



Republic of the Philippines  
Province of Cavite  
City of Bacoor



## 5<sup>th</sup> SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD

### COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

#### COMMITTEE REPORT

NO. AAF002-PCR-062-S-2023

Subject: *Resolution Approving the Coastal and Resource Management Plan (CRMP) of the City of Bacoor (PCR No. 220-2023 dated 13 February 2023).*

#### FINDINGS:

The Coastal and Resource Management Plan (CRMP) was updated to conform with the (DILG) Department of the Interior and Local Government IV-A requirement for the 2022 Fisheries Compliance Audit (FishCA). Thus, during the 30<sup>th</sup> Regular Session of the Sangguniang Panlungsod of the City of Bacoor held on February 13, 2023, 10:30 a.m., at the Sangguniang Panlungsod Session Hall, Hon. Simplicio G. Dominguez moved for the approval of the above subject matter, and the Council Members unanimously seconded.


#### RECOMMENDATION:

The Council Members agreed to unanimously approved the Resolution Approving the Coastal and Resource Management Plan (CRMP) of the City of Bacoor.

**WE HEREBY CERTIFY** that the contents of the foregoing report are true and correct.

Signed this 13<sup>th</sup> day of April 2023 at the City of Bacoor, Cavite.

### COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

  
HON. SIMPLICIO G. DOMINGUEZ

Chairman

  
HON. MICHAEL SOLIS

Vice-Chairman

  
HON. REYNALDO PALABRICA

Member

  
HON. ADRELITO GAWARAN

Member



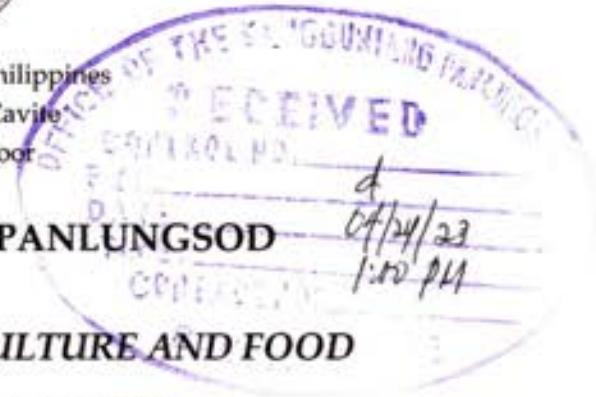
Republic of the Philippines  
Province of Cavite  
City of Bacoor

5<sup>th</sup> SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

COMMITTEE MINUTES

NO. AAF002-PCR-220-S-2023



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Subject: *Resolution Approving the Coastal and Resource Management Plan (CRMP) of the City of Bacoor (PCR No. 220-2023 dated 13 February 2023).*

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1. The regular session started at exactly 10:30a.m.
2. Hon. Reynaldo Palabrica raised a motion to suspend the internal rules of the session.
3. The Presiding Officer approved the suspension of the internal rules and duly seconded by the majority of the council members.
4. The Presiding Officer, Hon. Vice-Mayor Rowena Bautista Mendiola referred the above subject matter to Hon. Simplicio G. Dominguez who Chairs the Committee on Agriculture and Food.
5. Hon. Smplico G. Dominguez motioned for the approval of the proposed resolution.
6. Majority of the Council Members seconded the motion for approval.
7. The proposed resolution was approved during the 30th Regular Session of the Sangguniang Panlungsod of the City of Bacoor held on February 13, 2023, 10:30 a.m., at the Sangguniang Panlungsod Session Hall.

Prepared by:

**ARLENE C. HERNANDEZ**

Local Legislative Staff I

Attested By:

**COUN. SIMPLICIO G. DOMINGUEZ**  
Committee Chairman



**F.4 For First Reading: PCR 220-2023 – FROM THE OFFICE OF THE CITY AGRICULTURIST:  
RESOLUTION APPROVING THE COASTAL AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN  
(CRMP) OF THE CITY OF BACCOOR.**



Republic of the Philippines  
Province of Cavite  
City Government of Bacoor  
**OFFICE OF THE CITY AGRICULTURIST**  
www.bacoor.gov.ph | 046-481-4131



**HON. ROWENA BAUTISTA-MENDIOLA**  
CITY VICE MAYOR, PRESIDING OFFICER  
CITY GOVERNMENT OF BACCOOR

Thru: Atty. KHALID A. ATEGA Jr.  
Sangguniang Panlungsod Secretary

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12:38 PM

Ma'am/ Sir,

Respectfully submitting herewith the Coastal and Resource Management Plan (CRMP) of Bacoor City. For your information and approval, thank you!

Yours truly,

*Alan G. Chua*  
**ALAN G. CHUA**  
OC - CITY AGRICULTURE OFFICE



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Republic of the Philippines  
Province of Cavite  
City Government of Bacoor  
**OFFICE OF THE CITY AGRICULTURIST**  
[agricultureofficebacoor@gmail.com](mailto:agricultureofficebacoor@gmail.com)  
(046) 481-4131



# **COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN (CRMP)**

**2022-2024**

**BACOOR CITY**



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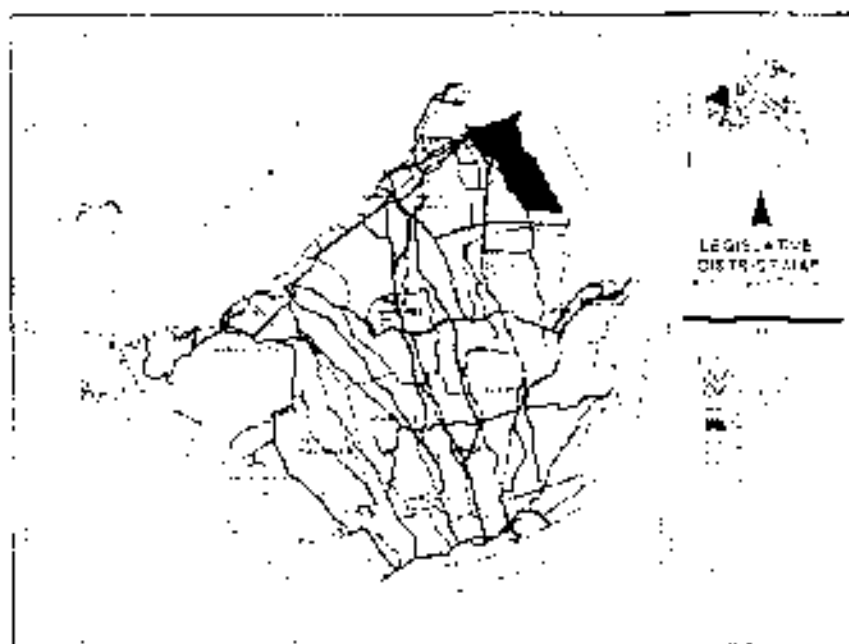
## I. INTRODUCTION

### 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. Boundaries 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. Novolosa 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



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## CONCLUSION

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 2.60%, 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 Ilog and Zapote also have potentials 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 infrastructure 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



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Corridors with Progressive Urban Infrastructure, and lastly the emphasis on Development Promotions Districts. These Framework Strategies also serve as development options to address existing problems as well to enhance the overall development character of the Municipality. The team refined the third framework strategy, which is the present 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 Pringa leisure area, Molino Dam, the enhancement of entry markers at 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. Temporarily, 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 years.

### THE HISTORY OF BACOOR, CAVITE

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 wedged the other neighboring towns of Paranaque, Cavite Viejo (now Kawit), and Siang. Its township was officially recognized two years after the influx of the first settlers from Paranaque.

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 neighbor town and Cavite Viejo. In early Spanish times, Bacoor was thickly covered with bamboo groves that ran from Sitio Zapote to Sitio Tababa, which many speculate is another reason behind Bacoor's name, bakoor is actually a substrate 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 miscommunication by Spanish general Aguino 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 Recovers Estero 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 "Battles of Zapote Bridge" in 1897 and 1899 became encounters of revolting Filipinos against the Spanish.



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

"Murgato" was the revolutionary name of Bacoor as line with the victory of the Magdalo Government based in Iloilo to abolish every vestige of the country's colonial past. At that time, Gil Ignoto was the Katipunan leader in Bacoor. Fierce battles ensued, and on March 26, one day after the fall of the Magdalo capital of Iloilo, Bacoor was recaptured by the Spaniards during a counter-offensive launched by Spanish General José 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 Maximó Inocencio's Mansion in today's Cavite City to the home of Juan Cuencas 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 perilous capture of Manila by the American forces in connivance with Spanish Governor and Captain General Ibañeta, General Aguinaldo's new capital then became Malolos, Bulacan.

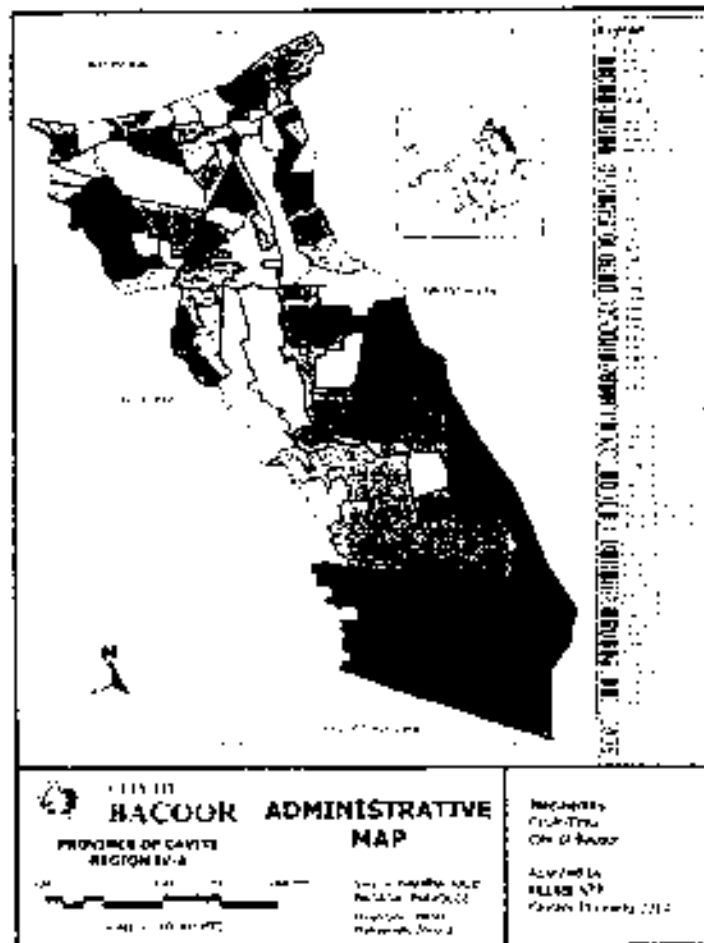
Like other towns in Cavite Province, Bacoor also produced great names, among whom are the late Governor Pedro Espinosa and the late Julian Cruz Balmaceda, noted Filipino writer and Director of the Institute of National Language. The original families and settlers had the following last names: Cuencas, Payso, Farolan, Paglakhan, de Orampo, Gregorio, Guevarra, and Garcia. Belonging to the principalia class as early as the first decades of the nineteenth century were the Cuencas, the Espinosa, the Cuervas, the Alirondas, the Paglakhan, and the Narvaetes. Most of them were Chinese mestizo. Felix Cuencas, the first Municipal President of Bacoor, was a direct descendant of one of the original settlers.



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Figure 1.2: Bacoor Administrative Map



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**ISSUES**

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



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## II. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

### A. GEOLOGY

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) is the lead agency in the management and protection of the country's geology and mineral resources. It is responsible for the implementation of the National Geology and Mineral Policy, and for the regulation and control of the mining industry. DENR also oversees the geospatial information system (GIS) and the geospatial information system (GIS) and the geospatial information system (GIS).

### B. TOPOGRAPHY

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) is the lead agency in the management and protection of the country's topography and land resources. It is responsible for the implementation of the National Topography and Land Policy, and for the regulation and control of the land use industry. DENR also oversees the land use planning and management system (LUPM) and the land use planning and management system (LUPM).

### C. SEA AREA

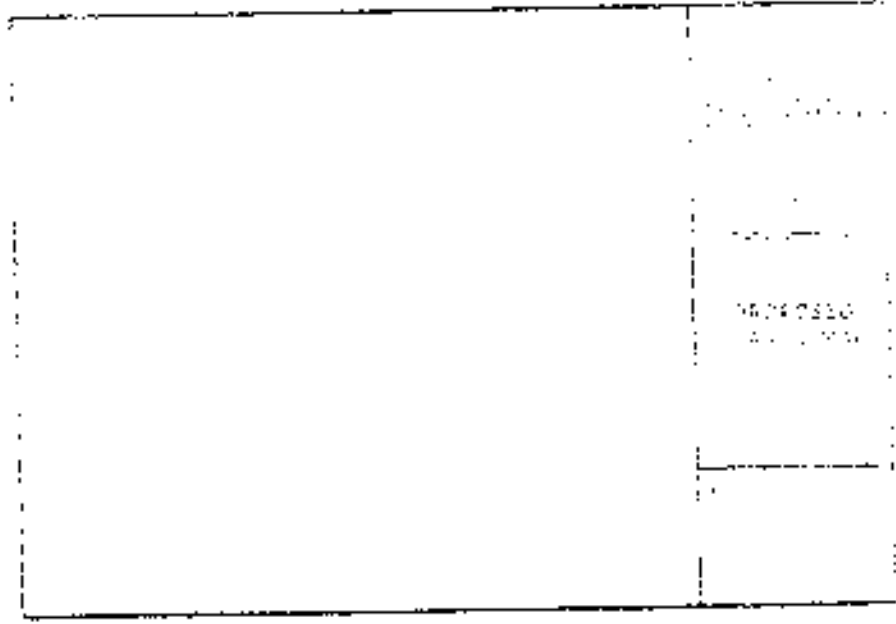
The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) is the lead agency in the management and protection of the country's sea area and marine resources. It is responsible for the implementation of the National Sea Area and Marine Policy, and for the regulation and control of the marine industry. DENR also oversees the marine resource management and protection system (MRMPS) and the marine resource management and protection system (MRMPS).



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Figure 2.D Municipal Water of Sacoor Bay



D. Soil

The soil conditions in the Sacoor Bay area are primarily composed of... (The text is very faint and difficult to read, but appears to be a descriptive paragraph about soil types and their characteristics in the region.)



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**F Climate**

1. Review of the City of San Diego's Climate Action Plan (CAP) and the City's progress in implementing the CAP. The CAP was adopted in 2017 and outlines the City's commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and addressing climate change. The City has made significant progress in implementing the CAP, including the adoption of the City's Climate Action Plan (CAP) and the City's Climate Action Plan (CAP).

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**G Geo Hazard Issues**

1. Review of the City of San Diego's Geo Hazard Issues. The City of San Diego is located in a region with a high risk of seismic activity. The City has a long history of seismic activity, and the risk of seismic activity is expected to increase in the future. The City has a long history of seismic activity, and the risk of seismic activity is expected to increase in the future.

2. Review of the City of San Diego's Geo Hazard Issues. The City of San Diego is located in a region with a high risk of seismic activity. The City has a long history of seismic activity, and the risk of seismic activity is expected to increase in the future. The City has a long history of seismic activity, and the risk of seismic activity is expected to increase in the future.



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### III. NATURAL RESOURCES

#### A. Forest

1. The DENR is currently reviewing the proposed reclassification of forest lands in the Municipality of San Juan, Marikina City. The reclassification is based on the findings of the Forest Inventory and Assessment (FIA) conducted in 2018. The FIA results show that the forest lands in the area are mostly composed of secondary forests and are in a state of degradation. The DENR is currently reviewing the proposed reclassification to determine if it is appropriate and if it will help in the conservation and management of the forest resources in the area.

#### B. Grass Lands

2. The DENR is currently reviewing the proposed reclassification of grass lands in the Municipality of San Juan, Marikina City. The reclassification is based on the findings of the Forest Inventory and Assessment (FIA) conducted in 2018. The FIA results show that the grass lands in the area are mostly composed of degraded grass lands and are in a state of degradation. The DENR is currently reviewing the proposed reclassification to determine if it is appropriate and if it will help in the conservation and management of the grass lands in the area.

#### C. Ground Water

3. The DENR is currently reviewing the proposed reclassification of ground water in the Municipality of San Juan, Marikina City. The reclassification is based on the findings of the Forest Inventory and Assessment (FIA) conducted in 2018. The FIA results show that the ground water in the area is mostly composed of degraded ground water and is in a state of degradation. The DENR is currently reviewing the proposed reclassification to determine if it is appropriate and if it will help in the conservation and management of the ground water in the area.

4. The DENR is currently reviewing the proposed reclassification of ground water in the Municipality of San Juan, Marikina City. The reclassification is based on the findings of the Forest Inventory and Assessment (FIA) conducted in 2018. The FIA results show that the ground water in the area is mostly composed of degraded ground water and is in a state of degradation. The DENR is currently reviewing the proposed reclassification to determine if it is appropriate and if it will help in the conservation and management of the ground water in the area.



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Figure 3.0 Surface Water Map



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## COASTAL RESOURCES



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 (1<sup>st</sup> Batch).

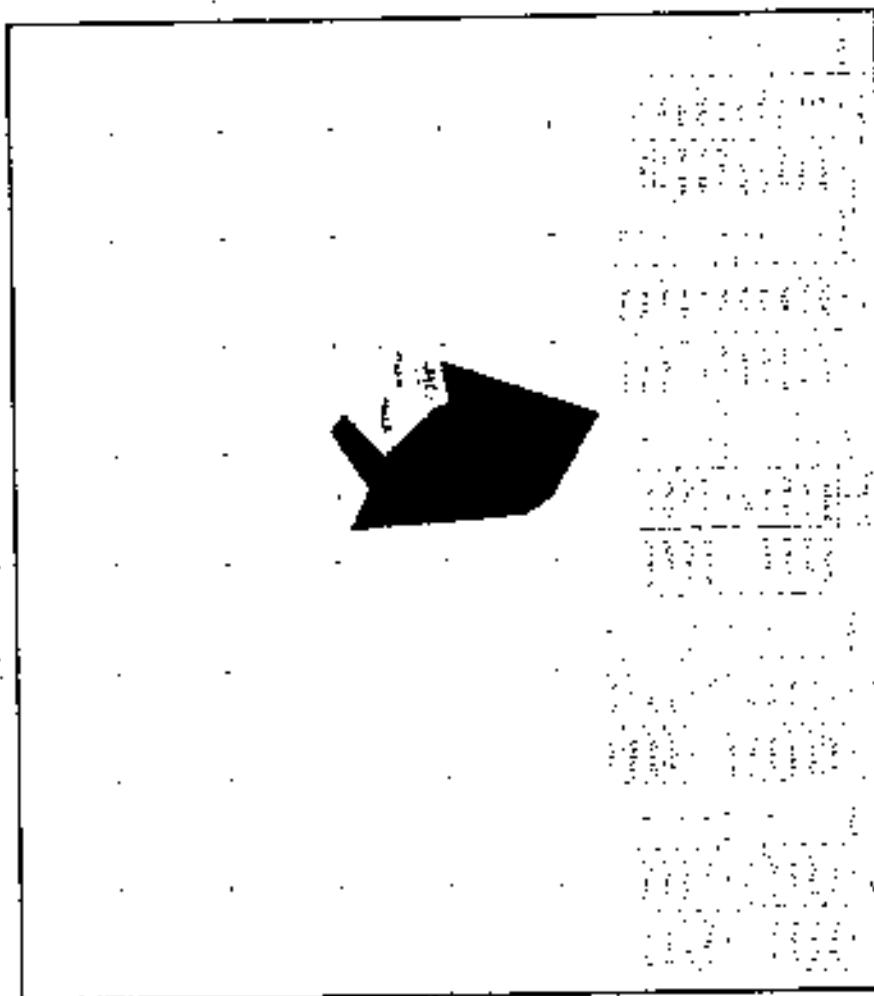
Herewith is the accomplishment of the City Agriculture office with corresponding picture during the entire project with supervision of BFAR Personnel Region IV-A.



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PROPOSED ZONING MAP



Map of the City of Broomfield, Colorado, showing the proposed zoning map. The map is titled "PROPOSED ZONING MAP" and is dated "February 13, 2023".

Map of the City of Broomfield, Colorado, showing the proposed zoning map. The map is titled "PROPOSED ZONING MAP" and is dated "February 13, 2023".

Map of the City of Broomfield, Colorado, showing the proposed zoning map. The map is titled "PROPOSED ZONING MAP" and is dated "February 13, 2023".



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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 / CFARVC / 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
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF PROPAGULES PLANTED (earthballed and replanting included) as of year 2021</b>		<b>256,000.00</b>



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The City Government of Bacoor through its active City Agriculture Office administrators, 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 Fishermen's Cooperative (Mamamayan Para sa Tambal 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.



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**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  
2023-2023**

		Target	Budget
Updating Registration of Fisherfolks	Registration of Fisherfolk	1,000 Fisherfolks	100,000
Establishment Growth Assistance Facilities	Organize and Revitalize CPADMC & BPADMC	100 Members	500,000
livelihood Projects	Registration of Fisherfolk	1,000 Fisherfolks	500,000
Training and Seminars	CPADMC & BPADMC	200 Members	100,000
Implementation of City Ordinance	Strict Implementation of City Ordinance		
Registration of Fishing Banca 3 gross tonnage below and non-motorize	Banca	1,700	100,000
Ordinance No. 10 Series of 2008	Illegal Fishing	50 Illegal Fisher	450,000
Anti-Illegal Fishing	Bacoor Bay Area	3.0 ha.	300,000
Establishment of Demo Farm on Oyster and Mussel Culture	Mangrove Area	40.0 ha.	200,000
Mangrove Reforestation	Law Enforcement	16 Sanyat Dagat	1,000,000
Honors Hall	Sanyat Dagat Head Quarters	2 HQ	700,000
Maintenance		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,450,000.00</b>

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:

Merton P. Calibornay  
Clerk

Approved by:

ALLAN G. CHUA  
OIC-City Agriculturist



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AGENDA - POLITICAL SESSION  
A. POLITICAL/ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES

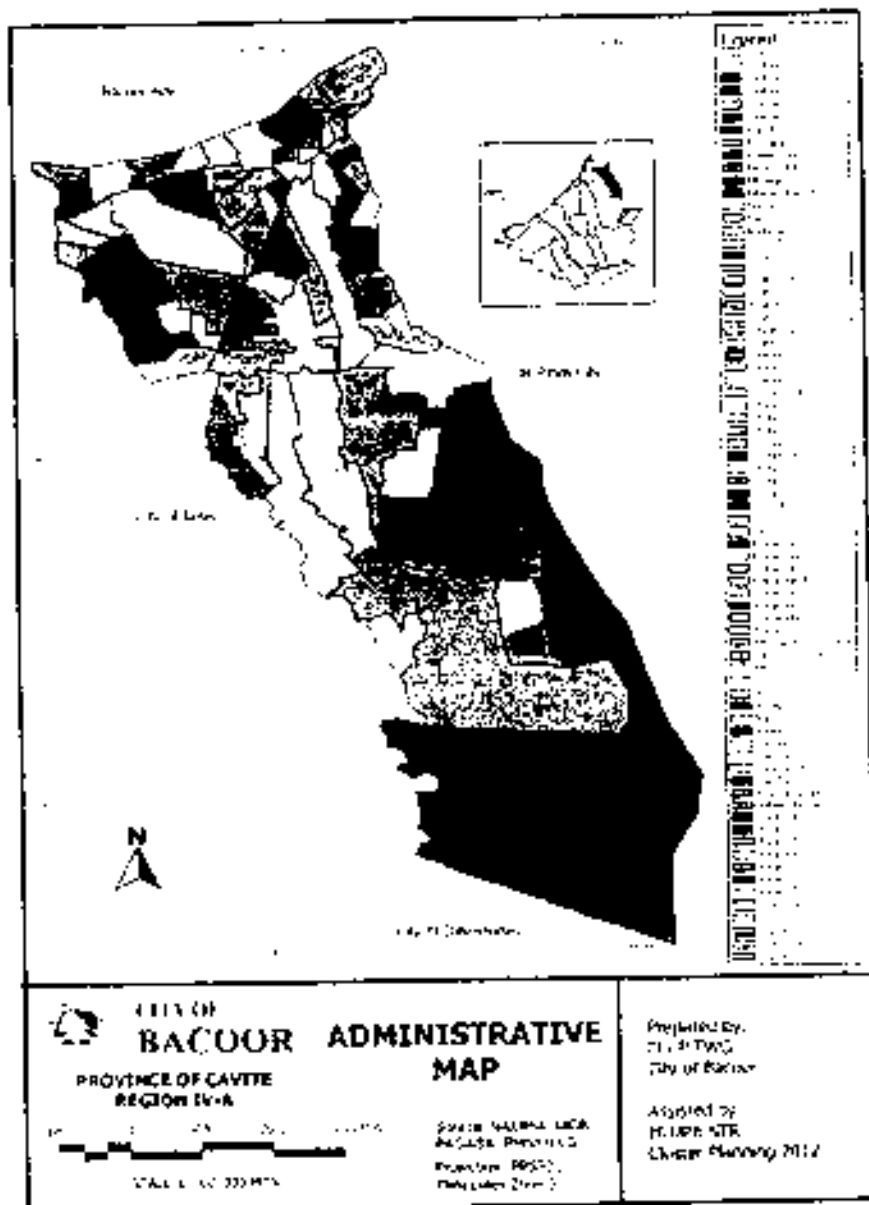


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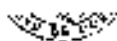


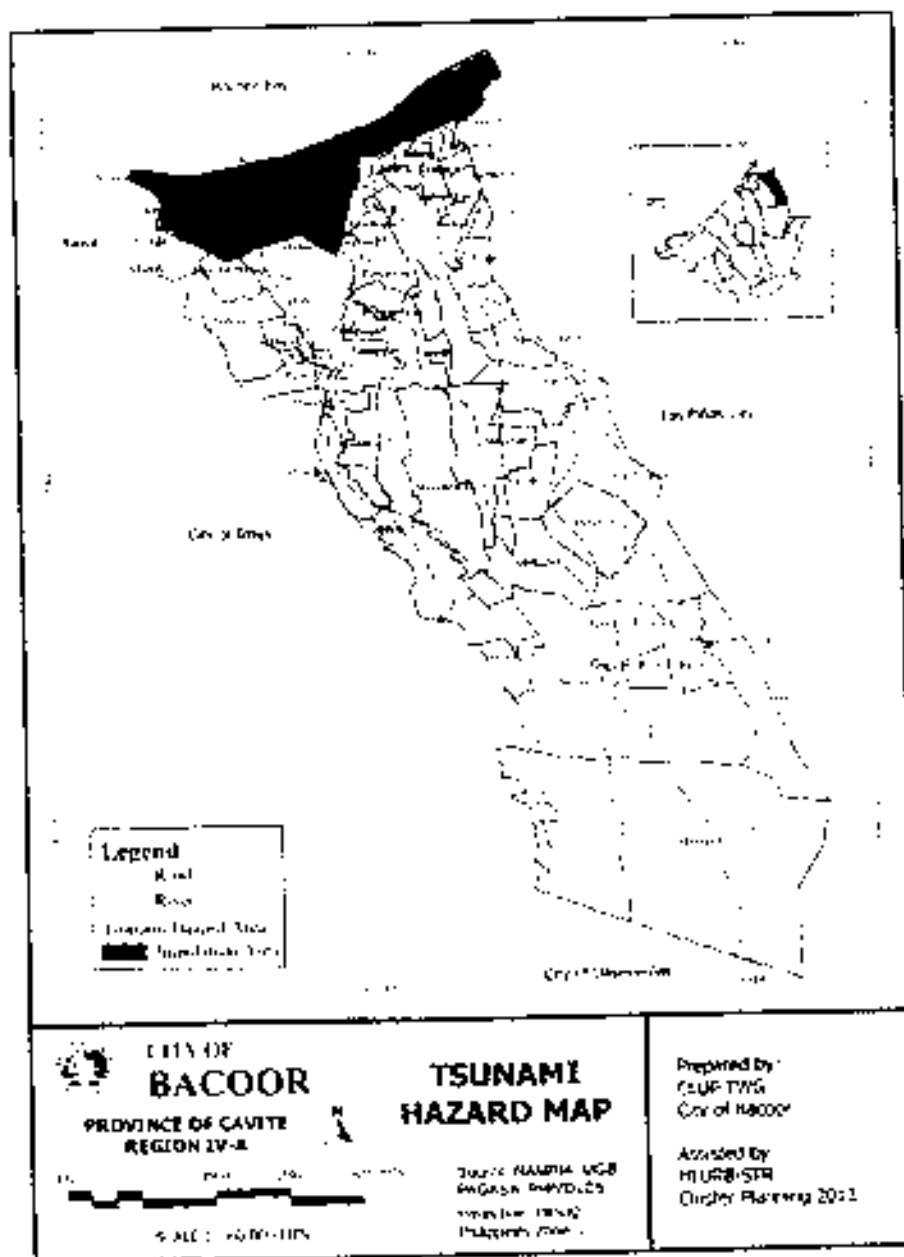
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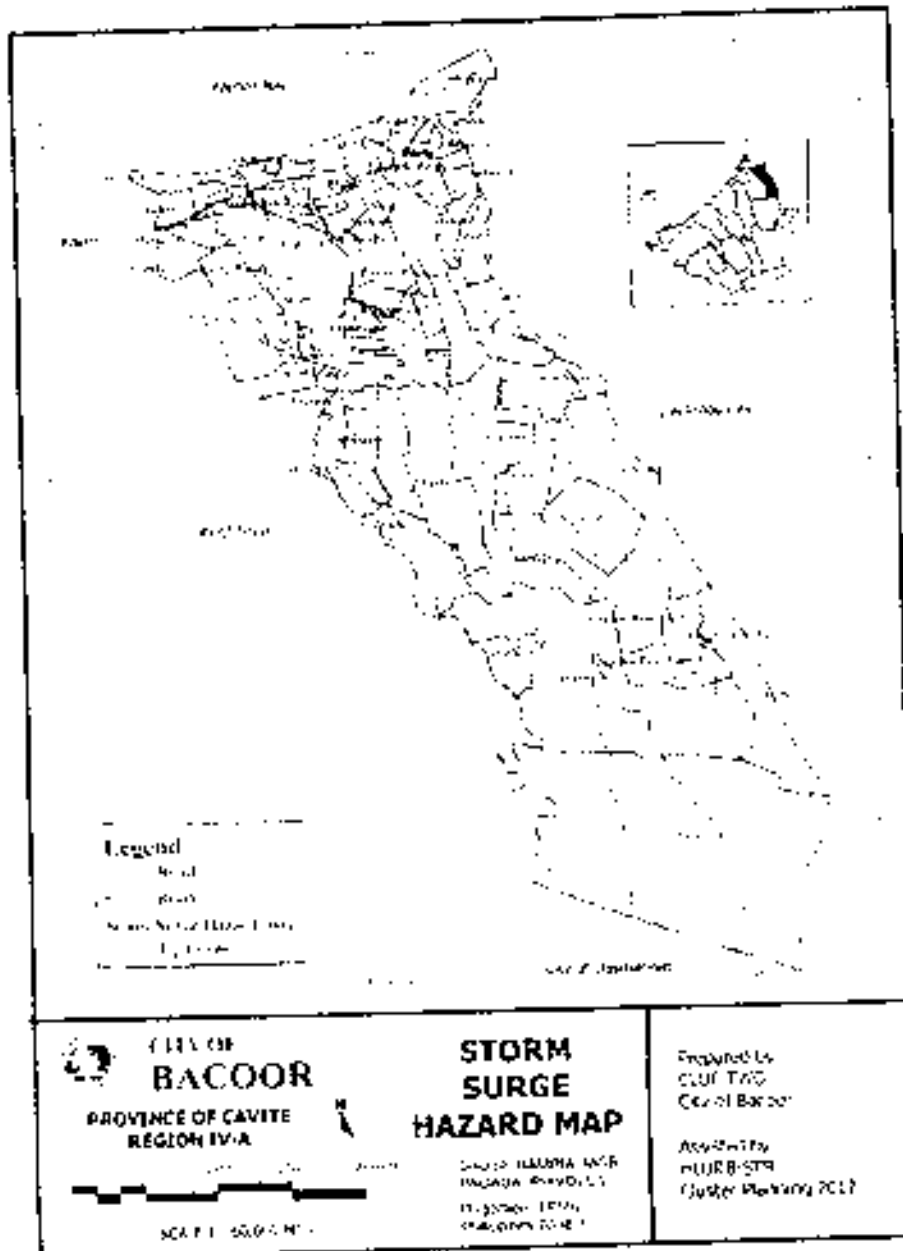
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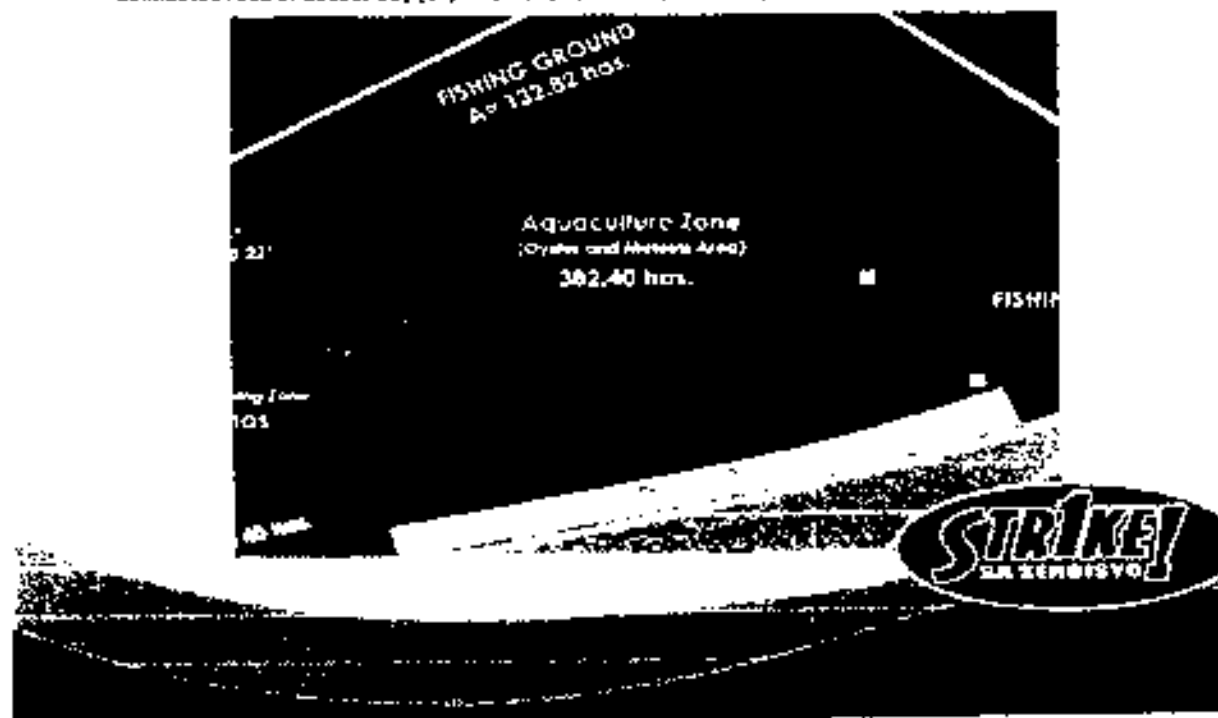
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**3. CAPTURE FISHERIES (2022)**

Capture 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, Maliks 3, Kungin, Banalo
Hook & Lines	Motorized Non-Motorized	Zapote V, Alima, Banalo
Spear Gun	Motorized Non-Motorized	Alima, Singuelasan, Zapote V, Tabing Dagat, Talaba 2, Maliks 1
Dredge	Motorized Non-Motorized	Banalo, Alima, Maliks 3, Singuelasan
Dredge	Non-Motorized	Alima, Maliks 1 and 3 (fisherfolks of Oulong bayan and Aniban)
Spear	Motorized	Alima (fisherfolks only)
Hand	Motorized	n/a
Snare	Motorized	n/a
Bubu	Motorized	n/a
Dynamic Fishing	Motorized	n/a

**Delineated Area of Bacoor Bay (Capture Fisheries and Aquaculture)**



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## 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



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