



Office of the Sangguniang Panlungsod

CITY RESOLUTION NO. 2023-191

Series of 2023

A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE COASTAL AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN (CRMP) OF THE CITY BACOR.

Sponsored by:

Hon. Simplicio G. Dominguez

Co-Sponsored by:

Hon. Roberto L. Advincula, Hon. Ramon N. Bautista, Hon. Mac Raven Espiritu, Hon. Reynaldo M. Fabian, Hon. Adrielito G. Gawaran, Hon. Victorio L. Guerrero, Jr., Hon. Alejandro F. Gutierrez, Hon. Rogelio M. Nolasco, Hon. Alde Joselito F. Pagulayan, Hon. Reynaldo D. Palabrica, Hon. Michael E. Solis, and Hon. Levy M. Tela.

WHEREAS, on 7 February 2023, the Office of the City Agriculturalist requested the Sangguniang Panlungsod for the approval of the Coastal and Resource Management Plan (CRMP) for 2022-2024.

The CRMP is deemed incorporated and made an integral part of this Resolution.

WHEREAS, the CRMP contains, among others a plan for the development of some sites along the Bacoor City coastline into parks, open spaces, leisure areas, and tourist attractions.

WHEREAS, the CRMP, if properly implemented, would boost the preservation and enrichment of culture, promote health and safety, and enhance the right of the people to a balanced ecology.

NOW THEREFORE, upon motion of Hon. Simplicio G. Dominguez, unanimously seconded by the rest of the Body, **BE IT RESOLVED AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED** by the 5th Sangguniang Panlungsod of the City of Bacoor, Cavite to approve the CRMP.

RESOLVED LASTLY, to furnish the Office of the City Mayor, the Office of the City Agriculturalist, the University of the Philippines-Office of the National Administrative Register (UP-ONAR), and other government agencies concerned with copies of this Resolution.

DISTRICT I

Absent
HON. CATHERINE SARINO-EVARISTO
City Councilor

HON. MICHAEL E. SOLIS
City Councilor

HON. ADRIELITO G. GAWARAN
City Councilor

HON. VICTORIO L. GUERRERO, JR.
City Councilor

HON. ALEJANDRO F. GUTIERREZ
City Councilor

HON. LEVY M. TELA
City Councilor

DISTRICT II

HON. ROBERTO L. ADVINCULA
City Councilor

HON. REYNALDO D. PALABRICA
City Councilor / President Pro-Tempore

HON. REYNALDO M. FABIAN
City Councilor

HON. ROGELIO M. NOLASCO
City Councilor

HON. ALDE JOSELITO F. PAGULAYAN
City Councilor

HON. SIMPLICIO G. DOMINGUEZ
City Councilor

HON. RAMON N. BAUTISTA
Liga ng mga Barangay President

HON. MAC RAVEN ESPIRITU
SK Federation President

Attested by:
ATTY. KHALID A. MTEGA, JR.
Sangguniang Panlungsod Secretary

Certified by:
HON. ROWENA BAUTISTA-MENDIOLA
City Vice Mayor

Approved:
HON. STRIKE B. REVILLA
City Mayor



Office of the Sangguniang Panlungsod

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SK Federation President

Attested by:

ATTY. KHALID A. ATEGA, JR.
Sangguniang Panlungsod Secretary

Certified by:

HON. ROWENA BAUTISTA-MENDIOLA
City Vice Mayor

Approved by:

HON. STRIKE B. REVILLA
City Mayor

APPROVED on the 13th day of February 2023 at the City of Bacoor, Cavite by the 5th Sangguniang Panlungsod of the City of Bacoor.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution is true and correct and that it was passed in accordance with law.

Certified by:


HON. ROWENA BAUTISTA-MENDIOLA
City Vice Mayor/Presiding Officer

Attested by:


ATTY. KHALID A. ATEGA JR.
Sangguniang Panlungsod Secretary

Approved by:


HON. STRIKE B. REVILLA
City Mayor



Republic of the Philippines
Province of Cavite
City Government of Bacoor
OFFICE OF THE CITY AGRICULTURIST
agricultureofficebacoor@gmail.com
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COASTAL RESOURCE

MANAGEMENT PLAN

(CRMP)

2022-2024

BACOR CITY

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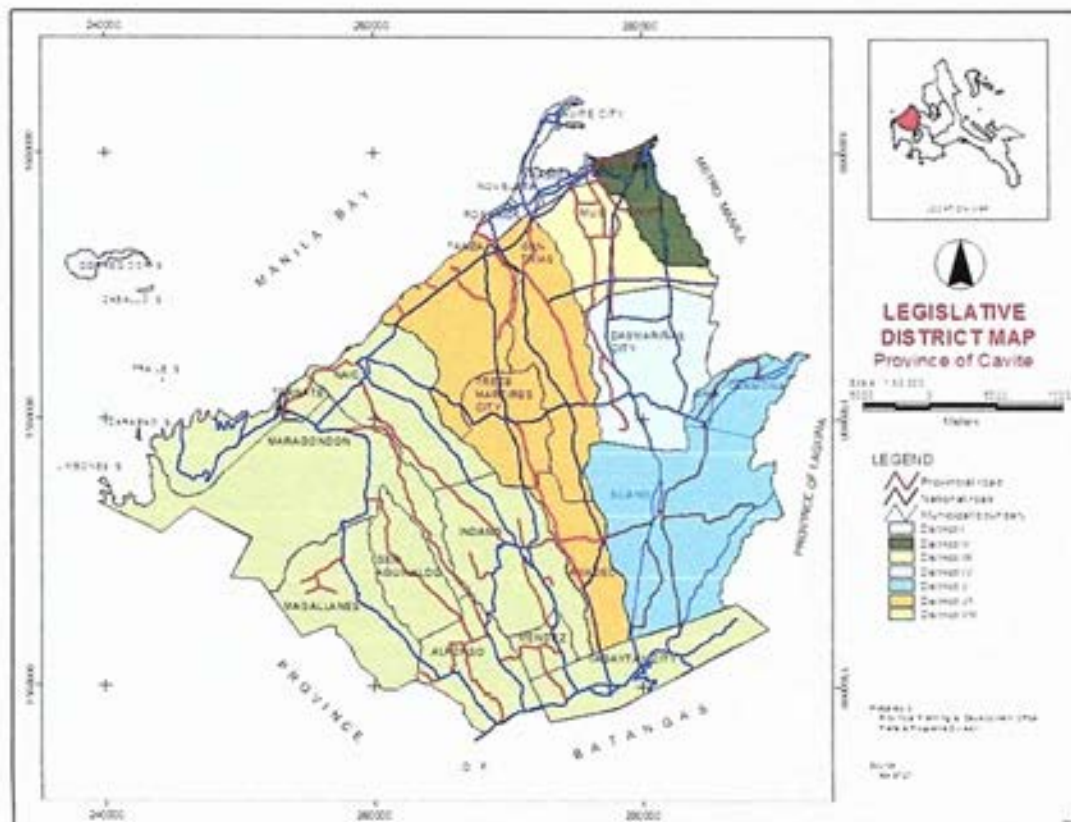
I. INTRODUCTIC

A. LOCATIONS, LAND AREA AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION

Located at the northeasternmost corner of the Province of Cavite, Bacoor is approximately 17.5 kilometers southwest from Manila (from kilometer zero), and about 27 kilometers northeast from Trece Martires City, the provincial capital. Bacoor's northern section is a coast fronting Bacoor Bay and separated by the Zapote River and the Imus River on its eastern and western boundary respectively. These rivers traditionally provide salt water for Bacoor's salt farms that double as fishponds during the rainy season. Bounded west of Bacoor are the Municipalities of Imus and Kawit, on the south is the City of Dasmariñas, on the north is Bacoor Bay, and on the east are the Cities of Las Pinas and Muntinlupa. The Poblacion is located on the northern part of the municipality along Bacoor Bay. A map showing the political boundaries is found in the following page.

Covering a total area of approximately 4,687.76 hectares (or 46.87sq.km) as per ground survey (H.O. Noveloso Surveying), Bacoor is the 14th largest municipality in all of Cavite Province. However, the original land area of Bacoor is bounded by the Imus and Zapote River and totals 52.4 square kilometers. Below is a table of Cavite municipalities and cities and their land areas.

Figure 1.1: Provincial Legislative District Map



B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As the bordering municipality of Cavite and the National Capital Region, Bacoor's location is undoubtedly influenced by Metro Manila in its history, economy, society, and built environment. Being the second most populated municipality in all of Cavite Province, Bacoor is a City dominated by subdivision and residential communities in its 73 barangays. Its annual population growth rate is 5.46%, which is above the national average of 2.16%, indicating robust and continuous increase in population. While in terms of land use, majority of land in Bacoor are classified as residential, commercial, and industrial areas, while 10.68% of Bacoor's total land area is devoted to Agri-fisheries.

Major findings in the Site and Character Analysis of Bacoor reveal numerous potentials as well as the presence of constraints that are addressed in the Framework Strategies. Bacoor is blessed with a coastline that has numerous potentials for parks, open spaces, leisure areas, bayfront developments, as well as tourism. Its rivers such as the Imus and Zapote also have potential for active spaces characterized by greenery and parks development. Because of Bacoor's high population, there is a ready labor pool of workers, while there is adequate infrastructural developments within the municipality to serve its constituents' needs. These are only a few of the many potentials highlighted in this report.

Among the constraints, Bacoor has some traffic problems especially in its northern segment. Access is also a problem since the main access points are only located northeastern of the municipality, while its western access points are not fully maximized. Informal settlements are also problematic. Hence, the project takes into consideration these constraints in the choice of the Framework Strategies and the Development Principles to be applied.

A Projection of Future Scenarios was conducted to anticipate development outcomes of Bacoor, which becomes a basis to the employment of certain strategies appropriate to counter constraints and maximize its potentials. In terms of circulation patterns, transportation linkages including access point from the Bacoor to Metro Manila are highlighted. Internal access points such as the linkages from the R-1 Extension to Bacoor is also needed. Regarding population distribution in highly-urbanized areas, it is projected that major infrastructural developments are also recommended to preserve valuable space for agriculturally –productive land and to accommodate other land uses. Reclamation can also be another option. Thus, another projected future scenario is the prioritization of waterfront development to tap into the many development opportunities in the addition of land in Bacoor.

Certain Development Principles are also employed in the formulation of this project. Principles such as mixed-use and multi-use developments, urban agriculture, and the prioritization of public open spaces, livable communities, transit-oriented development, green architecture, and waterfront development are key elements for the guided approach in Bacoor's development. These principles also become the backbone of the formulated Framework Strategies.

The Palafox Associates Planning Team formulated three Framework Strategies of Development based on the overall analyses of baseline data, existing development patterns, and future scenario projections. The first Framework emphasizes Growth Corridors and Development Clusters, followed by the second, Growth



Corridors with Progressive Urban Infrastructure, and lastly the emphasis on Development Promotions Districts. These Framework Strategies also serve as development options of address existing problems as well to enhance the overall development character of the Municipal. The team refined the third framework strategy, which is the pretend scheme of the Municipal Government of Bacoor.

Besides the formulation of Development Principles as well as Framework Strategies, specific Priority Areas for Development were identified. Their developments are complementary to the preferred Framework Strategy as well as other existing and proposed projects the Municipal Government has developed. Priority Areas include the redevelopment of the existing government center, the development of the new Municipal Hall and Civic Center, the Prinza leisure area, Molino Dam, the enhancement of entry markers in various entry points in Bacoor, the Imus and Zapote Rivers, and the proposed Bayfront reclamation development facing Bacoor Bay.

Particular guidelines on the infrastructural developments are also mentioned after the discussion on the Priority Areas. Guidelines pertaining to commercial land use and waterfront developments have been emphasized. Temporally, developments may sometimes require immediate or longer-term implementations depending on the urgency and priority. A Development Phasing Plan was developed with immediate action plans implementable within the first 100 days, a short-term plan of one to five years, a medium-term plan of six to fifteen years, and long term-plan of sixteen to twenty-five tears.

C. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Bacoor was once merged with the bustling town called Palanag, or Paranaque as it is called today. Eventually in September 28, 1671, Bacoor was incorporated and was officially separated to become a town that wedge the bigger neighboring towns of Paranaque, Cavite el Viejo (now Kawit), and Silang. Its township was officially recognizes two years after the influx of the first settlers from Paranaque.

P2

From its ancient name Bacoor, which is derived from the Tagalog word "bakod", which means fence, Bacoor is suggestive of its role as a suburb of Paranaque. It constitutes the boundary between the mother town and Cavite el Viejo. In early Spanish times, Bacoor was thickly covered with bamboo groves that ran from Sitio Zapote to Sitio Talaba, which many speculate is another reason behind Bacoor's name; bakoor is actually a subspecie of bamboo.

Bacoor became the setting of numerous historic encounters in Philippine History. The town became the site of Aguinaldo's first defeat in September 2, 1896 during the Revolution against Spain. Fortunately due to a miscalculation by Spanish general Aguirre whose troops rested one day in Bacoor Plaza while awaiting reinforcements from Manila. Aguinaldo was able to prepare the defense of Imus that night. A battle ensued at a bridge near the Recollect Estate House, which also became the former Philippine Constabulary Headquarters. Aguinaldo's spectacular victory in this historic battle of Imus on September 3, 1896 started the Aguinaldo legend in his military career.

Two fierce battles that took place in Bacoor also provided popular historical mention of the town. The "Battle(s) of Zapote Bridge" in 1897 and 1899 became encounters of revolting Filipinos against the Spanish



and Americans respectively. A battle took place on February 17, 1897; the Filipino Revolutionary Army held back the advance of the Spanish invaders. It was in this battle that General Edilberto Evangelista, who was a European-educated Filipino engineer, fought and heroically died from an enemy sniper while repulsing the advance of Spanish forces. The height of the Filipino-American War in 1899 was the second encounter by Filipino revolutionary forces in the Zapote Bridge.

“Gargano” was the revolutionary name of Bacoor in line with the victory of the Magdalo Government based in Imus to abolish every vestige of the country’s colonial past. At that time, Gil Ignacio was the Katipunan Leader in Bacoor. Fierce battles ensued, and on March 26, one day after the fall of the Magdalo capital of Imus, Bacoor was recaptured by the Spaniards during a counter-offensive launched by Spanish General Jose Achambre.

The town is also noted in history as the first capital of the revolutionary government under General Emilio Aguinaldo. On July 4, 1898, General Aguinaldo relocated his headquarters from Maximo Innocencio’s Mansion in today’s Cavite City to the home of Juan Cuenca and Candida Chavez in Bacoor. This move was a result of the general’s suspicion of imminent colonialization of the Admiral Expeditionary Force of the Americans after their failure to commit to the recognition of Philippine Independence already proclaimed on June 12, 1898 in Kawit, Cavite.

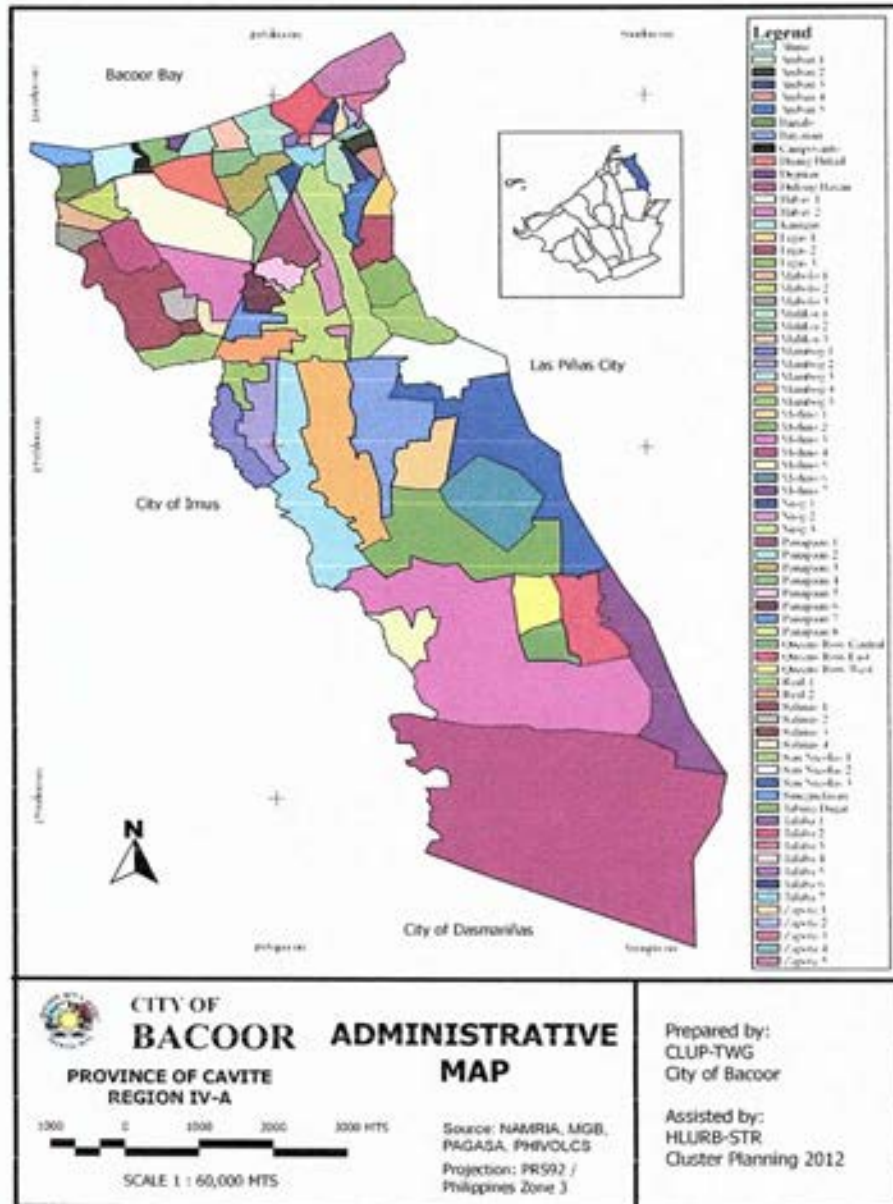
Bacoor as Aguinaldo’s seat of government did not remain long. On September 9, the revolutionary capital was again transferred beyond cannon range of Admiral Dewey’s American Naval Squadron moored in Manila Bay. Three weeks after the perfidious capture of Manila by the American forces in connivance with Spanish Governor and Captain General Jaudines, General Aguinaldo’s new capital then became Malolos, Bulacan.

Like other towns in Cavite Province, Bacoor also produced great names, among whom are the late Governor Pedro Espiritu and the late Julian Cruz Balmaceda, noted Filipino writer and Director of the Institute of National Language. The original families and settlers had the following last names: Cuenca, Payao, Farolan, Pagtakhan, de Ocampo, Gregorio, Guevarra, and Garcia. Belonging to the principalia class as early as the first decades of the nineteenth century were the Cuencas, the Espiritus, the Cuevas, the Mirandas, the Pagtakhan, and the Narvaezes. Most of them were Chinese mestizos. Felix Cuenca, the first Municipal President of Bacoor, was a direct descendant of one of the original settlers.

P3



Figure 1.2: Bacoor Administrative Map



D. SUMMARY OF ISSUES

ISSUES	
➤ Basura/ Garbage	
➤ Illegal Structure	
➤ Illegal Fishing	
➤ Illegal Settlers	
➤ Improper Disposal of Domestic Waste	
➤ Alig/ Water Pollution	
➤ Weather	
➤ Unregistered Permits	
a) Motorized and Non-Motorized Banca	
b) Oyster/Mussel Area	
c) Unregistered Fishing Boat	
d) Unregistered Fisherfolk	
➤ Sapro/ Stationary Lift Nets	



II. PHYSICAL FEATURES

A. Geology

Based on the geological map of Bacoor City (Map 3), the rock formations found beneath the city primarily consist of Alluvium (Quaternary Alluvium) and Guadalupe Formation (Diliman/Teal Tuff). Alluvium consists of unconsolidated deposits of silt, sand and gravel. It includes extension alluvial and river deposits, deltas, swamps, estuarine and talus deposits. It exist along valleys coastal plains. Diliman (Taal) Tuff, the upper member of the Guadalupe Formation of stratified rocks is thin to medium – bedded, fine grained vitric and welded volcanic breccias with subordinate amount of tuffaceous, fine to medium – grained sandstone.

B. TOPOGRAPHY

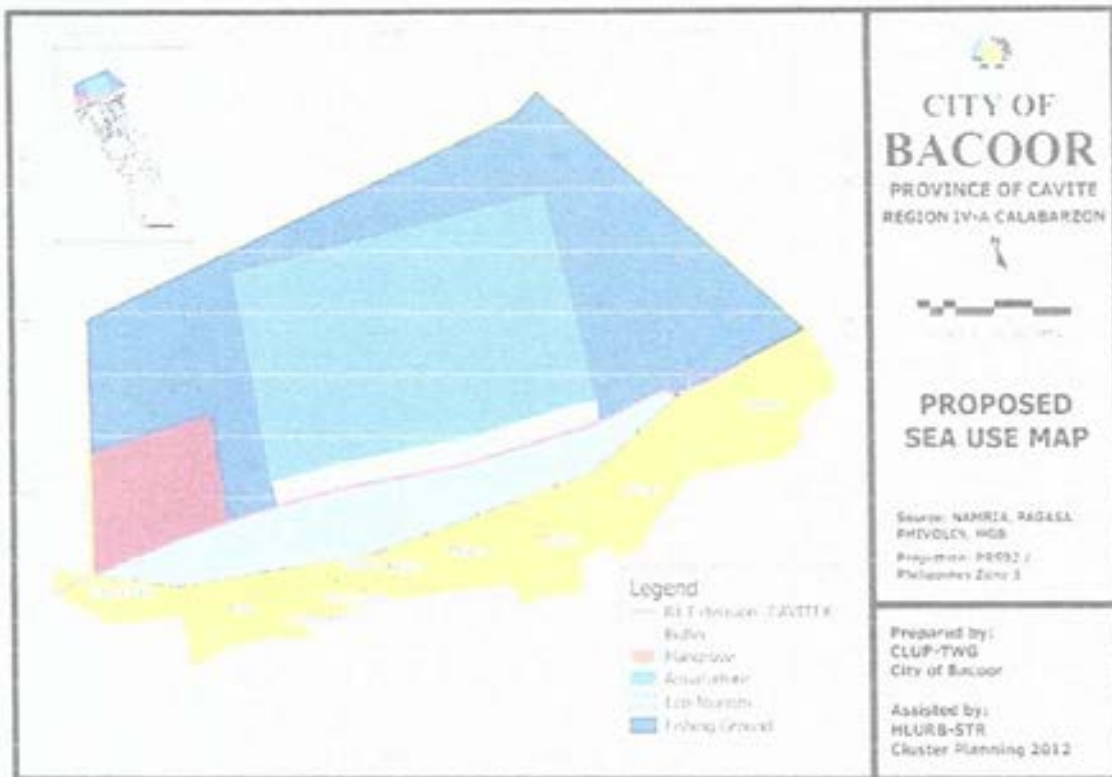
The topography of Bacoor City is generally flat with a slightly-sloping terrain towards its southern portion. A slope grade of zero to three percent (0-3%) covers more than half of the land area of Bacoor while the rest has a slope of three to eight percent (Map 4). There is no "ridge" within the jurisdiction of the City since the higher grounds of Cavite can be found in the Municipality of Amadeo and the City of Tagaytay as stated in the above-cited Provincial Profile. At any rate, the "Ridge to Reef" ("R2R") Framework is used as elaborated below.

C. SEA AREA

The "sea area" or "municipal waters" of the City of Bacoor covers a total area of 957.25 hectares and a total shoreline of 5.8 kilometers. This is a substantial area that should be included in the comprehensive planning of the entire City of Bacoor, which is a main component of the "R2R" Framework. Figure 1 shows the shape of Bacoor City's municipal waters based on the boundaries agreed upon by Bacoor City, Las Piñas City, Cavite City, Imus City and Municipality of Kawit.



Figure 2.0 Municipal Water of Bacoor Bay



Source: CLUP-TWG based on the City Agriculture Office aerial photo

D. Soil

Various soil types are found in the City of Bacoor and these are Hydrosol, Guadalupe Clay, Guadalupe Clay Adobe, Guadalupe Silt Loam, Obando Sand, and Carmona Clay Loam. According to the Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM), the soil types found in Bacoor differ from one another only in texture of the surface soil. Native to Bacoor is the popular Cavite Hydrosol and Obando Sand, which consist of submerged swamp soils that are easily convertible into fishpond and salt beds. The rest are good types suitable for rice production.

The type of soil in Bacoor that is best suited for building multi-level, high-rise structures is the Guadalupe Clay Adobe. Structures built on these soils may reach up to five storeys and higher provided that these soils are the predominant layer. Other soil types in Bacoor suitable for multi-level structures are the Obando Sand and the Carmona Clay Loam.

E. Climate

Similar to the majority of localities in the northwestern portion of the Philippines, Bacoor City has two pronounced seasons: dry from January to May and wet for the rest of the year according to Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration (PAG-ASA). The yearly average total rainfall is measured at 1,683.8 millimeters. August is the month with the most rainfall averaging 460.5mm while the driest month is February with an average rainfall of 2.1mm. The average total number of rainy days in a year is 107 days.

Bacoor's average annual temperature is 27.7°C according to the data gathered by the CLUP Technical Working Group (TWG). The warmest month is April with monthly average temperatures of 34.4°C. Inversely, the coldest month is December with monthly average temperature of 23.6°C. Due to the effects of climate change, however, PAG-ASA have reported in its official website that "during the last 60 years, maximum and minimum temperatures are seen to have increased by 0.36 °C and 1.0 °C, respectively" over the entire country.

F. Geo Hazard Issues

The City of Bacoor is not traversed by the Marikina Fault Line. The aerial distance estimates by the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS), however, show that the city is about six (6) kilometers from the fault system and any movement of a magnitude-7 earthquake at a depth of 10 kilometers would generate up to PHIVOLCS Earthquake Intensity Scale (PEIS) intensity 8 ground shaking in the locality (Maps 5).

Apart from ground shaking hazards, the following maps show the various geo-hazards like liquefaction hazard, storm surge (based on one-meter simulation), tsunami (based on four-meter simulation), flood hazard, and rain-induced landslide (Maps 6 to 10). All of these geo-hazard simulations were considered in the preparation of this CLUP, the attendant Zoning Ordinance, and even a city-level Design Guidelines.

III. NATURAL RESOURCES

A. Forest

Bacoor being a coastal town with flat terrain founded in the 17th century has no more forest lands. Nonetheless, the city government passed an ordinance instructing developers to plant 100 trees per hectare to promote ecological balance. "Urban forestry" is envisioned to take root in the City especially along newly-constructed roads where there is enough space to plant trees. The easements of the rivers are also eyed for tree planting. It is envisioned that the promotion of urban forestry may improve the biodiversity of flora and fauna similar to the Las Piñas-Parañaque Critical Habitat. Likewise, the implementation of this Plan should include a more detailed study of biodiversity in the City.

B. Grass Lands

Grass lands are mainly in the southern portion of Bacoor City (Molino Barangays, especially Molino IV) and are the City's remaining reserve for urban expansion. Grass lands in the northern barangays such as Siniguelasan, Daang Bukid, Camposanto and Habay I are usually adjacent to fishponds.

C. Ground Water

Artesian wells and deepwells provide water supply for both domestic and irrigation purposes in Bacoor City and the Province of Cavite in general. The over extraction of water due to the increasing population and water demand has caused salt water intrusion in the aquifers particularly in areas facing the Manila Bay such as the City of Bacoor as evidenced by the decreasing piezometric levels in the said areas. Bacoor (together with Imus, Kawit, Noveleta and Rosario) forms part of the Manila Bay Alluvium aquifer system, one of the four major aquifer systems bordering Manila Bay.

Infiltrated rainfall is another groundwater source. It serves as the direct source of most near surface aquifers. Inflow from surface water reservoirs and irrigation water also contributes to the ground water. This is exemplified by the Molino Dam (located at Brgy. Molino IV), which was primarily built by the National Irrigation Administration to address Bacoor's irrigation requirements in the past.



D. Watersheds

The watersheds that feed the Imus, Bacoor, and Zapote Rivers are referred to as Imus River Watershed, Bacoor River Watershed and the Zapote River Watershed. The Molino Dam plays a big role in protecting and enhancing the use of watersheds. The continued assessment of these watersheds is integral to the "Ridge to Reef" Framework.

The Imus Watershed covers areas at the mouth of the Imus River, which is its discharge point in Bacoor Bay, and originates in the south in the foothills of the elevated areas of Tagaytay City. It drains portions of Imus, Bacoor, Dasmarinas, Silang, Amadeo and Tagaytay totaling an area of approximately 60.84 square kilometers.

The Bacoor River Watershed, located in the central portion of Bacoor, has an approximately coverage area of 26.63 sq.km. reaching lower elevation areas of the coastal and northern barangays. Some of Bacoor River's tributaries cross the city boundary with Dasmarinas. However, its extent narrows as some of the water drains into other adjacent watersheds.

The Zapote River watershed consists of areas drained by the Zapote River (approximately 22.52 sq.km.) and the Molino Dam River Systems (approximately 15.01 sq.km.), which when combined have a total land area of 37.53 sq.km. The Zapote River drains the areas of Bacoor, Las Piñas, Muntinlupa and the northern portions of Gen. Mariano Alvarez. The watershed of the Molino Dam River System drains the combined southern portions of Bacoor and the central portions of Dasmarinas.

The Molino Dam is fed by two river systems, namely the Don Cella River which drains the eastern portion of the southern watershed, and the Molino River which drains the western portion of the southern watershed. Spills from the Molino Dam's major spillway flow through the numerous creek systems and join the Zapote River in San Nicolas. Several gates of the Molino Dam discharge waters to other creeks within Bacoor previously intended for agriculture.

The watershed area has a total of approximately 125 square kilometers when all watershed areas feeding the surface waters flowing into Bacoor City are combined.



E. River and Creeks

The City of Bacoor has many rivers, creeks, and other tributaries (Map 11). The Zapote River passes through Barangays Zapote, Aniban, Ligas, San Nicolas, and Molino on the eastern boundary of Bacoor. One tributary to the Zapote River runs across the Zapote River and the Talaba area while another tributary of the same river goes out directly to Bacoor Bay by traversing Barangays Zapote, Talaba, and Maliksi. The Molino River which comes all the way from the Dasmariñas area (meeting with the Don Cella River at the Molino Dam), spills into the Zapote River in the area of Barangay San Nicolas. Ilat Creek is another tributary to the Zapote River which also comes all the way from the Dasmariñas area. The Zapote River serves as the boundary between Las Piñas and Bacoor and consequently, between Metro Manila and Cavite.

On the other hand, the Imus River traverses Barangays Sineguelasan, Banalo, Mabolo, Salinas, Real and parts of Molino on the western boundary. It serves as the boundary of Kawit, Imus and Bacoor on the western side. Imus River runs all the way from the foothills of Tagaytay City, crossing portions of Silang, Dasmariñas, Imus and Bacoor until it discharges finally to Bacoor Bay. In terms of R2R Framework, this long river requires coordination with the localities that it traverses. It is important to note that Maynilad Water Services, Inc. (Maynilad) is constructing major infrastructure projects in some of these localities.

Within Bacoor, its major tributary is the Bacoor River (also known as Mestizo River), which drains areas of Barangays Alima, Banalo, Mabolo, Daang Bukid, Habay and other parts of Panapaan. The Daang Bukid Creek, which is a tributary of Bacoor River, traverses many coastal barangays such as Barangays Alima, Campo Santo, Daang Bukid, Dulong Bayan, Kaingin and Maliksi. The Imus River, on the other hand, also has many other tributaries throughout the town.

The existing drainage along major roads generally follows these bodies of water as shown in Map 12. Infiltration of water is shown in Map 13. Future drainage projects should continue to consider these bodies of water as well as the infiltration of water.



Figure 3.0 Sub...e Water Map



Source: CLUP-TWG

IV. Agri-Fishery Lands

The area covering all ricelands, other productive agricultural lands, and water bodies or fishponds comprise the "agri-fishery" areas. Agri-fishery lands in Bacoor cover a total area of 410 hectares based on the 2011 GIS maps of the CPDO (shown in the next chapter). Agricultural land uses are located in Barangays Maliksi I, II, III; Panapaan III; Talaba I and II; Mabolo II; Dulong Bayan; Habay I; Alima, and San Nicolas I and II. A detailed discussion on agricultural uses and other land uses is found in the next chapter.

Aquaculture and fishery are important in the local economy as well as in the sustainable development of Bacoor City. In succeeding sections, it will be shown that ecotourism is a major economic driver that is included in the Plan. Seafood and culinary activities are identified as integral to the growth of tourism, anchored on the historical heritage of the City, as well as the development of new tourist attractions.

It is likewise important that a systematic study of the species of fishes and other water-based flora and fauna should be integrated in the implementation of this CLUP. This will ensure that balanced ecology and biodiversity are intertwined with the growth of the City.



COASTAL RESOURCES

MANGROVES

The Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) a line Bureau of the Department of the Agriculture in collaboration with LGU implement Mangrove Reforestation Project in preparation for the Aquasilbiculture Project and which aim to ensure resource sustainability to attain food security and to alleviate poverty at the City of Bacoor.

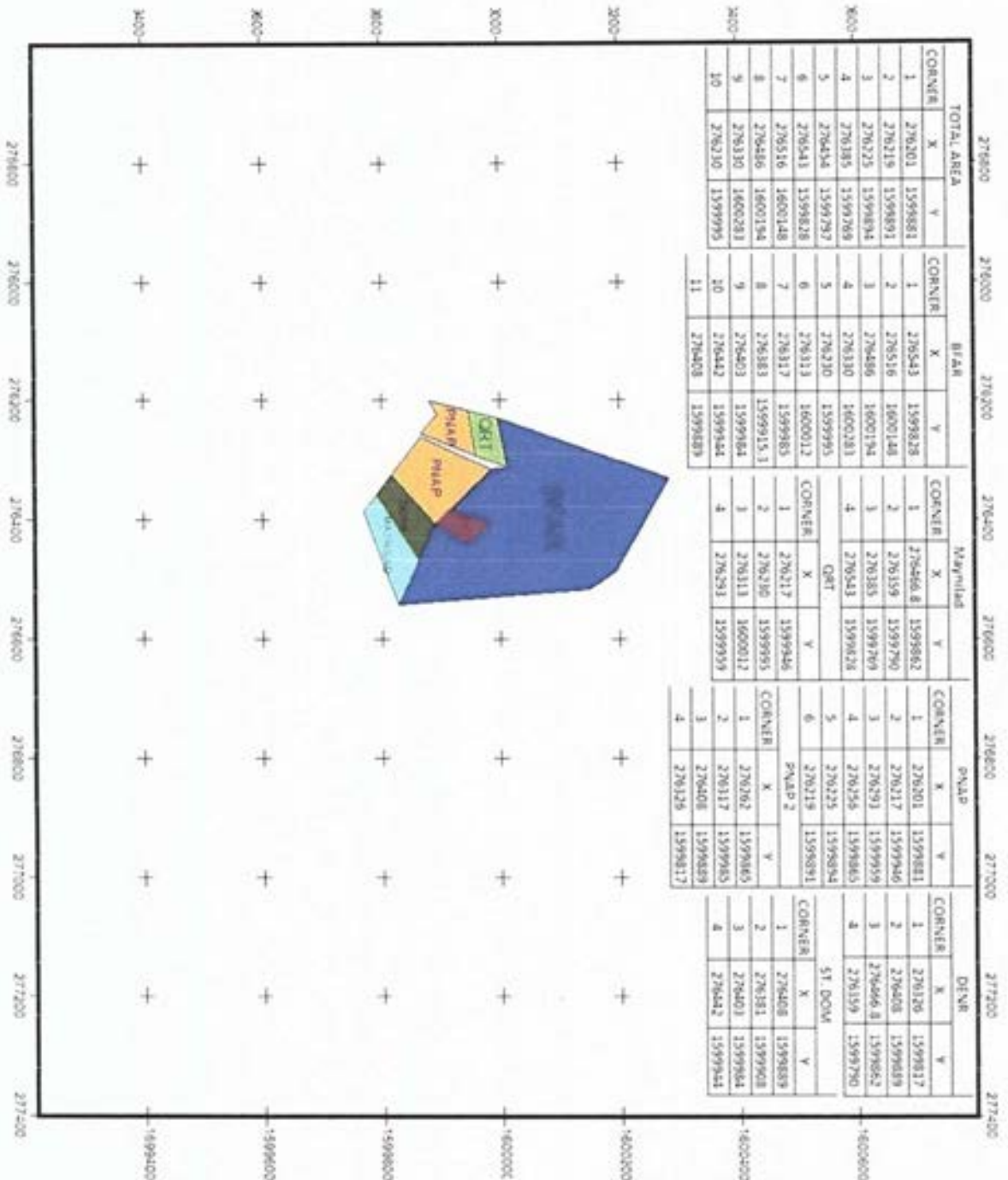
Both parties agree to extend full support and cooperation for the effective implementation & operation of the above mention project.

BFAR allocate, obligate and transfer funds in the amount of Four Hundred Ninety Five thousand pesos (P 495,000.00). 75, 000 propagules amounting to Four Hundred fifty thousand with the standard cost of P 1.50 per mangrove propagules ready for planting: P 2.00 per mangrove propagules planted with the corresponding support stake with a length of at least 2 ft. and width of 2 inches: P2.50 for each fully grown and live mangrove tree. Management fee of Forty Five Thousand pesos (P 45,000) for traveling expenses, office supplies and gasoline (1st Batch).

Herewith is the accomplishment of the City Agriculture office with corresponding picture during the entire project with supervision of BFAR Personnel Region IV-A.



Figures 4.0 Mangrove Area in the City of Bacoor



Mangrove Area in City of Bacoor, Cavite Area 16,188 has



40 0 40 80 Meters

- BFAR 7 688 has
- QRT 1 ha
- PHAP 3 has
- ST DOMINIC 1 8 has
- DENR-CAVITE 1 ha
- MAYNILAD 2 has

Prepared by
Francisco C Luya Jr
Technical Assessor II

Reviewed by
For Judaline A Fabro
FV/S II

Approved by
Engr Rolino P Pozas
PEIR Chiecer Cavite



AGENCY	DATE CONDUCTED	TOTAL NUMBER OF PROPAGULES PLANTED
1. C AVSU/PNAP	December 10, 2013	12,500
BFAR MRP / CFARMC	December 13, 2013	12,500
2. MAYNILAD WATER SERVICES / PENRO	February 2013	3,000
3. St. Dominic College of Asia	March 2013	2,000
4. BFAR - QRT	March 2013	3,000
5. BFAR-MRP/CFARMC	January 15, 2014	25,000
	January 16, 2014	25,000
6. MAYNILAD WATER SERVICES / PENRO	April 2014	5,000
7. St Dominic College of Asia / CFARMC	May 2014	10,000
8. PENRO / MAYNILAD WATER SERVICES	May 2014	5,000
9. Island Cove Staff / PENRO / PGENRO / CFARMC / MFARMC Kawit	May 2014	5,000
10. Bacoor National High School	January 24, 2015	3,000
11. MAYNILAD WATER SERVICES / PENRO	February 13, 2015	5,000
12. St. Dominic College of Asia	March 14, 2015	2,000
9. MRP BFAR 4A	DECEMBER 4, 2015	40,000
10. MRP BFAR 4A	DECEMBER 10-11, 2015	60,000
11. NGOs, NGAs and City Government	2016-2021	38,000
TOTAL NUMBER OF PROPAGULES PLANTED (earthballed and replanting included) as of year 2021		256,000.00



The City Government of Bacoor through its active City Agriculture Office administers, direct and manages the seaborne mandate of the City's municipal waters. With the help of the trained Deputy Fish Wardens, permit to operate issued by the CAO to the registered fishing operators are checked and examined by the Bantay Dagat. If there are irregularities with the papers presented or lack of it, penalization in accordance with the Fisheries ordinance of the City are imposed.

All programs in regards with the improvements of the current facilities engaged in the production, marketing and protection of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources of Bacoor City are still under the process of development. The strong support and plan for the Fisherfolks Cooperative (Mamamayan Para sa Lambat at Dagat Multi- Purpose Cooperative), Community Fish Landing Center, Depuration Facility and future programs from partner stakeholders of the City Agriculture Office are endless.

The Fisheries supply and production of the City are closely monitored by the City Fisheries Technologist with the help of the BFARMC Chairmen of the City and are reflected through the MANA Report submitted to the Office of the Provincial Agriculturist on a monthly basis.

The Shellfish supply and production of the City are closely monitored by the City Fisheries Technologist with the help of the BFARMC Chairmen of the City and are reflected through the MANA Report submitted to the Office of the Provincial Agriculturist on a monthly basis.

City Fisheries Development Plan:

Includes Registered Fisherfolks Welfare, Inland and Marine Aquaculture, Enforcement of Local Fisheries Statutes, Promotion and Advertisements of Modernized Mussel and Oyster Culture Systems

Figure 2.1 City Fisheries Development Plan

City Fisheries Development Plan 2022-2023		Target	Budget
Updating Registration of Fisherfolk	Registration of Fisherfolk	3,000 Fisherfolk	100,000
Establishment Credit Assistance Facilities	Organize and Reactivate CFARMC & BFARMC	100 Members	500,000
Livelihood Projects	Marginalized Fisherfolk	1,000 Fisherfolk	500,000
Training and Seminars	CFARMC & BFARMC	200 Members	100,000
Implementation of City Ordinance	Strict implementation of City Ordinance		
Registration of Fishing Banca 3 gross tonnages below and non-motorize	Banca	1,200	100,000
Ordinance No. 10 Series of 2008 Anti-Illegal Fishing	Illegal Fishing	50 Illegal Fisher	650,000
Establishment of Demo Farm on Oyster and Mussel Culture	Bacoor Bay Area	2.0 ha.	300,000
Mangrove Reforestation	Mangrove Area	40.0 ha.	200,000
Honorarium	Law Enforcement	16 Bantay Dagat	1,000,000
Maintenance	Bantay Dagat Head Quarters	2 HQ	200,000
		TOTAL	3,650,000.00

City of Bacoor FARMC actively participated in the formulation of the City Fisheries Development Plan which has been approved and implemented by the Local Government Unit (LGU) through the Office of the City Agriculturist.

Prepared by:

Marlon P. Cabornay
Clerk

Approved by:

Allan G. Chua
ALLAN G. CHUA
OIC-City Agriculturist

Figure 5.0 Five (5) Year Action Plan for Mangrove and Beach Forest Rehabilitation: This includes the management strategies and budgetary requirements for the rehabilitation program of the Mangroves and Coastal Resources of the City.

Activities	Location	Annual Targets												
		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
		Mangrove (has.)	Budget	Mangrove (has.)	Budget	Mangrove (has.)	Budget	Mangrove (has.)	Budget	Mangrove (has.)	Budget			
1. Coordination with the LGU, NGO's, Private sector, stakeholders & FARMC	Sinequelesan/ 25 has.	1st Quarter		300,000								300,000		
2. Community Organizing	Sinequelesan	1st Quarter	P 5,000									5,000		
3. Planting and Re-planting	Sinequelesan	1st Quarter	P 50,000		4th Quarter	P 50,000		1st Quarter	P 50,000	4th Quarter	P 50,000	1st Quarter	P 50,000	250,000
4. Establishment of mangrove nursery	Sinequelesan	2nd Quarter	P 300,000											300,000
5. protection & maintenance of perimeter fence	Sinequelesan	2nd & 3rd Quarter	P 200,000		3rd & 4th Quarter	P 200,000		3rd & 4th Quarter	P 200,000	3rd & 4th Quarter	P 200,000	3rd & 4th Quarter	P 200,000	1,000,000
6. Building of foot bridges & navigational way	Sinequelesan	2nd & 3rd Quarter	P 400,000		3rd & 4th Quarter	P 200,000		3rd & 4th Quarter	P 100,000	3rd & 4th Quarter	P 100,000	3rd & 4th Quarter	P 100,000	900,000
7. Livelthood Project crabblies Fish Cages crab fattening Community Fish Landing Center Depuration Facility	Sinequelesan	4th Quarter			1st Quarter									400,000
8. Capability building training/seminar for additional enforcer	Sinequelesan	1st Quarter	P 10,000		1st quarter	P 10,000		1st quarter	P 10,000	1st quarter	P 10,000	1st Quarter	P 10,000	50,000
9. Establishment of Artificial Coral Reef area	Sinequelesan	15 has 2nd quarter	500,000.00		1st quarter	500,000.00		1st quarter	500,000.00	15 has 2nd quarter	500,000.00	15 has 2nd quarter	500,000.00	1,500,000
3. Monitoring		Quarterly			Quarterly			Quarterly		Quarterly		Quarterly		
TOTAL														4,705,000

Submitted by:

MARLON P. SABORAY
 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Noted by:

ALLAN G. ONZA
 CITY CITY AGRICULTURE OFFICE

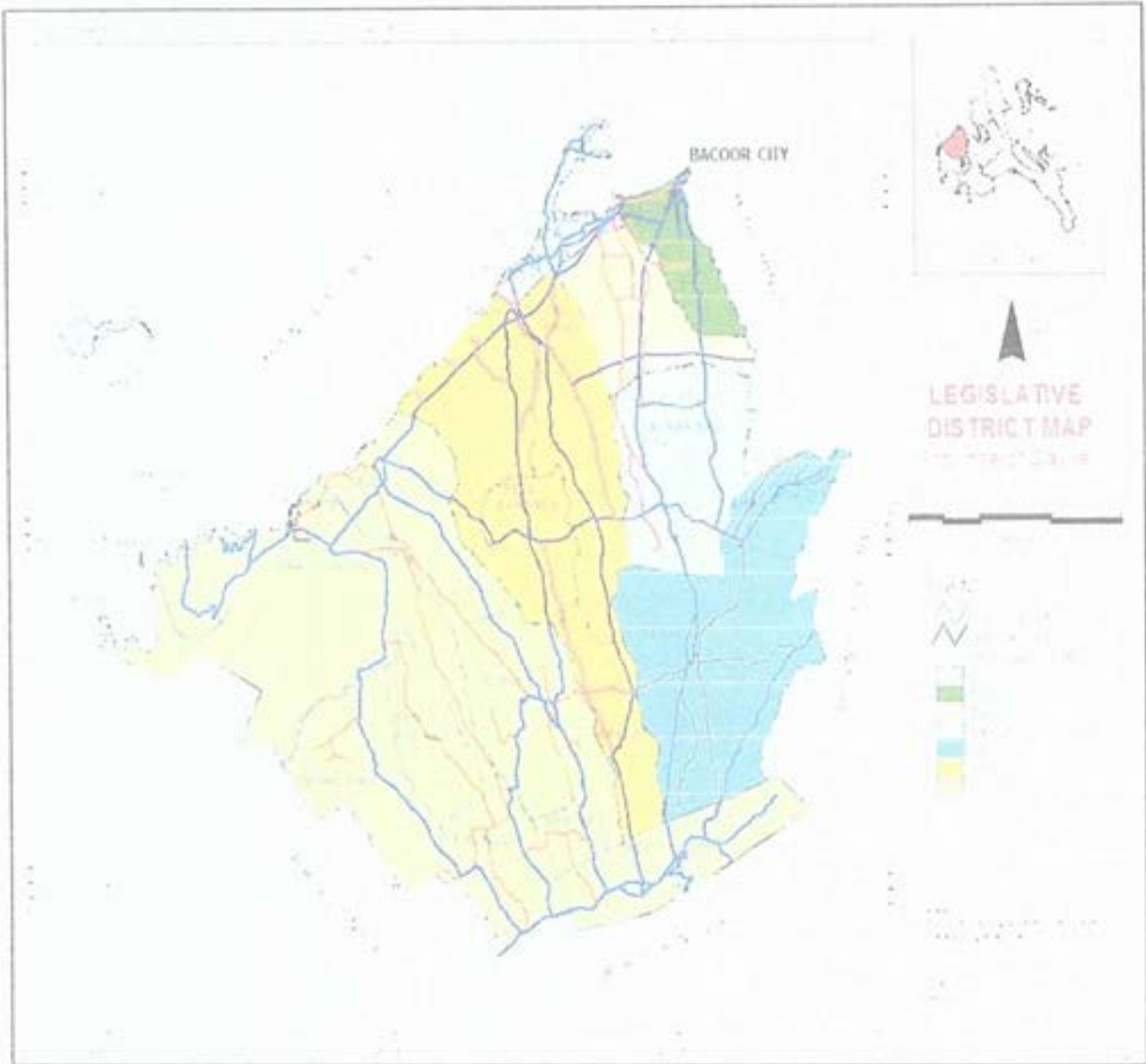




V. SOCIO – POLITICAL SETTING

A. POLITICAL/ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES

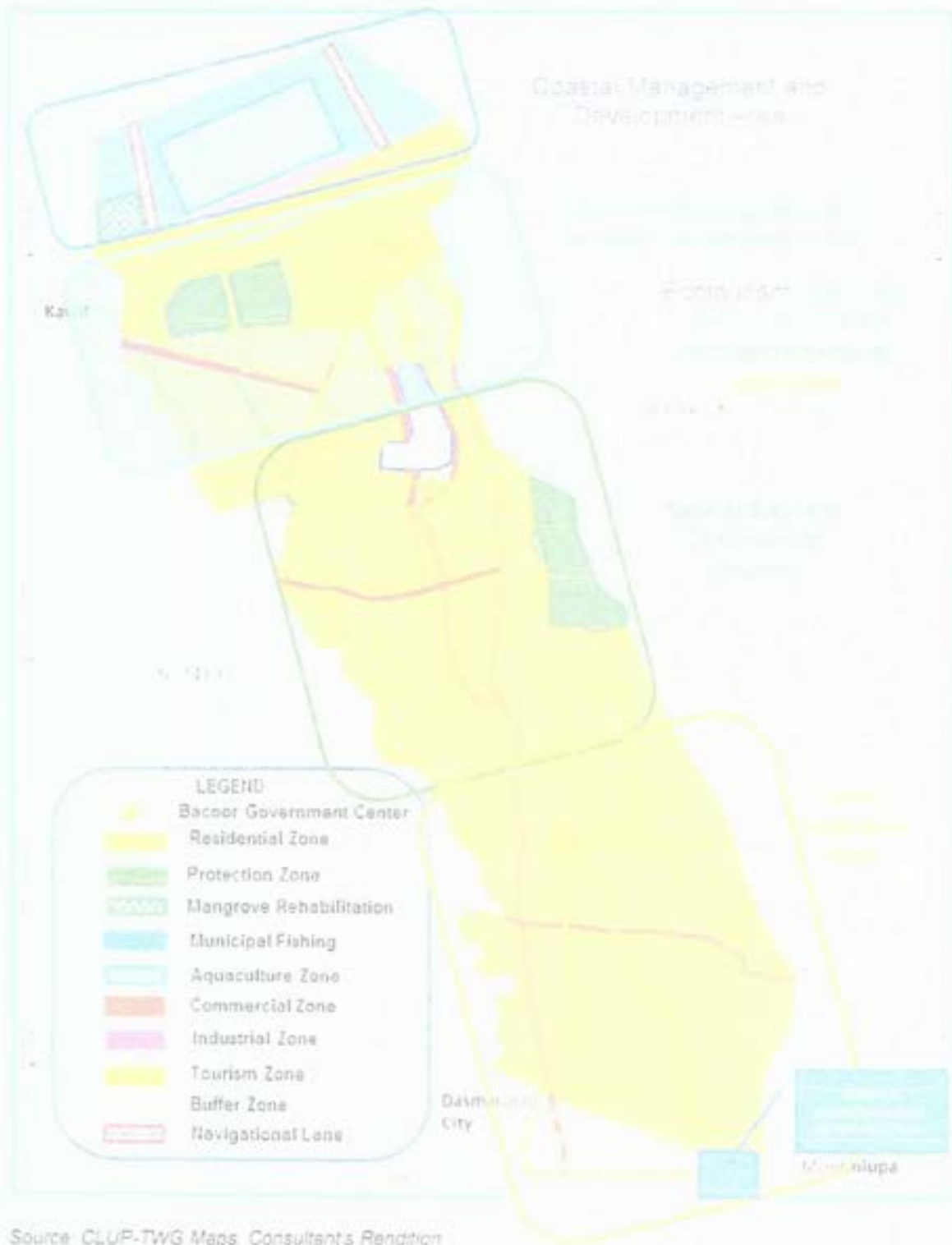
Map 1. Legislative District Map of the Province of Cavite



Source: Cavite Socio-Economic and Physical Profile 2012

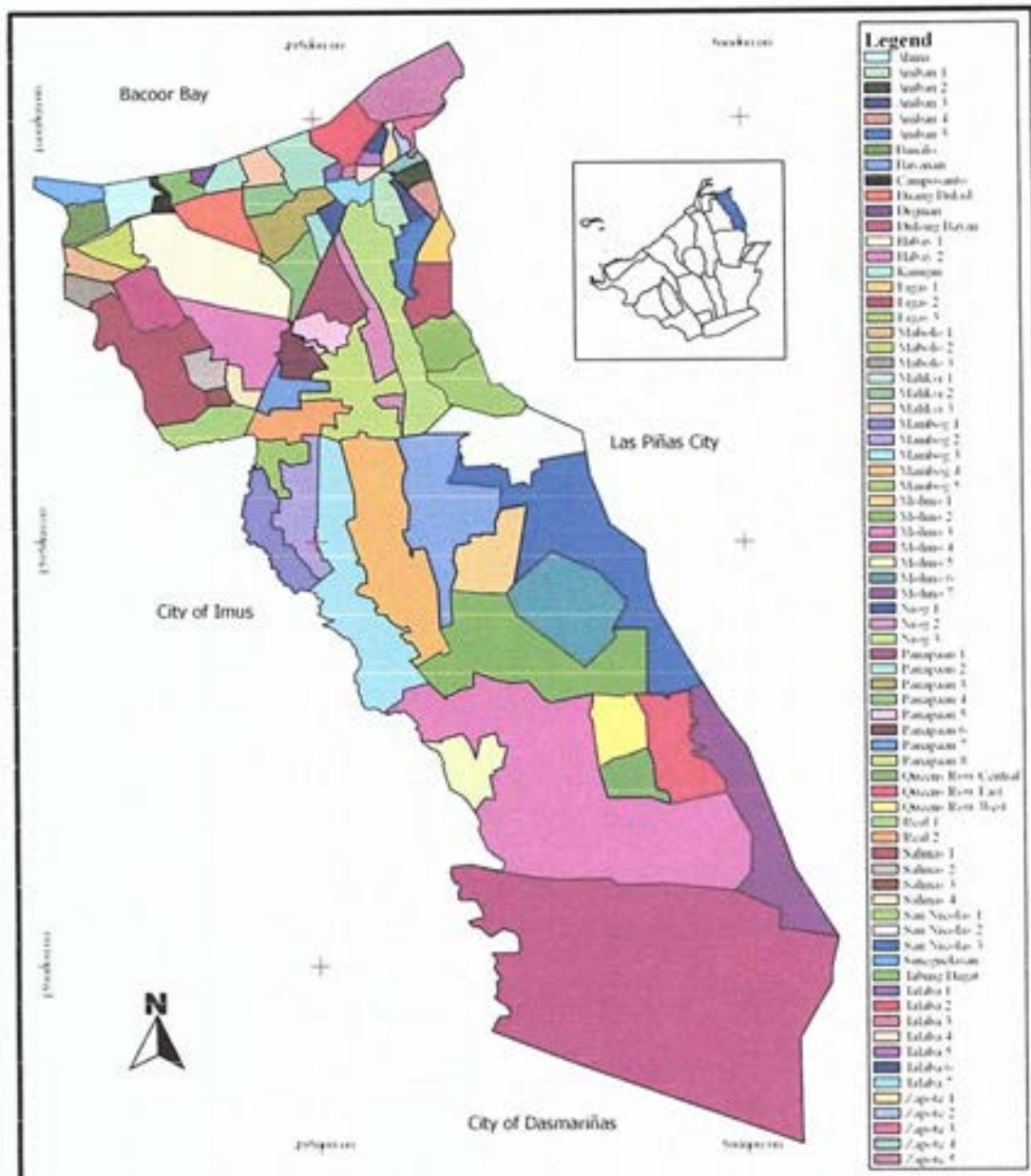


Map 25. Key Features of Comprehensive Land Use Map



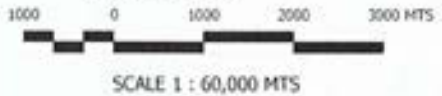
Source: CLUP-TWG Maps, Consultant's Rendition





CITY OF BACCOOR ADMINISTRATIVE MAP

PROVINCE OF CAVITE
REGION IV-A

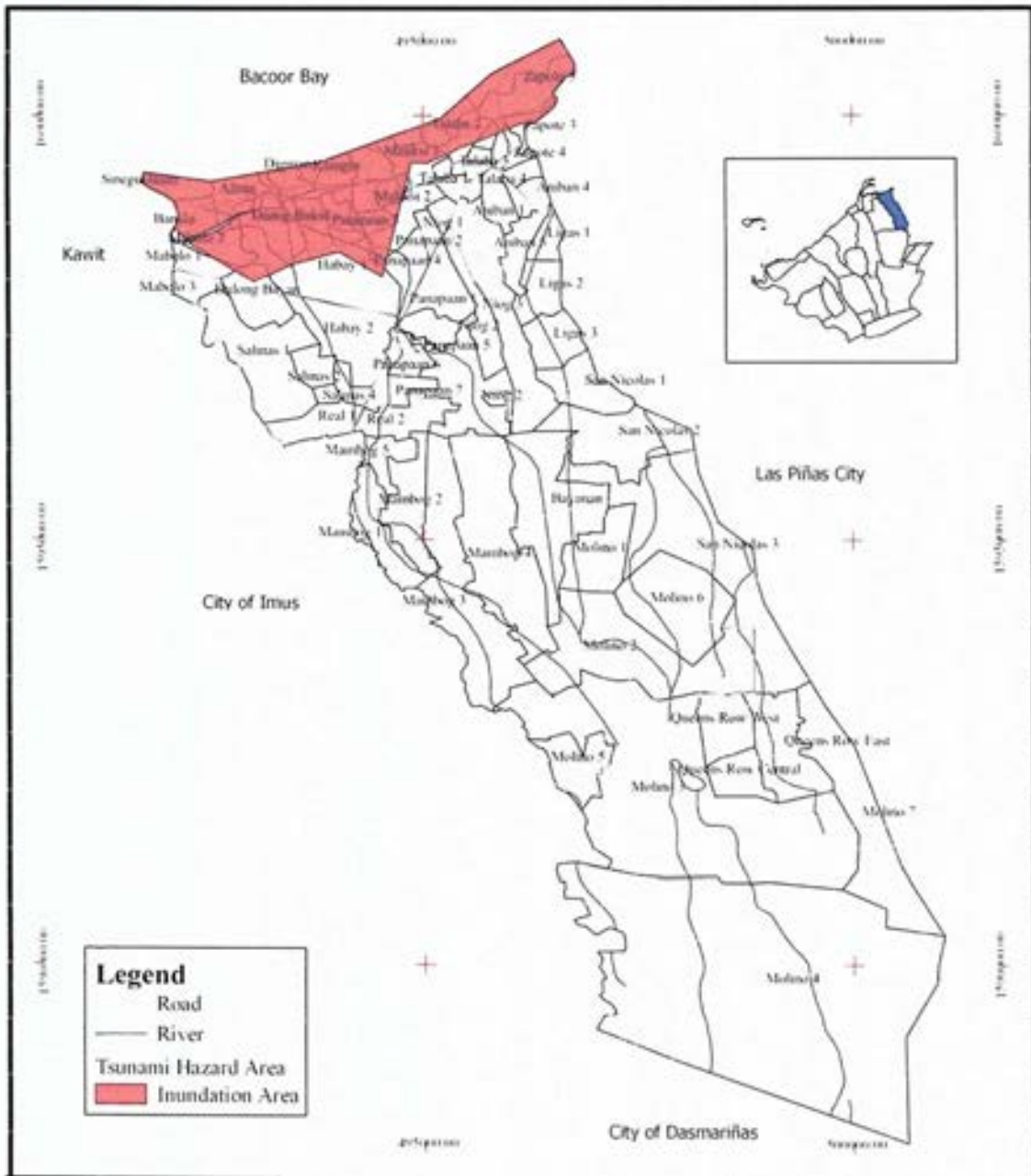


Source: NAMRIA, MGB, PAGASA, PHIVOLCS
Projection: PRS92 / Philippines Zone 3

Prepared by:
CLUP-TWG
City of Bacoor

Assisted by:
HLURB-STR
Cluster Planning 2012





**CITY OF
BACOOR**

**PROVINCE OF CAVITE
REGION IV-A**



**TSUNAMI
HAZARD MAP**

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 MTS



SCALE 1 : 60,000 MTS

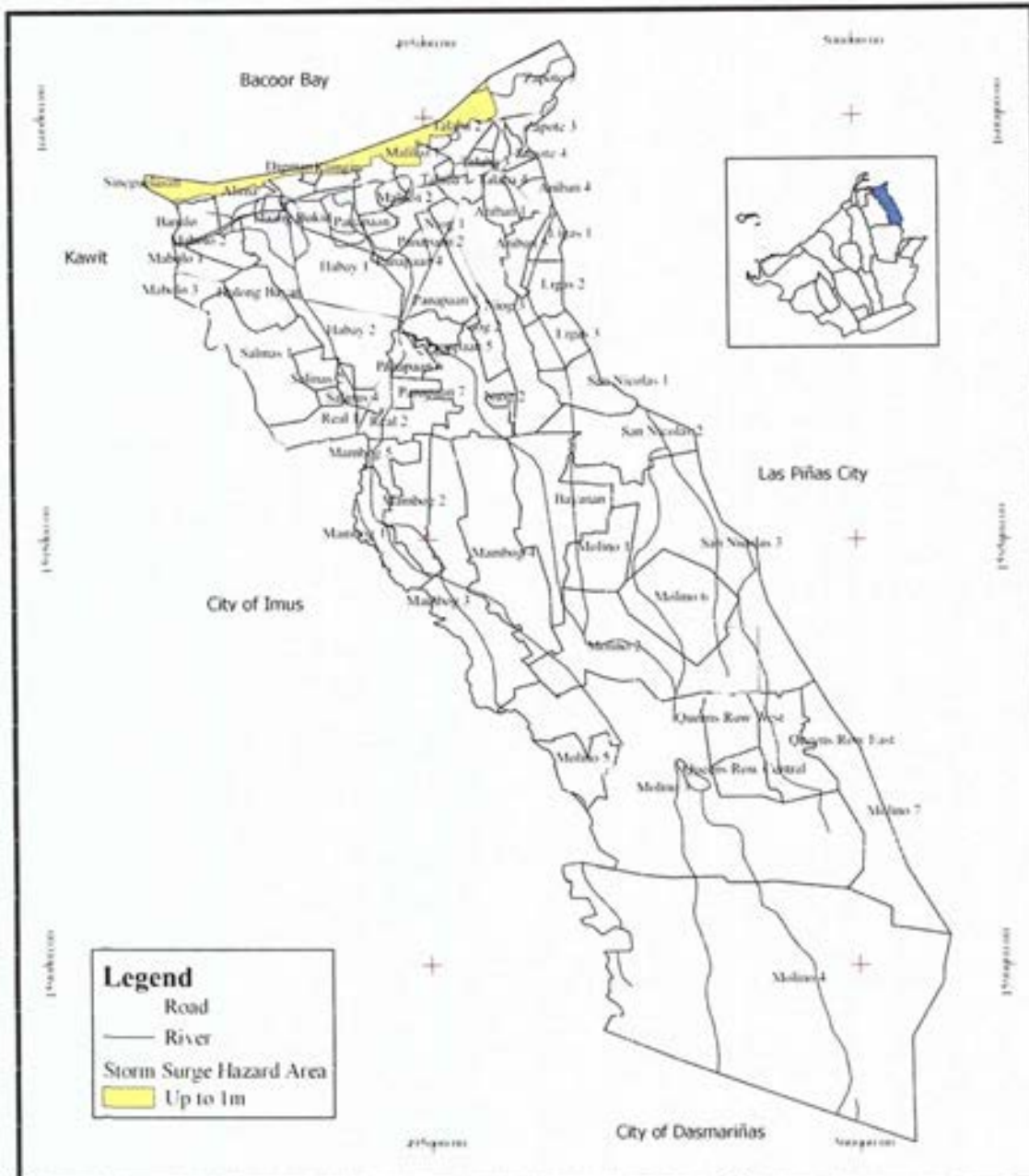
Source: NAMRIA, MGB,
PAGASA, PHIVOLCS

Projection: PRS92 /
Philippines Zone 3

Prepared by:
CLUP-TWG
City of Bacoor

Assisted by:
HLURB-STR
Cluster Planning 2012





 <p>CITY OF BACCOOR PROVINCE OF CAVITE REGION IV-A</p>   <p>SCALE 1 : 60,000 MTS</p>	<p>STORM SURGE HAZARD MAP</p> <p>Source: NAMRIA, MGB, PAGASA, PHIVOLCS Projection: PRS92 / Philippines Zone 3</p>	<p>Prepared by: CLUP-TWG City of Bacoor</p> <p>Assisted by: HLURB-STR Cluster Planning 2012</p>
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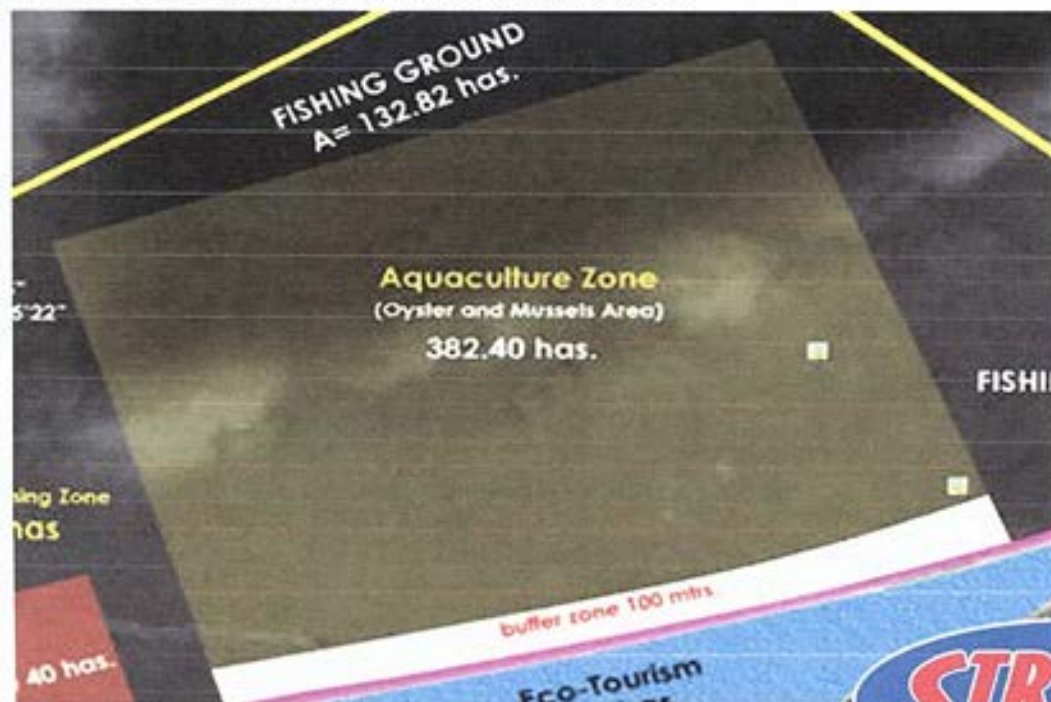


VI. ECONOMIC SECTOR

1. CAPTURE FISHERIES (2022)

Captured Methods (Fishing Gear) (a)	Types of Boats	Coastal Barangays of Bacoor City engaged in the said Capture Methods
Bottom set Gillnet	Motorized Non-Motorized	Talaba 2, Tabing Dagat, Maliksi 3, Kaingin, Banalo
Hook & Lines	Motorized Non-Motorized	Zapote V, Alima, Banalo
Spear Gun	Motorized Non-Motorized	Alima, Sineguelasan, Zapote V, Tabing Dagat, Talaba 2, Maliksi 1
Bintol	Motorized Non-Motorized	Banalo, Alima, Maliksi 3, Sineguelasan
Dala	Non-Motorized	Alima, Maliksi 1 and 3 (Fisherfolks of Dulong bayan and Aniban)
Sapra	Motorized	Alima (Fisherfolks only)
baklad	Motorized	n/a
Sudsod	Motorized	n/a
Bubu	Motorized	n/a
Dynamite Fishing	Motorized	n/a

Delineated Area of Bacoor Bay (Capture Fisheries and Aquaculture)



VII. INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. COASTAL ZONE LAW

1. R.A 10654 (Amended R.A.8550)
2. City Ordinances No. 02 series of 2006
 - Registration of Fishing Vessel 3 gross tonnage below
3. City Ordinance No. 10 series of 2008
 - Anti-Illegal Fishing Ordinance
4. City Ordinance No. 2013-033 series of 2013
 - Registration of Oyster/Mussel Cultured and other similar Structure

B. LOCAL GOVERNMENT CODE

1. R.A. 7160 LOCAL GOVERNMENT CODE OF THE PHILIPPINES

