5th District	6	2	4	12
City of Gen. Trias	6	2	4	12
6th District	13	2	4	19
Carmona	7	1	1	9
Gen. M. Alvarez	1	-	-	1
Silang	5	1	3	9
7th District	2	1	4	7
Trece Martires City	-	1	2	3
Tanza	2	-	2	4
8th District	2	0	3	5
Naic	1	-	2	3
Magallanes	1	-	-	1
Tagaytay City	-	-	1	1
Total	35	8	30	73

Source: Philippine Economic Zone Authority, Taguig City

Table 4.39 List of Industrial Estates/Economic Zones, Province of Cavite: 2019

Table 4.35 - List of Industrial Estates/Economic Zones, Province of Cavite, 2010								
Economic Zones		Location	Approved	Date		Developer/ Operator	Nature	Land Area (Has.)
				Proclaimed	Registered			
Operating PEZA								
1	Cavite Biofuels Ecozone	Caluangan, Magallanes	15-Jan-10	31-Nov-17		Penwood Project Land Corporation	AIEZ	54.4358
2	Cavite Economic Zone	Rosario	02-Jun-05	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	04-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
11	Lumina Point	Aguinaldo Highway corner Nueno Avenue, Tanzang Luma 1, Imus Cavite				Lotus Central Mall, Inc.	IT Center	0.21

	Economic Zones	Location	Date			Developer/ Operator	Nature	Land Area (Has.)
			Approved	Proclaimed	Registered			
12	Peoples Technology Complex	Maduya, Carmona	18-Feb-98	03-Jul-00	07-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	09-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				Private IE	10.852
2	Imus Informal Industrial Estate	City of Imus	1988				Private IE	200
3	Dasmariñas Technopark	City of Dasmariñas	1996				Private IE	38
4	First Cavite Industrial Estate-General Industrial Zone	City of Dasmariñas	1991				Private IE	82.73
5	First Cityland Heavy Industrial Estate	City of Dasmariñas	1988				Private IE	32.1
6	Granville Industrial Complex	Carmona	1991				Private IE	7
7	Mountview Industrial Complex I	Carmona	1993				Private IE	24
8	Mountview Industrial Complex II	Carmona	1995				Private IE	22.3
9	Southcoast Industrial Estate	Carmona	1993				Private IE	13.4
10	Welborne Industrial Estate	Carmona	1996				Private IE	12
11	Cavite-Carmona Industrial Estate	Carmona	1982				Private IE	41.01
12	GMA-NHA Industrial Estate	Gen. Mariano Alvarez	1982				Public IE	10
13	Cavite Light Industrial Park	Silang	2000				Private IE	37.404
14	Greenway Business Park	Silang	1996				Private IE	10.5
15	Maguyam Industrial Estate	Silang	1994				Private IE	16.4
16	Meridian Industrial Park	Silang					Private IE	23
17	Gateway Business Park	City of Gen. Trias	1989				Private IE	69.95
18	Golden Gate II Industrial Estate	City of Gen. Trias	1997				Private IE	16.58
19	Manggahan Industrial Estate	City of Gen. Trias	1988				Private IE	10.2
20	New Cavite Industrial City	City of Gen. Trias	1988				Private IE	52
21	Lu Chu Industrial Estate	Tanza	1995				Private IE	8.8
16	Suntech IPark	Lancaster Estates, City of Imus				Property Company of Friends, Inc.	IT PARK	11.9521

Economic Zones		Location	Approved	Date		Developer/ Operator	Nature	Land Area (Has.)
				Proclaimed	Registered			
Proclaimed								
PEZA								
1	Cavite Eco-Industrial Estate	Pasong Kawayan II, Gen. Trias	14-Jan-98	05-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	08-Nov-05	Island Cove Corporation	TEZ	13.8935
4	San Lazaro Leisure & Business Park	Brgy., Lantic, Carmona	18-Dec-06	26-May-08	05-Jun-08	Manila Jockey Club, Inc.	TEZ	54.2294
5	SM City Bacoor	Habay II, City of Bacoor	25-Aug-06	30-Apr-07	02-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	02-Nov-11	SM Prime Holdings, Inc.	IT Center	5.4889
7	South Forbes Cyber Park	South Forbes Golf City	12-Aug-09	09-Jun-10	24-Jun-10	Cathay Land, Inc.	IT Park	28.3122
8	VistaHub BPO Molino	Inchican, Silang Daang Hari Road, Molino IV, City of Bacoor				Masterpiece Asia Properties, Inc.	IT Center	0.26
Development in Progress								
PEZA								
1	Anyas Resort and Residences	Magasawang Ilat, Tagaytay City	14-Jun-12			Roxaco Land Corporation	TEZ	5.7900
2	Ara Vista	Biclatan (Manggahan), Gen. Trias	17-Apr-09			Picar Development Incorporated	IT Park	9.5200
3	Best World Technopark	Batas, silang, Cavite				Best World Land International, Inc.	MSEZ	145.0600
4	Cambridge Intelligent Park	Malinta, City of Dasmariñas	23-Dec-96			McSpec Realty Ventures Corp.	MEZ	86.0000
5	Cavite BPO Project	Anabu II-D, City of Imus	16-Aug-11			Cavite Commercial Town Center, Inc.	IT Center	2.7500
6	Cavite City International IT Park	San Roque, Cavite City				Titan Primestate Realty & Development Corporation	IT Park	1.2000
7	CBC Asia Technozone	Emilio Aguinaldo Highway, Barangay Talaba VII, City of Bacoor, Cavite				CBC_Asia Realty and Development Incorporated	IT Center	0.7000
8	Corelan Technology Park	Barangay Maguyam, Silang City, Cavite			-	First Metro Venture Development Corporation	IT Park	7.16
9	Dasmariñas Technopod	Molino-Paliparan Rd., City of Dasmariñas	15-Jul-11			Arvo Commercial Corporation	IT Center	1.8700
10	EDAMPI Industrial Park	Palangue, Naic				Ecozone Development & Management Phils., Inc.	MEZ	25.00

	Economic Zones	Location	Date			Developer/ Operator	Nature	Land Area (Has.)
			Approved	Proclaimed	Registered			
11	EDAMPI Technopark	Km. 44, Tanza-Trece Martires Road, Punta, Tanza				Ecozone Development & Management Phils., Inc.	IT Park	2.35
12	Equity Industrial Estate	Langkaan, City of Dasmariñas				Equity Homes, Inc.	MEZ	143.00
13	Filinvest Technology Park Cavite	Hugo Perez, Trece Martires City	03-Dec-96			Filinvest Land, Inc.	MEZ	86.00
14	Filoil Special Economic Zone II	Rosario, Cavite		13-Nov-98		Filoil Development & Management Corp.	MEZ	122.2800
15	FRC Supermall	Palico, City of Imus	24-Oct-12			Cuevasville Realty & Dev't. Corp.	IT Center	0.7400
16	Gimco Sangley Point SEZ	Sangley Point Military Base, Cavite City	11-Jul-06			Gimco Development, LLC	MEZ	40.0000
17	Kawit Development Project Special Eco-Tourism Zone	Binakayan, Kawit	20-Dec-10			Agua-Tierra Oro Mina Development Corp.	TEZ	42.7200
18	Kawit Economic Zone	Kanluran, Binakayan, Marulas, Kaingin & Poblacion, Kawit				Majestic Landscape Corporation	MSEZ	60.1100
19	Marcelo IPG Industrial and Aqua Farming Park	Bacoor Bay, Cavite City	10-Dec-01			Marcelo Biotech, Inc.	MEZ	150.0000
20	MetroCas Industrial Estates-Special Economic Zone	Calibuyo, Tanza				MetroCas Properties, Inc.	MSEZ	40.4100
21	NDC Industrial Estate	Langkaan, City of Dasmariñas, Cavite				National Development Company	MSEZ	19.18
22	PEC Industrial Park	Buenavista Gen. Trias	02-Oct-97			Philippine Estate Corporation	MEZ	177.0000
23	Petroleum Industry Economic Zone	Munting Mapino, Naic	29-Aug-02			Jeti Industrial Dev'T Corp.	MEZ	15.0000
24	Sterling Technopark	Maguyam Sialng & Bamcal & Lantic, Carmona		29-Nov-99		SP Properties Inc	MEZ	100.0000
25	Sumpco Industrial Estate Special Economic Zone	Hugo Perez, Trece Martires City	09-Dec-04			Morgan Dev't & Ind'l Corp.	MEZ	53.8100
26	Supima Manggahan IT Park	Manggahan, Gen. Trias				Supima Holdings, Inc.	IT Park	4.3700
27	Taipan Gold Industrial Park	De Fuego & San Francisco, Gen. Trias	22-Jan-97			Taipan Golden Empire Corporation	MEZ	100.0000
28	Tricom Industrial Park	Maguyam, Silang				Tricom Dev't Corp.	MEZ	27.0000
29	VistaHub BPO Molino Tower 2	Daang Hari Road, Molino IV, City of Bacoor				Masterpiece Asia Properties, Inc.	IT Center	0.3158
30	Vista Mall North Molino	Molino Boulevard, Bacoor City, Cavite				Masterpiece Asia Properties Inc.	IT Center	0.2600

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 the People's Technology Complex (PTC), a 58.99 hectares industrial complex that 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 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 is located along Governor Drive at Barangay Bancal, Municipality of Carmona.
- 3) Mountview Industrial Complex I – Only a 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 guardhouse; 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 electrical system and it can provide a 3-phase connection for a higher electricity load. There is also a centralized water system to ensure an adequate and constant supply of water.

- 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. The portion of the 32.1 hectares lot adjacent to the national highway has been converted to a 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 meters wide and 2 lane concrete auxiliary roads 7 meters wide. Its locational advantage is the 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 a grand entrance gate with guardhouse 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 technopark 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 the 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 workplace.

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 a 12.20-hectare special economic zone along Aguinaldo Highway in the 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 an interior road network of the 22-meter-wide main road and 15-meter-wide secondary road, 3-phase wire electrical supply, underground reinforced concrete pipe drainage system, domestic wastewater 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 semiconductor 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.
- 30) Suntrust Ecotown Tanza (formerly Cavite Productivity Economic Zone) – Located in Sahud-Ulan, Tanza with an area of 116.2244 hectares.

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.).
- 3) Lumina Point – A 0.21 hectare IT Center located in Aguinaldo Highway corner Nuevo Avenue, Tanzang Luma 1, City of Imus.

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.).
- 3) VistaHub BPO Molino – A 0.26 hectare IT Center located in Daang Hari Road, Molino IV, City of Bacoor.

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
- 14) MetroCas Industrial Estates – Special Economic Zone – Located in Calibuyo, Tanza with an area of 40.4100 hectares.
- 15) NDC Industrial Park – This is a 19.18 hectares park located in Langkaan, City of Dasmariñas.
- 16) Gimcp Sangley Point SEZ – park based in Sangley Point Military Base, Cavite City with an area of 40.00 hectares.
- 17) Kawit Economic Zone – located at Kanluran Binakayan, Marulas, Kaingin & Poblacion, Kawit with an area of 60.1100 hectares.

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

- 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
- 5) Corelan Technology Park – Located in Barangay Maguyam, Silang with an area of 7.16 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.
- 4) Vista Mall North Molino – Located at Molino Boulevard, City of Bacoor with an area of 0.2600 hectare.
- 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

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, cooperative 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 payments, 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 the use of a gym. The employment laws, regulations, or legal contracts typically governs (Wikipedia).

For the year 2019, industrial establishments located at PEZA economic zones have a total employment of 167,768. Cavite Economic Zone in Rosario and City of Gen. Trias has the highest direct employment of 67,891. The Gateway Business Park in the City of Gen. Trias follows, with 21,335 employees.

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. They are based in the country of export. The overseas-based buyer is referred to as an importer.

PEZA operating companies in Cavite have a total value of exports of 6,253.966 million US dollars in the year 2019. Cavite Economic Zone in Rosario/General Trias has the highest value of exports amounting to 2,237.984 million US dollars, followed by Cavite Economic Zone II in the City of

Gen. Trias and People's Technology Complex in Carmona with 1,142.992 million US dollars and 648.659 million US dollars, respectively.

Value of Imports Generated by Economic Zones

Based on 2019 PEZA data, Cavite has a total value of Imports amounting to 4,699.191 million US dollars. Cavite Economic Zone in the Rosario and City of General Trias has the highest value of imports amounting to 1,923.096 million US dollars, followed by Gateway Business Park with 306.172 million US dollars then by Cavite Economic Zone II in the City of Gen. Trias with 407.925 million US dollars.

Industrial Establishments

The number of operating industrial locators under PEZA for the year 2019 is 806 industrial locators in which the nature of business is export, logistics services, facilities, tourism and IT. Among those establishments, Rosario/City of Gen.

Trias, where the Cavite Economic Zone is located, has the highest number with 437 locators followed by First Cavite Industrial Estate in the City of Dasmariñas with 137 locators.

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.

Table 4.40 Number of Locators/Employment/Export/Import Generated by PEZA Ecozones, Province of Cavite: 2019

Economic Zones	City/ Municipality	Number of Locators	Employment	Export (Million US\$)	Import (Million US\$)
Cavite Biofuels Ecozone	Magallanes	1	3		
Cavite Economic Zone	Rosario/City of Gen Trias	437	67,891	2,237.984	1,923.096
Cavite Economic Zone II	City of Gen. Trias	6	18,761	1,142.992	407.925
Cavite Technopark-Special Economic Zone	Naic	24	16	0.247	0.792
Daiichi Industrial Park	Silang	31	2,522	30.174	22.044
EMI Special Economic Zone	City of Imus	1	9,414	260.186	148.501
First Cavite Industrial Estate	City of Dasmariñas	137	16,203	425.668	278.163
Gateway Business Park	City of Gen. Trias	32	21,335	604.225	1,306.172
Golden Gate Business Park-CEPZ	City of Gen. Trias	11	627	25.752	44.981
Golden Mile Business Park	Carmona	37	10,600	214.625	154.573
Lumina Point	City of Imus	1	3,245	21.921	-
Peoples Technology Complex	Carmona	43	7,469	648.659	343.265
Suntrust Ecotown Tanza (formerly Cavite Productivity Economic Zone)	Tanza	42	2,192	11.513	69.679
Robinsons Place Dasmariñas	City of Dasmariñas	1	1,978	19.542	-
SMDM IT Center	City of Dasmariñas	1	4,297	40.955	-
Suntech IPark	City of Imus	1	1,215	7.879	-
TOTAL		806	167,768	5,692.322	4,699.191

Source: Philippine Economic Zone Authority, Taguig City



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

A financial institution is “an establishment that conducts financial transactions such as investment, loans, and deposits” (Investopedia). 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

A 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 cooperatives or federation of cooperatives organize them. Their role is to promote and expand the rural economy in an orderly and effective manner by providing the people in rural communities with basic financial services.

Cavite has a total of 414 registered banks as of 2019, which increased by 5.08 percent from 394 registered banks in the previous year. Most registered banking institutions in

Cavite are universal/commercial banks, which accounts for 50.48 percent (209) of the total number of registered banks in the province. On the other hand, a total of 148 registered banks (35.75%) are thrift banks, and 57 (13.77%) are rural banks. Moreover, the increase in the number of registered banks in Cavite was due to the additional universal/commercial banks and rural banks in the province.

The city of Dasmariñas remains to have the most number of banking institutions in Cavite with a total of 67 registered banks, from 65 in the previous year, accounting for 16.18 percent of the total number of banking institutions in the province. The City of Bacoor follows with a total of 59 registered banks (14.25%). Other cities with a large number of banking institutions are the City of Imus (51), City of General Trias (32), municipality of Silang (26), and City of Tagaytay (25). General Aguinaldo, Ternate, Amadeo, and Magallanes have the least number of banking institutions with one each. Every town in the province has at least a bank in its vicinity as of 2019.

It is also notable that the rural areas in Cavite have a small number of banking institutions, like the municipalities in the 7th District. The majority of banking institutions are located in the urban areas of Cavite.

Non-banking 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 functions 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 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-stock 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 ten non-banking financial institutions (NBFIs) are registered as of 2019. It is categorized into two financing companies with a quasi-banking function, three financing companies without a quasi-banking function, and five non-stock savings and loan associations.

Table 4.41 Number of BSP Supervised Banking Institutions by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2017-2019

City/Municipality	Universal/Commercial Bank			Thrift Bank			Rural Bank			Total		
	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
1st District	30	31	32	15	20	17	2	2	3	47	53	52
Cavite City	9	9	9	3	4	4	1	1	1	13	14	14
Kawit	5	6	7	5	7	6	-	-	1	10	13	14
Noveleta	1	1	2	5	5	3	1	1	1	7	7	6
Rosario	15	15	14	2	4	4	-	-	-	17	19	18
2nd District	25	25	29	21	23	22	8	9	8	54	57	59
City of Bacoor	25	25	29	21	23	22	8	9	8	54	57	59
3rd District	24	26	29	15	16	16	8	5	6	47	47	51
City of Imus	24	26	29	15	16	16	8	5	6	47	47	51
4th District	35	35	35	23	24	25	6	6	7	64	65	67
City of Dasmariñas	35	35	35	23	24	25	6	6	7	64	65	67
5th District	24	25	25	24	28	27	6	6	7	54	59	59
Carmona	12	12	11	4	4	4	2	2	2	18	18	17
Gen. M. Alvarez	4	4	5	10	10	9	1	1	2	15	15	16
Silang	8	9	9	10	14	14	3	3	3	21	26	26
6th District	16	18	20	4	6	6	5	5	6	25	29	32
City of Gen. Trias	16	18	20	4	6	6	5	5	6	25	29	32
7th District	12	12	14	9	18	21	4	5	6	28	35	41
Amadeo	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Indang	-	-	-	2	2	3	2	2	2	4	4	5
Tanza	5	5	6	7	8	9	1	1	1	13	14	16
Trece Martires City	7	7	8	-	7	8	1	2	3	8	16	19
8th District	23	23	25	20	14	14	12	12	14	53	49	53
Alfonso	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	5
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Magallanes	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maragondon	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	3
Mendez	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	2
Naic	6	6	7	2	3	3	3	3	5	11	12	15
Tagaytay City	17	17	18	6	6	6	1	1	1	24	24	25
Ternate	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	7	1	1
CAVITE	189	195	209	129	149	148	51	50	57	369	394	414

Source: Financial Institution Library System (FILS), Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, Pasay City

Table 4.42 Number of BSP Supervised Non-Bank Financial Institutions by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2017-2019

City/Municipality	Financing Company with Quasi-banking Function			Financing Company without Quasi-Banking Function			Non-Stock Savings and Loan Association			Total		
	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
1st District	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	4	4
Cavite City	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	4	4
Kawit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noveleta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rosario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2nd District	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Bacoor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3rd District	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	3	3	3
City of Imus	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	3	3	3
4th District	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
City of Dasmariñas	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
5th District	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Carmona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gen. M. Alvarez	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Silang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6th District	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Gen. Trias	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7th District	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Amadeo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trece Martires City	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
8th District	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alfonso	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Magallanes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maragondon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendez	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tagaytay City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ternate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAVITE	2	3	2	2	1	3	5	5	5	9	9	10

Source: Financial Institution Library System (FILS), Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, Pasay City

Other Financial Institutions

The 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 ensures 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/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. The Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), through the Manual of Regulations for Non-Bank Financial Institutions (MORNFI), regulates and governs them. Before they can start operation, they are required to apply for registration with government offices like the Department of Trade and Industry, Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) – for partnerships and corporations, and local government unit/Mayor's office then registers with the BSP. A 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).

Table 4.43 Number of Money Service Businesses by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018 – 2019

City/Municipality	MC/FXD		RA		RA/MC/FXD	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
1st District	4	10	13	21	17	24
Cavite City	1	1	6	8	4	6
Kawit	1	4	3	4	4	5
Noveleta	1	2	1	2	3	4
Rosario	1	3	3	7	6	9
2nd District	5	16	17	29	29	31
City of Bacoor	5	16	17	29	29	31
3rd District	12	21	17	29	26	33
City of Imus	12	21	17	29	26	33
4th District	6	24	18	27	28	31
City of Dasmariñas	6	24	18	27	28	31
5th District	3	7	9	18	16	19
Carmona	2	2	2	3	5	5
Gen. M. Alvarez	-	1	4	7	3	5
Silang	1	4	3	8	8	9
6th District	2	6	6	12	9	11
City of Gen. Trias	2	6	6	12	9	11
7th District	2	9	8	22	11	14
Amadeo	-	-	-	1	1	1
Indang	-	1	1	2	1	2
Tanza	1	5	3	11	4	5
Trece Martires City	1	3	4	8	5	6
8th District	6	11	13	25	10	14
Alfonso	-	-	1	3	1	1
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Magallanes	-	-	1	1	-	-
Maragondon	-	1	1	2	1	1
Mendez	-	-	1	1	1	1
Naic	2	5	2	4	2	4
Tagaytay City	4	5	7	13	5	5
Ternate	-	-	-	1	-	2
CAVITE	40	104	101	183	146	177

Source: Financial Institution Library System (FILS), Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, Pasay City

As of September 2018, a total of 1,056 FXDs, RAs, MCs, and pawnshops are registered in the province of Cavite. Most entities are RA/MC/FXD under pawnshops with the corollary, which makes up to 27.08 percent of the total number of institutions. The number of these financial institutions also increased by 38.22 percent from the total of 764 entities in 2018.

Most FXDs, MCs, RAs and pawnshops are located in the City of Dasmariñas with a total of 191 institutions, followed by the City of Imus and Bacoor with 189 and 160 institutions, respectively. All cities and municipalities have at least one of these entities.

Table 4.44 Number of Pawnshops by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2018 – 2019

City/Municipality	Pawnshop		MC/FXD		Pawnshop with Corollary RA		RA/MC/FXD	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
1st District	24	28	-	-	8	10	27	32
Cavite City	10	12	-	-	1	1	12	11
Kawit	8	7	-	-	3	5	6	8
Noveleta	4	6	-	-	2	2	2	4
Rosario	2	3	-	-	2	2	7	9
2nd District	15	24	2	1	18	19	34	40
City of Bacoor	15	24	2	1	18	19	34	40
3rd District	26	46	3	3	15	19	30	38
City of Imus	26	46	3	3	15	19	30	38
4th District	22	21	1	1	28	31	41	56
City of Dasmariñas	22	21	1	1	28	31	41	56
5th District	10	15	1	1	11	16	36	40
Carmona	-	1	-	-	1	2	9	10
Gen. M. Alvarez	2	4	1	1	4	5	9	9
Silang	8	10	-	-	6	9	18	21
6th District	9	10	-	-	5	5	18	26
City of Gen. Trias	9	10	-	-	5	5	18	26
7th District	16	18	-	-	12	13	25	28
Amadeo	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Indang	4	4	-	-	1	1	5	6
Tanza	8	6	-	-	7	8	10	12
Trece Martires City	4	8	-	-	4	4	8	8
8th District	7	13	-	-	9	12	24	26
Alfonso	-	2	-	-	-	1	4	4
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Magallanes	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Maragondon	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2
Mendez	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Naic	4	5	-	-	4	5	8	8
Tagaytay City	3	5	-	-	4	5	6	6
Ternate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
CAVITE	129	175	7	6	106	125	235	286

Source: Financial Institution Library System (FILS), Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, Pasay City

DTI Registered Business Names

Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) oversees the registration of business names. Through registration, a firm can 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 roll out 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, DTI business names registered in Cavite in 2018 are all micro-level since registration is only available for single proprietorship type of businesses. Corporations, partnerships, cooperatives, and associations are not included in the Business Name (BN) Registry.

Registered Cooperatives

Cooperatives are 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 206 cooperatives in Cavite were registered in the Cooperative Development Authority in 2018. It increased by 10.43 percent from 230 cooperatives from the previous year. Based on the data collected from the Provincial Cooperative, Livelihood, and Entrepreneurial Development Office (PCLEDO), the City of Imus has the most number of registered cooperatives, having 33 cooperatives (16.02%). The cities of Bacoor and Dasmariñas follow with 29 cooperatives and 28 cooperatives, respectively. The municipalities of Noveleta, Amadeo, and Indang have the least number of registered cooperatives, having each a cooperative. However, the municipalities of Maragondon, Mendez, and Ternate have no registered cooperative as of 2019. In addition, most of the registered cooperatives in the province are of the multi-purpose category accounting for 57.28 percent of all the cooperatives in the province. Multi-purpose cooperatives are cooperatives that do combine two or more business activities of the other types of cooperatives. Transport cooperatives, which engage in rendering public transport services such as land and sea/water transportation services but are limited, however, to small vessels for the safe conveyance of passengers and/or cargoes, follow covering 16.50 percent of the

population. Out of the 204 registered cooperatives, 101 are considered micro cooperatives, 47 are small cooperatives, 43 are medium-sized cooperatives, and 13 are large cooperatives. These cooperatives' membership totaled 98,702, which is lower by 1.75 percent from 100,462 memberships from the previous year. The city of Bacoor has the most membership with 25,482 members within 29 registered cooperatives, followed by the City of Imus, 18,652 members, and the City of Dasmariñas, 12,658 members. Moreover, a total of 6,934 direct employments have been generated, wherein Rosario contributed the most with 4,524 direct employments (65.24%). The municipality of Carmona follows, employing 1,165 persons, respectively. Furthermore, this figure went down by 17.42 percent from 8,397 direct employments of the year 2018.

In the financial aspect, the registered cooperatives' total volume of business amounted to Php 7,292,033,068.24. Rosario has the highest volume of business, with Php 1,602,659,671.00 covering 21.98 percent of the total. Carmona and the City of Dasmariñas followed, respectively. Moreover, primary cooperatives have total assets of Php 5,459,443,019.73. The figure rose by 0.18 percent from the total assets of Php 5,449,498,295.41 in 2018. Large cooperatives' overall assets summed up to Php 3,196,251,866.19. Medium cooperatives have total assets of Php 1,787,389,406.82. Small cooperatives' total assets amounted to Php 371,765,287.42, and micro cooperatives have a total asset of Php 104,036,459.30. The city of General Trias accounted most for the total assets covering 15.44 percent of Cavite's cooperatives total assets.

Table 4.45 Number of Registered Cooperatives by Category and City/Municipality, 2019

City/Municipality	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
1st District	4	4	5	2	15
Cavite City	1	1	3	-	5
Kawit	1	1	-	-	2
Noveleta	-	1	-	-	1
Rosario	2	1	2	2	7
2nd District	19	5	3	2	29
City of Bacoor	19	5	3	2	29
3rd District	17	6	8	1	32
City of Imus	17	6	8	1	32
4th District	12	9	5	2	28
City of Dasmariñas	12	9	5	2	28
5th District	16	13	8	3	40
Carmona	6	2	5	2	15
Gen. M. Alvarez	3	3	1	-	7
Silang	7	8	2	1	18
6th District	15	1	3	3	22
City of Gen. Trias	15	1	3	3	22
7th District	7	1	6	-	14
Amadeo	-	-	1	-	1
Indang	-	-	1	-	1
Tanza	4	-	3	-	7
Trece Martires City	3	1	1	-	5
8th District	11	8	5	-	24
Alfonso	1	3	-	-	4
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	2	2	1	-	5
Magallanes	1	-	1	-	2
Maragondon	-	-	-	-	-
Mendez	-	-	-	-	-
Naic	1	2	-	-	3
Tagaytay City	6	1	3	-	10
Ternate	-	-	-	-	-
CAVITE	101	47	43	13	204

Source: Provincial Cooperative, Livelihood, and Entrepreneurial Development Office Cavite

Table 4.46 Number of Cooperatives by Type and City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Credit	Consumer	Producer	Marketing	Service	Multi-purpose	Worker	Transport	Housing	Federation	Union	Agri / Coop Bank	Total
1st District	4	1	1	-	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	15
Cavite City	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Kawit	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Noveleta	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rosario	1	-	1	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	7
2nd District	4	3	1	-	-	15	-	6	-	-	-	-	29
City of Bacoor	4	3	1	-	-	15	-	6	-	-	-	-	29
3rd District	9	1	-	-	1	16	-	5	-	1	-	-	33
City of Imus	9	1	-	-	1	16	-	5	-	1	-	-	33
4th District	4	1	-	1	-	15	-	7	-	-	-	-	28
City of Dasmariñas	4	1	-	1	-	15	-	7	-	-	-	-	28
5th District	1	2	1	-	2	29	1	4	-	-	-	-	40
Carmona	-	-	-	-	2	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	15
Gen. M. Alvarez	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	7
Silang	1	2	1	-	-	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	18
6th District	4	-	-	-	-	11	-	7	-	-	-	-	22
City of Gen. Trias	4	-	-	-	-	11	-	7	-	-	-	-	22
7th District	1	2	-	-	-	8	-	2	1	-	1	-	15
Amadeo	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Indang	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tanza	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	7
Trece Martires City	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	6
8th District	3	2	-	-	1	16	-	2	-	-	-	-	24
Alfonso	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Gen. E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aguinaldo	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Magallanes	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Maragondon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendez	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naic	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Tagaytay City	1	2	-	-	1	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	10
Ternate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAVITE	30	12	3	1	4	118	1	34	1	1	1	-	206

Source: Provincial Cooperative, Livelihood, and Entrepreneurial Development Office Cavite

Table 4.47 Total Cooperative Membership and Employment Generated by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2019

City/Municipality	Total Membership		Employment Generated	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
1st District	10,505	5,080	5,077	4,546
Cavite City	2,697	1,264	32	16
Kawit	390	187	20	6
Noveleta	195	144	14	-
Rosario	7,223	3,485	5,011	4,524
2nd District	20,349	25,482	181	221
City of Bacoor	20,349	25,482	181	221
3rd District	17,350	18,652	556	224
City of Imus	17,350	18,652	556	224
4th District	13,313	12,658	297	265
City of Dasmariñas	13,313	12,658	297	265
5th District	17,961	17,679	1,421	1,386
Carmona	6,544	6,083	1,244	1,165
Gen. M. Alvarez	7,093	3,989	43	55
Silang	4,324	7,607	134	166
6th District	7,834	8,052	149	92
City of Gen. Trias	7,834	8,052	149	92
7th District	5,606	4,104	588	73
Amadeo	336	371	26	31
Indang	1,340	447	11	6
Tanza	1,809	1,335	275	22
Trece Martires City	2,121	1,951	276	14
8th District	7,544	6,995	128	127
Alfonso	1,134	1,100	25	25
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	1,276	1,317	8	8
Magallanes	481	399	8	8
Maragondon	-	-	-	-
Mendez	169	-	1	-
Naic	1,268	986	25	25
Tagaytay City	3,216	3,193	61	61
Ternate	-	-	-	-
CAVITE	100,462	98,702	8,397	6,934

Source: Provincial Cooperative, Livelihood, and Entrepreneurial Development Office Cavite

Table 4.48 Total Volume of Business and Total Assets of Registered Cooperatives by City/Municipality: 2019

City/Municipality	Total Volume of Business	Micro	Small	Assets Medium	Large	Total
1st District	1,693,164,495.58	6,165,473.07	20,546,337.72	185,497,250.06	564,877,708.00	777,086,768.85
Cavite City	70,725,587.85	2,180,986.00	3,953,181.55	93,302,547.06	-	99,436,714.61
Kawit	14,438,602.73	1,875,157.96	4,605,737.17	-	-	6,480,895.13
Noveleta	5,340,634.00	-	6,110,327.00	-	-	6,110,327.00
Rosario	1,602,659,671.00	2,109,329.11	5,877,092.00	92,194,703.00	564,877,708.00	665,058,832.11
2nd District	608,681,274.73	18,718,261.81	29,615,505.52	144,614,223.28	277,274,334.95	470,222,325.56
City of Bacoar	608,681,274.73	18,718,261.81	29,615,505.52	144,614,223.28	277,274,334.95	470,222,325.56
3rd District	963,685,190.08	15,500,219.43	57,397,873.76	440,920,657.79	254,793,488.00	768,612,238.98
City of Imus	963,685,190.08	15,500,219.43	57,397,873.76	440,920,657.79	254,793,488.00	768,612,238.98
4th District	530,006,977.56	13,300,973.24	74,916,721.04	204,063,182.19	383,950,300.00	676,231,176.47
City of Dasmariñas	530,006,977.56	13,300,973.24	74,916,721.04	204,063,182.19	383,950,300.00	676,231,176.47
5th District	1,675,212,228.00	17,623,568.09	108,385,641.61	210,367,344.38	988,682,088.15	1,325,058,642.23
Carmona	1,070,621,939.19	6,677,354.00	14,095,773.00	123,024,488.05	647,707,075.00	791,504,690.05
Gen. M. Alvarez	58,227,036.17	2,832,423.08	23,108,467.04	18,313,691.00	-	44,254,581.12
Silang	546,363,252.64	8,113,791.01	71,181,401.57	69,029,165.33	340,975,013.15	489,299,371.06
6th District	1,018,614,031.89	14,965,978.39	9,413,680.00	91,703,383.46	726,673,947.09	842,756,988.94
City of Gen. Trias	1,018,614,031.89	14,965,978.39	9,413,680.00	91,703,383.46	726,673,947.09	842,756,988.94
7th District	270,953,600.88	9,178,549.59	6,612,035.00	304,093,704.55	-	319,884,289.14
Amadeo	41,516,991.58	-	-	34,227,463.26	-	34,227,463.26
Indang	31,572,923.93	-	-	44,865,946.30	-	44,865,946.30
Tanza	89,846,822.80	7,020,761.13	-	131,181,730.18	-	138,202,491.31
Trece Martires City	108,016,862.57	2,157,788.46	6,612,035.00	93,818,564.81	-	102,588,388.27
8th District	531,715,269.52	8,583,435.68	64,877,492.77	206,129,661.11	-	279,590,589.56
Alfonso	22,088,223.32	463,527.91	22,254,910.56	-	-	22,718,438.47
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	70,314,487.67	2,616,354.29	16,903,974.16	30,435,950.29	-	49,956,278.74
Magallanes	14,180,807.00	48,000.00	-	18,681,257.05	-	18,729,257.05
Maragondon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendez	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naic	56,725,888.39	-	20,285,600.28	-	-	20,285,600.28
Tagaytay City	368,405,863.14	5,455,553.48	5,433,007.77	157,012,453.77	-	167,901,015.02
Ternate	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAVITE	7,292,033,068.24	104,036,459.30	371,765,287.42	1,787,389,406.82	3,196,251,866.19	5,459,443,019.73

Source: Provincial Cooperative, Livelihood, and Entrepreneurial Development Office Cavite

Tourism

Cavite is considered a world-class tourist destination, offering visitors the finest in hotel accommodation, upmarket restaurants serving local and international cuisine, a bustling and vibrant nightlife, and picturesque golf courses. Cavite has remarkably created a modern metropolis that is conducive to big business and leisure travel while maintaining its proud and glorious past and rich cultural heritage. Visitors will enjoy the friendliness and the warmth of the local people and the lush natural beauty and historical landmarks of this effervescent province.

Cavite teems with natural resources and fantastic landscapes. It is home to the second summer capital, which is Tagaytay City, next to Baguio City. Tagaytay City is the most well-known tourist attraction in the province. Coconut groves dot the ridges of Tagaytay, and classy accommodations give the visiting tourists a place to relax, and at the same time, vast opportunities to enjoy the magnificent view of Taal overlooking the Taal volcano. Moreover, Cavite is blessed with a 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 terrific mountains, caves, and falls that can indeed fascinate its numerous visitors. Natural wonders in Cavite are mostly found in the upland areas.

Meanwhile, several historical and religious sites are also located in the province, which has defined a remarkable past and has 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 home to our understanding of Cavite as a whole. These are also one of the reasons that Cavite is renowned as the “Historical Capital of the Philippines.”

Three Tourism Nodal Points

As a premier tourist destination where a variety of attractions and entertainment facilities are available, the province is clustered into three tourism nodal points for the particular interest of visitors:

Kawit – Cavite City Area is Cavite’s focal point for history and culture brought by the pieces of legacies the great Caviteño forefathers gave for the birth of Philippine Independence. The famous historical landmarks and heritage sites can be found in Cavite City, Kawit, Noveleta, Rosario, Tanza, the City of Imus, and a portion of the City of Bacoor.

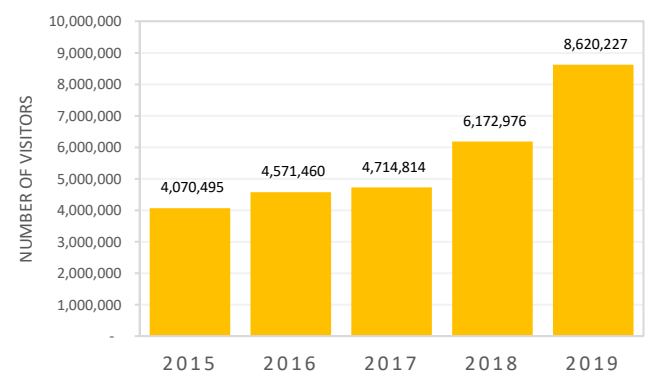
Ternate – Corregidor – Naic – Maragondon Area is popularly a haven for nature tourism because of the natural attractions complementing the area’s historical attractions. Tourists who are into nature-tripping and a little adventure usually find themselves in the coasts, rivers, and mountains of Naic, Maragondon, Magallanes, Ternate, and Corregidor Island.

Metro Tagaytay – Upland Area is the largest among the three tourism nodal points, with Tagaytay City as the center for tourism not only within the area but in the whole province. It includes the municipalities of Tagaytay City, Silang, Alfonso, Mendez, Amadeo, Indang, Magallanes, Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo Maragondon, Ternate, and Gen. Mariano Alvarez. Recently, these towns started to develop their tourism image as an agri-tourism destination. Scattered in the area are farm and countryside attractions conducive for leisure, recreation, wellness, sightseeing, and even for intimate weddings and events. Also part of Metro Tagaytay Area are Carmona, City of Dasmariñas, City of General Trias, and Trece Martires City, where sports tourism establishments can be found.

The potential increase in the number of visitors and the benefits derived from tourism is still significant considering the new development dimension the present administration is pursuing.

Tourist Arrival

From the year 2015, there was a constant increase in the number of tourists visiting the Cavite, according to the Provincial Tourism and Cultural Affairs Office (PTCAO). A total of 4,070,495 same-day visitors was recorded in 2015. The tourist arrivals increased by 12.31 percent in 2016, 3.14 percent in 2017, 30.92 percent in 2018, and 39.64 percent in 2019, or a total of more than 8.6 million visitors.



Source: Provincial Tourism and Cultural Affairs Office

Figure 4.1 Number of Same Day Visitors, Province of Cavite: 2015 – 2019

The average number of same-day visitors from 2015 to 2019 is 5,135,797, where the majority or more than 3.5 million of the total number of tourists traveled to Cavite for leisure, recreation, and sports purposes. 18.68 percent of the tourists visited the province’s historical sites, landmarks, museums, and churches, while 7.41 percent opted for day tours in hotels and resorts. On the other hand, culinary tourism and eco-tourism contributed 2.33 percent and 1.63 percent, respectively, to the average number of tourists, while agricultural tourism, MICE, and special events or festivities are at 1.03 percent only.

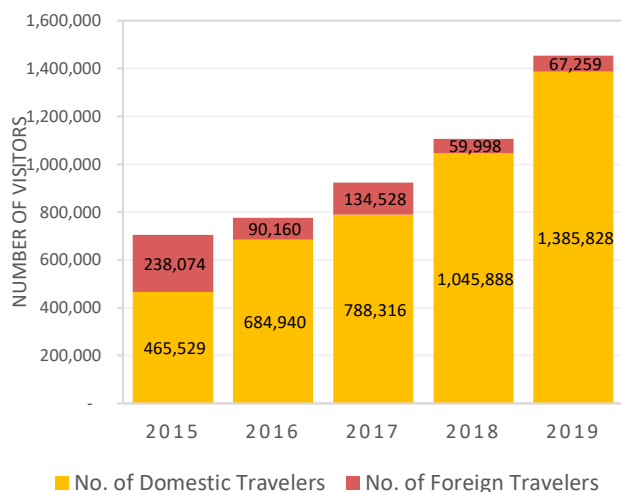
Likewise, the number of overnight travelers in accommodations establishments steadily increased. In 2015, more than 700,000 overnight travelers in the

province were recorded. The number of overnight travelers increased by 10.16 percent in 2016, 19.06 in 2017, 19.83 percent in 2018, and 31.40 percent in 2019. The majority of overnight travelers are domestic travelers.

Table 4.49 Average Number of Same-day Visitors, Province of Cavite: 2015 – 2019

Purpose	Average Number of Same-day Visitors	Percent Share
Leisure, recreation, and sports	3,539,730	68.92%
History and culture	959,519	18.68%
Hotels and resorts	380,403	7.41%
Culinary	119,665	2.33%
Nature / eco-tourism	83,575	1.63%
Others (Agri-tourism, special events and festivities, MICE)	52,905	1.03%
TOTAL	5,135,797	

Source: Provincial Tourism and Cultural Affairs Office



Source: Provincial Tourism and Cultural Affairs Office

Figure 4.2 Number of Overnight Travelers, Province of Cavite: 2015 – 2019

Major Historical Attractions and Sites

“Every inch of Cavite’s soil is historical”, 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 as follows:

Cavite City

Belfry of Recoletos Church - There were eight (8) churches in the walled city. But because of the vagaries of time and war, not one remains today. Only the belfry of the Recoletos stands as a mute witness to the piety of the early Caviteños.

Cañacao Bay - 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.

Cavite City Millenium Capsule Marker - Significant events, great personalities, trivia, etc. happened, transpired and emerged in Cavite City which influenced in small or significant measure the history and transformation of not only Cavite City but the whole country as well. These legacies are preserved and immortalized for all times in a capsule for the future generation to know.

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 station for all

ships entering and leaving the Manila Bay. It is a national shrine commemorating the battle fought by U.S. and Filipino forces against the Japanese during World War II.



en.wikipedia.org

Don Ladislao Diwa Shrine

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 station for all ships

entering and leaving Manila Bay. It is a national shrine commemorating the battle fought by U.S. and Filipino forces against the Japanese during World War II.



Fort San Felipe Museum

It is an old structure dating back to 1609 when the Spaniards built it to protect part of the then growing city.



The structure is made up of granite blocks, with walls approximately 30 feet high. A broad stairway leads to the top of the port where a concrete house can be found. Naval memorabilia including antique cannons decorate the lawns. It is at present managed by the Philippine Navy. Visits can be arranged with prior coordination with the Philippine Navy Headquarters.

Julian R. Felipe Monument

A monument stands proud for a great son of Caviteño, the composer of the Philippine National Anthem – Professor Julian Felipe. The Filipino lyrics of the stirring composition of Don Julian



darthphilatelist.blogspot.c

Felipe were supplied by Jose Palma. January 28, the birth anniversary of Professor Felipe was declared a Special Public Holiday in the City of Cavite by virtue of Republic Act 7805 approved on July 26, 1993.

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 - This well-lighted bayfront offers promenades cool breezes during night time. The view of Bacoar 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. The Philippine Navy now occupies it for ship repair & dry docking.



Thirteen Martyrs Centennial Plaza – Built in 1906 to honour Cavite's revered martyrs. The remains of six of the martyrs are still interred 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 anniversary. It is designed to present the picture of their struggle, trial and execution.

Kawit



Battle of Binakayan Monument - This was the site of a significant encounter between Spanish forces and Filipino revolutionaries

from November 9-11, 1896 wherein hundreds of Spanish soldiers were killed. It was the most decisive battle of the revolution as it marked the first defeat of the Spanish forces and is commemorated as the first major victory of the Philippine Revolution.

General Candido Tirona Monument - Gen. Candido Tirona, a trusted aide of Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, was the first Capitan Municipal in the Philippines. He was instrumental, together with the revolutionaries in the successful defeat of the Spanish forces led by Gen. Ramon Blanco.

General Baldomero Aguinaldo Shrine - 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.

General Emilio Aguinaldo Shrine - On June 12, 1899, Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo of the Filipino revolutionary forces declared independence from Spanish rule on the balcony of his residence in Kawit, Cavite. The house is declared as a Shrine and houses the memorabilia dedicated to these historical events. In 1998, a park named Liwasang Aguinaldo was built in front of the house to celebrate the Centennial of Philippine Independence.

Noveleta



Tribunal ng Noveleta

- This is the site where Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo's mansion was renovated in 1849 and was declared a national shrine in June 1964, shortly after Aguinaldo's death. On 31st of August 1896, General Pascual Alvarez of Sangguniang Magdiwang killed Captain Antonio Rebolledo, a Guardia Civil, under the headship of General Mariano Alvarez, Punong Bayan, in this tribunal. Lieutenant Francisco Naval, the assistant of Rebolledo, was also killed, and the remaining forces were captivated by the revolutionaries. It further ignited the revolution in Cavite.

Labanan sa Kalero

The Calero Bridge was also a battleground during the Philippine revolution where the bravery of Filipinos prevailed over Spanish forces. Magdiwang troops led by Colonel Luciano San Miguel with matibay na Tanggulan Blg. 2 won the battle against more than 400 soldiers of General Diego de los Rios of the Spanish Government on the 10th of November 1896.



Rosario

Tejeros Convention Site - It was in the estate house of the Dominican hacienda in Barrio Tejeros in Rosario and General Trias, Cavite where the Filipino revolutionaries held their 115th convention on the 22nd of March, 1897 and the election to decide the leaders of the revolutionary movement, bypassing the Supreme Council was held.

City of Bacoor

Plaza de Padre Mariano Gomez – Erected in honor of GomBurZa's Padre Mariano Gomez, the monument is a reminder of the vicar firono who rallied against higher ranks to defend the common men of Bacoor. Padre Gomez also pioneered the salt industry in Bacoor and a teacher to the folks.

Zapote Bridge and Zapote Battlefield

Marker – 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

Marker – A memorial on the grounds of the Alapan Elementary School which commemorates the Battle of Alapan that took place on the 28th of May 1898. The battle resulted in the triumph of Filipino forces and a glorious occasion for General Aguinaldo to display the Philippine flag for the first time. The battle also marked the baptism of fire and glory of the Philippine flag and the beginning of the successful struggle to overthrow Spanish rule and the establishment of the Philippine Republic.



Imus Cathedral

- 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 the 31st of August 1896.



Isabel Bridge/Bridge of Isabel II/Puente de Ysabel

- A concrete arch bridge with marker, it signifies the battle that took place during the Philippine – Spanish war called the Battle of Imus on the 1st to the 3rd of September 1896. The bridge was constructed before 1857 by Lay



Brother Matias Carbonell, A.R., overseer of Hacienda de Imus.

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 – Commemorative marker of "Labanan sa Pasong Santol" led by General Crispulo Aguinaldo in 1897.

City of Dasmariñas

Dasmariñas Catholic Church/Immaculate Conception Parish Church

– It is the first Catholic parish church in the City of Dasmariñas. Inside this church, now renovated, hundreds of Filipino families were killed by Spaniards during the Lachambre offensive (Battle of Perez – Dasmariñas) to recover lost territory in late August 1897.



City of General Trias

Bahay na Tinigilan ni Andres Bonifacio – House where Andres Bonifacio and his brothers, Ciriaco and Procopio Bonifacio stayed when they were in Cavite on December 1896 to April 1897 due to the invitation of the Cavite provincial council of Magdiwang. It was then owned by Estafania Potente and transferred to Emilio P. Virata, the fourth representative of Cavite, in 1919-1922. It was then bought by Dr. Jose and Martha Rodriguez in 1975. Known visitors of this house are the former Presidents Emilio Aguinaldo, Manuel Quezon, Sergio Osmeña, Manuel Roxas, and Elpidio Quirino.

Diego Mojica Marker – A marker in honour of Diego Mojica, president of the Magdiwang faction in General Trias. He led a group of revolutionaries who attacked the Spanish headquarters of the town on August 31, 1896.

General Mariano Trias Marker – Marker installed in front of General Trias' house. General Trias was a leading hero during the Philippine Revolution against Spain.

General Trias Monument and Park - A monument and park developed in memory of General Mariano Trias y Closas, famous son of the town. He was a General of the Revolution and Vice President of the First Philippine Republic.

General 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.



Sarayba Heritage House

– The house of Maria Dolores Gomes-Trias, sister of Fr. Mariano Gomes, who was martyred in 1872



with Fr. Jose Burgos and Fr. Jacinto Zamora. The house was built sometime in the late 18th century and is one of the oldest houses in General Trias exemplifying the architecture of the Spanish colonial period. It was used as a Japanese garrison during World War II and later as a temporary school during the immediate postwar years.

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 of how do faith can do great things.

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 before his execution in Maragondon.

Maragondon

Bonifacio Trial House - 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.

Don Vicente Somoza 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.

Emiliano Riego de Dios Ancestral House – An old structure reminiscent of the houses during Spanish Period, this house belongs to the illustrious Riego de Dios clan of

Maragondon. Emiliano Riego de Dios was a revolutionary leader and the secretary-general of the "Asociacion de los Veteranos de la Revolucion".

Gat Andres Bonifacio Memorial Shrine, Mt. Nagpatong – The site of execution of Andres and Procopio Bonifacio on May 10, 1897.

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.



Casa Hacienda de Naic

– the only existing casa hacienda administered by friars in the Philippines that remains to be used at present. 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. The agreement created a rival government headed by Bonifacio, effectively rejecting the Aguinaldo-led government. It led to the eventual arrest of Bonifacio, who was held together with his brother Procopio in a cell located in Casa Hacienda before he was taken to Maragondon where he would be tried and later executed.

Tagaytay

Tagaytay Ridge Landing Marker

- 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 Eichelberger with Major John P. M. Swing. GG on 3 February 1945. A marker was installed at the Silang crossing to commemorate the event.

41st Division USAFFE Marker - Tagaytay played a significant role in Philippine history. During World War II, Filipino soldiers found refuge in its vast forest and ridges. It was used as a landing site and sanctuary for paratroopers on their way to liberate Manila. The 41st USAFFE marker is one place where you will learn more about Tagaytay's rich political history.

Natural Attractions

Cavite is a picturesque, scenic province providing a place conducive for both business and leisure and blessed with

abundant natural wonders among its historical attractions and sites. These natural attractions are found in the upland area of the province. Some distinct natural attractions in the province are listed below.

Upland Cavite

Flower, Vegetables and Coffee Farm – Along the windy slopes of the Tagaytay Ridge are greenhouse grown picture-pretty flowers and ornamental plants. The cold 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. The coffee farms in Amadeo are fast becoming tourist destinations with the implementation of the local government unit's Adopt-A-Farm Project.

Amadeo

Balite Falls – Two falls could be seen in the area, one of which flows naturally gushing robust and 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.

General Emilio Aguinaldo

Malibicbic Falls – A valley borders of Malibicbic 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 flanks both sides.

Timbugan River – With overflow bridge that serves as a dike to impound water at the upstream of river sufficient for swimming.

Indang

Matala Cave – One of the three caves in the province. The cave is a good site for an exploratory excursion.

Palsahingin Falls – 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.

Pilitan Cave – Good site for exploratory excursion and camping.

Magallanes

Sitio Buhay Unclassified Forest – This forest is located in Brgy. San Agustin, Magallanes, Cavite which has natural features such as deep ravines, springs and various flora and fauna species.

Utod River - It is considered as the cleanest body of water in the province.

Maragondon

Cabag Cave – The place is found at the bottom of a slope which runs down a steep angle to a brook. Lush greenery surrounds this little valley where Cabag Cave is located. Inside the cave, an underground river runs for about 50 meters inwards. A pool of water is formed immediately off the mouth of the cave leading to the river.

Tagaytay

Tagaytay Ridge – Tagaytay City is known as the country's second summer capital next to Baguio. Its famous Tagaytay Ridge is 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.

Ternate

Mts. Palay Palay and Mataas Na Gulod National Park – 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.

Culture and Tradition

Caviteños are proud of their century-old traditions and very rich culture. Aside from the celebrations of town fiestas, the province of Cavite celebrates festivals as forms of thanksgiving for a 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. The following list is the festivals celebrated in the province by city and municipality.

Festivals

Cavite City



Regada Festival – celebrated in Cavite City from June 17 – 24 since 1996 done in festivity of St. John the Baptist. The celebration's moniker was gotten from the

Spanish word "regar" which means to water or to sprinkle. The celebration involves games, street dancing, photo exhibit, trade fair, concerts, and water splashing. A fitting peak of the yearly celebration is the "Caracol ni San Juan Bautista".

Kawit



Maytinis Festival

— Maytinis is a dramatic retelling of the Virgin Mary and Joseph's search in Bethlehem for a place to stay. The 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.

Tanza

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.

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 and to commemorate the day the municipality earned its name. At night, residents release sky lanterns and chase around a paper mache bull covered with fireworks (lulis).

Rosario

Tinapa Festival — celebrated every October in the town of Rosario to promote and perpetuate the image of the municipality as the place where smoked fish called "Tinapang Salinas" originated.

City of Bacoor



Bakood Festival

— An annual celebration in honor of St. Michael the Archangel, the patron saint of

Bacoor. Spiced with a generous dose of service-oriented and fun-filled events guaranteed to boost tourism, promote trade and industry in the City of Bacoor, strengthen camaraderie and instill among its people a sense of pride and appreciation for their rich cultural heritage. The Festival is usually held for one-week that ends on the last

Sunday of September, depicting Bacoor's tourism and historical legacy to attract visitors and investors.

Marching Band Festival

— Past traditions on necrological rites for a departed and known personality in Bacoor showed that on the last night of the wake



of a deceased person, the invited marching band plays a serenade as a sign of the recognition and honor bestowed to the deceased. Then, on the funeral march, the marching bands accompany the deceased to the burial place. Finally, when the departed is laid to rest, the band plays joyful music symbolizing that the deceased is now happy joining his Creator.

Tahong Festival - celebrated in the city of Bacoor town plaza every September 29 wherein culinary contests, beauty contests, and tahong symposium and seminars are held.

City of Imus

Kakanindayog Festival — celebrated to promote the native kakanin and other delicacies well known in the City like Puto Lunsong, and to honor the city's patroness Nuestra Señora del Pilar and the founding anniversary of the city.

Wagayway Festival

— celebrated every 28th of May to commemorate the Battle of Alapan and as a reminder that Imus was



where the flag was first waved. The national government under Proclamation No. 373 Series of 2012 declared May 28 as the National Flag Day, a special non-working holiday for the city.

City of Dasmariñas

Paru-paro Festival

— The festival was first launched on November 26, 2011 during the Second



Anniversary of the Cityhood of Dasmariñas to symbolize the City's transformation through the years. The festival depicts a parade of colorfully costumed street dancers and floats made up of butterflies. It is an annual event that features the metamorphosis of Dasmariñas from being a barrio to becoming a progressive city in the country.

Carmona



Sorteo Festival – The festival started in 1861. Carmona is the only municipality in the Philippines that observes a triennial draw of its communal lands among its locals.

The local festival held every three years in February relives the old practice of distributing agricultural lots to farmers through raffle draws.

Silang

Silang Prutas Festival – Celebrated every 2nd of February in honor of the town's patroness Our Lady of Calendaria, it is also a celebration and thanksgiving for bountiful fruits harvested in the municipality.

Sumilang Festival – A celebration and thanksgiving for bountiful fruits harvested in the municipality. It aims to promote tourism and improve the local economy and create a product identity for the town.

City of General Trias

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.

Amadeo

Pahimis

Festival – Also called the "Coffee Festival" as a way of thanksgiving for the abundant harvest of coffee in the municipality of Amadeo. It is held every 2nd week of February. Trade fairs, street dancing, beauty pageant, and coffee convention are the usual activities done during the occasion. Free-flowing drinking of coffee is offered to everybody.



Indang

Indang Day – Celebrated in commemoration of the founding anniversary of Indang.

Alfonso

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.

Naic

Bihisaka Festival – Done every 15th of May at San Roques, Naic. 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.

Naikgikan Festival – Celebrated every 1st of May to annually commemorate the history and founding of anniversary of the municipality of Naic.

Magallanes

Muscovado 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.

Maragondon

Kawayan Festival – First conceived and staged on September 7, 2003 coinciding with the Maragondon Day Celebration with groups of street dancers paraded in indigenous materials, an exhibit of bamboo products in the town plaza.

Tagaytay City

Pista ng mga Puso – Celebrated every 14th of February to annually celebrate the town's patron, Our Lady of the Pillar. Karakol dancers are parading and marching all over Tagaytay City.

Ternate

Mardicas Festival – Held every January 18. Fluvial parades carrying the image of Sto. Niño is held and continues 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. The highlight of the said Festival is a competition depicting the war dance of the pirates depicting the Mardicas (People of the Sea). The first inhabitants of Ternate, worshipping the Sto. Niño.

Cultural Rituals and Special Dances

Mardicas Dance – A war dance of the pirates that has become a custom in the town of Ternate. Participants carry with them a tabak in one hand and a balaraw on the other, fighting hard to save the image of Sto. Niño. That is how the Mardicas, the first inhabitants of Ternate from Mollucas, worshipped the image.

Karakol Dance – A religious procession dance with the patron saint being paraded on the streets followed by a fluvial procession.



Live via Crucis / Kalbaryo ni Hesus – A cultural tradition that reenacts the life of Jesus Christ 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. Baraquiel E. Mojica of San Roque, Cavite City to create a venue for a more meaningful celebration of the Holy Week.

Sanghiyang / Sayaw sa Apoy – A precolonial 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 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.

Old 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. The following are the old churches in the province:

Cavite City

San Pedro Apostol Parish Church - A revival of the old church of the same name which was put up between 1586 and 1591.

Nuestra Señora dela Soledad de Porta Vaga, San Roque Parish Church – The church was built in 1632. The Nuestra Señora dela Soledad de Porta Vaga is the beloved patroness of Cavite City.

Kawit

St. Mary Magdalene Church – The church is one of the oldest churches in the Philippines. Established by the Jesuits when the town in 1624 was considered as the playground of sailors on shore leave, the church transformed the town of Kawit into "the most Christian community in the islands" in 1749.

City of Bacoar

St. Michael the Archangel Church – It was created as a separate parish from Kawit on January 18, 1792, under the Royal Cedula issued by Ferdinand VI, King of Spain, to the Spanish Governor-General in the Philippines.

City of Imus

Cathedral of Our Lady Pillar / Imus Cathedral – The church was built between 1825 – 1837. The church is an example of Hispanic colonial architecture and exudes an ambiance conducive to monastic life and spiritual meditation

Silang

Our Lady of Candelaria Church – An example of a colonial church with rococo altars. It was established as a parish by the Franciscans on February 3, 1595. The first church got burned on August 30, 1603.

Maragondon

Our Lady of Assumption Church - Built in 1618 and declared by the NHI as a historical and cultural site is one of the 26 Oldest Churches in the Philippines, noted to its intricate retablo unique features are the impressive doors with fascinating carvings.

City of General Trias

St. Francis of Assisi Church / General Trias Church – Built as early as 1611 but the first stone church was erected in 1769 under the leadership of Doña Maria Josepha de Yrizzari Y Ursula, Countess of Lizarraga.

Tanza

Holy Cross Church – 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 along with Vice President Mariano Trias.

Indang

St. Gregory the Great Church – The structure originated from a chapel that was built in 1611. Construction of the church was completed before 1710. The church is unique in its hand-painted trompe l'oeil ceiling, an optical illusion that makes objects appear to exist in three dimensions.

Alfonso

St. John Nepomucene Church – The church was built on the 20th of January 1861. It has a classy façade with a minimal brick pattern and a clean line that stands out. The church is now famous for church weddings.

Naic

La Purisima Concepcion Parish Church / Immaculate Conception Parish Church – The Dominicans built it in the same Gothic style of the Sto. Domingo Church between 1867 – 1888. It sits in the center of the former Dominican hacienda of San Isidro Labrador which funded the development of the University of Santo Tomas during the Spanish colonial period.

Ternate

Sto. Niño Church – Known for the original Sto. Niño statue brought by the first settlers who arrived from Ternate Island, in the Moluccas, eastern Indonesia. Jesuit missionaries established the parish in 1663, but the first stone church was not built until 1692.

Fiestas

Table 4.50 Fiesta Dates by Parish and City/Municipality, Province of Cavite 2019

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 Augustine	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

Source: Provincial Tourism and Cultural Affairs Office

Diocese of Imus

Table 4.51 List of Parishes and Parish Priests by Episcopal District and Vicariate, Diocese of Imus: 2019

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

Parishes	Titular	Priest
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.
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 Concepcion	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. Pobleto, Jr. Fr. Armando C. Timajo
Pasong Camachile, Gen. Trias	The Annunciation	Fr. Doroteo S. Andres

Parishes	Titular	Priest
San Francisco, Gn. Trias	San Gabriel Arkanghel	Fr. Maximo S. Pangilinan
Manggaham, Gen. Trias	St. Vincent Ferrer	Fr. Herminigildo M. Asilo
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
Amuntay, Dasmariñas	Our lady of miraculous medal	Fr. Reinier R. Dumaop
Salitran, Dasmariñas	Our lady of Fatima	Fr. Jesus G. Nasinopa
Pala Pala, Dasmariñas	Ang Mabuting Pastol	Fr. Gilbert L. Reyes
Burul (Summerwind), Dasmariñas	San Lorenzo Ruiz	Fr. Antonio P. Perez, Jr.
Langkaan, Dasmariñas	St. Paul	Fr. Henrico T. Tagalog
		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 Help	Fr. Linon N. De Castro
		Fr. Geoffrey G. Zacarias
DBB-C, Dasmariñas	Sacred heart of Jesus	Fr. Percival L. Sapin
DBB-E, Dasmariñas	St. Mary Euphrasia	Fr. Francis D. Frane
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. Efrén S. Araracap, JR.
Vicariate of the Seven Archangels		
Vicar Forane: Fr. Allan C. Valero		
Gen. Aguinaldo	St. Joseph	Fr. Christian B. Borabo
Mendez	St. Augustine	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, Fdccc
Lumampong, Indang	St. Vincent Ferrer	Fr. Geoffrey 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
Tahanan ng Mabuting Pastol Seminary-Mag-asawang Ilat, Tagaytay City	Rector Spiritual director	Fr. Michael Reuben R. Cron Fr. Randel M. Marero

Table 4.51 continued...

Parishes	Titular	Priest
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. Fr. Mark Anthony T. Reyes Fr. Aloysius Joseph M. Cosina
De La Salle University- Dasmariñas DLSU-Health Sciences Institute, Dasmariñas, Cavite	Chaplain Chaplain	Fr. Istevanus Suharna, MS Fr. Corsie S. Legaspi
DLSU-UMC, Dasmariñas, Cavite Pinagpalang Kamay Healing Center, Binakayan, Kawit, Cavite	Chaplain Healing Minister	Fr. Istevanus 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. Fr. Mark Anthony T. Reyes Fr. Aloysius Joseph M. Cosina
De La Salle University- Dasmariñas DLSU-Health Sciences Institute, Dasmariñas, Cavite	Chaplain Chaplain	Fr. Istevanus Suharna, MS Fr. Corsie S. Legaspi
DLSU-UMC, Dasmariñas, Cavite Pinagpalang Kamay Healing Center, Binakayan, Kawit, Cavite	Chaplain Healing Minister	Fr. Istevanus 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. Francisco
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. Efrén 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. Alfrédo A. Maramara
Worldwide Marriage Encounter		Fr. Alain P. Manalo
Association of St. John Marie Vianney		Fr. Amel R. Valderama

Source: Diocese of Imus, City of Imus, Cavite

Museums

Table 4.52 List of Museums, Province of Cavite 2017.

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 - Dasmariñas
Museo De La Salle	De La Salle University - Dasmariñas
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
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

City of Dasmariñas

The Orchard Golf and Country Club – It has two 18-hole golf courses, located in Aguinaldo Hi-way, City of Dasmariñas, each designed by a world-renowned golf

architect. “The Tradition” and “The Legacy” were designed by Gary Player and Arnold Palmer, respectively.

City of General Trias

Eagle Ridge Golf and Country Club – Eagle Ridge, located in Brgy. Javalera has the largest golfing facility in

the country at the moment that features a golf course to suit all skill levels and playing preferences with four championship courses designed by Isao Aoki, Andy Dye, Nick Faldo, and Greg Norman.

Carmona

Manila Southwoods Golf & Country Club – Located in Southwoods Avenue, Cabilang Baybay, Carmona, the two 18-hole Jack Nicklaus signature courses are playable here. Challenges from “The Masters” course come mainly from water hazards and sand bunkers spread throughout, while challenges from “The Legends” course comes from its multiple changes in elevation.

Silang

Riviera Golf and Country Club – Fred Couples and Bernhard Langer designed the two world-class golf courses. The Riviera golf courses have state-of-the-art irrigation systems that prevent flooding during the rainy season.

Trece Martires City

Sherwood Hills Golf Club – The golf course is located in Brgy. Cabuco Lallana and one of the most unique Nicklaus courses in the world. He designed this course to be a much greater challenge, veering away from his usual wide fairways, greens, and bunkers. Tee shots across water hazards and cogon grass lining the fairways makes accuracy a must to score well in Sherwood Hills.

Alfonso

Royale Tagaytay Country Club – Located in Buck Estate, 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. The renowned American golf architect Richard Bigler designed the 18-hole Tagaytay Highlands Golf Course. It seamlessly blends man-made ingenuity with the natural contours of the Tagaytay landscape, resulting in a variety of daring challenges.

Ternate

Puerto Azul Beach and Country Club – Located in Brgy. Sapang, Puerto Azul is a par 72 course that is one of the most scenic in the country, and 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 West Philippine Sea.

Tagaytay City

Tagaytay Highlands International Golf and Country Club – 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 4.53 Department of Tourism (DOT) Accredited Tourism Establishment, Province of Cavite: March 2020.

Name of Establishment	Location
Hotel	
Abagatan Hotels Inc.	9021 Amuyong Kaytitinga Road, Amuyong Alfonso Cavite 4123
Hotel Dominique	Km. 55 Aguinaldo Highway, Brgy. Maitim II, Tagaytay City Cavite
Hotel Kimberly Tagaytay	Kaybagal North, Tagaytay City, Cavite
Taal Vista Hotel	Nat'l Rd. Brgy. Kaybagal, Tagaytay City Cavite
Microtel By Wyndham-Eagle Ridge	Eagle Ridge Golf and Country Club, Amadeo Road, General Trias, Cavite
Microtel By Wyndham-South Forbes	South Boulevard, South Forbes Golf City, Brgy. Inchican, Silang, Cavite
Hotel Monticello	Km 60 Emilio Aguinaldo Highway Kaybagal South Tagaytay City
One Tagaytay Place Hotel Suites	455 Brgy. Sungay West, Tagaytay City Cavite
The Bayleaf Hotel	Governor's Drive, Brgy. Manggahan General Trias Cavite
Tagaytay Viewpark Hotel	3500 Calamba Road, Sungay East, Tagaytay City, Cavite
Tagaytay Wingate Manor	Magallanes Drive Maitim 2nd West, Tagaytay City, Cavite
The Junction Tagaytay	9006 J.P. Rizal St. Tagaytay City Cavite
Tanza Oasis Hotel and Resort	KM. 41 a. Soriano Highway, Brgy. Capipisa, Tanza, Cavite
Splash Suites	Barangay Bagong Tubig, Tagaytay City
Summit Ridge Hotel	KM 58, Aguinaldo Highway, Brgy. Maharlika West, Tagaytay, City, Cavite
White Woods Convention & Leisure Hotel	8345 National Road, Brgy. Tartaria, Puting Kahoy, Silang, Cavite
Brizo Hotel & Mountain View Resort	Purok 5, Brgy. Cabangan, Silang, Cavite
Quest Hotel Tagaytay	For a Rotunda Tagaytay, General Emilio Aguinaldo Highway, Silang East, Tagaytay City, Cavite
Resort	
Anya Hotels and Resorts Corporation	Buenavista Hills Road, Tagaytay City, Cavite
Nurture Wellness Village Inc.	7310 Pulong Sagingan Maitim, 2nd West, Tagaytay City, Cavite
Mount Sea Resort Hotel and Restaurant	163 Marseilla St. Bagbag II Rosario, Cavite
Mabuhay Accommodation	
5R Room For Rent	III Sungay North, Tagaytay Cavite
Cabins By Ecohotel	Lot 7V, Silang Junction, Tagaytay City, Cavite
Containers by Eco Hotel	SVD Road, San Jose, Tagaytay City, Cavite
Elegant Star Apartelle	Nha Subdivision, Maharlika East, Tagaytay City, Cavite

Name of Establishment	Location
Villa Marinelli Bed and Breakfast	301 Santa Rossa Road, Brgy. San Jose, Tagaytay City, Cavite
The Boutique Bed and Breakfast	45 Aguinaldo Highway Silang Junction East Tagaytay City
Marah Dalciano Resort Inc.	0410 Aguinaldo-Alfonso Road Brgy Maragan I Alfonso Cavite
Sonya Garcia's Secret Cottage Restaurant Inc.	Buck Estate, ALfonso, Cavite
Sigayan Beach Resort	Brgy. Laiya, San Juan, Batangas
Patio Buendia Farm Resort and Events Place	Crisanto M. Delos Reyes Avenue, Brgy. Banay-Banay, Amadeo, Cavite
Radiant Star Apartelle	Aguinaldo Highway, Silang Crossing West, Tagaytay City, Cavite
Tourist Land Transport Operator	
Aquila Chryseatos Transport Service Cooperative	Norberto Barzaga Compound, Zone 4, Dasmariñas City, Cavite
Bapssoda Transport Services and Multi-Purpose Cooperative	Imus Municipal Extension Office, Imus City, Cavite
Carfield Tourist Transport Incorporated	Block 6, Lot 9, Southern City Subdivision, Imus City, Cavite
Will Go Tour & Transport Corporation	Tirona Highway, Mabolo 1, Bacoar City, Cavite
Jumbo Transport, Inc.	Bacoar Boulevard, Niog III, Bacoar City, Cavite
Travel and Tour Agency	
1222 Travel and Tours	Civic Center Compound, LTO Compound, Imus City, Cavite
A Whole New World Travel Express	Block 9, Lot 6, Perpetual Ville 8, Bacoar City, Cavite
APD Travel and Tours Services	SM Center Molino, Unit 17, Service Lane Molino IV, Bacoar City, Cavite
Anizel's Ticketing Travel and Tours	The District Imus, Ayala Malls, Imus City, Cavite
Astravel World Tours Corporation	Brgy. Zone 1-A, Dasmariñas City, Cavite
Astrokidd Travel and Tours	Unit E 2nd Gusali Ni Jatos Commercial Building, Brgy. Salawag, Dasmariñas City, Cavite
Best Wing Travel And Tours	M. Kiamzon Street, Silang, Cavite
Blessed Genesis Travel Management and Consultancy, Inc.	Limbo Building, San Agustin, Trece Martires City, Cavite
Beland Travel Services	Central Mall, G/F-05, Aguinaldo Highway, Salitran 2, Dasmariñas City, Cavite
Beyond Escape Travel and Tours	96 Nueno Avenue, Poblacion IV-D, Imus City, Cavite
Bhoi-Jhie Travel and Tours	353 Molino Rd., Molino 3, Bacoar City
Bonjour Travel and Tours	Blk 14 Lot 16 Green Breeze Village 1, Langkaan 2, Dasmariñas City
Byahe ni Juan Travel and Tours	Cavite City, Cavite
Brutus Tours Services	R2 Tirona Hi-way Brgy. Balsahan, Binakayan, Kawit, Cavite
Cheonsa Tours and Travel Consultancy	Unit 19 Amethyst Bldg. Sampaloc 1 Dasmariñas, Cavite
Clear Sky Travel and Agency Inc.	
Citi Lite Travel and Tours	Block 1, Stall 7, Coastal Wet and Dry Market, Imus City, Cavite
Citi Lite Travel and Tours/Phil. Explorer	LGF SM City, Sampaloc 1, Dasmariñas City, Cavite
Continental Travel and Tours	J.P. Rizal Street, Silang, Cavite
CTPH Lifestyle & Travel Service	General Emilio Aguinaldo, Imus City, Cavite
CvSUMPC Travel and Tours	Poblacion 3, Mabini Street, Indang, Cavite
Dreams and Destinations Travel Services	Brgy. Ligas 1, Bacoar City, Cavite
E.T.A. Travel and Tours	2060 NE Bucandala III, City of Imus, Cavite

Name of Establishment	Location
E-MC One Tours Co. Ltd.	Niog 2, Aguinaldo Highway, Bacoar City, Cavite
Emsea Travel Hub	Blk 3 Lot 42, J.P. Rizal St., Georgetown Subd., Molino 4, Bacoar City, Cavite
Fatima Travel Agency Incorporated	Lot C/D Paseo Square, Governors Drive. Paseo De Carmona, Maduya, Carmona, Cavite
Flybook Travel And Tours	Unit 1-E Sta. Rosa Heights Commercial Bldg., Silang, Cavite
Galamore Travel and Tours	Unit 2, Plaza S, Santa Rosa-Tagaytay Road, Silang, Cavite
Giant Travel Hub	2/F Ferrer Building, Brgy. Corregidor, General Trias, Cavite
GLRM Tours & Travel Services	Jose Abad Santos Avenue, Dasmariñas City, Cavite
Harimanok Tours and Event	122 Aguinaldo Highway, Brgy. Buho Silang Cavite
HBB Travel and Tours	Unit 09, Lantic Commercial Center, Carmona Estates, Carmona, Cavite
Infinite Horizons Travel & Tours	Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo Highway, Brgy. San Jose, Tagaytay City, Cavite
Jan Eight Travel and Tours Incorporated	#2 Bautista Street, Corner Inocencio Street, Phase 2, M. Espeleta 1, Imus City, Cavite
Jorm Travel and Tours	P3 595 Tejero, Genral Trias, Cavite
JVLA Easy Travel and Tours	31 Antero Soriano Highway, Ibayo Silangan, Naic, Cavite
Jac and Astrid Travel and Tours	G/F Divimart, Governor's Drive, Manggahan, Gen. Trias, Cavite
JMX Travel and Tours	Block 4, Lot 4, Barcelona Drive Homes 1, Buhay na Tubig, Imus City
Kadto Travel and Tours	Unit A Pelayo Bldg. Tirona Highway, Brgy. Dulong Bayan, Bacoar, Cavite
Luxuriant Wayfarers Travel and Tours	Unit 128B-129A SM Center Imus City, Cavite
Mooncake Educational Travel and Tours	Manila-Cavite Boulevard, Sta. Cruz, Brgy. 13, Cavite City, Cavite
M.A.P Travel and Tours	Block 13, Lot 4, Unit F, Mary Homes Subd., Molino IV, Bacoar City, Cavite
Tre-Zhur Travel Agency	M3 Building, J. Miranda Street, Sta. Cruz, Cavite City, Cavite
Migz Travels and Tour Services	29 Avenida St, Phase 2A, Bahayang Pag-asa, Molino, Bacoar City, Cavite
Navieslane Travel and Tours (Dasmariñas Branch)	26 de Palme Rosse Bldg. Don P. Campos Ave. Zone I Dasmariñas Cavite
Pakisuyo Travel and Tours	Camerino Corner San Juan Street, Dasmariñas City, Cavite
Port-2-Port Travel and Tours	Trece-Indang Road, Trece Martires City, Cavite
Prodigy Travel and Tours	Unit 2C # 95 Avenida St, Phase 2A, Bahayang Pag-asa, Molino, Bacoar City, Cavite
PJL Travel and Tours	Unit B 9535 NIA Rd., Imus City, Cavite
Primerose Travel and Tours	C6 La Vivienda I, Ilaya Street, Bacoar City, Cavite
Rario Travel and Tours	Springville South 1, Bacoar City, Cavite
RSM 5R7 Travel and Tours	Unit 4 New Pacifica Plaza, Buhay na Tubig, Imus Cavite
Royal Destination Travel and Tours Incorporated	F1 353 Molino Rd. Molino III Bacoar Cavite
Strikers Travel Services	9150 Unit # 2nd Floor Daang Hari Commercial Complex Daang Hari Road Pasong Buaya 2, Imus Cavite

Name of Establishment	Location
Sunmagic Tour and Training Service	65 Inocencio Proper, Trece Indang Rd. Trece Martires Cavite
Sunshiny Day Travel and Tours	68 Don P. Campos Ave., Cantimbuhan Complex, Zone 4, Dasmariñas City, Cavite
Super Save Leisure Travel and Tours	Unit N, Emilio Aguinaldo Highway, Salitran 2, Dasmariñas City, Cavite
Supertrip Travel and Tours	HLR Building, Unit 3, Blk 2 Lot 28, Bayang Luma IV, Imus City, Cavite
Star Travel and Tours Services	
Tobs Travel and Tours	Blk 29 Lot 1 Ph 2 Bellavita Homes (Commercial) General Trias Cavite
Travel Right Corp.	Space 3, LGF Vista Mall Daang HARI, Molino IV, Bacoor City Cavite
Travel M8 Express Co.	2F U-205, FGC Building, Airborne Street, Maharlika East, Tagaytay City, Cavite
Travel MattersTour Services	Unit 5 BACEMCO Bldg., Brgy. Bayanan, Bacoor City, Cavite
Travelbucks International Co.	KM 17 Gen. E Aguinaldo Hi-way, Panapaan 6, Bacoor City, Cavite
Travel Lovin and Tours, Inc	D. San Jose Building, Aguinaldo Highway, Panapaan I, Bacoor City, Cavite
Travelax Travel and Tours	Block 2 Lot 8, Terra Alta Homes, Paliparan 1, Dasmariñas, Cavite
Travilways Travel and Tours	Block 8, Lot 8, Woodside B, Pasong Buaya 2, Imus City, Cavite
TIFSS Travel and Tours	4665 BE Unit 2, Molino Blvd, Molino 2, Bacoor City, Cavite
TZTA Travel and Tours	1014 G/F LSS Building, Tirona Highway, Bacoor Cavite
Uni-Lite Travel and Tours	510 Villa Ramirez subd. Centennial Rd. Tabon I Kawit Cavite
United Colors Tours and Services	65 Del Rosario St., Tabon II, Kawit, Cavite
Viajero Gabrielle Travel and Tour	B13 L6 Grand Residence Subdivision, NIA Road, Carsadang Bago 2, Imus City, Cavite
Victory Journey Travel And Ticketing Services	4 J. P. Rizal Street, Galicia III, Mendez, Cavite
Viajeng Pinoy Travel and Adventure	101 Talaba I, Bacoor City, Cavite
Easy Flowing Enterprises	333 Medicion 2-C Imus City, Cavite
Agri-Tourism Farm Site	
Amadeo Nurture Farmacy, Incorporated	416 Pulong Sagingan, Talon, Amadeo, Cavite
Bounty Harvest Farm/Crooc Agri-tourism	Ulo River, Buna Cerca, Indang, Cavite
The Weekend Farmer	Purok 2, Kaysuyo, Alfonso, Cavite
Spa	
Asmara Spa Taal Vista Hotel	Aguinaldo Highway, Kaybagal, Tagaytay City, Cavite
Asmara Spa Tagaytay Highlands	Brgy. Calabuso, Tagaytay City, Cavite
Restaurant	
Santis Delicatessen- Silang Branch	KM 52, Aguinaldo Hi-way, Brgy. Buho, Silang, Cavite
Pamana Restaurant	1315 Aguinaldo Highway, Silang Crossing East, Tagaytay City
Green Ats Restaurant, Inc	Tagaytay - Nasugbu Hwy, Tagaytay, Cavite
Tourism Recreation Center	
Gratchi Farms, Inc.	Kabangan Road, Brgy. Cabangaan, Silang, Cavite
Tourism Training Center	
International School os Sustainable Tourism (ISST)	ISST Bldg., IIRR, James Yen Center, Km 39 Aguinaldo Highway, Silang, Cavite

Name of Establishment	Location
Museum	
GBR Museum	Gateway Business Park, Javalera, Gerenal Trias City, Cavite

Source: Provincial Tourism and Cultural Affairs Office, Trece Martires City.

Other Recreational Facilities

Tanza

The Nusa Dua Farm Estate – This fertile 200-hectare residential farm features Balinese-inspired homes with expansive living spaces, as well as backyard farms where one can nurture his 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 brims with endless possibilities of working the soil, from horticulture to aquaculture and other farming endeavors.

Carmona

San Lazaro Leisure

Park – 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 on 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) – 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 - 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 tryouts.



Paragliding Site - Paragliding Site is situated in Brgy Lantic, Carmona, Cavite in an open field. Philippine Paragliding Association discovered this place very ideal for paragliding. The season starts as soon as "hangin Amihan" comes during the last week of October and ends in 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.



Silang

Ponderosa Leisure Farm – 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.

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 the 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 roof deck 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.

Indang

Balay 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 on 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 – Owned by singer Kuh Ledesma, Hacienda Isabella was named after her 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 ambiance 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.



Alfonso

Camp Benjamin –

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 – 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.



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 bakery where you can buy freshly baked bread. With its green surroundings plus the endearing flowers of 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.

The Coffee Farm House – 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 a relaxing stay. It has a country lifestyle homelike atmosphere for family and friends and a more intimate setting for a 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 on its quality coffee harvest. Guided through private orchard, guests will certainly enjoy its unique country lifestyle. Walking through rows of evergreen coffee trees, birds' chirp can be overheard and the 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.

Mendez

Paradizoo – 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 include, Greyhound racing, cockfighting, animal auction, educational tours, seminar on farming, gardening and fishing.



Tagaytay City

Casino Filipino - 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.

Gratchi's Getaway - Gratchi's Farm is a 6-hectare stretch of natural landscape conveniently located near the 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.

People's Park in the Sky

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.



Residence Inn Zoo

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 a variety of amusement facilities.



Sky Ranch

Sky Ranch is a leisure park that is envisioned to be one of the definitive Tagaytay experiences for local and foreign tourists 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 restaurants 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.

Tagaytay Picnic Grove

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 food. 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 is 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 at an approximately 60km/hr speed on a zipline course of 250 meters long with the scenic Taal Lake and Volcano as the backdrop.

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 high recognition for the upland area of Cavite to be an excellent place for homestay program, 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 allowed to get a vigorous and enthusiastic stay in the countryside during an agreed short period of stay. 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, provides an impressive variety of flowers bloom and crisp green, plum tomatoes and other vegetables are plenty. It was identified and recognized by the Department of Tourism as good stop-over points and homestay areas.

Best Buy Souvenir Items, Cuisines, and Delicacies

Cavite's home-grown products and native delicacies perfectly complete the guests' visit to the province. Along with their exciting travel, lots of grand restaurants and simple eating houses offer flavorful dishes and delicacies that 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 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, cuisines, delicacies 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 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.

Achara – pickled papaya fruit

Aling Baby's Bibingkang

Balinghoy - A distinct cassava cake with unpredictable ingredients embedded within kaong, nata de coco, buko, langka



and eggs. The cassava cake is about 16 inches in diameter and is cooked bibingka-style with charcoal embers on the top and bottom. The top part of the cake is egg-washed giving it a burnt caramelized effect.

Almondigas - A traditional Chabacano meatball soup of Spanish-Mexican origins. The correct spelling is albóndigas, meaning meatball



in Spanish, but the letter "b" was dropped and replaced with the letter "m" during the trans-Pacific voyage. The addition of misua and patola are obviously of Chinese origin, although for many years, this very simple dish has been part of the comfort food repertoire of homes and carinderias all over Cavite.

Arroz Valenciana - A rice dish similar to paella but uses pork and chicken instead of seafood.

Bacalao - Bacalao is a constant in every Caviteño home during Lent, especially on Good Friday when abstaining from meat is observed by Catholics. It uses salted cod fish or dried labahita as the main ingredient. The dish reflects Spanish and Mexican influence through the use of garbanzos, chopped potatoes, and tomatoes along with other ingredients.



Bibingka - Bibingka is a time-honored kakanin for Caviteños. Patties of galapong are prepared and filled with sweetened red mung bean paste. The patties are tightly arranged in a baking pan and cooked in the manner of bibingka. It is served with a thick soup made from coconut cream, with added pieces of sweet potatoes, strips of jackfruit and bilo-bilo. The soup is flavored with pandan and sweetened with panutsa.

Café Amadeo Pahimis Blend - A fine coffee brew created by the Café Amadeo Development Cooperative for the launch of Pahimis festival. A blend of robusta, arabica, excelsa, and liberica coffee beans.



Calanracas - One of the unique dishes in the province that started as a soup dish served during wakes. Its origins came from calandra, the Chabacano word for the funeral stretcher. In the coastal towns of Cavite

City, Naic, and Tanza, people pay tribute to the departed with ingredients such as vegetables, livestock, and spices. The collective offerings, having been placed on the calandra, were sorted and cut into small pieces and then thrown into a huge simmering wok containing chicken stock.

Gatas ng Kalabaw - Fresh carabao's milk product of General Trias Dairy Raisers, a farmers cooperative of General Trias City.



Halayang Sampalok - A jam made of ripe tamarind and commonly used as a spread or eaten as it is.

Hany Choco-Peanut Bar - A sweet treat made with peanuts, cocoa, milk, and sugar. Hany brand, which is produced by a local manufacturer in Imus City, is the pioneer in making choco-peanut bar.

Imus Longganisa - Local delicacy. Filipino-style sausage made of ground pork, pork fat, garlic, and spices. A special blend of these ingredients makes Imus Longganisa unique from other Filipino sausages.



Jacobina Biscuits - It all began back in the 1940s after the Second World War. Noceda Bakery was founded by Paterno Noceda. He set up a small bakery within his house in Mendez, Cavite and began baking delicious bread. In 1947, he discovered the flaky, crunchy, square biscuits and named it Jacobina. In 1955, the name Jacobina was registered as a trademark at the Philippine Patent Office (now the Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines). Since then, it has become the best selling biscuit of Noceda Bakery.

Kakanin sa Imus - Large part of Imus used to be rice fields thus, kakanin-making was very popular even until today. Imus has the best-tasting kutsinta, lansong, and sabin-sabin.

Kalamay Indang - A mildly-sweet and chewy dessert made of grated coconut, glutinous rice flour, coconut cream and brown sugar.



Kamatsile Biscuits - Biscuits shaped like the camachile fruit. It comes in two flavors, plain and sweet.



Kapeng Bailen - Made of natural grown, harvested, selected ripened berries and sun dried by small upland farmers Bailen. Milled, roasted & processed into the highest quality coffee for brewing.

Mango and Coffee Wine of Don Roberto's Winery -

A locally-produced fruit wine in three varieties: sweet mango, green mango, and coffee beans.



Chapter 5: Infrastructure Sector

Infrastructure and Utilities

Infrastructure is the fundamental facilities and systems serving a country, city, or another 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 principal 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 in Table 5.1, the province has a total road length of 2,204.2570, wherein 19.46 percent or 428.9970

kilometers are national roads while 379.3940 kilometers or 17.21 percent are provincial roads. City/municipal roads comprised 14.03 percent or 309.2029 kilometers, while barangay roads have a total length of 1,086.6630 kilometers or 49.30 percent of the total road length. Out of the total road length, 1,372.2974 kilometers are paved with concrete (62.26%), 342.3281 kilometers are asphalt (15.53%), asphalted concrete totaled 79.6050 kilometers (3.61%), and others remained earth fill (12.62%) or 278.0979 kilometers and gravel roads (5.99%) posted at 131.9285 kilometers.

Of the total national road, 268.4389 kilometers (62.57%) are asphalted, and 160.5581 kilometers (37.43%) are concreted. Provincial roads paved with concrete and asphalt were registered at 262.8900 kilometers (69.29%) and 9.2600 kilometers (2.44%), respectively. The 79.6050 kilometers (20.98%) are paved with asphalted concrete, and 7.29 percent or 27.6390 kilometers remained gravel roads.

Meanwhile, 81.42 percent or 251.7615 kilometers of the city/municipal roads are paved with concrete, 43.1970 kilometers (13.97%) are asphalted, and some portions are still earth fill (3.50%) and gravel roads (1.10%). In addition, the majority of the barangay roads, or 64.15 percent were concreted (697.0878 kilometers), while only 1.97 percent or 21.4321 kilometers were asphalted. Gravel and earth fill pavement have a combined total length of 368.1431 kilometers or 24.59 percent.

Furthermore, a bridge that connects roads in different cities and municipalities of the province are also classified as national, provincial, city/municipal, and barangay. The reported total length of the bridge is 6.7547 kilometers. The national bridge comprised a total length of 3.0781 kilometers. The provincial bridge was posted at 1.1893 kilometers. In addition, barangay and city/municipal bridge registered a combined total length of 2.4873 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 (km)					Total Length (km)	
	Concrete	Asphalt	Gravel	Earthfill	Asphalted Concrete	Roads	Bridges
National	160.5581	268.4389	-	-	-	428.9970	3.0781
Provincial	262.8900	9.2600	27.6390	-	79.6050	379.3940	1.1893
City/Municipal	251.7615	43.1970	3.4070	10.8374	-	309.2029	0.8897
Barangay	697.0878	21.4321	100.8825	267.2606	-	1086.6630	1.59758
TOTAL	1,372.2974	342.3281	131.9285	278.0979	79.6050	2,204.2570	6.7547

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

Motor Vehicle Registration

Vehicle registrations gathered from Land Transportation Office, Region IV-A, Lipa City, Batangas which are presented in Table 5.2 are classified into cars, utility vehicles, sports utility vehicles, trucks, buses, motorcycles/tricycles, and trailers. In 2019, these reached a total of 390,143 units, having an increase of 10.57 percent or 37,280 registrations compared to 2018 data of 352,863 units.

Among the type of vehicles, the highest number of motor vehicle registration was motorcycles/tricycles with 221,635 units or 56.81 percent share followed by utility vehicles with 21.14 percent or 82,464 units. Cars were registered at 59,558 units or 15.27 percent while sports utility vehicles were posted at 5.78 percent registration or 22,561 units.

In addition, trucks, buses and trailers have a combined registration of 3,925 units or 1.01 percent share.

The total number of registered motor vehicles by district/extension office as also presented in the table shows that Cavite District Office in Kawit has the highest registration comprising 32.17 percent or 125,499 units followed by Tagaytay City District Office with 19.90% registration or 77,638 units. The Cities of Imus, Dasmariñas and Bacoor District Offices recorded registration of 62,263 (15.96%) vehicles, 60,896 (15.61%) vehicles and 51,907 (13.30%) vehicles, respectively. The least registration was posted at Naic Extension Office with only 3.06% registration or 11,940 units.

Table 5.2 Number of Vehicle Registration by Type, Province of Cavite: 2019

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	8,405	8,279	15,912	13,986	11,937	1,039	59,558
Utility Vehicles	13,468	9,440	21,628	22,059	14,449	1,420	82,464
Sports Utility Vehicles	3,471	2,982	5,851	4,777	5,071	409	22,561
Trucks	478	270	1,064	1,109	410	32	3,363
Buses	8	3	106	81	6	1	205
Motorcycles/Tricycles	25,975	39,908	80,829	35,603	30,281	9,039	221,635
Trailers	102	14	109	23	109	-	357
Total	51,907	60,896	125,499	77,638	62,263	11,940	390,143

Source: Land Transportation Office, Region IV-A, Lipa City, Batangas

Licenses and Permits

Data on licenses and permits issued totaled 286,166 issuances, by which 99.81% or 285,661 are driver's licenses while 555 or 0.19% are conductors permit. Also, out of these issuances, 56.30% or 161,104 are new applications while 43.70% or 125,062 applied for renewal. Professional license contributed 26.98% share totaling to 77,063 issuances while non-professional driver's license was at 36.67 percent issuances or 104,720. Student permit was at 36.35 percent share or 103,828 issuances.

The highest issuances were posted at Tagaytay City District Office with 58,545 or 20.46 percent, followed by Cavite Licensing Center in Kawit, having 52,962 issuances (18.51%). Furthermore, 38,697 issuances (13.52%) were at the City of Dasmariñas District Office, while the City of Bacoor District Office has 34,108 issuances (11.92%). City of Imus District Office and Naic Extension Office have 27,884 and 15,647 issuances, respectively. Driver's License Renewal Offices (DLROs), which caters to the plain renewal of driver's and conductor's licenses without alarm or change in information, posted a combined total of 58,323 issuances. The 20,832 issuances of these were at DLRO City of Gen. Trias, 25,148 issuances at DLRO City of Dasmariñas, and 12,343 issuances at DLRO City of Imus.

Table 5.3 Number of Licenses and Permits Issued by District/DLRO/Extension Offices, Province of Cavite: 2019

Agency	Driver's License									Total Licenses and Permits Issued
	Professional		Non-Professional		Student Permit	Total	Conductors Permit			
	New	Renewal	New	Renewal	New		New	Renewal	Total	
City of Bacoor District Office	171	11,356	3,335	8,019	11,225	34,106	-	2	2	34,108
City of Dasmariñas District Office	357	7,989	8,269	7,203	14,794	38,612	55	30	85	38,697
Cavite Licensing Center	3,667	11,778	20,250	8,297	8,863	52,855	79	28	107	52,962
City of Imus District Office	-	7,635	-	6,543	13,674	27,852	-	32	32	27,884
Naic Extension Office	-		80	1,957	10,413	15,625	-	22	22	15,647
Tagaytay City District Office	3,101	12,737	17,814	8,721	15,907	58,280	98	167	265	58,545
DLRO City of Imus	-	3,715	-	4,051	4,577	12,343	-	-	-	12,343
DLRO City of Dasmariñas	-	6,752	-	5,729	12,625	25,106	-	42	42	25,148
DLRO City of Gen. Trias	-	4,630	-	4,452	11,750	20,832	-	-	-	20,832
Total	7,296	69,767	49,748	54,972	103,828	285,611	232	323	555	286,166

Source: Land Transportation Office, Region IV-A, Lipa City, Batangas

Irrigation

Irrigation systems can be classified into three categories: national, communal, and private.

National irrigation systems (NIS) are large and medium schemes. The National Irrigation Administration (NIA) operates and maintains the NIS. Beneficiaries were charged with 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 firmed-up service area (FUSA) in 2019 totaled 9,512.47 hectares, of which 8,274.47 hectares comprised national irrigation system (Table 5.4) while 1,238.00 hectares are communal irrigation system (Table 5.5). The irrigation systems benefitted 5,579 farmers.

As compared to the 2018 area of 8,542.00 hectares, the national irrigations system's FUSA decreased by 267.53 hectares or 3.13%. It was due, as reported by Mr. Aeron Anthony L. Costelo, Engineering Assistant A of NIA, Cavite, to rapid conversion, and some have been idle for years. Moreover, some of the Cavite dams have no more areas to restore irrigation and become non-operational.

Table 5.4 also shows that the national irrigation system (NIS) covers the City of Bacoor, City of Dasmariñas, City of Gen. Trias, City of Imus, Maragondon, Naic, Tanza, and Ternate. Of the total NIS' firmed - up service area, 5,232.00 hectares are operational while 3,042.47 hectares are non-operational.

Furthermore, the communal irrigation system (CIS) presented in Table 5.5 serves the City of Dasmariñas, Carmona, Gen. E. Aguinaldo, Ternate, Maragondon, Kawit, City of Bacoor, Gen. Mariano Alvarez, Silang, Amadeo, Naic, and Magallanes. Out of the total CIS' firmed - up service area, 821.00 hectares are operational while 417.00 hectares are non-operational.

Table 5.4 National Irrigation System's Firmed-up Service Area, Province of Cavite: 2019

System	City/ Municipality	Firmed-up Service Area (Has.)			Farmer Beneficiaries
		Operational	Non- operational	Total	
Molino River Irrigation System (RIS)	City of Bacoor	40.00	44.00	84.00	75
Lukshin RIS	City of Dasmariñas	52.00	57.00	109.00	77
Embarcadero RIS	City of Dasmariñas	40.00	54.00	94.00	47
Makuling RIS	City of Dasmariñas	25.00	94.10	119.10	86
Baluctot RIS	City of Dasmariñas	96.00	21.00	117.00	130
Butas-Lawang Bato RIS	City of Gen. Trias	307.00	159.86	466.86	278
Butas RIS	City of Gen. Trias	185.00	84.00	269.00	182
Plucena-Bayan RIS	City of Gen. Trias	157.00	133.00	290.00	162
Vargas (Bankud) RIS	City of Gen. Trias	210.00	325.92	535.92	340
Butas-Palanas RIS	City of Gen. Trias	147.00	333.00	480.00	189
Butas-Marcelo RIS	City of Gen. Trias	77.00	258.00	335.00	165
Julian RIS	City of Imus	64.00	144.00	208.00	106
San Agustin RIS	City of Imus	224.00	190.00	414.00	278
Pasong Kastila RIS	City of Imus	227.00	284.00	511.00	288
Kay-Akle RIS	Maragondon	299.00	86.00	385.00	278
Balayungan RIS	Maragondon	207.00	-	207.00	149
Balayungan RIS	Naic	1,128.00	81.19	1,209.19	831
Culong-Culong RIS	Naic	347.00	81.47	428.47	397
Sahing RIS	Naic	137.00	65.00	202.00	176
Tres Cruzes RIS	Tanza	512.00	61.00	573.00	172
Matanda RIS	Tanza	676.00	485.93	1,161.93	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		5,232.00	3,042.47	8,274.47	4,956

Source: National Irrigation Administration, Naic, Cavite

Table 5.5 Communal Irrigation System's Firmed-up Service Area, Province of Cavite: 2019

System	City/Municipality	Firmed-up Service Area (Has.)			Farmer Beneficiaries
		Operational	Non-operational	Total	
Malinta Communal Irrigation System (CIS)	City of Dasmariñas	-	-	-	-
Lantic I CIS	Carmona	99.00	-	99.00	82
Lantic II CIS	Carmona	55.00	-	55.00	88
Gen. Aguinaldo CIS	Gen. E. Aguinaldo	135.00	-	135.00	50
Narvaez CIS	Gen. E. Aguinaldo	100.00	-	100.00	-
Golova CIS	Ternate	60.00	-	60.00	28
Magay CIS	Maragondon	56.00	244.00	300.00	73
Kawit Pump CIS (PCIS)	Kawit	-	60.00	60.00	20
San Nicolas II PIS	City of Bacoor	43.00	9.00	52.00	4
Bacoor II Pump Irrigation Project (PIP)	Molino III, City of Bacoor	10.00	-	10.00	4
Langkaan PCIP	City of Dasmariñas	24.00	-	24.00	32
F. De Castro PCIS	Gen. Mariano Alvarez	32.00	-	32.00	80
Olaes Kua PCIP	Gen. Mariano Alvarez	40.00	-	40.00	-
Pasong Saging PCIS	Gen. Mariano Alvarez	-	34.00	34.00	99
Lumil & Tartaria PCIS	Silang	-	40.00	40.00	16
Maduya PCIS	Carmona	34.00	-	34.00	7
Halang PCIP	Amadeo	26.00	-	26.00	30
Pacheco PCIS	Magallanes	12.00	30.00	42.00	10
Palangue PCIS	Naic	55.00	-	55.00	-
Tua PIP	Magallanes	40.00	-	40.00	-
Total		821.00	417.00	1,238.00	623

Source: National Irrigation Administration, Naic, Cavite

Water Supply

Water service providers in the Province of Cavite include Maynilad Water Services, Inc., which is also known as Maynilad. It is a water and wastewater services provider of cities and municipalities of the National Capital Region that forms the West Zone and some parts of Cavite, which include the City of Imus, City of Bacoor, Cavite City, and the municipalities of Noveleta, Kawit, and Rosario (Wikipedia). On the other hand, water districts supply water to 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. Likewise, other water service providers are operating in the province, like General Trias Water Corporation in the City of Gen. Trias, Naic Water System Corporation in Naic, and Western Cavite Water Supply and Service Corporation in Ternate. Moreover, the municipal governments of Alfonso and Magallanes manage their respective water supply systems. Table 5.6 shows the number of customers served and the residential water rate schedule of each water service providers.

Table 5.6 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, Provincial Planning and Development Office, Trece Martires City

Power

The Province of Cavite is mainly being serviced by the Manila Electric Company when it comes to the 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 percent (PDPFP 2011-2020).

The consolidated number of customers by city/municipality of the province totaled 916,106 customers, wherein residential customers accounted for 93.86 percent totaling 859,865, while commercial customers registered at 5.97 percent or 54,673. Furthermore, industrial and streetlight customers totaled 728 and 840, respectively. These accounted for less than 1% of the total customer count.

Meanwhile, in terms of household electrification, data gathered from MERALCO shows that out of 991,311

households of the province, the estimated electrified household was 960,987 or 96.94%. Also, the city/municipality's estimated percentage of household electrification was also presented in Table 5.8. (As per Meralco, the household electrification survey and estimates was based on the 2015 Census Report by the Philippine Statistics Authority).

Table 5.9 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 5.7 Number of MERALCO Customers by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2017

City/ Municipality	Number of Customers				Total
Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Streetlight		
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 5.8 Number of Electrified Household by City/Municipality, Province of Cavite: 2017

City/ Municipality	Total Household	Estimated Electrified Household	Estimated % Household Electrification
1st District	88,716	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 Dasmarinas	170,143	166,520	97.87
5th District	122,699	116,505	94.95
Carmona	22,816	22,404	98.19
Gen. M. 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 5.9 Existing Power Substations, Province of Cavite

Substation	Location
Abubot Substation	Aguinaldo Hi-way, Abubot, City of Dasmarinas
Amadeo Substation	Provincial Road, Banaybanay, Amadeo
Bacoor Substation	Aguinaldo Highway, Habay, City of Bacoor
FCIE Substation	Langkaan, City of Dasmarinas
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
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
Dasmarinas Substation	Aguinaldo Highway, San Agustin I, City of Dasmarinas
Rosario Substation*	Along Gen. Trias Drive, Rosario
Ternate Substation*	Along Governor's Drive, Ternate

Source: MERALCO, Ortigas Avenue, Pasig City

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, e-mails, 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 also be sent through telegram, facsimile machine (FAX), and E-mail (Electronic mail) for business trade and other services.

Based on records from NTC, Region IV-A, Batangas City, telephone service providers in Cavite are Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company (PLDT) and Innove (Globtel). However, data are not available regarding the number of subscribers.

Table 5.10 shows the cellular mobile telephone system providers. The corresponding number of cell sites in the province were Smart Communications, Inc., Globe Telecom, Inc., and Digitel Mobile Philippines, Inc. Cable TV service providers.

Table 5.10 Cellular Mobile Telephone System (CMTS) Providers and Number of Cell Sites, Province of Cavite: 2019

Name of Company	Number of Cellsites
Smart Communications, Inc.	669
Globe Telecom, Inc.	388
Digitel Mobile Philippines, Inc.	41
Total	1,098

Source: National Telecommunications Commission (NTC), Region IV-A, Batangas City

Furthermore, there are two (2) radio stations operating, namely, the Delta Broadcasting System and De La Salle University (Table 5.11), while Table 5.12 presents the registered radio groups in the province.

Table 5.11 Operating Radio Stations, Province of Cavite: 2019

Operating Agency	Location	Call-Sign
AM Broadcasting		
Delta Broadcasting System	Manila-Cavite Road, San Rafael III, Noveleta	DWXI - AM
FM Broadcasting		
De La Salle University	JFH Building, DLSU Campus, City of Dasmarinas, Cavite	DWSU - FM

Source: National Telecommunications Commission (NTC), Region IV-A, Batangas City

Table 5.12 Registered Radio Groups and Location of Base Station, Province of Cavite: 2019

Name of Group/Club	Location of Base Station
Amateur Radio Group	
Cavite Amateur Communication Enthusiast, Inc. (DXI-ACE)	Alvaran Compound, St. Charbel, South Executive VII, City of Dasmariñas and Blk 7, Lot 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
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
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. The volume of these mails is shown in Table 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 5.13 Volume of Mails Posted and Delivered by Post Office, Province of Cavite: 2019

Post Office	Domestic	Posted International	Total	Domestic	Delivered International	Total
1st District	24,022	2,762	26,784	239,189	48,226	287,415
Cavite City Post Office	2,103	283	2,386	6,536	1,113	7,649
Kawit Post Office	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noveleta Post Office	6,454	1,125	7,579	71,517	2,831	74,348
Rosario Post Office	15,465	1,354	16,819	161,136	44,282	205,418
2nd District	117,507	6,736	124,243	2,073,896	37,849	2,111,745
City of Bacoor Post Office	102,117	5,555	107,672	1,477,561	22,294	1,499,855
Molino Post Office	15,390	1,181	16,571	596,335	15,555	611,890
4th District	53,299	6,725	60,024	1,052,332	39,363	1,091,695
City of Dasmariñas Post Office	23,014	3,650	26,664	943,451	35,513	978,964
City of Dasmariñas Central Post Office	25,123	1,779	26,902	-	-	-
Robinson Post Office	5,162	1,296	6,458	108,881	3,850	112,731
5th District	55,893	4,210	60,103	876,471	29,873	906,344
Carmona Post Office	14,695	1,783	16,478	444,644	22,586	467,230
Gen. Mariano Alvarez Post Office	34,362	1,448	35,810	245,917	5,145	251,062
Silang Post Office	6,836	979	7,815	185,910	2,142	188,052
6th District	72,959	6,278	79,237	407,268	14,635	421,903
City of Gen. Trias Post Office	56,316	3,763	60,079	147,246	1,785	149,031
Manggahan Post Office	16,643	2,515	19,158	260,022	12,850	272,872
7th District	48,461	3,995	52,456	725,099	31,542	756,641
Amadeo Post Office	4,163	117	4,280	202,018	5,296	207,314
Indang Post Office	5,093	509	5,602	99,247	4,162	103,409
Tanza Post Office	3,575	594	4,169	101,307	3,614	104,921
Trece Martires City Post Office	35,630	2,775	38,405	322,527	18,470	340,997
8th District	135,560	9,923	145,483	834,943	46,842	881,785
Alfonso Post Office	14,479	317	14,796	50,973	5,237	56,210
Naic Post Office	20,449	1,696	22,145	316,091	14,042	330,133
Mendez Post Office	1,266	580	1,846	25,538	2,585	28,123
Tagaytay City Post Office	99,366	7,330	106,696	442,341	24,978	467,319
Total	507,701	40,629	548,330	6,209,198	248,330	6,457,528

Source: Philippine Postal Corporation, Manila

Chapter 6. Local Institutional Capability

Local Government Structure

The latest election was conducted last May 13, 2019. The elected officials in the province started their term on June 30, 2019, and end on June 30, 2022. The following table shows the current elected officials of the Province of Cavite.

Table 6.1 List of Elected Provincial Officials, Province of Cavite: June 30, 2019 – June 30, 2022

Position	Name
Governor	Hon. Juanito Victor C. Remulla, Jr.
Vice Governor	Hon. Ramon Jolo B. Revilla, III
Sangguniang Panlalawigan Members	
1st District	Hon. Davey Christian R. Chua Hon. Romel R. Enriquez
2nd District	Hon. Edralin G. Gawaran Hon. Edwin E. Malvar
3rd District	Hon. Jeffrey V. Asistio Hon. Dennis T. Lacson
4th District	Hon. Fulgencio C. dela Cuesta Jr. Hon. Valeriano S. Encabo
5th District	Hon. Ivey Jayne A. Reyes Hon. Alston Kevin A. Anarna
6th District	Hon. Felix A. Grepo Hon. Kerby J. Salazar
7th District	Hon. Crispin Diego D. Remulla Hon. Angelito H. Langit
8th District	Hon. Reyniel A. Ambion Hon. Virgilio P. Varias
President, Liga ng mga Barangay	Hon. Francisco Paolo P. Crisostomo
President, Cavite Councilor's League	Hon. Benzen Raleigh G. Rusit
President, Provincial Sangguniang Kabataan Federation	Hon. Jerome Napoleon T. Gonzales

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.

The workforce of PGC decreased by 28.74 percent to 3,346 in 2019 from 2,599 in 2018. The bulk of the employees have permanent status (1,618). It means that they are holding positions that are approved under a plantilla. The next volume of employees is casual (1,547). The 137 employees of the provincial government are co-terminus. They are those that automatically end the 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 – 2019

Status of Employment	2016	2017	2018	2019
Elected	18	18	18	20
Permanent	1,619	1,625	1,572	1,618
Temporary	6	5	4	1
Co-terminus	138	136	139	137
Contractual	25	24	22	23
Casual	861	837	844	1,547
Total	2,667	2,645	2,599	3,346

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, 11 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 that 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 the 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 for 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 for 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 the 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 may be necessary to carry into effect and discharge the responsibilities conferred upon it by law and such as be necessary and proper to provide for the 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 the 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 revenue 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 the transfer of land ownership, leases, mortgages and real property rentals; inspects and reassesses properties under protest or appeal and prepares a schedule of values for taxation purposes; updates property tax maps and reappraisal of different municipalities; compiles deed of sale transaction; and establishes a systematic method of property indexing and record keeping.

Provincial Accounting Office

The office is responsible for the 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 in 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 investigations or hearings of administrative cases 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 the 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 the 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 advanced 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 projects. 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 the 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 the governor's office. Render administrative and technical decisions within the limit of authority. Attend meetings conferences, coordinates with other agencies relative to the office programs and projects. Serve as farm adviser and the 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), the Provincial Government – Environment 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 the 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 organizations. 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 projects. 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 the 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:2019

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. Alcid	Provincial Board Secretary – Sangguniang Panlalawigan	Legislative Building
Ms. Adelina M. Martal	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	2nd Floor, Provincial Capitol
Mr. Ferdinand A. Belamide	Provincial General Services Office	General Services Building
Atty. Jesse Raphael R. Grepo	Provincial Legal Office	Ground Floor Provincial Capitol
Ms. Denesse S. Cajulis	Provincial Information and Community Affairs Department	2nd 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	2nd Floor, Provincial Capitol
Ms. Eloisa G. Rozul	Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office	2nd Floor, Provincial Capitol
Engr. Gilbert V. Gandia	Provincial Engineer's Office	PEO Compound
Ms. Lolita C. Pereña	Provincial Agriculture's Office	OPA Compound
Dr. May M. Magno	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	2nd Floor, Provincial Capitol
Dr. Nonie John L. Dalisay	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. Felipa G. Servañez	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: 2019

Unit 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	2nd 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. Alcid	OPG – Cavite Quality Management Office (CQMO)	2nd Floor, Provincial Capitol
Mr. Noel M. Alegre	OPG – Provincial Jail Office	Brgy. Lapidario, Trece Martires City
Ms. Anne Minnette M. Dastas	OPG – Internal Audit Unit	2nd Floor, Provincial Capitol
Mr. Rolando Alvaran	OPG – Road Safety Division	City of Imus, Cavite
Ms. Concepcion P. Villanueva	Provincial Library	Legislative Building
Ms. Marie Shiela. A. Haloc	OPG – Persons with Disabilities Affairs Office (PDAO)	Ground 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: 2019

Department Head	Office	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	Sangle Point, Cavite City
Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology	Mr. Alex C. Cabrera	PHILVOLCS Tagaytay Seismic Station, Kaybagal South, Tagaytay City
Department of the Interior and Local Government	Mr. Lionel L. Dalope	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

Department Head	Office	Location
Bureau of Fire Protection	Clnsp. Douglas M. Guiyab	Palico, City of Imus, Cavite
Department of Education	Dr. Cherrylou D. De Mesa	Trece Martires City (Division of Cavite)
	Dr. Rosemarie D. Torres	Division of Cavite City
	Dr. Manuela S. Tolentino	Division of City of Dasmariñas
	Ms. Ruth L. Fuentes	Division of City of Bacoor
	Dr. Editha M. Atendido	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 Naic, Cavite
National Irrigation Administration	Engr. Charlie D. Ibarrola	
Philippine Coconut Authority	Mr. Jaime C. Gamier	
Department of Environment and Natural Resources	PENRO: Mr. Raymundo D. Crisostomo	Osorio, Trece Martires City
	CENRO: Mr. Eleuterio Recile	
Cooperative Development Authority	Mr. Jose Domingo, Jr.	CaCoDeC Building, Trece Martires City
Department of Public Works and Highways	Engr. Oscar U. Dela Cruz	Cavite I District Engineering Office, Trece Martires City
	Engr. Arthur D. Pascual, Jr.	Cavite II District Engineering Office, Mangas, Alfonso
	Engr. Donnie D. Cuna	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 the General Fund, Special Education Fund, and Trust Fund.

General funds are spent for the general expenses of the province like infrastructure projects, social services, economic services, and entirety except for educated related programs, which budgets are 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. A certain amount of budget is allocated under the special education fund to support the national government in the delivery of educational services.

Trust fund refers to resources that have come officially of the government as trustee, agent, or an administrator. It can also be those that have been received for the fulfillment of some obligation.

Provincial Financial Position

In 2018, the province of Cavite has total assets of Php 11,118,232,375.22, total liabilities of Php 1,019,995,415.08, and total net assets/equity of Php

10,098,236,960.14. Compared to the previous year, there was an increase in total assets of Php 2,832,272,031 or 34.18 percent, a decrease in total liabilities of Php 2,225,961.18 or 0.22 percent, and an increase of Php 2,834,497,992.23 or 39.02 percent.

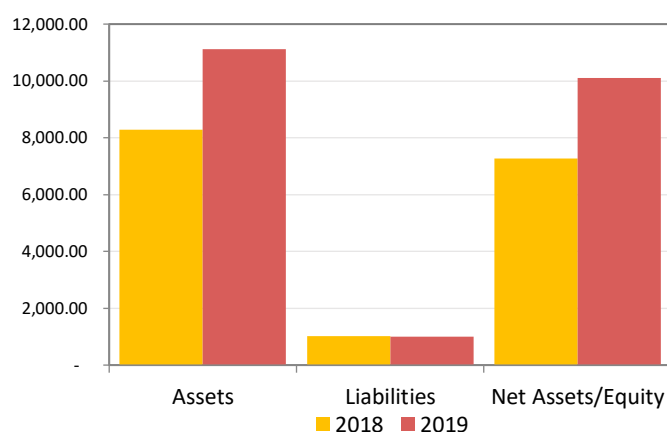


Figure 6.1 *Financial Position (million pesos), Province of Cavite: as of December 31, 2019*

Among the funds, the general fund has the biggest share in total assets, liabilities, and net assets/equity covering 89.03 percent, 69.95 percent, and 90.89 percent, respectively.

Table 6.6 *Financial Position by Fund, Province of Cavite: as of December 31, 2019*

	Total	General Fund	Special Education Fund	Trust Fund
Assets	11,118,232,375.32	9,898,870,835.71	961,650,012.88	257,711,526.63
Liabilities	994,417,077.87	695,547,666.42	41,157,884.82	257,711,526.63
Net Assets	10,098,236,960.14	9,177,890,114.60	920,346,845.54	-

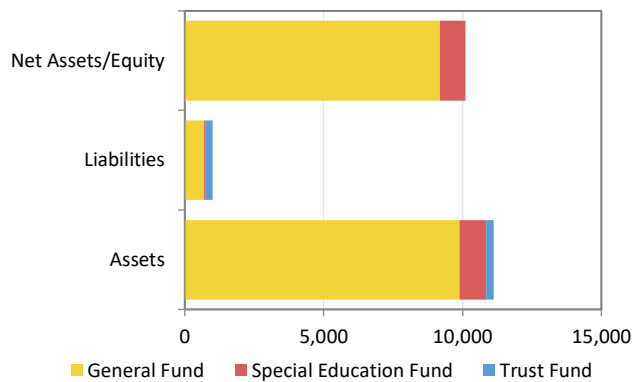


Figure 6.2 Financial Position by Fund, Province of Cavite: as of December 31, 2019

Assets

The combined assets of Cavite totaled Php 11.118B is composed of current assets amounting to Php 4,931,181,544.90 or 44.35 percent and non-current assets of Php 6,187,050,830.32 or 55.65 percent.

Of the current assets, cash and cash equivalents of Php 4,360,940,669.57 covers the most, representing 88.44 percent of the total current assets. The property, plant, and equipment of Php 6,122,718,921.56 covers the most in the non-current assets representing 98.96 percent of the total.

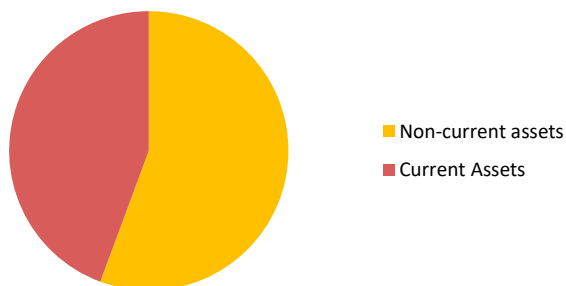


Figure 6.3 Composition of Combined Assets, Province of Cavite: as of December 31, 2019

Liabilities

The combined liabilities of Cavite aggregates to Php 1,019,995,415.08. It is comprised of current liabilities totaling Php 994,417,077.87 (97.49%) and non-current liabilities totaling Php 25,578,337.21 (2.51%). The total inter-agency payables of Php 288,566,879.65 cover the biggest percentage in current liabilities (29.02%). Non-current liabilities in the province is only composed of the financial liabilities (bills/bonds/loans payable).

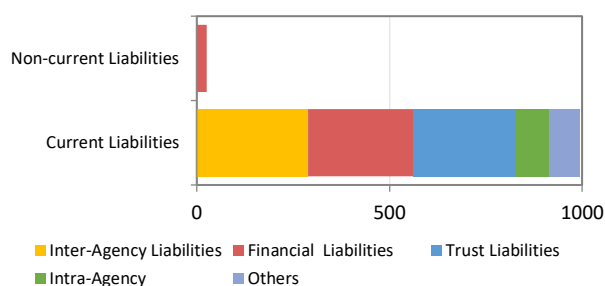


Figure 6.4 Composition of Combined Liabilities (in million pesos), Province of Cavite: as of December 31, 2019

Net Assets/Equity

Net assets/equity is the difference between the combined assets and combined liabilities. The net assets/equity in Cavite for 2019 is Php 10,098,236,960.14. This is composed of restated balance (Php 7,293,582,037.25), surplus for the period (Php 1,485,479,876.24), and adjustments in net assets/equity account (Php 1,319,175,046.65).

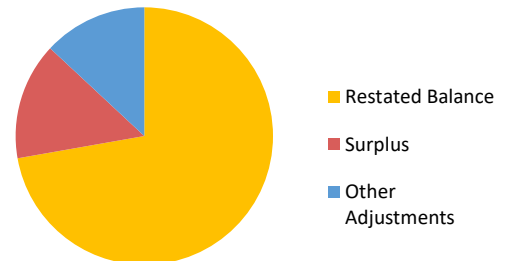
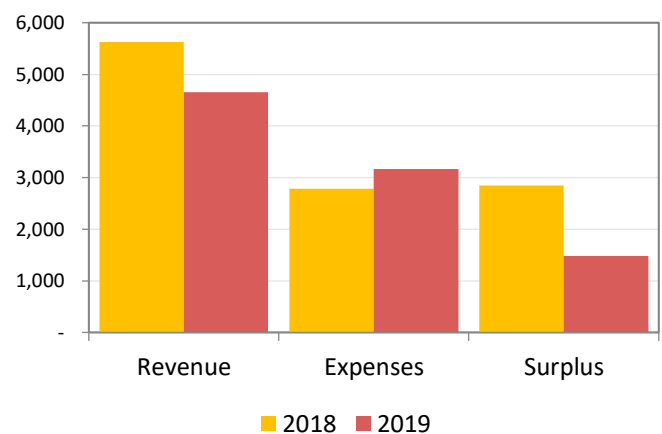


Figure 6.5 Composition of Combined Assets (in million pesos), Province of Cavite: as of December 2019

Financial Performance

In 2018, the total revenue totaled to Php 4,652,825,651.52. By fund, 92.77 percent of the provincial revenue is classified under the general fund while 7.23 percent under the special education fund. Moreover, the total revenue is from current operations.

The bottom figure of the provincial expenses is Php 3,167,345,775.28. This expense is composed of current operations of Php 3.07B and total transfers, assistance, and subsidy to NGAs/LGUs/GOCCs/Other Funds of Php 98.77M. Moreover, the province has a surplus of Php 1,485,479,876.24 for 2019, which is mostly from the general fund (84.88%). The general fund was used up to 70.79 percent, while the special education fund was used up to 33.23 percent. The total fund utilization is pegged at 68.07 percent. The chart and table present the breakdown of revenue and expenses by the fund.



*includes transfers, assistance and subsidy (from/to), other non-operating income/losses

Figure 6.6 Financial Performance, Province of Cavite: as of December 31, 2019

Table 6.7 Results of Operations by Fund, Province of Cavite: 2019

	Total	General Fund	Special Education Fund	Trust Fund
Revenue	4,652,825,651.52	4,316,520,818.27	336,304,833.25	-
Current Operating Revenue	4,652,825,651.52	4,316,520,818.27	336,304,833.25	-
Total Transfers, assistance and Subsidy from	-	-	-	-
Other Non - Operating Income	-	-	-	-
Expenses	3,167,345,775.28	3,055,599,468.24	111,746,307.04	-
Current Operating Expenses	3,068,570,925.64	2,956,824,618.60	111,746,307.04	-
Total Transfers, assistance and Subsidy to	98,774,849.64	98,774,849.64	-	-
Losses	-	-	-	-
Surplus (Deficit) for the period	1,485,479,876.24	1,260,921,350.03	224,558,526.21	-

Current Operating Revenue and Expenses

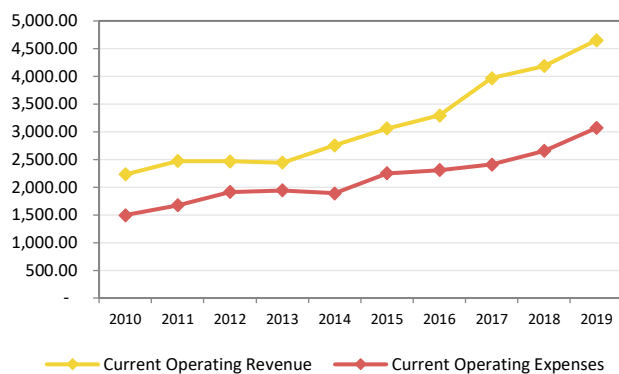


Figure 6.7 Current Operating Revenue and Expenses (in million pesos), Province of Cavite 2010 – 2019

The current operating revenue was generated from tax revenue, Internal Revenue Collections (IRA), business and service income, and shares, grants, and donations. IRA continued to be the top source of income for Cavite, totaling Php 3,661,778,506.00 and resulting in an IRA dependency rate of 78.70 percent. It increased by 9.64 percent, but the IRA dependency rate decreased by 1.35 percent. Moreover, tax revenue has a share of 18.68 percent, which is higher than last year by 7.60 percent. It can be said that the goal to reduce the IRA dependency of the province while increasing the local earnings to support the provincial government operations was reached.

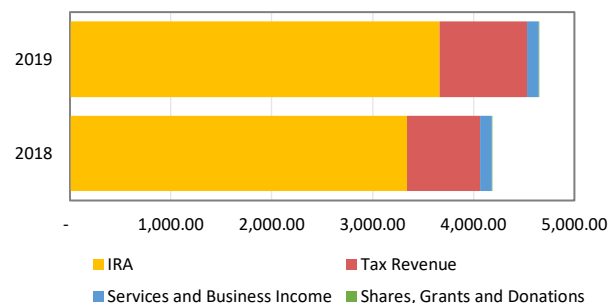


Figure 6.8 Composition of Current Operating Revenues (in million pesos), Province of Cavite: 2018 – 2019

The total current operating expenses increased from Php 2,656,754,032.69 in 2018 to Php 3,068,570,925.64 in 2019 by 15.50 percent. This is composed of personnel services of Php 1,295,296,387.70 or 42.21 percent, maintenance and operating expenses of Php 1,361,457,364.56 or 44.37 percent, financial expenses of Php 4,050,640.18 or 0.13 percent, and non-cash expenses of Php 407,766,533.20 or

13.29 percent. It accounts to 65.95 percent of the total current operating revenue.



Figure 6.9 Composition of Current Operating Expenses, Province of Cavite: 2018 – 2019

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 2019 showed Php 6,485,506,221.57 inflows and Php 4,577,363,222.98 outflows resulting in net cash flows of Php 908,142,998.59. Of the aggregated cash inflows of Php 6.486 billion for 2019, Php 1,610,334,513.09 was from operating activities, and Php 20,745.00 was from investing activities. On the other hand, the combined cash outflows for all activities were broken down to operating activities of Php 2,896,940,264.17, investing activities of Php 764,252,492.47, and financing activities of Php 18,512,693.22. By fund, the general fund, being the main operating fund of Cavite, posted the largest amount of cash flows for 2018. The chart and table below show the breakdown of cash flows by activity.

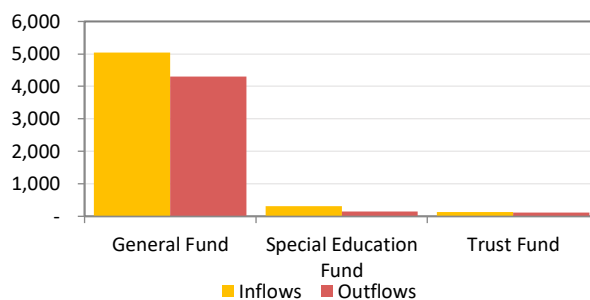


Figure 6.10 Cash Flow by Activity (in million pesos), Province of Cavite: as of December 31, 2019

Table 6.8 Combined Statement of Cash Flows by Fund, Province of Cavite: as of December 31, 2019

	Total	General Fund	Special Education Fund	Trust Fund
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Total Cash Inflows	5,484,883,001.29	5,041,297,322.17	308,404,911.00	135,180,768.12
Total Cash Outflows	3,315,074,736.39	3,141,180,214.87	55,546,769.18	118,347,752.34
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	2,169,808,264.90	1,900,117,107.30	252,858,141.82	16,833,015.78
Cash Flows from Investing Activities				
Total Cash Inflows	623,220.28	623,220.28	-	-
Total Cash Outflows	1,189,555,160.41	1,158,641,955.31	29,173,755.10	1,739,450.00
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	(1,188,931,940.13)	(1,158,018,735.03)	(29,173,755.10)	(1,739,450.00)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities				
Total Cash Inflows	-	-	-	-
Total Cash Outflows	72,733,326.18	10,899,880.68	61,833,445.50	-
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities	(72,733,326.18)	(10,899,880.68)	(61,833,445.50)	-
Total Cash Provided by Operating, Investing and Financing Activities	908,142,998.59	731,198,491.59	161,850,941.22	15,093,565.78
Cash at the beginning of the year	3,452,797,670.78	3,179,317,290.76	140,391,905.99	133,088,474.03
Cash balance ending December 31, 2018	4,360,940,669.37	3,910,515,782.35	302,242,847.21	148,182,039.81

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