



INDUSTRIAL ZONE

HIGH INDUSTRIAL ZONE

BY-PASS ROAD
AT NINOY AQUINO BY-WAY TO JASA

BY-PASS ROAD
AT QUEZON ROAD TO JASA

RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL, INSTITUTIONAL ZONES

MUNICIPALITY OF MEXICO, PAMPANGA

COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN

2017-2026



MUNICIPALITY OF MEXICO
2017
2026 COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN

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MAYOR'S MESSAGE



To all government policy makers, investors, developers, planners, townmates, and dear readers. I am glad to present to you the Updated 2017 – 2026 Comprehensive Land Use Plan of the Municipality of Mexico, Pampanga, which embodies our dreams and aspirations matched with action plans and strategies toward the attainment of our vision to become a peaceful and prosperous city.

The CLUP was conceived with a mindset that the Municipality of Mexico, being located at the crossroads of development, must be transformed to a keyhub for industrial and commercial investments compliant to the standards set for protected people and the environment.


Productive agricultural areas were maintained and residential habitation was amply provided for with special preference for economic housing as well as socialized housing spaces for informal settlers. The updated CLUP is integrated with other planning systems such as: the Climate Disaster Risk Assessment (CDRA), the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) and the Local Development Investment Programs (LDIPs).

As expressed in the Executive Summary, the CLUP was made after assessing and reviewing the current conditions of the municipality and its resources, taking note of the significant changes that have transpired from the first CLUP to present. Moreover, the on-going construction of the 5.4 kilometers Mexico By-Pass (from Quezon Road at Laug to JASA at Sto. Cristo) and the lately completed DPWH -DOT Convergence Road traversing Anao, San Jose Malino, Camuning, NLEX, Panipuan, MNR to the Mega Dike at San Fernando) and the proposed by-pass being constructed from San Jose Malino, Cawayan to Buenavista would bring a lot of geophysical changes to the town.

The affected areas and other areas influenced by the new road network and by-passes would eventually be transformed for industrial, commercial, residential, institutional and other uses. However, reclassification / conversion of agricultural lands to non-agricultural uses will be limited to 10% of the present agricultural lands. Priority considered to be converted into industrial / commercial and other uses are non-productive areas, idle lands, and grasslands at Laug, San Nicolas, San Lorenzo, San Jose Matulid, and San Antonio. Also, some unproductive sugarlands at Gandus, Acli, and Suclaban will be transformed to commercial, light industrial, and residential zones. Soon, segments of the Abacan River, and the Mexico River shall be made as eco-tourism parks and / or fishing grounds and small water impounding reservoirs.

As mandated, the Comprehensive Land Use Plan shall be governed by the Zoning Ordinance enacted for it and for other purposes. Having in mind our direction where we are going to even from the date we first crafted and sketched our master development plan maps, we began and have been so persuasive in inviting local and foreign investors to do their expansions in Mexico, Pampanga. Soon, our skilled workers / artisans, young professionals, and the next generations will certainly be employed or have their own businesses directly or indirectly complimentary to the various investments to be established.

This, our dream, will be a reality. This will be our legacy.



TEDDY C. TUMANG
Municipal Mayor

VICE-MAYOR'S MESSAGE



Since the approval of previous Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) of our municipality, vast economic changes had happened in our locality that brought about major financial and physical landscaping in the Town of Mexico. Numerous commercial establishments were sprouted along the major thoroughfares in the municipality together with the growing real estate industry. With this strong economic development, the Local Government of Mexico has to modify the existing Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) so as to align with the changes entailed by the forthcoming progress.

Since we envisioned the Municipality of Mexico as a city and center of commerce and economic development with balanced ecosystem and a community of God-loving, educated, disciplined and empowered people under a dynamic and efficient leadership, we aim to design a sustainable economic blueprint that fortifies the sustenance of the agricultural industry, the environment and the safety and protection of the citizenry.

The establishment of Mexico central Business District (MCBD) is also one of our aspirations. Instituting a financial district will help boost our gross domestic product and strengthen our monetary and economic status in the region.

We foresee that industrialization will soon stride on the doorstep of the local economic sense. The need to identify and establish alternative routes and new traffic scheme is essential. Moreover, environmental, labor and human safekeeping shall also be targeted so as not to compromise our balanced ecosystem to progress.

We also do not discount the need to prioritize vital infrastructure projects such as health centers, public school buildings, flood control structures, post-harvest facilities, agricultural centers and government hubs that were identified during the CLUP study.

With all these vital considerations, the Sanguniang Bayan of Mexico, as the local policy making body of the municipality, assures that we will continue to enact ordinances that will support progress but at the same time, legislate appropriate regulatory measures that will protect our ecosystem and safeguard our communities. We must also take into account that this modification process shall be parallel to the goals encompassed under the essential enactments that were undertaken by the Municipality such as Executive Legislative Agenda, Comprehensive Development Plan and Local Development Investment Plan.

We believe that through this improved Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP), we are geared towards a strong, progressive and sustainable Mexico.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jonathan R. Pangan".

JONATHAN R. PAGAN
Municipal Vice-Mayor



Volume 1

Sectoral Profile



1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1.1 Cultural Aspect

The name *Mexico* is said to be derived from the term ***Macasicu***, as the town is endowed with river bends, or ***Masicu***, which in ancient *Kapampangan* means “abundant with water.” Some believed that the town’s name was in reference to its abundant “*Chico*” trees, or in typical Filipino terminology, “Ma-chico.” Historical sources however points to the Spanish-colonized Mexico, which had an established trading ties with the Philippines during Spanish colonial times, as the source of the town’s name. It was known as Nuevo Mexico, or in more recent historical documents, as New Mexico.

Before 1755, there was no single capital town of Pampanga. According to Spanish chronicler Fray Gaspar de San Agustin, provincial courts were located in the town of Mexico and collectively called *es la corte de Pampanga*. Mexico was once one of Pampanga’s capitals, and therefore a center of commerce and trade especially for Chinese traders. Its commercial significance was primarily due to the accessibility provided by Sapang Matulid, a straight river passing through several towns in the province, and outflowing to Manila de bay. *Cascos* and *Sampans* maintained the flow of goods along the Malabon-Guagua-Mexico chain.

Geographically surrounded by San Fernando on the east and by Angeles on the north, there were portions of the said cities which were part of Mexico in the past. Today, Mexico is a first class municipality by income. Commercial investment and urbanization of some strategically located prime lands benefited neighboring barangays, and brought prosperity and fame to the town. With Mexico’s continuous growth and development, and its aim to be the next city of Pampanga, this land use plan will serve as a blueprint of development and guideline to direct investment and improvement towards the attainment of such goals and vision.

1.2 Political Aspect

The town has produced many illustrious sons and daughters who had accomplishments in different fields and endeavors. Don Miguel Maniago was awarded a royal *encomienda* of about one hundred *cabalitas* of land for his service to the Spanish King. Don Francisco Maniago, who was the Master-of-Camp in the Spanish Army, fought as the leader of the *Kapampangan* Independence Revolt of 1660. Don Ruperto Laxamana was one of the founders of Masonic triangles of Pampanga. In 1898, General Maximino Hipolito Hizon, a *katipunero*, rallied *Kapampangans* to fight the Spaniards under Emilio Aguinaldo’s revolutionary banner.

Today, Mexicanos work for progress and development of the town. Prior to its current building and façade made under the current mayorship, the very first municipal building was constructed on the same site in 1969, then under the leadership of Mayor Jesus Santos. No recorded political history dating back to the Spanish period was kept for present’s reference. The earliest recorded of political leadership available in historical documents was the



mayorship of Hon. Jesus L. Santos, Sr. in the year 1967. Other mayors that served thereafter are shown below:

NAME	YEARS SERVED
1. Mayor Candido Rivera	NO AVAILABLE RECORDS
2. Mayor Dalmacio Timbol	NO AVAILABLE RECORDS
3. Mayor Maximo Briones	NO AVAILABLE RECORDS
4. Mayor Felife Hizon	NO AVAILABLE RECORDS
5. Mayor Miguel Sandico	1934 – 1937
6. Mayor Fernancio Sampang	1937 – 1941
7. Mayor Elmor Hidalgo	1948 – 1951
8. Mayor Pedro Lacson	1952 – 1955
9. Mayor Marcos Padilla	1956 – 1961
10. Mayor Dr. Tomas D. Guevarra	1961 – 1963
11. Mayor Jesus S. Santos	1964 – 1971
12. Mayor Dr. Tomas D. Guevarra	1972 – 1986
13. Mayor Javier A. Hizon	1986 – 1990
14. Mayor Ferdinand D. Meneses	1990 – 1998
15. Mayor Ernesto M. Punzalan	1998 – 2004
16. Mayor Teddy C. Tumang	2004 – 2013
17. Mayor Roy D. Manalastas	2013 – 2016
18. Mayor Teddy C. Tumang	2016 – 2019



At present, the elected officials are the following:

Elected Officials 2016 – 2019

NAME	POSITION
Hon. Teddy C. Tumang	Municipal Mayor
Hon. Jonathan R. Pangan	Municipal Vice-Mayor
Hon. Lourdes G. Sicat	SB Member
Hon. Eduardo T. Vitangcul	SB Member
Hon. Emmanuel R. Manalo	SB Member
Hon. Romeo C. Payabyab	SB Member
Hon. Fernando R. Dizon	SB Member
Hon. Louise Angelica D. Simbulan	SB Member
Hon. Noel R. Sambile	SB Member
Hon. Emmanuel R. Manalo	SB Member
Hon. Ariel T. Dizon	ABC President
Adonis L. Cosio	Secretary to the Sangguniang Bayan

Heads of Offices

Mr. Fedinand D. Meneses	Municipal Administrator
Ms. Alice A. Reyes	Municipal Budget Officer
Ms. Anita A. Lagman	Municipal Treasurer
Ms. Perlita T. Lagman	Municipal Accountant



Dr. Hilario James M. Cunanan,	Municipal Health Officer
Jr. Ms. Rosana T. Aguas Engr.	Municipal Civil Registrar
Jesus S. Punzalan Engr. Marlon	Municipal Engineer/Building Official
M. Macabali Mr. Antonio D.	Municipal Planning and Development Office
Reyes Mr. Romeo M. Razon	Municipal Assessor
	Municipal Agriculturist
Ms. Leonila S. Ignacio	Municipal Human Resources Management Officer
Ms. Jeanette DS. Lacson	Social Welfare Officer
Ms. Luz C. Bondoc	Private Secretary to the Mayor

Assisting National Government Offices

Ms. Noemi Y. Diaz	Department of Interior and Local Government
Hon. Richard G. Evangelista	Municipal Circuit Trial Court - Judge
Police Supt. Wilfredo M. Paulo	Chief of Police
Senior Insp. Mark Anthony T. Marquez	Municipal Fire Marshall



2 GOALS, VISION AND MISSION

2.1 Mission

The mission of the Municipality of Mexico is “to pursue a vibrant and sustainable economy, peace and prosperity to the community through participative governance, and effectively and efficiently deliver quality services in a streamlined internal processes and systems.”

2.2 Vision

The vision of the Municipality of Mexico is: “Mexico, a city and center of commerce and economic development, with a balanced ecosystem and a community of God-loving, educated, disciplined and empowered people under a dynamic and efficient leadership.”

2.3 Goals

The Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) is a tool/planning system that determines the specific utilization of private and public lands, and other physical and natural resources, within a territorial jurisdiction (city or municipality), including areas that are co-managed with the national government. It also sets the management plans for areas that are legally under protection, such as ancestral domains, critical watersheds, and river basins, among others.¹ As the CLUP encompasses a specific jurisdiction, delineation of actual boundaries is essential prior to any land use pattern determination and validation, translation and integration of sectoral plans, and design and identification of appropriate policies for land uses.

The CLUP is closely integrated with the formulation of other planning systems for the LGUs, specifically the Climate Disaster Risk Assessment (CDRA), the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) and Local Development Investment Programs (LDIP). The intertwined concepts of these planning systems is centralized on the multi-faceted nature of land use management, as well as the approach and results of such, because ridge-to-reef conservation and utilization, i.e. management of all resources within a given territorial jurisdiction, require comprehensive considerations and strategies in geophysical, demographic, socio-cultural, environmental, institutional, infrastructural, and economic aspects. Ideally, none of these facets must be left behind, but rather, satisfied in the most successful way possible. The planning systems provide scenarios, issues, and actions or strategies in the future, at most in five (5) years, taking into account the possible changes, and scientifically generated projections deducted from existent conditions.

The local government of Mexico, Pampanga adheres to the core principles of the mentioned planning systems, and uses them accordingly as guide in designing goals and targets for the

¹ HLURB. *A Guide to Comprehensive Land Use Plan Preparation, Volume 1*. 2013. pp. 6-7.



municipality in a 10-year period span. With its mission and vision in mind, the local government of the Municipality of Mexico aims the following:

1. Assess and review the current conditions of the municipality and its resources, taking note of the significant changes that have transpired from the very first CLUP initiative to the present CLUP updating project; and

2. Design proposed land utilization strategies and resources management programs that take into consideration the demographic changes and demands of a growing population, climate change and disaster risks, economic opportunities, policies and regulations in both local and national scale, sustainability and conservation of critical resources, adaptive capacities of institutional agencies, and importance of stakeholders' participation and contribution.



3 PHYSICAL PROFILE

3.1 Geographic Location

The Municipality of Mexico is approximately centered on coordinates 15°05'N and 120°42'E, at the Province of Pampanga, in Region III. It is 80 kilometers from Metro Manila, approximately an hour drive via North Luzon Expressway (NLEX). It has a distance of 40 kilometers from the crater of Mt. Pinatubo and about 5 kilometers from the foot of Mt. Arayat in the north. The municipality is bounded by Angeles City, Mabalacat, and Magalang on the north; by Arayat and Santa Ana on the east; by San Luis and San Simon on the south; and by City of San Fernando on the west (see map below).

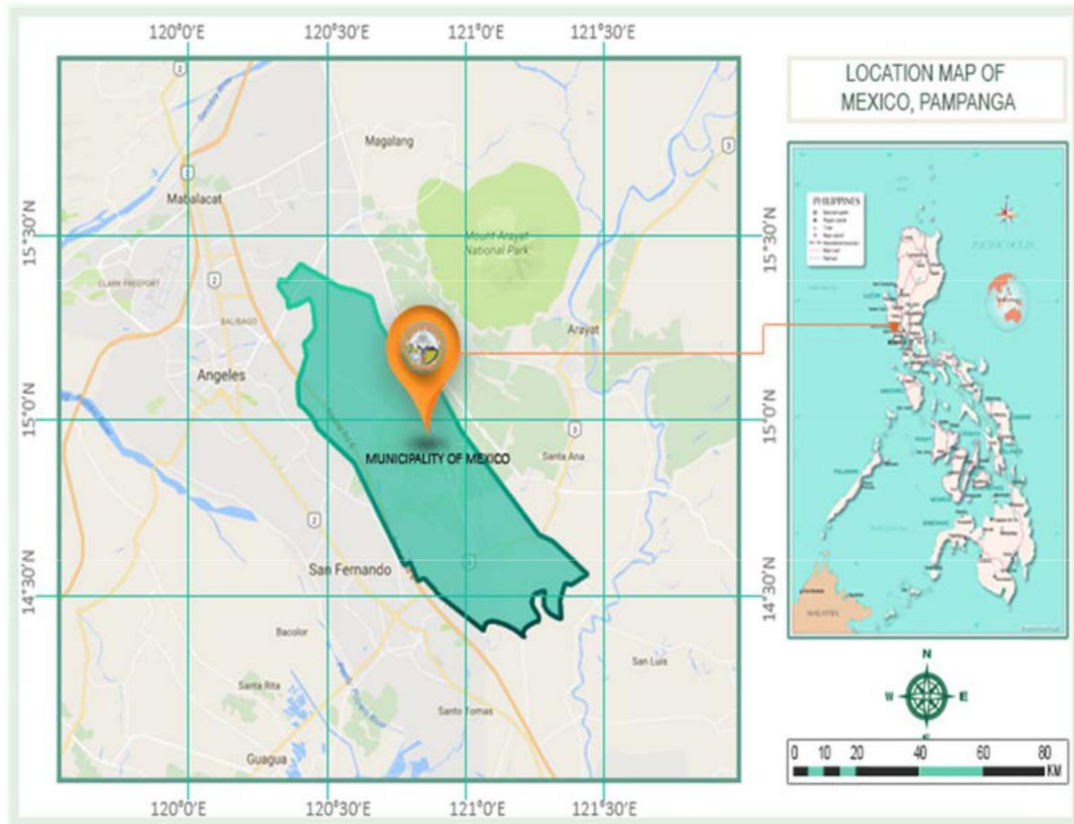


Figure 3-1. Location Map of Mexico, Pampanga



3.2 Administrative Boundary

The Municipality of Mexico has 43 jurisdictional units or barangays with a total area of 11,994.38 hectares. For political and economic decision-making purposes, the municipality is subdivided into two (2) clusters, mainly northern and southern sectors. **Table 3-1** lists down the 43 barangays and their respective land areas. Prior to the first CLUP initiative in 2011, the Municipality of Mexico lacks an official administrative map that delineates its boundaries with higher accuracy, and the local government employs the map based on NSO instead. The formulation of the very first CLUP for Mexico, Pampanga paved way to the generation of its official Administrative Map that delineates boundaries based on the Municipal Assessors Office’s Tax Maps, actual survey evaluations, and GIS results. **Figure 3-1** presents the said map.

Table 3-1. List of 43 Barangays in Mexico, Pampanga

North Area	Area (ha)	South Area	Area (ha)
1. Acli	281.18	23. Laput	193.40
2. Anao	462.39	24. Laug	390.92
3. Buenavista	192.65	25. Masamat	116.28
4. Camuning	251.12	26. Sto. Cristo (Masangsang)	44.50
5. Cawayan	310.25	27. Nueva Victoria	246.86
6. Culubasa	369.71	28. Parian	95.22
7. Eden	172.64	29. Sabanilla	292.03
8. Gandus	218.84	30. San Antonio	164.85
9. Pandacaqui	366.68	31. San Carlos	78.60
10. San Jose Malino	674.13	32. San Jose Matulid	429.88
11. Sapang Maisac	166.74	33. San Lorenzo	311.97
12. Pangatian	248.44	34. San Nicolas	183.42
13. Panipuan	483.89	35. San Roque	138.98
14. San Juan	398.00	36. San Pablo	210.78



15. Sta. Cruz	328.38	37. San Patricio	364.64
16. Suclaban	272.81	38. San Rafael	402.05
17. Tangle	691.62	39. San Miguel	302.56
18. Balas	188.54	40. San Vicente	461.90
19. Concepcion	225.24	41. Sta. Maria	275.12
20. Divisoria	238.94	42. Sto. Domingo	283.52
21. Dolores Piring	167.93	43. Sto. Rosario	96.00
22. Lagundi	200.79	TOTAL	11,994.38

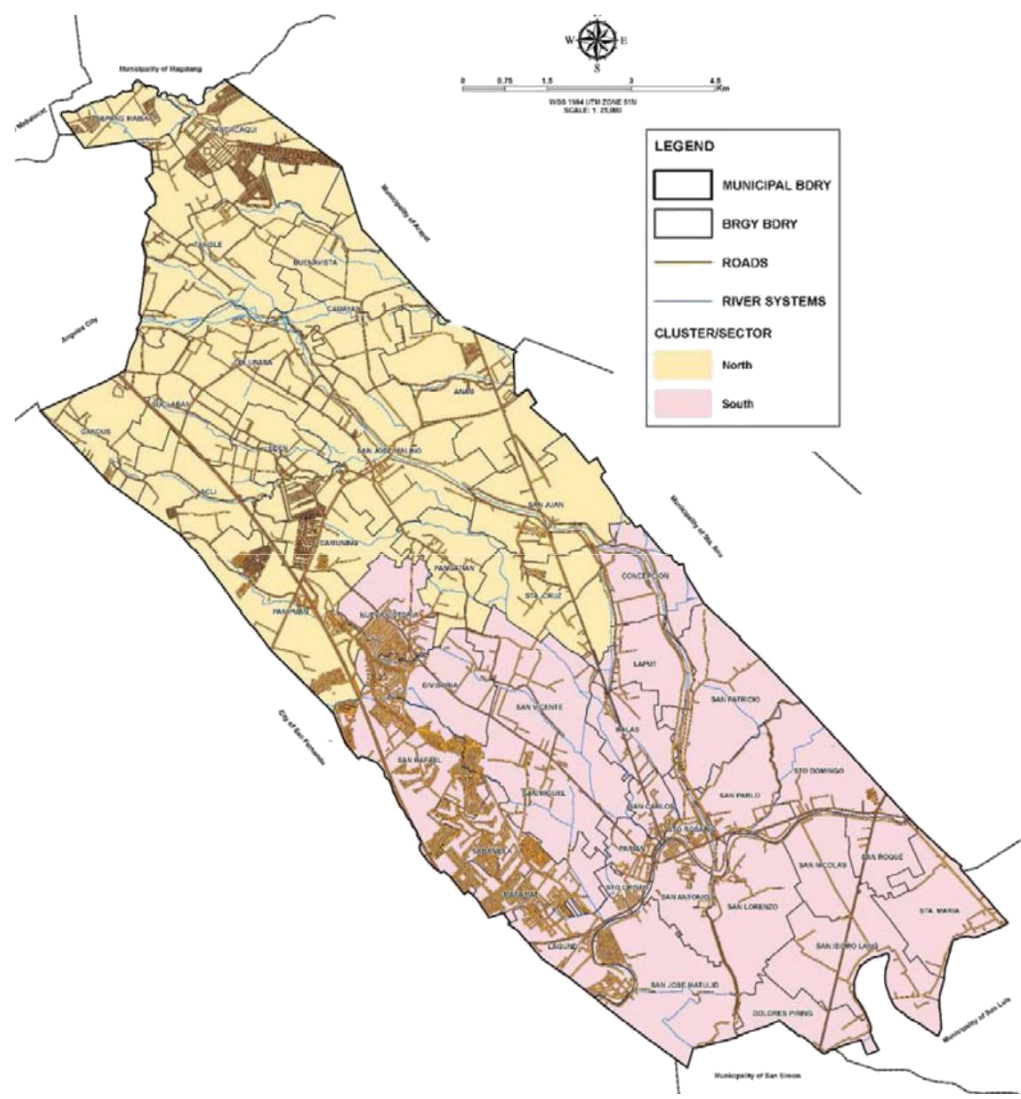


Figure 3-2. GIS-Generated Administrative Map of Mexico (Based on Tax Mapping)

3.3 Topography

NAMRIA Benchmarks are appointed points of reference to measure and evaluate quantifiable topographic characteristics such as elevation and slope. There are several of such benchmarks in the Municipality of Mexico, commonly along roads (e.g. Gapan-Olongapo Road) and on bridges. Sample benchmark locations in the municipality is shown in **Figure 3-3**, including technical descriptions and physical appearance.

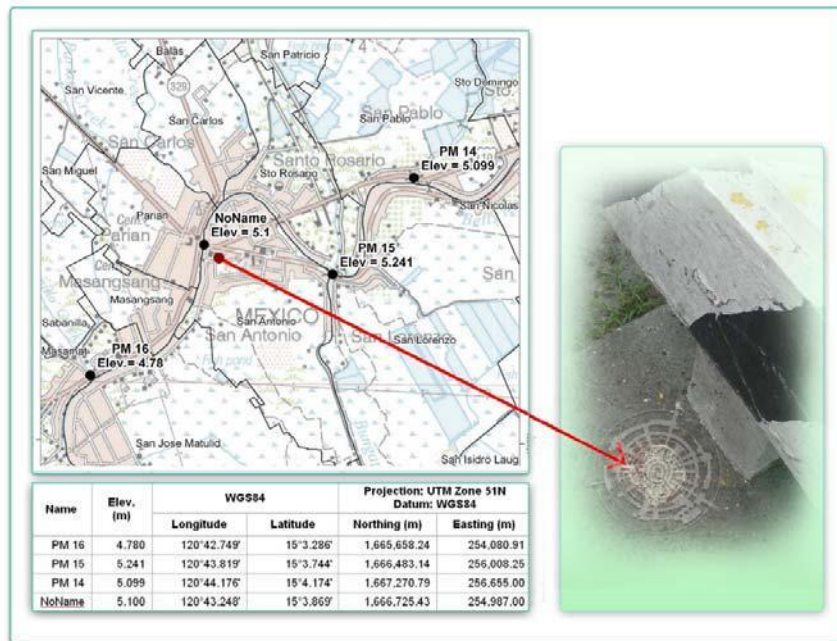


Figure 3-3 Benchmark Points in Mexico based on NAMRIA Map and Actual Investigation

The topography of the entire Mexico, Pampanga is relatively flat which beneficially supports residential, commercial, industrial and agricultural uses and developments. Its elevation constantly reduces from high ground in the north, starting from Sapang Maisac, all the way to the southern portion at Dolores Piring. Based on the NAMRIA topographic map, the average elevation of Sapang Maisac is about 60.0 m (MSL datum) while Dolores Piring is about 2.5 m, both at a horizontal distance of 20.0 km (see **Figure 3-4**).

Mexico has an elevation higher by one (1.0) meter compared to San Fernando, and is gradually sloping by 0.30% up north. The distribution of ground slopes as calculated from the GIS processing of the municipality's Digital Elevation Model (DEM) results to the image in **Figure 3-5**. The total land area of the municipality is longitudinally divided by the Abacan River. The approximate bank-to-bank width of the river is about 135.0 m. The wide width of this river is one of the major constraints encountered in road and bridge construction and connection.

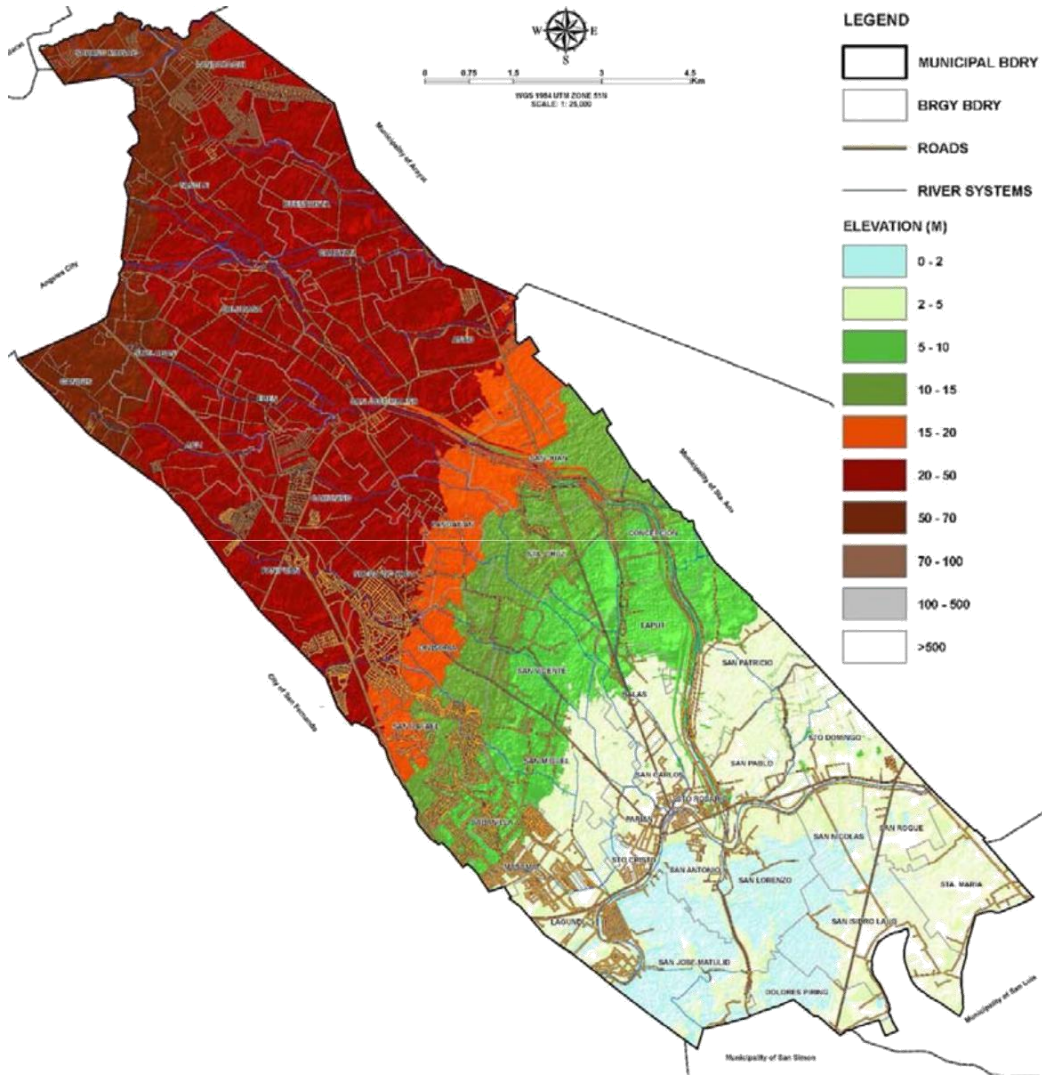


Figure 3-4 Elevation Map of Mexico

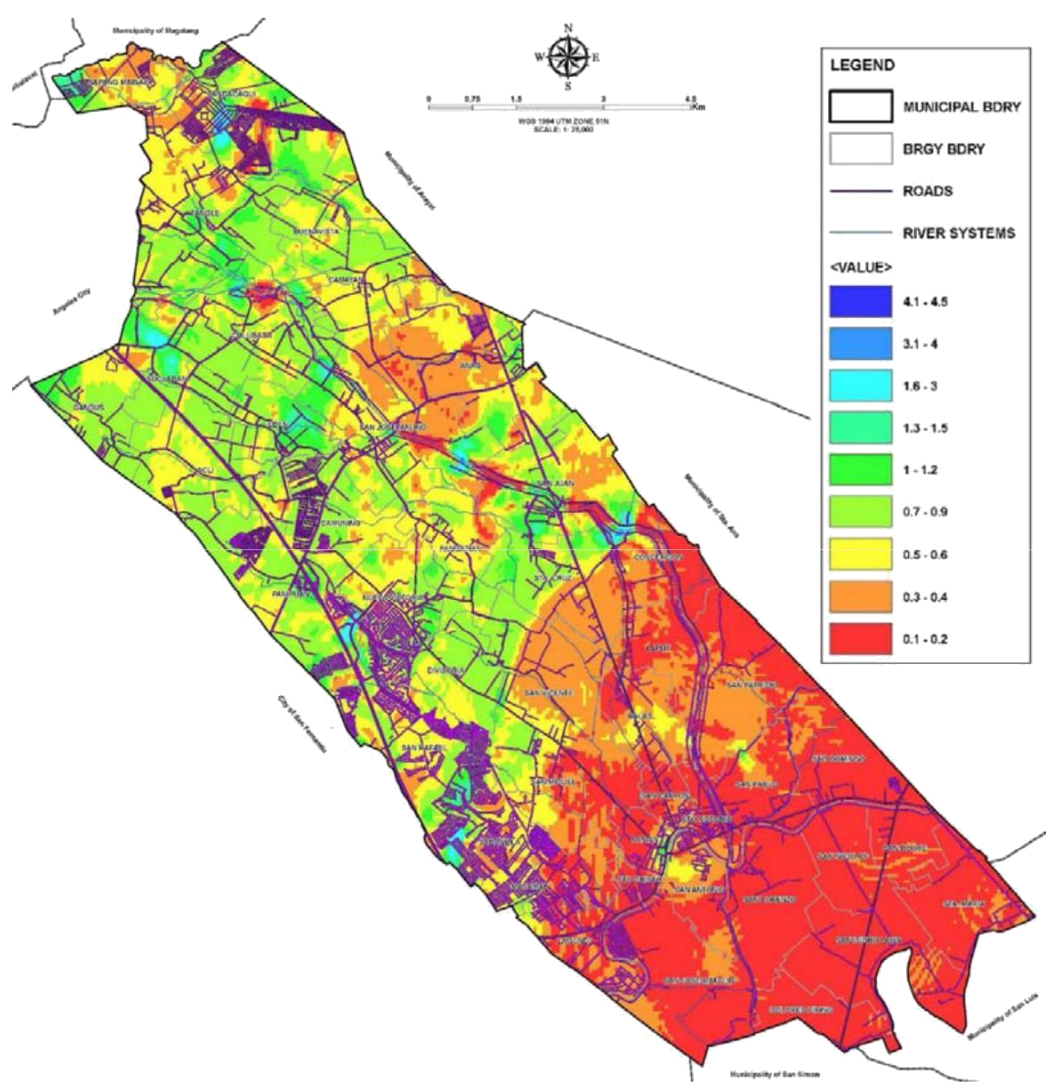


Figure 3-5 Slope Map of Mexico



3.4 Geology

General geology of Mexico, Pampanga is of Recent type, whose geological deposit materials are classified into two (2), mainly Modern Alluvial and Modern Volcanic deposits. The surficial deposits on the upland occur mainly as unconsolidated alluvial deposits overlain by recent pyroclastic flow and ashfall deposits. The occurrence of such materials is largely a result of the proximity of the upper municipality to volcanic source, particularly the active Mt. Pinatubo. The movement of water systems through time carried the volcanic materials, mixing it with other materials found in the alluvial plains downstream. Therefore, surficial deposits on the lowland are volcanically derived alluvial materials and are composed of loosely compacted gravels and sands with some silt and clay (see Figure 3-6).

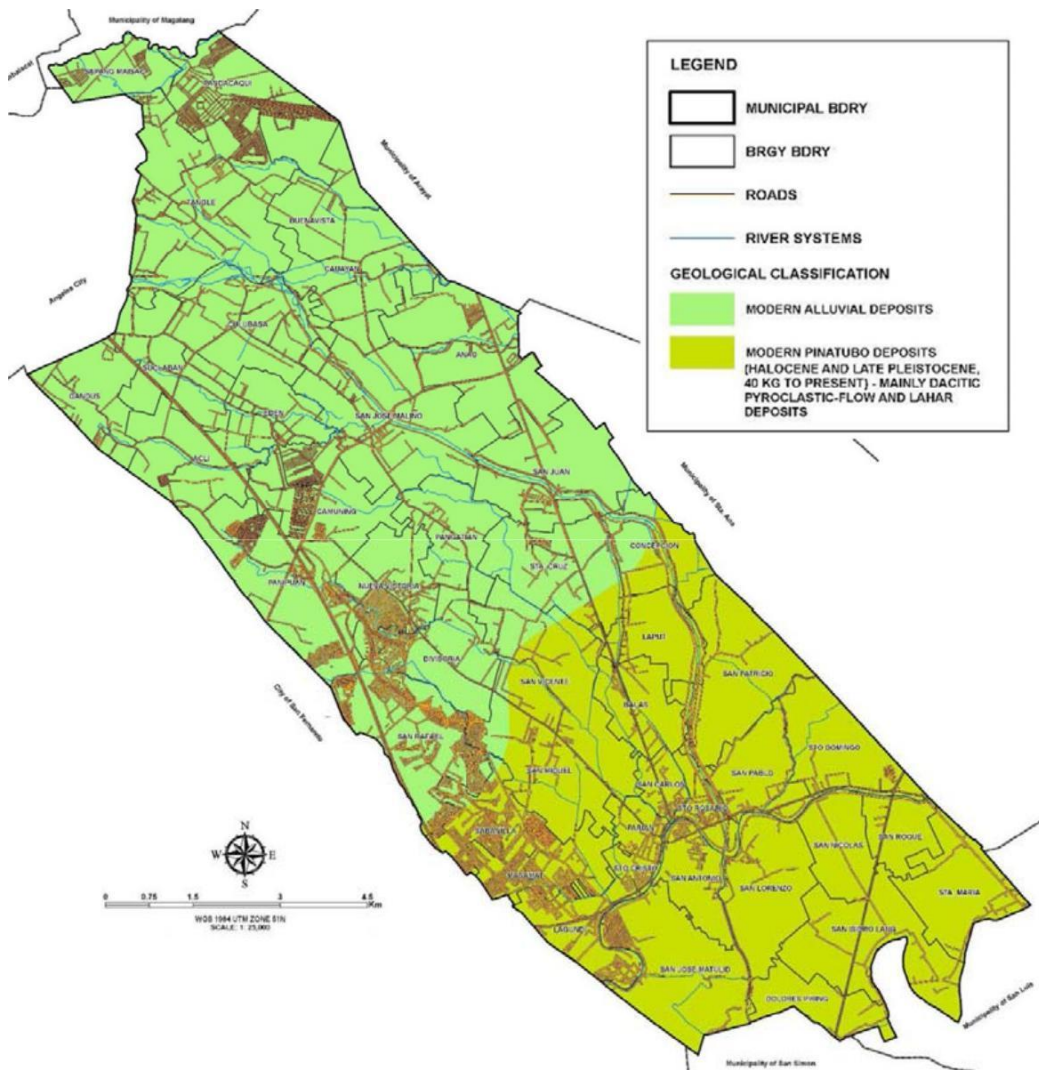


Figure 3-6 Geology Map of Mexico



3.5 Soil

First order soil taxonomy divides the Municipality of Mexico into Entisols in middle to upstream, and Inceptisols in lower downstream. Based on Philippine Soil Classification, the municipality is comprised of different soil types, as illustrated in **Figure 3-7**. Northern barangays are made up of Angeles Sand, with minor Fine Sand in the uppermost portion, and a significant extent of Coarse Sand outlining some portions of the rivers traversing the area. The largest portion of the municipality that closely followed the section made up of Angeles Sand types is covered by La Paz Sand and La Paz Fine Sand soil types. The sandy characteristic of soil in the said areas coincides with existent geological material deposits in the area, which are mostly volcanic proponent deposits deposited by lahar.

The barangays that are traversed by the confluencing rivers of Abacan, Betis and a portion of Bungang Guinto are characterized by *Quicua Silt Loam*. The farthest south of Mexico is made up of *San Fernando Clay Loam* type. The latter soil type is a significant aspect that influences the high flooding susceptibility of the barangays in this part of the municipality, since clay retains water rather than absorb it. The loam and silt materials are also characteristic properties of a frequently inundated plain, which the lower part of Mexico, Pampanga actually is, as it receives most of the floodwater surge from upstream that eventually spills from the confluence of the municipality's major tributary systems located in the same area.

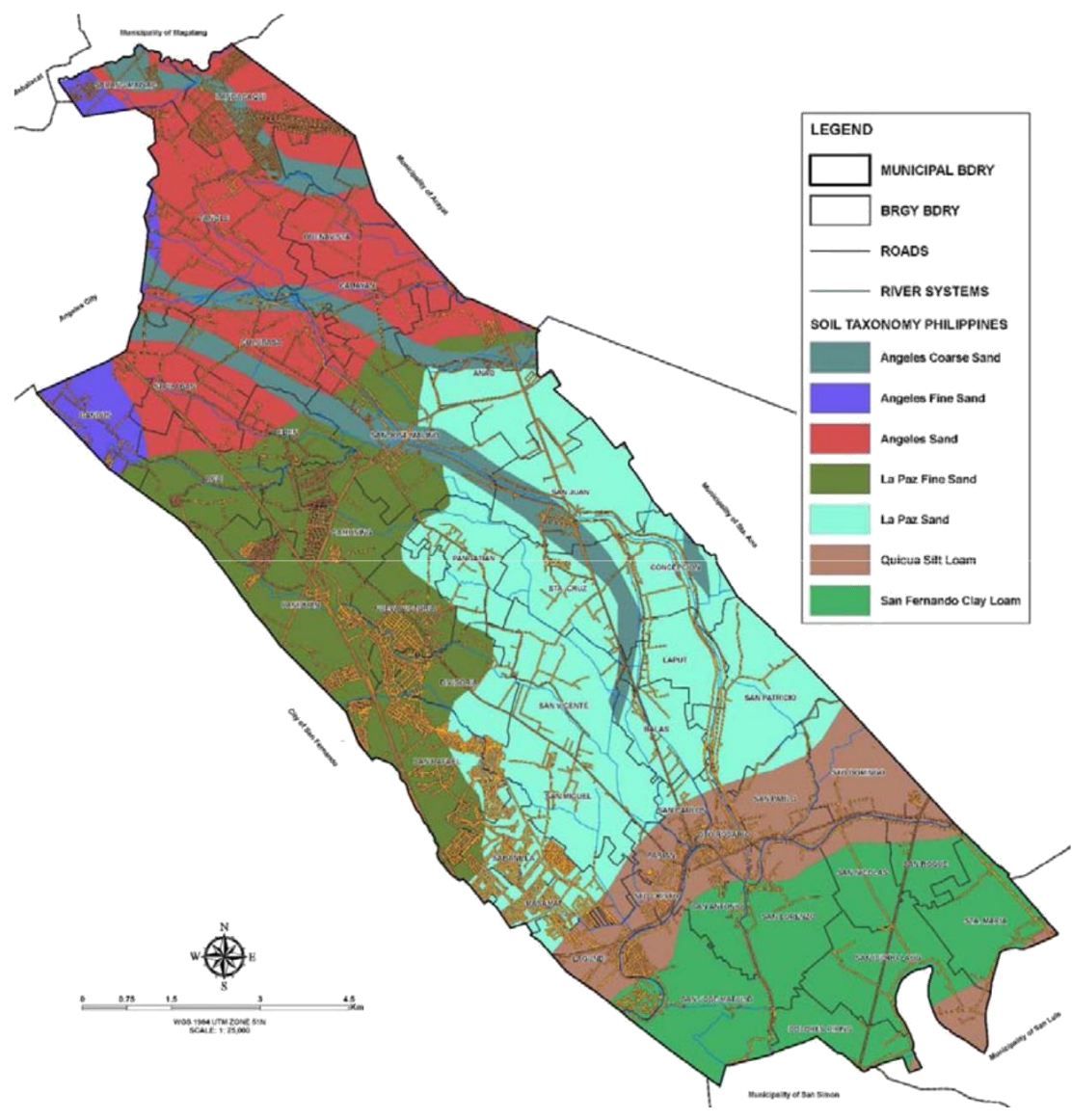


Figure 3-7 Soil Map of Mexico



3.6 Watershed and Water Resources

The major surface water system that traverses and inundates the Municipality of Mexico, Pampanga is the Abacan River, which originates from the foot of Mt. Pinatubo and confluences with Mexico River and Bungang Guinto in downstream barangays of Sto. Rosario, San Lorenzo and San Antonio. Outfalls from the peak of Mt. Arayat also meander as rivers and tributaries within the watershed encompassing Mexico, Pampanga. The said watershed is made up of three (3) subbasins, mainly: Abacan, San Fernando, and an unnamed subbasin (see **Figure 3-8**), which totals to an area of 403.3 sq. km.

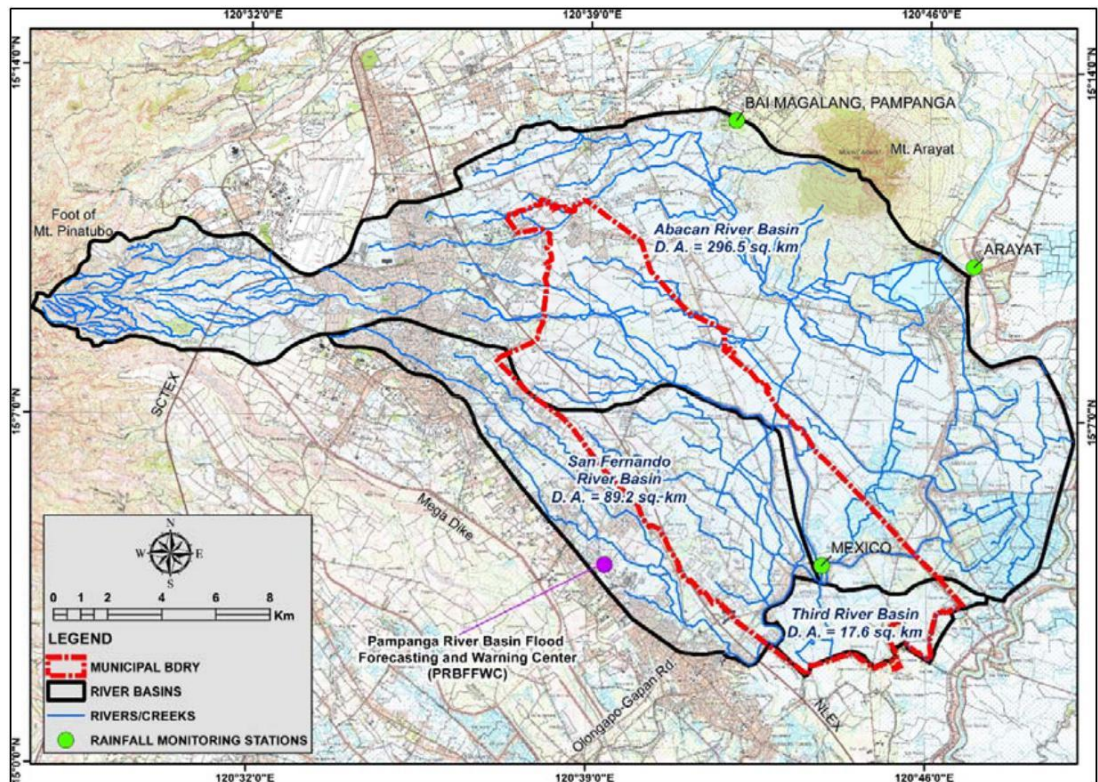


Figure 3-8 Watershed and Natural Waterways of Mexico

Mexico River runs along the densely populated parts of San Fernando City, continuing its traverse through the similarly packed residential and commercial areas of Mexico. Bungang Guinto River on the other hand, annually inundates San Jose Matulid, San Lorenzo, Dolores Piring, and portions of San Antonio, thus affecting the agricultural productivity as well as living conditions of residents in these barangays, especially in the case of low-lying areas.

There are four (4) rainfall stations that fall within the boundaries of the Mexico watershed, whose recordings of annual rainfall and water levels provide a more comprehensive and



clearer analysis of the municipality’s meteorological conditions, especially during typhoons, strong rainfall, and consequent flood surges.

Despite the existence of surface water systems in the municipality, human encroachment, erosion and siltation, and pollution due to improper waste disposal made these waters unfit for drinking. Mexico, Pampanga taps its groundwater reservoirs mostly for drinking water supply. Water from drilled wells is supplied to end users through a pipeline network constructed and managed by Sinukuan Water District. There are 15 wells in total operated by Sinukuan in the whole municipality, servicing a total of 28,150 households (see **Figure 3-9**).



Figure 3-9 Sinukuan Well Locations

It is unclear if deep wells without permit are existent and currently servicing common residents, since the local government lacks a unified and comprehensive Database, and monitoring platform – both of which can be established and employed if the municipality has a Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS).

The groundwater reservoirs are drilled with wells of an average depth of 100 meters. Generally, semi-permeable to impermeable layers covering the good aquifers (where the well must be submerged to pump out water) are made up of volcanic deposits of coarse sand, and in some locations silt and clay. With the exception of La Nueva Villa in Brgy. Santa Cruz, whose groundwater level is only 3 meters from the ground surface based on geo-resistivity survey, the depth of good aquifers in the municipality ranges from 20 to 40 meters below the ground.

3.7 Climate and Weather Conditions

The existing climate in Mexico, Pampanga falls under Type I Climate Classification (see **Figure 3-10**), which is characterized by two (2) seasons, mainly: dry season from months of November to April, and wet season from May to October. The hottest and driest months of the year are March, April and May, averaging an ambient temperature of 32 C. Rainy season typically starts from June and continues until the month of October, with rains and winds brought about by Southwest monsoons.

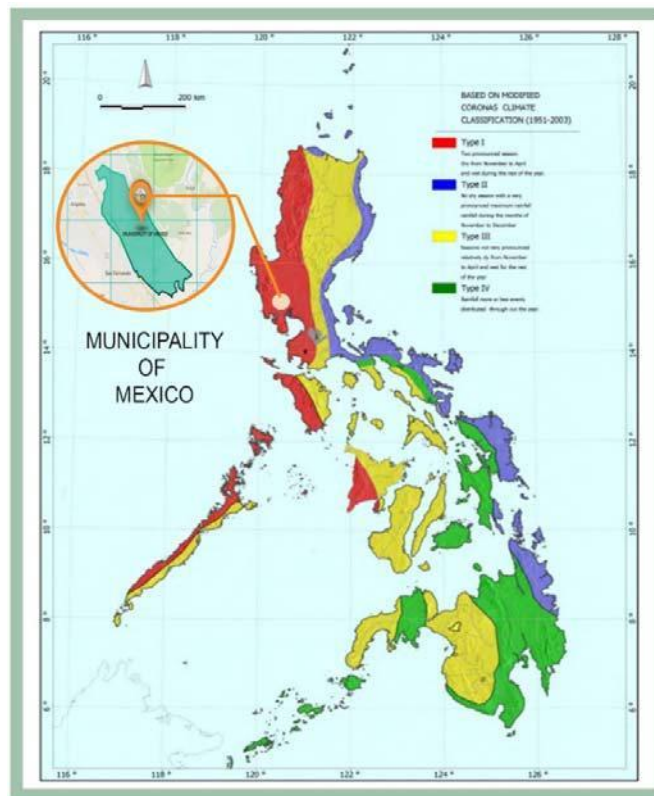


Figure 3-10 Climate Map Based on PAGASA



According to a collaborative study focusing on lahar flows in Sacobia-Bamban and Abacan Rivers, which was conducted by JICA and DPWH, the average rainfall that Mexico, Pampanga receives annually ranges from 1500 mm to 2,000 mm, as shown in **Figure 3-11**. **Table 3-2** enumerates the annual rainfall data recorded from 2012 to 2016 by the three (3) stations in Mexico watershed. The said stations are managed by the Pampanga River Basin flood Forecasting and Warning Center (PRFFWC), whose headquarters is located in San Fernando City. There are no available data obtained from PAGASA for the BAI Magalang Station. Based on the figures, there is a significant decrease in annual rainfall every year for each station.

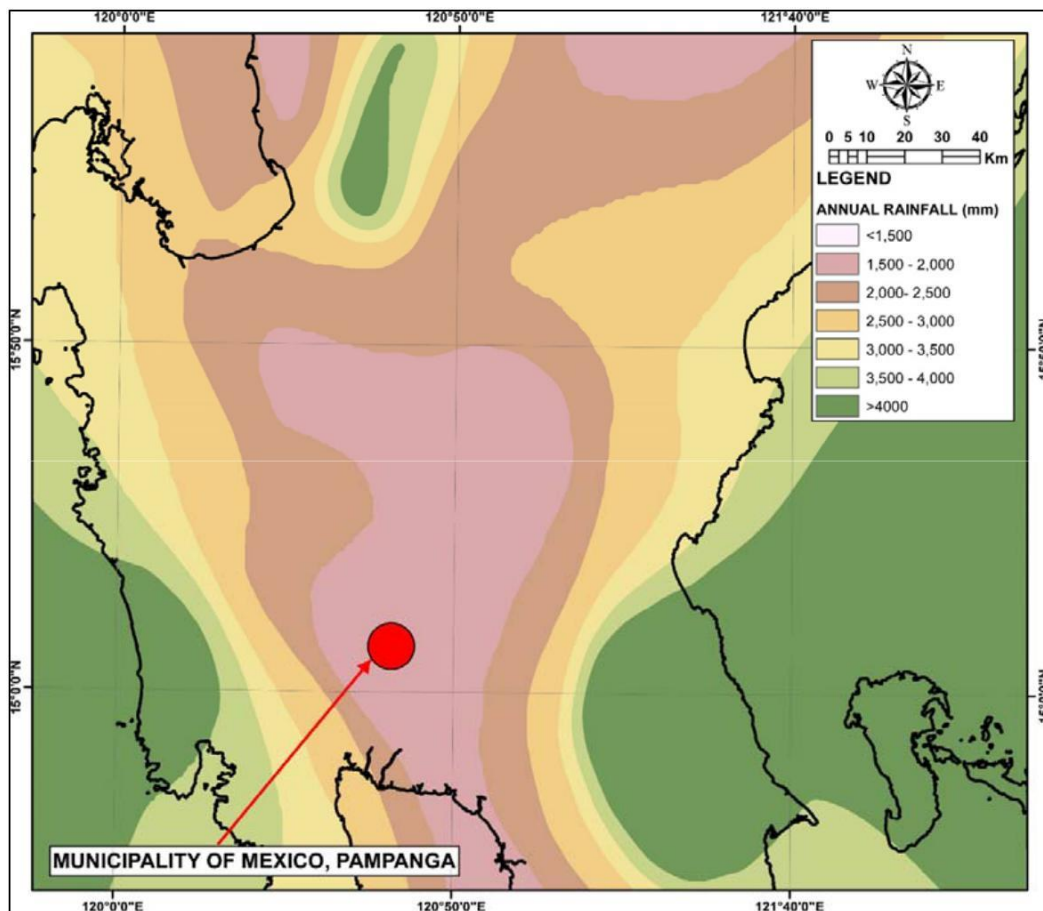


Figure 3-11 Annual Average Rainfall Isohyets

In any month of the year, tropical cyclones may manifest over the municipality. This natural condition has a frequency or probability of occurrence of about 20 times within a year, the highest being in the months of July and August. Despite accompanying destructive winds and rains, tropical cyclones prove beneficial to the municipality, since about 47% of water demands, especially by annual and perennial crops, come from these natural events.



Table 3-2. Annual Average Rainfall in Mexico Watershed (2012 – 2016)

Station	Annual Average Rainfall (mm)				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Arayat	2,047	1,763	1,169	1,649	1,430
Mexico	2,104	1,624	1,346	1,578	1,525
PRFFWC (RF and Telemetry)	2,119	1,661	1,391	1,793	1,652

3.8 Natural Hazards

The two major hazards that adversely affect the Municipality of Mexico are flooding and water stress. Based on PHIVOLCS data, the municipality is not directly situated on top of a faultline, or even close to one, however, it is still susceptible to groundshaking if tectonic movements occur in any of the faultlines in the region, depending on the magnitude and intensity of such movements. **Figure 3-12** shows the faultlines existing in Region 3.

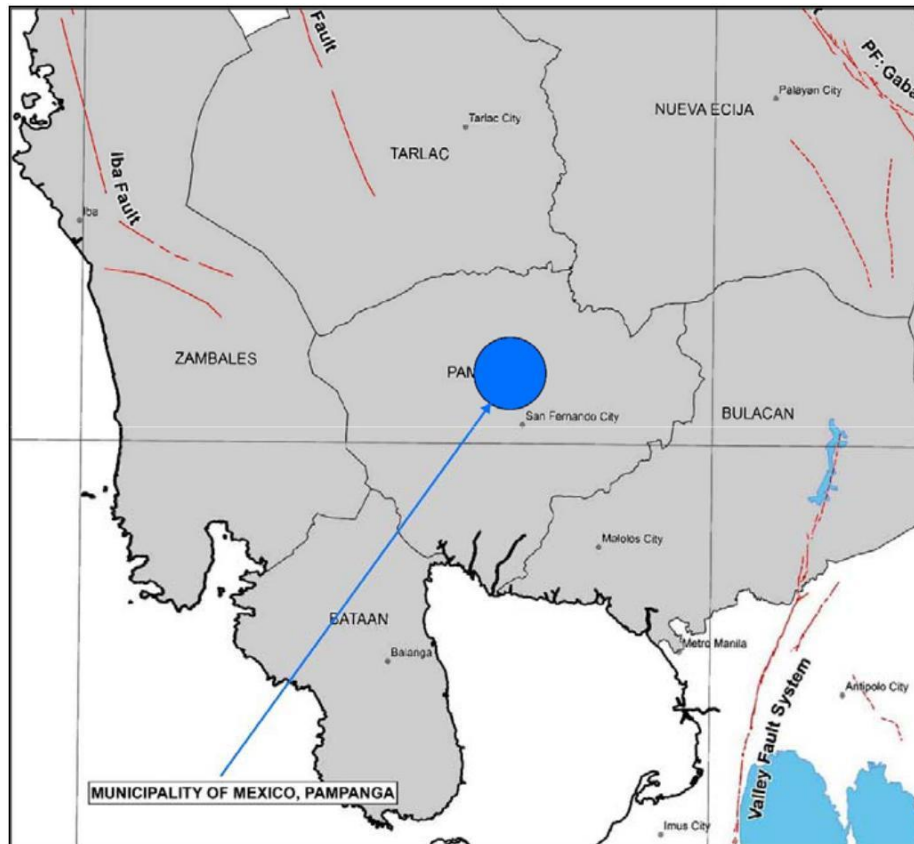


Figure 3-12 Fault System Map of Region 3



3.8.1 Flooding

The geophysical characteristics of the Municipality of Mexico, in particular its downstream location in the Pampanga River Basin, and generally flat topography, play a crucial role to its susceptibility to flooding during heavy rains and strong typhoons. Historically, typhoons and monsoons that directly hit the Central and Northern parts of Luzon have significantly contributed to flooding in Mexico, Pampanga. Deeply inundated barangays included the lower parts of Lagundi, San Pablo, San Lorenzo, Parian, Balas, San Jose Matulid and San Carlos. Evacuees from the said barangays are typically divested into schools, chapels and barangay halls with the assistance of the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council and the Department of Social Welfare and Development. Furthermore, there is the existence of large scouring rivers and bisecting narrow creeks, and wide areas of low-lying rice fields which are easily inundated, thus fueling the detrimental effects of flooding events to human lives and properties. During extreme water surge in the upstream of PRB, especially when the two dams in the North Luzon are opened to minimize damages by extreme rains, the lower parts of Mexico are inundated by overflows from rivers Abacan and Betis. Bungang Guinto, a narrow river that confluences with Mexico and Abacan, cannot contain the water coming from the two rivers, thus increasing the occurrence of high water rise. The same overflowing scenarios happen to other creeks as well, readily impacting residential zones especially informal settlements encroaching the said water systems.

During the first CLUP initiative in 2011, KIs have been conducted focusing on flood events that happened in the past and present. The latest typhoons specifically included in the survey are *Ondoy* in 2009 and *Pedring* in 2011, which brought about significant damages to Mexico's residents and properties. Aside from flood depth, the duration of flooding events was also recorded and processed. Flood data acquired from the survey and processed in GIS resulted in the image shown in **Figure 3-13**.

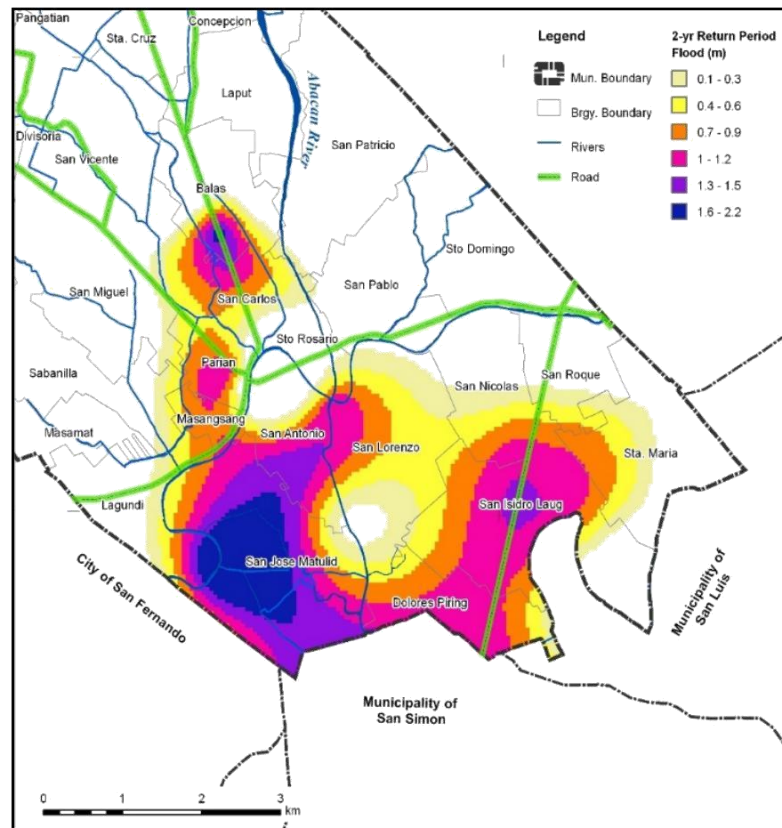


Figure 3-13 Range of Flood Depth in Frequently Inundated Barangays
 (Based on Survey Results)

Based on the recent flood data obtained from MEO, affected barangays and flood depth results in CLUP 2012 – 2017 remain almost the same in the extreme flooding events that occurred in Mexico, Pampanga from 2013 to 2016. A simulation is conducted to evaluate the possible trend in flooding events in the municipality if an assumed rainfall of 300-mm occurs within a 48-hour period. The process used a LIDAR data for the whole PRB, and EFDC (Environmental Fluid Dynamics Code) software to run the simulation. EFDC is a modelling platform with interlinked modules for hydrodynamics, sediment and contaminant transport, and water quality. It performs multi-dimensional flow, transport, and biochemical process simulations for surface water systems such as rivers, lakes, estuaries, wetlands, reservoirs, and even coastal systems. The hydrodynamic processing features in EFDC also allow simulations for barotropic and baroclinic flows driven by various factors, such as wind, astronomical tides, river inflows, and density gradients. It solves the three-dimensional (3-D), vertically hydrostatic, free surface, turbulence averaged equations of motion². The extensive functionality of EFDC made it a trusted software in the US, in particular by the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

² Earl J. Hayter, Ph.D., "Literature Review of EFDC Applications Demonstrating Capability for Use in the Jacksonville Harbor Feasibility Study," prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Engineer Research and Development Center, November 6,



The EFDC simulation results for this Project are synonymous to the actual flooding events in Mexico, wherein only the downstream barangays are heavily impacted by high water rise. The extent of impact in the output however is larger given that the rainfall intensity is 300-mm (see **Figure 3-14**).

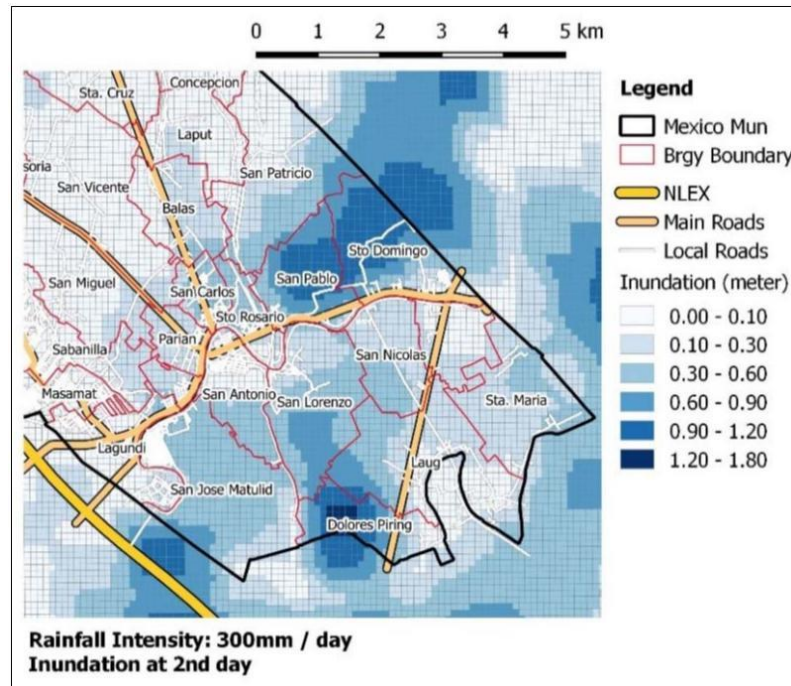


Figure 3-14. Range of Flood Depth in Frequently Inundated Barangays (Based on EFDC Simulation)

Continuous or prolonged rain results to flooding of low lying areas of the municipality, including its Poblacion area. Flooding makes the roads impassable, thus, affecting transportation of both people and goods. Such is specifically difficult for barangays traversed by wide rivers, as well as settlements surrounded by ricefields and floodplains. During strong typhoons, farm to market roads (FMRs) are damaged due to scouring and erosion brought by strong current, rushing flood, and overflowing of rivers and their tributaries. Major thoroughfares going to and from the CBD are only accessible to heavy vehicles. Typical PUVs such as jeepneys and tricycles, cannot pass heavily-flooded roads.

Strong typhoons usually lead to suspension of classes. Class suspension is being done depending on the strength of the typhoon and level of flooding. Prolonged flooding disrupts economic activities, and has significant threats to health and sanitation. Stagnant floodwater provides breeding grounds for mosquitoes, and may also acts as a vector of diseases from rodents, e.g. *leptospirosis*.



3.8.2 Water Stress

The rest of the year is generally hot and dry for Mexico, Pampanga, except during the seasons of strong rains and cold monsoons. As a result, the whole municipality is prone to water stress and its consequences, particularly on crops, during the dry months of every year. It is actually one of the reasons why previous ricelands were converted into vegetable and corn farms, and sugarcane remains the second most harvested crops in the municipality, especially in northern barangays where water sources are scarce. The quantity of water needed to produce one (1) ton of rice is 4,000 tons, which is four (4) times greater than the water requirement for wheat. More demand for irrigation incurs additional energy costs that are shouldered by farmers, not to mention the lack of irrigation facilities such as pumps, and/or financial support to buy utilities that will provide at least band-aid solutions to irrigation needs and problems. In all scenarios, the harvest yield is obviously deficient, and definitely not enough to economically uphold the livelihood and welfare of the farmers themselves. Furthermore, the less amount of supply results to higher price of crops when sold in the market. Fishpond owners encounter similar problems in their operations due to increase in water temperature as well as rate of evapotranspiration that reduce the amount of water in fishponds, possibly stressing or killing fishes and crustaceans.

An important factor that exacerbates the negative consequences of water stress is the Climate Change impacts particularly on the regular setting of climate seasons, such as delays on the onset of the rainy season. Rice farmers are particularly affected by delayed rainy season. In fact, cropping intensity for rice farming has now been reduced from three (3) to two (2) in a year.

Traditionally, the 1st (or main) crop is from March to June, 2nd crop is from July to October while the 3rd crop is from November to February. Delay of the rainy season prevents establishment of the 1st (main) crop. The reduction in the cropping intensity is mainly due to the difficulty of hitting the water table as a source of irrigation water. Groundwater reserves are observed to be in continuous depletion due to higher demands of a growing population in the municipality. Before, farmers were able to hit a good level of water table with only 2 pieces of galvanized iron pipes with four-inches in diameter and 20 feet in length. Nowadays, the quantity of pipes with similar dimension needed to extract water is 7-8. The over-extraction of groundwater has pushed the Provincial Government of Pampanga to implement 100% prohibition in drilling wells for irrigation purposes.

3.8.3 Other Geological Hazards

The municipality has no protected areas such as NIPAS, Ancestral Domains, Forest Reserves as well as Fault Zones. However, based on **Figures 3-15** and **3-16**, Mexico, Pampanga is still significantly susceptible to liquefaction and groundshaking, respectively, although at less degree compared to other cities and municipalities. For instance, majority of the municipality is only low to moderately prone to liquefaction. Groundshaking shall affect the whole Mexico only if the PEIS intensity reaches level 8 or higher.

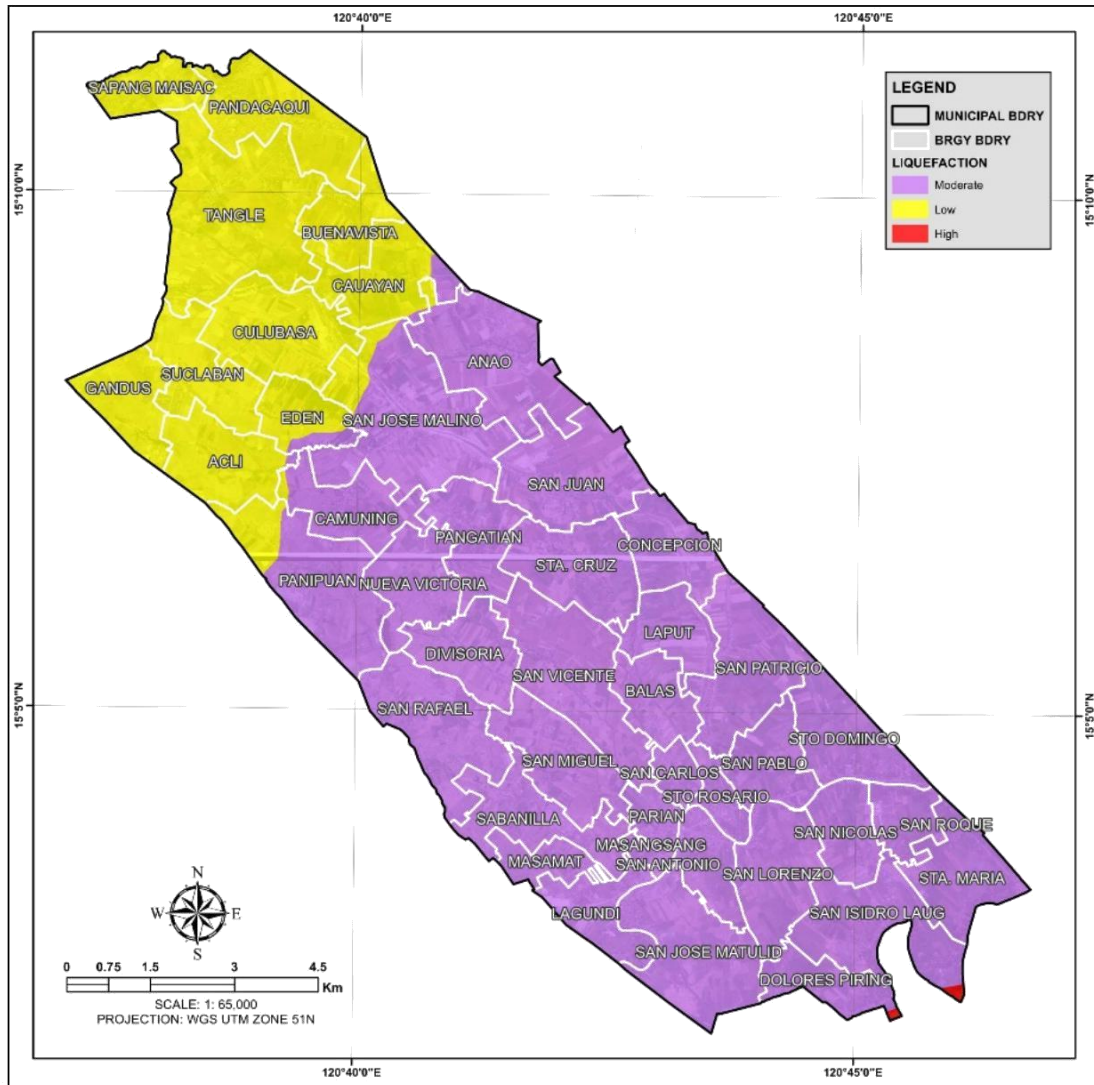


Figure 3-15 Liquefaction Susceptibility

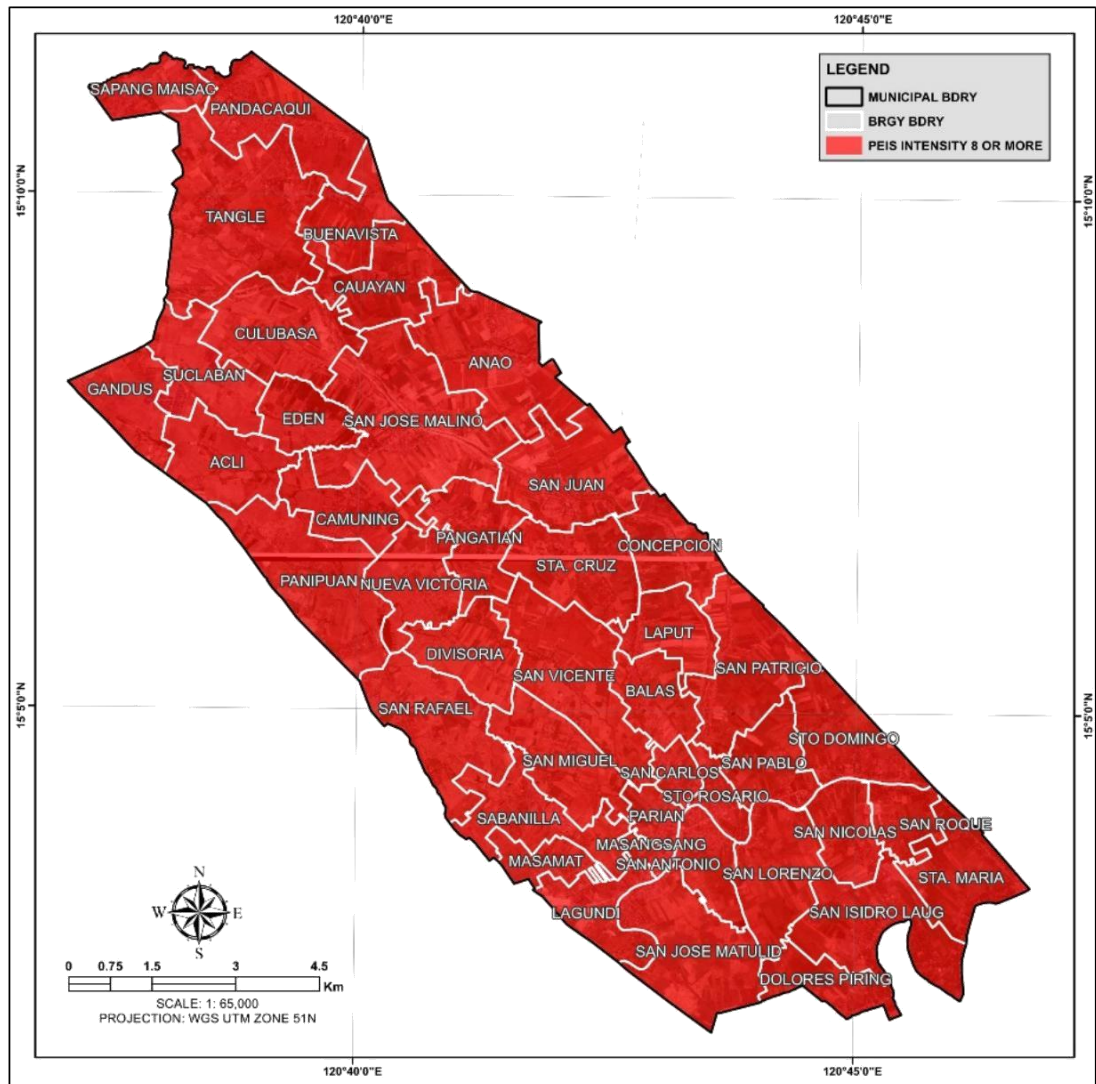


Figure 3-16 Groundshaking Susceptibility



4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE AND SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

4.1 Demography and Social Characteristics

4.1.1 Social Composition

Majority of the residents in Mexico, Pampanga are Filipinos. More than 90% of these residents speak Kapampangan as the major dialect. Tagalog is the second most spoken dialect in the municipality. The typical family of Mexico has an average of 5.50 members. The dependency ratio is 56.7%, i.e. there are 57 persons of unproductive age for every 100 persons of productive age. About 93% of the townspeople belong to the Roman Catholic Church, while the remaining 7% are distributed among other religious denominations like Jehovah Witnesses, Born Again, Protestants, and Baptist. The population of Mexico, Pampanga can be considered as mostly young population, with more than 25% of its residents falling under the age of 20 years old. Young working members of the population from the age of 20 to 34 years old comprise more than 31% of the total population.

4.1.2 Population Size and Growth Rate

The NSO Census Report of 2015 shows that the Municipality of Mexico has a total population of 154,624. This is 5.02% higher compared to the total population of 146,851 in 2010. The annual growth rate used for projecting the 2015 figure to a 10-year period (2026) is 1.95%, which is the same rate used for the whole Province of Pampanga. There is a 41.2% jump in the population recorded in a 15-year span, from 1995 to 2015. However, the succeeding years show a decreasing trend in the population increment, specifically from 2007 to 2015, thus characterizing minor growth in population in the said years, as presented in **Figure 4-1**, and the annual growth rate values in **Table 4-1**. The complete population records per barangay as well as the projections from 2016 to 2026 are presented in **Table 4-2**.

Table 4-1. Annual Growth Rate Records from 2000 to 2015

Period	01-May-2000	01-Aug-2007	01-May-2010	01-Aug-2015
Population Growth Rate (%)	3.69	3.58	3.00	1.95

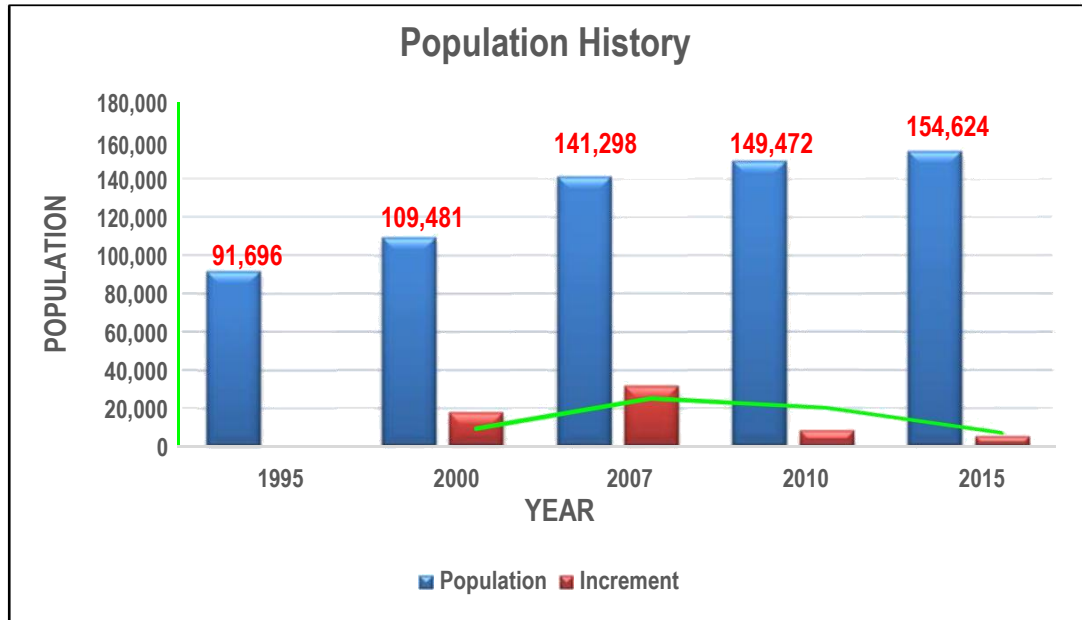


Figure 4-1 Historical Population Records (1995 – 2015)

The projected population in **Table 4-2** used geometric method of projection. This method assumes a constant percentage increase in years, and gives higher values. It is commonly applied for new industrial towns or minted cities whose development is expected for just a few decades. The same assumptions are applied to the Municipality of Mexico. The formula for geometric method is:

$$P_T = P_o e^{kt}$$

where, P_T = Population for time, t

P_o = Population at time, $t = 0$

t = number of years

k = growth rate

Similar method was used in calculating the projection for household. **Figure 4-2** shows the graphical presentation of the 2015 Population and its projections for 2017 and 2026. The Local Government of Mexico needs to perform a Barangay Census to update its population records.



Table 4-2. 2015 Population and Projected Population 2016 – 2026

BARANGAY	2015 (*PSA POPCEN R3)	GROWTH RATE (*PSA POPCEN R3)	PROJECTED POPULATION 2016	PROJECTED POPULATION 2017	PROJECTED POPULATION 2018	PROJECTED POPULATION 2019	PROJECTED POPULATION 2020	PROJECTED POPULATION 2021	PROJECTED POPULATION 2022	PROJECTED POPULATION 2023	PROJECTED POPULATION 2024	PROJECTED POPULATION 2025	PROJECTED POPULATION 2026
Acli	2,932	1.95	2,990	3,049	3,109	3,170	3,232	3,296	3,361	3,427	3,494	3,563	3,633
Anao	5,065	1.95	5,165	5,266	5,370	5,476	5,584	5,694	5,806	5,920	6,037	6,156	6,277
Balas	2,690	1.95	2,743	2,797	2,852	2,908	2,965	3,024	3,083	3,144	3,206	3,269	3,334
Buenavista	1,211	1.95	1,235	1,259	1,284	1,309	1,335	1,361	1,388	1,415	1,443	1,472	1,501
Camuning	2,744	1.95	2,798	2,853	2,909	2,967	3,025	3,085	3,145	3,207	3,270	3,335	3,400
Cawayan	1,158	1.95	1,181	1,204	1,228	1,252	1,277	1,302	1,327	1,354	1,380	1,407	1,435
Concepcion	1,900	1.95	1,937	1,976	2,014	2,054	2,095	2,136	2,178	2,221	2,264	2,309	2,355
Culubasa	2,565	1.95	2,616	2,667	2,720	2,773	2,828	2,883	2,940	2,998	3,057	3,117	3,179
Divisoria	2,277	1.95	2,322	2,368	2,414	2,462	2,510	2,560	2,610	2,661	2,714	2,767	2,822
Dolores Piring	2,373	1.95	2,420	2,467	2,516	2,566	2,616	2,668	2,720	2,774	2,828	2,884	2,941
Eden	649	1.95	662	675	688	702	715	730	744	759	774	789	804
Gandus	706	1.95	720	734	749	763	778	794	809	825	841	858	875
Lagundi	5,032	1.95	5,131	5,232	5,335	5,440	5,547	5,657	5,768	5,882	5,997	6,115	6,236
Laput	2,279	1.95	2,324	2,370	2,416	2,464	2,512	2,562	2,612	2,664	2,716	2,770	2,824
San Isidro Laug	3,784	1.95	3,859	3,934	4,012	4,091	4,172	4,254	4,337	4,423	4,510	4,599	4,689
Masamat	1,550	1.95	1,581	1,612	1,643	1,676	1,709	1,742	1,777	1,812	1,847	1,884	1,921
Nueva Victoria	2,028	1.95	2,068	2,109	2,150	2,193	2,236	2,280	2,325	2,370	2,417	2,465	2,513



BARANGAY	2015 (*PSA POPCEN R3)	GROWTH RATE (*PSA POPCEN R3)	PROJECTED POPULATION 2016	PROJECTED POPULATION 2017	PROJECTED POPULATION 2018	PROJECTED POPULATION 2019	PROJECTED POPULATION 2020	PROJECTED POPULATION 2021	PROJECTED POPULATION 2022	PROJECTED POPULATION 2023	PROJECTED POPULATION 2024	PROJECTED POPULATION 2025	PROJECTED POPULATION 2026
Pandacaqui	28,524	1.95	29,086	29,658	30,242	30,838	31,445	32,064	32,696	33,340	33,996	34,666	35,348
Pangatlan	2,374	1.95	2,421	2,468	2,517	2,567	2,617	2,669	2,721	2,775	2,829	2,885	2,942
Panipuan	2,371	1.95	2,418	2,465	2,514	2,563	2,614	2,665	2,718	2,771	2,826	2,882	2,938
Parian (Pob.)	4,231	1.95	4,314	4,399	4,486	4,574	4,664	4,756	4,850	4,945	5,043	5,142	5,243
Sabanilla	2,368	1.95	2,415	2,462	2,511	2,560	2,611	2,662	2,714	2,768	2,822	2,878	2,935
San Antonio	5,544	1.95	5,653	5,764	5,878	5,994	6,112	6,232	6,355	6,480	6,608	6,738	6,870
San Carlos	3,072	1.95	3,132	3,194	3,257	3,321	3,387	3,453	3,521	3,591	3,661	3,733	3,807
San Jose Malino	6,294	1.95	6,418	6,544	6,673	6,805	6,939	7,075	7,215	7,357	7,501	7,649	7,800
San Jose Matulid	5,808	1.95	5,922	6,039	6,158	6,279	6,403	6,529	6,657	6,789	6,922	7,059	7,198
San Juan	3,984	1.95	4,062	4,142	4,224	4,307	4,392	4,478	4,567	4,657	4,748	4,842	4,937
San Lorenzo	2,673	1.95	2,726	2,779	2,834	2,890	2,947	3,005	3,064	3,124	3,186	3,249	3,312
San Miguel	2,508	1.95	2,557	2,608	2,659	2,711	2,765	2,819	2,875	2,931	2,989	3,048	3,108
San Nicolas	2,776	1.95	2,831	2,886	2,943	3,001	3,060	3,121	3,182	3,245	3,309	3,374	3,440
San Pablo	2,561	1.95	2,611	2,663	2,715	2,769	2,823	2,879	2,936	2,993	3,052	3,112	3,174
San Patricio	4,173	1.95	4,255	4,339	4,424	4,512	4,600	4,691	4,783	4,878	4,974	5,071	5,171
San Rafael	3,158	1.95	3,220	3,284	3,348	3,414	3,481	3,550	3,620	3,691	3,764	3,838	3,914
San Roque	1,155	1.95	1,178	1,201	1,225	1,249	1,273	1,298	1,324	1,350	1,377	1,404	1,431



BARANGAY	2015 (*PSA POPCEN R3)	GROWTH RATE (*PSA POPCEN R3)	PROJECTED POPULATION 2016	PROJECTED POPULATION 2017	PROJECTED POPULATION 2018	PROJECTED POPULATION 2019	PROJECTED POPULATION 2020	PROJECTED POPULATION 2021	PROJECTED POPULATION 2022	PROJECTED POPULATION 2023	PROJECTED POPULATION 2024	PROJECTED POPULATION 2025	PROJECTED POPULATION 2026
San Vicente	3,949	1.95	4,027	4,106	4,187	4,269	4,353	4,439	4,527	4,616	4,707	4,799	4,894
Sta. Cruz	2,338	1.95	2,384	2,431	2,479	2,528	2,577	2,628	2,680	2,733	2,787	2,841	2,897
Sta. Maria	2,842	1.95	2,898	2,955	3,013	3,073	3,133	3,195	3,258	3,322	3,387	3,454	3,522
Sto. Cristo	3,175	1.95	3,238	3,301	3,366	3,433	3,500	3,569	3,639	3,711	3,784	3,859	3,935
Sto. Domingo	2,621	1.95	2,673	2,725	2,779	2,834	2,889	2,946	3,004	3,063	3,124	3,185	3,248
Sto. Rosario	3,621	1.95	3,692	3,765	3,839	3,915	3,992	4,070	4,151	4,232	4,316	4,401	4,487
Sapang Maisac	6,695	1.95	6,827	6,961	7,098	7,238	7,381	7,526	7,674	7,825	7,979	8,137	8,297
Suclaban	1,056	1.95	1,077	1,098	1,120	1,142	1,164	1,187	1,210	1,234	1,259	1,283	1,309
Tangle	3,810	1.95	3,885	3,962	4,040	4,119	4,200	4,283	4,367	4,453	4,541	4,630	4,722
TOTAL	154,624	1.95	157,669	160,773	163,939	167,168	170,459	173,816	177,239	180,729	184,287	187,916	191,617

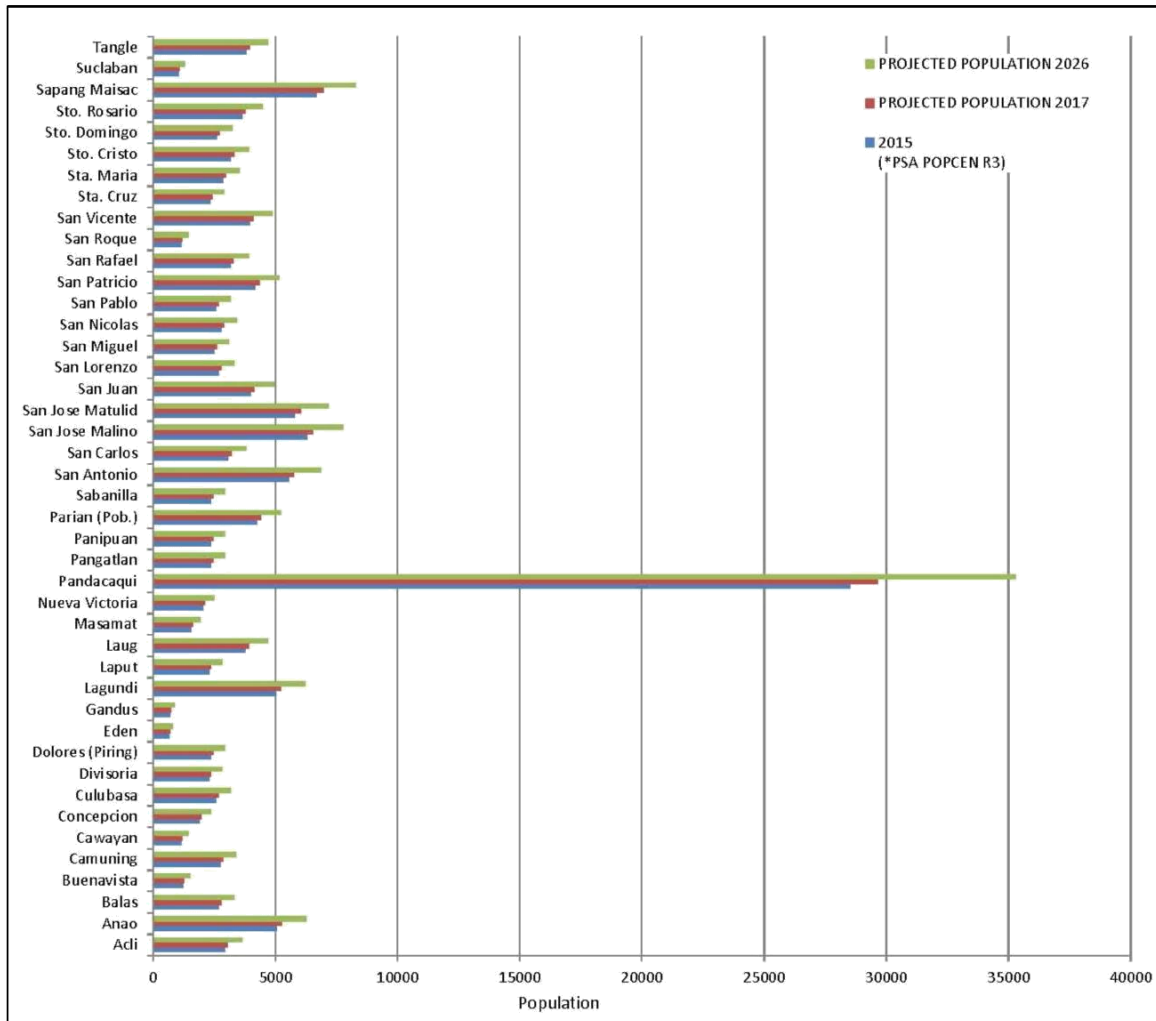


Figure 4-2 Graphical Representation of Population Projection (2016 – 2026)

Pandacaqui remains as the barangay with the largest population by far, at such far distance from Sapang Maisac, which falls second in the list. The total population density of the municipality is 13 people per hectare, considering the 2015 Total Population against the total land area of 11,994.38 hectares. Population densities for each barangay for years 2015, 2017, and 2026 are presented in **Table 4-3**. **Figure 4-3** shows the graphical presentation of the said population densities.

Table 4-3. Barangay Population Density 2015, 2017, and 2026

BARANGAY	Area (ha)	Population Density (Persons/ha)		
		2015	2017	2026
Acli	272.9	11	11	13
Anao	447.8	11	12	14
Balas	185.8	14	15	18
Buenavista	190	6	7	8
Camuning	245.1	11	12	14
Cawayan	304.8	4	4	5
Concepcion	221.8	9	9	11
Culubasa	362.9	7	7	9
Divisoria	235	10	10	12
Dolores Piring	165.6	14	15	18
Eden	170.3	4	4	5
Gandus	214.3	3	3	4
Lagundi	197.4	25	27	32
Laput	190.6	12	12	15
San Isidro Laug	383.7	10	10	12
Masamat	115.1	13	14	17
Nueva Victoria	242.8	8	9	10
Pandacaqui	356.8	80	83	99
Pangatlan	244.4	10	10	12
Panipuan	82.4	29	30	36
Parian	465.08	9	9	11

BARANGAY	Area (ha)	Population Density (Persons/ha)		
		2015	2017	2026
Sabanilla	285.9	8	9	10
San Antonio	162.3	34	36	42
San Carlos	74.1	41	43	51
San Jose Malino	658.7	10	10	12
San Jose Matulid	421.6	14	14	17
San Juan	390.6	10	11	13
San Lorenzo	306.4	9	9	11
San Miguel	297.3	8	9	10
San Nicolas	180.2	15	16	19
San Pablo	207.5	12	13	15
San Patricio	386.4	11	11	13
San Rafael	383.1	8	9	10
San Roque	137.3	8	9	10
San Vicente	453.3	9	9	11
Sta. Cruz	322.5	7	8	9
Sta. Maria	270.3	11	11	13
Sto. Cristo	41.5	77	80	95
Sto Domingo	275.5	10	10	12
Sto Rosario	95.3	38	40	47
Sapang Maisac	156.8	43	44	53
Suclaban	262.9	4	4	5
Tangle	677.1	6	6	7
TOTAL	11,994.38	13	13	16

The population densities are highest in Sto. Cristo and Pandacaqui, which mathematically is expected considering the small area of the former, and the large population of the latter. The values however, indicate a concentration of people which must be taken into account for social and land use planning strategies that focuses on equal distribution of people across the municipality, and provision of alienable lands for residential purposes.

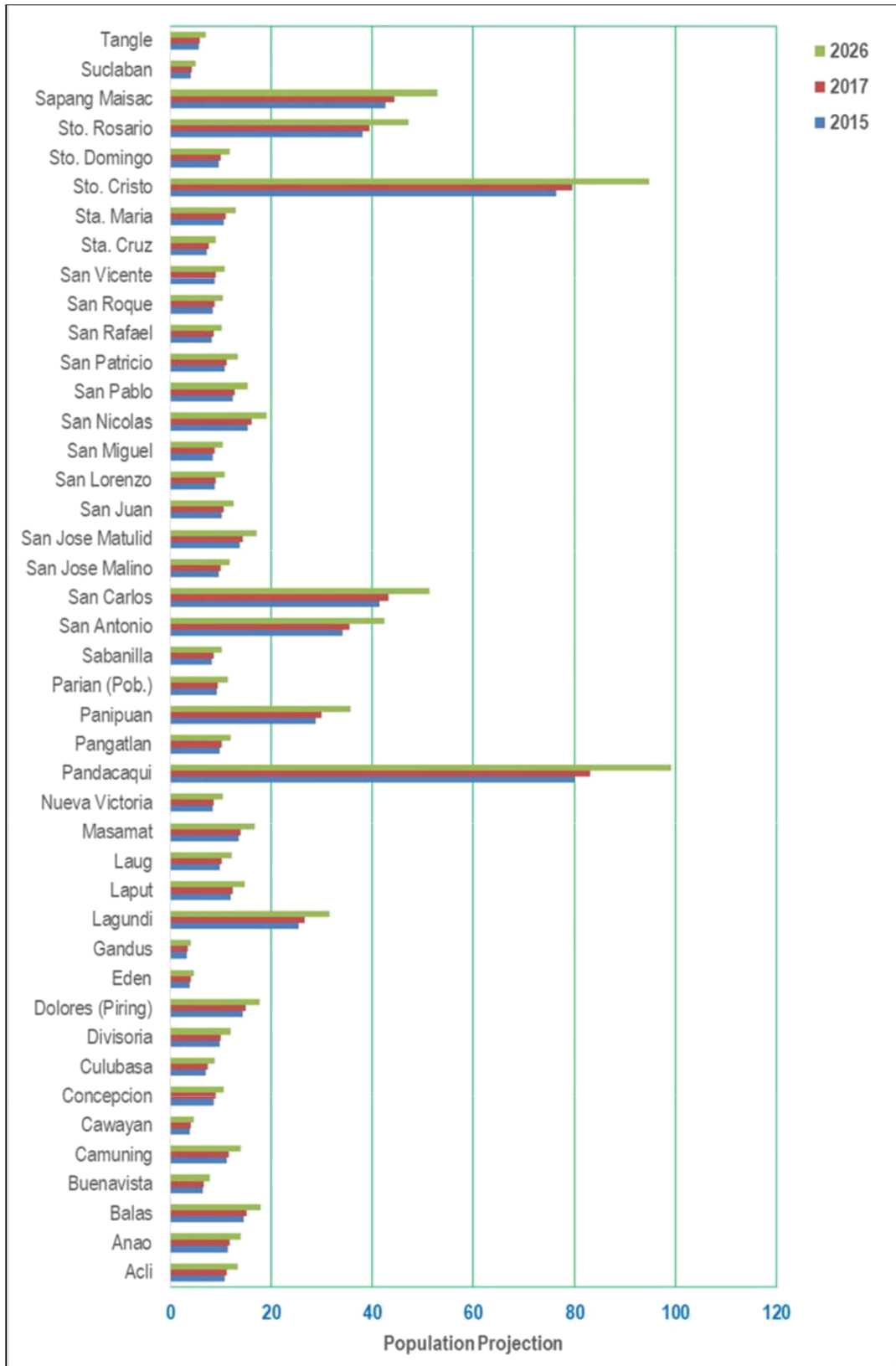


Figure 4-3 Graphical Representation of Pop Density in 2015, 2017, and 2026

4.1.3 Household Size and Population

The household population per barangay used for the current CLUP is based on the NSO 2010 data due to the unavailability of the 2015 barangay data. According to PSA, the total household population of Mexico, Pampanga in 2015 is 32,515. Other relevant household data of the whole municipality for 2015 are summarized in **Table 4-4**.

Table 4-4. 2015 Household Data for Mexico, Pampanga (PSA)

Number of Households*	Household Population*	Average Household Size
32,518	154,481	4.75

* Excludes households in relocation area.

Using the 2015 and 2007 PSA data for total household population, at $t = 8$ years, the rate of household growth is estimated as the mathematical result of geometric method of population projection.

$$P_T = P_0 e^{kt}$$

$$\ln P_T = \ln P_0 + kt$$

$$k = \frac{\ln P_T - \ln P_0}{t} \times 100\%$$

$$k = \frac{\ln (32,515) - \ln (25,689)}{8} \times 100\%$$

$$k = 2.95\%$$

Table 4-5 shows the calculated household projections from 2017 to 2026. **Figure 4-4** presents the graphical household projections for 2010, 2018, and 2026.

Table 4-5. Recorded and Projected Household Population

BARANGAY	HH - PSA R3	PROJECTED HOUSEHOLD POPULATION									
	2010	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
ACLI	477	586	604	622	641	660	680	700	721	742	765
ANAO	972	1,195	1,231	1,268	1,306	1,345	1,385	1,426	1,469	1,513	1,558
BALAS	512	629	648	668	688	708	729	751	774	797	821
BUENAVISTA	245	301	310	320	329	339	349	360	370	381	393
CAMUNING	566	696	717	738	760	783	806	831	855	881	907
CAWAYAN	199	245	252	260	267	275	284	292	301	310	319
CONCEPCION	421	518	533	549	565	582	600	618	636	655	675
CULUBASA	418	514	529	545	561	578	596	613	632	651	670



BARANGAY	HH - PSA R3	PROJECTED HOUSEHOLD POPULATION									
	2010	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
DIVISORIA	406	499	514	529	545	562	578	596	614	632	651
DOLORES PIRING	380	467	481	496	510	526	541	558	574	592	609
EDEN	126	155	160	164	169	174	180	185	190	196	202
GANDUS	129	159	163	168	173	178	184	189	195	201	207
LAGUNDI	690	848	874	900	927	955	983	1,013	1,043	1,074	1,106
LAPUT	430	529	544	561	578	595	613	631	650	669	689
LAUG	609	749	771	794	818	842	868	894	920	948	976
MASAMAT	285	350	361	372	383	394	406	418	431	444	457
STO. CRISTO	573	704	726	747	770	793	816	841	866	892	919
NUEVA VICTORIA	367	451	465	479	493	508	523	539	555	571	588
PANDACAQUI	5,012	6,162	6,346	6,536	6,732	6,933	7,141	7,355	7,575	7,802	8,035
PANGATLAN	415	510	525	541	557	574	591	609	627	646	665
PANIPUAN	329	404	417	429	442	455	469	483	497	512	527
PARIAN	962	1,183	1,218	1,255	1,292	1,331	1,371	1,412	1,454	1,497	1,542
SABANILLA	350	430	443	456	470	484	499	514	529	545	561
SAN ANTONIO	1,052	1,293	1,332	1,372	1,413	1,455	1,499	1,544	1,590	1,638	1,687
SAN CARLOS	542	666	686	707	728	750	772	795	819	844	869
SAN JOSE MALINO	1,005	1,236	1,273	1,311	1,350	1,390	1,432	1,475	1,519	1,564	1,611
SAN JOSE MATULID	962	1,183	1,218	1,255	1,292	1,331	1,371	1,412	1,454	1,497	1,542
SAN JUAN	737	906	933	961	990	1,020	1,050	1,081	1,114	1,147	1,182
SAN LORENZO	498	612	631	649	669	689	710	731	753	775	798
SAN MIGUEL	426	524	539	556	572	589	607	625	644	663	683
SAN NICOLAS	487	599	617	635	654	674	694	715	736	758	781
SAN PABLO	478	588	605	623	642	661	681	701	722	744	766
SAN PATRICIO	735	904	931	959	987	1,017	1,047	1,079	1,111	1,144	1,178
SAN RAFAEL	367	451	465	479	493	508	523	539	555	571	588
SAN ROQUE	175	215	222	228	235	242	249	257	264	272	281
SAN VICENTE	697	857	883	909	936	964	993	1,023	1,053	1,085	1,117
SAPANG MAISAC	440	541	557	574	591	609	627	646	665	685	705
STA. CRUZ	482	593	610	629	647	667	687	707	728	750	773
STA. MARIA	423	520	536	552	568	585	603	621	639	658	678
STO. DOMINGO	469	577	594	612	630	649	668	688	709	730	752
STO. ROSARIO	901	1,108	1,141	1,175	1,210	1,246	1,284	1,322	1,362	1,402	1,444
SUCLABAN	148	182	187	193	199	205	211	217	224	230	237
TANGLE	388	477	491	506	521	537	553	569	586	604	622
TOTAL	26,284	32,313	33,280	34,277	35,303	36,360	37,448	38,569	39,724	40,914	42,138

Pandacaqui holds the highest record for household population as well, as expected of its top position among most populated barangays in the municipality. The graphical presentation provides a more appreciated display of said information.

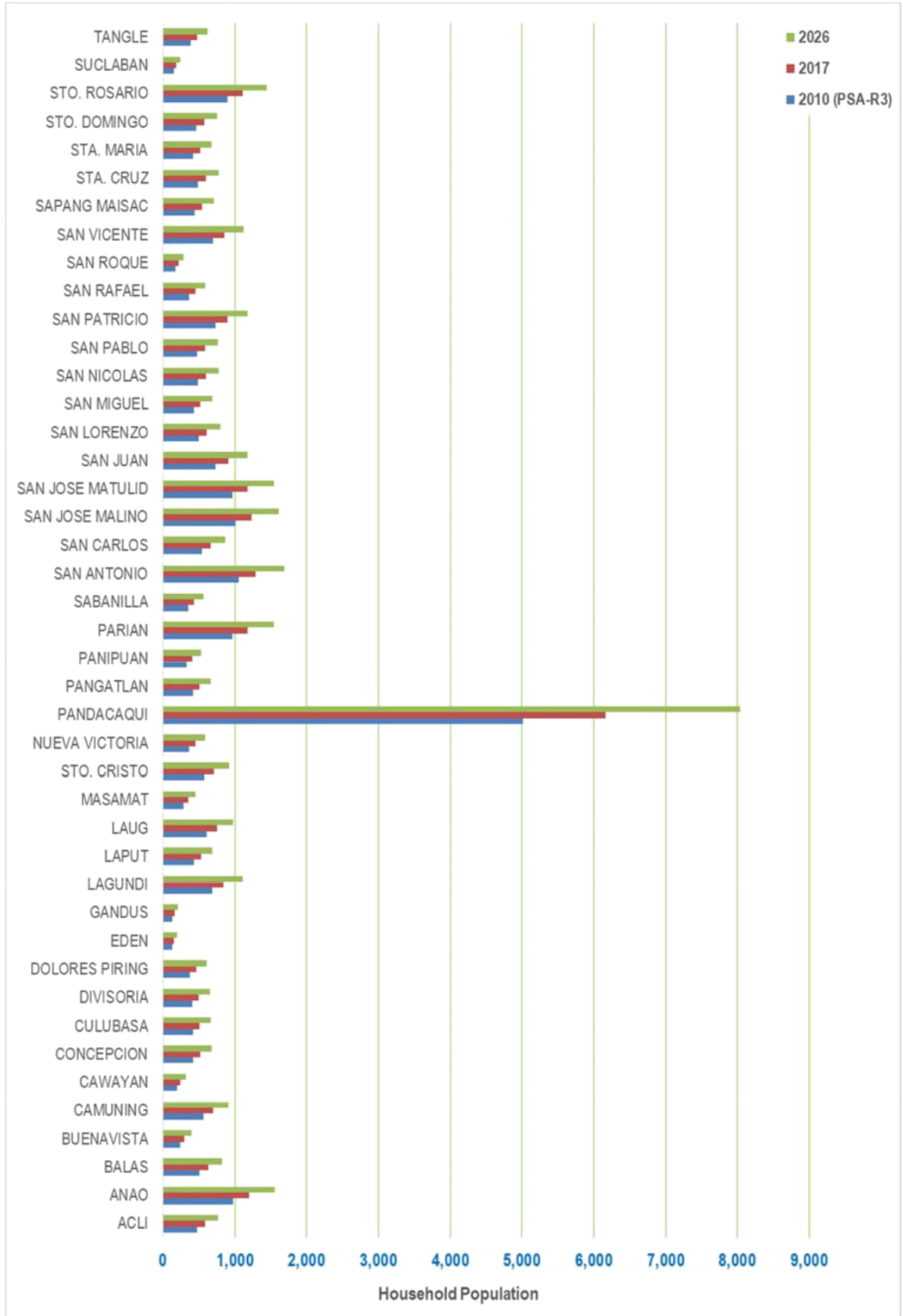


Figure 4-4 Graphical Representation of 2010 Household and Projections for 2017 and 2026



Household densities for the barangays provided similar results as that of population densities, with Pandacaqui leading the helm, followed by Sto. Cristo. Sto. Rosario fills up the third position in the highest household densities recorded in 2010, and expected for years 2018 and 2026. **Table 4-6** and **Figure 4-5** summarize the household density per barangay for 2010, 2018, and 2026.

Table 4-6. Household Population Density 2010, 2017, and 2026

BARANGAY	Area (ha)	HH Density (HH/ha)		
		2010	2017	2026
Acli	272.90	2	2	3
Anao	447.80	2	3	3
Balas	185.80	3	3	4
Buenavista	190.00	1	2	2
Camuning	245.10	2	3	4
Cawayan	304.80	1	1	1
Concepcion	221.80	2	2	3
Culubasa	362.90	1	1	2
Divisoria	235.00	2	2	3
Dolores (Piring)	165.60	2	3	4
Eden	170.30	1	1	1
Gandus	214.30	1	1	1
Lagundi	197.40	3	4	6
Laput	190.60	2	3	4
San Isidro Laug	383.70	2	2	3
Masamat	115.10	2	3	4
Nueva Victoria	242.80	2	3	2
Pandacaqui	356.80	14	1	23
Pangatlan	244.40	2	25	3
Panipuan	82.40	4	6	6
Parian (Pob.)	465.08	2	1	3
Sabanilla	285.90	1	4	2
San Antonio	162.30	6	3	10
San Carlos	74.10	7	17	12
San Jose Malino	658.70	2	1	2
San Jose Matulid	421.60	2	3	4
San Juan	390.60	2	3	3
San Lorenzo	306.40	2	3	3
San Miguel	297.30	1	2	2
San Nicolas	180.20	3	3	4
San Pablo	207.50	2	3	4
San Patricio	386.40	2	2	3
San Rafael	383.10	1	2	2
San Roque	137.30	1	3	2
San Vicente	453.30	2	0	2



BARANGAY	Area (ha)	HH Density (HH/ha)		
		2010	2017	2026
Sta. Cruz	322.50	1	3	2
Sta. Maria	270.30	2	2	3
Sto. Cristo	41.50	14	14	22
Sto. Domingo	275.50	2	2	3
Sto. Rosario	95.30	9	6	15
Sapang Maisac	156.80	3	7	4
Suclaban	262.90	1	1	1
Tangle	677.10	1	1	1
TOTAL	11,994.38	119	157	191

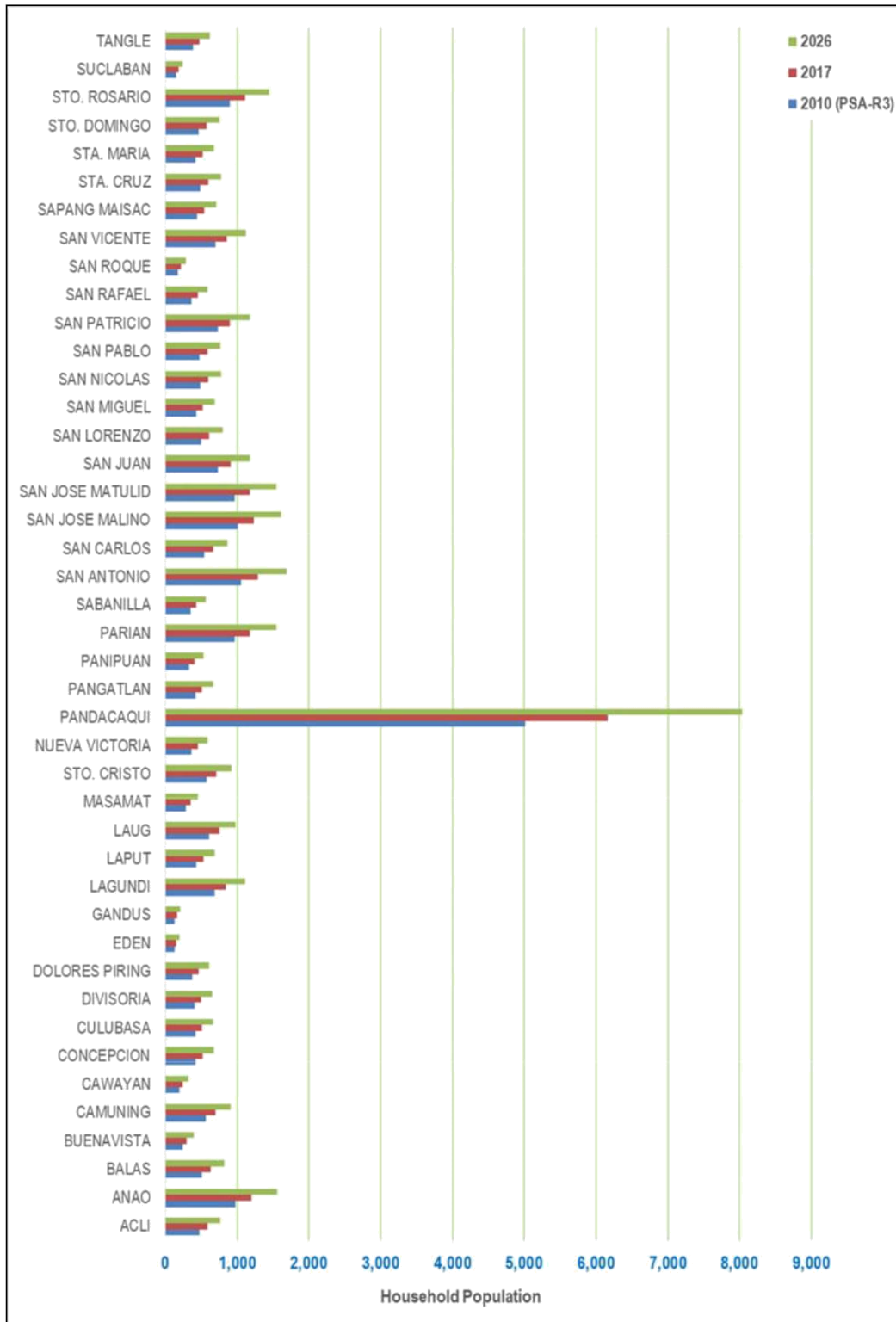


Figure 4-5 Graphical Representation of Household Density in 2010, 2017, and 2026

To better view how the changes in population and household densities of each barangay will evolve in a decade (or more), refer to **Figures 4-6 and 4-7**.

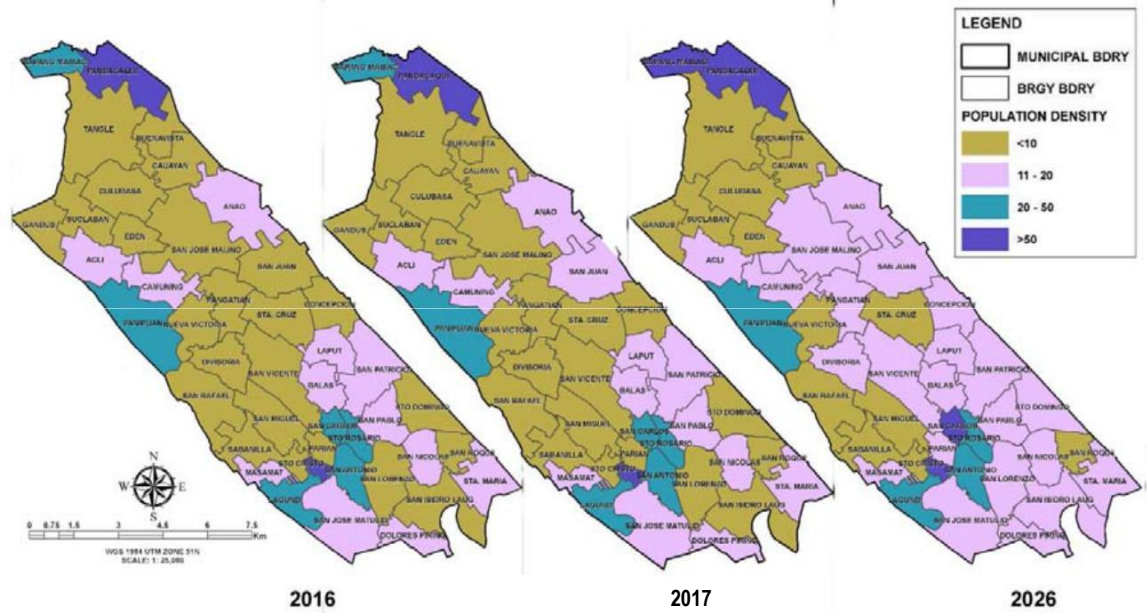


Figure 4-6 Population Density Growth Trend in a Decade

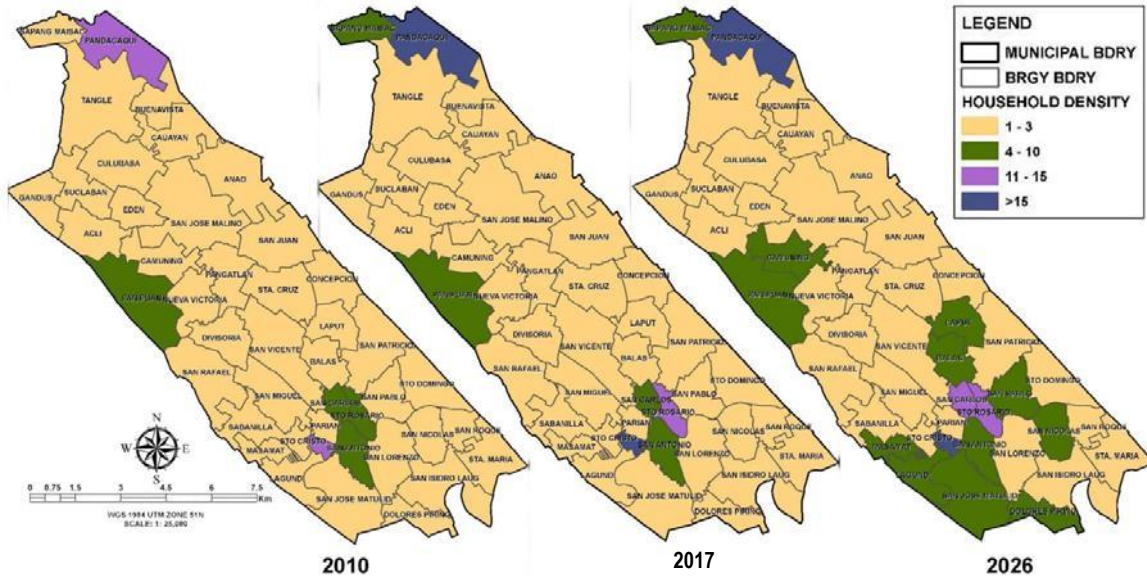


Figure 4-7 Household Density Growth Trend in More than a Decade



4.1.4 Migration Patterns

Human migration is the movement of people from one place to another for the purpose of taking up permanent or semi-permanent residence, usually across a political boundary. An example of "semi-permanent residence" would be the seasonal movements of migrant farm laborers. People can either choose to move ("voluntary migration") or be forced to move ("involuntary migration"). Migration occurs at a variety of scales: intercontinental (between continents), intracontinental (between countries on a given continent), and interregional (within countries). One of the most significant migration patterns has been rural to urban migration—the movement of people from the countryside to cities in search of opportunities.

One example is the migration of people from affected areas to settlement facilities in Acli and Pandacaqui, following the disaster caused by eruption of Mt. Pinatubo in 1991. A few informal settlers reside in San Jose Matulid, Sto. Rosario, San Pablo and Lagundi. Low-cost housings were made available by the Local Government of Mexico in barangays like San Rafael, Sto. Rosario and even in Pandacaqui, in order to minimize, if not totally eliminate, the number of people squatting in private and government-owned lands.

Urban development is another major factor that drives migration of people. The observed high population densities in most of the urban barangays, in particular Lagundi, Pandacaqui, San Antonio, San Carlos, Sto. Cristo, Sto. Domingo and Sapang Maisac may relate to such fact. For instance, the residential boom of Sapang Maisac, which was mainly a sugarcane plantation less than a decade ago may have attracted residents from other barangays that are looking for better homes in subdivision areas, and/or pulled by more opportunities of urban development in the nearby City of Mabalacat.

4.1.5 Urban/Rural Population Distribution

There are only ten (10) barangays classified as urban: **Lagundi, Sto. Cristo, Pandacaqui, Parian, San Antonio, San Carlos, San Pablo, Sapang Maisac, Sto. Domingo and Sto. Rosario**. The rest of the barangays are of rural type. The bulk portion of the municipality are rural areas, and expectedly, the lion share of the municipality's total population, which is equivalent to 56.10%, is dispersed in the said barangays. **Figure 4-8** shows the rural and urban barangays. **Table 4-7** shows the incremental change and growth rate of both urban and rural population from 2007 to 2015. Based on the results, there is a decrease in urban population growth from 2010 to 2015, while rural population jumps from 5.32% in 2007 – 2010, to 8.69% in 2010 – 2015.



4.1.6 Housing

The type of housing of a given population provide information on factors that define a community's socio-economic status, including poverty, resistance or susceptibility to hazards, income level, and such. The following tables define the housing properties of the Municipality of Mexico, as according to 2015 PSA Data.

Table 4-8. Number of Households by Type of Building

Number of Households by Type of Building/ Tenure Status of the Housing Unit and Lot	Number of Households*	Type of Building						
		Single House	Duplex	Multi-Unit Residential	Commercial/ Industrial/ Agricultural	Institutional Living Quarter	Others	Not Reported
Own or owner like possession of house and lot	25,700	23,843	1,320	530	3	1	-	3
Rent house/room including lot	1,478	1,018	167	288	4	1	-	-
Own house rent lot	248	230	11	7	-	-	-	-
Own house rent-free lot with consent of owner	3,435	3,087	231	112	2	1	-	2
Own house rent-free lot without consent of owner	154	140	11	3	-	-	-	-
Rent-free house and lot with consent of owner	1,447	1,221	133	81	8	4	-	-
Rent-free house and lot without consent of owner	56	45	8	3	-	-	-	-
Not Applicable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	32,518	29,584	1,881	1,024	17	7	-	5



Table 4-9. Household Properties

Type of Building	Occupied Housing Units	Household Population*	Average Household Size	Ratio of Households to Occupied Housing Units	Ratio of Household Population to Occupied Housing Units
Single House	28,399	141,653	4.79	1.04	4.99
Duplex	1,838	8,602	4.57	1.02	4.68
Multi-Unit Residential	1,021	4,131	4.03	1.00	4.05
Commercial/Industrial/Agricultural	11	44	2.59	1.55	4.00
Institutional Living Quarter	7	29	4.14	1.00	4.14
Others	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Not Reported	5	22	4.40	1.00	4.40
Total	31,281	154,481	4.75	1.04	4.94

* Excludes households in relocation area.



4.1.7 Age and Gender

Based on the 2015 PSA data presented in **Table 4-10**, the male gender comprises 78,223, or 50.6% of the total population, thus outnumbering the female gender's count of 76,401 (49.4%). The age specific sex ratio indicates that male plurality occurred in ages 0-54 years old. From age group 55-59 to 75 - 79 years old, females outnumber the males.

Table 4-10. Age-Sex Distribution

Age Group	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	154,624	78,223	76,401
Under 1	2,617	1,386	1,231
1-4	10,998	5,636	5,362
5-9	14,894	7,604	7,290
10-14	15,665	8,092	7,573
15-19	16,232	8,395	7,837
20-24	14,644	7,484	7,160
25-29	13,058	6,709	6,349
30-34	11,736	6,010	5,726
35-39	11,168	5,598	5,570
40-44	9,844	4,941	4,903
45-49	8,953	4,494	4,459
50-54	7,249	3,721	3,528
55-59	5,556	2,759	2,797
60-64	4,311	2,104	2,207
65-69	3,187	1,499	1,688
70-74	1,891	866	1,025
75-79	1,390	537	853
80 years and over	1,231	388	843

The graphical interpretation of the 2015 Age-Sex Distribution is shown in the figure below.

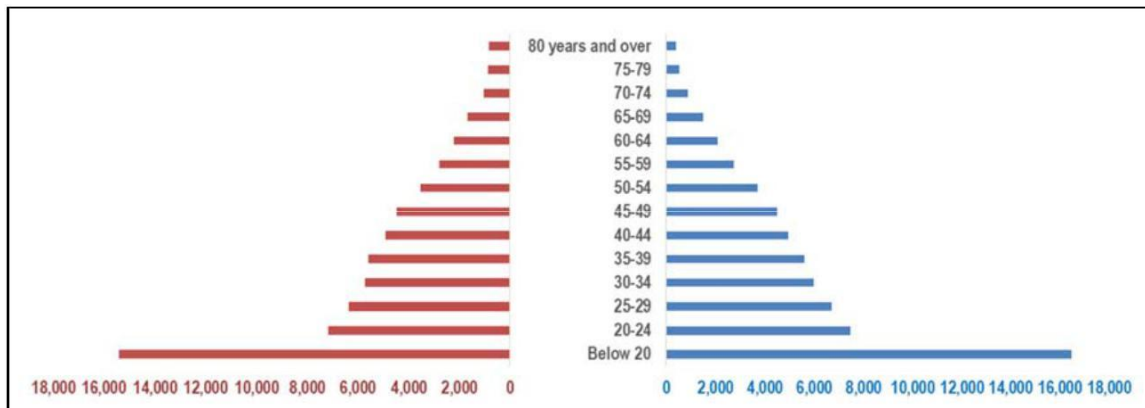


Figure 4-9 Age-Sex Distribution for 2015

The sex ratio (number of males for every 100 females) for the years 2007, 2010 and 2015 are 103.2 and 102.7, and 102.4, respectively. The trend as shown in **Figure 4-10** is decreasing from the specified years, indicating the decrease in male population against female population.

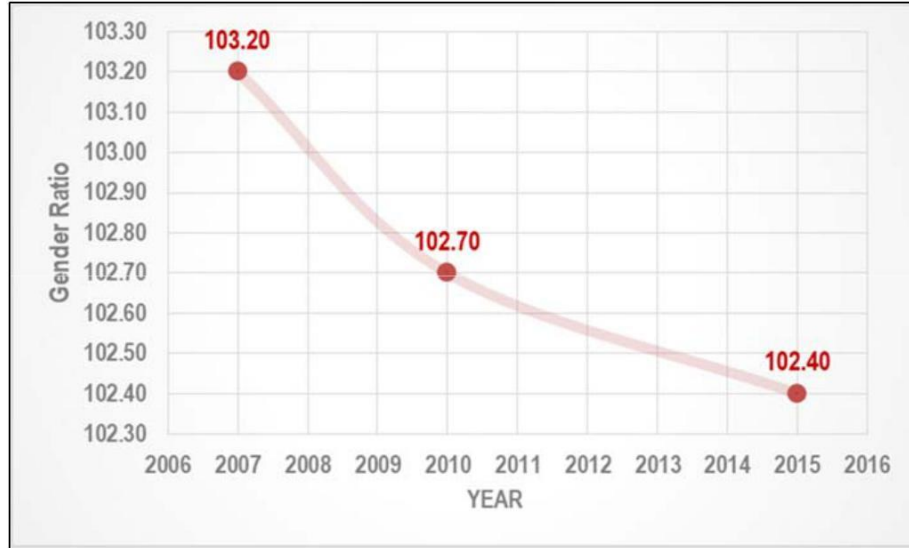


Figure 4-10 Gender Ratio Trend from 2007 to 2015

4.1.7.1 Age-Sex-Economic Group

For both sexes, the share of the youth, adult and elderly population against the total population is illustrated in **Figure 4-11**. **Figure 4-12** on the other hand shows the percent distribution of productive and dependent groups. Productive group is composed of ages of 15 to 64, which is a community’s potential labor force. Ages higher than 64 and lower than 15 fall under the dependent group.

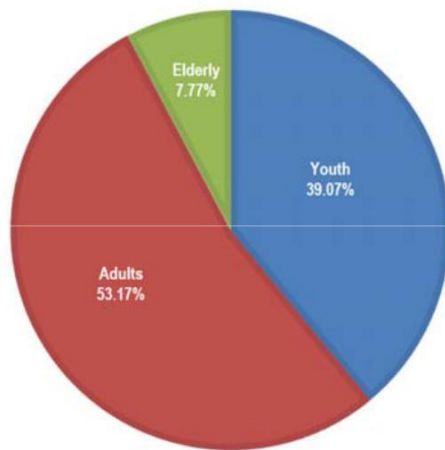


Figure 4-11 % Distribution of Youth, Adults and Elderly

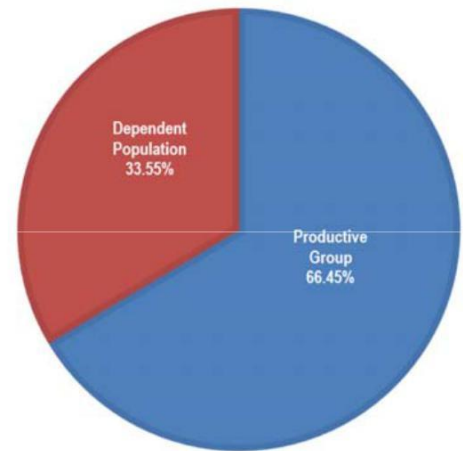


Figure 4-12 % Distribution of Productive and Dependent Groups

The economic dependency ratio of a given community unit is equivalent to the percentage of dependent group. Hence, Mexico's economic dependency ratio is 33.55%, of which 85.16% constitutes age range of 0 to 14, and the remaining 14.84% corresponding to elderly age of 65 and above. The economic dependency ratio for 2015 is a significant decrease from 36.22% in 2010, indicating a growth among the municipality's workforce, and reduction of labor-able liabilities. Considering that a little less than 50% of its total population is young, there is greater opportunity for increased workforce in the future, which translated to more potential of economic development in the municipality.

4.1.7.2 Age-Sex-Household

With regards to age-sex-household relationship, the majority of Mexico's households remain patriarchal, as the higher percentage of heads of households are males, with total count of 26,698 compared to female heads of households at 5,820. A more detailed presentation of data is shown in **Table 4-11**.

Table 4-11. Age-Sex-Household Relationship

Sex, Age Group of the Household Head	Total Number of Household	Household Size								Average Household Size
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 and over	
Both Sexes	32,518	1,467	3,070	5,311	6,541	5,974	4,127	2,508	3,520	4.8
Below 20	111	24	31	35	14	2	2	1	2	2.7
20-29	2,993	195	480	1,026	751	299	144	44	54	3.5
30-39	7,285	248	523	1,333	2,032	1,572	827	391	359	4.4
40-49	8,382	251	435	1,041	1,681	1,987	1,339	751	897	5.0
50-59	6,831	264	551	838	1,124	1,243	997	702	1,112	5.2
60-69	4,336	250	618	638	602	570	527	421	710	5.0
70-79	1,928	164	294	294	250	242	216	163	305	4.8
80 years and over	652	71	138	106	87	59	75	35	81	4.3
Male Household Head	26,698	902	2,268	4,305	5,530	5,132	3,517	2,122	2,922	4.8
Below 20	76	15	20	28	9	1	2		1	2.6
20-29	2,602	143	374	940	681	259	125	33	47	3.5
30-39	6,444	188	408	1,168	1,837	1,428	750	348	317	4.5
40-49	7,280	183	305	857	1,451	1,807	1,220	677	780	5.1
50-59	5,618	167	415	624	921	1,065	865	610	951	5.4
60-69	3,196	132	458	463	436	405	394	333	575	5.1
70-79	1,193	55	209	183	157	144	127	106	212	4.9
80 years and over	289	19	79	42	38	23	34	15	39	4.4

Female Household Head	5,820	565	802	1,006	1,011	842	610	386	598	4.4
Below 20	35	9	11	7	5	1		1	1	2.8
20-29	391	52	106	86	70	40	19	11	7	3.2
30-39	841	60	115	165	195	144	77	43	42	4.1
40-49	1,102	68	130	184	230	180	119	74	117	4.5
50-59	1,213	97	136	214	203	178	132	92	161	4.6
60-69	1,140	118	160	175	166	165	133	88	135	4.6
70-79	735	109	85	111	93	98	89	57	93	4.5
80 years and over	363	52	59	64	49	36	41	20	42	4.2

4.1.7.3 Age-Sex-Marital Status

Based on the 2015 PSA Data for Age-Sex Distribution Among Marital Statuses, single men and women constitute more than 50% of the total population. There are more single male than female as well, and slightly more married females than married males. **Table 4-12** summarizes the data for Age-Sex-Marital Status Relationship.

Table 4-12. Marital Status Population and Percentage Per Age and Gender

Sex, Age Group	Total Population 10 Years Old	Marital Status												
		%	Single	%	Married	%	Widowed	%	Divorced/ Separated	%	Common-Law/ Live-in	%	Unknown	%
Male	63,597	100.00	30,313	100.00	28,077	100.00	1,219	100.00	655	100.00	3,324	100.00	9	100.00
Below 20	16,487	25.92	16,267	53.66	84	0.30	2	0.16	-	-	134	4.03	-	-
20-24	7,484	11.77	5,957	19.65	952	3.39	5	0.41	22	3.36	548	16.49	-	-
25-29	6,709	10.55	3,423	11.29	2,537	9.04	10	0.82	81	12.37	657	19.77	1	11.11
30-34	6,010	9.45	1,734	5.72	3,568	12.71	23	1.89	104	15.88	578	17.39	3	33.33
35-39	5,598	8.80	983	3.24	4,004	14.26	43	3.53	113	17.25	454	13.66	1	11.11
40-44	4,941	7.77	697	2.30	3,806	13.56	52	4.27	102	15.57	283	8.51	1	11.11
45-49	4,494	7.07	478	1.58	3,592	12.79	84	6.89	84	12.82	255	7.67	1	11.11
50-54	3,721	5.85	329	1.09	3,058	10.89	115	9.43	60	9.16	157	4.72	2	22.22
55-59	2,759	4.34	199	0.66	2,289	8.15	130	10.66	33	5.04	108	3.25	-	-
60-64	2,104	3.31	120	0.40	1,701	6.06	178	14.60	25	3.82	80	2.41	-	-
65-69	1,499	2.36	72	0.24	1,213	4.32	164	13.45	14	2.14	36	1.08	-	-
70-74	866	1.36	26	0.09	668	2.38	147	12.06	8	1.22	17	0.51	-	-
75-79	537	0.84	15	0.05	373	1.33	135	11.07	3	0.46	11	0.33	-	-
80 years and over	388	0.61	13	0.04	232	0.83	131	10.75	6	0.92	6	0.18	-	-



Sex, Age Group	Total Population 10 Years Old	Marital Status												
		%	Single	%	Married	%	Widowed	%	Divorced/ Separated	%	Common-Law/ Live-in	%	Unknown	%
Female	62,518	100.00	25,198	100.00	28,827	100.00	3,881	100.00	1,202	100.00	3,393	100.00	17	100.00
Below 20	15,410	24.65	14,756	58.56	261	0.91	3	0.08	9	0.75	372	10.96	9	52.94
20-24	7,160	46.46	4,495	17.84	1,777	6.16	9	0.23	78	6.49	800	23.58	1	5.88
25-29	6,349	88.67	2,338	9.28	3,193	11.08	25	0.64	150	12.48	641	18.89	2	11.76
30-34	5,726	90.19	1,037	4.12	3,962	13.74	59	1.52	171	14.23	497	14.65	-	-
35-39	5,570	97.28	667	2.65	4,248	14.74	101	2.60	193	16.06	361	10.64	-	-
40-44	4,903	88.03	500	1.98	3,833	13.30	137	3.53	153	12.73	279	8.22	1	5.88
45-49	4,459	90.94	384	1.52	3,504	12.16	232	5.98	155	12.90	181	5.33	3	17.65
50-54	3,528	79.12	323	1.28	2,676	9.28	322	8.30	98	8.15	109	3.21	-	-
55-59	2,797	79.28	204	0.81	2,026	7.03	412	10.62	82	6.82	72	2.12	1	5.88
60-64	2,207	78.91	176	0.70	1,411	4.89	523	13.48	48	3.99	49	1.44	-	-
65-69	1,688	76.48	104	0.41	957	3.32	575	14.82	33	2.75	19	0.56	-	-
70-74	1,025	60.72	72	0.29	488	1.69	447	11.52	15	1.25	3	0.09	-	-
75-79	853	83.22	65	0.26	319	1.11	449	11.57	13	1.08	7	0.21	-	-
80 years and over	843	98.83	77	0.31	172	0.60	587	15.12	4	0.33	3	0.09	-	-



4.2 Health and Sanitation

4.2.1 Health and Medical Services

The municipality has four (4) Rural Health Units, thirty seven (37) Barangay Health Stations (BHS) and one (1) public hospital (Mexico Community Hospital). These health facilities are trusted to provide the necessary healthcare services to the public, particularly to the municipality’s constituents. Health stations and health units are mostly responsible to provide healthcare at a barangay-level. Their facilities and equipment are often limited, and therefore ill-equipped for treating complex diseases and emergencies. The following tables present a more detailed information on the said basic health units.

Table 4-13. Health Facilities

Health Facility	Location	Catchment Barangays
Rural Health Unit – I	Parian	Parian, San Vicente, Masamat, Sabanilla, Lagundi, Sto. Cristo, San Jose Matulid, San Antonio, Divisoria
Rural Health Unit – II	San Jose Malino	San Jose Malino, Camuning, Nueva Victoria, Culubasa, Eden, Gandus, Pangatlan, Acli, Panipuan, San Rafael, Suclaban
Rural Health Unit – III	Sto. Domingo	Sto. Domingo, Sto. Rosario, San Patricio, San Carlos, Sta. Maria, San Nicolas, San Lorenzo, San Pablo, San Isidro Laug, Dolores Piring, San Roque
Rural Health Unit – IV	Pandacaqui	Pandacaqui, Sapang Maisac, Tangle
Rural Health Unit - V	Anao	Anao, Sta. Cruz, San Juan, Concepcion, Balas, Laput, cawayan, Buenavista
Mexico Community Hospital	San Carlos	All 43 Barangays



Table 4-14. Rural Health Units' Medical and Health Workers (Permanent Appointment Status)

Position	No. of Health Personnel
Rural Health Physician	4
Nurse	4
Dentist	1
Dental Aide	1
Midwife	17
Medical Technologist	2
Sanitation Inspector	1
Health Aide	4

Based on **Table 4-14**, the largest number of health providers for RHUs are midwives, as most birthing women, especially those that cannot afford the more expensive fees in hospitals, choose to give birth in health centers and rural health units, as well as private birthing facilities (“paanakan”).

Table 4-15 enumerates the barangay health stations available in Mexico, Pampanga. The municipality has 37 barangay health stations, which is short of six (6) against its 43 total barangays. The barangays without health centers are **San Jose Malino, Sto. Domingo, Eden, Gandus, Parian, and Divisoria**. There are however, RHUs situated in Parian, Sto. Domingo, and San Jose Malino.

Table 4-15. Barangay Health Stations

1. San Antonio	20. Dolores Piring
2. San Jose Matulid	21. Sto. Rosario
3. Sto. Cristo	22. San Carlos
4. Lagundi	23. San Patricio
5. San Miguel	24. San Pablo
6. San Vicente	25. San Lorenzo



7. Masamat	26. San Nicolas
8. Sabanilla	27. Laput
9. Pangatlan	28. Balas
10. Camuning	29. Concepcion
11. Suclaban	30. Anao
12. San Rafael	31. Buenavista
13. Culubasa	32. Cawayan
14. Acli	33. Sapang Maisac
15. Nueva Victoria	34. San Juan
16. Panipuan	35. Sta. Cruz
17. Sta. Maria	36. Tangle
18. San Roque	37. Hacienda Pandacaqui
19. San Isidro Laug	

The barangay health stations are expected to provide the most basic healthcare, such as the following:

1. Immunization;
2. First Aid;
3. Blood Pressure Screening;
4. Diabetes Screening;
5. Random Blood Screening;
6. Prenatal Check-up and Supplementation; and
7. Sputum Screening.

BHS are also responsible for performing initial measures in case of health emergencies, prior to transfer to a more well-equipped healthcare facility, such as the Mexico Community Hospital (MCH), a Level 1 Hospital that welcomes patients from both Mexico and its neighboring cities/municipalities. MCH is located at San Carlos (see **Figure 4-13**). It has a 50-bed capacity of which thirty five (35) are ward rooms and fifteen (15) are semi-private rooms. During peak



season, the local hospital can accommodate 60 – 70 patients including newborns. It also has three (3) serviceable ambulances.



Figure 4-13 Mexico Community Hospital

At the basic, MCH is equipped to provide the following healthcare services:

1. Immunization;
2. First Aid;
3. Blood Pressure Screening;
4. Diabetes Screening;
5. Random Blood Screening;
6. Prenatal Check-up and Supplementation;
7. Sputum Screening;
8. TB Dots Accredited;
9. Primary Care Benefits Package;
10. Patient Consultation;
11. Urinalysis;
12. Fecalalysis; and
13. Dental Services.

The following tables show the current facilities at the MCH, as well as other pertinent details that define its capacity in providing healthcare services.



Table 4-16. Mexico Community Hospital’s Medical and Health Workers (Permanent Appointment Status)

Position	No. of Health Personnel
Medical Officer	4
Nurse	9
Medical Technologist	3
Radiologic Technologist	1
Midwife	2
Pharmacist	1
Dietician	1
Sanitation Inspector	1
Nursing Attendant	4
Laboratory Aide	1

Table 4-17. MCH Facilities

Emergency Room	Pharmacy
Laboratory	CSR
Radiology Room	Dialysis
Out-Patient Department	Operating Room / Delivery Room
Dental Room	Nursery
Intensive Care Unit	



The following are some of major additions in MCH's equipment and facilities:

- Portable X-ray machines – 2013
- Additional Autoclave machines in the Operating Room – 2013
- Vitros Machine (automated machine for Chemistry) purchased April 2013 – (MCH First in Pampanga among District Hospitals)

In April 2017, the groundbreaking ceremony for the construction of a 38-million worth of hemodialysis center was held within the MCH compound (**Figure 4-14**). The said facility is expected to provide services of 24 hemodialysis machines, including the 10 units to be donated by the Department of Health (DOH). It is expected to be one of the largest and state-of-the-art dialysis center in the whole Province of Pampanga.



Source: <http://iorbitnews.com/%E2%80%8Bp38m-dialysis-center-rise-mexico-community-hospital/>

Figure 4-14 Groundbreaking Ceremony for Mexico's Hemodialysis Center



4.2.2 Community Health and Sanitation Situation

Health and Sanitation of a given community indicates the status of health and welfare of its constituents, and the level of access they have on basic services and utilities, such as clean water, lavatories, and power source, among others. Relevant information in this regard not only provides a clear scenario of what currently exists, including problems, issues, and concerns, but also highlights areas for improvement, such that human health, sanitation and hygiene will be guaranteed to be in the best condition possible.

4.2.2.1 Health Statistics

Annual statistics report on Mexico’s health situation shows the following trend.

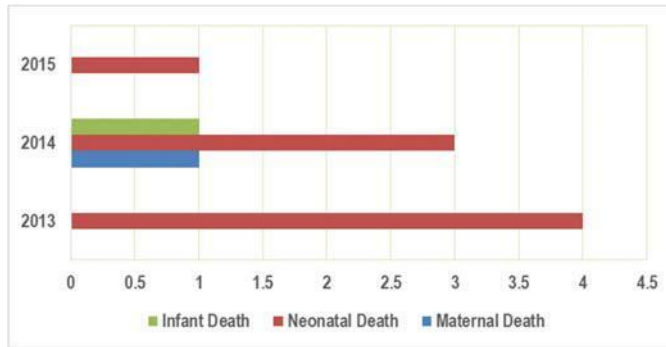


Figure 4-15 Death Counts Recorded from 2013 – 2015

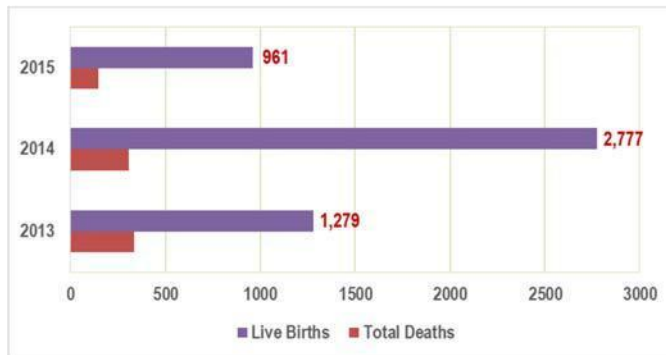


Figure 4-16 Live Births and Total Deaths Recorded from 2013 – 2015

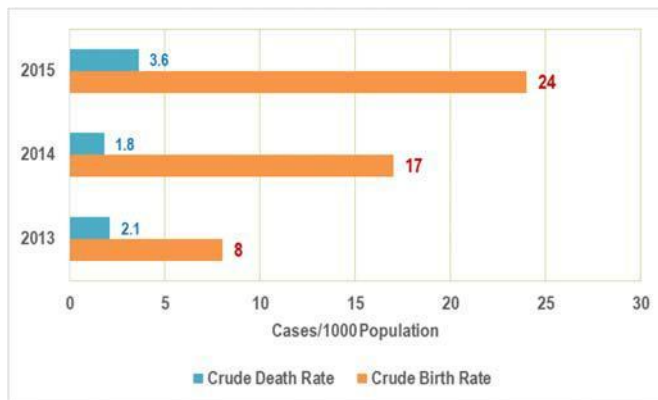


Figure 4-17 Crude Death and Birth Rates from 2013 – 2015



Table 4-18 shows the leading causes of morbidity from 2014 to 2017.

Table 4-18. Leading Causes of Morbidity

2015 - 2017			2014		
Cause	No.	Rate	Cause	No.	Rate
Respiratory Tract Infections	5,780	3,634	Respiratory Tract Infections	6,035	3,648
Gastrointestinal Disorders / Diarrheas / Parasitism	4,968	3,123	HPN	4,833	2,921
HPN	3,781	2,377	Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	4,740	2,865
Asthma / Bronchitis	3,535	2,222	Gastrointestinal Disorders / Diarrheas / Parasitism	4,561	2,757
Influenza / FOU (Viral Infections)	3,471	2,182	Genitourinary Tract Infections	4,132	2,497
Skin Diseases	3,396	2,135	Asthma / Bronchitis	3,978	2,404
Injury / Trauma / Accidents	2,587	1,626	Skin Diseases	3,786	2,288
Genitourinary Tract Infections	2,462	1,548	Influenza / FOU (Viral Infections)	3,365	2,034
Pneumonia	1,820	1,144	Musculoskeletal Disorder / Arthritides	3,277	1,980
PTB	360	226	Injury / Trauma / Accidents	2,355	1,423



Table 4-19. Leading Causes of Mortality 2014 - 2015

Cause	2014	2015
	Number of Cases	
Cardiovascular Diseases	265	17
Cancer	253	28
Stroke / Cerebrovascular Accident	234	9
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	223	12
Diabetes Melitus	218	16
Pneumonia	135	5
Renal Disease / Failure	121	3
Other Complications of the Respiratory System	98	--
Injury / Trauma / Accidents	86	12
Coronary Artery Disease / Chronic Debilitating Disease	75	20

4.2.2.2 Sanitation and Hygiene

MPDC data show the following trend in number of households with access to lavatories/sanitary toilets.

Table 4-20. Households with Sanitary Toilet Facility

Year	No. of Household	No. of Household with Sanitary Toilets	Percentage
2012	24,530	23,452	95.6%
2013	26,509	24,974	94.2%
2014	27,582	26,055	94.4%



Table 4-21. Households with Access to Safe Water

Year	No. of Household	No. of Household with Access to Safe Water	Percentage
2012	24,530	22,774	92.8%
2013	26,509	23,642	89.18%
2014	27,582	25,127	91.09%



Based on the PSA 2015 Data, the sources of drinking water for the households in Municipality of Mexico are enumerated as follows:

Table 4-22. Sources of Drinking Water for Households in Mexico, Pampanga

Number of Households*	Source of Water Supply for Drinking												
	Own use faucet community water system	Shared faucet community water system	Own use tubed/piped deep well	Shared tubed/piped deep well	Tubed/piped shallow well	Dug well	Protected spring	Unprotected spring	Lake, river, rain and others	Peddler	Bottled water	Others	Not Reported
32,518	11,020	1,109	4,506	3,284	166	20	60	3	-	14	12,276	60	-

*Excluding households in Relocation Areas

Most of Mexico’s water sources for drinking are groundwater in nature. Sinukuan Water District provides the water lines and pumps for supplying water to its constituents.



4.3 Social Welfare

The Local Government of Mexico has consistently included social programs specifically on health and nutrition on its Annual Investment Program as well as on its Annual Budget. The Mexico Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO) spearheads the provision of social welfare services to the municipality as an extension of function of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) in accordance to the **Local Government Code of 1991 (Republic Act 7160)**. It is located at 3rd Street, Barangay Parian near the Municipal Fire Station Building. Some of the social welfare programs and services delivered by the MSWDO are food assistance, care assistance for victims of assault and child abuse and Day Care Centers. The following table shows the present personnel of the department.

Table 4-23. MSWD Personnel (Permanent Appointment Status)

Position	No. of Social Welfare Personnel
Social Welfare Officer	3
Social Welfare Assistant	2
Social Welfare Aide	1
Administrative Aide	6

This division has the key responsibility on dealing cases with concerns to the following:

1. Children in Conflict with the Law
2. Child Abuse Prevention and Intervention
3. Women’s Organization, Senior Citizen Affairs and Person’s with Disability
4. Relief Operations during calamities
5. Family Intervention, Guidance and Counseling
6. Daycare
7. Skills Training
8. Supplemental Feeding
9. Other social welfare activities

Social welfare programs, projects, and initiatives provide social protection and promote the rights and welfare of the community’s constituents, especially the less fortunate ones, such as the poor, vulnerable individual, and victims of abuse, and uplift their living conditions. **Table 4-24** presents the social welfare programs of Mexico, Pampanga, including the programs’ funding sources, and implementing bodies.



Table 4-24. Summary of LGU Programs for Social Welfare (done annually)

Program / Project / Activity Description	Cost	Performance	Target	Annual Target	Implementation Schedule	
		Output Indication			From	To
Seminar / Capability building & Team building for women, OSY & DCWs, Parents & PWD		Seminars / Capability building, team-building conducted	4 Seminars		03-01-16	12-20-16
Women's Month Celebration		Women's Month Celebrated	1 Celebration		03-01-16	12-20-16
Livelihood Program for Women & OSY, PWD, Solo Parent		Skills Training Conducted	6 Trainings		03-01-16	12-31-16
Women's Annual Assembly		Annual Assembly Conducted	100 Women Attended		03-01-16	12-31-16
Children's Month Celebration		Children's Congress celebrated	200 different categories			November 2016
Day Care Service		Pre-school age children enrolled at Day Care Centers	48 DCC		January 2016	December 2016
Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program		Assistance to 4P's workers extended			January 2016	December 2016
Organization of PYA / Youth Day Celebration		PYA organized and Youth Day Celebrated	200 OSY		January 2016	December 2016
Sports Activities for OSY		Sports Activity Conducted	200 OSY			December 2016
Assistance in Crisis Situation		Assistance Provided	200 Families		January 2016	December 2016
Emergency Food Assistance		Food Assistance Extended	300 Families		January 2016	December 2016



Program / Project / Activity Description	Cost	Performance	Target	Annual Target	Implementation Schedule	
		Output Indication			From	To
Food / Cash for Work		Food / Cash for Work conducted & beneficiaries paid	300 persons		April 2016	December 2016
CICL / CAPIN Implementation		CAPIN Program for abused & CICL Implemented			January 2016	December 2016
Assistance for VAWC		Victims of VAWC Assisted			January 2016	December 2016
BCPC Orientation Seminar		BCPC in all barangays reactivated & functional	43 Barangays		January 2016	December 2016
Travel for Minors		Minors travelling abroad assessed and availed travel clearance			January 2016	December 2016

4.4 Education

Mexico has public and private institutions for both primary and secondary levels. There are 48 schools classified under primary level, nine (9) under secondary level and only one (1) under tertiary level. 38 barangays have their own public elementary school, the oldest being the Mexico Elementary School in Sto. Cristo. Seven (7) of the secondary level schools in the municipality are public schools. For Academic Year 2015–2016, primary and secondary schools have 19,649 and 9,556 enrollees, respectively.



Table 4-25. Student Population per Level Based on Local Data

By Level (SY-2015-2016)	School Age Population	Number of Enrollees
Pre-School	5-6	2,337
Elementary	7-12	19,649
Secondary	13-18	9,556
Tertiary	19 and above	No Data

There is no available data for total college enrollees for the said academic year from the local government. There is, however, PSA data for 2015 School Attendees Based on Age Groups and Gender in **Table 4-26**.

Table 4-26. Number of School Attendees Based on Age Group (5 – 24 Years Old) and Gender

Household Population 5 to 24 Years Old Who Were Currently Attending School by Age Group and Gender	Household Population 5 to 24 Years Old			Household Population 5 to 24 Years Old Who Were Currently Attending School		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	61,385	31,541	29,844	41,476	21,163	20,313
5– 9	14,894	7,604	7,290	13,944	7,101	6,843
10– 14	15,665	8,092	7,573	15,242	7,832	7,410
15– 19	16,228	8,394	7,834	10,471	5,221	5,250
20– 24	14,598	7,451	7,147	1,819	1,009	810

The said data concludes that about 68% of the total household population aged 5 – 24 years are currently attending school. **Figure 4-18** shows the percentage of household population in the said age group that currently attends school.

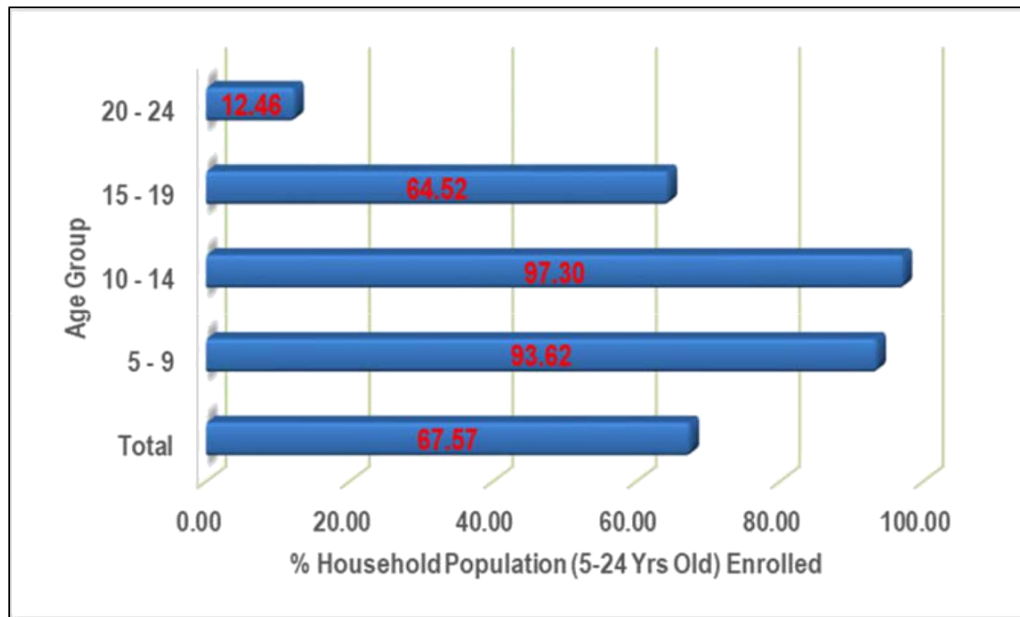


Figure 4-18 % Household Population Under Age Group 5-24 Years Old Currently Attending School

Considering that ages 16 – 24 usually fall under tertiary level of education, the trends for age groups 15 – 19 and 20 – 24 show undesirable scenario for education in Mexico, indicating that a significant number of people do not or fail to attend college. Even if the age group considered for tertiary level of education is 15 to 19 years old, the 64.52%-record still emphasizes the need for study and analysis as to the reasons why, as well as strategies for improvement to increase this figure in the future.

Mexico, Pampanga has public and private schools that offer primary and secondary education. **Tables 4-27** enumerates the said schools. To view the population of enrollees for both primary and secondary schools, including raw data for each school, see **Annex 1**.

Table 4-27. List of Primary and Secondary Schools in Mexico, Pampanga

PRIMARY SCHOOLS		
NAME OF SCHOOL	LOCATION/ BARANGAY	TYPE
Acli Elementary School	Acli	Public
Anao Elementary School	Anao	Public
Balas Elementary School	Balas	Public
Buenavista Elementary School	Buenavista	Public
Camuning Elementary School	Camuning	Public
Cawayan Elementary School	Cawayan	Public
Concepcion Elementary School	Concepcion	Private
Culubasa Elementary School	Culubasa	Public



NAME OF SCHOOL	LOCATION/ BARANGAY	TYPE
Dolores Piring Elementary School	Dolores piring	Public
Eden Elementary School	Eden	Public
Gandus Elementary School	Gandus	Public
Lagundi Elementary School	Lagundi	Public
Laput Elementary School	Laput	Public
Laug Elementary School	Laug	Public
Malino Elementary School	Malino	Public
Masamat Elementary School	Masamat	Public
Mexico Central School Elementary School	Sto. Cristo	Public
Nueva Victoria Elementary School	Nueva Victoria	Public
Pandacaqui Elementary School	Pandacaqui	Public
Pandacaqui Resettlement Elementary School	Pandacaqui Resettlement	Public
Pangatlan Elementary School	Pangatlan	Public
Panipuan Elementary School	Panipuan	Public
Sabanilla Elementary School	Sabanilla	Public
San Antonio Elementary School	San Antonio	Public
San Jose Matulid Elementary School	San Jose Matulid	Public
San Juan Elementary School	San Juan	Public
San Lorenzo Elementary School	San Lorenzo	Public
San Miguel Elementary School	San Miguel	Public
San Patricio Elementary School	San Patricio	Public
San Rafael Elementary School	San Rafael	Public
San Vicente Elementary School	San Vicente	Public
Sapang Maisac Elementary School	Sapang Maisac	Public
Sta. Cruz Elementary School	Sta. Cruz	Public
Sta. Maria Elementary School	Sta. Maria	Public
Sto. Domingo Elementary School	Sto. Domingo	Public
Sto. Rosario Elementary School	Sto. Rosario	Public
Suclaban Elementary School	Suclaban	Public
Tangle Elementary School	Tangle	Public
Dominican School of Mexico, Inc.	Sto. Domingo	Private
Mexico Ecumenical Development Center for Children, Inc.	Parian	Private
Our Lady of Guadalupe School	San Antonio	Private
SECONDARY SCHOOLS		
Diosdado Macapagal High School	Sto. Domingo	Public
Don Jesus Gonzales High School	Pandacaqui	Public
Gerry Rodriguez High School	Divisoria	Public
San Jose Malino High School	San Jose Malino	Public
Mexico National High School	Balas/San Carlos	Public
Nicanor David Vergara High School	Anao	Public
Our Lady of Guadalupe School	San Antonio	Private
San Juan High School	San Juan	Public
St. Joseph's Academy	San Antonio	Private



The only school in Mexico which offers college education is Don Honorio Ventura Technological State University (See **Figure 4-19**), an extension campus of the Don Honorio Ventura Technological State University Main in Bacolor, Pampanga. Most high school graduates from the municipality pursue tertiary education in colleges and universities in neighboring cities of San Fernando City and Angeles, as well as in Metro Manila.



Figure 4-19 Don Honorio Ventura Technological State University Campus

The DHVTSU offers the following list of courses in its Mexico Campus.

Table 4-28. Degree/Course Programs Offered in DHVTSU – Mexico Extension Campus

Baccalaureate	
Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering	Bachelor of Elementary Education (Major in General Education)
Bachelor of Science in Electronics Engineering	Bachelor of Physical Education (BPE) Level III
Bachelor of Science in Electric Engineering	Bachelor of Technical-Vocational Teacher Education
Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering	Major in: Food and Service Management
Bachelor of Science in Accountancy	Garments, Fashion Technology



Baccalaureate	
Bachelor of Science in Business Administration (Major in Marketing)	Bachelor of Technology and Livelihood Education (Major in Home Economics)
Bachelor of Science in Information Technology	Bachelor of Science in Hotel and Restaurant Management
Bachelor of Secondary Education Major in: English Filipino Mathematics	Bachelor of Science in Industrial Technology (Major in Automotive Technology)
Pre- Baccalaureate	
Ladderized BS in Industrial Technology (Major in: Automotive Technology Consumer Electronics Technology Graphics Technology Electrical Technology Food and Service Management	

Data from DHVTSU Main Office show that the largest number of graduates and enrollees for Academic Year 2017 – 2018 based on gender are enrolled under the BS in Business Administration, followed by courses in Education/Teaching and Information Technology (see **Table 4-29**).

Table 4-29. Total Enrollees and Graduates Based on Gender (AY 2017 – 2018)

Course/Degree	ENROLMENT			GRADUATES		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
BS in Civil Engineering	43	17	60	-	-	-
BS in Business Administration	29	59	88	-	24	24
Bachelor of Elementary Education	7	65	72	-	37	37
Bachelor of Physical Education	23	62	85	-	29	29
Bachelor of Secondary Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
BS in Information Technology	59	19	78	1	30	31
BS in Hotel and Restaurant Management	-	-	-	-	-	-
BS in Industrial Technology	7	-	-	-	-	-
Ladd. BS in Industrial Technology	46	8	54	-	2	2

Comparing the total number of enrollees versus total number of graduates for academic years between 2011 and 2018 shows the trend in **Figure 4-21**. The raw figures used for the bar graph can be found in **Annex 1**. The graph does not show the values and trend for enrollees and graduates of engineering courses, particularly BS in Civil Engineering, due to the lack of



data provided by DHVTSU. Furthermore, a more meaningful analysis can only be safely made for AY 2014 – 2015 onwards, assuming that the graduates for these academic years were first-time enrollees during AY 2011 – 2012 under four-year course/degree programs. For instance, those who enrolled in 2011 under the BS in Business Administration are expected to graduate in the last semester of AY 2014 – 2015, assuming that they do not fail any course subjects. **Table 4-30** shows the enrollees for AY 2011 – 2012 and the graduates from AY 2014 – 2015 to AY 2017 – 2018.

Table 4-30. *Enrollees of AY 2011 – 2012 vs. Graduates AY 2014 – 2015 and Beyond*

Course/Degree	AY11-12	AY14-15	AY15-16	AY16-17	AY17-18
	Enrollees	Graduates	Graduates	Graduates	Graduates
BS in Business Administration	176	44	35	48	24
Bachelor of Elementary Education	40	0	23	18	37
Bachelor of Physical Education	0	0	0	0	29
Bachelor of Secondary Education	74	24	23	31	0
BS in Information Technology	145	14	19	28	31
BS in Hotel and Restaurant Management	77	0	0	0	0
Ladd. BS in Hotel and Restaurant Management	0	9	0	0	0
Ladd. BS in Industrial Technology	232	59	62	63	2
Ladd. BS in Information Technology	0	3	0	0	0

Figure 4-20 depicts the comparison of graduates for AY 2014 – 2015 versus enrollees of AY 2011 – 2012. The trend shows less than 50% graduates in all course/degree programs. This is an issue that requires looking into by the DHVTSU Administration, as well as government agencies concerned in education and literacy, because the desired outcome is to have more graduates that will enter the economy’s labor pool with specialized skills.

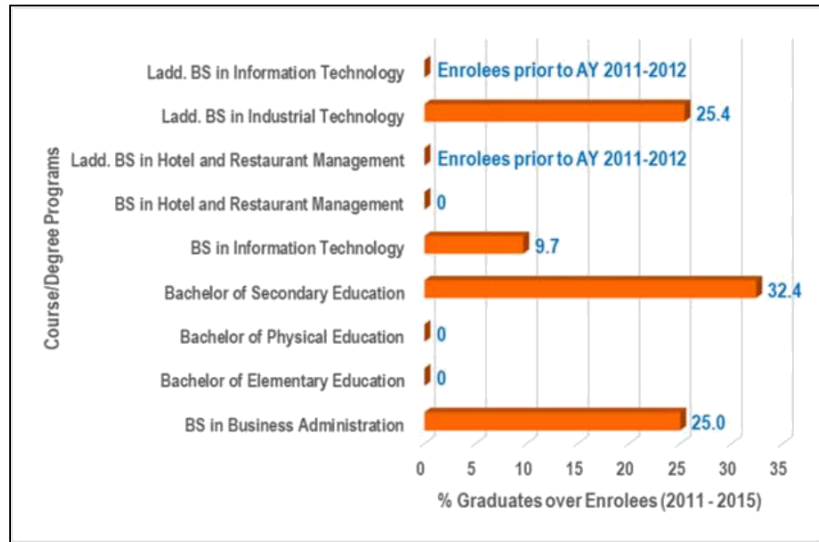


Figure 4-20 Percentage of Graduates (AY 2014-2015) over Total Enrolees of AY 2011-2012

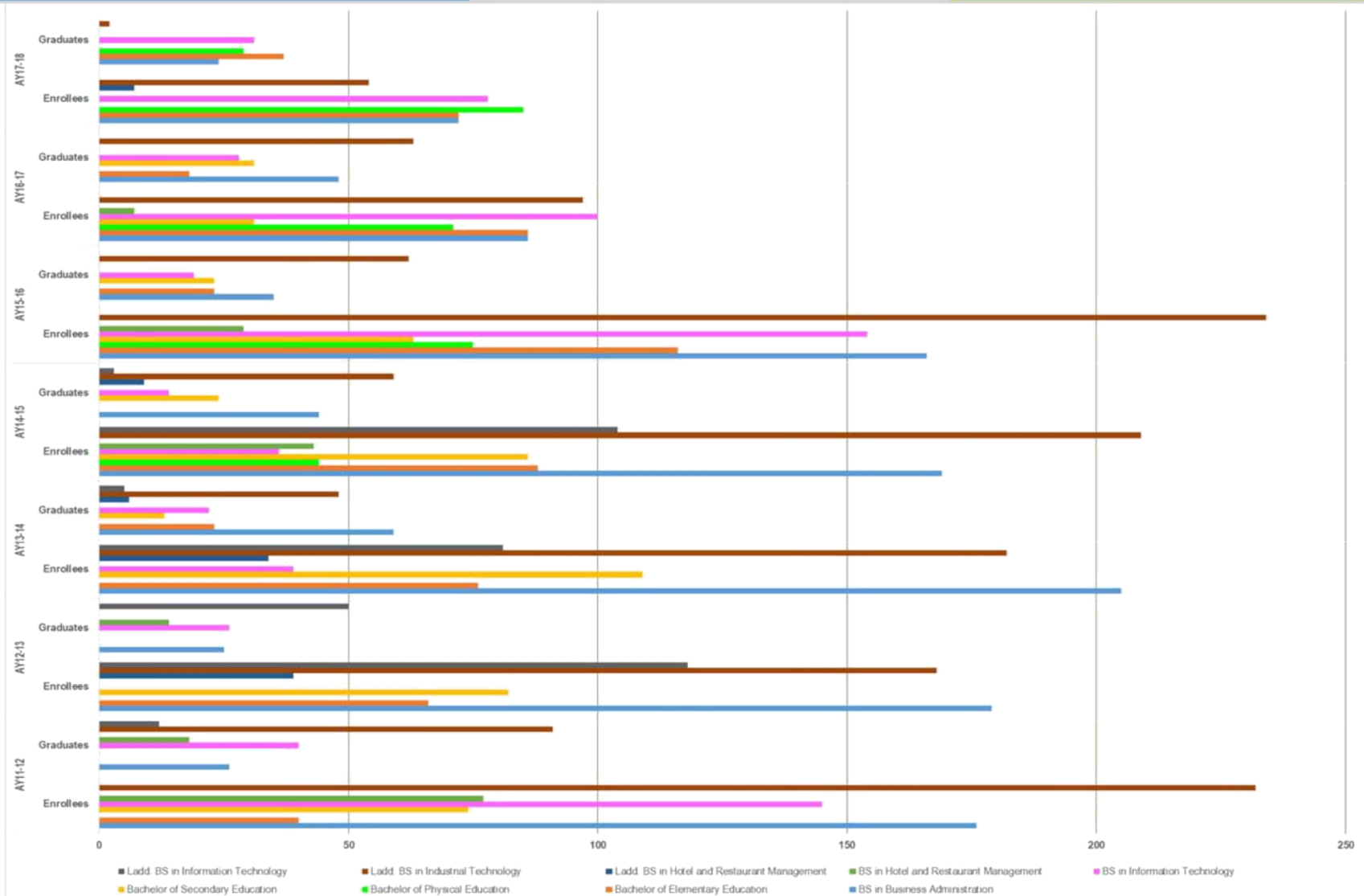


Figure 4-21 DHVTSU Graduates vs Enrollees AY 2011 - 2018



4.4.1 Literacy

In terms of literacy, about 99.57% of the household population aged 10 years old and over are literate, based on PSA 2015 Data. Literacy is a crucial factor in building a pool of competitive workforce that translates to greater economic development potential in the municipality. Literacy per age group and gender is shown in **Table 4-31**.

Table 4-31. Number of Literate Population Among Households Aged 10 Years and Over

Literacy of the Household Population 10 Years Old and Over by Age Group and Gender	Household Population			Literate		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	125,972	63,490	62,482	125,431	63,227	62,204
10-14	15,665	8,092	7,573	15,577	8,033	7,544
15-19	16,228	8,394	7,834	16,178	8,365	7,813
20-24	14,598	7,451	7,147	14,549	7,426	7,123
25-29	13,016	6,678	6,338	12,983	6,657	6,326
30-34	11,718	5,995	5,723	11,687	5,980	5,707
35-39	11,155	5,588	5,567	11,124	5,568	5,556
40-44	9,838	4,936	4,902	9,800	4,919	4,881
45-49	8,947	4,490	4,457	8,924	4,481	4,443
50-54	7,245	3,717	3,528	7,217	3,707	3,510
55-59	5,552	2,755	2,797	5,530	2,743	2,787
60-64	4,311	2,104	2,207	4,291	2,092	2,199
65 years old and over	7,699	3,290	4,409	7,571	3,256	4,315

Table 4-32 presents the highest educational attainment of population 5 years old and over. Based on the data, 30.43% of the specified population were currently attending the primary school, while 40.90% were in highschool. At the time when these records were being made, 27.93%, 10.60%, and 10.75% of the total population have successfully graduated from primary, secondary, and tertiary education, respectively. Focusing again on population aged 19 years old and older, the percentage of academic holders or college graduates shows the following scenarios.

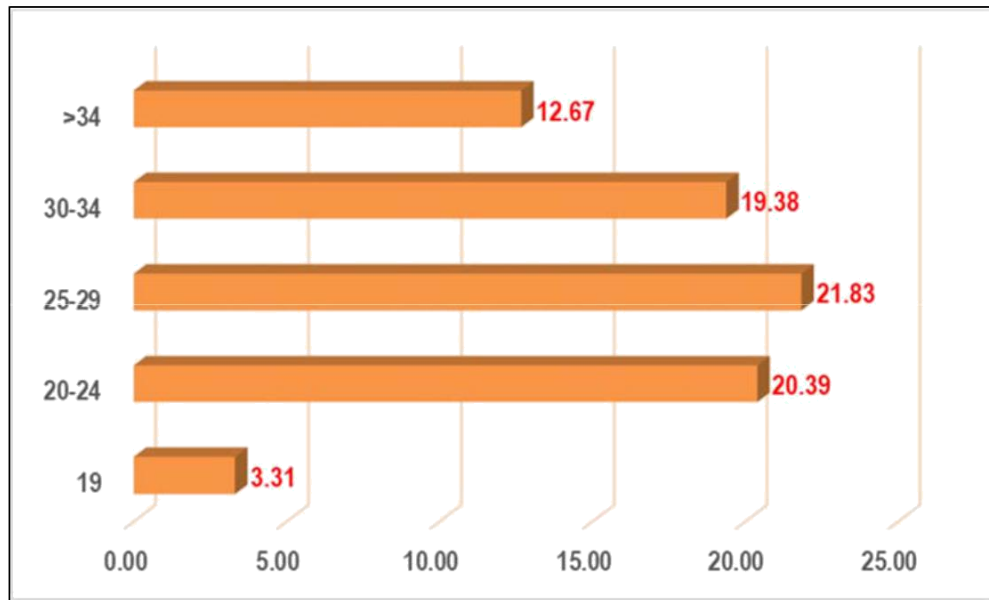


Figure 4-22 Percentage of Academic Holders in Age Group 19 Years Old and Over

The calculated percentage is against the total literate population falling under the selected age groups. For instance, only 20.39% of the total educated population aged 20 – 24 years old are college graduates. This figure is not too far from that of the next age group (20 – 29 years old). The target for literacy, especially in terms of raising competitive labor pool, is to attain and maintain a 100% literacy rate, and produce as many professionals that are vital to future economic success and development as possible. Tertiary education provides specialized knowledge and skills that create more job opportunities and higher income grade, help people escape poverty, support families, and develop economies. The Municipality of Mexico is way behind in this regard, as the records show.

This problem however, may be resolved in the next years, following the ratification and final signing into law of the **Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education Act** this year, which provides full tuition subsidies for students in 114 State Universities and Colleges (SUCs), local tertiary level schools, and state-run technical/vocational schools across the country. Included in the list of local schools and colleges in Pampanga that are covered by the law are:

- Don Honorio Ventura Technological State
- University Pampanga State Agricultural University
- Mabalacat College
- City College of Angeles
- City College of San Fernando,
- Pampanga Guagua Community College
- Kolehiyo ng Subic



Table 4-32. Literacy Status of Population Aged 5 Years Old and Over

Highest Grade/Year Completed	Total Population 5 Years Old and Over	Age																		
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	>34
Both Sexes	141,009	2,930	2,884	3,161	2,877	3,042	3,167	3,087	3,122	3,108	3,181	3,379	3,061	3,370	3,279	3,143	14,644	13,058	11,736	54,780
No Grade Completed	2,464	1,500	236	52	17	16	20	14	18	12	12	27	21	25	11	15	51	49	37	331
Pre-School	3,328	1,298	1,571	337	51	26	13	5	7	3	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	1	3	8
Special Education	47	-	1	2	2	-	2	1	2	4	1	1	2	4	1	4	4	5	3	8
Elementary	42,908	-	1,073	2,770	2,807	3,000	3,132	3,067	2,398	1,012	418	287	185	202	207	212	1,093	1,172	1,445	18,428
1st-4th Grade	17,665	-	1,073	2,770	2,807	3,000	2,395	836	252	120	86	71	49	46	32	41	196	172	215	3,504
5th-6th Grade	6,168	-	-	-	-	-	737	1,575	661	187	81	50	32	28	30	30	173	183	191	2,210
Graduate	19,075	-	-	-	-	-	-	656	1,485	705	251	166	104	128	145	141	724	817	1,039	12,714
High School	57,679	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	697	2,077	2,750	3,063	2,330	1,802	1,475	1,398	6,914	6,632	6,110	22,431
Under Graduate	18,289	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	697	2,077	2,750	2,633	1,051	502	380	300	1,272	1,114	1,158	4,355
Graduate	39,390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	430	1,279	1,300	1,095	1,098	5,642	5,518	4,952	18,076
Post-Secondary	4,278	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	29	112	737	764	502	2,119
Under Graduate	168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	15	8	31	19	23	57
Graduate	4,112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	104	706	745	479	2,064
College Undergraduate	14,943	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	521	1,323	1,546	1,298	2,857	1,579	1,355	4,464
Academic Degree Holder	15,157	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	2,986	2,851	2,274	6,942
Post Baccalaureate	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	47
Not Stated	144	132	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-



Male	71,201	1,495	1,449	1,595	1,489	1,576	1,625	1,580	1,626	1,606	1,655	1,775	1,532	1,760	1,663	1,665	7,484	6,709	6,010	26,907	
No Grade Completed	1,253	779	124	27	9	12	14	8	14	5	9	16	15	14	5	9	25	28	17	123	
Pre-School	1,689	657	773	179	35	16	9	2	5	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	7	
Special Education	27	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	2	3	
Elementary	21,864	-	551	1,388	1,443	1,548	1,601	1,569	1,281	585	241	192	127	140	139	150	717	777	888	8,527	
1st-4th Grade	9,106	-	551	1,388	1,443	1,548	1,251	465	152	78	53	45	37	31	21	31	143	122	130	1,617	
5th-6th Grade	3,129	-	-	-	-	-	350	791	362	114	45	34	18	19	23	24	112	111	108	1,018	
Graduate	9,629	-	-	-	-	-	-	313	767	393	143	113	72	90	95	95	462	544	650	5,892	
High School Under Graduate	30,210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	325	1,012	1,404	1,565	1,167	980	815	761	3,676	3,440	3,213	11,852	
Graduate	9,908	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	325	1,012	1,404	1,364	575	303	234	188	776	679	693	2,355	
Post-Secondary Under Graduate	20,302	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201	592	677	581	573	2,900	2,761	2,520	9,497	
Graduate	2,155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	13	69	406	410	289	963	
Under Graduate	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	8	5	19	10	12	28	
Graduate	2,068	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	64	387	400	277	935	
College Undergraduate Academic Degree Holder	7,389	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	620	689	631	1,481	750	622	2,376
Post Baccalaureate	6,530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	1,176	1,298	977	3,036	
Not Stated	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	20	
	60	59	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	



Female	69,808	1,435	1,435	1,566	1,388	1,466	1,542	1,507	1,496	1,502	1,526	1,604	1,529	1,610	1,616	1,478	7,160	6,349	5,726	27,873	
No Grade Completed	1,211	721	112	25	8	4	6	6	4	7	3	11	6	11	6	6	26	21	20	208	
Pre-School	1,639	641	798	158	16	10	4	3	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	
Special Education	20	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	3	2	1	5	
Elementary	21,044	-	522	1,382	1,364	1,452	1,531	1,498	1,117	427	177	95	58	62	68	62	376	395	557	9,901	
1st-4th Grade	8,559	-	522	1,382	1,364	1,452	1,144	371	100	42	33	26	12	15	11	10	53	50	85	1,887	
5th-6th Grade	3,039	-	-	-	-	-	387	784	299	73	36	16	14	9	7	6	61	72	83	1,192	
Graduate	9,446	-	-	-	-	-	-	343	718	312	108	53	32	38	50	46	262	273	389	6,822	
High School	27,469	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	372	1,065	1,346	1,498	1,163	822	660	637	3,238	3,192	2,897	10,579	
Under Graduate	8,381	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	372	1,065	1,346	1,269	476	199	146	112	496	435	465	2,000	
Graduate	19,088	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	229	687	623	514	525	2,742	2,757	2,432	8,579	
1158	2,123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	16	43	331	354	213	1,156	
Under Graduate	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	7	3	12	9	11	29	
Graduate	2,044	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	40	319	345	202	1,129	
College Undergraduate	7,554	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	301	703	857	667	1,376	829	733	2,088
Academic Degree Holder	8,627	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	1,810	1,553	1,297	3,906	
Post Baccalaureate	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	27	
Not Stated	84	73	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	



4.4.2 Current Status and Projections of Mexico's Educational Capacities

Assessing the current status of educational capacities, in particular the primary and secondary schools, provides local government and school officials a clearer view of the existing school set-up, especially the needs, issues and areas for improvement that need to be acted upon by involved agencies, including national offices of DPWH, DepED, and DILG, to ensure that the basic human right to education is adequately provided to Mexico's constituents. The following tables present the current status of educational capacities and facilities in the municipality.

Table 4-33. Present Teacher-Student-Classroom Ratio in Secondary Schools (latest record 2016)

Name of School	Present Enrolees	Number of Teachers	Teacher - Pupil Ratio	Number of Rooms	Student-Classroom Ratio	REMARKS
Diosdado Macapagal High School	1,596	21	1:76	9	1:178	3 shifts= 1:59 shift; lack of classroom
Don Jesus Gonzales High School	2,826	80	1:35	38	1:75	2 shifts= 1:38
Gerry Rodriguez High School	466	6	1:78	6	1:78	2 shifts= 1:39
Malino High School	987	25	1:40	19	1:52	
Mexico National High School	877	20	1:44	15	1:59	
Nicanor David Vergara High School	997	27	1:37	21	1:48	
Our Lady of Guadalupe School	218	4	1:55	4	1:55	
San Juan High School	1,807	49	1:39	19	1:96	2 shifts= 1:48 shift
St. Joseph's Academy	285	16	1:18	15	1:19	

Table 4-34. Student-Classroom Ratio in Primary Schools

Name of School	Pupil Population (2016)	No. of Rooms (Present)	Student-Classroom Ratio (2016)	Additional Rooms Required
NORTH DISTRICT				
Acli	115	6	1:19	
Balas	185	6	1:31	
Camuning	294	10	1:29	
Concepcion	239	6	1:40	



Name of School	Pupil Population (2016)	No. of Rooms (Present)	Student-Classroom Ratio (2016)	Additional Rooms Required
Culubasa	250	10	1:25	
Eden	86	4	1:22	
Gandus	80	4	1:20	
Laput	370	14	1:26	
Malino	796	20	1:40	
Pangatlan	270	9	1:30	
Panipuan	202	6	1:34	
San Patricio	516	13	1:40	
San Rafael	181	7	1:26	
Sta.Cruz	193	8	1:24	
Sto. Rosario	743	18	1:41	
Suclaban	107	5	1:21	
SOUTH DISTRICT				
Divisoria	326	9	1:36	
Dolores Piring	217	8	1:27	
Lagundi	328	12	1:27	
Laug	423	12	1:35	
Masamat	233	6	1:39	
Mexico CS	1645	42	1:39	
Nueva Victoria	214	9	1:24	
Sabanilla	231	6	1:39	
San Antonio	720	23	1:31	
San Jose Matulid	516	14	1:37	
San Lorenzo	389	25	1:16	
San Miguel	171	6	1:29	
San Vicente	400	12	1:33	
Sta. Maria	308	7	1:44	
Sto. Domingo	390	9	1:43	
WEST DISTRICT				
Anao	581	9	1:65	1
Buenavista	182	10	1:18	
Cawayan	156	6	1:26	
Pandacaqui	628	15	1:42	
Padacaqui Resettlement	2933	70	1:42	
San Juan	522	14	1:37	
Sapang Masaic	941	20	1:47	
Tangle	231	6	1:39	
PRIVATE SCHOOL				
Dominican School of Mexico, Inc	141	14	1:10	
Our Lady of Guadalupe School	317	15	1:21	



4.5 Basic Services, Utilities and Facilities

Ensuring basic human rights to life and human welfare is the first and foremost responsibility of the government. Fulfilling this duty to its constituents, the Local Government of Mexico sees to it that basic services and utilities, as well as publicly accessible facilities, are sufficiently provided, and inclusive of its development plans, projects, and programs.

4.5.1 Housing Services and Settlements

In **Section 4.1.6**, housing types per household in Mexico, Pampanga were defined. Only a small portion of the household population have houses made of nipa, cogon, and other materials used in native nipa huts and wooden houses. **Table 4-35** presents the common roofing materials used in houses in the municipality. Data was taken from PSA 2015 Statistics. A grave issue observed in the said data is the remaining existence of asbestos in houses and buildings, which studies show is detrimental to human health, as its fibers can cause cancer and eventual death.

There are socialized housing and resettlements areas in the municipality that were constructed to provide homes to poor residents, as well as victims of natural calamities. The NHA Resettlement Areas in Pandacaqui and Acli are examples of such housing provision, wherein displaced victims of Pinatubo eruption in 1991 were resettled.

There are also low-cost or socialized housing available for low-income residents who cannot afford regular housing types. Low-cost housings were made available by the Local Government of Mexico in barangays like San Rafael, Sto. Rosario and even in Pandacaqui, not only to provide chances for poor families to avail their own homes, but to minimize, if not totally eliminate, squatting in private and government-owned lands, as well as riverbanks. Some of these informal settlers reside in barangays San Jose Matulid, Sto. Rosario, San Pablo and Lagundi.

One of the newest residential developments that offer low-cost housing is the Fiesta Communities in Brgy. Sabanilla. It has an area of 17.7 hectares, and offers 1,831 housing units. It is expected to house 744 families since its opening to the public. In 2013, the NHA approved the construction of one (1) covered court/multi-purpose center in the Pampanga Housing Project in Pandacaqui, and another one in the Resettlement Site in Acli.

4.5.2 Facilities

The Local Government of Mexico, Pampanga strives to provide facilities that shall adequately provide for other needs of its constituents, such as sports and recreation, trade and commerce, enjoyment, etc.

4.5.2.1 Recreational Facilities

Covered gymnasiums that allow sports activities such as basketball, badminton, and other leisure and extracurricular activities are available in most barangays. These facilities host events such as basketball competitions, fiesta events, singing and dancing contests, pageants,



and even public hearings. There are also private resorts, golf courses, and camping activity centers in the municipality that cater to more luxurious enjoyments to Mexico residents.

4.5.2.2 Slaughterhouse

The Association of Butchers of Mexico, Pampanga utilize riverbanks and sides of creeks as slaughter areas. This activity poses adverse environmental impacts to surrounding areas, especially the natural water systems. Slaughterhouses are point sources of organic pollutants such as rumen materials, FOG (fats, oils, and grease), blood, fecal matter, as well as microbial pathogens and parasites. There is a dire need for a well-accommodated and adequately sized abattoir, that is strategically situated to serve its purpose with ease (e.g. proximity to end-user points, such as meat markets), and ensure it will not pose adverse health and environmental risks to primary impact areas (within 100-m radius) and natural water resources.



Table 4-35. Construction Materials of Common Roofing System in Mexico's Houses

Construction Materials of the Outer Walls	Total Occupied Housing Units	Construction Materials of the Roof								Not Reported
		Galvanized iron/aluminum	Tile/concrete/ clay tile	Half galvanized iron and half concrete	Bamboo/cogon / nipa/anahaw	Asbestos	Makeshift/ salvaged/ improvised materials	Trapal	Others	
Concrete/brick/stone	26,384	25,693	439	218	28	4	-	2	-	
Wood	872	586	17	37	229	-	1	2	-	
Half concrete/brick/stone and half wood	2,696	1,480	37	1,107	68	1	2	1	-	
Galvanized iron/aluminum	621	569	5	3	44	-	-	-	-	
Bamboo/sawali/cogon/nipa	643	260	0	10	371	-	1	1	-	
Asbestos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glass	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Makeshift/salvaged/improvised materials	15	7	-	-	1	-	6	-	1	
Trapal	22	7	-	-	1	-	1	13	-	
Others	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
No walls	4	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Not Reported	19	17	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	



4.5.2.3 Public Market

The municipality's public market located in Parian has a large capacity, accommodating several retail and wholesale traders of grocery, food, perishable and dry goods. It is however, situated in a flood-prone area, and suffers voluminous traffic every day. It also poses health and environmental hazards due to its location near a major river, thus causing water pollution. The main public market must be relocated in another location where it will not cause environmental and health problems, whilst not compromising its economic importance and business opportunities. The new location must also be safe from flooding.



Figure 4-23 Mexico Public Market

4.5.2.4 Municipal Cemetery

There are three (3) municipal cemeteries in Mexico. They are located in Parian, San Jose Malino and Tangle. There are also private cemeteries such as those situated in Parian, Sto. Domingo, San Carlos, and Anao. There is a need to provide an extension of the burial grounds for public cemeteries that are already congested, and non-compliant with the approved guidelines for cemeteries. For instance, the municipal cemetery in Parian is frequently during heavy rain, and situated within fifty (50) meters of Mexico Elementary School.



4.5.2.5 Irrigation and Post-Harvest Facilities

Most irrigation systems in the municipality are made of shallow tube wells designed to operate in two (2) units. A total of 1,353 shallow well units are operated in Mexico's irrigable lands. The summary of irrigation facilities operated in the municipality is presented in **Table 4-36**. **Table 4-37** on the other hand summarizes the both private and government-owned post-harvest facilities and equipment used by farmers.

Table 4-36. Summary of Details for Mexico's Irrigation Facilities

IRRIGATION SYSTEM	OPERATIONAL			NON-OPERATIONAL		
	NO. OF UNITS	SERVICE AREA (HA)	NO. OF FARMERS	NO. OF UNITS	SERVICE AREA (HA)	NO. OF FARMERS
1. NIS	20	972.25	250	-	-	-
2. CIS	33	1074	358	-	-	-
3. SSIP	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. STW/OSP from DA/NIA/DAR/LGU	79	316	59	-	-	-
b. STW/OSP (Private)	1,220	3,750	1,110	-	-	-
c. SWIP	2	100	28	-	-	-
d. SFR	3	12	25	1	-	-
e. Diversion dam	3	10	10	1	-	-
f. Deep well	15	22	23	-	-	-
g. Ram pump	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Others (Dug well/Tosang)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4-37. Post-Harvest Facilities and Equipment

EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES	GOVERNMENT		PRIVATE	
	No. of Units	No. of Farmers/Coops/Assn	No. of Units	No. of Farmers/Coops/Assn
Facilities				
1. Rice Mill	1	1	1	1
2. Warehouse			17	17
3. Mini warehouse			2	2
4. Cold Storage			3	3
5. Processing Plant	NA			
6. Packing house	NA			
7. Onion hanger	NA			
8. MPDP	8	8	5	5
9. Flatbed	1	1	1	1
10. Palay Shed	1	1		
11. Rice Processing Center	1	1		
12. Mechanical Dryer	1	1		
13. Re-circulating Dryer	1	1		
14. Village Type Dryer	1	1		
15. Cono/Semi-Cono			9	9
16. Trading post/buying station	NA			
17. Greenhouse	NA			
18. Plant Nursery (Net house)	NA			



EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES	GOVERNMENT		PRIVATE	
	No. of Units	No. of Farmers/Coops/Assn	No. of Units	No. of Farmers/Coops/Assn
Equipment/Farm Machineries				
1. 4 Wheel Tractor (90 hp)	5	5	21	21
2. Mini 4 Wheel Tractor (60 hp below)	2	2	1	1
3. Combine harvester	1	1	NA	NA
4. Hand Tractor	2	2	516	451
5. Rice/Corn Thresher			100	90
6. Rice Reaper			14	10
7. Mobile Kiskisan	NA		1	
8. Drum Seeder	1	1	2	2
9. Knapsack	197	197	7	7
10. Power sprayer			30	30
11. Shredder	NA			
12. Mobile flash dryer	NA			
13. Cassava granulator	NA			
14. Rice transplanter	1	1	1	1
15. Flame thrower	3	3		
16. Floating tiller	NA			
17. Milking machine	NA			
18. Collapsible dryer	NA			
19. Coffee huller	NA			
20. Coffee grinder	NA			
21. Moisture meter	1	1	1	1
22. Weighing scale	NA	NA		

Based on the 2017 Municipal Agricultural Profile, the service areas of irrigation facilities available in the municipality are summarized as follows.

Table 4-38. Summary of Irrigation Serviced Areas

NATIONAL IRRIGATION SYSTEMS	
Serviced Farmers' Associations	Serviced Area (hectares)
ANAO FIA	438.11
San Patricio Concepcion	150.00
Samahang Magsasaka ng CLB	100.00
Concepcion, Laput, Balas A	83.02
Sta. Cruz, Concepcion, Balas, Laput IA	68.00
Nagkakaisang Magsasaka ng San Vicente	60.00
San Miguel, San Vicente, Sabanilla	72.00
Sama IA	20.00
San Antonio, San Lorenzo, Laug, Piring IA	533.00



COMMUNAL IRRIGATION SYSTEMS	
Serviced Farmers' Associations	Serviced Area (hectares)
Acli I CIS	30.00
Culubasa CIS	225.00
Divisoria CIS	232.00
Pandacaqui CIS	172.00
San Jose Malino CIS	132.00
TOTAL	2,315.13

4.5.2.6 Flood Control and Drainage Facilities

As of today, the construction of drainage facilities in the locality is still on-going along the JASA Road. Drainage facilities are lacking in the Municipality of Mexico, therefore aggravating the already high susceptibility to floods, especially in low-lying barangays in the south. This issue has been pointed out in the first CLUP initiative. There have been existing revetment structures in some parts of the municipality, such as Culubasa, Cauayan, and San Antonio. A major revetment project for the Abacan River is currently being done by the DPWH.

4.5.3 Utilities

Utilities refer to transportation and communication service facilities, and power and water supply.

4.5.3.1 Roads and Transportation Utilities

Mexico has paved asphalt roads which connect it to major cities in Pampanga, other provinces and Metro Manila. It can be accessed by vehicles from Metro Manila thru North Luzon Expressway (NLEX). MacArthur Highway serves as another main access road aside from NLEX, which serves as passage from Mexico to Angeles City. Olongapo – Gapan Road connects transport vehicles from the municipality to provinces like Bataan, Zambales and Nueva Ecija.

The total road length of the existing roads classified as national, provincial, municipal, barangay, alley and footpath is 67.556 kilometers, of which 12.743km is concreted, 41.734km is classified as gravel road, and 9.179km remains as earth/dirt road. Concreted roads in the municipality are considered acceptable and serviceable, and therefore in good condition to serve their purposes. Gravel and dirt roads due to their type are considered poor, and less serviceable due to their lack (or absence thereof) of smooth surface. Monitoring the conditions of road networks across the municipality through Road Condition (RoCond) Survey is highly recommended. Perhaps a technologically-operated system can be constructed to provide a more comprehensive and transparent way of assessing road types, lengths, and conditions – a road monitoring tool with inventory system to be exact. Such system will help local government officials to assess the current condition of roads, and identify areas where road construction and/or improvement projects are necessary. **Table 4-39** summarizes the current road inventory of Mexico, Pampanga.



The main transportation means in Mexico are jeepney and tricycle. Associations exist among jeepney and tricycle drivers and operators. Buses are also available for provincial transport. A parking area in front of SM in Lagundi serves as A stop-over for buses traveling to Olongapo, Baguio, Manila, Cabanatuan and other provinces.

Table 4-39. Roads Inventory 2015 – 2016

2015					
No.	BARANGAYS	LENGTH (km)	GRAVEL	EARTH	CONCRETE
1	ACLI	2.294	0.260	–	2.034
2	ANAO	9.900	0.700	–	9.200
3	BALAS	4.357	1.265	–	3.092
4	BUENAVISTA	2.680	1.125	–	1.555
5	CAMUNING	3.600	–	–	3.600
6	CAUAYAN	5.775	3.500	–	2.275
7	CONCEPCION	6.498	–	1.870	4.628
8	CULUBASA	5.096	0.300	–	4.796
9	DIVISORIA	2.600	0.200	–	2.400
10	DOLORES PIRING	3.255	1.300	–	1.955
11	EDEN	4.325	1.435	–	2.890
12	GANDUS	6.950	5.560	–	1.390
13	LAGUNDI	7.295	1.194	–	6.101
14	LAPUT	5.425	0.315	1.900	3.210
15	LAUG	9.230	2.500	–	6.730
16	MASAMAT	0.970	–	–	0.970
17	NUEVA VICTORIA	7.092	4.212	–	2.880
18	PANDACAQUI	51.910	0.710	–	51.200
19	PANGATLAN	1.894	0.579	–	1.315
20	PANIPUAN	7.174	1.434	–	5.740
21	PARIAN	6.064	0.160	–	5.904
22	SABANILLA	3.548	0.230	–	3.318
23	SAN ANTONIO	7.390	0.290	–	7.100
24	SAN CARLOS	3.265	0.400	–	2.865
25	SAN JOSE MALINO	8.743	1.136	–	7.607
26	SAN JOSE MATULID	3.500	–	–	3.500
27	SAN JUAN	7.889	4.420	–	3.469
28	SAN LORENZO	6.998	4.410	–	2.588
29	SAN MIGUEL	8.708	1.771	–	6.937
30	SAN NICOLAS	5.510	1.387	–	4.123
31	SAN PABLO	5.178	2.005	–	3.173



2015					
No.	BARANGAYS	LENGTH (km)	GRAVEL	EARTH	CONCRETE
32	SAN PATRICIO	6.935	3.039	-	3.896
33	SAN RAFAEL	2.550	0.850	-	1.700
34	SAN ROQUE	4.570	-	-	4.570
35	SAN VICENTE	11.506	4.850	-	6.656
36	SAPANG MAISAC	3.845	0.700	-	3.145
37	STA. CRUZ	6.300	0.650	-	5.650
38	STA. MARIA	5.489	1.331	-	4.158
39	STO. CRISTO	1.910	0.190	-	1.720
40	STO. DOMINGO	2.083	-	-	2.083
41	STO. ROSARIO	5.974	2.281	-	3.693
42	SUCLABAN	2.390	0.150	-	2.240
43	TANGLE	5.615	2.665	-	2.950
TOTAL		274.280	59.504	3.770	211.006
2016					
No.	BARANGAYS	LENGTH (km)	GRAVEL	EARTH	CONCRETE
1	ACLI	2.294	0.260	-	2.034
2	ANAO	9.900	0.700	-	9.200
3	BALAS	4.496	1.265	-	3.231
4	BUENAVISTA	2.680	1.125	-	1.555
5	CAMUNING	3.600	-	-	3.600
6	CAUAYAN	5.775	3.500	-	2.275
7	CONCEPCION	6.498	-	1.870	4.628
8	CULUBASA	5.096	0.300	-	4.796
9	DIVISORIA	2.803	0.200	-	2.603
10	DOLORES PIRING	3.255	1.300	-	1.955
11	EDEN	4.325	1.435	-	2.890
12	GANDUS	6.950	5.560	-	1.390
13	LAGUNDI	7.295	1.194	-	6.101
14	LAPUT	5.625	0.315	1.900	3.410
15	LAUG	9.450	2.500	-	6.950
16	MASAMAT	0.970	-	-	0.970
17	NUEVA VICTORIA	7.212	4.212	-	3.000
18	PANDACAQUI	51.910	0.710	-	51.200
19	PANGATLAN	1.894	0.579	-	1.315
20	PANIPUAN	7.629	1.434	-	6.195
21	PARIAN	6.539	0.160	-	6.379
22	SABANILLA	3.768	0.230	-	3.538



2016					
No.	BARANGAYS	LENGTH (km)	GRAVEL	EARTH	CONCRETE
23	SAN ANTONIO	7.390	0.290	-	7.100
24	SAN CARLOS	3.265	0.400	-	2.865
25	SAN JOSE MALINO	8.743	1.136	-	7.607
26	SAN JOSE MATULID	3.500	-	-	3.500
27	SAN JUAN	8.025	4.420	-	3.605
28	SAN LORENZO	7.240	4.410	-	2.830
29	SAN MIGUEL	8.883	1.771	-	7.112
30	SAN NICOLAS	5.510	1.387	-	4.123
31	SAN PABLO	5.248	2.005	-	3.243
32	SAN PATRICIO	6.935	3.039	-	3.896
33	SAN RAFAEL	2.550	0.850	-	1.700
34	SAN ROQUE	4.570	-	-	4.570
35	SAN VICENTE	11.506	4.850	-	6.656
36	SAPANG MAISAC	3.845	0.700	-	3.145
37	STA. CRUZ	6.300	0.650	-	5.650
38	STA. MARIA	5.489	1.331	-	4.158
39	STO. CRISTO	1.910	0.190	-	1.720
40	STO. DOMINGO	2.083	-	-	2.083
41	STO. ROSARIO	5.974	2.281	-	3.693
42	SUCLABAN	2.616	0.150	-	2.466
43	TANGLE	5.615	2.665	-	2.950
TOTAL		277.161	59.504	3.770	213.887

There are 39 bridges, 53 RCBCs (Reinforced Concrete Box Culverts), and 3 footbridges in total in Mexico, Pampanga. As of 2013, the types, capacities, and conditions of these bridges are recorded as follows:

Table 4-40. Inventory of Bridges by Location, Type, Capacity and Condition, as of April 2013

Bridge/R.C.B.C. Name	Location (Barangay)	Type	Road Capacity (Tons)	Physical Condition
1. Acli R.C.B.C	Purok 3, Acli	Concrete	8	Good
2. Anao Bridge	Mexico-Magalang	Concrete	14	Good



Bridge/R.C.B.C. Name	Location (Barangay)	Type	Road Capacity (Tons)	Physical Condition
	Road, Anao			
2. Anao R.C.B.C.	Tokyo St. Anao	Concrete	8	Good
2. Anao R.C.B.C.	Mexico-Magalang Road, Anao	Concrete	14	Good
3. Balas Bridge	Sapang Balas, Balas	Concrete	10	Good
4. Buenavista R.C.B.C.	Secondary Road, Buenavista	Concrete	8	Good
5. Camuning R.C.B.C	. Mexico-Angeles Road, Camuning	Concrete	8	Good
6. Cawayan R.C.B.C	. Cawayan-San Antonio Arayat Road, Cawayan	Concrete	8	Good
7. Concepcion R.C.B.C (2)	Purok 3, Concepcion	Concrete	8	Good
8. Culubasa R.C.B.C (2)	Purok 1 & 2, Culubasa	Concrete	8	Good
9. Divisoria R.C.B.C	Mexico-Angeles Road, Divisoria	Concrete	8	Good
10. Dolores Piring RCBC(2)	Purok 3 & Quezon Road, Dolores Piring	Concrete	8	Good
11. Eden Bailey Bridge	Centro Road, Eden	Steel, Wood	8	Need Replacement
12. Gandus R.C.B.C.	Purok 1, Gandus	Concrete	8	Good
13. Lagundi Tarik Bridge	Mexico-Sfdo Road, Lagundi	Concrete	14	Good
13. Lagundi Bridge	JASA Road, Lagundi	Concrete	14	Good



Bridge/R.C.B.C. Name	Location (Barangay)	Type	Road Capacity (Tons)	Physical Condition
13. Lagundi R.C.B.C. (5)	Lagundi-Masamat Road, JASA Road, Mexico-Sfdo Road, Lagundi	Concrete	14	Good
14. Laput Bridge	Purok 1, Laput	Concrete	14	Good
15. Laug R.C.B.C. (7)	(3) Purok 1, (2) Purok 4, (2) Mexico-San Luis Road, Laug	Concrete	8	Good
16. Masamat Bridge	Purok 2 Bulaon, Masamat	Concrete	14	Good
16. Masamat R.C.B.C.	Purok 3 Narra, Masamat	Concrete	10	Good
17. Nueva Victoria Bridge	Mexico-Angeles Road, Nueva Victoria	Concrete	14	Good
17. Nueva Victoria RCBC (3)	(1) Purok 2 Antipulo, (2) Purok 5 San Vicente, Nueva Victoria	Concrete	8	Good
18. Pandacaqui Bridge	Purok 1, Pandacaqui	Concrete	14	Good
19. Pangatlan R.C.B.C.	Main Road, Pangatlan	Concrete	8	Good
20. Panipuan Bridge	Sindalan-Anao Road, Panipuan	Concrete	14	Good
21. Parian Bridge	Mexico-Angeles Road, Parian	Concrete	14	Good
21. Parian Bridge	Mexico-Magalang Road, Parian	Concrete	14	Good
21. Parian R.C.B.C.	(1) Mexico-Angeles	Concrete	14	Good



Bridge/R.C.B.C. Name	Location (Barangay)	Type	Road Capacity (Tons)	Physical Condition
(3)	Road, (2) Mexico-Magalang Road, Parian			
22. Sabanilla R.C.B.C.	Santan Street, Sabanilla	Concrete	8	Good
23. San Antonio Bridge (3)	Tinajero St., Highway, JASA Road, Centro/Bungang Guinto, San Antonio	Concrete	14	Good
24. San Carlos R.C.B.C.	Purok 3, San Carlos	Concrete	8	Good
25. San Jose Malino Bridge	San Jose Malino-Anao	Concrete	14	Good
25. San Jose Malino Bridge	San Jose Malino-Culubasa (PR)	Concrete	14	Good
25. San Jose Malino R.C.B.C.(2)	(1) San Jose Malino to Pangalan Road, (1) San Jose Malino-Culubasa Road,	Concrete	14	Good
25. San Jose Malino Foot Bridge (2)	San Jose Malino	Steel	5	Good
26. San Jose Matulid Bailey Bridge (3)	Purok 2, Purok 4 & 5, San Jose Matulid	Steel, Wood	10	Need Replacement
26. San Jose Matulid Bridge	Sto. Domingo Village (Excl), San Jose Matulid	Concrete	14	Good
27. San Juan Bridge (2)	Mexico-Magalang Road, San Juan	Concrete	14	Good
27. San Juan	Mexico-Magalang	Concrete	8	Good



Bridge/R.C.B.C. Name	Location (Barangay)	Type	Road Capacity (Tons)	Physical Condition
R.C.B.C.	Road, San Juan			
28. San Lorenzo Bridge	Purok 1, Boulevard Street, San Lorenzo	Concrete	14	Good
28. San Lorenzo R.C.B.C. (4)	(2) Boulevard-Bungang Guinto River, (2) Gopiao Street to Purok 4, San Lorenzo	Concrete	8	Good
29. San Miguel Bridge	Purok 6 Sapa, San Miguel	Concrete	8	Good
29. San Miguel Bailey Bridge	Mexico-Magalang Road, San Miguel	Steel, Wood	10	Need Replacement
30. San Nicolas R.C.B.C.	Paralaya, San Nicolas	Concrete	8	Good
30. San Nicolas Footbridge	Along Betis River, San Nicolas	Concrete	8	Good
31. San Pablo Bridge	JASA Road, San Pablo	Concrete	14	Good
31. San Pablo R.C.B.C. (3)	(1) Purok Abacan River Road Dike, (2) JASA Road, San Pablo	Concrete	14	Good
32. San Patricio Bridge	Centro Minangun, San Patricio	Concrete	14	Good
32. San Patricio R.C.B.C (2)	Centro Minangun, Butarol, San Patricio	Concrete, RCPC	10	Good
33. San Rafael Bridge	San Rafael to Del Carmen	Concrete	14	Good
33. San Rafael R.C.B.C.	San Rafael to Bulaon	Concrete	8	Good



Bridge/R.C.B.C. Name	Location (Barangay)	Type	Road Capacity (Tons)	Physical Condition
34. San Roque Bridge	Purok Masagana, San Roque	Concrete	14	Good
35. San Vicente Bailey Bridge	Purok 2 (Arch to Bridge), San Vicente	Steel, Wood	10	Need Replacement
36. Sapang Maisac Bridge	.Angeles-Magalang Road, Sapang Maisac	Concrete	14	Good
37. Sta. Cruz Bridge	Mexico-Magalang Road, Sta. Cruz	Concrete	14	Good
37. Sta. Cruz Bridge	Purok 5, Sta. Cruz	Concrete	14	Good
38. Sta. Maria R.C.B.C.	Sitio Tramo, Sta. Maria	Concrete	14	Good
39. Sto. Cristo R.C.B.C.	JASA Road, Sto. Cristo	Concrete	14	Good
40. Sto. Domingo R.C.B.C.	JASA Road, Sto. Domingo	Concrete	8	Good
41. Sto. Rosario Akro Bridge	JASA Road, Sto. Rosario	Concrete	14	Good
41. Sto. Rosario H-way Bridge	JASA Road, Sto. Rosario	Concrete	14	Good
41. Sto. Rosario Bridge	Paroba/Centro, Sto. Rosario	Concrete	14	Good
41. Sto. Rosario Adobe Bridge	Paroba/Centro, Sto. Rosario	Adobe	10	Weak
42. Suclaban Bridge (2)	(1) Eden to Suclaban, (1) Acli To Suclaban	Concrete	14	Good
43. Tangle	None			



Table 4-41. Summary of Inventory of Roads and Bridges

ROADS				
	LENGTH (m)			REMARKS
	With Pavement	Without Pavement	TOTAL	
BARANGAY ROADS	129,183	20,541	149,724	Paving Required
FARM-TO-MARKET RDS.	12,763	48,766	61,529	Paving Required
MUNICIPAL ROADS	1,920	-	1,920	RoCond Recommended
NATIONAL ROADS	33,672	-	33,672	RoCond Recommended
PROVINCIAL ROADS	17,710	-	17,710	RoCond Recommended
BRIDGES				
	LENGTH (m)		WIDTH (m)	
Laput Steel Bailey Bridge to RCDG	15		8	For Immediate Replacement (Dilapidated)
Sto. Rosario Adobe Arch Bridge to RCDG	10		8	
San Jose Matulid to NGCP Steel Bridge to RCDG	34		9	
San Jose Matulid Steel Bailey Bridge	10		8	
San Miguel-Sabanilla Steel Bailey Bridge to RCDG	12		8	
Eden Steel Bailey Bridge to RCDG	14		8	
San Vicente Bridge to RCDG	10		8	
Lagundi Bridge - OG. Road	-		-	For Widening
San Antonio Bridge - OG Road	-		-	
Sto. Rosario - O.G Road	-		-	
San Pablo - OG. Road	-		-	
Across the San Vicente Dayat Creek	10		8	For Construction
San Jose Malino Foot Bridge	12		12	
Across the Divisoria Creek (connecting San Vicente & Divisoria) - 2 cells	14		5	For Construction of RCBC
Across Mabalukuk Rd. (San Vicente connecting Pangatlan) - 1 cell	25		8	



4.5.3.2 Domestic Water Supply

Deep wells and shallow wells are the commonest sources of water in Mexico. Creeks, rivers and other fresh water bodies proximate to some barangays also serve as water supply albeit not for drinking purposes. The main water distributor which provides the municipality access to drinking water is the Sinukuan Water System, Inc. (**Figure 4-24**). It supplies water to residential and commercial areas in 32 barangays. There are no industrial and institutional areas being supplied by the said facility. There are another two minor water systems present in the municipality. The one owned by a certain Nuel Canda delivers water to 200 households in San Antonio while the other which is in Sto. Rosario Water System Cooperative concessions to few households in the barangay.



Figure 4-24 Sinukuan Water Pumping Station in Camuning

As of February 2017, the volume capacities as well as number of houses serviced by Sinukuan are recorded as follows.



Table 4-42. Service Details of Sinukuan Water System, Inc in 2017

BARANGAY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	LOCATION	RESERVE CAPACITY
	<i>Rate: P 197.00</i>	<i>Rate: P 300.00 (first 10 cubic meters)</i>		
San Antonio	490	14	San Antonio	50,000 gal
San Lorenzo	289	0		
San Nicolas	281	0		
Sto. Rosario	121	0		
San Pablo	272	2		
San Carlos	214	45		
Parian	418	0		
Balas	196	1		
Sto.Cristo	175	9	Masamat	50,000 gal
Lagundi	581	49		
San Jose Matulid	359	3		
Masamat	145	2		
Beverly Place	11	6		
Sabanilla	139	0		
San Miguel	195	1		
San Vicente	212	1		
Culubasa	253	0	Camuning	None
Divisoria	132	1		
Camuning	239	0		
Nueva Victoria	152	0		



BARANGAY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	LOCATION	RESERVE CAPACITY
San Jose Malino	521	0		
Pangatlan	208	0		
Eden	82			
Suclaban	66			
San Vicente	212	1		
Sto. Domingo	198	2		
Laug	328	1		
Piring	203	0	San Roque	50,000 gal
Sta. Maria	291	1		
San Roque	121	2		
Laput	210	0		
Concepcion	222	0		
Sta. Cruz	198	0	San Juan	None
San Juan	528	0		
Anao	395	0		
Pandacaqui Resettlement	1894	10		
NHA	1,590	0	Pandacaqui	40,000 gal
Hacienda	391	0		
Sapang Maisac	482	0	Pandacaqui	40,000 gal
Bloomfield	137	0		



4.5.3.3 Electric Power Supply

Two (2) electric power systems supply electricity to the municipality. One is the **PAMPANGA RURAL ELECTRIC SERVICE COOPERATIVE INC. (PRESCO)** in Anao, and the other is the **PAMPANGA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC. 1 (PELCO 1)** in Sto. Domingo. Both facilities supply electric power to residential, commercial and institutional locations, as well as public buildings, irrigation and street lights. The following tables summarize the details of their services and area coverage.

Table 4-43. PRESCO Service Coverage and Details

SERVICE LOCATION	RES	COM	PUBLIC BLDG	IRRIGATION	STREET LIGHTS	HIGH VOLTAGE	RESERVE CAPACITY	SOURCE LOCATION
Acli	507	9	7		1	3	10 MVA	Sub Station Located at Sanros Subd. Anao, Mexico, Pampanga
Anao	1,092	24	13		1			
Balas	634	7	13		1			
Beverly Place	51	12			1			
Buenavista	216	2	3		1			
Cawayan	215	3	4		1			
Concepcion	343		2		1			
Culubasa	480	3	4		1			
Divisoria	390	4	6		1			
Eden	145	4	5		1			
Fiesta Communities	504	2						
Gandus	165	6	3		1			
Lakeshore	106	39	2		1	1		
Laput	366	3	2		1			
Masamat	459	5	4		4	1		
Nueva Victoria	363	6	3		1			
Pangatlan	459	6	5		1			
Panipuan	654	48	4		10			
Panorama Heights	21				1			
Royal Meadows	242	3	2		1			
Sabanilla	328	2	4		1			
San Jose Malino	1,179	18	8		1			
San Juan	870	20	12	1	1			
San Miguel	465	11	6		1			
San Pedro	629	23	7		3	1		
San Vicente	559	3	9	1	1			
Sta. Cruz	468	7	5		1			



SERVICE LOCATION	RES	COM	PUBLIC BLDG	IRRIGATION	STREET LIGHTS	HIGH VOLTAGE	RESERVE CAPACITY	SOURCE LOCATION
Suarez	146	3	4					
Suclaban	194	4	4		1			
Tangle	102	4	3		1			
TOTAL	12,352	281	144	2	42	6		

Table 4-44. PELCO1 Service Coverage and Details

Service Locations	CONSUMERS						Reserve Capacities	Substation Locations
	RES	COM	IND	INS	OTHERS			
					Irrigation	Street Lights		
Rate (Php/kwh)	10.0443	9.0374	9.1580	9.0607	10.545	9.2307		
Dolores Piring	345	4		2	1	1	2.5 MVA	Sto. Domingo
Lagundi	1261	229	2	4		3	7MVA	Lagundi
Laug	624	11	1	3		1	2.5 MVA	Sto. Domingo
Sto. Cristo	646	63	1	5			7MVA	Lagundi
Pandacaqui	993	14				5	2.25 MVA	Pandacaqui
Pandacaqui NHA	2188	25		2			2.25 MVA	
Pandacaqui Resettlement	2888	44	3	9		1	2.25 MVA	
Parian	1248	176		4		1	2.5 MVA	Sto. Domingo
San Antonio	1126	68	3	19	1	1	2.5 MVA	
San Carlos	566	15	1	9		1	2.5 MVA	
San Jose Matulid	1060	30		2		1	7MVA	Lagundi
San Lorenzo	509	5		5		1	2.5 MVA	Sto. Domingo
San Nicolas	467	6		2			2.5 MVA	
San Pablo	510	33	1	2			2.5 MVA	
San Patricio	579	5		3		1	2.5 MVA	
San Rafael	570	12		2		1	7MVA	Lagundi
San Roque	310	10		2		1	2.5 MVA	Sto. Domingo
Sta. Maria	460	17		3			2.5 MVA	
Sto. Domingo	547	63		1		1	2.5 MVA	
Sto. Rosario	729	29		13			2.5 MVA	
Sapang Maisac	1254	21		2		1	2.25 MVA	Pandacaqui



A station of National Grid Corporation of the Philippines, a sector which operates and maintains power transmission, is situated in San Jose Matulid. Its area of operation encompasses the whole island of Luzon.



Figure 4-25 National Grid Corporation of the Philippines (NGCP) in San Jose Matulid

4.5.3.4 Telecommunication Services

Communication in Mexico, Pampanga is delivered by postal, courier and telecommunication systems. Courier and package delivery services are conveyed thru branch offices of LBC, Air21, Cebuana Lhuillier and Mhuillier. A post office is situated in Parian, right in front of the Municipal Hall. The said post office is not under the supervision of the Local Government of Mexico, but rather, operates under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government. However, due to the advanced technology especially the Internet, snail mails and other postal services are seen as rather obsolete. In fact, the current administration has proposed that postal offices be utilized as one-stop service shop for OFWs instead, as these are strategically placed in centers of each city and municipality.

While telephone services provided mainly by PLDT and Globe exists especially in business and institutional offices, mobile phones are more widely used by the greater population. Cellsites and telecom towers are spread out across the municipality, providing services for Globe, SMART, and Sun subscribers.



Figure 4-26. SMART Cell Site situated in Parian

4.6 Peace and Security

Peace and security, and overall, the safety of a community, plays a crucial role to preservation of quality of human life, and economic development. The current administration emphasizes the importance of lower crime rates and increased feeling of safety among people as the trigger factor for boosting economic progress. Peaceful and secure environment attracts more investors and business opportunities.

4.6.1 Police Status

Mexico Police Stations are situated in barangays Parian, near the Municipal Hall; Lagundi, in front of SM San Fernando and; Pandacaqui, near the Barangay Hall. The police station in Parian is equipped with eight (8) vehicles for its transportation and operations, five (5) of which are patrol cars and three (3) are motor patrols. There is a Municipal Jail beside the Municipal Hall which has two (2) prison cells, each with a bed and lavatory. The jail only serves as a



temporary containment for law offenders. All criminals are brought to the larger jail in Arayat upon the finalization of the Municipal Court’s decision.

The table below shows the police personnel distribution for each police station.

Table 4-45. Police Station and Personnel Distribution in Mexico

Police Stations	Police Commission Officer (PCO)	Police Non-Commission Officer (PNCO)	Non-Uniform Personnel (NUP)
Parian Station	1	33	5
COMPAC 1 – Pandacaqui	1	4	0
COMPAC 2 – SM City Pampanga	0	6	0

Based on the data in the previous table, the proportion of police officers to the total population of the municipality is 1 police for every 3,436 people. This is a grave lack that need to be addressed, especially now that uniformed personnel are expected more by the government to crack down crimes and protect law-abiding citizens.

4.6.2 Police Operations

There have been changes in the PNP organization in Region 3, and in turn, the Pampanga Province, after the installment of new administration in June 2016. This CLUP Project encompasses the end of the last administration, and the start of a new one. Hence, the police programs and operations discussed in this section shall include those that were carried out from 2015 to present.

4.6.2.1 2015 Police Operations

In 2015, the PNP – Mexico headed by the Chief of Police conducted various programs and activities that focuses on anti-criminality acts, among which are the following:

Anti-Criminality Programs

A. SOP Lambat – Sibat (Focused Police Operations)

1. Checkpoint Operation
2. Mobilize Patrol
3. Foot Patrol



4. Oplan Sita / Bakal
5. Service of Search Warrant
6. Service of Warrant of Arrest

B. Sibat Operation (Intelligence Drive Operation)

1. Arrest of wanted person particularly repeat

offenders C. Local Anti-Criminality Action Plan (LACAP)

1. Designation of Pyrotechnic and Firecracker Zone
2. Installation of CCTV Camera

Monthly Community / School / Church Based Seminars

A. R.A. 7610 "Special Protection of Children against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act"

B. R.A. 9344 "Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act of 2006"

C. R.A. 9262 "Anti-Violence against Women and Their Children Act of 2004"

Annual Program Observance

- A. Crime Prevention Month
- B. Community Relations Month
- C. Women's Month
- D. Children's Month

PNP Best Practices and Other Initiatives

A. Implementation of Patruya ning Balen – In partnership with Barangay Officials

B. Mexico Blue Knights Patrol – In partnership with the Security Guards of various establishments / subdivisions within the municipality)

C. Oplan Babala Kontra Pabaya (every Yuletide Season) – *Paskung Payalala Kareng Masa* (Active participation of the government, private sector and the community)

4.6.2.2 2016 – Present

Based on the official website of Pampanga Province PNP Office, there is more focus and effort on Cyber Security Threats and Phishing, as crimes become more technologically advanced. Strong stance against drug personalities, in support of the national government's "War on Drugs", are being taken.



4.6.3 Crime and Disorder

The types of index crime in the municipality are classified into Crimes against Person and Crimes against Property. The table below shows the number of cases per crime index which occurred from 2013 to November 30, 2016. The highest number of crimes recorded for both Crimes against Person and Crimes against Property occurred in 2014, with 22 and 80 cases of physical injuries and theft, respectively. These figures were followed by robbery at 58 cases, the third on the list of highest number of crimes committed for the same year. In the up-to-date 2016 crime records, robbery tops the list at 30 cases, followed by theft and rape at records of 26 and 15 cases, respectively.

Table 4-46. Number of Cases per Crime Index

Types of Index Crime				
Year Recorded	2013	2014	2015	As of Nov. 30, 2016
Crime against Person	36	52	39	30
Murder	7	20	8	8
Homicide	3	4	1	0
Physical Injuries	18	22	16	7
Rape	8	6	14	15
Crime against Property	84	158	114	64
Robbery	34	58	51	30
Theft	38	80	48	26
Carnapping	6	4	0	0
Motornapping	6	16	15	8

Total index crimes recorded for 2013 to 2016 is presented in the table below. According to the records, the highest index crime recorded for the said years is 344, in year 2014. Out of these index crime records, the highest crime solution efficiency and crime clearance efficiency is at 59.59% and 72.54% respectively, which are both recorded from the period of January 2016 to November 30, 2016.



Table 4-47. Total Index Crime / Index Crime Solution and Cleared Efficiencies

	2013	2014	2015	As of Nov. 30, 2016
Total Index Crime	175	344	280	193
Total Index Crime Solved	96	167	155	115
Total Index Crime Cleared	101	204	171	140
Total Index Crime Clearance Efficiency	57.71%	59.30%	61.07%	72.54%
Total Index Crime Solution Efficiency	54.86%	48.55%	55.36%	59.59%

The total non-index crimes recorded for 2013 to 2016 is showed in **Table 4-48**. According to the records, the highest non-index crime recorded for the said years is 300, in year 2014. Out of these non-index crime records, the highest solution efficiency and clearance efficiency is at 75% and 87.95% respectively, which are both recorded from the period of January to November 2016.

Table 4-48. Total Non-Index Crime / Non-Index Crime Solution and Cleared Efficiencies

	2013	2014	2015	As of Nov. 31, 2016
Total Non-Index Crime	124	300	274	224
Total Non-Index Crime Solved	86	192	198	168
Total Non-Index Crime Cleared	97	203	224	197
Total Non-Index Crime Clearance Efficiency	78.23%	67.67%	81.75%	87.95%
Total Non-Index Crime Solution Efficiency	69.35%	64.00%	72.26%	75.00%

Crime Volume in Mexico reached up to a figure of 644 in 2014. At present, there are already 417 volume crimes recorded, with 283 cases solved and 409 cleared.



Table 4-49. Total Crime Volume / Crime Solution and Cleared Efficiencies

	2013	2014	2015	As of Nov. 30, 2016
Total Crime Volume	299	644	554	417
Total Crime Solved	182	359	353	283
Total Crime Cleared	198	409	395	337
Total Crime Clearance Efficiency	66.22%	63.51%	71.30%	80.82%
Total Crime Solution Efficiency	60.87%	55.75%	63.72%	67.87%

The Mexico Child Abuse Prevention and Intervention Network (CAPIN) have recorded 122 cases of abuse and violence against children from 2014 to date. The table below illustrate the data for the various offenses committed against children from 2014 to October 31, 2016.

Table 4-50. Summary of Crimes Against Children 2014 – 2016

Crimes	2014			2015			October 31, 2016		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Physical Abuse	4	0	4	2	0	2	2	6	8
Sexual Abuse	0	13	13	0	19	19	2	28	30
Custody	3	3	6	6	4	10	1	12	13
Child Trafficking	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Missing Child	-	-	-	1	1	2	0	3	3
VAWC / VAMC	-	-	-	0	3	3	1	6	7
TOTAL	7	17	24	9	28	37	6	56	62

Based on the records of the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office, the average age of the children who were in conflict with the law is 17 years old. Most of the documented cases involved male minors. The distinctive offenses committed by these minors were sexual abuse, robbery and theft. Thirty four (34) incidents were registered from 2013 to November 30, 2016.



4.6.4 Conflict

For the past years, Mexico has not been put through conflicts or violent incidents related to armed groups. It was never subjected to any types of ethnic discord, resource-based conflicts or gender-based violence.

4.6.5 Road and Vehicle Safety

In the health status section of this document, one of the top causes of morbidity and mortality is trauma and injuries sustained during accidents. Many of these cases are due to road/vehicular accidents. **Table 4-51** summarizes traffic incidents recorded from 2013 to 2016.



Table 4-51. Number of Cases per Traffic Incident (Total Traffic Volume / Traffic Solution and Clearance Efficiencies)

Traffic Incidents	C.Y. 2013			C.Y. 2014			C.Y. 2015			C.Y. 2016		
	No. of Incidents	Cleared	Solved	No. of Incidents	Cleared	Solved	No. of Incidents	Cleared	Solved	No. of Incidents	Cleared	Solved
RIR Homicide	7	5	5	13	13	12	10	10	10	11	9	8
RIR Physical Injury	48	43	43	121	120	100	117	110	110	89	82	80
RIR Damage to Property	66	52	52	181	134	134	157	131	131	147	130	128
TOTAL	121	100	100	315	267	246	284	251	251	247	221	216



Table 4-52. Crime Map 2015 – 2016

Barangay	2015	2016
	Traffic Incidents	
Acli	5	2
Anao	10	4
Balas	5	10
Buenavista	0	0
Camuning	8	9
Cawayan	0	0
Concepcion	0	0
Culubasa	1	0
Divisoria	3	2
Dolores	4	1
Eden	0	0
Gandus	1	0
Lagundi	74	71
Laput	5	2
Laug	7	7
Masamat	2	0
Nueva Victoria	2	3
Pandacaqui	22	13
Pangatlan	1	0
Panipuan	10	9
Parian	21	19
Sabanilla	0	1
San Antonio	12	7
San Carlos	3	7
San Jose Malino	3	4
San Jose Matulid	0	0
San Juan	7	2
San Lorenzo	1	0
San Miguel	1	1
Sa Nicolas	0	1
San Pablo	9	11
San Patricio	3	0
San Rafael	3	2
San Roque	3	2
San Vicente	1	4
Sapang Maisac	5	5
Sta. Cruz	2	3
Sta. Maria	2	2
Sto. Cristo	15	15
Sto. Domingo	20	23
Sto. Rosario	10	4
Suclaban	2	1
Tangle	1	0
TOTAL	284	247



The data on traffic incident from 2013 showed a lower number of accident occurrences with a total of 121 reported cases. As evidenced by the statistics presented, on the onset of 2014 till the present date, reported cases increased dramatically by at least 80%, although a minimal reduction was illustrated as the year progressed. Reckless imprudence resulting in damage to property is thus far the highest traffic incident for the said years. In the year 2015, the five (5) barangays with the most number of road accidents documented were Barangays Lagundi, Pandacaqui, Parian, Sto. Domingo and Sto. Cristo.

Table 4-53. Traffic Signage Inventory

Number of Units / Items	Particulars
10	No Loading / Unloading / Parking
2	Left Turn / Use Signal Lights
4	Babaan / Sakayan (Ayusing Mabuti ang Pagparada)
2	Pick and Drop Only
6	No Parking – This Area
2	Loading / Unloading Area / No Parking
6	Slow Down (School Zone)
2	Slow Down (Hospital Zone)
4	No Entry (All Types of Vehicle)
4	No Entry (One Way)
2	No Counter Flow
2	No Blowing of Horns
3	Maximum Speed (25km/hr)
4	Slow Down (Accident Prone- Hospital)
2	Heavy Traffic (Right Sign)
2	Heavy Traffic (Left Sign)



4.6.6 Fire Bureau

One (1) fire station in Mexico is situated at 3rd Street, Parian near the MSWD Office. It is equipped with two (2) fire trucks of which one is owned by the BFP while other one is from the LGU-Mexico. The tables below shows the number of personnel and equipment the Bureau of Fire – Mexico has.

Table 4-54. BFP- Mexico Personnel Distribution

BFP - Fire Marshall	1
BFP - Deputy Fire Marshall	1
BFP - Fire Operations Team	6
BFP Office Hours Clerk	3
LGU Fire Aides	4
LGU Office Clerks	3

Table 4-55. BFP Owned Equipments

Equipment	Quantity
Fire gears and equipment, Size 1 ½	9 items (serviceable)
Fire gears and equipment, Size 2 ½	4 items (serviceable)
Fire Nozzle, Size 1 ½	1 item (serviceable)
Fire Nozzle, Size 2 ½	1 item (serviceable)
Fire Boots	10 pairs
Fire Gloves	6 pairs
Fire Coat	6 pairs
Fire Trousers	4 pairs



4.6.7 LGU Initiatives for Preservation of Peace and Order

The Local Government of Mexico has enacted the following through Municipal Resolution and Ordinance, to wit:

1. **Municipal Resolution No. 104-2014** – Adopting the Integrated Area / Community Public Safety Plan (IA/CPSP) formulated by the Municipal Peace and Order Council for the Calendar Year 2015 of the municipality enacted on December 5, 2014 by the Eight Sanggunian.
2. **Municipal Resolution No. 014-2016** – Authorizing the Reorganization of the composition of the members of the Municipal Advisory Council of the Municipality of Mexico enacted on March 14, 2016 by the Eight Sanggunian.
3. **Municipal Ordinance No. 001-2006** – Imposing curfew hour from 10:00 P.M. to 4:00 A.M. against minors; and for other purposes enacted on January 26, 2003.
4. **Municipal Ordinance No. 062-2016** – Requiring business establishments and commercial complexes and other places and spaces considered as high risk to install video surveillance cameras or closed-circuit televisions and providing penalties for violations thereof enacted on October 3, 2016 by the Ninth Sanggunian.
5. **Municipal Ordinance No. 019-2015** – Approving the Annual Investment Program (AIP) for Calendar Year 2016 of the Municipality of Mexico enacted on October 20, 2015 by the Eight Sanggunian (see the following tables).
6. **Municipal Resolution No. 074-2016** – Approving the Annual Investment Program (AIP) for Calendar Year 2017 of the Municipality of Mexico enacted on November 2, 2016 by the Ninth Sanggunian (see the following tables).

4.7 Livelihood

The major source of income in Mexico, Pampanga comes from employment in agricultural sector, aquaculture, institutional services, trade and commerce, tourism, and recently industry. Based on the PSA Labor Force Latest Survey as of January 2016, in labor force (15 years old and over), there were 62.10% Labor Force Participation Rate, 93.40% Employment Rate, 6.60% unemployment rate and 16.10% Underemployment Rate.

4.7.1 Agriculture and Aquaculture

Majority of the land area of Mexico is utilized for agricultural purposes, hence the top employment sector is in line with agriculture. Rice, corn and mangoes are the major crops produced while minor crops include sweet potatoes, cassava, fruits and vegetables. The largest crop land area is devoted to rice, followed by corn and mangoes. During seasons when rice is not applicable for planting due to dry weather, the farmers of Mexico plant corn instead. Other barangays like Gandus, Suclaban, Panipuan, Nueva Victoria and Acli wherein water is not sufficient for rice planting, prefer sugarcane for their crops, albeit this provide small returns



due to logistical costs of not having a sugar mill close to the municipality. The nearest sugar milling facility is in Tarlac.

Agri-industries and aquaculture in form of fishponds are also present in Mexico, Pampanga. Small agri-industries such as poultry and piggeries have been prohibited by municipal ordinance since its inception in 2012 and implementation a year after, although there are still medium to large scale agri-industries still operating as of present, such as the 4-hectare piggery in Tangle, and almost 5-hectare poultry in Panipuan. One example of agri-industry that has been closed down after the implementation of the ordinance in 2011 is the 6400-sqm. poultry in Suclaban. The Zoning Ordinance being formulated in conjunction to the Updating of CLUP aims to place more stringent policies and actions against agri-industries without permit. Large piggeries and poultry that are allowed to remain in operation shall be strictly required to adhere to the new rules and policies prior to issuance of permit to operate. Operation permits shall be applied for and issued duly every year.



Figure 4-27 6400-sqm poultry in Suclaban that was closed down



Figure 4-28 Poultry in Buenavista (still in operation)

Fishponds, mainly for tilapia culture, covers a large extent of Mexico's land use, although there has been a significant decrease in its total area to date. Some of these fishponds have been converted into ricelands, while others were abandoned. Aside from tilapia, catfish and selected shellfish are raised and harvested as well. **Annex 2** summarizes the latest agricultural profile from the Municipal Agriculture Office (MAO).

4.7.2 Trade and Industry

The business environment of Mexico has reached a considerably flourished state as demonstrated by the rise of small-scale and light business establishments, as well as large-sized ventures such as SM Pampanga. The municipality's public market located in Parian has a large capacity, accommodating several retail and wholesale traders of grocery, food,



perishable and dry goods. Establishments which offer services are likewise prevalent, like banks, medical support clinics, construction companies, printing press and others.

The Municipality of Mexico has access and proximity to modernize economic gateways, developed road networks and large commercial and trading spots, yet its degree of industrialization is still young and has wide room for improvement. Industries such as Raslag Solar Power have sprouted in the municipality since the first CLUP initiative in 2012, and the Local Government has bright plans ahead with regards to opening the municipality for industrialization, and creating more job opportunities for its constituents as a result. In fact, the said goal is one of the highlights of the proposed developments for 2017 – 2026.

4.7.3 Tourism

Mexico is home to many heritage sites, including several ancestral homes in Parian that date back to the Spanish colonial times, and old churches. One of these churches is the San Jose Matulid Chapel, which is believed to be the oldest church in Pampanga, built in late 1580's. Another is the St. Benedict's Institution de Mexico (**Figure 4-30**) and the Mexican-Aztec-styled Sta. Monica Church, which were both built by Fr. Jose dela Cruz in 1665, but believed to be established as early as 1645 and were renovated only in 1665 after an earthquake devastation. The only remaining structure of the old Sta. Monica Church as of present is its bell tower. Now, it is known as Benedictine Monastery of Perpetual Adoration.



Figure 4-29. View of the Ceiling of San Jose Matulid Chapel



Figure 4-30. St. Benedict's Institution de Mexico

Aside from old churches, Mexico is also known for its ancestral houses dating back to the times of Spanish colonization. One example is the Hizon ancestral house, which was built in 1916 and owned by the famous *Kapampangan* Hizon clan. The heritage site is still visited today by tourists who want to take a glimpse of its century-old kitchenwares. The houses of Lazatin at



2nd Street and Lising at Jose Abad Santos Street in Parian are also some of the old structures engraved in Mexico's history.

The municipality is also home to some homemade delicacies that are originally of Mexico roots, such as *Panecillos de San Nicolas*, a biscuit that uses arrowroot flour and therefore is similar in both taste and texture to *Uraró*. San Nicolas has been named thus due to its engraving of St. Nicholas, the biscuit's namesake (see **Figures 4-31** and **4-32**). It is an heirloom recipe passed down to many generations in the family of Atching Lilian Lising-Borromeo of Parian. In addition to tourist attractions, Mexico, Pampanga has Lakeshore, which boasts a world-class residential space and designs.



Figure 4-31 *Panecillos de San Nicolas*



Figure 4-32 *Atching Lilian Borromeo with her signature mold for San Nicolas*

Mexico is also well-known for its leisure parks and world-class subdivisions such as The Lakeshore, Beverly Place and Sorrento.

4.8 Environment

The main focus of the environmental management activities of Mexico is the minimization and proper disposal of solid wastes in the municipality. Collection of garbage from homes and public places are carried out by municipal garbage trucks in order to avoid uncontrolled dumping of wastes in any places. The Local Government of Mexico owns six (6) trucks (2-mini-truck, 3-forward, & 1-foton), two (2) backhoe, one (1) payloador and one (1) bulldozer, while some other barangays, like Pandacaqui and San Antonio, have their own garbage truck for waste collection. A Clean-Up Drive Program is performed monthly to remove solid wastes clogging the canals and thus prevent habitation of mosquitoes in these areas.

Mexico has only one (1) Material Recovery Facility (MRF) which is located in Suclaban (**Figure 4-33**). It has its own composting area and equipment like segregator, shredder, Bailer compactor, soil screener, and pulverizer. It employs eight (8) personnel. All refuse wastes are



carried to Kalangitan Sanitary Landfill in Clarkfield, Pampanga for final disposal, since there is no sanitary landfill existing in the municipality.

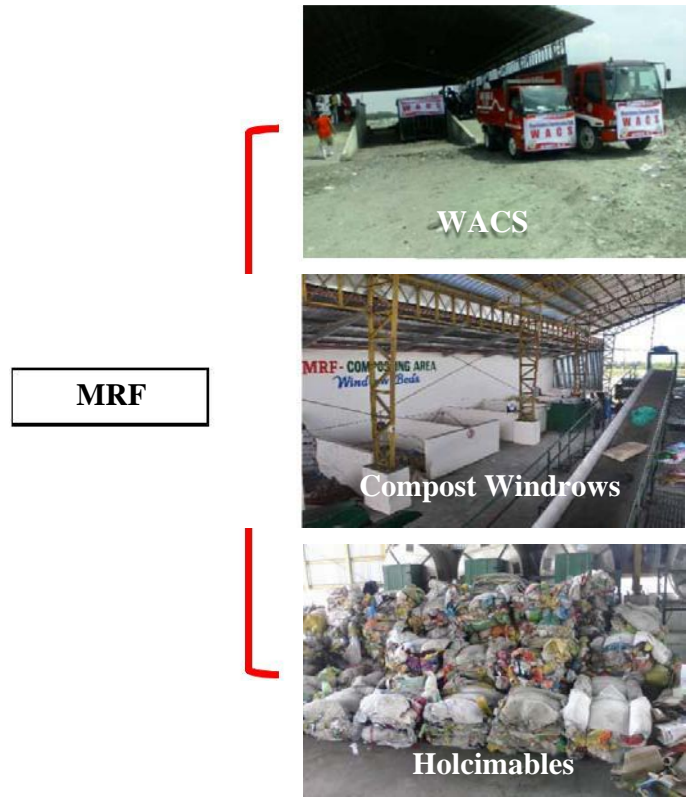


Figure 4-33 Operations and Facilities of the Municipal MRF in Suclaban

The MRF in Mexico performs the Holcim Geocycle system of recycling solid wastes, wherein plastics such as sando bags, styrofoam, and cellophane, as well as rubber and textiles – better known as “holcimables” (strictly free of metals), are manually segregated from other non-biodegradables, and hauled by Holcim for use as alternative fuel. The ash of the said wastes are also used as additive to Holcim’s concrete products. This system not only reduces the total waste to be directed to Kalangitan Landfill by 60%, but also provides incentives to implementing LGUs. The PENRO of Pampanga encourages all LGUs in the Province to incorporate the system in their waste management, and follow the steps of Mexico, Porac, Guagua, and Mabalacat City.

One of the proposed developments in the environment sector of the Local Government is the construction of barangay-level MRFs for a more controlled waste segregation and disposal. Each barangays are required to allot a 200-300 sqm. area of land for the said MRF.

Another major environmental issue is the proliferation of informal settlements beside rivers and creeks. Human encroachment in natural water systems is a primary culprit of waste disposal in rivers and eventual pollution of the said rivers. **Figure 4-34** shows the main public market of



mexico currently situated near a creek. Sewage and wastewater trickle down from market stalls to the creek, causing pollution of the water below.



Figure 4-34 Effluent from Public Market Flowing Down a River

There exists a garbage problem in Mexico's major river Abacan, which is significantly due to geophysical attributes of the municipality, rather than the direct contribution of its residents. Mexico is located at the lowest portion of Pampanga River Basin, of which Abacan River is a major tributary. Wastes from the upstream therefore are carried downstream, especially during heavy rains.

4.9 Institutional Management

The institutional assessment is an important part of the Sectoral Study of CLUP Process, as this provides a clear view of the capacities of local government organization, including its strengths, weaknesses, and areas for improvement. It is crucial to understand that all plans and strategies for development, and the rewards of such, shall not push thru without the efforts and enactment of the local government officials who are expected to be in the forefront of leadership.

4.9.1 Institutional Capability

The local institutional capability review pertains to the actual and potential ability of the town's people to plan for, and manage the pattern of development of their community. The study focuses on the municipal government, but it also touches on the opportunities available for non-governmental and people's organizations to participate in local governance.

The study does not intend to make management audit of the local government's performance. It seeks merely to describe the organization structure of the local government focusing on the planning function, the fiscal resources and management of the LGU, the development orientation of the local legislative body, and public-private participation in selected local development initiatives.



4.9.1.1 Organizational Structure

The organizational set up shows the LGUs compliance with the minimum requirements for its viable operations. Key government offices are in place. There are however, positions identified in the 1991 Local Government Code as optional, but were not created, despite their vital role which are vitally important that were not created. Such as, the Municipal Environment Natural Resources Officer (MENRO). Presently, the office of the Municipal Disaster Risk & Reduction Management Officer with two staff has already in place as compliance for the new mandatory position in the local government unit.

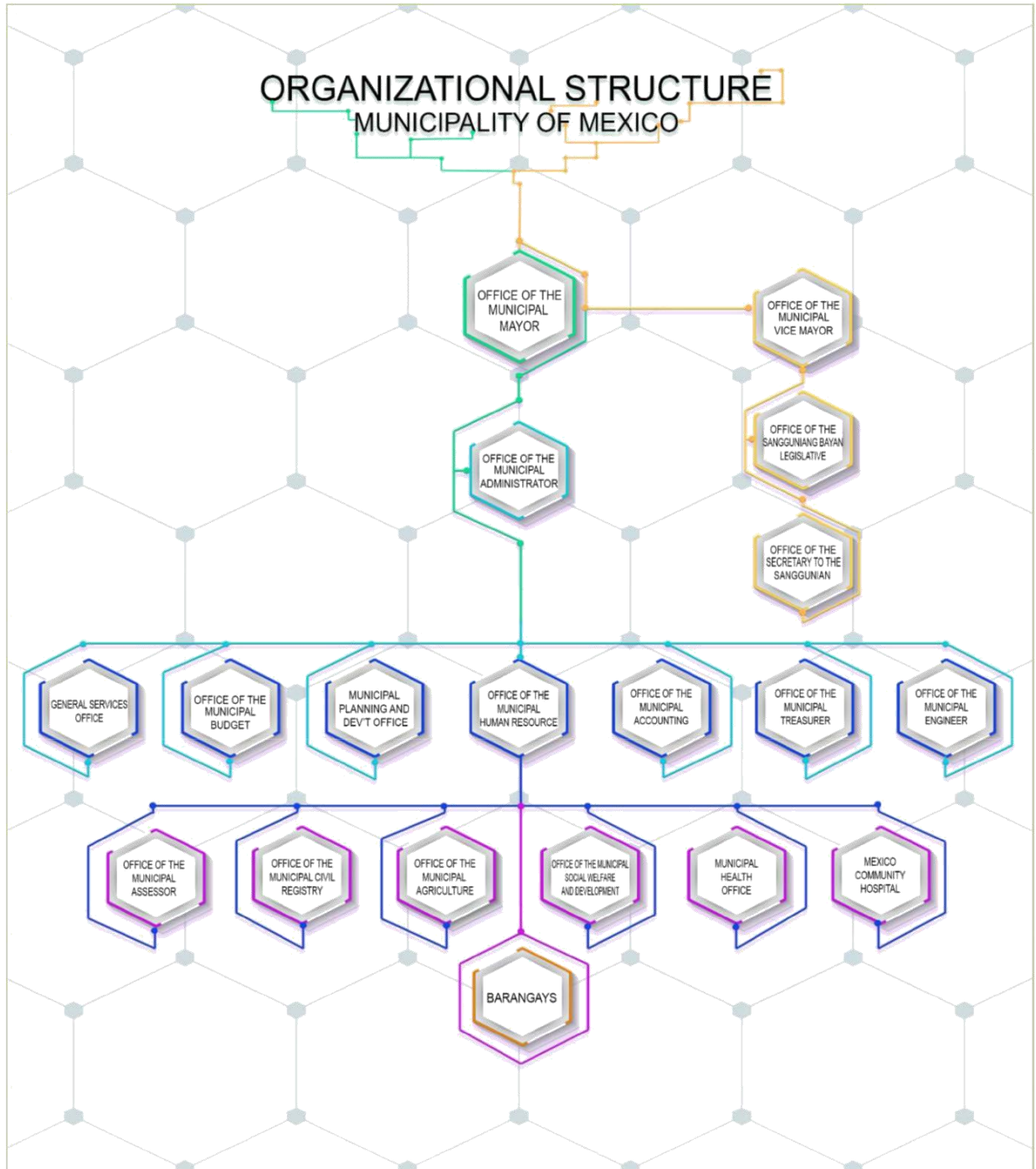


Figure 4-35 Municipal Organizational Structure



4.9.1.2 Municipal Development Council

As defined by the Local Government Code of 1991, the Municipal Development Council (MDC) has been reconstituted. It is composed of the Municipal Mayor as Chairman/Presiding Officer, all Punong Barangays, the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the SB, the Congressman or his representative, and other NGOs identified in the E.O. No. 2016-07 operating in the municipality as members.

4.9.1.3 Municipal Planning and Development Office

The current Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator Office has eight (8) staff and one (1) Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator (MPDC). Given its mandate as the technical arm and secretariat of the Municipal Development Council, the scope of its responsibilities and duties, the technical skills required in effective planning can adequately provide by the current structure and capacities of the MPDO to commensurate its tasks. Three (3) regular employees from the MPDO, two (2) from the Office of the Engineering and one (1) from the Office of the Municipal Mayor was designated, one (1) casual, and (2) job order employees who act as I.T. personnel and Adm. Aide.

4.9.2 Local Investment Plan

4.9.2.1 Improving Local Revenues

The financial performance of Mexico town shows that there is an ample opportunity for improvement. Increases in local revenues may be achieved in terms of: (1) intensifying collection efforts for tax and non-tax revenues; (2) expanding the revenue base which may mean increase in tax rates and non-tax fees, to impose new tax measures.

Tax revenues comprised of real property tax, business tax and community tax. On the other hand, non-tax revenues are those other fees being imposed such as economic enterprise fees, fees and other charges for businesses, etc. The existing rates for real property are periodically upgraded every three years.

For real property taxation, increasing the base rates or the assessed value of property is a politically sensitive issue and may face a rough sailing in the local sanggunian. However, correction of under-assessed properties will lead to increase local revenues.

Other options to increase the municipal tax structure are provided in the Local Government Code of 1991:

4.9.2.1.1 Sec. 186 of LGC

This provides the local authorities to exhaust possible options for imposing additional taxes, fees and charges. It opens Local Government Units (LGUs) to innovations and potential expansion of other taxable subjects or areas not expressly enumerated or identified by legislation: "Power to Levy other Taxes, Fees or Charges - Local Government Units may exercise the power to levy taxes, fees or charges on any base or subject not otherwise specifically enumerated in the Local Government Code of 1991 or taxed under the provisions of



the National Internal Revenue Code, as amended, or other applicable laws: Provided, that the taxes, fees or charges shall not be unjust, excessive, oppressive, confiscatory or contrary to declared national policy. Provided further, that the ordinance levying such taxes, fees or charges shall not be enacted without any prior public hearing conducted for the purpose."

4.9.2.1.2 The rates of fees and charges shall be based on "reasonableness" which shall be equivalent to the cost of issuing permits or licenses but should not be indexed on business gross receipts nor capitalization. Fees and charges are basically dependent on the paying capacity of residents or businesses, the determination of which was left entirely to the discretion and judgment of the local taxing authorities.

4.9.2.1.3 The tax rates can be increased once every five years at rates not exceeding 10%. Local authorities enjoy full autonomy in the structuring and build-up of the local resource tax base. Reductions and equalization can be effected by provisions in the LGC allowing local tax authorities to grant tax exemption or relief in cases of calamities, civil disturbance, failure of crops or adverse economic conditions such as a decline in prices of agricultural products. They may also provide tax or investment incentives to induce capital inflow. It must be emphasized that the of local resource mobilization is to generate funds for the various capital development projects that the municipality has to undertake to increase investments in their area.

4.9.2.2 Improving Use of External Resources

In order to fully realized the programs being brought forward in this land use plan, the municipal government need to tap external fund sources such as debt sourcing and private sector participation. Local income may not satisfy the needed finances for the various projects, thus necessitating the options above and hereunder expounded:

4.9.2.2.1 Debt Financing

Debt financing for LGU projects may spring from two sources: public and private sources. Public sources continue to come primarily from government financing institutions (GFIs) such as the Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP) and the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP). Moreover, pension funds, notably the Government Service Insurance System (GSIS); and the Social Security System (SSS) are considering plans for expanding into direct LGU financing and in private sources continue to come primarily to SM City Prime holdings.

4.9.2.2.2 Private Sector Participation

Private Sector Participation in the implementation of some projects may be solicited through the following modalities: Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT), Private Public Partnership (PPP) and its variant schemes; and Joint Venture Agreements. In these arrangements, a private company or consortium is given the right to build and operate a facility previously provided by government. The company is responsible for financing, designing, constructing, operating and maintaining the project. The revenue stream arising from the project is credited to the company until a pre-agreed concession



period (usually 20-25 years) after which the facility is turned over in favor of the LGU. Projects that are usually acceptable for BOT and PPP have financial revenue streams.

4.9.3 Local Development Council

HON. TEDDY C. TUMANG

Municipal Mayor

Chairman/Presiding Officer

The new barangay chairmen (*punong barangay*) were elected during the last local election of March 2018. The said election also included the election for the chair and members of Sangguniang Kabataan.

MEMBERS

43 Punong Barangays

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Hon. Lolito T. Calma | Acli |
| 2. Hon. Bladimir L. Guevarra | Anao |
| 3. Hon. Ronnie D. Manaloto | Balas |
| 4. Hon. Alfredo L. Pineda | Buenavista |
| 5. Hon. Susana D. Siron | Camuning |
| 6. Hon. Jerry G. David | Cauayan |
| 7. Hon. Edwin E. Lapuz | Concepcion |
| 8. Hon. Ronaldo E. Dayrit | Culubasa |
| 9. Hon. Reynaldo B. Bautista | Divisoria |
| 10. Hon. Ambeth M. Maglaqui | Dolores |
| 11. Hon. Ryan G. Cunanan | Eden |
| 12. Hon. Isidro S. Tayag | Gandus |
| 13. Hon. Alfredo S. David | Lagundi |
| 14. Hon. Ramon Onofre | Laput |
| 15. Hon. Ryan M. David | Masamat |
| 16. Hon. Oscar Manalo | Laug |



17. Hon. Elmer S. Yumul	Nueva Victoria
18. Hon. Christopher A. Punzalan	Pandacaqui
19. Hon. Rommel V. Tulabut	Pangatlan
20. Hon. Gerard John T. Santos	Panipuan
21. Hon. Javier C. Hizon	Parian
22. Hon. Bonnie P. Mamangun	Sabanilla
23. Hon. Rendentor P. Bucad	San Carlos
24. Hon. Adonis O. Salas	San Antonio
25. Hon. Ramonito D. Bautista	San Jose Malino
26. Hon. Joselito M. Velasquez	San Jose Matulid
27. Hon. Jerry P. Pineda	San Juan
28. Hon. Robert B. Figueroa	San Lorenzo
29. Hon. Lorenzo V. Ibe	San Miguel
30. Hon. Roman C. Salas	San Nicolas
31. Hon. Carnita C. Idos	San Pablo
32. Hon. Eduardo Roxas	San Patricio
33. Hon. Ricky T. Pangilinan	San Rafael
34. Hon. Elmer M. David	San Roque
35. Hon. Gilbert M. Mercado	San Vicente
36. Hon. Cesar P. Laxamana	Sapang Maisac
37. Hon. Benie Dick S. Tungcab	Sto. Domingo
38. Hon. Gilberto P. Pinpin	Sta. Cruz
39. Hon. Oscar Y. Dela Cruz	Sta. Maria
40. Hon. Terrence S. Napao	Sto. Cristo
41. Hon. Merson S. Tungcab	Sto. Rosario
42. Hon. Danilo S. Miranda	Suclaban
43. Hon. Rodrigo L. Torres	Tangle
Hon. Lourdes G. Sicat	Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the Sangguniang Bayan
Mr. Sonny G. Salas	Knights of Columbus



Mr. Alvin C. Balmes	People with Disability
Mr. Eleuterio Dante	San Juan-Mexico JODA
Mr. Servillano Bonus	Parian-Dayat TODA
Mr. Ner M. Sambile	Pamp. Seed Growers Multi-Purpose Coop.
Ms. Belina G. Laguindanum	Katipunan ng Liping Pilipina (KALIPI)
Mr. Gilbert Sanchez	Federation of Senior Citizens Association of the Philippines
Mr. Rowne Galura	Mexico-SF JODA
Mr. Domingo Bondoc	Mexico Transport
Mr. Benjamin Timbol	San Jose Malino JODA

Local Development Council Secretariat:

Engr. Marlon M. Macabali	Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator
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SANGGUNIANG KABATAAN CHAIRMEN

1. Hon. Niel J. Miranda	Acli
2. Hon. Michael Anjo D. Rivera	Anao
3. Hon. Fernan B. Teodoro	Balas
4. Hon. Anneth R. Layug	Buenavista
5. Hon. Cristine Carla G. Siron	Camuning
6. Hon. Mark John M. Pangan	Cauayan
7. Hon. Syrra C. Mallari	Concepcion
8. Hon. Jerome P. Manaloto	Culubasa
9. Hon. Ashley Jane A. Colis	Divisoria
10. Hon. Ron Ron E. Pamintuan	Dolores
11. Hon. Judy Ann P. Sanchez	Eden
12. Hon. Rensee Keith S. Mendoza	Gandus
13. Hon. Ma. Jelane C. David	Lagundi
14. Hon. Dan Louigi A. Sanchez	Laput



15. Hon. Raffy G. Guinto	Masamat
16. Hon. Aiko D. Manalo	Laug
17. Hon. Dexter T. Colis	Nueva Victoria
18. Hon. Alwin T. Dalmacio	Pandacaqui
19. Hon. Mark Kevin M. Batas	Pangatlan
20. Hon. Jimbo M. Valerio	Panipuan
21. Hon. John Paul D. Gozun	Parian
22. Hon. Edmar P. Manarang	Sabanilla
23. Hon. Mark Genesis M. Dizon	San Carlos
24. Hon. Czaren Paul Carlo D. Canda	San Antonio
25. Hon. Paul Lino V. Briones	San Jose Malino
26. Hon. Frizzy Danielle J. Dimatulac	San Jose Matulid
27. Hon. John Paul S. Crisostomo	San Juan
28. Hon. Joseph Jiendell L. Dayrit	San Lorenzo
29. Hon. Aron Gabriel M. Lising	San Miguel
30. Hon. Rica Jane C. Lansang	San Nicolas
31. Hon. Joyce G. Roque	San Pablo
32. Hon. Jandy R. Maniacup	San Patricio
33. Hon. Wilbert L. Obenario	San Rafael
34. Hon. Warren G. Santos	San Roque
35. Hon. Argie G. Calma	San Vicente
36. Hon. Mark Kevin B. Patawaran	Sapang Maisac
37. Hon. Bryan Lhester M. Balatbat II	Sto. Domingo
38. Hon. Vince Francis C. Pineda	Sta. Cruz
39. Hon. Alfred G. Domingo	Sta. Maria
40. Hon. Jordane Ivan M. Nolasco	Sto. Cristo
41. Hon. Kimberly S. Gomez	Sto. Rosario
42. Hon. Alfie F. Pasco	Suclaban
43. Hon. Renz T. Quiazon	Tangle



4.9.4 Local Fiscal Management

4.9.4.1 Status of Financial Health

The Municipality of Mexico has managed to maintain a positive balance of total receipts and expenditures for the three fiscal years for which data are available from 2014, 2015 and 2016. Both receipts and expenditures are growing, the former is due mainly to increasing IRA and the latter on account of the implementation of the national standardization law. Income and Expenditures are presented in **Annex 3**.

4.9.5 Development Legislation

4.9.5.1 Inventory of Resolution passed/ Ordinances enacted, by sector, by year

Table 4-56. *List of Approved Resolutions (2016)*

RESOLUTIONS NO.	TITLE	DATE APPROVED
Resolution No. 004 - 2016	A Resolution authorizing the Municipal Mayor to enter into a Memorandum of Agreement with concerned national government agencies for the implementation of the projects under the Bottom – Up Budgeting for Fiscal Year 2016.	February 16, 2016
Resolution No. 015 - 2016	A resolution granting Borland Development Corporation Preliminary Approval and Locational Clearance and Final Development Permit for the development of the Azalea Homes Subdivision Located at Barangay Sapang Maisac, Mexico, Pampanga	March 22, 2016
Resolution No. 020 - 2016	A resolution authorizing the Municipal Mayor to enter into a MOA with the DOLE for the implementation of the Nego – Kart program of the said national government agency in the Municipality of Mexico.	May 02, 2016
Resolution No. 030 - 2016	A resolution authorizing the Municipal Mayor to enter into MOA with the Metro Clark Management Corporation relative to the final disposal of residual municipal solid waste at the sanitary landfill located at Clark Integrated Waste Management Center, Sub – Zoned D, Clark Special Economic Zone.	July 18, 2016
Resolution No. 036 - 2016	A resolution authorizing to amend the Memorandum of Agreement entered into by and any between the Municipality of Mexico, Pampanga and the Sinukwan Water System, Inc.	August 02, 2016



RESOLUTIONS NO.	TITLE	DATE APPROVED
Resolution No. 037 - 2016	A resolution authorizing to amend the usage of the municipal property located at Barangay San Jose Malino from memorial park/ public cemetery to educational purposes.	August 17, 2016
Resolution No. 038 - 2016	A resolution authorizing the Municipal Mayor to enter into Deed of Donation with the DepED relative to the proposed transfer of a municipal property at the annex site of the San Jose Malino High School.	August 17, 2016
Resolution No. 039 - 2016	A resolution granting Fiesta Communities, Inc. PALC & Final Dev't. Permit for the development of its Fiesta Communities – Mexico Extensions Project Located at Brgy. San Miguel.	August 9, 2016
Resolution No. 044 - 2016	A resolution granting Globe Telecom, Inc. permit to construct, maintain & operate telecommunications tower & cell site facilities located at Hacienda, Barangay Pandacaqui and Purok 4, Barangay Sa Jose Malino, Mexico, Pampanga.	August 30, 2016
Resolution No. 046 - 2016	A resolution authorizing the establishment, operation & maintenance of 20 – machines capacity Hemodialysis Center at the Mexico Community Hospital.	September 21, 2016
Resolution No. 050 - 2016	A resolution accrediting DX3 Cabalen Radio Assistance Group, Inc. as civil society organization in the local special bodies of the Municipality of Mexico, Pampanga	September 5, 2016
Resolution No. 053 - 2016	A resolution approving the Executive – Legislative Agenda for 2016 – 2019 of the Municipality of Mexico, Province of Pampanga.	September 26, 2016
Resolution No. 054 - 2016	A resolution approving the Capability Development Agenda (CAPDEV) of the Municipality of Mexico, Province of Pampanga covering the period from 2016 – 2019.	September 26, 2016
Resolution No. 063- 2016	A resolution accrediting the Civil Society Organizations operating within the territorial jurisdiction of the Municipality of Mexico, Province	October 24, 2016



RESOLUTIONS NO.	TITLE	DATE APPROVED
	of Pampanga.	
Resolution No. 065- 2016	A resolution authorizing the realignment of funds intended for certain projects funded under the 20% Development Fund of the Municipality for Calendar Year 2015 and Calendar Year 2016.	October 25, 2016
Resolution No. 069- 2016	A resolution authorizing the Municipal Mayor to enter into a MOA with the DSWD Field Office III relative to the implementation of the Sustainable Livelihood Program of the said national government agency within the Municipality of Mexico, Province of Pampanga.	November 7, 2016
Resolution No. 069- (A) - 2016	A resolution authorizing the Municipal Mayor to enter into a MOA with DSWD Field Office III relative to the implementation of the Supplemental Feeding Program of the said national government agency within the Municipality of Mexico, Province of Pampanga.	November 7, 2016
Resolution No. 072 - 2016	A resolution authorizing the realignment of funds for post – disaster rehabilitation works to damage infrastructures and procurement of motorized boat funded under the 70% of the LDRRMF for CY 2016 of the Municipality to be utilized into other purposes.	November 22, 2016
Resolution No. 074- 2016	A resolution approving the Annual Investment Program for Calendar Year 2017 of the Municipality of Mexico, Pampanga.	December 12, 2016
Resolution No. 078- 2016	A resolution authorizing the Municipal Mayor to enter into MOA with DILG Regional Office No. III relative to the implementation of the Performance Challenge Fund awarded the Municipality of Mexico, Province of Pampanga the Seal of Good Local Governance.	November 18, 2016
Resolution No. 080- 2016	A resolution authorizing Mr. Romeo H. Chong, President of RCC Global Entertainment, Inc. to establish and operate a Pagcor - licensed e- Bingo located at Sogo Hotel, Barangay Lagundi, Mexico, Pampanga.	December 9, 2016



Table 4-57. List of Approved Ordinances (2016)

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO.	TITLE	DATE APPROVED
001-2016	An ordinance authorizing the reclassification of lot nos. 2604-C, 2604-B, 2604-D, 2604-G-1, 2-B, 1-B and 2604-G-2 owned by Northpine Land, Inc. comprising a total area of 61,413 square meters situated at barangay	

4.9.5.2 LGU – CSO –Private Sector Linkages

Table 4-58. List of Different Existing Organization

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	SECTOR	CONTACT PERSON/CHAIR/PRESIDENT	CONTACT NO.	STATUS (REGISTERED, ACCREDITED OR NOT)
Anao Irrigators Association	Agriculture	Jerry Due	09151790446	Registered at SB
Mun. Agricultural & Fishery Council (MAFC)	Agriculture	Fernando C. Gonzales	09430379781	Registered at SB
Pangatlan Farmers Association	Agriculture	Orlando S. Cunanan	09108300588	Registered at SB
San Nicolas Mexico Irrigators Association	Agriculture	Ner M. Sambile	09282861657	Registered at SB
Sto. Nino Farmers Association	Agriculture	Ariel T. Dizon/Raul Tongol	09173571233	Registered at SB
Golden Group Gabay Puhunan Brotherhood MPCl	Economic	Orlando B. David	09175522280	Registered at SB
Mexico Scholarship Foundation	Education	Atty. Gener C. Endona	(045)9660738	Registered at SB
PTAC - North District	Education	Aurora M. Maninang		Registered at SB
PTAC - South District	Education	Edna M. MAlalino	09994672711	Registered at SB



NAME OF ORGANIZATION	SECTOR	CONTACT PERSON/CHAIR/PRESIDENT	CONTACT NO.	STATUS (REGISTERED, ACCREDITED OR NOT)
DOH Org. Community Health Teams (BHW)	Health	Nilda M. Torres	09993516090	Registered at SB
Assembly of God Ministry	Religious	Andres M. Valencia	09994143022	Registered at SB
Knights of Columbus	Religious	Prudencio D. Gonzales	09493551009	Registered at SB
Pastor Association of Mexico	Religious	Rev. Segundo S. Bacani	09985367413	Registered at SB
Federation of Senior Citizens of Mexico	Social Welfare	Henrietta L. Cunanan/ Gilbert Sanchez	09253615492	Registered at SB
Kalipi Women's Council	Social Welfare	Belina G. Laquindanum	09225442739	Registered at SB
Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)	Social Welfare	Ludivina D. datu	09363984644	Registered at SB
Persons With Disability (PWD)	Social Welfare	Alvin C. Balmes	09066859706	Registered at SB
Anao TODA	Transportation	Andy Laxamana		Registered at SB
Balas TODA	Transportation	Gel Tongol	09198298207	Registered at SB
Lagundi TODA	Transportation	Eliseo Sula	09253584499	Registered at SB
Laug TODA	Transportation	Renato R. Salunga	09185065592	Registered at SB
Mexico TODA	Transportation	Ronald D. Bacani	09277887220	Registered at SB
Parian TODA	Transportation	Tommy Bonus	09068004845	Registered at SB
San Jose Malino TODA	Transportation	Benjamin C. Timbol	09216451622	Registered at SB
San Juan TODA	Transportation	Jerry P. Manalo	09098902731	Registered at SB
Sitio Dalisdis TODA	Transportation	Gerner E. Arcilla	09997916228	Registered at SB



4.9.6 Other Local Development Initiatives

A significant indicator as to resolve of the municipality to adopt development planning as a tool of governance is manifested in its decision to pursue or undertake CLUP processes, though not explicitly articulated by the Municipal Development Council (MDC). The Local Government Unit through the Mayor, and the subsequent support and participation of Sangguniang Bayan members, a relatively visibility NGO members in terms of its scope of operations, starting the process of a Core Group through Executive Order to do the initial data gathering starting the term Based Plan preparation. Recently, the LGU decided to more intensely pursue the process by allocating/investing funds and committing more members/personnel in the group. Its willingness to undergo trainings and participate in the workshops is also an indicator of its resolve to integrate planning in local governance.

Table 4-59. List of Executive Orders Issued in 2016

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO.	TITLE	DATE APPROVED
EO #. 01	Directing all concerned departments, offices and units to implement standardization of business registration and permit processes for business renewals, its policies and operational guidelines.	January 04, 2016
	Reorganization of the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council	July 12, 2016
EO #. 02	Re-organization/Reconstitution of the Municipal Committee on Local Governance Performance Management System (LGPMS) of the Municipality of Mexico, Pampanga	February 22, 2016
	Reconstitution and Composition of the Local Poverty Reduction Action Team (LPRAT) in the Municipality of Mexico, Pampanga	July 15, 2016
EO #. 03	Creation and Composition of the Municipal Barangay Bottom-Up Budgeting (BBUB) Diagnostic Team (LPRAT) in the Municipality of Mexico, Pampanga	March 21, 2016
	Mobilizing an Executive and Legislative Agenda Team (ELA Team) and designating the composition of ELA Team and the Performance Management Team (PMT)	July 18, 2016
EO #. 04	An order creating the Local Governance Transition Team of the Municipality of Mexico, Pampanga	March 31, 2016
	Reorganization of Manila Bay Clean Up, Rehabilitation and Preservation Project LGU Inspection, Inventory and Monitoring Team of Mexico, Pampanga	July 28, 2016



EXECUTIVE ORDER NO.	TITLE	DATE APPROVED
EO #. 05	An order recognizing the Bids and Awards Committee (BAC) of the Municipality of Mexico, Pampanga and its Secretariat	July 01, 2016
EO #. 06	Reorganization and Composition of the Municipal Anti-Drug Abuse Council (MADAC)	August 02, 2016
EO #. 07	Reconstitution and Composition of the Municipal Development Council (MDC)	October 28, 2016
EO #. 08	Reconstitution and Composition of the Municipal Health Board (MHB)	October 28, 2016
EO #. 09	Reconstitution and Composition of the Municipal School Board (MSB)	October 28, 2016
EO #. 10	Reconstitution and Composition of the Municipal Peace and Order Council (MPOC)	October 28, 2016
EO #. 11	Creation of the Municipal Peace and Order Council Technical Working Group (MPOC-TWG)	November 17, 2016
EO #. 12	Reorganization and Composition of the Municipal Project Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (MPEMC) in the Municipality of Mexico, Pampanga	November 21, 2016
EO #. 13	Creation and Composition of the LGU Performance Challenge Fund (LGU PCF) Project Implementation Team in the Municipality of Mexico, Pampanga	December 05, 2016
EO #. 14	An order creating and organizing the Joint Inspection Team for Business-One-Stop-Shop (BOSS)	December 05, 2016



Volume 2

Comprehensive Land Use Plan



1 EXISTING LAND CONDITIONS

1.1 Land Resources

Land resources, public ones (e.g. forestlands, coastal waters and foreshore areas, biodiversity) in particular as well as special development areas (ancestral lands, tourism zones, heritage sites) are the main focus of equitable allocation strategies consistent with the stipulations of RA 7279, thus ensuring that all parties/stakeholders involved are equal and legally consistent. The geophysical properties of Mexico, Pampanga significantly determines the type of land and water resources it possesses, as well as the limitations to such resources. The existing land use indicates the current public and private land resources, while special planning areas only focuses on tourism zones and heritage sites, as there are no ancestral lands in the municipality.

1.1.1 Existing Land Use

There have been some changes in land use categorization in the latest **CLUP Guideline by HLURB (2013)**, hence the new Existing Land Use Map for Mexico, Pampanga, at the minimum, is required to include the following land use types:

Table 1-1. New Land Categories Based on CLUP Guideline 2013

Land Use Category	Sub-Category
1. Forest and Forest Land	Forest Reserve
	National Park
	Military and Naval Reservation
	Civil Reservation
	Riparian Buffer
	Mining
	Plantation
	Settlements
2. Agriculture	Crops
	Orchard
	Pasture



	Settlements
3. Agri-Industrial	Poultry Piggery Farms (except recreational types)
4. Water	Fishery Refuge and Sanctuary Foreshore Land Fishery Reserve Delta/ Estuary Lakes Mangrove Seagrass Beds Reef Systems Algal Forest Sand Dunes Rivers & Creeks Mariculture Parks Aquaculture/Fishponds Commercial Fishing Municipal Fishing Sea Lanes Tourism Port Wharf Mining/Quarrying
5. Tourism	
6. Eco-Tourism	
7. Residential	
8. Socialized Housing	



9. Informal Settlements	
10. Commercial	
11. Industrial	
12. Institutional	
13. Parks and Recreation	
14. Cemetery/Memorial Parks	
15. Open Spaces	Buffers Greenbelts
16. Infrastructure/Utilities, Transportation and Services	Roads Flood Control Structures Irrigation Facilities Electric and Water Facilities Telecommunication Facilities Material Recovery Facilities Roadside and Median Strips
17. Landfill/Dumpsite	
18. Others (Specify)	

Using the CLUP Guidebook for 2013, the following color coding is used for the land use and zoning maps of the CLUP. **Table 1-2** summarizes the color codes specified for each land use and zoning.

Table 1-2. Color and Zoning Codes Based on CLUP Guideline 2013

Land Use Category	Color Coding (RGB)	Color Code Used in Zoning	Zoning Codes
1. Buffer/Greenbelt Zone	0, 100, 0	0, 100, 0	B/G-Z
2. Agriculture	0, 150, 0	0, 150, 0	PDA-SZ (Production Agriculture)
3. Agri-Industrial	200, 150, 255	200, 150, 255	AgInZ



4. Waterbodies (Rivers/Creeks)	0, 200, 255	0, 200, 255	W-Z
6. Eco-Tourism Overlay Zone	255,150,0	255,150,0	ET-Z
7. Residential	255, 255,130	255, 255,130	GR-Z
8. Socialized Housing	255,255,0	255,255,0	SH-Z
9. Commercial	255,0,0	255, 125, 125	C1-Z
		255,0,0	C2-Z
		170, 0, 0	C3-Z
10. Industrial	150,0,200	195, 50, 255	I1-Z
		150,0,200	I2-Z
		90, 0, 250	I3-Z
11. Institutional	0,0,255	0,0,255	GI-Z
		0,115, 255	SI-Z
12. Parks and Recreation	100,225,100	100,225,100	PR-Z
13. Cemetery/Memorial Parks	100,255,150	100,255,150	C/MP-Z
14. Infrastructure/Utilities, Transportation and Services	190,190,190	190,190,190	UTS-Z
15. Aquaculture	175,200,225	175,200,225	Aq-SZ
16. Strategic Agriculture and Fishery Development Zones (SAFDZ)			
- Strategic Agricultural Development Zone	0,150,0	0,150,0	PTA-SZ (Protection Agriculture)
- Strategic Fishery Development Zone	175,200,225	175,200,225	PTAq-SZ (Protection Aquaculture)

The existing land use for 2017 presented in **Figure 1-1** shows the changes in both land use categories and color legend as stipulated by 2013 CLUP Guidelines. **Table 1-3** shows the areal extent of each land use category per barangay, as calculated using GIS.

Table 1-3. Area (ha) of Existent Land Use (2017) per Barangay

Brgy Name	Agri	Agri- Ind	Com	Buffer/ Gbelt	Ind	Infra	Inst	Parks, Rec	Res	SHZ	Water	Cem
Aci	237.23	5.79	5.75	8.06	0.07	11.86	0.24	0.00	5.67	5.80	0.71	0.00
Anao	384.75	0.00	0.71	8.95	0.00	9.54	2.81	5.98	39.38	0.00	4.50	5.77
Balas	127.77	0.00	0.23	4.61	0.00	3.74	0.45	2.80	23.87	0.00	25.07	0.00
Buenavista	165.61	5.88	0.00	2.62	0.00	1.81	0.31	0.00	10.99	0.00	5.43	0.00
Camuning	186.87	1.08	0.27	4.03	1.28	12.84	0.82	0.00	41.55	1.62	0.76	0.00
Cauayan	269.24	3.26	0.00	13.01	0.00	3.31	0.71	0.00	11.67	0.00	9.05	0.00
Concepcion	182.64	0.00	0.01	9.08	0.00	4.01	0.35	0.00	11.23	0.00	17.91	0.00



Culubasa	321.32	0.00	0.08	7.09	0.00	11.64	0.77	0.00	16.32	0.00	12.50	0.00
Divisoria	175.32	0.00	0.10	4.18	0.00	8.70	1.30	0.00	42.07	0.00	7.28	0.00
Dolores Piring	127.05	0.00	0.81	1.51	0.85	1.99	0.53	0.00	13.88	0.00	21.31	0.00
Eden	151.86	0.00	1.56	5.07	0.00	2.69	0.56	0.00	8.08	0.00	2.80	0.00
Gandus	184.93	5.81	0.00	1.61	7.89	5.36	0.03	0.00	13.04	0.00	0.18	0.00
Lagundi	62.31	0.00	43.45	4.25	3.50	17.07	0.48	0.00	63.55	2.37	3.81	0.00
Laput	148.75	0.00	0.15	5.32	0.95	4.53	0.46	0.08	14.14	0.00	19.03	0.00
Masamat	13.14	0.00	0.02	-0.33	0.14	15.09	0.49	0.00	87.12	0.00	0.61	0.00
Nueva Victoria	137.39	5.34	0.12	0.37	0.00	16.51	2.21	0.00	75.42	0.00	9.51	0.00
Pandacaqui	198.44	0.31	2.73	6.03	7.60	33.00	7.21	3.68	49.79	56.20	1.70	0.00
Pangatian	213.21	2.48	0.08	2.98	0.00	2.68	2.25	0.05	19.36	0.00	5.34	0.00
Panipuan	269.23	3.23	2.29	12.15	11.84	50.77	0.63	0.00	121.99	4.13	7.64	0.00
Parian	38.64	0.00	2.30	1.60	0.22	4.29	1.87	6.44	29.88	0.00	3.63	6.34
Sabanilla	98.57	0.05	0.03	2.91	0.00	27.91	0.78	37.58	100.98	18.64	4.57	0.00
San Antonio	94.99	0.21	2.24	2.12	0.00	7.03	1.86	0.00	42.10	0.00	14.30	0.00
San Carlos	40.54	0.00	0.66	1.89	0.00	2.86	2.76	4.20	18.18	0.00	3.32	4.20
San Isidro Laug	315.15	3.75	0.86	3.01	3.70	6.60	1.06	0.00	27.82	0.00	28.97	0.00
San Jose Malino	527.44	0.79	7.12	6.94	13.78	35.36	1.51	3.74	54.72	0.00	20.79	1.95
San Jose Matulid	343.55	0.00	0.00	9.67	0.00	20.12	1.10	0.00	39.47	0.00	15.95	0.00
San Juan	330.06	0.58	0.27	3.00	0.00	11.32	5.23	0.00	33.17	1.24	13.12	0.00
San Lorenzo	260.60	0.00	0.00	2.78	0.00	3.02	1.11	0.07	20.16	0.00	24.23	0.00
San Miguel	231.43	4.70	0.44	3.10	0.00	8.34	0.85	0.00	44.11	0.00	9.59	0.00
San Nicolas	130.35	2.55	0.00	0.16	4.88	2.53	0.21	0.00	17.67	0.00	25.07	0.00
San Pablo	142.36	0.00	2.40	4.39	3.19	5.63	0.32	1.29	17.03	0.00	34.18	0.00
San Patricio	264.64	0.00	0.00	5.92	0.00	5.40	0.59	0.00	35.40	0.00	52.69	0.00
San Rafael	165.89	0.01	0.00	8.97	0.00	50.73	0.12	26.54	125.80	13.21	6.35	4.43
San Roque	108.90	1.63	0.45	0.32	8.09	2.46	0.11	0.00	9.19	0.00	7.84	0.00
San Vicente	406.81	0.00	0.08	9.06	0.00	5.45	1.82	0.13	32.29	0.00	6.25	0.00
SapangMaisac	64.43	0.23	1.69	5.92	0.00	14.61	0.55	2.27	45.87	27.08	1.82	2.27
Sta. Cruz	262.01	0.00	0.05	3.60	0.00	6.37	0.88	0.98	37.99	0.00	16.49	0.00
Sta. Maria	233.29	2.74	0.16	-0.01	0.00	4.20	0.73	0.00	21.41	0.00	12.61	0.00
Sto Cristo	18.15	0.00	2.85	0.68	0.00	2.46	2.96	0.55	15.41	0.00	0.93	0.50
Sto Domingo	97.10	2.52	1.82	5.38	0.00	9.43	3.12	3.42	23.56	0.00	133.84	3.35
Sto Rosario	40.70	1.39	0.35	6.76	0.29	5.87	0.92	1.41	21.79	2.42	14.09	0.00
Suclaban	219.29	0.00	0.59	5.50	20.75	15.82	0.70	0.00	7.80	0.00	2.36	0.00
Tangle	535.05	24.24	0.00	14.50	1.30	18.10	3.27	5.82	69.35	4.43	15.54	0.00
TOTAL	8,527.00	78.55	82.72	208.78	90.32	493.05	57.04	107.03	1,560.27	137.14	623.67	28.81

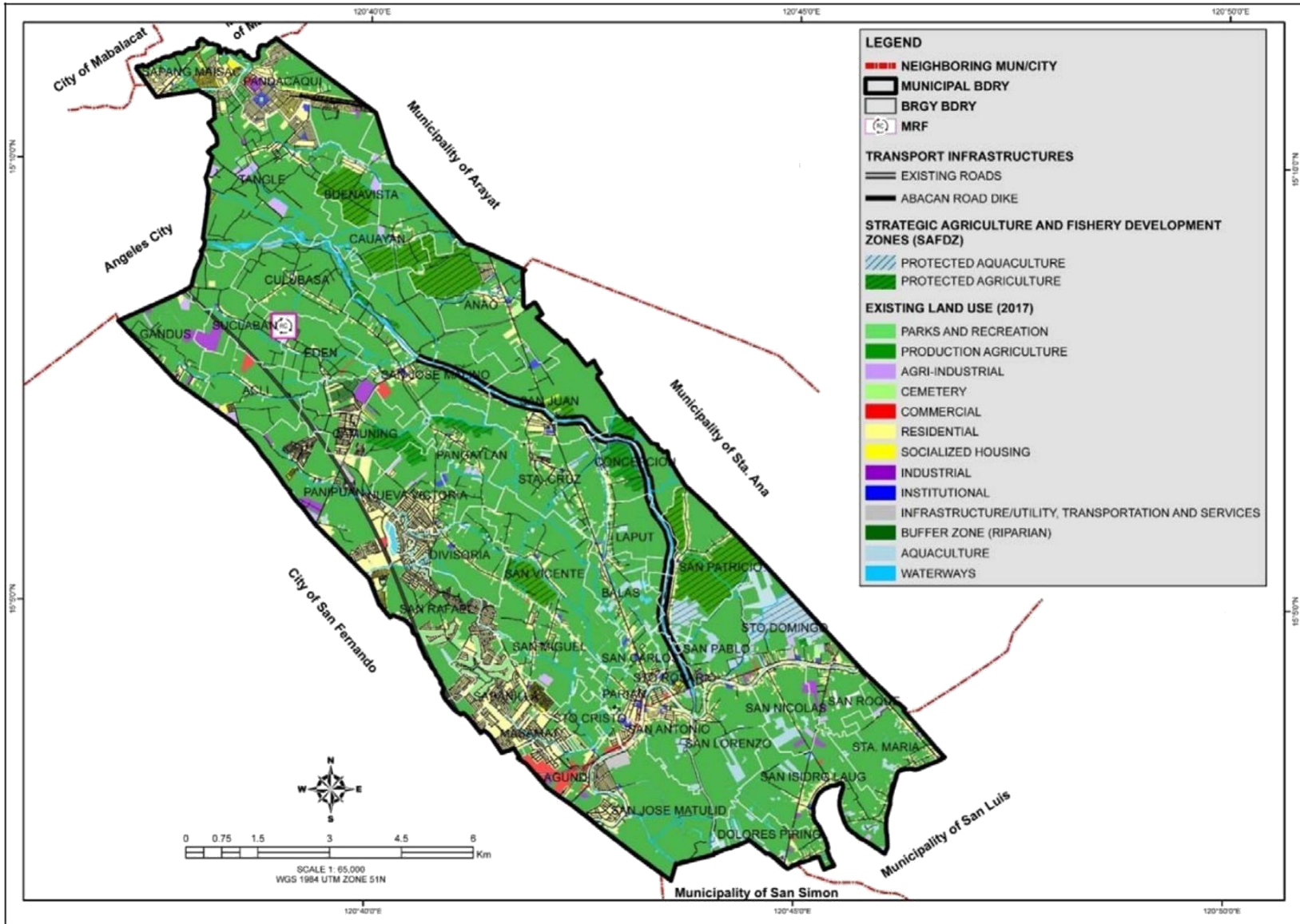


Figure 1-1 Existing Land Use Mexico, 2017



The percentage distribution of each land use is presented in the table below. The graphical illustration of percentage distribution is shown in **Figure 1-2**.

Table 1-4. Total Area and Percentage Distribution of Land Use (EXISTING)

Land Use	Area (ha)	% Distribution
Agricultural	8,527.00	71.09
Agri-Industrial	78.55	0.65
Commercial	82.72	0.69
Buffer/Greenbelt Zone	208.78	1.74
Industrial	90.32	0.75
Infrastructures/Utilities, Transportation, and Services	493.05	4.11
Institutional	57.04	0.48
Parks and Recreation	107.03	0.89
Cemetery	28.81	0.24
Residential	1,560.27	13.01
Socialized Housing	137.14	1.14
Water Zone	623.67	5.20
TOTAL	11,994.38	100.00

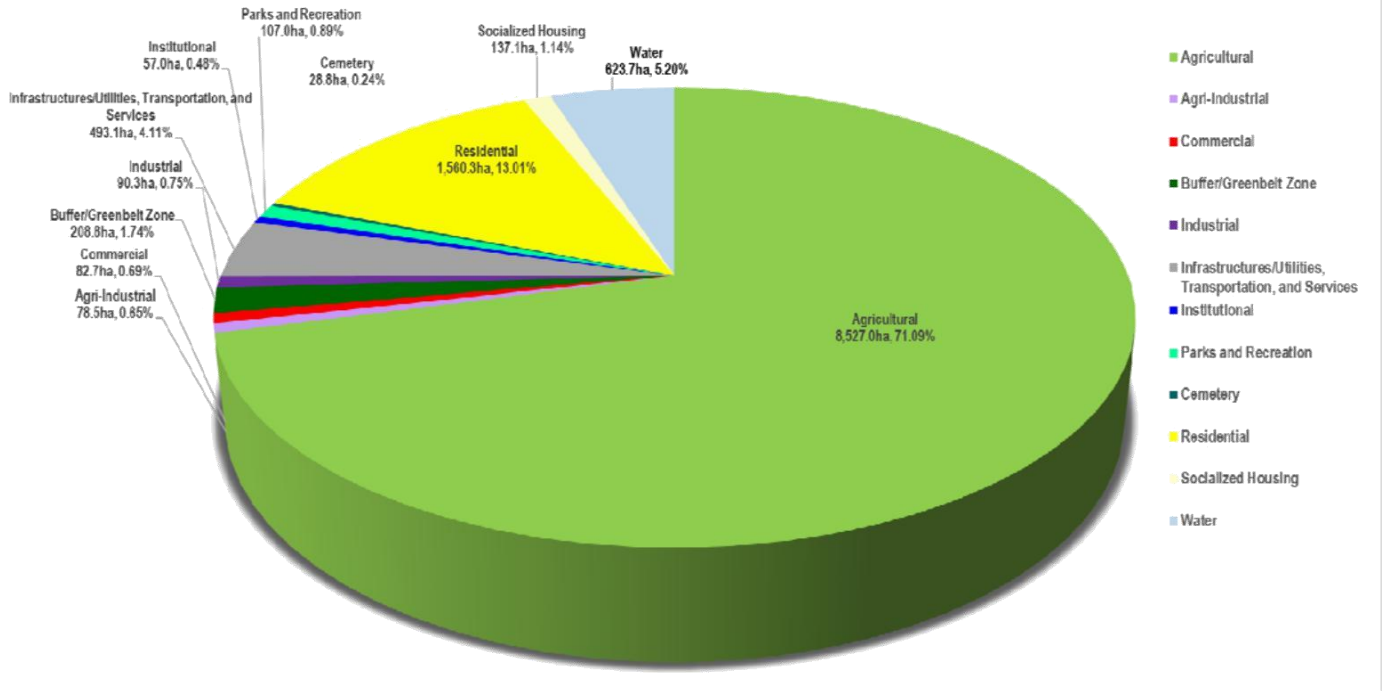


Figure 1-2 Percentage Distribution of Existing Land Use



1.1.1.1 Agricultural Lands

About 71% or equivalent to 8,527 hectares of Mexico's land resources is utilized for agricultural purposes. About 43% of this figure is composed of ricelands irrigated by either the municipality's natural water systems or government-operated irrigation facilities. Being prone to water stress especially during the summer seasons, most high-yielding rice crops, or species that thrive well with sufficient water, are commonly found in locations proximate to or traversed by Abacan river, such as portions of Anao (mid-stream of Abacan) and downstream barangays such as San Lorenzo. Another reason for high productivity of ricelands in the said areas is their advantageous position within a catchment area surrounded by more elevated municipalities of Arayat, Sta. Ana, and Angeles City, although such position is unenviable with respect to flooding susceptibility. The occurrent soil in downstream barangays of Mexico, Pampanga is made up of loam, clay, and silt, which are more supportive of rice growth and propagation, rather than sand that occurs in abundance in most parts of the municipality.

In the previous CLUP, falling second to ricelands in terms of areal extent are sugarcane plantations, although at very large discrepancy (more than 3,000 hectares difference). Sugarcane is common in northern barangays Gandus, Suclaban, Culubasa, Acli, Eden, Camuning, and Panipuan. These barangays are located in the upstream portion of the municipality where water is not enough to support a productive growth of crops. This limitation, added to the lack of proximate sugar processing mills, has resulted to changes in land usage and cropping practices in the municipality – changes which continue to present day. The former 1,506 hectares of sugarcane plantations significantly decreased to 912.31 hectares – a drop of almost 40%, as the said lands were converted to either urban use mainly residential areas, or plantations for other crops such as vegetables, corn, and orchard trees. Other lands still were abandoned, either idle or used as pastures for grazing animals. Despite the significant decrease, sugarcane still remains second to rice in the most cultivated crops in Mexico's agricultural lands.

Figure 1-3 shows the present cropping system in Mexico, Pampanga. Using recent Google Satellite images, validation through ground truthing and KIs, and GIS software, the delineation presented in the figure as well as the values for area shown in **Annex 4** were obtained.

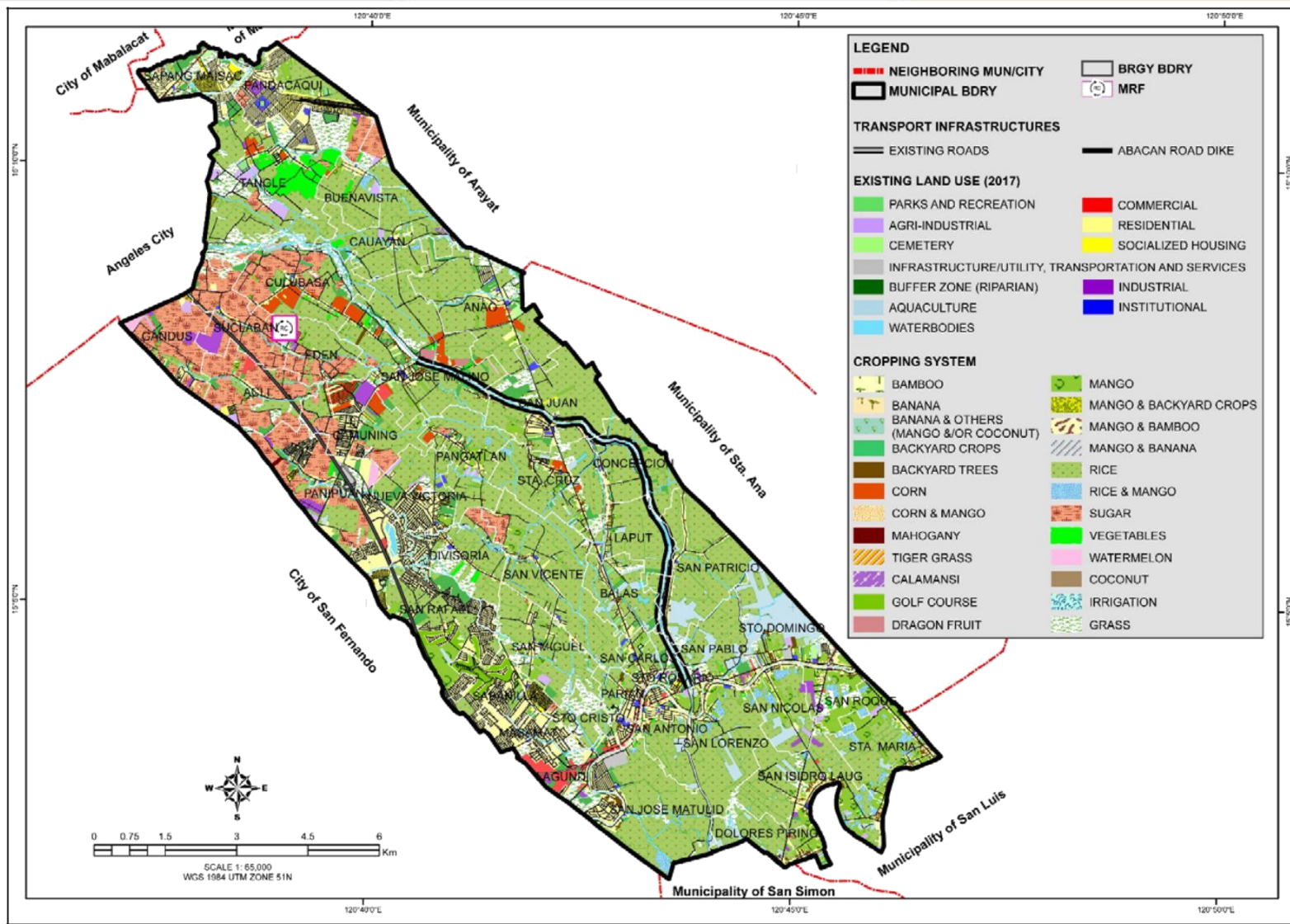


Figure 1-3 Cropping System of Mexico, CLUP 2017



The current agricultural cropping system in Mexico, Pampanga is summarized in the table below. **Figure 1-4** presents the pie proportions of the figures in the said table.

Table 1-7. Area (ha) and Percentage Distribution of Agricultural Cropping

Agricultural Use		Definition	Area (ha)	% Distribution
Backyard Trees	Mixed Trees	Common trees such as Kakawate, Ipil, Sampaloc, etc.	315.33	3.70
	Mahogany		3.90	0.05
	Banana		88.74	1.04
	Bamboo		130.77	1.53
Crops	Mixed (Crop+Fruit Trees)	Commonly mango trees planted in rice and corn fields	252.25	2.96
	Backyard Crops	Cassava, backyard vegetables such as tomatoes, string beans, mustard, pechay, etc.	124.29	1.46
	Rice		3601.18	42.23
	Sugar		912.31	10.70
	Corn		499.69	5.86
	Coconut		24.55	0.29
	Dragonfruit		15.32	0.18
	Tigergrass	Used for making <i>tamboor</i> brooms	4.04	0.05
	Watermelon		49.04	0.58
Vegetables		257.09	3.02	
Orchard	Calamansi		16.75	0.20
	Mixed (Mango + Other Fruit Trees)	Mostly a combination of mango trees planted with bananas	246.71	2.89
	Mango		882.21	10.35
Grass			1,102.84	12.93
TOTAL			8,527.00	100.00

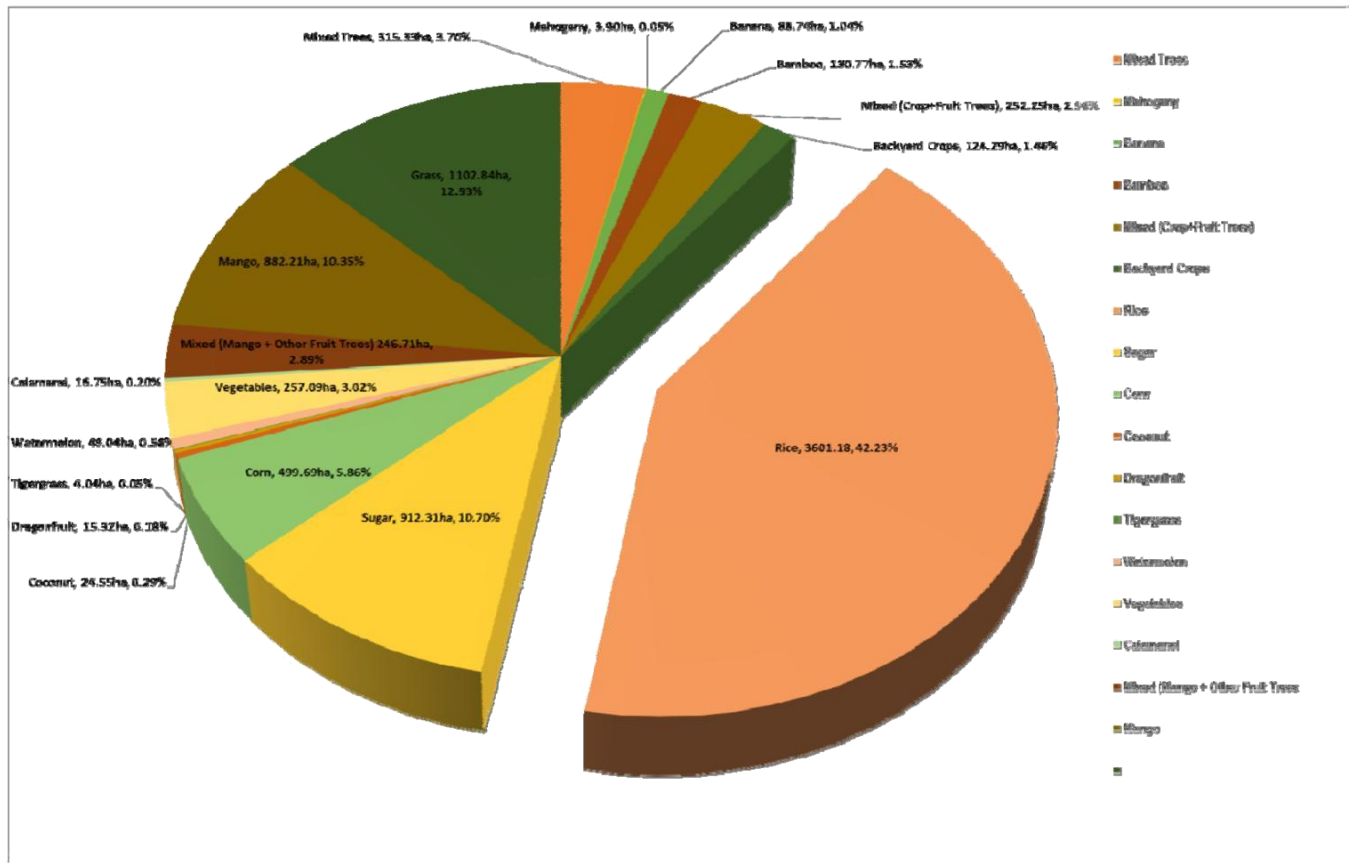


Figure 1-4Pie Chart of Present Agricultural Cropping in Mexico, Pampanga

More than 1,000 hectares corresponding to 12.93% of agricultural land use are grasslands. This is more than 50% jump from 535.1 hectares of grasslands back in 2012. Many of the previous rice and sugarcane plantations classified during the first CLUP initiative are now abandoned or left idle as grazing areas for ruminants, while a significant portion of these lands also line the banks of rivers and creeks as natural vegetative buffers. There are also grasslands situated within residential areas, awaiting development. Other large locations of grasslands are in the intersection of NLEX and Sindalan-Anao Road, Southern side of JASA Road in barangay Lagundi, portion of Quezon Road in barangay San Roque, and in the agricultural mid-section of San Jose Matulid and Dolores Piring.

There are significant changes in the present classification used for crops and land use, which are further discussed in **Section 1.2**. For instance, the MIXED category was absent in the 2012 Cropping System Map. This classification refers to a combination of crops in one land area, or multi-crops, e.g. orchard crop like mango that is planted with field crop such as rice or corn.



The most common crops in the MIXED category are mango trees planted on rice fields. **Table 1-8** summarizes the changes in primary agricultural crops of the municipality from 2012 to present.

Table 1-8. Summary of Changes in Primary Agricultural Crops of Mexico, Pampanga (2012 vs. 2017)

Crops	Area (ha): 2012	Area (ha): 2017	Observations	Possible Reasons
Rice	6,257.0	3,601.18	Decrease	Conversion to urban land use Abandonment due to undesirable planting conditions (lack of water supply, extreme dryness) Conversion to more economically and physically viable crops such as corn, vegetables and fruit-bearing trees
Sugarcane	1,506.1	912.31	Decrease	Conversion to urban land use Abandonment due to undesirable planting conditions (extreme dryness, unavailability of proximate sugar milling facilities) Conversion to more economically and physically viable crops such as corn, vegetables and fruit-bearing trees
Mango	515.3	882.21	Increase	Conversion of ricefields to more economically and physically viable crops such as fruit-bearing trees that demand less management
Vegetables	32.4	257.09	Increase	Conversion of previous rice or sugar plantations into vegetable farms for guaranteed revenues and optimized utilization of land resources

In the previous CLUP, corn has not been included in the cropping classification, although a significant portion of the present agricultural cropping system is made up of corn plantations.



More than 500 hectares of agricultural lands are planted with corn, either for income-generating purposes for livestock feeding.

1.1.1.2 Infrastructures and Utility Services Zones

One new category in the Existing Land Use is Infrastructure. Infrastructures correspond to roads, bridges, spaces occupied by communication towers, weirs and irrigation facilities, electric and water facilities, and revetments and bank protection structures.

1.1.1.3 Buffer/Green Belt Zone

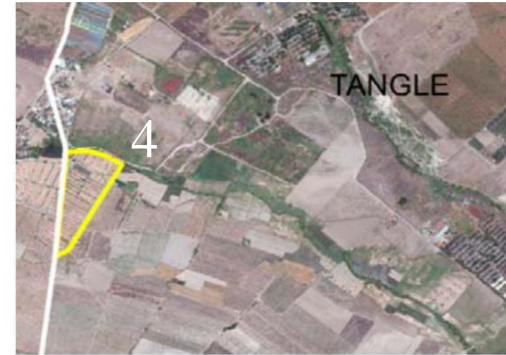
Riparian buffers that protect the river banks fall under the buffer/greenbelt zone. Shrubs, grasslands, and bamboo trees are the common vegetation found in Mexico's riparian buffer zones, bordering the banks of its rivers and creeks. These zones are crucial to protecting and conserving the quality and sustainability of natural surface waters, especially from human encroachment and urban development, thus the need for stricter policies/ordinance and more inclusive contribution and participation from stakeholders. As a guide, the Local Government of Mexico shall follow the Water Code in establishing easements or buffer zones in riparian areas, which sets a buffer of 20 meters and 3 meters from each riverbank and throughout the entire length of a water body, in agricultural and urban areas, respectively. The easements for the water bodies shall only be used for navigation, recreation, fishing, and floatage purposes. No urban development shall be allowed in the riparian buffer zones.

1.1.1.4 Residential Areas

Following agricultural lands as the second largest land use type in Mexico, Pampanga is residential areas, which are indicated in yellow in the Existing Land Use Map. Based on the GIS processing, residential areas comprise 1,560.27 hectares or 13% of total land use. First class subdivisions like Lake Shore and Beverly Place are not only known for their wide spaces and sophisticated landscape and house designs, but also for their strategic proximity to commercial zones as well as access to large neighboring cities of Metro Manila, Tarlac, and La Union through major thoroughfares such as the North Luzon Expressway (NLEX). The said subdivisions encompass Nueva Victoria, Divisoria, San Rafael, Sabanilla, and Masamat. Medium-dense residential areas are partly located in barangays Lagundi, Sto. Cristo, Parian, Sto. Rosario, San Antonio, Camuning, and SapangMaisac. Socialized housings such as those presented in **Figure 1-5** to below are also provided. Resettlement areas such as the NHA in Pandacaqui were established to provide housing to victims of Pinatubo destruction. Informal settlements remain to be one of Mexico's social and environmental problems, especially those that encroach the municipality's natural surface water systems, hence the inclusion of building more resettlement housing units in Mexico's goals for 2026.



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

Socialized Housing:

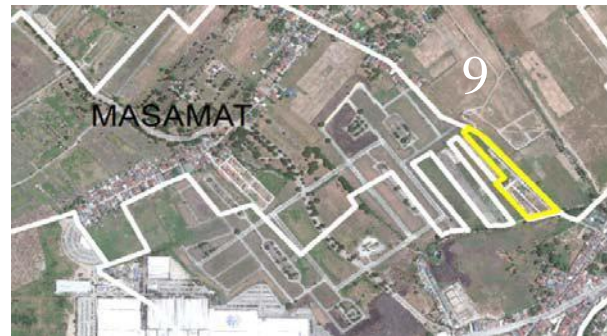
1. Amaia
2. Lapid's Village
3. Borland
4. Somera
5. Lessandra
6. Melanese Subdivision



(e)



(f)



(g)

- 7. Tierra Vista
- 8. Fiesta Communities
- 9. Vista Roma

Figure 1-5(a-g) Socialized Housing Systems in Mexico, Pampanga

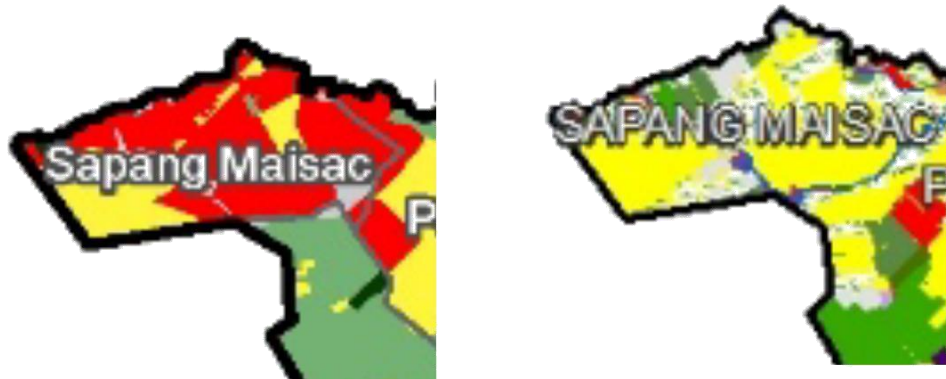


Table 1-9. Socialized Housing and Resettlement Systems in Mexico, Pampanga

Name	Type	Area (ha)	Brgy
Acli Resettlement Area	Resettlement Area	5.80	Acli
Pandacaqui Resettlement Area	Resettlement Area	56.20	Pandacaqui
Government Socialized Housing	Socialized Housing	1.24	San Juan
Government Socialized Housing	Socialized Housing	2.420	Sto. Rosario
Government Socialized Housing	Socialized Housing	6.38	San Rafael
Amaia	Socialized Housing	18.53	SapangMaisac
Vista Roma	Socialized Housing	2.37	Lagundi
Borland Development Corporation	Socialized Housing	8.18	SapangMaisac
Fiesta Community	Socialized Housing	18.64	Sabanilla
Lapid's Ville Extension	Socialized Housing	0.36	SapangMaisac
Lessandra Homes	Socialized Housing	4.13	Panipuan
Melanese Subdivision	Socialized Housing	1.62	Camuning
Somera	Socialized Housing	4.42	Tangle
Tierra Vista	Socialized Housing	6.83	San Rafael
TOTAL		137.14	

In response to the growth of human population within the span of five (5) years from 2012 to 2017, the increase of residential zones is an expected aftermath. Idle lands and even agricultural lands whose economic potential are not maximized due to climatic and resource limitations are the most common lands to undergo conversion into urban land use.

One example is a large portion of SapangMaisac that used to be largely sugarcane fields. Now the barangay is mostly residential in terms of land use (see **figures** below). Sugarcane fields are indicated in **red**, while residential areas are shaded in **yellow**.



Cropping System of SapangMaisac (2012)

Cropping System of SapangMaisac (2017)

Figure 1-6 Conversion of Sugarcane Fields into Residential Zones in SapangMaisac

1.1.1.5 Water Zone

Water category includes not only the natural water systems of the municipality, but also fishponds, swamps, irrigation, sand quarries, and alluvial/flood plains. The areas and percent distribution of Water (as land use category) are presented in **Table 1-10**.

Table 1-10. Area and Percent Distribution of Water Land Use Sub-Categories

Water Zone	Area (ha)	% Distribution
Rivers/Creeks	120.50	19.32
Fishponds	385.78	61.86
Irrigation	19.01	3.05
Sand Quarry	3.40	0.54
Swamps	26.42	4.24
Floodplains	68.57	10.99
TOTAL	623.67	100.00

The largest portion of Water is comprised of fishponds, which correspond to 61.9% of the total area of Mexico classified under the said land use type. Fishponds previously accounted to about 4% or 462 hectares of the total land use of Mexico, but it significantly dropped to 385.78 hectares or 3.22% of total land area. Many of these fishponds, particularly in barangays of Sto. Domingo and San Pablo, and small areas of barangays San Lorenzo and San Nicolas, were converted into rice lands to take advantage of its soil and water. The figure below shows the fishponds in San Pablo converted into rice fields (highlighted in yellow).



Figure 1-7 Fishponds converted into rice fields in San Pablo (2012 vs. 2017)

Sand quarrying is existent in San Jose Malino (see **Figure 1-8**), near the bridge that crosses a portion of traversing Abacan River.



Figure 1-8 Sand Quarrying Operations in San Jose Malino



Another sub-category is “alluvial plains or floodplains”, which in the case of Mexico, Pampanga, are existent as land masses in the middle and at the sides of wide rivers (see **Figure 1-9**). These land masses are the river’s flood plains, which are immediately covered by water during high water rise and extreme flooding events. Many of these alluvial plains, aside from proximity to water source, are also covered with grasses and shrubs, which thus make them as desirable pasturelands for grazing animals.



Figure1-9 Floodplains Serve as Pasturelands during Dry Season

1.1.1.6 Commercial Areas

Large commercial areas, such as SM Department Store and Wilcon Builders are located in barangay Lagundi. Small scale businesses are located along JASA Road. The public market is located in barangay Parian. There are businesses that continue to sprout along the roads of every barangay.

1.1.1.7 Industrial Areas

Industries have also seen significant increase in presence and obviously, land area, in the years following the first CLUP initiative, such as Pentagon Steel Corporation, NIPPO Agro-Industries, and Raslag Solar Power Plant.

1.1.1.8 Institutional Areas

Institutional facilities such as schools, churches, hospitals, and barangay halls have been specifically pointed and delineated. The municipal hall is located in front of the public market in barangay Parian. The Mexico Community Hospital is located along Mexico-Magalang Road in barangay San Carlos.

1.1.1.9 Open Spaces, Cemeteries, Parks and Recreation Areas

Open spaces include green spaces and other land areas open for public use, yet not allotted for construction of privately-owned buildings or entities. Private and public cemeteries, parks, and recreation areas such as resorts, tourist attractions and theme parks, camping sites, and ecotourism farms fall under the Parks, Recreation and Cemeteries category. Road strips and



median strips, as well as other private green spaces within subdivisions are classified as Open Spaces.

1.2 Strategic Agriculture and Fishery Development Zones (SAFDZ)

According to **Section 9 of RA 8435**, “all irrigated land, irrigable lands covered by irrigation projects with firm funding commitments, and lands with existing or having the potential of growing high value crops” shall be excluded from any reclassification within a five (5)-year period. Unless complying to exemptions stipulated by the said Republic Act, reclassification shall be allowed only if the areas covered for thus shall not exceed the total 5% of lands classified under SAFDZ. **Figure1-10** shows the SAFDZ lands (mainly rice paddies and fishponds) identified by Mexico’s Municipal Agriculture Office (MAO). A total of 1524.13 hectares of rice paddies are serviced by national irrigation systems. These lands, by virtue of RA 8435, should fall under the SAFDZ delineations. Considering however that a larger portion of these lands are situated in the areas of economic developments, i.e. where proposed land use developments are planned to be established in the next decade, the MAO sees that crop sub-development zones, which must be protected from any reclassification, shall consider the following criteria:

1. Located in barangays above Mexico’s CBD, i.e. those above an imaginary line horizontally traversing the center of San Carlos;
2. Situated on alluvial plains or directly proximate to major rivers, particularly Abacan River;
3. Serviced by national irrigation system, preferably with minor interruptions or problems.

For aquaculture classified under SAFDZ, MAO of Mexico considered those that are large in area, such as those in San Patricio and San Domingo. There is however, the existent issue of water stress in the municipality, which is expected to worsen due to Climate Change. Mexico’s crop and aquaculture production have experienced significant drop throughout the years due to either lack or inefficiency of irrigation systems, exacerbated by technical incapacities of the local government in optimizing utilization of natural surface waters. **Table1-11** shows the details about the classified SAFDZ.



Table 1-11. Area of SAFDZ in Mexico

SAFDZ	Brgy	Color Code		Area (ha)
		Land Use Map	SAFDZ Map	
Strategic Fishery Sub-Development Zone (Protection Aquaculture)	Sto Domingo	175,200,225	165,254,164	95.04
	San Patricio			29.94
	San Carlos			2.18
	Sta. Cruz			2.98
Strategic Crop Sub-Development Zone (Protection Agriculture)	Concepcion	0,150,0	0,0,255	65.79
	Divisoria			1.45
	San Juan			2.67
	Culubasa			2.29
	Camuning			34.40
	San Jose Malino			6.42
	Pangatlan			22.23
	Nueva Victoria			15.06
	Anao			114.47
	Buenavista			86.45
	Cauayan			53.18
	San Patricio			183.16
	San Vicente			51.97
	Sto. Domingo			2.51
Laput	8.96			
			TOTAL	781.15

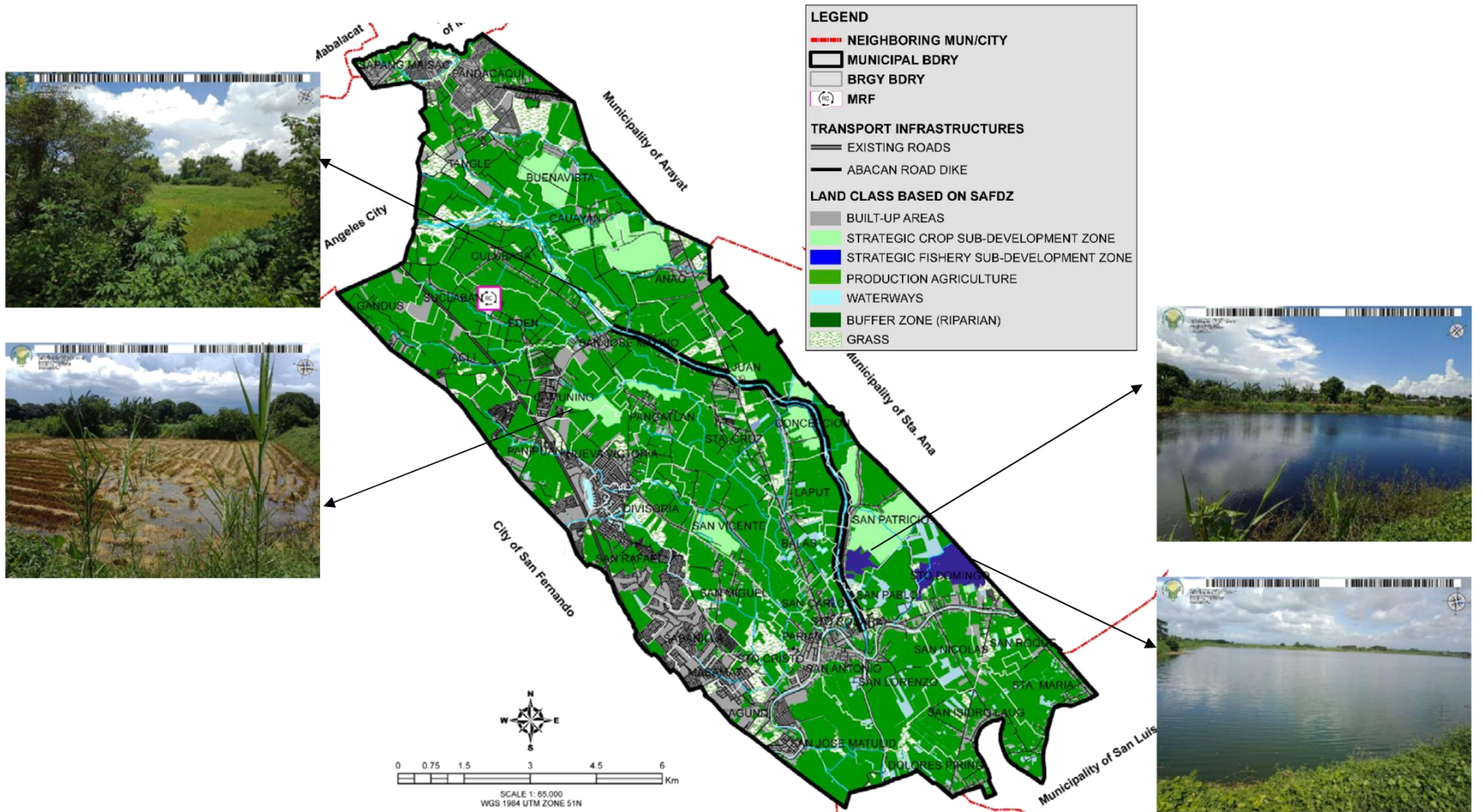


Figure1-10 SAFDZ Map of Mexico

1.3 Special Development Areas (SDA)

The Municipality of Mexico does not have ancestral lands that fall under SDA, although it has heritage sites in the form of ancestral houses, and old churches that have been standing since the Spanish colonial times. Examples of these heritage sites are presented in **Figure 1-11** and **1-12**. These sites are protected and valued as tourist spots. In line with institutional goals and initiatives that focus on planning vis-à-vis climate-related disaster preparation and risk reduction, as well as environment and sustainability protection, the local government aims to construct eco-parks as special tourism sites. Areas close to river banks are targeted for such parks, to serve as vegetative buffer for rivers and creeks, and prevent informal settlements.

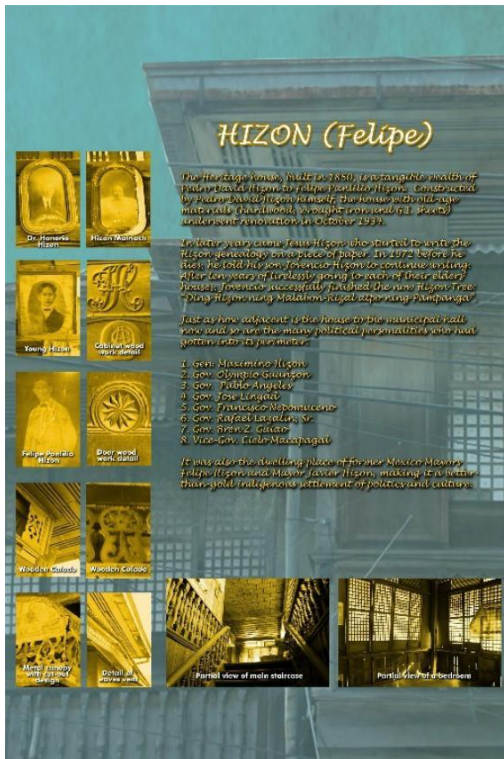


Figure 1-11 Hizon-Felipe Ancestral House

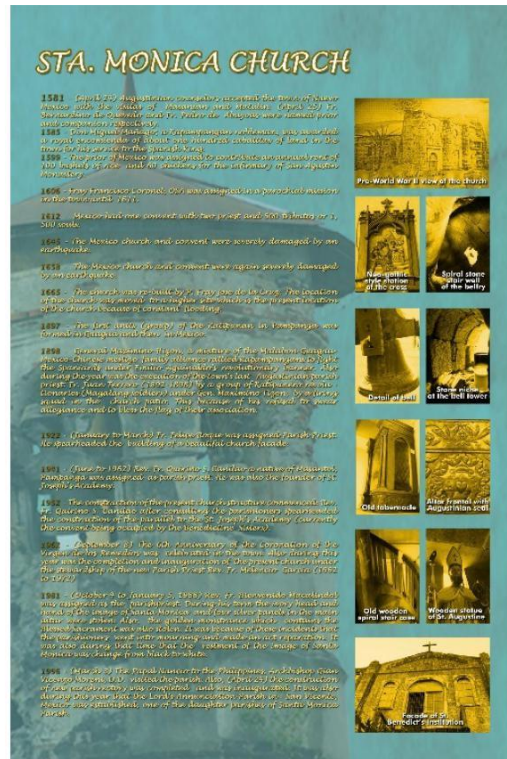


Figure 1-12 Spanish-era Old Church of Sta. Monica

1.4 Comparative Analysis of Land Use Discrepancies (2012 vs. 2017)

To see the changes in land use that have occurred in the span of seven (7) years, and assess the possible reasons as well as repercussions of such changes, it is best to look at the total areas calculated per land use category in 2012 and 2017. **Table 1-12** presents the land use areas per category in both years. The discrepancies, particularly decreases in land use areas, do not necessarily mean conversions in land resources, although it is the major reason. The change in land use classification recently implemented by the HLURB Guideline has significant



effect as well. For instance, in the old method, roads are not included in the areas considered for land use, as they are represented only by polylines quantitatively expressed in linear distances/length. In the new CLUP guideline however, roads are categorized under infrastructures, hence they are required to be presented as polygons that can be expressed in areal units.



Table 1-12. Land Use Comparisons and Observations

Land Use 2012	Area (ha)	TOTAL AREA (ha)	Land Use 2017	Area (ha)	TOTAL AREA (ha)	Change	Analysis
Agricultural	8,194.9	9,173.80	Agricultural	8,527.00	8,735.78	DECREASE Area: 438.02 ha % Change: 4.8	Agricultural land use for 2017 covers grasslands as well. Riparian Buffer Zones are identified as Agricultural Land Use in 2012, since these are vegetation consisting of shrubberies, grass and trees. Most possible reason for decrease is conversion to urban use (commercial, residential, industrial)
Idle	443.8						
Grassland	535.1		Buffer/Greenbelt Zones	208.78			
Agri-Industrial	62.4	62.4	Agri-industrial	78.55	78.55	INCREASE Area: 16.15 ha % Change: 25.9	Despite the goal of minimizing poultry and piggery in its first CLUP initiative, there has been an increase of such industries in the last 5 years.
Commercial	57.3	57.3	Commercial	82.72	82.72	INCREASE Area: 25.42 ha % Change:44.4	There is positive economic development if commerce and business is growing.
Industrial	32.1	32.1	Industrial	90.32	90.32	INCREASE Area: 58.22 ha % Change: >100	There is positive economic development as Mexico opens its doors to industrialization, especially in the northern part where agriculture does not perform well due to lack of water. Industries provide non-agricultural means of livelihood.
Institutional	26.5	26.5	Institutional	57.04	57.04	INCREASE Area: 30.54 ha % Change: >100	More government facilities have been improved and/or constructed in the last 5 years.
Parks, Recreation	6.1	6.1	Parks, Recreation	107.03	107.03	INCREASE Area: 100.93 ha % Change: >100	Aside from public and private parks, golf courses, camping activity sites, and resorts have been established across Mexico.



Cemetery/ Memorial Parks	7.4	7.4	Cemetery/ Memorial Parks	28.81	28.81	INCREASE Area: 21.41 ha % Change: >100	More private cemeteries/memorial parks have been established to resolve lack of space in public cemeteries.
Residential	1,767.7	1,767.7	Residential	1,560.27	2,053.32	INCREASE Area: 285.62 ha % Change: 16.0	Residential areas according to the table decreases quantitatively – from 1767.7 hectares to 1,560.27 hectares. This does not make any sense considering that conversion into subdivisions and settlement zones is guaranteed for a municipality with growing population and economy. However, taking into account the 493.05 hectares for infrastructure land use category, which primarily cover roads in terms of areal extent, and understanding that most subdivisions and large residential areas have their own private roads, it is safe to assume that the total residential land use for 2017 is more or less equal to the sum of areas for both infrastructures and residential land use.
			Socialized Housing/ Resettlement Area	137.14			
Infrastructures and Utility Service Zones	NA	Roads are polylines	Infrastructures	493.05			
Rivers/Creeks	120.5	699.80	Rivers/Creeks	120.5	623.67	DECREASE Area: 76.12 ha % Change: 13.0	Possible reasons are human encroachment in river banks, conversion into other land use (agriculture or urban zones), and more detailed digitization in GIS.
Swamps	117.40		Swamps	117.40			
Fishponds	461.90		Aquaculture	385.78			

1.5 Key Findings in Existing CLUP

The key results and findings of CLUP 2012 – 2017 concentrates on the following sectors. Based on observations done to date, the statuses os such findings, i.e. if actions were taken in accordance to recommendations, are shown in **Table 1-13**. Ideally, the Updated CLUP must review if the key findings, especially areas for improvement, have been satisfied within the timeline stipulated by the Existing CLUP. In this regard, the Existing CLUP developed a framework of development strategies with targets/goals expected to be accomplished within a 5-year timeline,i.e. 2012 – 2017. Aside from evaluating the changes in land resources

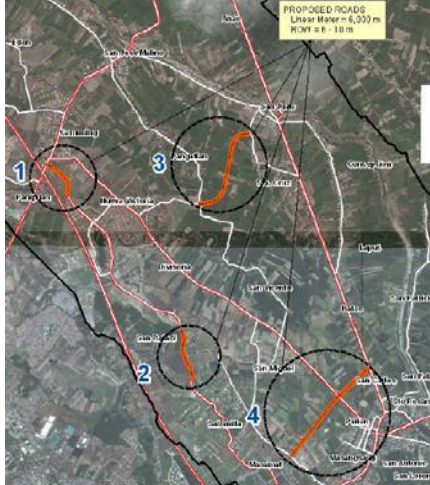



allocation, and sectoral profile, review of accomplishments made on the development strategies is crucial in assessing the performance of the Local Government, as well as finding the issues and factors that may have affected the failure or success of meeting the set targets in the Existing CLUP. This will also set the stage for the new development strategy framework which will not just cover the recent changes in the municipality and what to do with such changes, but also, as recommended, the targets that remain unaccomplished to date, and the actions that must be taken to finally hit them.

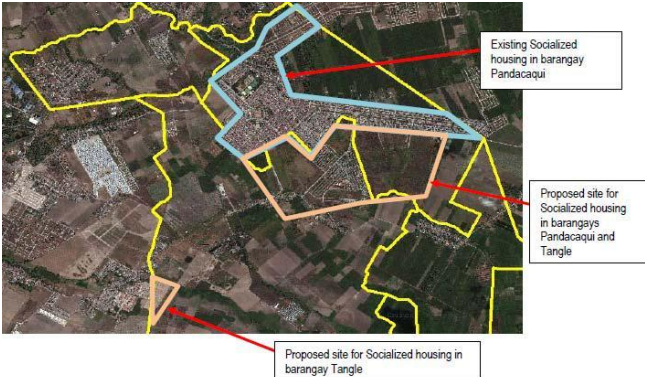


Table 1-13. Present Status of Key Findings Made in CLUP 2012 – 2017

Sectors	Key Findings	Development Recommendations	Current Status
Land Resources and Use	<p>High allocation for agricultural purposes, specifically rice and sugar plantation</p> <p>Inefficient Land Allocation and Cultivation</p> <p>Inefficient Utilization of Commercial Spaces</p>	<p>Sustainable conversion of agricultural lands, especially in water-deficient areas, into urban land use that will create non-agricultural jobs and livelihood</p> <p>Relocation of public market currently situated in flood-prone and heavily-traffic area</p>	<p>A large portion of SapangMaisac, which was previously unproductive sugarcane plantation, was converted into residential areas.</p> <p>Industrialization in the form of RASLAG Solar Power pushed thru in the northern part of the municipality, which was proposed for such developments in the first CLUP initiative.</p>
Peace and Security	<p>Large Disproportion Between Police Personnel and Population</p> <p>Low Crime Solution Efficiency</p>	No recommendation was given.	The current ratio of 1 police for every 3,436 people is still a grave issue, although the total crime clearance and solution efficiency have jumped from 18% and 11%, to 80.82% and 67.82%, respectively.
Health	<p>Lack of facilities and staffing in RHUs and BHUs</p> <p>Lack of data regarding skills and capacities of health personnel working in RHUs and BHUs</p> <p>Lack of proper documentation and file management in RHUs and</p>	Provision of skills development trainings, as well as additional equipment, facilities, and staffing in RHUs and BHUs	<p>There are still needs for improvement with regards to skills and management capacities of personnel in RHUs and BHUs.</p> <p>Both workers and equipment/facilities in RHUs and BHUs are still lacking, considering that growth in population will increase the probability of more patients to accommodate during health emergency situations.</p> <p>MCH is a leading figure in hospitals across Pampanga with its state-of-the-art additions in its</p>

Sectors	Key Findings	Development Recommendations	Current Status
	BHUs		facilities, technologies, and equipment.
Infrastructure and Facilities	<p>Dilapidated bridges and concrete roads</p> <p>Lack of flood prevention structures</p> <p>Lack of irrigation facilities and other agricultural equipment</p>	<p>Replacement of dilapidated bridges</p> <p>Dredging and revetment construction</p> <p>Construction of new roads (proposed)</p> 	<p>Only LaputBridge was replaced. The following need replacements and/or improvement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sto. Rosario Adobe Bridge – Improve ➤ Replace: San Vicente Bailey Bridge, San Miguel Bailey Bridge, Eden Bailey Bridge <p>Revetments were constructed. DPWH Revetment Project for Abacan River is on-going.</p> <p>Irrigation facilities still need improvement. Unclear if the free irrigation by DA has been implemented.</p> <p>No proposed roads pushed thru, although a DPWH Road Construction Project is currently on-going. The said road shall traverse Anao and San Jose Malino.</p>

Sectors	Key Findings	Development Recommendations	Current Status
Disaster Risk Reduction and Management	Frequent Flooding in Low-Lying Barangays (covers as well the Poblacion and urban centers of the municipality)	Disaster Readiness and Preparation (equipment, evacuation facilities, and emergency skills of local officials) Dredging to widen and deepen Bungang Guinto or dike construction to protect nearby barangays Regular declogging of rivers/creeks and waterways directly impeded by solid wastes during strong runoff from upstream Communication with cities/municipalities within the watershed for flood readiness and mitigation actions	Evacuation facilities and methods remain the same. No dredging has been made. Abacan River Revetment Project by DPWH is on-going. A portion of this Project shall open the opportunity for eco-tourism park construction (proposed development) to push thru. Monthly Clean-Up Drive is performed and spearheaded by Local Government to declog waterways. 
Environment	Improper Waste Disposal Water Pollution due to human encroachment, and garbage	Construction of MRF per barangay Communication with cities/municipalities within the watershed for flood readiness and mitigation actions	Only few of barangays in Mexico has established their own MRF. These include Parian, Balas, and Pandacaqui. No communication or inter-agency initiative with other cities/municipalities has been performed.

Sectors	Key Findings	Development Recommendations	Current Status
	disposal in rivers/creeks	Resettlement programs as well as provision of socialized housing for residents 	Socialized housing in Tangle was constructed. The same did not push thru in Pandacaqui.
Housing	Informal Settlements in private and government-owned lands, as well as in river banks		New low-cost housing was constructed in Sabanilla by Fiesta Communities, Inc. New residential areas were built in SapangMaisac
Education	Lack of rooms and teachers in proportion to student population.	Construction of more rooms under the Local School Board Funding (4 rooms every year required) Provision of more teachers	Provision of more teachers is not strongly controlled by the Local Government, although the hiring of 75,000 public school teachers for SY 2018 - 2019 may open possibility for the resolving of this issue. There is still shortage of rooms especially in the schools in South District of Mexico, Pampanga (Mexico = 3, Divisoria = 2, Sabanilla = 3, San Antonio = 2, Sta. Maria = 1, Sto. Domingo = 3)
Institutional	Lack of institutional capacity in terms of technology, file management and	Transfer and sustainability of technical skills, especially in utilization of information technology and its application to the job	There is still lack of skills fitted for the job description and responsibility among local



Sectors	Key Findings	Development Recommendations	Current Status
Management	updating, and understanding and fulfilling description/responsibilities and job	description/responsibilities of local government employees. Provision of seminars and trainings to local government employees	government employees, from the barangay level to personnel in the municipal hall. Filing and updating of documents and data such as demographics, household information, etc.



2 COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN

2.1 SWOT Analysis

Based on new findings and situational analysis, the following are identified as Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) of Mexico, Pampanga to date.

Table 2-1. SWOT Matrix

STRENGTHS:	WEAKNESSES / LIMITATIONS:
<p>Strong competitiveness of MCH</p> <p>Larger percentage of youth in current population</p> <p>Increased urban developments (residential, commercial, and industrial)</p> <p>Revetment project in Abacan and Construction of Road traversing Anao and San Jose Malino – DPWH</p> <p>Abundant groundwater resources</p> <p>Increased crime clearance and solution efficiency</p>	<p>Large disproportion between police and population</p> <p>Inadequacy of arterial roads and underdevelopment of farm-to-market roads</p> <p>Insufficiency of health and protection equipment</p> <p>Limited irrigation and other farm facilities</p> <p>Limited capacity and management capability among municipal personnel</p> <p>Flood susceptibility in downstream portion of Municipality (including area where center for commerce and the municipal hall are located)</p> <p>Low percentage of academic holders</p> <p>Decrease in number of enrollees especially in tertiary level of education</p> <p>Scarcity of classrooms</p>



OPPORTUNITIES:	THREATS:
<p>Potential spill-over of industrial development from San Simon</p> <p>Free tuition subsidy in SUCs</p> <p>Hiring of 75,000 teachers in SY 2018-2019</p> <p>Availability of developable lands upstream/northern barangays where agricultural conditions are sub-par, and safe from flooding (Raslag existence is already a beginning)</p> <p>Increased morale and salary for uniformed personnel may increase population of policemen all over the country</p> <p>Turning over of Pampanga Megalopolis Plan last 09 February 2018 for future implementation</p> <p>Conduct of Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) this year</p>	<p>Environmental threat of garbage in-flow in Abacan River</p> <p>Flooding Susceptibility</p> <p>Existence still of dilapidated bridges and poor-condition/maintained roads</p> <p>Over-extraction, less recharge, and contamination of groundwater resources</p>

2.1.1 Strengths

2.1.1.1 Strong competitiveness of MCH

MCH is one of the leading hospitals in Pampanga, due to its state-of-the-art facilities. It purchased Vitros Machine (automated machine for Chemistry) in April 2013 – the very first among district hospitals in the province. It is also set to house a 38-million worth hemodialysis center, which began construction on April 2017.

2.1.1.2 Larger percentage of youth in current population

The demographics of Mexico show that a large bulk of its population is composed of youth, which is advantageous in terms of human resources, as this age group will grow to be assets of the municipality in the future.

2.1.1.3 Increased urban developments (residential, commercial, and industrial)

There have been an increase in residential, commercial, and industrial developments in the municipality, based on the existing land use. Residential areas in the form of new subdivisions have sprouted especially in the northern barangays since 2011. Commercial areas, mainly small to medium enterprises (SMEs) continue to grow along the main roads. Some agricultural areas and idle lands have been purchased for construction of business companies.



2.1.1.4 Revetment project in Abacan and Construction of Road traversing Anao and San Jose Malino – DPWH

Only one flood structure exists in the municipality, and it is a Slip Dam located in San Lorenzo. The DPWH revetment project in Abacan River will help control high water rise during strong rains, and also prevent river bank erosion. The road project also under the mantle of DPWH shall connect barangays in Mexico, specifically Anao and San Jose Malino.

2.1.1.5 Abundant groundwater resources

The main source of drinking water in Mexico is groundwater. Despite the mostly sandy soil of the municipality, the groundwater reserves remain clean and uncontaminated, especially at well depth of 100m or deeper.

2.1.1.6 Increased crime clearance and solution efficiencies

From 18% total volume crime clearance efficiency, and 11% total volume crime solution efficiency, the latest record in 2016 showed that the said figures in 2011 have jumped to 80.82% and 67.87%, respectively. The same trend can be said about the total index crime clearance and solution efficiencies. These records indicate that there is efficiency and effectiveness in police actions toward cracking down crimes in more recent years, despite the still existent large disproportion of police to population.

2.1.2 Weaknesses / Limitations

2.1.2.1 Large disproportion between police personnel and population

The lack of police stations in strategic places as well as police personnel assigned to each station is a drawback which must be attended to ensure people's aid and protection at all times. According to the data, there is 1 police for every 3,436 people.

The severe imbalance of police to populace ratio, as well scarcity of police stations, vehicles and trainings, might pose an image of ineffective municipal protection and security. This might result to a belief of inadequacy of aid during possible events of emergency and moreover, a discouragement among investors to enter into business with Mexico.

2.1.2.2 Inadequacy of arterial roads and underdevelopment of Farm-to-Market Roads

The road network of Mexico consists of concrete farm-to-market roads, paved asphalt roads and developed highways, making it possible for transportation to easily support commercial growth. However, roads laterally connecting developing urban residential areas which shall hence make transportation more convenient and direct, is an area in infrastructure sector that needs improvement.

For instance, Nueva Victoria, Pangatlan and San Juan are barangays with low density residential areas, which can be potentially subjected to further development. In order to arrive from one barangay to another, however, traveling is only possible through a longer route. Roads bridging these barangays shall be advantageous in improving economic opportunities in the said barangays.



2.1.2.3 Insufficiency of health and protection equipment

Some barangays covered by RHUs are considerably distant from MCH, where complex and serious medical emergencies must be delivered at the soonest time possible. Thus, there is great need to equip RHUs and BHUs with facilities and personnel that will be able to accommodate patients if swift delivery to hospitals is not possible for the moment. Ambulances or at the least, barangay service vehicles, must be made available 24/7 in the said health units, to ensure that medical emergencies will be readily acted upon.

The same can be said about the Fire Department Bureau, although one (1) fire truck has been added to its equipment. At the least, barangays that are too far from the capital Parian, or neighboring cities with much more adept fire emergency services, must be provided with fire trucks, fire-fighting gears and staffing (employees).

2.1.2.4 Lack of waste awareness and development necessity of solid waste management system

Accumulation of solid wastes and its disposal is an old and foremost concern of the society from the smallest community units to the largest cities globally. The rampant and indiscriminate throwing of wastes in the surroundings, particularly in natural waters and drainage systems has resulted to dire consequences in the environment, health and sanitation, and even in economy.

The lack of awareness of the local people on proper waste management and disposal, and their lukewarm participation on waste management programs further fuel up the problematic outcomes of the aforementioned situation. Despite the passing of the **Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000** (Republic Act of 9003), there are still existent problems due to inefficient implementation of the law and its stipulations at grassroots level. The said Act requires LGUs to prepare 10-year solid waste management plans, which include the conduct of Waste Analysis and Characterization Study or WACS to identify the volume and types of wastes generated and disposed in a given area or community, as well as the sources of such wastes (residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional). Accomplishing WACS per barangay level will provide clearer and more sound recommendations for strategies on minimization and proper disposal of wastes after collection and segregation in the Materials Recovery Facility (MRF). WACS results is required in Integrated Solid Waste Management Plans (ISWM) that LGUs must submit to the National Solid Waste Management Commission (NSWMC) for review and approval.

Mexico used to have an open dumpsite which was rehabilitated and now, is fortunately closed. The municipality has MRF in Suclaban for processing of municipal wastes, whilst the refuse are brought to Kalangitan Sanitary Landfill in Tarlac. The MRF is equipped with composting and segregating facilities and equipment. Four (4) garbage trucks are allotted for waste collection in the municipality, aside from other barangays, like Pandacaqui and San Antonio, which have their own trucks. The limited number of trucks as well as the availability of only one MRF in a municipality with almost two hundred thousand residents can compromise the efficiency of waste collection and processing.



2.1.2.5 Limited Irrigation and Other Farm Facilities

Majority of Mexico's cultivated lands are rice fields. It is therefore vital to have more irrigation facilities to further boost agricultural production and aid the farmers in their livelihood. Hence, farmers need full support and assistance in this regard.

2.1.2.6 Capacity and Capability Development for Municipal Personnel

The achievement over the shortcomings and drawbacks encountered by all sectors of a municipality can be considerably offset, if the officials themselves are equipped with necessary skills that complement their job description and set responsibilities. Basic tasks of proper documentation and file management, as well as updating of data (e.g. population per barangay, household characteristics, etc.) still needs a major improvement. Technological skills, such as GIS and IT-operated functions and programs, are also lacking among municipal and barangay personnel.

2.1.2.7 Flood susceptibility in downstream portion of Municipality (including area where center for commerce and the municipal hall are located)

Controlling flooding events in Mexico, Pampanga is very difficult, if not impossible, due to its geographical position in the Pampanga River Basin, and physical attributes such as topography and soil. The center of its business, and the area where the municipal hall is situated, is frequently beset by flood during heavy rains and strong typhoons. This results to interferences in business processes, as well as damages in properties.

2.1.2.8 Low percentage of academic holders

The low percentage of academic holders in Mexico spells a lot of disadvantages economically, especially since specialized knowledge and skills acquired in tertiary education remain to be an asset in high-income professions and businesses. Based on PSA data, only 20.39% in the 20 – 24 years old age group are college degree holders. Only 21.83% among the next age group (25 – 29 years old) completed tertiary education. The said figures are too low, and certainly needs to be improved.

2.1.2.9 Decrease in number of enrollees especially in tertiary level of education

The data from schools in both primary and secondary levels show an observable decrease in number of enrollees in recent years, although the figures must be rechecked again to make sure that they are valid and not erroneous. The PSA data for 2015 show 64.52% of enrollees among the 15 – 19 years old age group, which has a large area for improvement. A little more than 12% of the enrollees comprises of the age group 20 – 24 years old. Both age groups encompass the members of the population that should have been enrolled in college.

2.1.2.10 Scarcity of classrooms

There is shortage of classrooms in schools in Mexico, especially in public ones. For instance, in public secondary schools, shifting of classes are needed to cater to the large population of students compared to available rooms and teachers. This problem is more pronounced in



elementary public schools. In South District, the following elementary schools are short of classrooms:

1. Mexico Elementary School – 3 classrooms needed
2. Divisoria Elementary School – 2 classrooms needed
3. Sabanilla Elementary School – 2 classrooms needed
4. San Antonio Elementary School – 3 classrooms needed
5. Sta. Maria Elementary School – 1 classroom needed
6. Sto. Domingo Elementary School – 3 classrooms needed

2.1.3 Opportunities

2.1.3.1 Potential spill-over of industrial development from San Simon

One of the major reasons why the lower portion of Mexico, Pampanga is targeted for industrialization in the next decade is due to the proximity of its barangays in San Simon, where industries are already operating. One of the goals is to attract investors and industry owners to put up their warehouses and other light industrial facilities in the said barangays.

2.1.3.2 Free tuition subsidy in SUCs

The low scores of Mexico, Pampanga in terms of tertiary level enrollees, as well as college degree holders, may have significant improvement following the passing of the Free Tuition Law for state universities and colleges, and other tertiary and vocational education systems run by the state. With this law, poor members of the population have equal access to tertiary education.

2.1.3.3 Hiring of 75,000 teachers in SY 2018-2019

The lack of teachers catering to educational needs of students may be resolved by the national government's plan of hiring 75,000 public teachers, in response to the growing population of schooling youth and the K-12 implementation across the country. Furthermore, the lining up of teachers in the next public services profession to receive higher salary after uniformed personnel may result to better future for the education in the country, not just in Mexico.

2.1.3.4 Availability of developable lands in upstream/northern barangays where agricultural conditions are sub-par, yet are safe from flooding (Raslag is already a beginning)

The industrial scenario of Mexico, Pampanga has reached a positively far distance since the first CLUP initiative in 2012. The likes of Raslag Solar Company has sprouted in the municipality, and the local government wants to take advantage of this to realize Mexico's full potential in the industrial sector. Aside from the downstream barangays proximate to the more industrialized neighbor San Simon, the northern barangays that are agriculturally poor in terms of desirable planting conditions are suitable for urban use conversion. Furthermore, the said



barangays are not susceptible to flood that frequently beset the lower barangays. These properties make the northern portion of Mexico, Pampanga promising in industrial development.

2.1.3.5 Increased morale and salary for uniformed personnel may increase population of policemen all over the country

The current administration saw to it that the morale and support for uniformed personnel is at the highest level possible, given its strong stance against crimes, and serious focus towards a peaceful Philippines. This may help resolve the prevalent issue of disproportionate police to population ratio not only in Mexico, Pampanga. Higher salary and incentives attract more people to join the army or the police force, thus improving visibility of uniformed personnel and reducing the potential of crimes to start.

2.1.3.6 Turning over of Pampanga Megalopolis Plan last 09 February 2018 for future implementation

The Pampanga Megalopolis Plan is an ambitious comprehensive development plan project of Pampanga Provincial Government, in collaboration with Palafox team. The said project aims to address issues and challenges, while optimizing the province's potential for sustainable urban growth. The four (4) main clusters which constitute metropolitan areas to be constructed in the province are Aerotropolis (airport-driven cluster), Agropolis (agriculture-driven cluster), Aquapolis (water-driven cluster), and Ecopolis (ecology-driven cluster).

2.1.3.7 Conduct of Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) this year

The planned conduct of CBMS this year will build a comprehensive database system where all information about Mexico, Pampanga and its stakeholders are to be stored, managed, organized, and processed into output such as maps, technical reports, and graphical presentations, which are easier to understand and use for strategizing and planning. Updating the CLUP and CDRA in the next years will be easier if the CBMS has a complete and updated data available.

2.1.4 Threats

2.1.4.1 Environmental threat of garbage in-flow in Abacan River

The clogging of waterways is usually caused by solid wastes and debris coming from different sources. Debris being carried by Mexico's waterways does not originate from the municipality alone, but also from its neighbors in the upstream section of the river basin. Solid wastes clogging the waterways exacerbate flooding events in the municipality.

2.1.4.2 Flooding Susceptibility

Frequent floods interfere with the economic activities in a given community, and can significantly damage properties, infrastructures, and people's lives. In the event of extreme water rise, threats to life increase. Limited capacity for control and mitigation of flooding events, especially in the lower barangays where both current trade and commerce, and future plans for such are abundant, can reduce the municipality's capacity to reach greater heights in terms of urban development. Disasters can stunt economic growth.



2.1.4.3 Existence still of dilapidated bridges and poor-condition/maintained roads

Well-functioning and conditioned road networks and bridges allow uninterrupted, fast, and easy flow for both people and goods from one place to the next, therefore assisting in the smooth cycle of economic processes. Transport infrastructures in good condition minimize the number of accidents from happening, and ensure faster provision of emergency services, and response to calls for help during emergencies and disasters. The Municipality of Mexico shall have problems in these areas if dilapidated bridges and poor-conditioned roads are not replaced and/or improved at the soonest time.

2.1.4.4 Over-extraction, less recharge, and contamination of groundwater resources

The groundwater resources of Mexico, Pampanga are abundant that it supplies the domestic and drinking water demands of its population without any problem at all. Unlike Dasmarinas and other cities in Cavite, the municipality does not suffer from frequent water interruptions due to shortage of water sources. Contamination from man-made activities on the soil surface, such as leaching of solid wastes, sanitary sewages, and use of chemicals in pesticides and fertilizers, is one of the most potent threats to groundwater resources. Another is the increase of impervious surfaces brought about by urban developments, which reduces the areas acting as recharge points for groundwater reserves. Decrease in clean and safe sources of groundwater due to the aforementioned reasons, coupled with ballooning of population, can result to over-extraction and shortage of water supply. Considering the existent soil materials in the municipality, over-extraction of groundwater may exacerbate Mexico's susceptibility to liquefaction.

2.1.5 Actions Already Taken to Counter Weaknesses

Some specific interventions in order to address the weaknesses are as follows:

- To reduce the crime in the municipality, Barangay Tanods were trained in crime preventions and suppression and also conduct foot patrol nightly.

- Mobilized traffic aides for traffic management

- The municipality has purchased one (1) additional fire truck

- Budget is allocated for annual employee trainings and seminars

- Conducted feasibility study and implemented projects for improvement of irrigation and Farm-To-Market-Roads.

- Waste segregation campaign is being implemented already.

2.2 Environmental Management and Sustainability Analysis

The Municipality of Mexico has its own Materials Recovering Facility (MRF) located in Suclaban, where the collected wastes are segregated to recover reusables and recyclables. Non-recyclables and reusables are transported to the landfill in Tarlac.

It is the goal of the local government to establish individual MRFs per barangay that will cater to the wastes of their respective jurisdiction, thus optimizing resources that could have been wasted in waste segregation carried out by just a single MRF. Each barangay council is tasked



to purchase a lot that shall accommodate a 200-300 sq. m. MRF. Each barangay must have the capacity to conduct Waste Analysis and Characterization Study (WACS) to determine the volume and types of wastes generated by its constituents, and assist the Local Government of the municipality in designing strategies for proper waste management system, and minimization of generated wastes from the point sources themselves. However, as of present, only a limited number of barangays in Mexico, such as Anao, are doing WACS regularly.

Groundwater is the main source of water used for all purposes in the municipality. While this setup is a must for drinking purposes, other uses may deem unnecessary or wasteful if the water to be used is too pure in quality. For instance, large amount of water is consumed when flushing toilets, as well as when refilling man-made ponds in large-scale subdivisions such as Lakeshore. These purposes might as well use water resourced from rivers/creeks or rainwater collection system. Groundwater reserves are sensitive resources that must be conserved and protected. As of present, the Local Government of Mexico, Pampanga is planning to incorporate to their updated Zoning Ordinance the required construction or inclusion of rainwater collection system in large commercial establishments, institutional facilities including barangay halls, public schools, and medium to large-scale subdivisions projects.

2.3 Land Suitability Analysis (Sieve Mapping)

Land suitability analysis in identifying potential area for development/land use conversion was done by sieve mapping as recommended by HLURB.

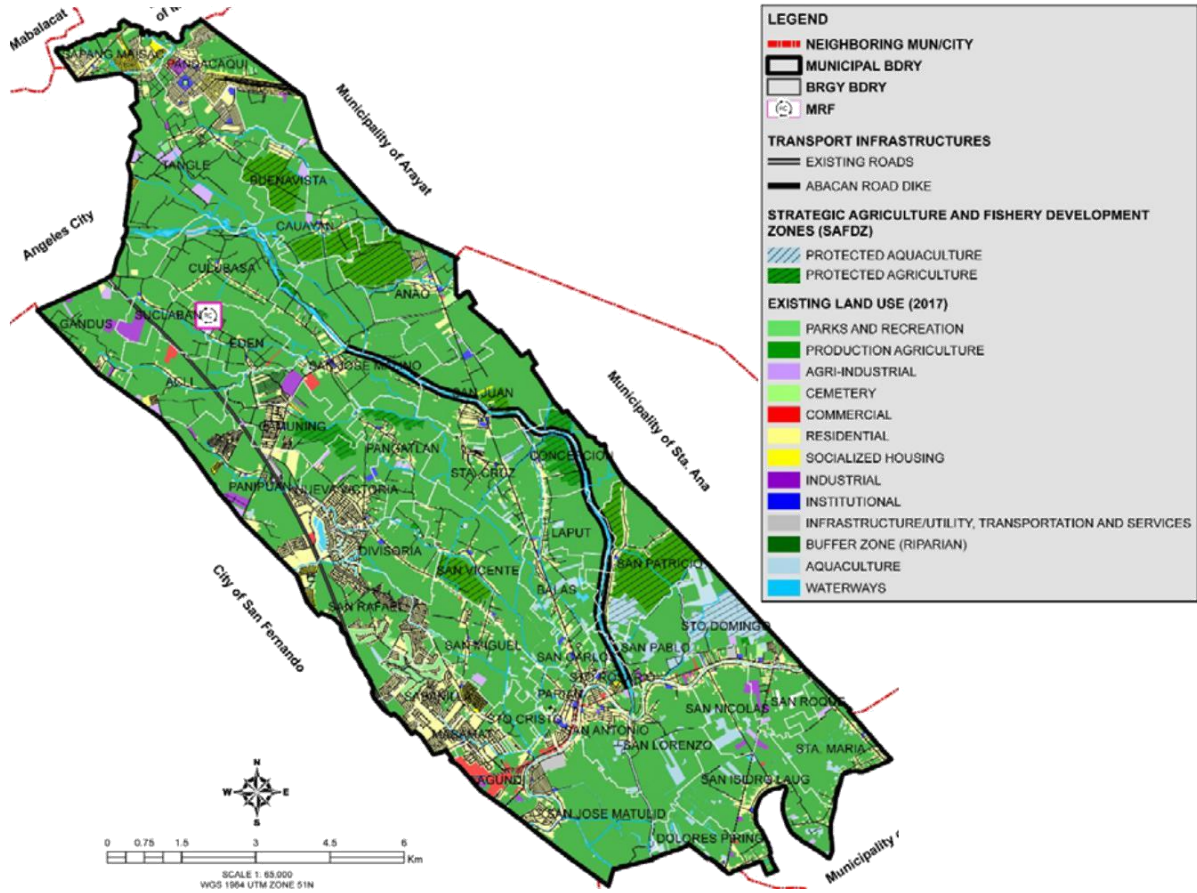


Figure 2-1 Existing Land Use Map

From the existing land use map shown in the figure, area covered by the residential, commercial, institutional, industrial, parks/recreational, cemeteries, fish ponds and river classifications were removed and the resulting map suitable for development considering existing land use is as shown in **Figure 2-1**. The remaining land uses (e.g. agricultural, agri-industrial, and grassland) are considered to be suitable.

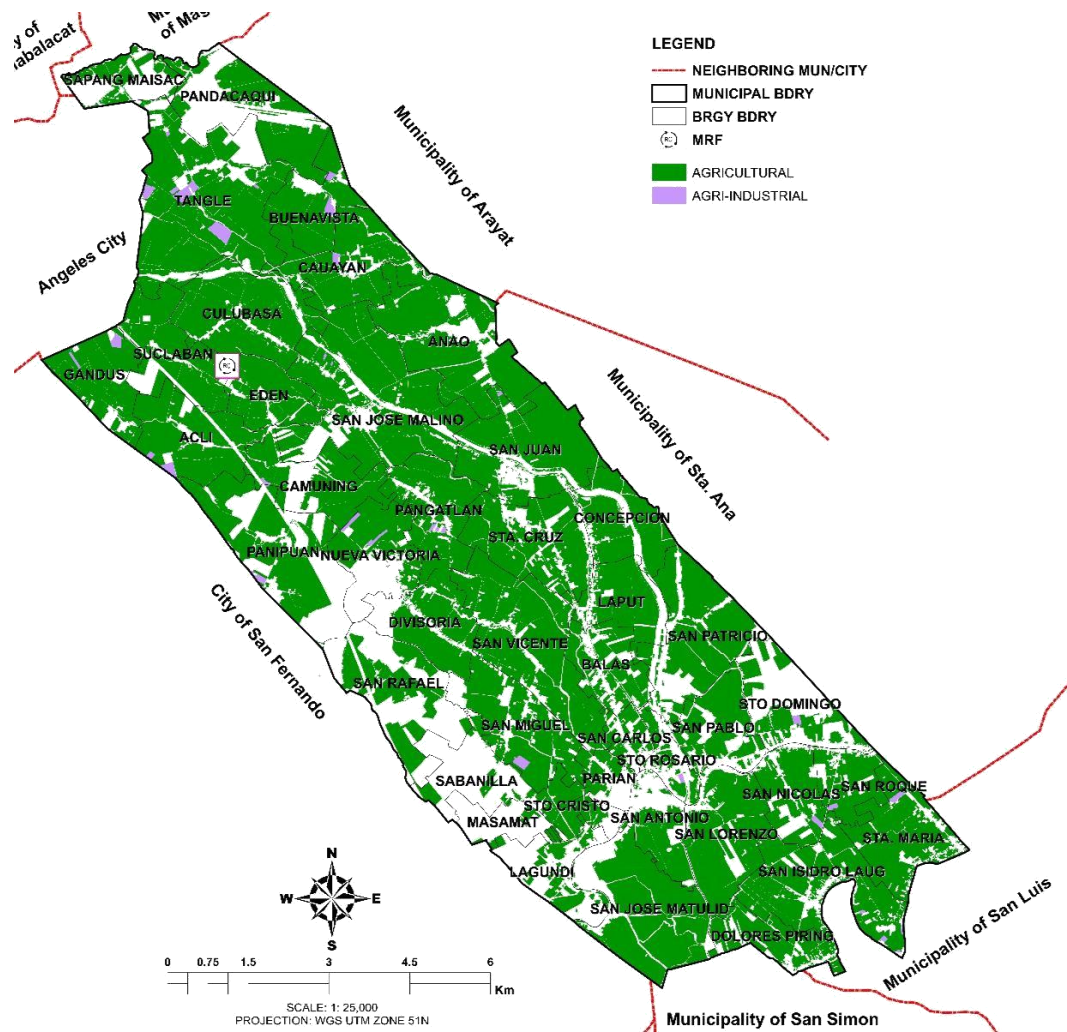


Figure 2-2 Sieved Existing Land Use Map (Removing Residential, Commercial, Institutional, Industrial, Parks & Recreational, Cemeteries, Fish Ponds, SAFDZ, and Waterbodies)



With regards to slope as shown in **Figure 2-3**, the entire municipality is suitable for development since its slope is between 0 to 3% (erosion and landslide free) and has no reported event of liquefaction. Therefore, the remaining area after considering the slope remains unchanged.

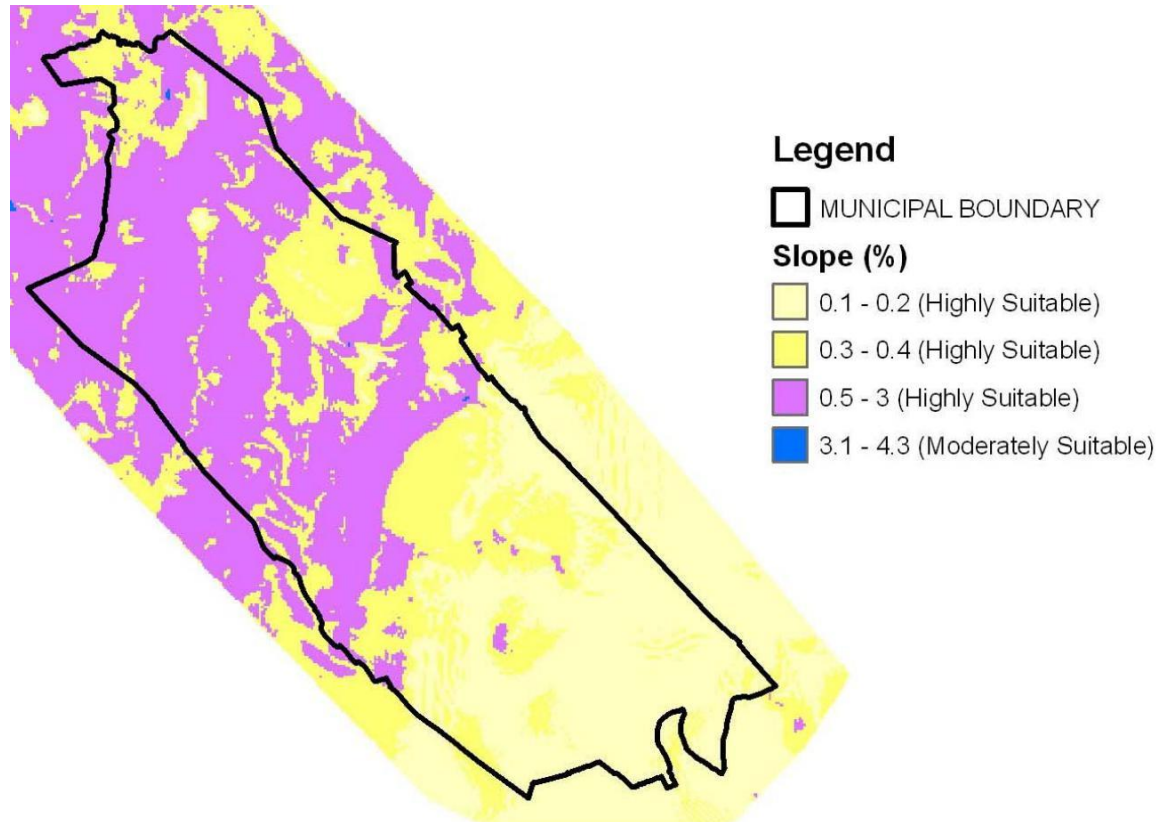


Figure 2-3 Slope Map



Figure 2-4 shows the sieved existing land use map when the flood prone areas are removed. This presents the areas where developments are more encouraged to be placed, since they are safe from frequent flooding and the economic losses that result from it. The said map can guide future investors on where to construct their businesses.



Figure 2-4 Sieved Map (Removing Flood Prone Areas)



2.4 Development Framework

2.4.1 Mission and Vision

The mission and vision of the Municipality of Mexico, Pampanga are as follows.

2.4.1.1 Mission

The mission of the Municipality of Mexico is “to pursue a vibrant and sustainable economy, peace and prosperity to the community through participative governance, and effectively and efficiently deliver quality services in a streamlined internal processes and systems.”

2.4.1.2 Vision

The vision of the Municipality of Mexico is: “Mexico, a city and center of commerce and economic development, with a balanced ecosystem and a community of God-loving, educated, disciplined and empowered people under a dynamic and efficient leadership.”

2.4.2 Development Goals and Strategies

Based on workshops and consultations with stakeholders performed by the Local Government of Mexico (particularly MPDC and MEO), the overall framework of development must focus on the following facets, as they holistically encompass the vision, goals, and objectives of the municipality:

- a). Residential Development;
- b). Agricultural Development;
- c). Combined Commercial and Residential Development especially in planned road connections;
- d). Combined Commercial and Industrial (Light, Medium, and Heavy) Development;
- e). Combined Eco-tourism, Agri-industrial and Agricultural Development;
- f). Relocation of Primary Business/Government District; and
- g). Flood Mitigation Structures and Programs in Proposed Commercial-Industrial Zones.

In line with the objectives and endeavors of the Climate Change Disaster Risk Assessment (CDRA), economic developments must harmoniously work with environmental protection and sustainability. In a nutshell, the local government of Mexico, Pampanga strives to implement the plans, programs, and strategies stipulated in its planning systems (CLUP, CDP, and CDRA) and accomplish its targets immediately after their approval, to create an economically stable and environmentally sustainable community for its constituents for as long in the future as possible. Taking into account the assessments made on current sectoral and ecological situation of the municipality, as well as the overall objectives and goals stipulated in the Local Government’s Development Framework for 2017 – 2026, the strategies presented in **Table 2-2** shall serve as guide to ensure that future programs and projects shall adhere to the said goals and objectives, and that targets are hit within the timeline set. All eyes and efforts are set on getting cityhood in 2026, and being a true practitioner of sustainable development.



Table 2-2. Development Goals and Spatial Strategies

Goals	Strategies
ECONOMIC SECTOR	
<p>Continue, and if possible, push more developments in the commercial, residential, and industrial sectors, and subsequently increase the livelihood opportunities for its constituents, and improve their quality of life and well-being</p>	<p>REMARKS: The lower part of the municipality, such as barangays San Lorenzo, Laug, San Jose Matulid, and Dolores Piring, are proximate to the industrial zones on the neighboring municipality of San Simon. This opens the opportunity for industrial development in the said barangays, where companies and plant industries can establish their facilities and warehouses without going too far from their main headquarters.</p> <p>STRATEGIES:</p>
<p>Tap into more opportunities for industrialization and further commercialization to provide more non-agricultural livelihood</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construct new roads to open advantageous locations for residential and commercial developments. 2. Identify and reserve government-owned lands where such urban developments can be constructed. 3. Invite investors and partner them with previously identified and categorized (based on appropriate urban development, i.e. residential, commercial, or industrial) lots/areas. 4. Construct flood control structures (river bank revetments, flood gates, etc.) and drainages in target areas for urban developments. 5. Dump soil to elevate areas especially flood-prone zones included in urban development.
<p>Flood-free market</p>	<p>Identify suitable area for relocation site of public market.</p>
<p>Preservation of good agricultural lands (for crop production) and aquaculture areas to ensure adequate and sustainable source of food for Mexico constituents</p>	<p>Designate/delineate key agriculture and aquaculture areas as part of the municipality's SAFDZ</p> <p>Protect key agricultural lands and fishponds from land conversion and natural disasters.</p> <p>Provide assistance through cooperative financial support, provision of facilities and equipment, and frequent consultation for issues and concerns to farmers and aquaculturists.</p>
<p>Provision of sustainable livelihood and land use appropriation, especially for areas with poor agricultural conditions, such as the northern barangays where water sources for agricultural purposes are limited</p>	<p>Open poor agricultural lands to urban development, especially commercial and industrial, to create non-agricultural jobs for locals.</p>



Revitalization of tourism	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conserve heritage sites. 2. Develop Eco-Tourism Park, with tourist attractions such as water rides, jogging/biking path, and decorative gardens, in portion of Abacan River.
SOCIAL SECTOR	
Improvement of education and literacy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide the lacking facilities (e.g. rooms) and teachers in schools that need them. 2. Open opportunities for summer jobs in the Local Government that will hire students who need financial assistance in schooling. 3. Connect potential donors, philanthropists, and organizations with students who need scholarships to further their education.
ENVIRONMENT SECTOR	
Improvement of Proper Waste Disposal	Construct MRFs at barangay-level.
Protection and conservation of surface and groundwater systems	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relocate river encroachers. 2. Place buffer systems at river banks (vegetative buffer to avoid bank erosion) and declare them as under protection to avoid encroachment. 3. Identify groundwater recharge points and place protection to avoid contamination and covering of impervious surfaces. 4. Construct water impoundment facilities in frequently flooded areas to take advantage of the abundant water supply for use in agriculture and/or domestic water use. 5. Stipulate in municipal ordinance the need for incorporation of rainwater collection system for medium to large-scale subdivisions, institutional facilities starting from barangay level, public schools, and large commercial establishments. The water shall be used for domestic purposes except drinking.
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT SECTOR	
Development of early warning system for floods	Construct a central receiving/feedbacking system consisting of an antennae and specific radio frequency in the municipal hall, which receives signals and reports from cities/municipalities upstream regarding the status of water rise through hand-held, portable, two-way radio transceiver (walkie-talkie). This will provide immediate report and therefore ample time for preparation and evacuation.
Partnership with municipalities/cities within the watershed that covers Mexico	The partnership and cooperation with cities/municipalities situated within the same river basin shall help push the implementation of a unified transceiving system complete with headquarters (preferably the MDRRMC



	office), disseminated walkie-talkies, radio and antennae, staff, etc. The said system will serve as an early warning signal that provide immediate reporting to the cities/municipalities downstream of what's happening upstream during strong typhoons and high water rise, therefore providing ample time to make strategic decisions for disaster preparation, and evacuation of people.
INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR	
Improvement of overall technical and management capacity of local government employees	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fill plantilla positions with people whose skills and technical experiences coincide with the job functions and responsibilities of the said positions. 2. Provide trainings and seminars.
Utilization of tools and programs powered by Information Technology in accomplishing tasks and responsibilities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Conduct CBMS. 4. Develop the iTAX System which uses GIS and web-based platforms for updating lot details and mapping, therefore removing the need for similar tasks done manually by the Municipal Assessor Office. 5. Develop IT department with adept staff/IT personnel to manage and maintain official website.

2.4.3 Spatial Strategy, Proposed Land Uses and Growth Development Areas

At present and the years ahead show that Mexico is the most preferred site for residential, commercial and light-medium industrial expansions aside from the spill-over development coming Angeles City, City of San Fernando and City of Mabalacat. This strength / opportunity may be attributed to its strategic location of Mexico due to the following a) its proximity to three cities of Angeles, San Fernando & Mabalacat, b) it is bisected by the North Luzon Expressway and linked to the Subic-Clark-Tarlac Expressway making so easy to travel to Subic Freeport, Clark International Airport, Baguio and Manila, c) it is adjacent to the MacArthur Highway of San Fernando-the host of regional government centers, and d) it is being bisected by the Jose Abad Santos Avenue (Olongapo-Gapan Road) from San Fernando to Arayat and the Mexico-Magalang Provincial Road from San Fernando to Magalang passing the town proper.

All identified special development areas are situated at non-flooded areas aside from Barangay Parian where major rivers and drainages are improved in order to protect lives, properties, commerce and source of livelihood.

Food production continue to be a major land using activity that should be given priority importance and improve its capability to produce more.



The Special Development Areas (SDA) are enumerated in **Table 2-3** and distinctively established using Cost-Benefit evaluation presented in **Table 2-4**.

Table 2-3. Special Development Areas (Based on Proposed Development Map)

SPECIAL DEV'T. AREAS	MAJOR LAND USE	PROPOSED LAND USE RECLASSIFICATION
Gandus	Agricultural	Residential
Suclaban	Agricultural	Residential, Light Industrial
Anao, San Jose Malino	Agricultural, Residential	Commercial-Light Industrial
Sta. Cruz	Agricultural, Residential	Residential
Parian, San Miguel, San Carlos, Sto. Cristo, Balas, Masamat	Commerical, Residential, Agricultural, Institutional	Residential-Commercial
San Jose Matulid-San Antonio	Residential, Commercial, Industrial	Residential-Commercial-Institutional
Sta. Maria	Agricultural, Residential	Residential
Sto. Rosario	Residential, Commercial, Industrial	Eco-Tourism Zone
San Lorenzo, San Jose Matulid, San Antonio, San Nicolas, Laug, Dolores Piring	Agricultural, Residential, Commercial	Commercial-Industrial (Light, Medium, Heavy)



Table 2-4. Cost-Benefit Analysis for Alternative Development Strategies

Alternative Development Strategies	Rating Scales				
	Benefit	Cost	Ease of Implementation	Time	Secondary Impacts
1. Residential Development	4	2	4	4	2
2. Agricultural Development	4	3	4	4	3
3. Commercial Development	4	3	4	3	1
4. Small-Scale Commercial and Light-to-Medium Industrial Development	4	3	3	3	2
5. Combined Eco-Tourism, Agri-industrial and Agricultural Development	4	3	3	2	2
6. Opening of New Secondary Business Areas	4	2	3	2	3
TOTAL	24	16	21	18	13

The rating scale for evaluating Alternative Development Strategies of the above table was defined in **Table 2-5**.



Table 2-5. Rating Scales in Evaluating Alternative Development Strategies

Benefit	Cost	Ease of Implementation	Time	Secondary Impact
The expected benefits will be minimal = 1	The cost will be very high = 1	It will be very difficult to implement = 1	It will be more than 5 years before the benefits are seen = 1	It also result in some negative impacts = 1
The expected benefits will be good = 2	The cost will be high = 2	It will be difficult to implement = 2	It will be 1-5 years before the benefits are seen = 2	It also result in some negative impacts = 2
The expected benefits will be very good = 3	The cost will be low = 3	There will be a few obstacles to putting it into practice = 3	It will be 1 to 3 years before benefits are seen = 3	It also results in some positive impacts = 3
The expected benefits will be outstanding = 4	There will be no added cost = 4	It can be easily put into practice = 4	Benefits will be seen in fewer than 365 days = 4	

The Alternative Development Strategies were also evaluated from goals and vision of the municipality as presented in **Table 2-6**.



Table 2-6. Evaluating Alternative Development Strategies from Municipality's Vision

Vision: The Municipality of Mexico as a center of economic growth and development in the Province of Pampanga with a healthy, educated, empowered, self-reliant and God-fearing citizenry, living in a peaceful, clean, safe and beautiful environment under a unified, dynamic and decent leadership.						
GOAL/VISION Description	ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES					
	Residential Dev't.	Agricultural Dev't.	Comm'l Dev't.	Combined Small-Scale, Comm. & Light to Medium Industrial Dev't.	Combined Eco-Tourism, Agri-industrial and Agricultural Dev't.	Opening of Secondary Central Business Area
People as Individuals a. God-fearing b. Healthy c. Educated	3	3	3	3	3	3
People as Society a. Empowered b. Unified/Peaceful c. Self-reliant	3	3	3	3	3	3
Local Economy Center of economic growth	3	3	3	3	2	3
Natural Environment a. Clean b. Safe c. Beautiful	1	3	1	1	2	1
Built Environment a. Clean b. Safe c. Beautiful	2	1	3	2	2	3
Local Governance a. Unified Decent Leadership c. Dynamic	3	2	2	2	2	2
TOTAL	15	15	15	14	14	15



Scoring:

- 0 – Framework strategy has no relation to the vision
- 1 – The framework strategy has a positive effect
- 2 – The framework strategy can satisfactorily meet indicators
- 3 – The framework strategy will achieve the goal

2.4.4 Proposed Developments

The municipality has a large agricultural area potentially suitable for development. Agricultural area was divided into two sub-classes (Riceland and Sugarland) to aide selection process. Sugarcane plantations give low income on the farmers as compared to riceland due to water deficiency of the area. Selection of areas to be developed was done using the following priority (arranged form high to low priority):

1. Grassland
2. Sugarland
3. Agri-industrial
4. Riceland

The resulting land suitability analysis (sieve mapping) is as shown in **Figure 2-5** where portions colored in gray are presented as potential areas for development.

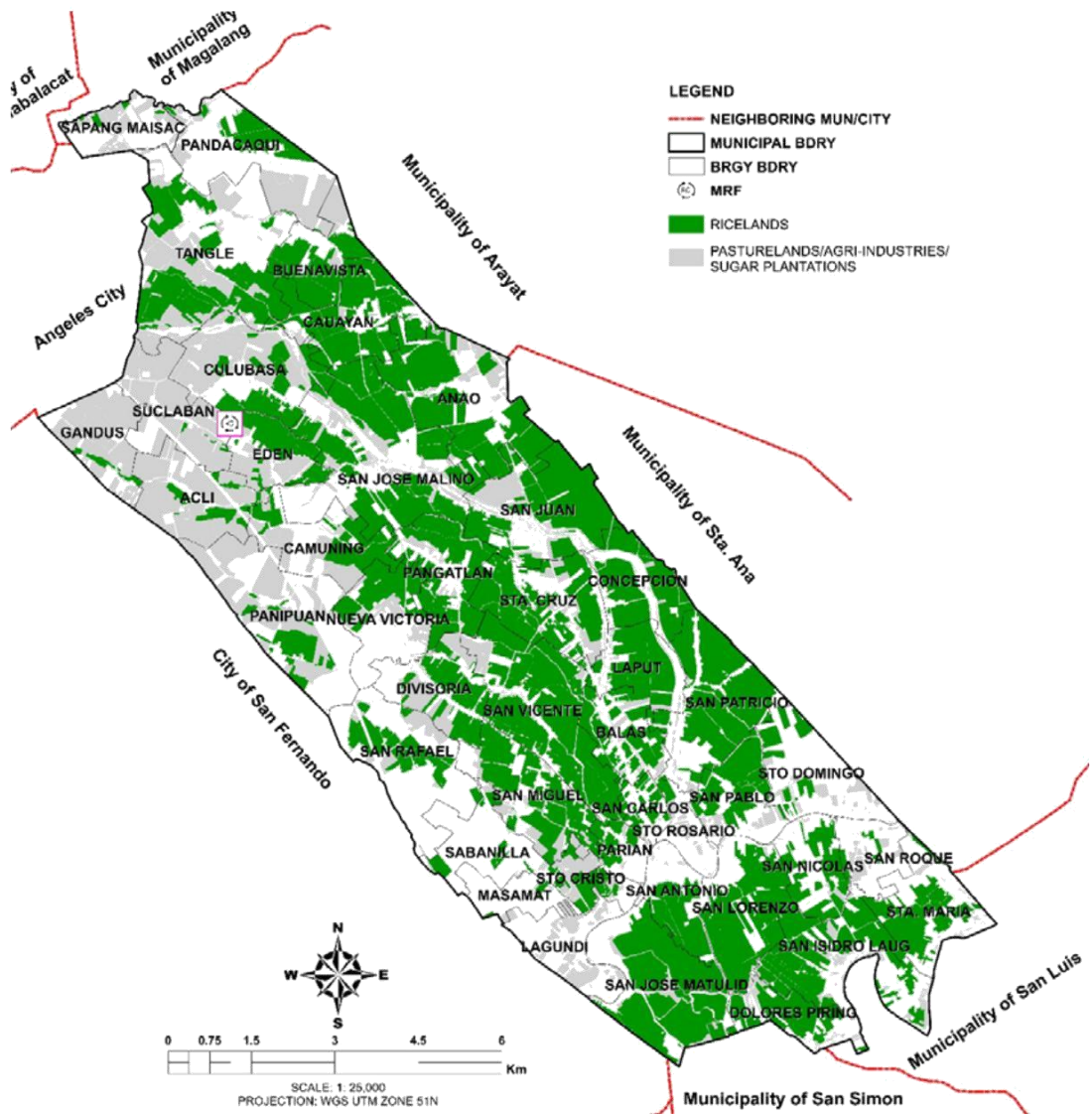


Figure 2-5 Potential Developable Areas

To better construct land development strategies that are closer to future expectations, estimating the supply and demand in land resources based on theoretically accepted values and methods is necessary. Based on the demography data of PSA, Mexico is projected to have a population of 191,617 by 2026, or an increase of 36,993 from the 2015 population. These will be crucial in estimating land supply and demand in 2026.

2.4.4.1 Land Demand Estimation

The Standards Approach was employed to estimate future land area demands. This uses HLURB and FAO prescribed standards, and is advantageous in terms of reduced difficulties in forecasting demand.



Table 2-7. Prescribed Standards in Estimating Demand for Various Land Uses

Land Use Category	Standard (hectare per 1,000 population)
Commercial ¹	0.50
Industrial ¹	1.50
Residential ¹	6.00
Infrastructural ²	1.90
Institutional ¹	0.43
Parks & Recreation ²	0.05

Note: ¹FAO standards (high estimate), ²Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB) standards

Based on projected population in 2025, the estimated total land area required to meet demand for various land uses is 1,522.22 hectares. At the end of 2025, total demand for residential land use is 434 hectares, followed by infrastructure (137 hectares), industrial (108 hectares), commercial (36 hectares), institutional (31 hectares) and recreational (3.6 hectares).

Table 2-8. Estimated Land Demand for Urban Land Uses (2026)

Land Use Category/Standards	Total Area Occupied in 2017 (ha)	Total Area Required in 2026 (ha)
Commercial = 0.50	82.72	95.81
Industrial = 1.50	90.32	287.43
Residential = 6.00	1,560.27	1,149.70
Infrastructures = 1.90	493.05	364.07
Institutional = 0.43	57.04	82.40
Parks & Recreation = 0.05	107.03	9.58
TOTAL	2,390.43	1,988.99



Based on the values given in the table above, the land supply at present is greater than the 2026 land demand by 541.23 hectares. This indicates that there is more than enough lands available for development that will suffice the urban use demands of the growing population in the next decade.

2.5 Proposed Land Use Plan

Figure 2-6 presents the proposed development in land uses. As part of the aimed urban development for the year 2026, Mexico shall undergo land conversions to make way for more commercial, residential and industrial growth. Significant changes in land uses are expected to take place in the southern part of the municipality whose land use types are typically comprised of residential, commercial, institutional, parks/open spaces, and industrial zones.

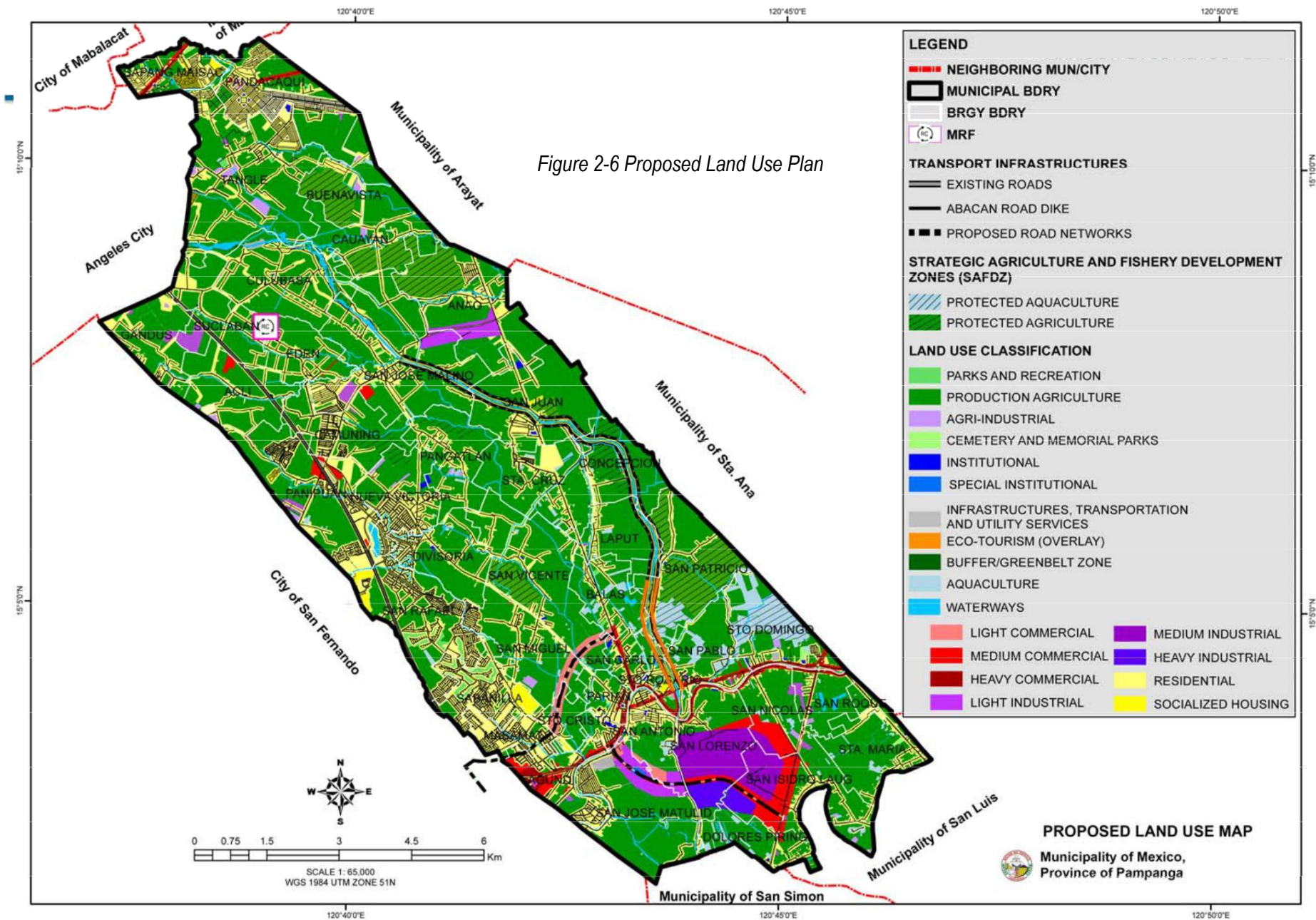


Figure 2-6 Proposed Land Use Map

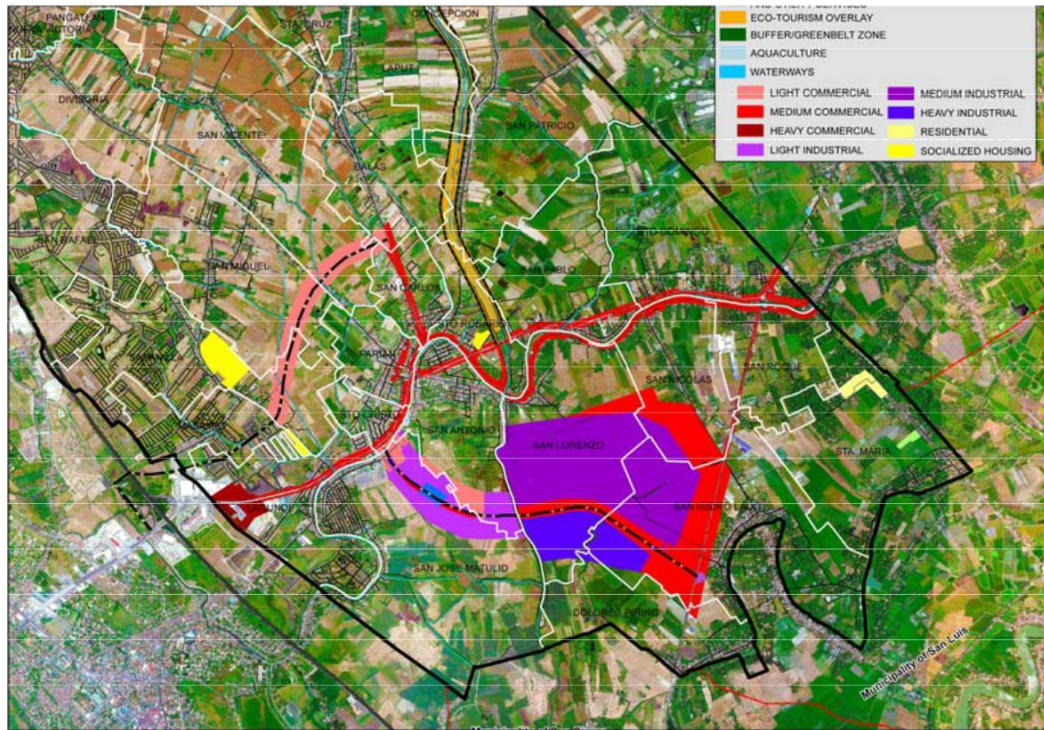


Figure 2-7 Proposed Industrialization and Infrastructure Projects in Downstream-Mexico

In the previous CLUP, barangay Suclaban was aimed to undergo drastic land use conversion from agricultural (sugarcane plantation) to residential area. Presently, this goal has been accomplished, with subdivisions such as Bloomfields. The major developments expected in 2026 is the construction of industries in the idle and agricultural lands of barangays Laug, San Lorenzo, and Dolores Piring. Currently, revetment project for Abacan River is being managed and performed by DPWH (see **Figure 2-7**). The new roads are expected to divert traffic from main roads, therefore easing vehicle accumulation, and providing opportunities for more land development on the areas where such roads shall traverse.

The comparison of proposed land classification (2026) vs existing land use of 2017 is summarized in **Table 2-9**.

Table 2-9. Comparative Analysis of Existing Land Use (2017) vs Proposed Land Use (2026)

Land Use	Existing (2017)	Proposed (2026)	Change			Remarks
	Area (ha)		Trend	Area (ha)	%	
Agricultural (Production Agriculture)	8,527.00	7,214.03	Decrease	-661.96	8.03	Decrease due to reclassification and conversion
Agricultural (Protection Agriculture)		651.01		0.00	0.00	Under the SAFDZ



Agri-Industrial	78.55	78.55	As is	0.00	0.00	Assuming that the ZO permanently stops issuance of poultry/piggery operations permit
Commercial	82.72	176.59	Increase	93.87	>100	Increase
Buffer/Greenbelt Zone	208.78	208.78	As is	0.00	0.00	Will require increase for maintained and/or improved protection of water systems
Industrial	90.32	297.19	Increase	206.87	>100	Increase
Infrastructures and Utility Services	493.05	540.32	Increase	47.27	9.59	Additional Infra computed from area of proposed roads, as well as paved sidelines of revetment structures
Institutional	57.04	87.04	Increase	30.00	52.60	A special institutional zone shall mainly comprise an area allotted for the construction of a "one-stop shop" center for all government agencies.
Parks and Recreation	107.03	112.03	Increase	5.00	6.39	Establishment of eco-parks beside waterways
Cemetery/Memorial Parks	28.81	43.81	Increase	15.00	52.06	Mostly private cemeteries (e.g. Sta. Maria)
Residential	1,560.27	1,886.49	Increase	326.22	20.90	Increase
Socialized Housing	137.14	138.14	Increase	1	0.73	Including Proposed Socialized Housing in San Juan (1ha)
Aquaculture	385.78	193.62	Decrease	-62.02	16.07	Decrease of due to conversion to either urban land use or rice paddies
Protection Aquaculture		130.14		0.00	0.00	Under the SAFDZ
Rivers/Creeks	120.50	120.50	As is	0.00	0.00	Must be maintained and protected
Swamps	117.40	116.14	Decrease	-1.26	1.07	Decrease of due to conversion to either urban land use or rice paddies
TOTAL	11,994.38	11,994.38	Any increase in urban land use shall directly result to equivalent decrease in agricultural lands and aquaculture zones, as these are readily allowed for reclassification, except those under the SAFDZ.			



The local government of Mexico, Pampanga also aims to do the following urban developments:

2.5.1 Creation of Institutional, Industrial, Commercial and Residential Zones

The lower part of the municipality, such as barangays San Lorenzo, Laug, San Jose Matulid, and Dolores Piring, are proximate to the industrial zones on the neighboring municipality of San Simon. This opens the opportunity for industrial development in the said barangays, where companies and plant industries can establish their facilities and warehouses without going too far from their main headquarters. Construction of new roads on the other hand is expected to open advantageous locations for residential and commercial developments.

Development of institutional zones is crucial to the local government, especially since the current location of the municipal hall is a constricted area, being in front of the public market and a road where heavy traffic volume going to Gapan and further north. The municipal hall and the offices of municipal counterparts to national departments shall be placed in another area, which will serve as a “government center”. In **Figure 2-7**, this area is indicated by the institutional legend (blue) enclosed by commercial area delineated between barangays San Jose Matulid and San Antonio. The special institutional zone shall be within 10 hectares in areal extent.

This development has already mobilized the local government to procure lots where government institutional facilities shall be constructed, including the Mexico Community College, and evacuation center, a motorpool compound, and the PNP/BFP Center. The underlining goal for this endeavor is to provide residents and visitors a “one-stop shop” for all government needs and assistance. Furthermore, the location was chosen specifically for traffic and space convenience, as well as minimal susceptibility to flooding. The LGU facility is designed to be a four-storey building, while the community college shall be three-storey.

2.5.2 Infrastructure and Utilities Developments

1. The road connections shown in **Figure 2-7** are described as the following projects:
 - Construction of By-Pass Roads at Quezon Road to JASA traversing Laug, San Lorenzo, San Antonio, San Jose Matulid and Sto. Cristo; and
 - Development and Construction of By-Pass Road at Ninoy Aquino By-Way to JASA traversing Balas, San Miguel, San Vicente and Masamat;
2. Aside from these road networks, the local government of Mexico, Pampanga targets the following infrastructural/utilities developments in the following years:
 - Development and Construction of Small Water Impounding Projects (SWIMP): Sto. Rosario, San Antonio, Lagundi, San Jose Matulid Parian, Sto. Cristo, Lagundi, Tarik Creek
3. Upgrading/ Development of Major Roads
 - San Antonio to San Nicolas Road
 - Parian to Divisoria Road



- San Jose Malino to Culubasa Road
- San Jose Malino to Anao Road
- 4. Development/ Construction/ Pavement of Road Dikes
 - San Patricio
 - Concepcion, San Juan, Laput, Balas, Sto. Rosario
 - San Jose Malino to Tangle
- 5. Development/ Construction/ Pavement of FTMR
 - DELTA – Laput to Concepcion
 - DELTA – Concepcion to Sta. Cruz
 - DELTA – Sta. Cruz to San Vicente
 - Dolores Piring FTMR
 - Laug FTMR
 - Cawayan to Anao, Cuayan to Culubasa and San Jose Malino
 - Pangatlan to Sta. Cruz thru Looban
 - Nueva Victoria to San Vicente to Sta. Cruz
 - Divisoria to San Vicente to Sta. Cruz
 - Tangle to Pandacaqui
 - Gandus to Capaya, Angeles City
- 6. Interconnection of Barangay Roads
 - Sabanilla / San Miguel to San Rafael via Beverly
 - San Antonio Traffic Diversion Route (Highway to Tinajero Street via St. Joseph's Subd. thru a proposed opening at Manggahan)
- 7. Replacement of Dilapidated Roads
- 8. Replacement of Steel Bailey Bridges / Construction of RCDG
 - Sto. Rosario / San Carlos Bridge
 - Lagundi / San Jose Matulid Bridge
 - San Jose Matulid Bridge
 - San Miguel Bridge
 - Eden Bridge
 - San Vicente Dayat Bridge
 - San Vicente Bridge
 - San Vicente – Divisoria RCBC
- 9. Effective transport hub and improvement of intra-municipality mobility

2.5.3 Proposed Institutional Capacity Developments

Aside from participating in seminars and workshops that aim to improve the technical and institutional capacities of its leaders and staff, the local government of Mexico, Pampanga also targets the following accomplishments:

2.5.3.1 Abatement of Impact of Flooding

Mexico is a low-lying municipality that catches a large volume of water runoff from upstream of Pampanga River Basin (PRB). Aside from natural flood water rise from overflowing creeks and



rivers, there is lack of drainage structures in the municipality that further exacerbate the flooding events during strong rains. The local government, specifically the Municipal Engineering Office (MEO), targets river bank improvement projects through construction of revetment structures that will control water level in rivers, and elevating of important locations through soil hauling and dumping. The DPWH is currently performing revetment projects in the whole of Abacan River, including the portion that traverses the municipality. In **Figure 2-8**, it is indicated by the thick yellow green polygon delineating the Abacan. Other dredging and expansion projects are proposed for other major rivers of Mexico, mainly Mexico River, Betis River, and Bungang Guinto River, to significantly minimize the susceptibility of the said water systems to high water rise and inundation.

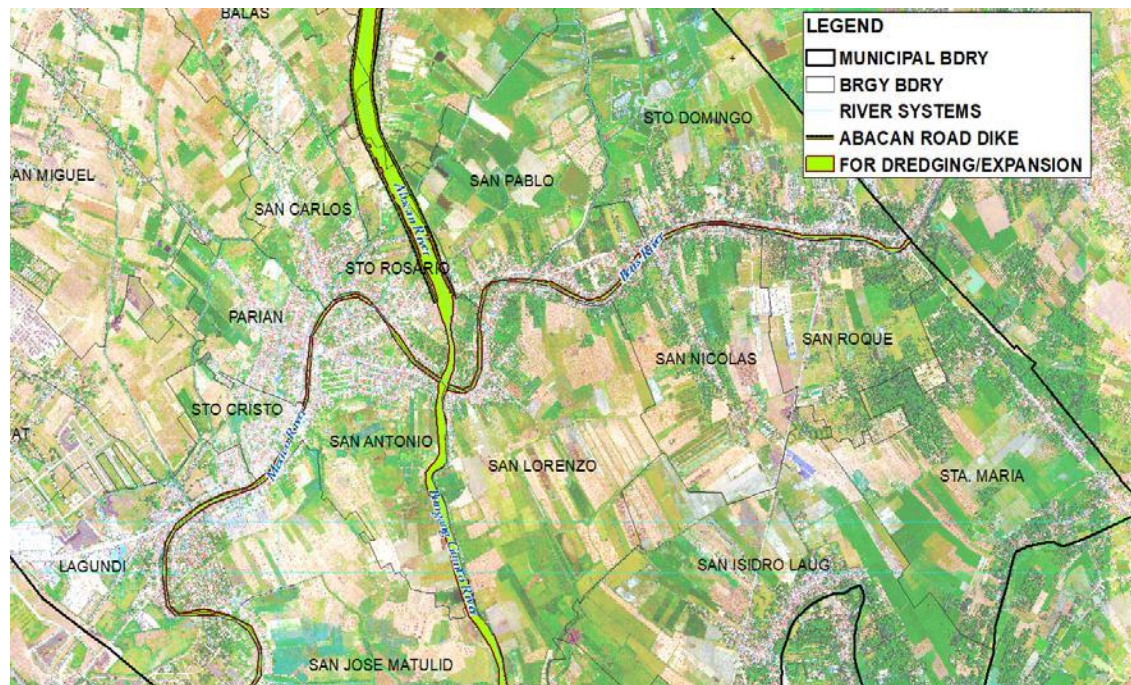


Figure 2-8 Dredging/Expansion and Revetment for Flood Abatement/Mitigation

A significant volume of floodwater originates from the overflows of the main rivers, particularly in the location where the four (4) rivers confluence. Aside from human encroachment and lack of vegetative buffers, the rivers are shallow and narrow, except for Abacan, thus increasing the probability of immediate high water rise and subsequent spilling of water to the lands during strong rains and deluge from upstream. Dredging and expansion of these rivers, and improvement by addition and maintenance of vegetative buffers, protection from human encroachment and illegal waste disposal, and monitoring of cleanliness, are planned to be conducted in the next 10 years.

2.5.3.2 Strengthening of Government-Business Sector Links



Improving the relationship between the government sector and private entities is crucial in ensuring the success of government projects and endeavors through cooperation among all stakeholders. For instance, in the creation of new commercial zones and construction of new roads, the government is opening opportunities for business owners to establish their businesses in the said areas. There are also right-of-way issues that are resolved in the construction of new roads, wherein land owners provide a parcel of their lands to the local government for free in exchange of directing the traverse of new roads into their property. The local government also conducts activities that help promote and advertise businesses (see **Figure 2-9**).



Figure 2-9 Marketing Campaign Activities Spearheaded by Mexico LGU

2.5.4 Proposed Tourism Developments

Mexico, Pampanga is historically one of the centers of trade and commerce during the Spanish era; its rivers serving as vein of transport of both goods and people not only from neighboring San Fernando and Angeles City, but also from what then was Metro Manila through the water networks outflowing in Manila Bay. The imprints of this era still live until today, not only in the culture of the municipality's residents but in the remnants of Spanish structures as well, such as ancestral houses and old churches and buildings, which the local government aims to conserve as heritage sites and therefore tourist attractions that are uniquely of Mexico pride.

2.5.4.1 Development of Institutional Capacities in Tourism

The local government of Mexico has an official Tourism Office, which caters to tourists needing assistance, and supports tour groups and even associations consisting of owners of ancestral homes and private affiliates. Currently, the local government conducts regular tourism stakeholder meetings and seminars participated by government staff, tour groups, performers, and media.



2.5.4.2 Creation of Eco-Tourism in the Municipality

The proposed revetment project in Mexico River is targeted as a three-pronged accomplishment. Aside from minimizing flooding events, the dredging and revetment construction shall make the river deeper to hold more water, thus supporting both water transport and bulk water supply purposes. A portion of the river shall be developed into an eco-park, with tourist attractions such as water rides, jogging/biking path, and decorative gardens. The water from the river is targeted to be a source of water supply for the municipality.

2.5.5 Proposed Environmental Developments

The local government of Mexico, Pampanga, recognizes the importance of balance between economic and urban developments, and environmental protection and sustainability. While the new mandated policy of HLURB requires it, creation of CDRA, a planning system that focuses on climate change, its impacts, and corresponding mitigating and preventive actions, is also seen as significant tool for the local government and its officials to clearly understand the grave effects of environmental degradation to life and well-being of its constituents, and effectively design solutions to the problems these issues may impose on both present and future generations. Hence, one of the development goals that the municipality targets is the improvement of the environment sector through sustainable and balanced solutions.

2.5.5.1 Creation of Waste to Energy Zone

The Municipality of Mexico has a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) in Suclaban where collected municipal wastes are directed, and segregated. A few barangays such as Balas, Parian, and Pandacaqui have their own MRF to cater to barangay-level wastes. Non-recyclables proceed to a landfill in Tarlac. The local government, in adherence to its goals for more environment-friendly and sustainable policies, is aiming to create a waste to energy zone, where wastes can be converted into an energy source. The said zone is where a WTE system shall be constructed. The said system is aimed to use wastes coming from greater Metro Manila, the whole Pampanga, and surrounding provinces as fuel to generate hundreds of megawatts of power.

2.5.5.2 Natural Resources Conservation

Mexico, Pampanga relies largely on groundwater resources for its domestic water supply. Pumps and wells established by Sinukuan Water System service the majority of Mexico's population. The municipality is also mainly agricultural, with only a small portion covered by impervious surfaces (built-up areas). However, there is the typical dry climate that largely encompasses the seasons in the municipality every year, which exacerbates the adverse impacts of water stress, especially during the summer months. Conversion of lands to built-up areas will eventually reduce the infiltration of water to groundwater reservoirs, thereby decreasing the amount of groundwater supply for the municipality and its growing population. The local government proposes a more participatory action among all stakeholders with regards to water conservation. One such action is the "rainwater collection scheme" that the local government plans to implement in institutional facilities such as schools, barangay halls, and the government center, as well as in large commercial businesses, including malls and

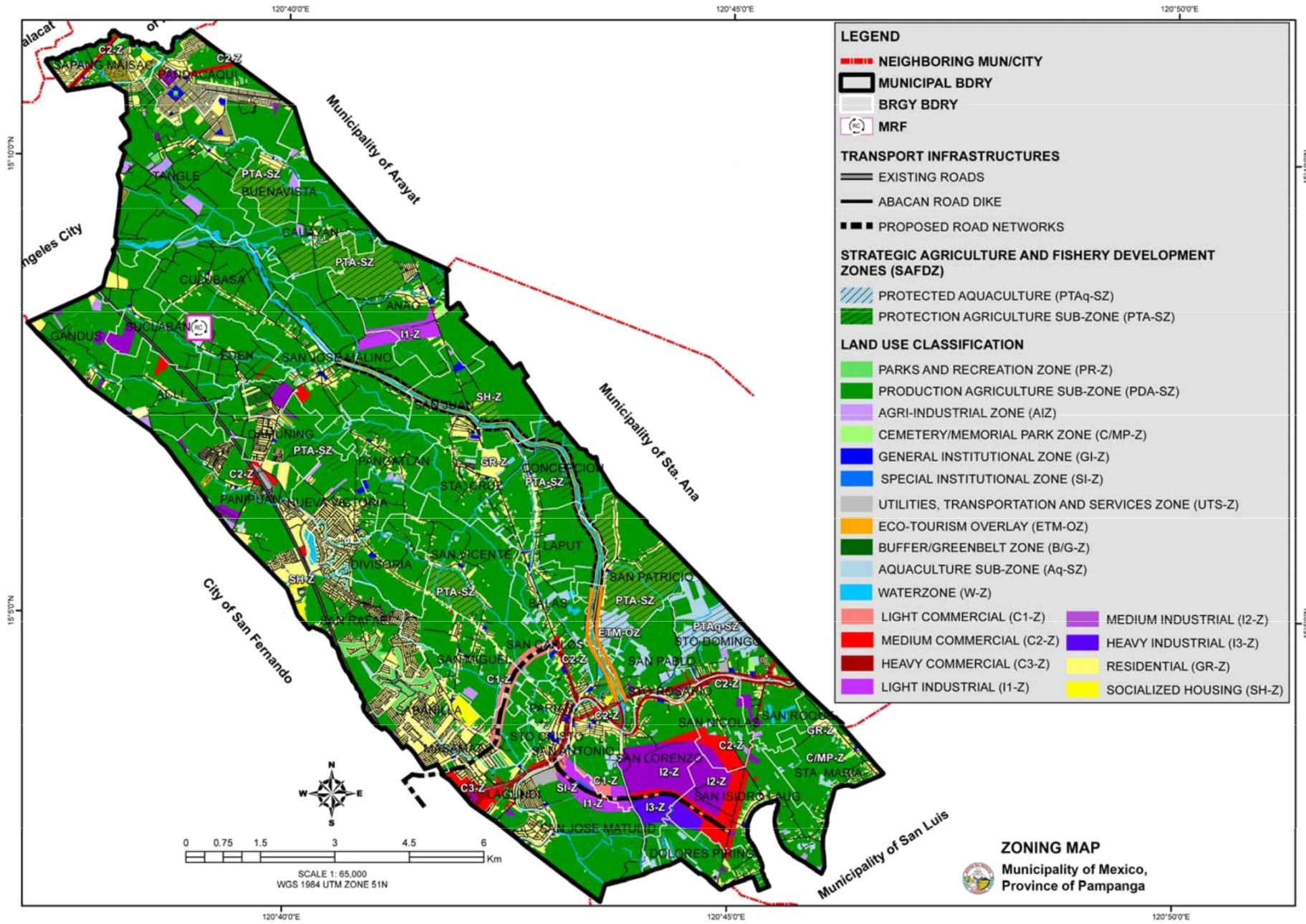


hotels. Another is the creation of policy or ordinance that will strictly uphold the provision of open areas, free from impervious spaces, in designs of subdivisions and other residential spaces.



Volume 3

Zoning Ordinance





REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PROVINCE OF PAMPANGA
MUNICIPALITY OF MEXICO
OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN

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EXCERPTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE MINUTES OF THE 129TH REGULAR SESSION OF THE NINTH SANGGUNIANG BAYAN OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MEXICO, PROVINCE OF PAMPANGA HELD ON MARCH 20, 2019 AT THE SANGGUNIAN SESSION HALL.

PRESENT:

Hon. Jonathan R. Pangan	-	Municipal Vice-Mayor / Presiding Officer
Hon. Lourdes G. Sicat	-	S. B. Member
Hon. Emmanuel R. Manalo	-	"
Hon. Fernando R. Dizon	-	"
Hon. Elimar M. Ventura	-	"
Hon. Louise Angelica D. Simbulan	-	"
Hon. Terence S. Napao	-	A.B.C. President
Hon. Dexter T. Colis	-	S.K.M.F. President

ABSENT:

Hon. Eduardo T. Vitangcul	-	S. B. Member
Hon. Romeo C. Payabyab	-	"
Hon. Noel R. Sambile	-	"

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE NO. 010-2017

A MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE ENACTING THE COMPREHENSIVE ZONING ORDINANCE OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MEXICO, PROVINCE OF PAMPANGA; PROVIDING FOR THE ADMINISTRATION, ENFORCEMENT AND AMENDMENT OR MODIFICATION THEREOF; AND REPEALING ALL EXISTING MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES INCONSISTENT THEREWITH.

WHEREAS, the implementation of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan contained in Resolution No. 015-2019 of the Sangguniang Bayan requires the passage of a zoning regulatory measure in order to translate its planning goals and objectives into reality; and

WHEREAS, the Local Government Code of 1991 empowers local government units to enact zoning regulatory measures in consonance with their respective approved comprehensive land use plan, subject, however to existing laws, rules and regulations.

NOW THEREFORE –

On motion of Honorable Fernando R. Dizon and duly seconded by Honorable Louise Angelica D. Simbulan,

Page 1 of 60, Ord. No. 010-2017, Re: A municipal ordinance enacting the Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance of the Municipality of Mexico, Prov. of Pampanga.



Together we can make a difference.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MEXICO, PROVINCE OF PAMPANGA, in regular session assembled:

**ARTICLE I
TITLE OF THE ORDINANCE**

SECTION 1. TITLE OF THE ORDINANCE. – This Municipal Ordinance shall be known as the **Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance of the Municipality of Mexico, Province of Pampanga** and shall be referred to as the Ordinance.

**ARTICLE II
AUTHORITY AND PURPOSE**

SECTION 2. AUTHORITY. – This Municipal Ordinance is enacted in pursuance to the pertinent provisions of Subsection a.2(ix) of Section 447 of Republic Act No. 7160, authorizing the Municipality of Mexico through the Sangguniang Bayan to adopt a Zoning Ordinance subject to existing laws and in conformity to Executive Order No. 72, series of 1993 of the Office of the President.

SECTION 3. PURPOSE. – This Ordinance is enacted for the following purposes:

1. Guide, control and regulate future growth and development of Mexico, Pampanga in accordance with its Comprehensive Land Use Plan;
2. Protect the character and stability of residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, forestry, agricultural, open spaces and other functional areas within the locality and promote the orderly and beneficial development of the same;
3. Promote and protect the health, safety, peace, comfort, convenience and general welfare of the inhabitants in the locality.

SECTION 4. GENERAL ZONING PRINCIPLE. – This Zoning Regulation is based on the approved General and Urban Land Use Plan as per Resolution No. 015-2019 of the Municipality of Mexico, Province of Pampanga.

**ARTICLE III
DEFINITION OF TERMS**

The definition of technical terms used in the Zoning Ordinance shall carry the same meaning given to them in already approved codes and regulations, such as, but not limited to the National Building Code, Water Code, Philippine Environmental Code and other Implementing Rules and Regulations, promulgated by the HLURB. The words, terms and phrases enumerated hereunder shall be understood to have the meaning corresponding indicated as follows:

1. **Agricultural Zone (AGZ)** – an area within the municipality intended for cultivation / fishing and pastoral activities e.g., fishing, farming, cultivation of crops, goat / cattle raising, etc.

2. **Agri-Industrial Zone (AgInZ)** – an area within the municipality intended primarily for integrated farm operations and related product processing activities such as plantation for bananas, pineapple, sugarcane, etc.
3. **Agro-Forestry Zone (AFZ)** – an area within the local government unit devoted to agro-forestry uses.
4. **Aquaculture Sub-Zone(Aq-SZ)** – an area within the Municipal Waters Zone of the municipality designated for “fishery operations involving all forms of raising and culturing fish and other fishery species in fresh, brackish and marine water areas” (Fisheries Code).
5. **HLURB / Board**– shall mean the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board.
6. **Buffer/Greenbelt Zone (B/GZ)**– an area within a municipality that are yards, parks or open spaces intended to separate incompatible elements or uses to control pollution/ nuisance and for identifying and defining development areas or zones where no permanent structures are allowed.
7. **Central Business District**– refers to area designated principally for trade, services and business purposes (Commercial Zone).
8. **Certificate of Non-Conformance**– certificate issued to owners of all uses existing prior to the approval of the Zoning Ordinance, which do not conform in a zone as per provision of the said Ordinance.
9. **Certificate of Non-Coverage**– a document issued by the DENR certifying that the proposed project or undertaking is not included in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) system.
10. **Cockpit**– a pit or enclosure within a building or a portion thereof where cockfights are held. Money betting maybe made or not.
11. **Commercial Garage**– a garage where motor vehicles are housed, cared for, equipped, repaired or kept for remuneration, hire or sale.
12. **Compatible Use**– uses of land activities capable of existing together harmoniously, e.g. residential use and parks and playgrounds.
13. **Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP)**– a document embodying specific proposals for guiding and regulating growth and / or development. The main components of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan in this usage are the sectoral studies, e.g. Demography, Socio-Economic, Infrastructure and Utilities, Local Administration and Land Use.
14. **Conflicting Uses**– a use or land activities with contrasting characteristics sited adjacent to each other, e.g., residential units adjacent to industrial plants.
15. **Conforming Use**– a use that is in accordance with the zone classification as provided for in the Ordinance.

16. **Easement** – open space imposed on any land use / activities sited along waterways, road-right-of-ways, cemeteries / memorial parks and utilities.
17. **Ecotourism Overlay Zone (ETM-OZ)**–an area in the municipality intended for ecotourism uses.
18. **Environmental Compliance Certificate**– a document issued by DENR certifying that the proposed project or undertaking will not cause significant negative environment impacts and the proponent has complied with the requirements of the EIS system.
19. **Environmentally Critical Areas** – refer to those areas that are environmentally sensitive and are listed in Presidential Proclamation No. 2146 dated December 14, 1981.
20. **Environmentally Critical Projects** – refer to those projects that have high potential for negative environmental impacts and are listed in Presidential Proclamation No. 2146 dated December 14, 1981.
21. **Exception**– a device which grants a property owner relief from certain provisions of a Zoning Ordinance where because of the specific use would result in a particular hardship upon the owner, as distinguished from a mere inconvenience or a desire to make more money.
22. **Floor Area Ratio or “FAR”**– the ratio between the gross floor area of a building over the area of the lot on which it stands, determined by dividing the gross floor area of the building and the area of the lot. The gross floor area of any building should not exceed the prescribed FAR multiplied by the lot area. The FAR of any zone should be based on its capacity to support development in terms of the absolute level of density that the transportation and other utility networks can support.
23. **Forest Zone**– an area within the municipality intended primarily for forest purposes.
24. **General Commercial Zone (GCZ)**– an area within the municipality for trading / services / business purposes.
25. **General Institution Zone (GIZ)**– an area within the municipality principally for general types of institutional establishments, e.g. government offices, schools, hospitals / clinics, academic / research, convention centers.
26. **General Residential Zone (GRZ)** – an area within the municipality principally for dwelling / housing purposes.
27. **General Zoning Map** – a duly authenticated map delineating the different zones in which the whole municipality is divided.
28. **Gross Floor Area (GFA)** – is the total floor space within the perimeter of the permanent external building walls, occupied by:

- Office areas;
- Residential areas;
- Corridors;
- Lobbies;
- Mezzanines;
- Vertical penetrations which shall mean stairs, fire escapes, elevator shafts, flues, pipe shafts, vertical ducts, and the like, and their enclosing walls;
- Rest rooms or toilets;
- Machine rooms and closets;
- Storage rooms and closets;
- Covered balconies and terraces;
- Interior walls and columns, and other interior features;

but excluding:

- Covered areas used for parking and driveways, including vertical penetrations in parking floors where no residential or office units are present;
- Uncovered areas for air-condition cooling towers, overhead water tanks, roof deck, laundry areas and cages, wading or swimming pools, whirlpools or Jacuzzis, gardens, courts or plazas.

29. High Density Residential Zone— a subdivision of an area principally for dwelling / housing purposes with a density of 66 or more units per hectare.

30. Heavy Industrial Zone— an area within the municipality principally for the following types of industries:

- Highly pollutive / Non-hazardous;
- Highly pollutive/ Hazardous;
- Highly pollutive / Extremely Hazardous;
- Pollutive / Extremely Hazardous; and
- Non-pollutive / Extremely Hazardous.

31. Hospital— an institution providing health services primarily for in-patient, medical or physical care of the sick or injured, including as an integral part of the institution, such related facilities as laboratories, out-patient department, training facilities and staff offices.

32. **Innovative Design**– introduction and / or application of new / creative designs and techniques on development projects, e.g. Planned Unit Development (PUD), New Town, etc.
33. **Light Industrial Zone (L-I)**– a subdivision of an area principally for the following types of industries:
- Non-pollutive / non-hazardous; and
 - Non-pollutive / hazardous.
34. **Locational Clearance**– a clearance issued to a project that is allowed under the provisions of this Zoning Ordinance as well as other standards, rules and regulations on land use.
35. **Low Density Commercial Zone**– an area within the municipality principally for trade, services and business activities ordinarily referred to as the Central Business District.
36. **Low Density Residential Zone**– an area within the municipality principally for dwelling / housing purposes with a density of 20 dwelling units and below per hectare.
37. **Medium Density Commercial Zone**– an area within the municipality with quasi-trade business activities and service industries performing complementary / supplementary functions to principally commercial zone (CBD).
38. **Medium Density Residential Zone** – an area within the municipality principally for dwelling / housing purposes with a density of 21 to 65 dwelling units per hectare.
39. **Medium Industrial Zone**– an area within the municipality principally for the following types of industries:
- Non- Pollutive / Non-hazardous; and
 - Pollutive / hazardous.
40. **Mitigating Device**– a means to grant relief in complying with certain provisions of the Ordinance.
41. **New Town**– shall refer to a town deliberately planned and built which provides, in addition to houses, employment, shopping, education, recreation, culture and other services normally associated with a city or town.
42. **Non-ConformingUse**– existing non-confirming uses / establishments in an area allowed to operate in spite of the non-conformity to the provisions of the Ordinance subject to the conditions stipulated in this Zoning Ordinance.
43. **Parks and Recreation Zone (PRZ)**– an area designed for diversion / amusements and for the maintenance of ecological balance of the community.

- 44. Planned Unit Development (PUD)**– it is a land development scheme wherein project site is comprehensively planned as an entity via unitary site plan which permits flexibility in planning / design, building siting, complementarity of building types and land uses, usable open spaces and the preservation of significant natural land features.
- 45. Production Agricultural Sub-Zone (PDA-SZ)**– an area within the Agricultural Zone of the municipality that is outside of NPAAAD and declared by the municipality for agricultural use.
- 46. Protection Agricultural Sub-Zone (PTA-SZ)**– an area within the Agricultural Zone of the municipality that includes the NPAAAD which are “agricultural areas identified by the Department of Agriculture through the Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM) in coordination with the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA) in order to ensure the efficient utilization of land for agriculture and agro-industrial development and promote sustainable growth”.
- 47. Rezoning**– a process of introducing amendments to or a change in the text and maps of the Zoning Ordinance. It also includes amendment or change in view of reclassification under Section 20 of R.A. No. 7160.
- 48. Rural Area**– area outside of designated urban area.
- 49. Service / Filling Station**– a building and its premises where gasoline, oil, grease, batteries, tires and car accessories may be supplied and dispensed at retail and where in addition, the following services may be rendered:
- Sale and servicing of spark plugs, batteries and distributor parts;
 - Tire servicing and repair, but not recapping and re-grooving;
 - Replacement of mufflers and tail pipes, water hose, fan belts, brake fluids, light bulbs, fuses, floor mats, seat covers, windshield wipers & wiper blades, grease retainers, wheel bearings, mirror & the like;
 - Radiator cleaning and flushing;
 - Washing and polishing, and sale of automotive;
 - Greasing and lubrication;
 - Minor servicing and carburetors;
 - Adjusting and repairing of brakes;
 - Minor motor adjustments not involving removal of the head or crankcase or raising the motor;

- Sale of softdrinks, packaged foods, tobacco and similar convenient goods for service station customers as accessory and incidental to the principal operation;
- Provision of road maps and other informational materials to customers and provision of rest room facilities.

Major mechanical and body work straightening of body parts, painting, welding, storage of automobiles not in operating conditions, or other works involving noise, glare, fumes, smoke or other characteristics to any extent greater than normally found in service stations are not permitted at a service station.

50. **Setback** – the open spaces left between the building and lot lines.
51. **Special Institutional Zone (SI-Z)**– an area in the municipality intended principally for particular types of institutional establishments, e.g. welfare homes, orphanages, home for the aged, rehabilitation and training centers, military camps/reservation/ bases/ training grounds, etc.
52. **Strategic Agriculture and Fisheries Development Zone (SAFDZ)**– refers to “areas within the NPAAAD identified for production, agro-processing and marketing activities to help develop and modernize, with the support of government, the agriculture and fisheries sectors in an environmentally and socio-culturally sound manner” (AFMA).
53. **Tourism Zone** – are sites within the municipality endowed with natural or manmade physical attributes and resources that are conducive to recreation, leisure and other wholesome activities.
54. **Urban Area(s)** – include/sa/all barangay(s) or portion(s) of which comprising the Poblacion, Central Business District (CBD) and other built-up areas including the urbanizable land in and adjacent to said areas and where at least more than fifty percent (50%) of the population are engaged in non-agricultural activities. CBD shall refer to the areas designated principally for trade, services and business purposes.
55. **Urban Zoning Map** – a duly authenticated map delineating the different zones into which the urban area and its expansion area are divided.
56. **Urbanizable Land** – area designated as suitable for urban expansion by virtue of land use studies conducted.
57. **Variance**– a special locational clearance which grants a property owner relief from certain provisions of Zoning Ordinance where, because of the particular physical surrounding, shape or topographical conditions of the property, compliance on height, area, setback, bulk and / or density would result in a particular hardship upon the owner, as distinguished from a mere inconvenience or a desire to make more money.
58. **Warehouse** – refers to a storage and / or depository of those in business of performing warehouse services for others for profit.

59. **Water Zone** – refers to bodies of water within the municipality that include rivers, streams, lakes and seas except those included in other zone classification.
60. **Zone / District**– an area within the municipality for specific land use as defined by manmade or natural boundaries.
61. **Zoning Administrator / Zoning Officer**– a municipal government employee appointed by the Mayor and who is responsible for the implementation / enforcement of the Zoning Ordinance in the community.
62. **Zoning Ordinance**– a local legal measure that embodies regulations affecting land use.

ARTICLE IV ZONE CLASSIFICATIONS

SECTION 5. DIVISION, ZONE OR DISTRICTS. – To effectively carry out the provisions of this Ordinance, the municipality is hereby divided into the following zones or districts as shown in the official zoning map (refer to Annexes and for the appropriate color codes):

1. General Residential Zone (GR-Z);
2. Socialized Housing Zone (SH-Z);
3. Low Density Commercial Zone (C1-Z);
4. Medium Density Commercial Zone (C2-Z);
5. High Density Commercial Zone (C3-Z);
6. General Institutional Zone (GI-Z);
7. Special Institutional Zone (SI-Z);
8. Light Industrial Zone (I1-Z);
9. Medium Industrial Zone (I2-Z);
10. Heavy Industrial Zone (I3-Z);
11. Production Agriculture Sub-Zone (PDA-SZ);
12. Protection Agriculture Sub-Zone (PTA-SZ);
13. Protection Aquaculture Sub-Zone (PTAq-SZ);
14. Aquaculture Sub-Zone (Aq-SZ);
15. Agri-Industrial Zone (AgInZ);
16. Parks and Recreational Zone (PR-Z);

17. Eco-Tourism Overlay Zone (ETM-OZ);
18. Water Zone (W-Z);
19. Cemetery and Memorial Park Zone (C/MP-Z);
20. Utilities, Transportation and Services Zone (UTS-Z); and
21. Buffer/Greenbelt Zone (B/G-Z).

SECTION 6. ZONING MAPS. – It is hereby adopted as an integral part of this Ordinance, the official zoning maps for urban areas and for the whole municipality (General), wherein the designation, location and boundaries of the districts / zones herein established are shown and indicated. Such official zoning maps shall be signed by the Local Chief Executive and duly authenticated by the Sangguniang Bayan.

SECTION 7. ZONE BOUNDARIES. – The locations and boundaries of the above mentioned various zones into which the municipality has been divided are hereby identified and specified as follows:

ZONE BOUNDARIES:

ZONE	LOCATION
Buffer/Greenbelt Zone (B/G-Z)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All areas colored dark green (RGB: 0,100,0) with hatch. • Areas bounding each bank of waterways, and not falling less than 3-meters and 20-meters from each side of water bodies if within urban areas and agricultural zones, respectively.
General Residential Zone (GR-Z)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All areas colored light yellow in Zoning Map (RGB: 255,255,130). • 10 to 100 meters from road centerlines applicable to all roads but shall not encroach waterways.
ZONE	LOCATION
Socialized Housing Zone (SH-Z)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas colored yellow (RGB: 255,255,0) in barangays Tangle, Pandacaqui. Labeled “SH-Z” in barangay San Juan refers to proposed socialized housing. • Areas colored light yellow in Zoning Map in barangay San Rafael west side of NLEX adjacent to Summerfield and Tierra Vista subdivision.
Low Density Commercial Zone (C1-Z)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas colored light red (RGB: 255,125,125) labeled “C1-Z” in Zoning Map. • Both sides of proposed road extending from Balas to Masamat, all the way to NLEX. • Few portions on both sides of proposed road connecting JASA Road and Quezon Road (barangays San Jose Matulid and San Antonio).

Medium Density Commercial Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas colored red (RGB: 255,255,0) in Zoning Map specified as C2-Z.
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(C2-Z)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 to 100 meters on both sides of JASA Road, starting from Wilcon Depot up to Lagundi Bridge. • Areas within 10 to 50 meters on both sides of JASA Road from Lagundi Bridge up to Abacan River. • Areas within 10 to 50 meters from road centerline starting from municipal hall up to Parian and San Carlos barangay boundary. • Areas within 10 to 100 meters from the centerline of the Quezon Road traversing all areas being influenced by the bypass road specifically barangays of Laug, Dolores Piring, San Nicolas and San Lorenzo. • Areas within 10 to 50 meters from road centerline portions of Quezon Road in barangays San Roque, San Nicolas and Laug. • Areas within 50 to 300 meter radius from intersection of NLEX and Sindalan-Anao Road. • Areas within 10 to 50 meters from centerline of Angeles-Magalang Road in barangay Sapang Maisac as shown in Zoning Map. • 10 to 100 meters from centerline of road in northern part of Pandacaqui resettlement area. • 10 to 50 meters from centerline of Mexico-Magalang Road in barangay San Carlos from Mexico Community Hospital up to Mexico National High School.
High Density Commercial Zone (C3-Z)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas colored red (RGB: 170,0,0) in Zoning Map specified as C3-Z. • 100 to 200 meters on both sides from the centerline of JASA Road starting from the boundary of Mexico and CSFP up to area across Wilcon Depot.
General Institutional Zone (GI-Z)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All colored blue (RGB: 0,0,255) in Zoning Map. • Corresponds to general institutional facilities such as government buildings, schools, hospitals and health units, gymnasiums and sports complexes and churches.
Special Institutional Zone (SI-Z)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lighter shade of blue (RGB: 0,115,255) in Zoning Map. • A proposed government center that will serve as “one-stop shop” for all government offices offering their mandated services to the public shall be established. The said government center shall be built in San Jose Matulid, near the proposed road connecting JASA and Quezon roads.

Utilities, Transportation and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All colored steel gray (RGB: 178, 178, 178) in Zoning Map.
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Services Zone (UTS-Z)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGCP area located in San Jose Matulid at around 14 hectares. • 4 hectares PELCO1 area in barangay Sto. Domingo, north side of JASA Road. • All existing roads, transmission offices of electric and water utilities, toll services, telecommunication towers and road strips fall under this category.
Light Industrial Zone (I1-Z)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All colored light violet (RGB: 195,50, 255) in Zoning Map. • Proposed light industrial zones at 40 hectares in Anao, 20 hectares in San Jose Malino, 13 hectares in San Antonio, and 48 hectares in San Jose Matulid. Light industrial zone in San Jose Matulid shall surround each side of proposed road connecting San Isidro Laug and Sto. Cristo and traversing San Lorenzo, San Antonio and San Jose Matulid.
Medium Industrial Zone (I2-Z)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All colored violet (RGB: 150, 0, 200) in Zoning Map. • Proposed medium industrialized zone shall cover San Lorenzo, San Isidro Laug and San Nicolas at 120, 98 and 48 hectares, respectively.
Heavy Industrial Zone (I3-Z)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All colored dark violet (RGB: 90, 0, 250) in Zoning Map. • Proposed heavy industrialized zone shall cover San Lorenzo, San Isidro Laug and Dolores Piring at 32, 22 and less than 1 hectares, respectively.
Agricultural Zone/Production Agriculture Sub-Zone (PDA-SZ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All areas colored green (RGB: 0, 150, 0) in the Zoning Map which represent agricultural lands utilized for production and grazing (grasslands and idle/abandoned agricultural lands).
Agri-Industrial Zone (AgInZ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All areas colored mauve (RGB: 200,150,255) in Zoning Map. • Livestock and poultry-raising farms.
Parks and Recreational Zone (PR-Z)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All areas colored light green (RGB: 100,225,100) and labeled "PRZ" in the Zoning Map. • Public parks and camping sites fall under this category.
Cemetery/Memorial Park Zone (C/MP-Z)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All areas colored bright mint green (RGB: 165, 255, 115) that indicate both public and private cemeteries/memorial parks.
Eco-Tourism Overlay Zone (ETM-OZ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All areas colored orange (RGB: 255,153,0) and labeled "ETM-OZ" in the Zoning Map. • More than one kilometre along Abacan River, starting from the bridge in Sto. Rosario going upstream to San Patricio and about 30-meters from each bank, the revetment and riparian buffers shall be aesthetically improved with provision of benches, ornamental vegetation and stylish pathways and biking sections to promote tourism.
Aquaculture Sub-Zone (Aq-SZ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All areas colored light steel blue (RGB: 175, 215, 230) in the Zoning Map, which indicate fishponds utilized for production.

Water Zone (W-Z)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All areas colored light blue (RGB: 0, 195,255) in the Zoning Map, which mainly are rivers and creeks, and irrigation.
Protection Agriculture Sub-Zone (PTA-SZ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are two (2) color coding used for Zoning Areas which fall under the Strategic Agriculture and Fishery Development Zones (SAFDZ). These are strictly excluded from any reclassification and land conversion.
Protection Aquaculture Sub-Zone (PTAq-SZ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural lands and fishponds under SAFDZ are identified as Protection Agriculture Zones and Protection Aquaculture Zones, respectively. PTA-SZ is colored green ((RGB: 0, 150, 0) with hatching, while PTAq-SZ is colored light steel blue (RGB: 175, 215, 230) with hatching.

SECTION 8. INTERPRETATION OF THE ZONE BOUNDARY. – In the interpretation of the boundaries for any of the zones indicated on the zoning map, the following rules shall apply:

1. Where zone boundaries are so indicated that they approximately follow the center of street or highway, the street or highway right-of-way lines, shall be construed to be the boundaries;
2. Where zone boundaries are so indicated that they approximately follow the lot lines, such lot lines shall be construed to be the boundaries;
3. Where zone boundaries are so indicated that they are approximately parallel to the center lines or right-of-way lines of street and highway, such zone boundaries shall be construed as being parallel thereto and at such distance there from as indicated in the zoning map. If no distance is given, such dimension shall be determined by the use of the scale shown in said zoning map;
4. Where the boundary of a zone follows approximately a railroad line, such boundary shall be deemed to be the railroad right-of-way;
5. Where the boundary of a zone follows a stream, lake or other bodies of water, such boundary line should be deemed to be at the limit of the political jurisdiction of the community unless otherwise indicated;
6. Where a lot of one's ownership, as of record at the effective date of this Ordinance, is divided by a zone boundary line, the lot shall be construed to be within the zone where the major portion of the lot is located. In case the boundary line bisects the lot, it shall fall in the zone where the principal structure falls;
7. Where zone boundary is indicated as one-lot-deep, said depth shall be construed to be the average lot depth of the lots involved within each particular city / municipal block. Where, however, any lot has a depth greater than said average, the remaining portion of said lot shall be construed as covered by the one-lot-deep zoning district,

provided, the remaining portion has an area less than equivalent to fifty percent (50%) or more of the total area of the lot than the average lot depth shall apply to the lot which shall become a lot divided and covered by two or more different zoning districts, as the case may be;

In case of any remaining doubt as to the location of any property along zone boundary lines, such property shall be considered as falling within the less restrictive zone;

8. The textual description of the zone boundaries shall prevail over that of the Official Zoning Maps.

SECTION 9. GENERAL PROVISIONS. – The uses enumerated in the succeeding sections are neither exhaustive nor all-inclusive. The Local Zoning Board of Appeals (LZBA) shall, subject to the requirements of this article, allow **other uses** not enumerated hereunder, provided, that they are compatible with the uses expressly allowed.

Unless otherwise herein provided, no building structure or land shall be used or occupied and no building or structure or a part thereof shall hereafter be erected, constructed or reconstructed, moved or structurally altered except in conformity with the provisions of the National Building Code of the Philippines (P.D. No. 1096) and all the implementing rules and regulations issued hereto. This provision shall be uniformly observed in all the zones.

Allowance of further uses shall be based on the intrinsic qualities of the land and the socio-economic potential of the locality with due regard to the maintenance of the essential qualities of the zone.

Specific uses / activities of lesser density within a particular zone (low density residential) may be allowed within the zone of higher density (medium density residential, high density residential) but not vice versa, nor in another zone and its subdivisions (e.g. general commercial, low density commercial, medium density commercial), except for uses expressly allowed in said zones, such that the cumulative effect of zoning shall be intra-zonal and not inter-zonal.

SECTION 10. USE REGULATIONS IN GENERAL RESIDENTIAL ZONE. – A General Residential Zone shall be used principally for dwelling / housing purposes so as to maintain peace and quiet of the area within the zone. The following are the allowable uses:

1. Single-detached dwelling units;
2. Semi-detached family dwelling units, e.g. duplex;
3. Townhouses;
4. Apartments;
5. Residential condominiums;
6. P.D.No. 957 Subdivisions;
7. D.No. 957 Condominiums;

8. Boarding houses;
9. Dormitories;
10. Pension houses;
11. Hotel apartments or apartels;
12. Hotels;
13. Museums;
14. Libraries;
15. Home occupation for the practice of one's profession such as offices of physicians, surgeons, dentists, architects, engineers, lawyers and other professionals or for engaging home business such as dressmaking, tailoring, baking, running a sari-sari store and the like, provided that:
 - a. The number of persons engaged in such business/industry shall not exceed five (5), inclusive of owner;
 - b. There shall be no change in the outside appearance of the building premises; That in no case shall more than 20% of the building be used for said home occupation;
 - c. No home occupation shall be conducted in any customary accessory uses cited above;
 - d. No traffic shall be generated by such home occupation in greater volume than would normally be expected in a residential neighborhood and any need for parking generated by the conduct of such home occupation shall be met off the street and in a place other than the required front yard; and
 - e. No equipment or process shall be used in such home occupation which creates noise, vibration, glare, fumes, odors and electrical interference detectable to the normal senses and visual or audible interference in any radio or television receiver or causes fluctuations in line voltage off the premises.
16. Home Industry classified as cottage industry, provided that:
 - a. Such home industry shall not occupy more than thirty percent (30%) of the floor area of the dwelling unit. There shall be no change or alteration in the outside appearance of the dwelling unit and shall not be a hazard or nuisance;
 - b. It shall be classified as non-pollutive/non-hazardous as provided in this integrated ZO;
 - c. Allotted capitalization shall not exceed the capitalization as set by the DTI; and

- d. Such shall consider the provisions pertaining to customary accessory uses, traffic and equipment/process under Home Occupation of this section.
17. Recreational facilities for the exclusive use of the members of the family residing within the premises, such as:
 - a. Swimming pool,
 - b. Tennis courts,
 - c. Basketball courts.
 18. Parks and Open Spaces;
 19. Nursery/Elementary school;
 20. High school;
 21. Vocational school;
 22. Tutorial services;
 23. Sports club;
 24. Religious Use;
 25. Multi-purpose/Barangay hall;
 26. Clinic, nursing and convalescing home, health center;
 27. Plant nursery;
 28. Parking buildings (aboveground/underground);
 29. Customary accessory uses incidental to any of the principal uses provided that such accessory uses shall not include any activity conducted for monetary gain or commercial purposes such as:
 - a. Servants quarters;
 - b. Private garage;
 - c. Guardhouse;
 - d. Laundries;
 - e. Non-commercial garages;
 - f. Houses for pets such as dogs, birds, rabbits and the like of not more than 4.00 sq. m. in floor area:
 - 1) Pump houses,
 - 2) Generator houses.

SECTION 10A. USE REGULATIONS IN SOCIALIZED HOUSING ZONE (SHZ). – A SHZ shall be used principally for socialized housing / dwelling purposes for the unprivileged and homeless as defined in R.A. No. 7279. Allowed uses:

1. All uses allowed in General Residential Zone.

SECTION 11. USE REGULATIONS IN COMMERCIAL ZONE. – A Commercial Zone shall be for business / trade / services.

SECTION 11A. USE REGULATIONS IN C-1 ZONE. – Referred to as Central Business District (CBD), a C-1 Zone shall be principally trade, services and business activities. Enumerated below are allowable uses:

- 1. Offices like –**
 - a) Office building; and
 - b) Office condominium.
- 2. General retail condominium –**
 - a) Department store;
 - b) Bookstore and office supply shop;
 - c) Home appliance store;
 - d) Car shop;
 - e) Photo shop; and
 - f) Flower Shop.
- 3. Food markets and shops like –**
 - a) Bakery and bake shop;
 - b) Wine store;
 - c) Grocery; and
 - d) Supermarket.
- 4. Personal service shops like –**
 - a) Beauty parlor;
 - b) Barber shop;
 - c) Sauna bath and massage clinic; and
 - d) Dressmaking and tailoring shops.

5. **Recreational centers / establishments like –**
 - a) Movie house / theater;
 - b) Play court, e.g. tennis court, bowling lane, billiard hall;
 - c) Swimming pool;
 - d) Day and night club;
 - e) Stadium, coliseum, gymnasium; and
 - f) Other sports and recreational establishment.
6. Restaurants and other eateries;
7. **Short term special education like –**
 - a) Dancing schools;
 - b) School for self-defense;
 - c) Driving school; and
 - d) Speech clinics.
8. Storerooms but only as may be necessary for the efficient conduct of the business;
9. **Commercial housing like –**
 - a) Commercial condominium (with residential units in upper floors)
10. Embassy / consulate;
11. Library / museum;
12. Filling station / service station;
13. Clinic;
14. Vocational / technical school;
15. Convention center and related facilities;
16. Delivery service;
17. Security agency;
18. Janitorial service;
19. Bank and other financial institutions;
20. Radio and television station;

21. Building garage;
22. Commercial and job printing;
23. Typing and photo engraving services;
24. Repair of optical instruments and equipment and cameras;
25. Repair of clocks and watches;
26. Manufacture of insignia, badges and similar emblems except metal;
27. Transportation terminal / garage;
28. Plant nursery;
29. Scientific, cultural and academic centers and research facilities except nuclear, radioactive, chemical and biological warfare facilities.

SECTION 11B. USE REGULATIONS IN C-2 ZONE. – A C-2 Zone shall be for quasi-trade, business activities and service industries performing complimentary functions to principally Commercial Zone (CBD). Within the C-2 Zone, the following uses are allowed:

1. All uses in C-1 may be allowed in C-2;
2. **Repair shops like –**
 - a) House appliances;
 - b) Motor vehicles and accessories;
 - c) Home furnishing shops.
3. Transportation terminal / garage with repair;
4. Publishing;
5. Medium scale junk shop;
6. Machinery display shop / center;
7. Gravel and Sand;
8. Lumber / Hardware;
9. Manufacture of ice, ice blocks, cubes, crushed, except dry ice;
10. Manufacture of signs and advertising displays (except printed);
11. Chicharon factory;
12. Welding shop;

13. Machine shop service operation (repainting / rebuilding or custom job order);
14. Repair of motorcycles;
15. Lechon or whole toasting;
16. Biscuit factory – manufacture of biscuits, cookies, crackers and other similar dried bakery products;
17. Doughnut and hopia factory;
18. Other bakery products not elsewhere classified;
19. Repackaging of food products, e.g. fruits, vegetables, sugar and other related products;
20. Funeral parlors, mortuaries and crematory services and memorial chapels;
21. Parking lots, garage facilities;
22. Other commercial activities not elsewhere classified; and
23. Warehouse / Storage.

SECTION 11C. USE REGULATIONS IN C-3 ZONE. – A C-3 Zone within the municipality shall be intended for regional shopping centers such as large malls and other commercial and business activities which are regional in scope or where market activities generate traffic and require utilities and services that extend beyond local boundaries and requires metropolitan level development planning and implementation. High rise hotels, sports stadium or sports complex areas are also allowed in this zone. This zone may also be called as the Central Business District (CBD). Within the C-3 Zone the following uses are allowed:

1. All uses allowed in C-1 and C-2 Zones;
2. All uses allowed in other General Residential Zones;
3. Regional shopping malls/centers;
4. The number of allowable storeys/floors above established grade is sixty (60) as provided in the NBC; and
5. The Building Height Limit is 180.00 meters above highest grade as provided in the NBC.

SECTION 12. USE REGULATIONS IN LIGHT INDUSTRIAL ZONE (I-1). – An I-1 Zone shall be for non-pollutive / non-hazardous and non-pollutive / hazardous manufacturing / processing establishments. Enumerated below are the allowable uses:

Non- Pollutive / Non-Hazardous Industries:

1. Drying fish;

2. Biscuit factory-manufacture of biscuits, crackers and other similar dried bakery products;
3. Doughnuts and hopia factory;
4. Manufacture of macaroni, spaghetti and vermicelli and other noodles;
5. Other bakery products not elsewhere classified;
6. Life belts factory;
7. Manufacture of luggage, handbags, wallets and small leather goods;
8. Manufacture of miscellaneous products of leather and leather substitutes and n.e.c.;
9. Manufacture of shoes except rubber, plastic and wood;
10. Manufacture of slippers and sandals except rubber and plastic;
11. Manufacture of footwear parts except rubber and plastic;
12. Printing, publishing and allied industries and those n.e.c.;
13. Manufacture of assembly of typewriters, cash registers, weighing, duplicating and accounting machines;
14. Manufacture or assembly of electronics data processing machinery and accessories;
15. Renovation and repair of office machinery;
16. Manufacture or assembly of miscellaneous office machines and those n.e.c.;
17. Manufacture of rowboats, bancas, sailboats;
18. Manufacture of animal drawn vehicles;
19. Manufacture of children vehicles and baby carriages;
20. Manufacture of laboratory and scientific instruments, barometers, chemical balance, etc.;
21. Manufacture of measuring, controlling equipment, plumb bomb, rain gauge, taxi meters, thermometer, etc.;
22. Manufacture or assembly of surgical, medical, dental equipment and medical furniture;
23. Quick freezing and cold packaging for fish and other sea foods;
24. Quick freezing and cold packaging for fruits and vegetables;

25. Popcorn / rice factory;
26. Manufacture of medical / surgical supplies, adhesive tapes, antiseptic dressing, sanitary napkins, surgical gauge, etc.;
27. Manufacture of orthopedic and prosthetic appliance (abdominal supporter, ankle supports, arch support, artificial limb, kneecap supporters, etc.);
28. Manufacture of photographic equipment and accessories;
29. Manufacture or assembly of optical instruments;
30. Manufacture of eyeglasses and spectacles;
31. Manufacture of optical lenses;
32. Manufacture of watches and clocks;
33. Manufacture of pianos;
34. Manufacture of string instruments;
35. Manufacture of wind and percussion instruments;
36. Manufacture or assembly of electronic organ;
37. Manufacture of sporting gloves and mitts;
38. Manufacture of sporting balls (not of rubber or plastic);
39. Manufacture of gym and playground equipment;
40. Manufacture of sporting tables (billiards, pingpong, pool);
41. Manufacture of other sporting and athletic goods, n.e.c.;
42. Manufacture of toys and dolls, except rubber and mold plastic;
43. Manufacture of pens, pencils and other office and artist materials;
44. Manufacture of umbrella and canes;
45. Manufacture of buttons except plastic;
46. Manufacture of brooms, brushes and fans;
47. Manufacture of needles, pens, fasteners and zippers;
48. Manufacture of insignia, badges and similar emblems (except metal);
49. Manufacture of signs and advertising displays (except printed); and
50. Small-scale manufacture of ice cream.

Non- Pollutive / Hazardous Industries –

1. Manufacture of house furnishing;
2. Textile bags factories;
3. Canvass bags and other canvass products factory;
4. Jute bag factory;
5. Manufacture of miscellaneous textile goods, embroideries and weaving apparel;
6. Manufacture of fiber batting, padding and upholstery filing except jackets;
7. Men's and boy's garment factory;
8. Women's, girls' and ladies' factory;
9. Manufacture of hats, gloves, handkerchiefs, neckwear and related clothing accessories;
10. Manufacture of raincoats and waterproof outer garments except jackets;
11. Manufacture of miscellaneous wearing apparel except footwear and those n.e.c.;
12. Manufacture of miscellaneous fabricated millwork and those n.e.c.;
13. Manufacture of wooden and cane containers;
14. Sawali, nipa and split cane factory;
15. Manufacture of bamboo, rattan and other similar products;
16. Manufacture of cork products;
17. Manufacture of wooden shoes, shoe lace and other similar products;
18. Manufacture of miscellaneous wood products and those n.e.c.;
19. Manufacture of miscellaneous furniture and fixture except primarily of metals and those n.e.c.;
20. Manufacture of paper stationary, envelopes and related articles;
21. Manufacture of dry ice; and
22. Repackaging of industrial products, e.g. paints, varnishes and other related products.

SECTION 13. USE REGULATIONS IN MEDIUM INDUSTRIAL ZONE (I-2). – An I-2 zone shall be for pollutive / non hazardous and pollutive / hazardous manufacturing and processing establishments. Enumerated are the allowable uses:

Pollutive / Non-Hazardous Industries –

1. Manufacturing and canning of ham, bacon and native sausage;
2. Poultry processing and canning;
3. Large-scale manufacture of ice-cream;
4. Corn mill / Rice mill;
5. Chocolate and cocoa factory;
6. Candy factory;
7. Chewing gum factory;
8. Peanuts and other nuts factory;
9. Other chocolate and confectionery products;
10. Manufacturing of flavoring extracts
11. Manufacture of food products n.e.c., (vinegar, vetsin or MSG)
12. Manufacture of fish meal;
13. Oyster shell grading;
14. Manufacture of medical and pharmaceutical preparations;
15. Manufacture of stationary, art goods, cut stone and marble products;
16. Manufacture of abrasive products;
17. Manufacture of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.;
18. Manufacture of cutlery, except table flatware;
19. Manufacture of hand tools;
20. Manufacture of general hardware;
21. Manufacture of miscellaneous cutlery hand tools and general hardware n.e.c.;
22. Manufacture of household metal furniture;
23. Manufacture of office, store and restaurant metal furniture;
24. Manufacture of metal blinds, screens and shades;

25. Manufacture of miscellaneous furniture and fixture primarily of metal n.e.c.;
26. Manufacture of fabricated structural iron and steel;
27. Manufacture of architectural and ornamental metal works;
28. Manufacture of boilers, tanks and other structural sheet metal works;
29. Manufacture of other structural products n.e.c.;
30. Manufacture of metal cans, boxes and containers;
31. Manufacture of stamped coated and engraved metal products;
32. Manufacture of fabricated wire and cable products;
33. Manufacture of heating, cooking and lighting equipment except, electrical;
34. Sheet metal works generally manual operation;
35. Manufacture of other fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment n.e.c.;
36. Manufacture or assembly of agricultural machinery and equipment;
37. Native plow and harrow factory;
38. Repair of agricultural machinery;
39. Manufacture or assembly of service industry machines;
40. Manufacture of assembly of elevators and escalators;
41. Manufacture or assembly of sewing machines;
42. Manufacture or assembly of cooking ranges;
43. Manufacture or assembly of water pumps;
44. Refrigeration industry;
45. Manufacture or assembly of other machinery and equipment except electrical n.e.c.;
46. Manufacture and repair of electrical apparatus;
47. Manufacture and repair of electrical cables and wires;
48. Manufacture of electrical cables and wires;
49. Manufacture of other electrical industry machinery and apparatus n.e.c.;

50. Manufacture or assembly of electric equipment radio and television, tape recorders, stereo;
51. Manufacture or assembly of radio and television transmitting, signaling and detection equipment;
52. Manufacture or assembly of telephone and telegraphic equipment;
53. Manufacture of other electronic equipment and apparatus n.e.c.;
54. Manufacture of industrial and commercial electrical appliances;
55. Manufacture of household cooking, heating and laundry appliances;
56. Manufacture of other electrical appliances n.e.c.; and
57. Manufacture of electric lamp fixtures.

Pollutive / Hazardous Industries –

1. Flour mill;
2. Cassava flour mill;
3. Manufacture of coffee;
4. Manufacturing of unprepared animal feeds, other grain milling n.e.c.;
5. Production of prepared feeds for animals;
6. Cigar and cigarette factory;
7. Curing and redrying of tobacco leaves;
8. Miscellaneous processing tobacco leaves, n.e.c.;
9. Weaving hemp textile;
10. Jute spinning and weaving;
11. Miscellaneous spinning and weaving mills, n.e.c.;
12. Hosiery mill;
13. Underwear and outwear knitting mills;
14. Fabric knitting mills;
15. Miscellaneous knitting mills n.e.c.;
16. Manufacture of mats and mattings;
17. Manufacture of carpets and rugs;
18. Manufacture of cordage, rope and twine;

19. Manufacture of related products from abaca, sisal, henequen, hemp, cotton paper, etc.;
20. Manufacture of linoleum and other surfaced coverings;
21. Manufacture of artificial leather, oil cloth and other fabrics except rubberized;
22. Manufacture of coir;
23. Manufacture of miscellaneous textile, n.e.c.;
24. Manufacture of rough lumber, unworked;
25. Manufacture of worked lumber;
26. Re-sawmills;
27. Manufacture of veneer, plywood and hardwood;
28. Manufacture of doors, windows and sashes;
29. Treating and preserving of wood;
30. Manufacture of charcoal;
31. Manufacture of wood and cane blinds, screens and shades;
32. Manufacture of containers and boxes of paper and paper boards;
33. Manufacture of miscellaneous pulp and paper products, n.e.c.;
34. Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations;
35. Manufacture of wax and polishing preparations;
36. Manufacture of candies;
37. Manufacture of inks;
38. Manufacture of miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.c.;
39. Tire retreading and rebuilding;
40. Manufacture of rubber shoes and slippers;
41. Manufacture of industrial moulded rubber products;
42. Manufacture of plastic footwear;
43. Manufacture of plastic furniture;
44. Manufacture of other fabricated plastic products, n.e.c.;
45. Manufacture of table and kitchen articles;

46. Manufacture of pottery, china and earthenware, n.e.c.;
47. Manufacture of flat glass;
48. Manufacture of glass containers;
49. Manufacture of miscellaneous glass and glass products, n.e.c.;
50. Manufacture of clay bricks, clay tiles and hollow clay tiles;
51. Manufacture of miscellaneous structural clay products, n.e.c.;
52. Manufacture of structural concrete products;
53. Manufacture of asbestos products;
54. Manufacture of engines and turbines except motor vehicles, marine and aircraft;
55. Manufacture of metal cutting, shaving and finishing machinery;
56. Manufacture of wood working machinery;
57. Manufacture, assembly, rebuilding, repairing of food and beverage making machinery;
58. Manufacture, assembly, rebuilding, repairing of textile machinery and equipment;
59. Manufacture, assembly, rebuilding, repairing of paper industry machinery;
60. Manufacture, assembly, rebuilding, repairing of printing, trade machinery and equipment;
61. Manufacture of rice mills;
62. Manufacture of machines for leather and leather products;
63. Manufacture of construction machinery;
64. Manufacture of machines for clay, stove and glass industries;
65. Manufacture, assembly, repair, rebuilding of miscellaneous special industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.c.;
66. Manufacture of dry cells, storage, battery and other batteries;
67. Boat building and repairing;
68. Ship repairing industry, dock yards, dry dock, shipways;
69. Miscellaneous ship building and repairing, n.e.c.;
70. Manufacture of locomotive parts;

71. Manufacture of railroad and street cars;
72. Manufacture or assembly of automobiles, cars, jeepneys, utility vehicles, buses, trucks and trailers;
73. Manufacture of wood furniture including upholstered;
74. Manufacture of rattan furniture including upholstered; and
75. Manufacture of box beds and mattresses.

SECTION 14. USE REGULATIONS IN HEAVY INDUSTRIAL ZONE (I-3). – An I-3 Zone shall be highly pollutive / non-hazardous, highly pollutive/ hazardous, high pollutive / extra hazardous, non-pollutive / extremely hazardous manufacturing and processing establishments. Enumerated below are the allowable uses:

Highly pollutive/ non- hazardous industries:

1. Meat processing, curing, preserving except processing of ham, bacon, sausage and chicharron;
2. Milk processing plants (manufacturing filled, reconstituted or recombined milk, condensed or evaporated);
3. Butter and cheese processing plants;
4. Natural fluid milk processing (pasteurizing, homogenizing, vitaminizing, bottling of natural animal milk and cream related products);
5. Otherdairy products n.e.c.;
6. Canning and preserving fruits and fruit juices;
7. Canning and preserving vegetables and vegetable juices;
8. Canning and preserving vegetable sauces;
9. Miscellaneous canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables n.e.c.;
10. Fish canning;
11. Patis factory;
12. Bagoong factory;
13. Processing, preserving and canning of fish and other seafood n.e.c.;
14. Manufacture of starch and its products;
15. Manufacture of wines from juices of local fruits;
16. Manufacture of malt and malt liquors;
17. Manufacture of soft drinks carbonated water;

18. Manufacture of instant beverages and syrups;
19. Other non- alcoholic beverages n.e.c.;
20. Other slaughtering, preparing and preserving meat products n.e.c.

Highly Pollutive / Hazardous Industries –

1. Vegetable oil mills, including coconut oil;
2. Manufacturing of refined cooking oil and margarine;
3. Manufacture of fish, marine and animal oils;
4. Manufacture of vegetables and animal oils and fats n.e.c.;
5. Sugar cane milling (centrifugal and refined);
6. Sugar refining;
7. Muscovado sugar mill;
8. Distilled, rectified and blended liquors n.e.c.;
9. Cotton textile mill;
10. Ramie textile mill;
11. Rayon and other man-made fiber textile mill;
12. Bleaching and drying mills;
13. Manufacture of narrow fabrics;
14. Tanneries and leather finishing plants;
15. Pulp mill;
16. Paper and paperboard mills;
17. Manufacture of fibreboard;
18. Manufacture of inorganic salts and compounds;
19. Manufacture of soap and cleaning preparations;
20. Manufacture of hydraulic cement;
21. Manufacture of lime and lime kilns;
22. Manufacture of plaster;
23. Products of blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills;
24. Products of iron and steel foundries;

25. Manufacture of smelted and refined non-ferrous metals;
26. Manufacture of rolled, drawn or extruded non-ferrous metals;
27. Manufacture of non-ferrous foundry products.

Highly Pollutive / Extremely Hazardous Industries –

1. Manufacture of industrial alcohol;
2. Other basic industrial chemicals n.e.c.;
3. Manufacture of fertilizers;
4. Manufacture of pesticides;
5. Manufacture of synthetic resins, plastic materials and man-made fibers except glass;
6. Petroleum refineries;
7. Manufacture of reclaimed, blended and compound petroleum products;
8. Manufacture of miscellaneous products of petroleum and oil n.e.c.

Pollutive / extremely Hazardous Industries –

1. Manufacture of plants;
2. Manufacture of varnishes, shellac and stains;
3. Manufacture of fertilizer;
4. Manufacture of other paint products;
5. Manufacture of matches;
6. Manufacture of tires and inner tubes;
7. Manufacture of processed natural rubber not in rubber position;
8. Manufacture of miscellaneous rubber products n.e.c.

Non-Pollutive / Extremely Hazardous Industries –

1. Manufacture of compressed and liquefied gases.

SECTION 15. USE REGULATIONS IN GENERAL INSTITUTIONAL ZONE (GIZ). – In GI Zone the following uses shall be allowed:

1. Government center to house national, regional or local offices in the area;

2. Colleges, universities, professional business schools, vocational and trade schools, technical schools and other institutions for higher learning;
3. General hospitals, medical centers, multi-purpose clinics;
4. Scientific, cultural and academic centers and research facilities except nuclear, radioactive, chemical and biological welfare facilities;
5. Convention centers and related facilities;
6. Religious structures e.g. church, seminaries, convents;
7. Museums;
8. Embassies / consulates;
9. Student housing, e.g. dormitories, boarding houses.

SECTION 16. USE REGULATIONS IN SPECIAL INSTITUTIONAL (SIZ) ZONE. – In SI Zone, the following cases shall be allowed:

1. Welfare, orphanages, boys' and girls' town, home for the aged and the like;
2. Rehabilitation and vocational training center for ex-convicts, drug addicts, unwed mothers, physically, mentally and emotionally handicapped, ex-sanitaria inmates and similar establishments;
3. Military camps / reservations / bases and training grounds;
4. Penitentiary and correctional institutions;
5. A one-stop shop government center where government offices are available to cater to different public services mandated for each office.

SECTION 17. USE REGULATIONS IN PARKS AND RECREATION ZONE. – The following uses shall be allowed in Parks and Recreational Zones:

1. Parks / gardens;
2. Resort areas, e.g. beaches, including accessory uses;
3. Open air or outdoor sports activities and support facilities, including low raise stadia, gyms, amphitheaters and swimming pools;
4. Golf courses, ball courts, race tracks and similar uses;
5. Memorial / Shrines, monuments, kiosks and other park structures;
6. Sports Club;
7. Cockpit arena;
8. Underground parking structures / facilities.

SECTION 18. USE REGULATIONS IN CEMETERY / MEMORIAL PARK ZONE (C/MP-Z). – An area intended for the interment of the dead. Enumerated below are the allowable uses:

1. Memorial Parks;
2. Cemetery;
3. Columbarium;
4. Crematorium;
5. Ossuary;
6. Customary accessory uses such as crypts, chapels, parks, playgrounds, pocket parks, parkways, promenades, parking and toilet facilities.

SECTION 19. USE REGULATIONS IN BUFFER/GREENBELT ZONE (B/G-Z). – These are yards, parks or open spaces intended to separate incompatible elements or uses to control pollution/nuisance and for identifying and defining development areas or zones where no permanent structures are allowed.

Enumerated below are the allowable uses:

1. Open spaces/gardens;
2. Parks and park structures such as playgrounds, jogging trails, bicycle lanes;
3. Plant nurseries;
4. Ground-level or underground parking structures/facilities;
5. Agriculture, silviculture, horticulture;
6. Customary accessory uses incidental to any of the above such as offices, eateries/ canteens, parking, kiosks, retail stores and toilet facilities;
7. Vegetation that grows over stipulated distance from each bank of natural waterways such as rivers and creeks. The required distance that must be maintained as vegetation and as such must not be under any type of urban development depends on the land use of the area where the river/creek traverses. For instance, natural surface waters running throughout an agricultural area must have a buffer of 20 meters from each bank, while a buffer of 3 meters is required for those that traverses an urban area.

SECTION 20. USE REGULATIONS IN UTILITIES, TRANSPORTATION, AND SERVICES ZONE (UTS-Z). – An area in the municipality designated for “a range of utilitarian/functional uses or occupancies, characterized mainly as a low-rise or medium-rise building/ structure for low to high intensity community support functions, e.g. terminals, inter-modals, multi-modals, depots, power and water generation/distribution facilities, telecommunication facilities, drainage/

wastewater and sewerage facilities, solid waste handling facilities and the like” (NBC). Enumerated below are the allowable uses:

1. Bus and railway depots and terminals;
2. Port facilities;
3. Airports and heliport facilities;
4. All other types of transportation complexes;
5. Power plants (thermal, hydro, geothermal, wind, solar);
6. Pumping plants (water supply, storm drainage, sewerage, irrigation and waste treatment plants);
7. Liquid and solid waste management facilities;
8. Climate monitoring facilities;
9. Telecommunication facilities such as cell (mobile) phone towers;
10. All other types of large complexes for public services;
11. Customary accessory uses incidental to any of the above uses such as the following:
 - a. Staff houses/quarters;
 - b. Offices;
 - c. Parking lots/garage facilities;
 - d. Eateries/canteens;
 - e. Storerooms and warehouses but only as may be necessary for the efficient conduct of the business;
 - f. Pump houses;
 - g. Generator houses.

SECTION 21. TOURISM ZONE. – No tourism project or tourist related activities shall be allowed in Tourism Zones unless developed or undertaken in compliance with the Department of Tourism (DOT) Guidelines and Standards.

Allowable Uses –

1. Agri-tourism;
2. Resort areas, e.g. beach, mountain, resort including accessory uses;
3. Theme parks;
4. Heritage and Historical Sites;

5. Other related activities such as tree parks and botanical gardens;
6. Tourism accommodation such as:
 - a. Cottages,
 - b. Lodging inns,
 - c. Restaurants,
 - d. Home stays.
7. Souvenir shops;
8. Open air or outdoor sports activities;
9. Food production and processing activities such as vegetables, fruits and plantation crop and fish production to sustain tourism industry;
10. Parking areas.

SECTION 22. ECOTOURISM OVERLAY ZONE (ETM-OZ). – The objective for this Overlay Zone is to ensure that the dual goals of environmental conservation and tourism economic development are attained. Allowable Uses In addition to those uses that may be allowed in the Base Zone, the following are uses and activities that may be allowed in the Ecotourism Overlay Zone:

1. Accommodation facilities;
2. Aesthetic vegetation;
3. Boardwalks;
4. Dining facilities;
5. Dive shops/Diving lesson establishments;
6. Water-oriented recreation/sports rental equipment shops;
7. Tourism-oriented retail shops (e.g. souvenirs, clothes, etc.);
8. Foreign exchange shops/establishments.

SECTION 23. USE REGULATIONS IN AGRICULTURAL ZONE (AGZ). –In Agricultural Zones the following uses shall be permitted:

1. Cultivation, raising and growing of staple crops such as rice, corn, camote, cassava and the like;
2. Growing of diversified plants and trees, such as fruit and flower bearing trees, coffee, tobacco, etc.;
3. Silviculture, mushroom culture, fishing and fish culture, snake culture, crocodile farm, monkey raising and the like;

4. Customary support facilities such as palay dryers and rice threshers and barns and warehouses;
5. Ancillary dwelling unit / farmhouses for tillers and laborers
6. Agricultural research and experimentation facilities such as breeding stations, fish farms, nurseries, demonstration farms, etc.;
7. Pastoral activities such as goat raising and cattle fattening;
8. Home occupation for the practice of one's profession or engaging home business such as dressmaking, tailoring, baking, running a sari-sari store and the like, provided that:
 - a) Number of persons engaged in such business / industry shall not exceed five (5), inclusive of the owner;
 - b) There shall be no change in the outside appearance of the building premises;
 - c) No home occupation shall be conducted in any customary accessory uses cited above;
 - d) No traffic shall be generated by such home occupation in greater volume than would normally be expected in a residential location and any need for parking generated by the conduct of such home occupation shall be met off the street in a place other than the required front yard;
 - d) No equipment or process shall be used in such occupation which creates noise, vibration, glare, fumes, odors and electrical interference detectable to the normal senses and visual or audible interference in any radio or television receiver or causes fluctuations in line voltage off the premises.
9. Home industry classified as cottage industry, e.g. mat weaving, pottery making, food preservation, etc. Provided that:
 - a) Such home industry shall not occupy more than thirty percent (30%) of floor area of the dwelling unit. There shall be no change or alteration in the outside appearance of the dwelling unit and shall not be hazard or nuisance;
 - b) Allotted capitalization shall not exceed the capitalization as set by the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI);
 - c) Such shall consider same provisions as enumerated in letters **c, d, e** of Home Occupation, this section.

SECTION 24. USE REGULATIONS IN AGRI-INDUSTRIAL ZONE (AIZ). – In Agri-Industrial Zones the following uses shall be permitted:

1. All uses allowed in Agricultural;
2. Rice / corn mills (single pass);

3. Drying, cleaning, curing and preservation of meat and its by-products and derivatives;
4. Drying, smoking and airing tobacco;
5. Flour mill;
6. Cassava flour mill;
7. Manufacture of coffee;
8. Manufacture of unprepared animal feeds, other grain milling, n.e.c.;
9. Production of prepared feeds for animals;
10. Cigar and cigarette factory;
11. Curing and redrying tobacco leaves;
12. Miscellaneous processing tobacco leaves, n.e.c.;
13. Weaving hemp textile;
14. Jute spinning and weaving;
15. Manufacture of charcoal;
16. Milk processing plants (manufacturing filled, reconstituted or recombined milk, condensed or evaporated);
17. Butter and cheese processing plants
18. Natural fluid milk processing (pasteurizing, homogenizing, vitaminizing, bottling of natural animal milk and cream related products);
19. Other dairy products, n.e.c.;
20. Canning and preserving of fruits and fruit juices;
21. Canning and preserving of vegetables and vegetable juices;
22. Canning and preserving of vegetable sauces;
23. Miscellaneous canning and preserving of fruit and vegetables n.e.c.;
24. Fish canning;
25. Patis factory;
26. Bagoong factory;
27. Processing, preserving and canning of fish and other seafoods n.e.c.;
28. Manufacture of desiccated coconut;

29. Manufacture of starch and its products;
30. Manufacture of wines from juices of local fruits;
31. Vegetable oil mills, including coconut oil;
32. Sugarcane milling (centrifugal and refines);
33. Sugar refining;
34. Muscovado sugar mill;
35. Cotton textile mill;
36. Manufacture / processing of other plantation crops e.g. pineapple, bananas, etc.;
37. Other commercial handicrafts and industrial activities utilizing plant or animal parts and/or products as raw materials, n.e.c.;
38. Other accessory uses incidental to agro-industrial activities;
39. Poultry and livestock raising, either backyard or of higher industrial level (i.e. areal extent greater than 1 hectare) shall apply for permit to operate and evaluated in accordance to the restrictions and policies of the Sangguniang Barangay, prior to issuance of the said permit. Otherwise, any type of agro-industry shall not be allowed to be established or to continue operations.

SECTION 25. USE REGULATIONS IN AQUACULTURE SUB-ZONE(Aq-SZ). – Per the Fisheries Code, this is an area within the Municipal Water Zone of the municipality designated for **“fishery operations involving all forms of raising and culturing fish and other fishery species in fresh, brackish and marine water areas”**.

Allowable Uses/Activities –

1. Aquaculture

SECTION 26. USE REGULATIONS IN PROTECTION AQUACULTURE SUB-ZONE (PTAq-SZ). – Per the AFMA, these include the Network of Protected Areas for Agriculture and Agri-Industrial Development (NPAAAD) which are **“aquaculture areas identified by the Department Agriculture in order to ensure the efficient utilization of land for aquaculture and agri-industrial development and promote sustainable growth”**. Fishponds under Strategic Agriculture and Fishery Development Zones (SAFDZ) are identified as protection aquaculture zones for production, agro-processing and marketing activities to help develop and modernize, with the support of government. These are strictly excluded from any reclassification within a five (5)-year period. Unless complying to exemptions stipulated by the said **Section 9 of Republic Act No. 8435**, reclassification shall be allowed only if the areas covered for, thus, shall not exceed the total 5% of lands classified under SAFDZ.

Allowable Uses/Activities –

1. Protection Aquaculture.

SECTION 27. REGULATIONS IN PROTECTION AGRICULTURE SUB-ZONE (PTA-SZ). – Per the AFMA, these include the Network of Protected Areas for Agriculture and Agri-Industrial Development (NPAAAD) which are **“agricultural areas identified by the Department of Agriculture through the Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM) in coordination with the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA) in order to ensure the efficient utilization of land for agriculture and agri-industrial development and promote sustainable growth”**.

Allowable Uses/Activities –

1. Cultivation, raising and growing of staple crops such as rice, corn, camote, cassava and the like;
2. Growing of diversified plants and trees, such as fruit and flower bearing trees, coffee, tobacco, etc.;
3. Silviculture, mushroom culture and the like;
4. Pastoral activities such as goat and cattle raising;
5. Fishpond activities;
6. Backyard raising of livestock and fowl, provided that:
 - a. For livestock – maximum of 1 sow and 10 heads;
 - b. For fowl – a maximum of 500 heads.
7. Single-detached dwelling units of landowners;
8. Customary support facilities such as palay dryers, rice threshers and storage barns and warehouses;
9. Ancillary dwelling units/farmhouses for tenants, tillers and laborers;
10. Engaging in home businesses such as dressmaking, tailoring, baking, running a sari-sari store and the like, provided that:
 - a. The number of persons engaged in such business/industry shall not exceed five, inclusive of owner;
 - b. There shall be no change in the outside appearance of the building premises;
 - c. No home occupation shall be conducted in any customary accessory uses cited above;
 - d. No traffic shall be generated by such home occupation in greater volume than would normally be expected in a residential neighborhood and any need for parking generated

by the conduct of such home occupation shall be met off the street and in a place other than the required front yard; and

- e. No equipment or process shall be used in such home occupation which creates noise, vibration, glare, fumes, odors and electrical interference detectable to the normal senses and visual or audible interference in any radio or television receiver or causes fluctuations in line voltage off the premises.

11. Home Industry classified as cottage industry, provided that:

- a. Such home industry shall not occupy more than thirty percent (30%) of the floor area of the dwelling unit;
- b. There shall be no change or alteration in the outside appearance of the dwelling unit and shall not be a hazard or nuisance; and
- c. Such shall consider the provisions pertaining to customary accessory uses, traffic and equipment as enumerated under Home Occupation of this section.

SECTION 28. USE REGULATIONS IN PRODUCTION AGRICULTURAL SUB-ZONE (PDA-SZ). – These are areas that are outside of NPAAAD and declared by the Municipality for agricultural use.

Allowable Uses/Activities –

- 1. Cultivation, raising and growing of staple crops such as rice, corn, camote, cassava and the like;
- 2. Growing of diversified plants and trees, such as fruit and flower bearing trees, coffee, tobacco, etc.;
- 3. Silviculture, mushroom culture and the like;
- 4. Pastoral activities such as goat raising and cattle fattening;
- 5. Fishpond activities;
- 6. Poultry and piggery subject to the HLURB Rules and Regulation Governing the Processing of Applications for Locational Clearance of Poultry and Piggery;
- 7. Rice/corn mill (single pass such as cono mill);
- 8. Rice/corn warehouses and solar dryers;
- 9. Agricultural research and experimentation facilities such as breeding stations, fish farms, nurseries, demonstration farms, etc.;
- 10. Plant nursery;
- 11. Single-detached dwelling units of landowners;

12. Customary support facilities such as palay dryers, rice threshers and storage barns and warehouses;
13. Ancillary dwelling units/farmhouses for tillers and laborers;
14. Engaging home business such as dressmaking, tailoring, baking, running a sari-sari store and the like, provided that:
 - a. The number of persons engaged in such business/industry shall not exceed five, inclusive of owner;
 - b. There shall be no change in the outside appearance of the building premises;
 - c. That in no case shall more than 20% of the building be used for said home occupation;
 - d. No home occupation shall be conducted in any customary accessory uses cited above;
 - e. No traffic shall be generated by such home occupation in greater volume than would normally be expected in a residential neighborhood and any need for parking generated by the conduct of such home occupation shall be met off the street and in a place other than the required front yard; and
 - f. No equipment or process shall be used in such home occupation which creates noise, vibration, glare, fumes, odors and electrical interference detectable to the normal senses and visual or audible interference in any radio or television receiver or causes fluctuations in line voltage off the premises.
15. Home Industry classified as cottage industry, provided that: Such home industry shall not occupy more than thirty percent (30%) of the floor area of the dwelling unit.
 - a. There shall be no change or alteration in the outside appearance of the dwelling unit and shall not be a hazard or nuisance;
 - b. Such shall consider the provisions pertaining to customary accessory uses, traffic and equipment as enumerated under Home Occupation of this section.
16. Class "A" slaughterhouse/abattoir.

SECTION 29. USE REGULATIONS IN WATER ZONES (WZ). – All existing waterways, natural (rivers and creeks) or man-made (such as canals, irrigation lines, etc.) traversing within:

1. Areas stipulated in the Proposed Development Areas for Industrialization, i.e. barangays San Lorenzo, San Jose Matulid, San Antonio, San Nicolas, San Isidro Laug, Dolores Piring shall be dredged and expanded, de-clogged, and/or maintained to curb high water rise and subsequent flooding during extreme rains and storms.

2. Existing built-up areas, in particular barangays that fall within the inundation plain of Betis, Abacan, Bungang Guinto and Mexico Rivers shall be improved with vegetative and/or structural slope protection, protected from any type of illegal waste disposal and human encroachment and converted into spaces, strips of parks and/or tourist spots.

ARTICLE V GENERAL DISTRICT REGULATION

SECTION 30. DEVELOPMENT DENSITY. – Permitted density shall be based on the zones capacity to support development.

SECTION 31. HEIGHT REGULATIONS. – Building height must conform to the height restrictions and requirements of the Air Transportation Office (ATO) as well as the requirements of the National Building Code, the Structural Code as well as laws, ordinances, design standards, rules and regulations related to land development and building construction and the various safety codes.

A. RESIDENTIAL ZONES –

A.1. Low Density Residential Zones (R-1). – in R-1 Zone, no building or structure for human occupancy whether public or private shall be higher than ten (10) meters above the highest natural grade line in the property or front sidewalk (main entry). Low rise dwellings are up to three storeys.

A.2. Medium Density Residential Zones (R-2). – in R-2 Zone, no building or structure for human occupancy whether public or private shall be higher than twenty one (21) meters above the highest natural grade line in the property or front sidewalk (main entry) level; mid-rise dwellings are fourth to seven storeys.

A.3. High Density Residential Zones (R-3).– in R-3 Zone, high rise dwelling units of eight (8) or more storeys are allowed, provided they conform with the zone's prescribed Floor Area Ratio (FAR). The FAR of an R-3 shall be based on the planned density of development intended for the zone.

Mexico's Zoning for residential zones is classified simply as General Residential Zone (GR-Z).

B. ALL OTHER ZONES –

There is no fixed building height limits except those prescribed by the Air Transportation Office (ATO) and other government regulations within these zones, building heights shall be based on the prescribed Floor Area Ratio (FAR).

SECTION 32. EXEMPTIONS FROM HEIGHT REGULATIONS IN R-1 AND R-2. – Exempted from the imposition of height regulations in Residential Zones are the following: towers, church steeples, water tanks and other utilities and such other structures not covered by the height regulations of the National Building Code and / or the Air Transportation Office.

SECTION 33. AREA REGULATIONS. – Area regulation in all Zones shall conform with the minimum requirement of existing codes such as:

- a) **P.D. No. 957** – the “Subdivision and Condominium Buyers’ Protective Law” and its Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations;
- b) **B.P. No. 220** –“Promulgation of Different Levels of Standards and Technical Requirements for Economic and Socialized Housing Projects” and its Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations;
- c) **R.A.No. 7279** –the “Urban Development and Housing Act”;
- d) **P.D. No. 1096** – the “National Building Code”;
- e) **P.D. No. 1185** – the “Fire Code”;
- f) **P.D. No. 856** –the “Sanitation Code”;
- g) Plumbing Code;
- h) **R.A. No. 6541**– the “Structural Code”;
- i) **Batas Pambansa Blg. 344** – the “Accessibility Law”;
- j) Rules and Regulations – HLURB Locational Guidelines and CLUP Guidebook 2013-2014;
- k) **P.D.No. 1076 or Water Code of the Philippines** – inland and coastal waters, shorelines and riverbank easements;
- l) **R.A.No. 6657 or Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law** – agrarian reform lands;
- m) **R.A.No. 8749** – the “Clean Air Act”;
- n) **R.A.No. 9003** – the “Ecological Solid Waste Management Act”;
- o) **R.A. No. 7586 or National Integrated Protected Areas Act** – protected areas in both land and seas;
- p) **R.A. No. 8435 or Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act (AFMA)** – SAFDZs and prime agricultural lands;
- q) **R.A.No. 8550 or Revised Fisheries Code** – municipal waters and coastal zones;
- r) **R.A.No. 9593 or Philippine Tourism Act** – tourism zones and estates;
- s) **R.A. No. 9729 or Philippine Climate Change Act**, as amended;
- t) **R.A.No. 10066 or Philippine Cultural Heritage Act** – cultural and heritage zones/areas;
- u) **R.A. No. 10121 or Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act** – disaster-prone and geo-hazard areas;
- v) **Executive Order No. 648**; and

w) **Other relevant guidelines promulgated by the national agencies** concerned.

SECTION 34. ROAD SETBACK REGULATIONS. – The following road setback regulations shall be applied:

Zoning Classifications	Major Thoroughfare 30M and above Diversion / Railways	Secondary Road Provincial	Tertiary Road 6M and below Municipal / Barangay
Residential	5 M	5 M	3 M
Commercial	10 M	10 M	7 M
Industrial	30 M	25 M	10 M
Agriculture	20 M	20 M	7 M
Agro- Industrial	50 M	50 M	10 M
Institutional	20 M	20 M	10 M
Parks & Recreation	10 M	10 M	3 M
Forest	30 M	25 M	10 M

SECTION 35. EASEMENT. – Pursuant to the provisions of the Water Code:

1. The banks of rivers and streams and the shores of the seas and lakes throughout their entire length and within a zone of three (3) meters in urban areas; twenty (20) meters in agricultural area and forty (40) meters in forest areas, along their margins are subject to easement of public use in the interest of recreation, navigation, floatage, fishing and salvage.

No person shall be allowed to stay in this zone longer than what is necessary for space or recreation, navigation, floatage, fishing or salvage or to build structures of any kind.

2. Mandatory five-meter easement on both sides of the Marikina fault traces and such other fault traces on the ground identified by PHIVOLCS.

SECTION 36. BUFFER REGULATIONS. – A buffer of 3 meters shall be provided along entire boundary length between two or more conflicting zones allocating 1.5 meters from each side of the district boundary. Such buffer strip should be open and not encroached upon by any building or structure should be a part of the yard or open space. A riparian buffer, i.e. a space of distance not less than 3 meters from the either banks of a surface water system if within urban areas, and 20 meters if within agricultural areas, shall be placed under protection, and as such restricted from any type of waste disposal and human encroachment. Riparian buffers must be covered with vegetation, preferably trees with soil protection properties, such as bamboo, mangrove, and molave, as well as grasses and shrubberies.

SECTION 37. SPECIFIC PROVISIONS IN THE NATIONAL BUILDING CODE. – Specific provisions stipulated in the National Building Code (P.D. No. 1096) as amended thereto relevant to traffic generators, advertising and business signs, erection or more than one principal structure, dwelling or rear lots, access yard requirement and dwelling groups, which are not in conflict with the provisions of the Zoning Ordinance, shall be observed.

SECTION 38. WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAMS/FACILITIES IN INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS AND LARGE INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL UNITS. – A mandatory implementation to institutional facilities such as government offices, barangay halls, and public schools and a recommended inclusion to permits issued to large industrial and commercial buildings, is the provision of rainwater collection system for domestic purposes, particularly lavatory use and cleaning.

**ARTICLE VI
PERFORMANCE STANDARDS**

SECTION 39. APPLICATION OF PERFORMANCE STANDARDS. – The following performance standards are intended to ensure land use and neighborhood compatibility. Proposed developments shall comply with the applicable performance standards which shall form part of the requirements for Locational Clearance. These standards are by no means exhaustive or all inclusive. The Local Zoning Board of Appeals (LZBA) may require other standards, when deemed necessary, to ensure land use and neighborhood compatibility. These shall be enforced through the Implementing Guidelines that is made part of this ZO.

SECTION 40. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION STANDARDS. – It is the intent of the ZO to protect the natural resources of the Municipality. In order to achieve this objective, all developments shall comply with the following regulations:

1. Views shall be preserved for public enjoyment especially in sites with high scenic quality by closely considering building orientation, height, bulk, fencing and landscaping.
2. Deep wells shall not be allowed unless a Water Permit is obtained from the National Water Resources Board.
3. Land use activities shall not cause the alteration of natural drainage patterns or change the velocities, volumes and physical, chemical and biological characteristics of storm water. Streams, watercourses, wetlands, lakes or ponds shall not be altered, re-graded, developed, piped, diverted or built upon.
4. All developments shall ensure that storm water runoff shall be controlled through appropriate storm water drainage system design.
5. All developments shall undertake the protection of rivers, streams, lakes and ponds from sedimentation and erosion damage.
6. The internal drainage systems of developments shall be so designed as not to increase turbidity, sediment yield or cause the discharge of any harmful substances that will degrade the quality of water. Water quality shall be maintained according to DENR's latest Revised Water Usage and Classification/Ambient Water Quality Criteria.
7. Municipal and industrial wastewater effluents shall not be discharged into surface and groundwater unless it is scientifically proven that such discharges will not cause the deterioration of the water quality.

Effluents shall be maintained according to DENR's latest Effluent Quality Standards for Class "C" Inland Waters.

8. Developments that generate toxic and hazardous waste shall provide appropriate handling and treatment facilities which should be in accordance with the requirements of and approved by the DENR.
9. Floodplains shall not be altered, filled and/or built upon without proper drainage design and without proper consideration of possible inundation effects on nearby properties.
10. All developments, particularly those in sloping areas, shall undertake adequate and appropriate slope and erosion protection as well as soil conservation measures.
11. Facilities and operations that cause the emission of dust, dirt, fly ash, smoke, gas or any other air polluting material that may have harmful effects on health or cause the impairment of visibility are not permitted. Air quality at the point of emission shall be maintained at specified levels according to DENR's latest Air Quality Standards.
12. Developments that generate a significant volume of solid waste shall provide appropriate solid waste collection and disposal systems and facilities.
13. Industrial processes/activities should not cause negative impacts to the environment. The Zoning Administrator/Zoning Officer may request for descriptions of these as part of the requirements for Locational Clearance.
14. All waterways affected by developments in areas of Laug, Dolores Piring, San Lorenzo, San Antonio, San Jose Matulid and San Nicolas **must be doubled in size and storm water capacity**. The same must be armored with reinforced concrete revetment by developers.
15. All land developments must possess appropriate drainage systems that could accommodate a **minimum quantity of a month rainfall falling in one day**. Outfall must either be a creek, a water lagoon or an underground reinforced concrete water cistern.
16. Structures with a roofing area beginning at 2,500 square meters **must possess rainwater catchment facility, either a lagoon or a reinforced concrete cistern with a capacity equivalent to a month rainfall falling in one day multiplied by the area of the roofing**; and the same may be used for domestic consumption after treatment and or may only be drained to the road's drainage if the same is no longer filled with storm water to prevent flooding. It is the goal of the municipality to implement installation of rainwater collection system for sanitation purposes (toilet use, washing and all other uses excluding drinking) in institutional facilities, particularly barangay halls, public schools and the municipal hall.
17. All food processing, packaging or manufacturing industries, restaurants, hotels, food chain outlets, hospitals, mortuaries, slaughterhouse, swine/poultry dressing plants and all industries with liquid waste causing pollution to land, water and air or clogs / disrupts

the flow of water at drainage system must possess their respective sewage treatment plant or wastewater treatment plant duly approved by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and by the Department of Health.

18. All commercial, industrial, recreational, institutional establishments must have their respective material recovery facility, segregate their own solid waste and dispose their respective residuals directly to accredited sanitary landfills. Hospitals, funeral parlors, mortuaries, slaughter house and swine/poultry dressing plants must have their respective MRFs with their own waste collectors.
19. All medium and heavy industries engaged in manufacturing, processing of metals / chemical substances which when exposed to the atmosphere adversely affect the environment or pollutes the air, land, water and expose humans to danger must have their respective highly and technologically-advanced / operational/ functional anti-pollution devices to prevent / control emissions of pollutants at standards allowed by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Health or by the World Health Organization.
20. Buffer zones / restricted areas, with minimum depth of 6.0 meters from fences, must be planted with forest trees or big fruit-bearing trees as many as possible to mitigate the effects of global warming.
21. Public roads must not be used as parking areas, temporary waiting area or truck bays. Commercial and industrial subdivisions must have their own parking / waiting areas inside their own yards.
22. Industrial, commercial, institutional, recreational and residential structures located along the national roads and by-passes must observe setback with reference and compliance to Sec. 804, Table VIII. 3 of the National Building Code of the Philippines; and all structures including permanent fences must observe at least 3.0 meter legal easement from waterway.

PENAL PROVISION –

Any person, firm or corporation or any juridical entity who violates the provision of this Ordinance shall cause the revocation of permits and or certificate of occupancy issued and occupancy / operation of the same be declared illegal.

REMEDIAL PROVISION –

Upon compliance to technical and legal requirements and upon appeal, occupancy and operation permits may be issued upon payment of **TWENTY THOUSAND (₱ 20,000.00) PESOS** to **ONE MILLION (₱ 1,000,000.00) PESOS** (graduated amount with ratio to cost of structure) as penalty and surcharge.

SECTION 41. AGRICULTURAL LAND CONSERVATION AND PRESERVATION CRITERIA. – Agricultural lands are recognized as valuable resources that provide employment, amenity and bio-diversity. All agricultural lands in the Municipality shall not be prematurely reclassified. Requests for reclassification shall be evaluated on the merits of conditions prevailing at the time of application, compatibility with the CLUP and subject to the provisions of Memorandum Circular No. 54, Prescribing the Guidelines Governing Section 20 of R.A.No. 7160, **“Authorizing Cities and Municipalities to Reclassify Agricultural Lands into Non-Agricultural Uses”**.

Applications for agricultural land re-classification approved by the Municipality shall be submitted to the HLURB/Sangguniang Panlalawigan for review and final approval.

SECTION 42. NETWORK OF GREEN AND OPEN SPACES. – The Municipality intends to develop a network of green and open spaces as a way to minimize the occurrence of urban heat islands. Developments shall conform to the following provisions, as applicable: CLUP Guidebook 2014, Volume 373.

1. All residential, commercial, industrial and mixed-use subdivisions, in compliance with the rules and regulations of P.D. No. 1216, P.D. No. 953, P.D. No. 957 and B.P. Blg. 220, are respectively required to provide tree-planted strips along their internal roads.

2. Similar developments shall also be required to provide landscaped tree parks that may be made part of the open space requirements mandated by P.D.No. 957, B.P.Blg. 220 and related laws. These mandated open spaces shall be classified as non-alienable public lands and non-buildable.

3. Roof decks of all buildings shall be landscaped, as applicable.

4. Parking lots having at least 20 car parking slots shall be:

a. Landscaped with suitable trees. The minimum height of trees at the time of securing an Occupancy Permit shall be 1.80 meters from the base to the crown.

b. 50% paved with permeable or semi-permeable materials such as grass, gravel, grass pavers and the like.

SECTION 43. SITE DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS. – The Municipality considers it in the public interest that all projects are designed and developed in a safe, efficient and aesthetically pleasing manner. Site development shall consider the environmental character and limitations of the site and its adjacent properties. All project elements shall be in complete harmony according to good design principles and the subsequent development must be visually pleasing as well as efficiently functioning especially in relation to the adjacent properties and bordering streets.

Further, designs should consider the following:

1. The height and bulk of buildings and structures shall be so designed that it does not impair the entry of light and ventilation, cause the loss of privacy and/or create nuisances, hazards or inconveniences to adjacent developments;

2. Abutments to adjacent properties shall not be allowed without the neighbor's prior written consent which shall be required by the Zoning Administrator/Zoning Officer prior to the granting of a Locational Clearance;
3. The capacity of parking areas/lots shall be per the minimum requirements of the National Building Code. These shall be located, developed and landscaped in order to enhance the aesthetic quality of the facility. In no case shall parking areas/lots encroach into street rights-of-way;
4. Developments, such as shopping malls, schools, places of worship, markets, sports stadia and the like, which attract a significant volume of transportation, such as PUVs and, private vehicles shall provide adequate on-site parking for the same. These should also provide vehicular loading and unloading bays so as through street traffic flow will not be impeded;
5. Buffers, silencers, mufflers, enclosures and other noise-absorbing materials shall be provided to all noise and vibration-producing operations. Noise levels shall be maintained according to levels specified in DENR's latest guidelines on the Abatement of Noise and Other Forms of Nuisance;
6. Glare and heat from any operation or activity shall not be radiated, seen or felt from any point beyond the limits of the property; and
7. Fencing along roads shall be see-through. Side and rear fencing between adjacent lots (not facing a road) may be of opaque construction materials.

SECTION 44. INFRASTRUCTURE CAPACITIES. – All developments shall not cause excessive requirements at public cost for public facilities and services. All developments shall exhibit that their requirements for public infrastructure (such as roads, drainage, water supply and the like) are within the capacities of the system/s serving them.

The Zoning Administrator shall require the following:

1. **Drainage Impact Assessment Study.**– All development proposals in flood prone areas and all major proposals likely to affect the existing drainage regime, including commercial-residential buildings or condominiums, shopping malls, public markets, schools, universities, residential and industrial and other similar developments shall be required to submit Drainage Impact Assessment Studies. These should be prepared, signed and sealed by duly licensed Civil Engineers, Sanitary Engineers or Environmental Planners.
2. **Traffic Impact Statement.** – Major, high intensity facilities such as commercial-residential buildings or condominiums having four floors and above, shopping malls, public markets, transportation terminals/ garages, schools, universities, residential and industrial subdivisions, cock fighting arena, sports stadia and other similar developments shall be required to submit Traffic Impact Statements. Other traffic generating developments, as determined by the Zoning Administrator/Zoning Officer, shall be required to submit the same.

**ARTICLE VII
INNOVATIVE TECHNIQUES**

SECTION 45. INNOVATIVE TECHNIQUES OR DESIGNS. – For projects that introduce flexibility and creativity in design or plan such as, but not limited to Planned Unit Development, housing projects covered by New Town Development under R.A. No. 7279, BLISS Commercial Complexes, etc., the Zoning Administrator / Zoning Officer shall, on grounds of innovative development techniques, forward applications to HLURB for appropriate action, unless the local government unit concerned has the capacity to process the same. That after the approval of this Zoning Ordinance and Comprehensive Land Use Plan by the Provincial Land Use Committee, the LGU, having the capacity to process application and enforce this Ordinance, shall process applications for locational / zoning clearance and will no longer be forwarded to the HLURB.

**ARTICLE VIII
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**

SECTION 46. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATE (ECC). – Notwithstanding the issuance of Locational Clearance under Section 39 of this Ordinance, no Environmentally Critical Projects or projects located in Environmentally Critical Areas shall be commenced, developed or operated unless an Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) or a Certificate of Non-Coverage (CNC) is issued by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

SECTION 47. PERFORMANCE STANDARDS. – All land uses, development, or construction in all Zones shall conform to the following standards:

1. Noise and Vibrations –

All noise and vibrations-producing machinery shall be enclosed by a building and shall be provided with effective noise-absorbing materials, noise silencers and mufflers, an open yard of a distance not less than twenty (20) meters from the street or adjoining property lines and property planted with dense trees as buffers. To minimize vibration, a machinery should be mounted on shock-absorbing mountings, such as cork set on reinforced concrete foundations or a floating isolated foundation set on piles as needed by the machinery concerned, to reduce all noise and vibration to a reasonable degree. A noise is considered objectionable due to intermittence, beat frequency or high pitch, noise proof buildings are tested and approved by the Municipal officials concerned.

2. Smoke –

Any smoke emitted from any source for a period aggregating seven (7) minutes in any given thirty (30) minute time particularly when starting a new fire, shall have a density not greater than No. 2 of Ringlemann Chart.

3. Dust, Dirt and Fly Ash –

The emission of dust, dirt or fly ash from any source of activity that will pollute the air and render it unclean, destructive, unhealthful or hazardous or cause visibility to be impaired, shall not be permitted. In no case whatsoever shall dust, dirt or fly ash be allowed to exceed 0.30 grams per cubic meter of fuel gas at stack temperature of 60 degrees centigrade so as not to create a haze with opaqueness equivalent to or greater than No. 1 of the Ringlemann Chart.

4. Odors and Gases –

The emission of foul odors and gases deleterious to public health, safety and general welfare shall not be permitted. Buildings and activity emitting foul odors and obnoxious gases shall be enclosed within airtight buildings provided with air conditioning system, filters, deodorizing and other air cleansing equipment.

5. Glare and Heat –

Glare and heat from any operation or activity shall not be allowed to radiate, be seen or felt from any point beyond the limits of the property.

6. Industrial Waste –

Industrial waste shall be disposed of only in a manner that will not create any nuisance or danger to adjoining properties or to the community in general.

7. Sewerage Deposit –

No sewerage dangerous to the public health, safety and general welfare shall be discharged to any public sewersystem, natural waterway or drainage channel. In addition to other requirements, all sewage shall comply with the pertinent requirements of the National Pollution Control Commission.

8. Acidity –

Acidity shall be neutralized to a pH (ion concentration) of between 6.5 and 8.5 at a daily average volume basis with a temporary variation of 5.0 to 10.0 Ph. Wastewater shall not contain oil and greases in excess of 300 PPM (parts per million) or exceed a daily average of 10 PPM.

SECTION 48. MATERIAL RECOVERY FACILITIES (MRFs) AT BARANGAY LEVEL.–

A land lot of area not less than 300square meters shall be required from each barangay government to be allotted for a Material Recovery Facility (MRF). Each MRF shall receive solid wastes from sources within the jurisdiction of the barangay and be responsible in proper waste segregation.

**ARTICLE IX
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**

SECTION 49. PROJECTS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE. – Projects may be declared by the NEDA Board as Projects of National Significance pursuant to Section 3 of E.O. No.72. When a project is declared by the NEDA Board as a project of National Significance, the Locational Clearance shall be issued by HLURB pursuant to E.O. No. 72.

SECTION 50. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATE (ECC). – Notwithstanding the issuance of locational clearance under Section 37 of this Ordinance, no environmentally critical projects located in environmentally critical areas shall be commenced, developed or operated, unless the requirements of ECC have been complied with.

SECTION 51. SUBDIVISION PROJECTS.–All owners and / or developers of Subdivision Projects shall, in addition to securing Locational Clearance under Section 37 of this Ordinance, be required to secure a Development Permit pursuant to the provisions of P.D. No. 957 and its implementing rules and regulations, B.P. No. 220 and its implementing rules and regulations in the case of Socialized Housing Projects in accordance with the procedures laid down in E.O. No. 71, series of 1993.

- 51.1.** All owners / developers must have their own Material Recovery Facility equipped with composting equipment / devices for bio-degradable and possess trucks for transporting collected residual waste to sanitary landfill transfer stations.
- 51.2.** Planting strips along and in both sides of road must be provided by the developer. Strips must be planted with trees and must be maintained and shall never be occupied with temporary/permanent structures.
- 51.3.** To ensure sustainability of groundwater resources, all subdivision owners and developers are encouraged to allow provision of ample spaces that are not covered by impervious spaces, to facilitate ground infiltration of rainwater and promotion of recharge in groundwater reserves.

**ARTICLE X
MITIGATING DEVICES**

SECTION 52. DEVIATION. – Variances and/or exceptions from the provisions of this Ordinance may be allowed by the Local Zoning Board of Appeals (LZBA) only when the following terms and conditions are existing:

- 1. Variances** – (deviation from applicable Building Bulk and Density Regulations, Building Design Regulations and Performance Standards):
 - a. Variance may be allowed provided that proposals satisfy all of the following provisions:

- Conforming to the provisions of the Ordinance will cause undue hardship on the part of the owner or occupant of the property due to physical conditions of the property (topography, shape, etc.), which is not self-created.
- The proposed variance is the minimum deviation necessary to permit reasonable use of the property.
- The variance will not alter the intended physical character of the zone and adversely affect the use of the other properties in the same zone such as blocking-off natural light, causing loss of natural ventilation or encroaching in public easements and the like.
- That the variance will not weaken the general purpose of the Ordinance and will not adversely affect the public health, safety or welfare.
- The variance will be in harmony with the spirit of this Ordinance.

2. Exceptions – (deviations from Allowable Use provisions):

- a. Exceptions may be allowed, provided that proposals satisfy all of the following conditions:
- The exception will not adversely affect the public health, safety and welfare and is in keeping with the general pattern of development in the community;
 - The proposed project shall support economic based activities/provide livelihood, vital community services and facilities while at the same time posing no adverse effect on the zone/community;
 - The exception will not adversely affect the appropriate use of adjoining properties in the same zone such as generating excessive vehicular traffic, causing overcrowding of people or generating excessive noise and the like; and
 - The exception will not alter the essential character and general purpose of the district where the exception sought is located.

SECTION 53. PROCEDURES FOR EVALUATING VARIANCES AND/OR EXCEPTIONS. – The procedure for evaluating application for Variances and/or Exceptions are as follows:

1. The project proponent shall file a written application for Variance and/or Exception with LZBA citing the section(s) of the Ordinance under which the same is sought and stating the ground/s thereof.

2. Upon filing of application, a visible project sign, (indicating the name and nature of the proposed project) shall be posted at the project site. This sign shall be maintained until the LZBA has rendered a decision on the application.
3. The LZBA shall conduct preliminary studies on the application. These application papers shall be made accessible to the public.
4. A written affidavit of no objection to the project by the owners of the properties immediately in front of and abutting the project site shall be filed by the applicant with the LZBA within fifteen (15) days upon filing of application.
5. The LZBA shall hold public hearing(s) to be held in the concerned barangay.
6. At the hearing, any party may appear in person, or be represented by agent/s. All interested parties shall be accorded the opportunity to be heard and present evidences and testimonies.
7. The LZBA shall render a decision within thirty (30) days from the filing of the application, exclusive of the time spent for the preparation of written affidavit of non-objection and the public hearing(s).

All expenses to be incurred in evaluating proposals for Variances and/ or Exceptions shall be shouldered by the project proponent.

ARTICLE XI ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

SECTION 54. LOCATIONAL CLEARANCE. – All owners / developers shall secure Locational Clearance from the Zoning Administration / Zoning Officer or in Cases of Variances and Exemptions, from the Local Zoning Board of Appeals (LZBA) prior to conducting any activity or construction on their property / land.

SECTION 55. BUILDING PERMIT. – No building permit shall be issued by the Local Government Building Official without a valid Locational Clearance in accordance with this Ordinance.

SECTION 56. NON-USE OF LOCATION CLEARANCE. – Upon issuance of a Locational Clearance, the grantee thereof shall have one (1) year within which to commence to or undertake the use, activity or development covered by such clearance on his property. Non-use of clearance within said period shall result in its automatic expiration, cancellation and the grantee shall not proceed with his project without applying for a new clearance.

SECTION 57. CERTIFICATE OF NON-CONFORMANCE. – A certificate of Non-Conformance shall be applied for by the owner of the structure or operator of the activity involved within six(6) months from the ratification of the Zoning Ordinance by the HLURB or the Sangguniang Panlalawigan (SP). Failure on the part of the owner to register / apply for a certificate of Non- Conformance shall be considered in violation of the Zoning Ordinance and is subject to fines / penalties.

Upon approval of this Ordinance, the Zoning Administrator/ Zoning Officer shall immediately notify owners of known existing non-conforming use to apply for a Certificate of Non-Conformance.

SECTION 58. EXISTING NON-CONFORMING USES AND BUILDINGS. – The lawful uses of any building, structure or land at the time of adoption or amendment of this Ordinance may be continued, although such uses do not conform with the provision of this Ordinance, provided:

1. That no such non-conforming use shall be enlarged or extended to occupy a greater area of land than that already occupied by such use at the time of the adoption of this Ordinance or moved in whole or in part, to any other portion of the lot or parcel or land where such non-conforming use exists at the time of the adoption of this Ordinance;
2. That such non-conforming use which has ceased operation for more than one (1) year be again revived as non-conforming use;
3. An idle / vacant structure may not be used for non-conforming activity;
4. That any non-conforming structure or structures under one ownership which has / have been damaged may be reconstructed and used as before, provided that such reconstruction is not more than fifty percent (50 %) of the replacement cost;
5. That should such non-conforming portion of structure be destroyed by any means to an extent of more than fifty percent (50%) of its replacement cost at the time of destruction, it shall not be reconstructed except in conformity with the provisions of this Ordinance;
6. That no such non-conforming structure may be enlarged or altered in a way, which increases its non-conformity, but any structure or portion thereof may be altered to decrease its non-conformity;
7. That should such structure be moved for any reason to whatever distance, it shall thereafter conform to the regulation of the district in which it is moved or relocated.

In addition, the owner of a non-conforming use shall program the phase-out and relocation of the non-conforming use within ten (10) years from the effectivity of this Ordinance.

SECTION 59. RESPONSIBILITY FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT. – This Ordinance shall be enforced and administered by the Local Chief Executive through the Zoning Administrator / Zoning Officer who shall be appointed by the former in accordance with existing rules and regulations on the subject.

SECTION 60. POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF A ZONING ADMINISTRATOR / ZONING OFFICER. – Pursuant to the provisions of Executive Order No. 72, implementing R.A. No. 7610 in relation to Section 5 paragraph **a** and **d** and Section 7 of Executive Order No. 648, dated 07 February 1981, the Zoning Administrator / Zoning Officer shall perform the following functions, duties and responsibilities:

1. Enforcement –

- A. Act on all applications for Locational Clearance for all projects.
 - 1. Issuance of Locational Clearance for projects conforming to zoning regulations.
 - 2. Recommend to the Local Zoning Board of Appeals (LZBA) the grant or denial of application for variances and exemptions and the issuance of Certificate of Non-Conformance for non-conforming projects lawfully existing at the time of the adoption of the Zoning Ordinance, including clearances for repairs / renovations on non-conforming uses consistent with the guidelines thereof.
- B. Monitor on-going / existing projects within their respective jurisdictions and issue notices of violation and show cause order to owners, developers or managers of projects that are violative of Zoning Ordinance and if necessary, pursuant to Sec. 3 of E.O.No. 72 and Sec. 2 of E.O. No. 71, refer subsequent actions thereon to the HLURB.
- C. Call and coordinate with the Philippine National Police for enforcement of all orders and processes issued in the implementation of this Ordinance.
- D. Coordinate with the Municipal Legal Officer for other legal actions / remedies relative to the foregoing.

2. Planning –

- A. Coordinate with the Provincial Land Use Committee / Regional Office of the HLURB regarding proposed amendments to the Zoning Ordinance prior to the adoption by the Sangguniang Bayan.

SECTION 61. ACTIONS ON COMPLAINTS AND OPPOSITIONS. – A complaint for violation of any provision of the Zoning Ordinance or of any clearance or permit issued pursuant thereto shall be filed with the LZBA.

However, oppositions to application for clearance, variance or exception shall be treated as a complaint and dealt with in accordance with the provision of this section.

SECTION 62. FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LOCAL ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS. – There is hereby created a Local Zoning Board of Appeals (LZBA) which shall perform the following functions and responsibilities:

- A. Act on Applications of the following nature –
 - 1. Variances;
 - 2. Exceptions;
 - 3. Non- Conforming Uses;

4. Complaints and Opposition to Applications.
- B. Act on Appeals on Grant or Denial of Locational Clearance by the Zoning Administration / Zoning Officer.
- C. Act on appeals regarding the non-conformity of existing uses, buildings or structures to the applicable provisions of this Ordinance.
- D. Decisions of the Local Zoning Board of Appeals (LZBA) shall be carried by an absolute majority vote (50%+1) of its members.

SECTION 63. COMPOSITION OF THE LOCAL ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS (LZBA). – The Municipal Development Council shall create a sub-committee that will act as the LZBA composed of the following members:

1. Municipal Mayor as Chairman;
2. SB Committee Chairperson on Land Use/Zoning (If said committee is nonexistent, the SB may elect a representative);
3. Municipal Legal Officer;
4. Municipal Assessor;
5. Municipal Engineer;
6. Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator (if other than the Zoning Administrator);
7. Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officer/Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Officer
8. Two (2) representatives of the private sector nominated by their respective organizations;
9. Two (2) representatives from non-government and civil society organizations nominated by their respective organizations.

The Municipal Planning and Development Office shall serve as the Secretariat to the LZBA. The LZBA may also invite resource persons in support of the performance of its functions.

SECTION 64. INTERIM PROVISION. – Until such time that the LZBA shall have been constituted, the HLURB shall act as the LZBA. As an appellate Board, the HLURB shall adopt its own rules of procedure to govern the conduct of appeals arising from the administration and enforcement of this Ordinance.

SECTION 65. REVIEW OF THE ZONING ORDINANCE. – The Municipal Development Council shall create a sub-committee, the Local Zoning Review Committee (LZRC) that shall review the integrated Zoning Ordinance considering the Comprehensive Land Use Plan, as the need arises, based on the following reasons / situations:

1. Updating /Revision of the CLUP;

2. Introduction of projects of national and /or local significance;
3. Force majeure events with municipal-wide implications;
4. Petition for rezoning/re-classification with municipal-wide implications;
5. Increasing number of applications/issuances invoking Variances and Exceptions.

SECTION 66. COMPOSITION OF THE LOCAL ZONING REVIEW COMMITTEE (LZRC). – The Local Zoning and Review Committee shall be composed of sectoral experts.

These are the Local Officials / Civic Leaders responsible for the operation, development and progress of all sectoral undertakings in the locality, e.g.:

1. SB Committee Chairperson on Land Use/Zoning (or equivalent committee);
2. Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator;
3. Municipal Zoning Administrator / Municipal Zoning Officer;
4. Municipal Assessor;
5. Municipal Legal Officer;
6. Municipal Engineer;
7. Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officer (MENRO)/ Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Officer;
8. Municipal Agriculturist;
9. Municipal Agrarian Reform Officer (MARO);
10. President of the Association of Barangay Captains;
11. Three (3) Private Sector Representatives such as from Local Chamber of Commerce, Local Housing and Industry, Federation of Homeowner's Association and Academe;
12. Two (2) NGO and Civil Society Organization representatives.

The Municipal Planning and Development Office shall serve as the Secretariat to the Local Zoning Review Committee (LZRC).

The Local Zoning Review Committee (LZRC) may invite resource persons in support of the performance of its functions.

SECTION 67. FUNCTIONS OF THE LOCAL ZONING REVIEW COMMITTEE. – The Local Zoning Review Committee shall have the following powers and functions:

- A. Review the Zoning Ordinance for the following purposes:
 - 1. Determine amendments or revisions necessary in the Zoning Ordinance because of changes that might have been introduced in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan;
 - 2. Recommend changes to be introduced in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan and the Zoning Ordinance in the light of permits granted such as Variances and Exceptions and increasing applications for rezoning and reclassification.
- B. Recommend to the Sangguniang Bayan necessary legislative amendments on the needed changes in the integrated Zoning Ordinance (ZO) as a result of the review conducted; and
- C. Coordinate with HLURB of the recommended changes to the integrated Zoning Ordinance as a result of its review.

SECTION 68.AMENDMENTS TO THE ZONING ORDINANCE. – Changes in the Zoning Ordinance as a result of the review by the Local Zoning Review Committee shall be treated as an amendment, provided that any amendment to the Zoning Ordinance or provisions thereof shall be subject to public hearing and review evaluation of the Local Zoning Review Committee and shall be carried out through a resolution of three fourths vote of the Sangguniang Bayan. Said amendment shall take effect only after approval and authentication by the Sangguniang Panlalawigan.

SECTION 69.VIOLATION AND PENALTY. – Any person who violates any of the provisions of this Ordinance, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding **TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED(₱2,500.00) PESOS** or an imprisonment for a period not exceeding six (6) months, or both at the discretion of the Court. In case of violation by a corporation, partnership or association, the penalty shall be imposed upon erring officers thereof.

SECTION 70.SUPPLETORY EFFECT OF OTHER LAWS AND DECREES.– The provisions of this Ordinance shall be without prejudice to the application of other laws, Presidential Decrees, Letter of Instructions and other Executive or Administrative Orders vesting national agencies with jurisdiction over specific land areas, which shall remain in force and effect, provided that land use decisions of national agencies concerned shall be consistent with the Comprehensive Land Use Plan of the locality.

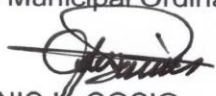
SECTION 71.SEPARABILITY CLAUSE. – Should any section or provision of this Ordinance be declared by the Courts to be unconstitutional or invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the Ordinance as a whole or any part thereof other than the part so declared to be unconstitutional or invalid.

SECTION 72.REPEALING CLAUSE. – All ordinances, rules or regulations in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed provided that the rights that are vested upon the effectivity of this Ordinance shall not be impaired.

SECTION 73.EFFECTIVITY CLAUSE. – This Ordinance shall take effect upon approval by the Sangguniang Panlalawigan.


UNANIMOUSLY ENACTED.

I HEREBY CERTIFY to the correctness of the above Municipal Ordinance.


ADONIS L. COSIO
Secretary to the Sanggunian

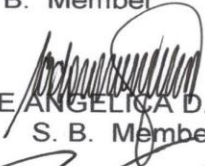
CONCURRED BY:


LOURDES G. SICAT
S. B. Member


EMMANUEL R. MANALO
S. B. Member


FERNANDO R. DIZON
S. B. Member


ELIMAR M. VENTURA
S. B. Member


LOUISE ANGELICA D. SIMBULAN
S. B. Member


TERENCE S. NAPAO
A.B.C. President


DEXTER T. COLIS
S.K.M.F. President

ATTESTED BY:


JONATHAN R. PANGAN
Municipal Vice-Mayor / Presiding Officer

APPROVED BY:


TEDDY C. TUMANG
Municipal Mayor

Date Transmitted for LCE Approval : APR 17 2019
Date of Approval by LCE : APR 17 2019
Date of Posting : APR 22 2019



Annex

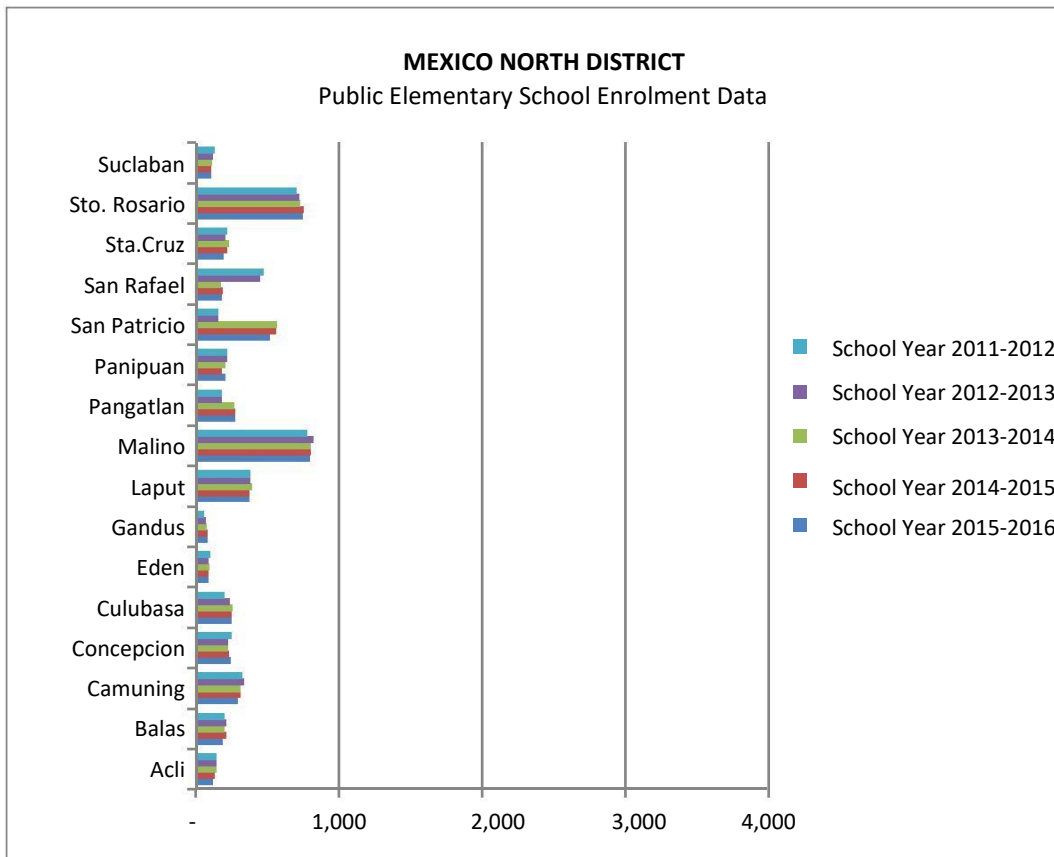


Annex 1 - STUDENT POPULATION DATA

1.1 Mexico North District

Public Elementary School Enrolment Data

ES	School Year				
	2015-2016	2014-2015	2013-2014	2012-2013	2011-2012
Acli	115	127	140	142	139
Balas	185	211	197	207	199
Camuning	294	312	309	333	320
Concepcion	239	230	220	223	244
Culubasa	250	244	256	233	198
Eden	86	85	95	88	97
Gandus	80	77	76	64	52
Laput	370	370	390	376	380
Malino	796	802	803	817	776
Pangatlan	270	273	263	176	177
Panipuan	202	181	206	215	216
San Patricio	516	556	562	155	156
San Rafael	181	186	172	444	469
Sta.Cruz	193	213	226	202	213
Sto. Rosario	743	748	723	717	703
Suclaban	107	102	114	119	127
TOTAL	4,627	4,717	4,752	4,511	4,466

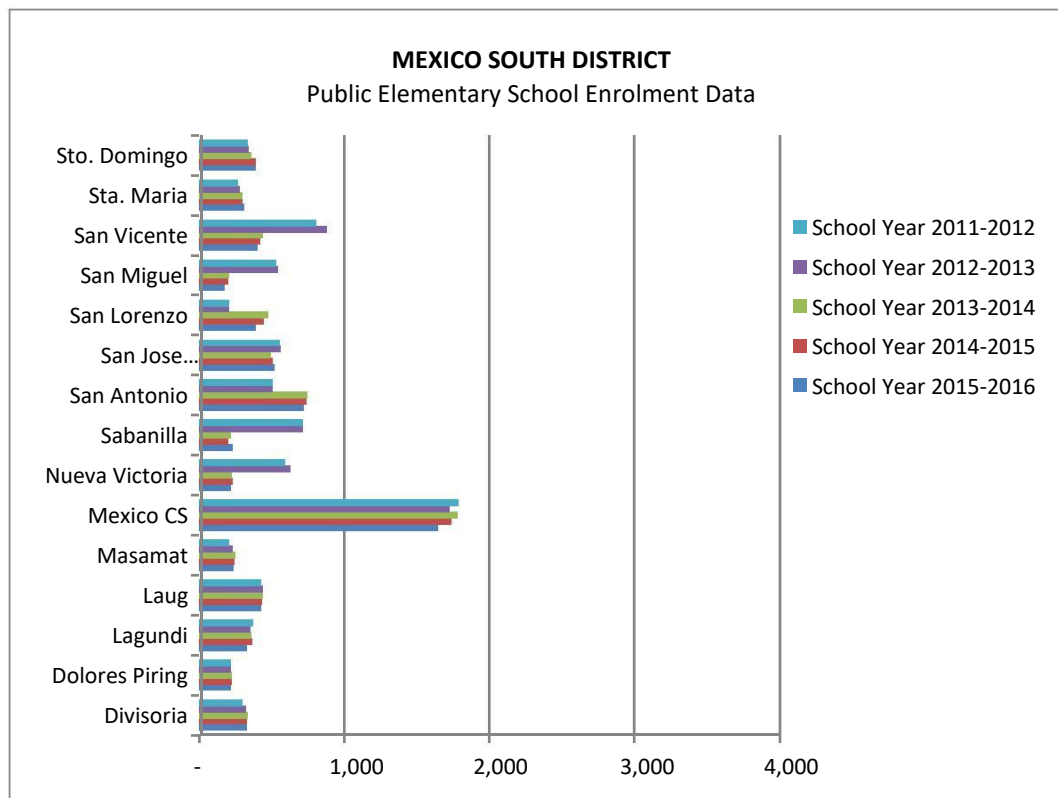




1.2 Mexico South District

Public Elementary School Enrolment Data

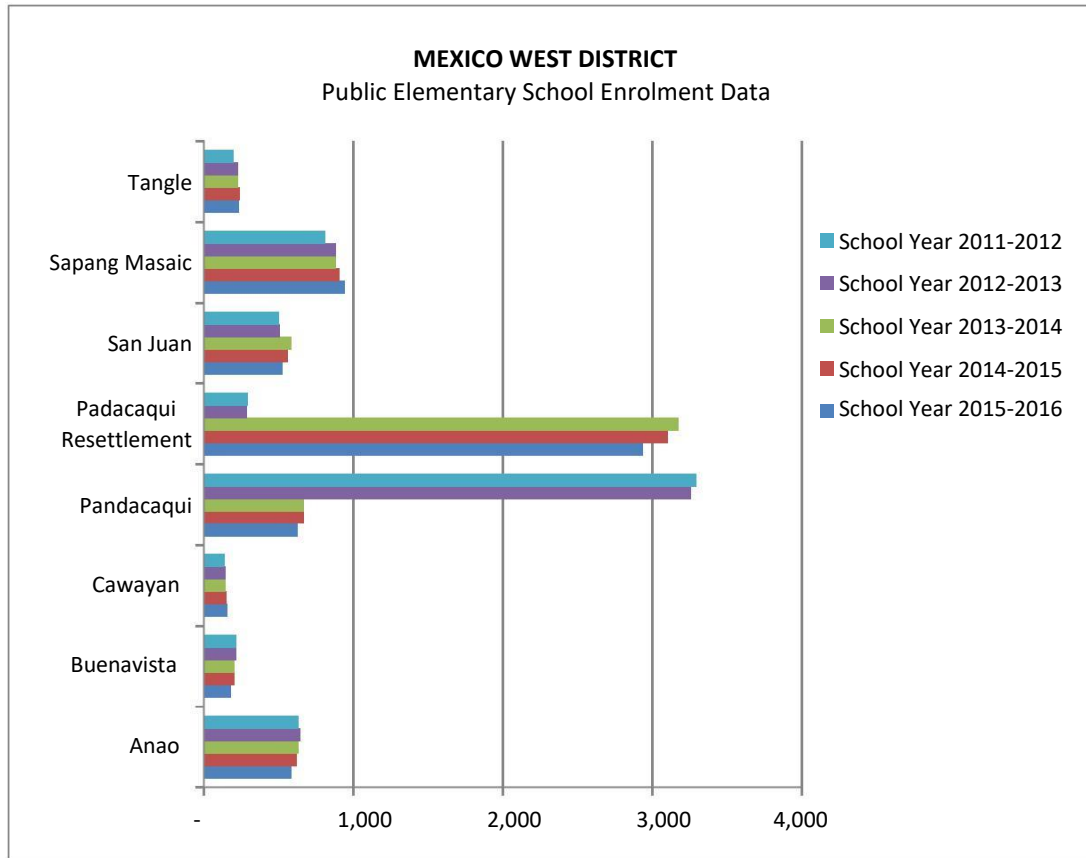
ES	School Year				
	2015-2016	2014-2015	2013-2014	2012-2013	2011-2012
Divisoria	326	330	333	320	294
Dolores Piring	217	222	223	217	219
Lagundi	328	366	358	355	369
Laug	423	433	435	437	423
Masamat	233	240	249	227	205
Mexico CS	1,645	1,735	1,777	1,724	1,785
Nueva Victoria	214	229	226	630	592
Sabanilla	231	201	216	714	711
San Antonio	720	739	746	507	508
San Jose Matulid	516	503	496	557	554
San Lorenzo	389	445	474	205	204
San Miguel	171	200	207	544	526
San Vicente	400	419	435	880	808
Sta. Maria	308	296	294	279	265
Sto. Domingo	390	387	357	342	334
TOTAL	6,511	6,745	6,826	7,938	7,797



1.3 Mexico West District

Public Elementary School Enrolment Data

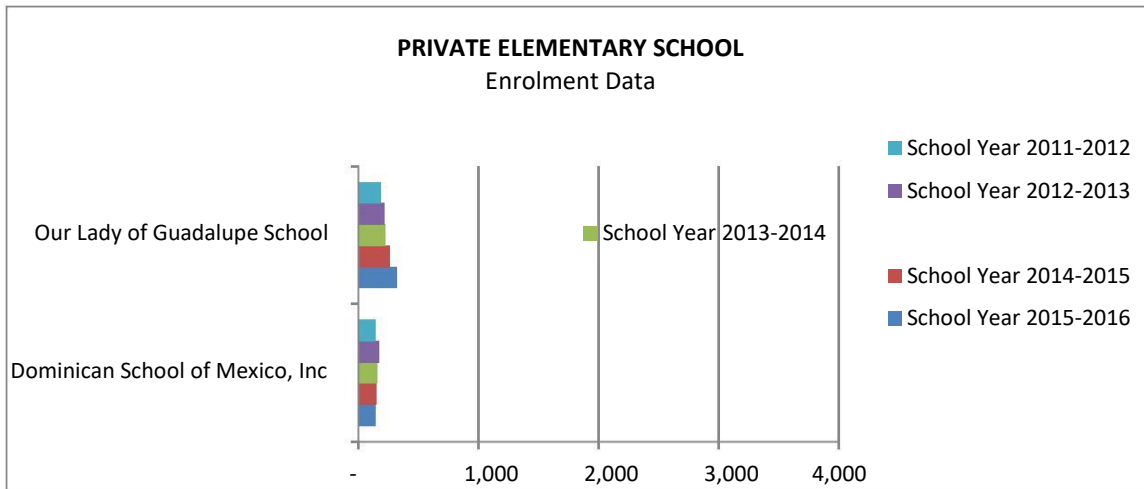
ES	School Year				
	2015-2016	2014-2015	2013-2014	2012-2013	2011-2012
Anao	581	621	634	642	632
Buenavista	182	203	204	217	217
Cawayan	156	151	141	142	138
Pandacaqui	628	668	668	3,254	3,291
Padacaqui Resettle	2,933	3,103	3,171	286	292
San Juan	522	561	581	505	501
Sapang Masaic	941	906	883	880	808
Tangle	231	240	225	229	198
TOTAL	6,174	6,453	6,507	6,155	6,077



1.4 Private Elementary School

Enrolment Data

ES	School Year				
	2015-2016	2014-2015	2013-2014	2012-2013	2011-2012
Dominican School of Mexico, Inc	141	143	155	170	141
Our Lady of Guadalupe School	317	257	221	213	186
TOTAL	458	400	376	383	327

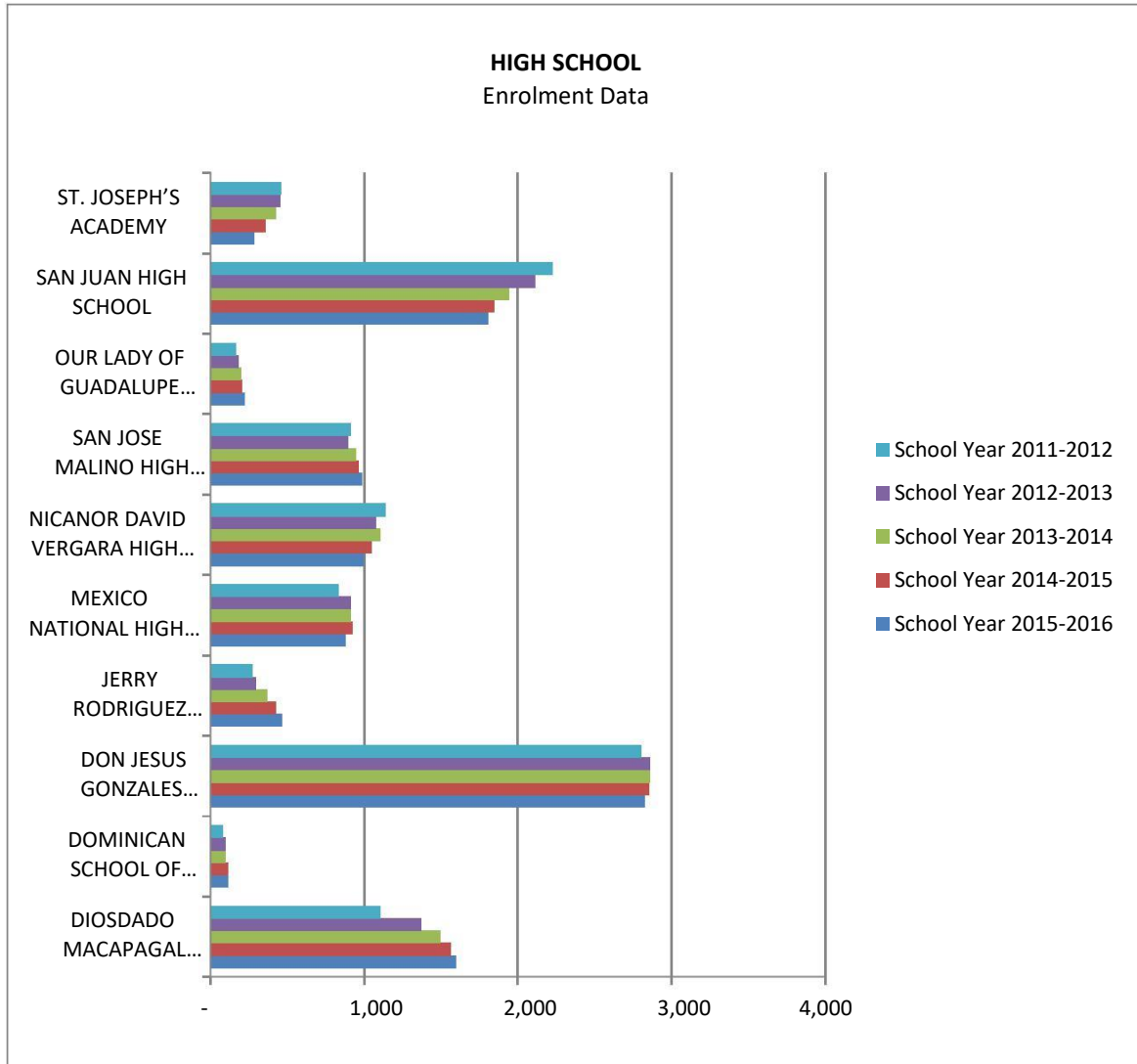




1.5 HIGH SCHOOL

Enrolment Data

HS	Munic	School Year				
		2015-2016	2014-2015	2013-2014	2012-2013	2011-2012
DIOSDADO MACAPAGAL HIGH SCHOOL	Sto. Domingo	1,596	1,562	1,496	1,368	1,101
DOMINICAN SCHOOL OF MEXICO, INC	Sto. Domingo	114	115	95	95	79
DON JESUS GONZALES HIGH SCHOOL	Pandacaqui	2,826	2,855	2,856	2,858	2,799
JERRY RODRIGUEZ HIGH SCHOOL	Divisoria	466	422	365	294	272
MEXICO NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL	Balas	877	924	913	908	831
NICANOR DAVID VERGARA HIGH SCHOOL	Anao	997	1,045	1,103	1,074	1,140
SAN JOSE MALINO HIGH SCHOOL	San Jose Malino	987	961	946	892	912
OUR LADY OF GUADALUPE SCHOOL	San Antonio	218	202	199	181	165
SAN JUAN HIGH SCHOOL	San Juan	1,807	1,845	1,939	2,112	2,226
ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY	San Antonio	285	355	424	455	456
TOTAL		10,173	10,286	10,336	10,237	9,981





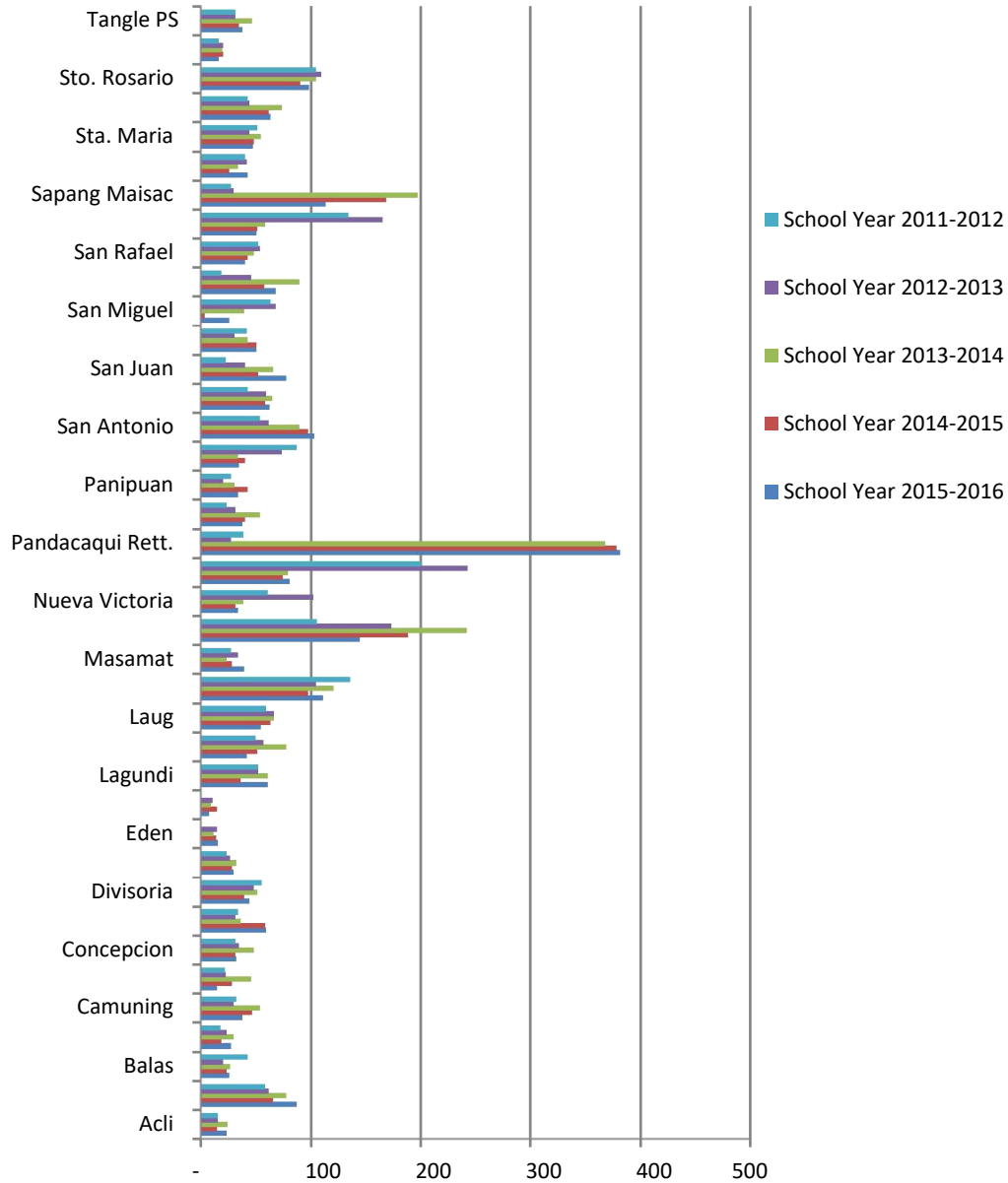
1.6 Public Kindergarten

Enrolment Data

ES	School Year				
	2015-2016	2014-2015	2013-2014	2012-2013	2011-2012
Acli	23	14	24	15	15
Anao	87	65	77	61	58
Balas	25	23	26	20	42
Buenavista	27	18	29	23	17
Camuning	37	46	53	29	32
Cawayan	14	28	45	22	21
Concepcion	32	31	48	34	31
Culubasa	59	58	36	31	33
Divisoria	44	39	51	48	55
Dolor (Piring)	29	28	32	26	23
Eden	15	13	11	14	-
Gandus	7	14	9	10	-
Lagundi	60	36	60	52	52
Laput	41	51	77	56	49
Laug	54	63	66	66	59
Malino	111	97	120	104	135
Masamat	39	28	23	33	27
Mexico CS	144	188	241	173	105
Nueva Victoria	33	31	38	102	60
Pandacaqai	80	74	79	242	200
Pandacaqui Rett.	381	378	367	27	38
Pangatlan	37	40	53	31	23
Panipuan	33	42	30	20	27
Sabanilla	34	40	33	73	87
San Antonio	103	97	89	61	53
San Jose Matulid	62	58	64	59	42
San Juan	77	52	65	40	22
San Lorenzo	50	50	42	30	41
San Miguel	25	3	39	68	63
San Patricio	68	57	89	45	18
San Rafael	40	42	48	53	52
San Vicente	50	51	58	165	134
Sapang Maisac	113	168	197	29	27
Sta. Cruz	42	25	33	41	40
Sta. Maria	47	48	54	44	51
Sto. Domingo	63	61	73	44	42
Sto. Rosario	98	90	104	109	104
Suclaban	16	20	19	20	16
Tangle PS	37	34	46	31	31
TOTAL	2,337	2,301	2,648	2,151	1,925



PUBLIC KINDERGARTEN
 Enrolment Data





Annex 2 - AGRICULTURE DATA

1. Population by municipality (kindly refer to table below)

Municipality/ City	Population	Number of Farmers ¹	Number of Fisherfolk ²	Major Sources of Income	Ave. Annual Income	Poverty Incidence ³
MEXICO	154,624*	3,052 **	192	RICE	71,855.00**	6.68
		1,110		YELLOW CORN	35,200.00**	

2. Source is Fisherfolk Registration System (FishR)
3. Available municipal level data is from 2012 Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP)
4. *PSA, 2015 Census
5. ** Municipal data

2. Average annual income

a. Farmers	:	_____
i. From farming	:	<u>71,855.00</u>
ii. Other sources of income	:	_____
	:	_____
	:	_____
b. Fisherfolk	:	_____
i. From Fish farming/Fishing	:	_____
ii. Other sources of income	:	_____
	:	_____
	:	_____
iii. Farm laborers	:	<u>25,500</u>
iv. As farm laborer	:	_____
v. Other sources of income	:	_____
	:	_____
	:	_____

Source: Municipal data

I. Champion commodities

1. Major agricultural crops grown by Municipality/City:

Municipality / Major Commodity	Area Planted (ha)	Area harvested (ha)	Volume of Production (mt)	Yield (mt/ha)	Number of Engaged Farmers
Rice	9,407.7	9,407.7	43,933.96	4.67	3,025
Yellow Corn	1,863.3	1,863.3	14,906.4	8	1,110
White Corn	5	5	20	4	3
Mango	206.6	206.6	619.8	3	238
Casava	5.2	5.2	39	7.5	5
squash	1.5	1.5	6	5.4	10
Tomato	3.0	3.0	19.5	6.5	30
Eggplant	10	10	75	7.5	12
Ampalaya	5	5	70	14	10
Mung bean	47.3	47.3	42.57	0.9	25
peanut	3	3	3.6	1.2	10
Dragon Fruit	1.8	1.8	14.4	8	1
okra	0.75	0.75	3.75	67	5
watermelon	9	9	90	4	10
melon	1	1	8	8	1
calamansi	10	10	60	25	6

2. Major poultry and livestock raised by Municipality/ City

Municipality / Type of Poultry & Livestock	Inventory (head) as of July 01, 2017			Volume of Production ¹ (mt meat)	Number of Raisers/ Ranchers	
	Backyard	Commercial	Total		Backyard	Commercial



Layer		166,500	166,500			8
Broiler	1,500	130,000	131,500		50	3
Swine	2,500	3,000	4,000		120	4
ducks	3,000	34,500	34,500		283	18
quails		41,120	41,120			16
Native Chicken	2,000	1,000	3,000		970	1

Note: 1. Source from PSA data

3. Major fishery commodities by Municipality/ City (or whatever data level is available)

Municipality / Fishery Commodities	Volume (mt)		
	COMMERCIAL	AQUACULTURE	MUNICIPAL
tilapia		7.5	

Source: Municipal data



Annex 3. INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

3.1. INCOME

CERTIFIED STATEMENT OF INCOME

Province of Pampanga
 Municipality of Mexico

General Fund Particulars	Account Code	Income Classification	Past Year (Actual) 2014	Current Year (Estimate) 2015	Budget Year (Proposed) 2016
I. Beginning Cash Balance			₱ 16,196,522.74	₱ 32,373,696.80	₱ 0.00
II. Receipts:					
Local (Internal) Sources					
Tax Revenue –					
a. Real Property Tax	588	R	6,361,891.10	6,500,000.00	6,500,000.00
Special Education Fund Tax			7,863,829.68	6,300,000.00	6,500,000.00
Other Local Taxes		R	71,966,363.54	61,700,000.00	65,800,000.00
Total Tax Revenue					
Non-Tax Revenue –					
a. Regulatory Fees					
1. License Fees		R	674,694.25	505,000.00	505,000.00
2. Permit Fees	605	R	3,492,814.80	2,500,000.00	3,000,000.00
3. Other Fees					
b. Business & Service Income		R	2,541,419.72	1,890,000.00	2,220,000.00
c. Other Income/Receipts	664	R	1,969,679.19	1,400,000.00	1,350,000.00
Total Non-Tax Revenue					
External Sources					
1. Share from National Tax Collection (IRA)	665	R	184,751,589.00	210,983,988.00	232,027,745.00
2. Share from PCSO	670	NR	100,364.64	50,000.00	1,500,000.00
3. Other Shares from National Tax Collections					
a. Share from Ecozone			3,436,553.23	0.00	3,000,000.00
b. Share from EVAT					
c. Share from Tobacco Excise Tax	671	NR	250.00	0.00	0.00
4. Extraordinary Receipts					
a. Grants and Donations					
b. Other Subsidy Income					
5. Inter-Local Transfers					
a. Subsidy from LGUs					
b. Subsidy from the Other Funds					
6. Capital/Investment Receipts					
a. Gain on Sale of Assets					
b. Gain on Investments					
Receipts from Loans and Borrowings					
TOTAL RECEIPTS			299,355,971.89	324,202,684.80	322,402,745.00
Less: Special Education Fund tax			7,863,829.68	6,300,000.00	6,500,000.00
Total Available Resources for Approp.			₱ 291,492,142.21	₱ 317,902,684.80	₱ 315,902,745.00



3.2 ACTUAL EXPENDITURES BY GENERAL ACCOUNT

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES GENERAL FUND

Particulars	Account Code	Past Year 2014	Current Year 2015			Budget Year 2016	TOTAL
			(Actual)	(Estimate)	(Total)		
I. Beginning Cash Balance		16,196,522.74	32,373,696.80	0.00	32,373,696.80	0.00	48,570,219.54
II. Receipts							
A. Local Sources							
Tax Revenue							
Real Property Tax		6,361,891.10	4,935,989.25	1,564,010.75	6,500,000.00	6,500,000.00	19,361,891.10
Other Local Taxes		71,966,363.54	51,977,493.08	9,722,506.92	61,700,000.00	65,800,000.00	199,466,363.54
Non-Tax Revenue							
Regulatory Fees							
License Fees		674,694.25	332,468.00	172,532.00	505,000.00	505,000.00	1,684,694.25
Permit Fees		3,492,814.80	2,034,817.16	465,182.84	2,500,000.00	3,000,000.00	8,992,814.80
Other Fees				0.00			0.00
b. Business & Services Income		2,541,419.72	1,491,109.68	470,890.32	1,890,000.00	2,220,000.00	6,651,419.72
c. Other Income/ Receipts		1,969,679.19	1,214,025.86	185,974.14	1,400,000.00	1,350,000.00	4,719,679.19
TOTAL NON-TAX REVENUE		8,678,607.96	5,000,420.70	1,294,579.30	6,295,000.00	7,075,000.00	22,048,607.96
External Sources							
Shares from National Internal Revenue Taxes (IRA)		184,751,589.00	105,491,994.00	105,491,994.00	210,983,988.00	232,027,745.00	627,763,322.00
Share from PCSO		100,364.64	1,288,783.04	-1,238,783.04	50,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,650,364.64
Share from Ecozone		3,436,553.23	1,477,440.31	-1,477,440.31	0.00	3,000,000.00	6,436,553.23
Share from Tobacco Excise Tax		250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
TOTAL RECEIPTS		275,295,619.47	170,172,120.38	115,356,867.62	285,528,988.00	315,902,745.00	876,727,352.47
Other – Receipts from Borrowing		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES FOR APPROPRIATION (I – II)		291,492,142.21	202,545,817.18	115,356,867.62	317,902,684.80	315,902,745.00	925,297,572.01
Expenditures							
Current Operating Expenditures							
Personal Services		90,899,194.64	49,867,055.35	54,116,904.11	103,983,959.46	114,257,622.86	309,140,776.96
M.O.O.E		138,038,923.04	68,197,388.14	107,762,112.38	175,959,500.52	188,306,924.07	502,305,347.63
Aid to Eco. Ent. - MCH		20,950,258.26	19,970,218.02	0.00	19,970,218.02	4,111,198.07	45,031,674.35
2.0 Capital Outlay		2,208,990.64	10,424,645.40	7,564,354.60	17,989,000.00	9,227,000.00	29,424,990.64
3.0 Financial Expenses		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		252,097,366.58	148,459,306.91	169,443,371.09	317,902,678.00	315,902,745.00	885,902,789.58
ENDING BALANCE (I+II) – III		39,394,775.63	54,086,510.27	-54,086,503.47	6.80	0.00	39,394,782.43



Excerpts from the Annual Budget of the Municipality for CY 2016

Object of Expenditures (1)	Acct. Code (2)	Past Year 2014 (3)	Current Year 2015 (4)	Budget Year 2016 (5)
1.0 CURRENT OPERATING EXPENDITURES				
1.1 Personal Services				
Other Bonuses & Allowances (Loyalty Pay)		P 230,000.00	P 500,000.00	P 500,000.00
Terminal Leave Benefits		1,155,201.37	4,625,000.00	6,500,000.00
Life & Retirement Insurance Premiums		0.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Monetization of Leave Credits		0.00	3,373,690.00	0.00
Productivity Enhancement Incentive (PEI)		9,607,500.00	0.00	0.00
Other Bonuses & All. – Anniv. Bonus		0.00	1,000,000.00	0.00
Other Bonuses & All. – Equiv. to 1-mo. Salary		0.00	0.00	5,004,229.71
Reserved for Compensation Adjustment		0.00	0.00	3,500,000.00
Total Personal Services		P 10,992,701.37	P 9,598,690.00	P 15,604,229.71
1.2 Maintenance & Other Operating Exp.				
Travelling Expenses – Local	751	P 384,500.00	P 300,000.00	P 300,000.00
Training Expenses	753	210,138.48	300,000.00	300,000.00
Capability Development / Team Bldg.	753	0.00	500,000.00	1,000,000.00
Drugs & Medicine Expenses	759	0.00	0.00	12,000,000.00
Gasoline, Oil & Lubricant Expenses	761	2,016,117.75	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
Other Supplies Expenses	765	942,926.00	990,000.00	1,000,000.00
Water Expenses	766	538,924.80	600,000.00	600,000.00
Electricity Expenses	767	3,408,353.57	3,100,000.00	3,100,000.00
Electricity Expenses – MRF	767	52,462.50	300,000.00	300,000.00
Advertising Expenses	780	82,733.00	250,000.00	250,000.00
Representation Expenses	783	799,832.40	1,000,000.00	1,200,000.00
Environmental / Sanitary Services	794	19,008,776.94	15,000,000.00	12,000,000.00
Environmental / Sanitary Serv. – MRF	794	2,047,580.50	2,200,000.00	2,200,000.00
General Services	795	0.00	3,500,000.00	9,000,000.00
Repair & Maint. – Office Buildings	811	454,018.10	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Construction of New CR & renovation of CR for the proposed COA Office		499,514.59	0.00	0.00
Repair & Maint. – Public Market	814	169,203.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
Repair & Maint – Cemetery		100,000.00	150,000.00	300,000.00
Repair & Maint. – Other Structures	815	2,463,980.89	2,500,000.00	500,000.00
Repair & Maint. – Agricl. / Fishery and Forestry Equipment (Tractors)	827	458,155.00	800,000.00	400,000.00
Repair & Maint. – Other Equipmt. – MRF	840	48,840.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Repair & Maint. – Motor Vehicle / Heavy Equipment	841	184,953.00	0.00	500,000.00
Repair & Maint.– Garbage Trucks	841	0.00	250,000.00	500,000.00
Repair & Maint. – Rds., H'ways & Bridges	851	1,186,798.00	2,000,000.00	500,000.00
Rep. & Maint.–Artesian Wells, Reservoirs, Pumping Stations, Conduits, etc.	854	314,578.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Repair & Maint. – Irrigations, Canals	855	680,938.50	500,000.00	500,000.00
Donations	878	1,195,375.00	6,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Aid to DILG	878	205,155.00	220,000.00	220,000.00
Aid to PNP / Peace & Order	878	1,298,599.62	1,300,000.00	1,200,000.00
Aid to Fire Department	878	399,985.72	400,000.00	500,000.00
Aid to Prosecutors	878	153,504.16	200,000.00	200,000.00
Aid to Senior Citizens / PWDs (GAD)	878	1,791,872.59	2,000,000.00	2,300,000.00
Aid to BHW / BIR Collection Agent	878	91,925.00	100,000.00	130,000.00
Aid to Scholars (GAD)	878	1,488,640.00	2,500,000.00	7,500,000.00
Aid for the Protection of Children (GAD)	878	696,842.50	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Aid to Election Expenses	878	0.00	400,000.00	1,500,000.00
Philhealth Benefits to Indigents (GAD)	878	17,107,200.00	10,500,000.00	3,000,000.00
Aid to PLEB	878	0.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Miscellaneous Expenses				
Sports Activities	884	199,989.75	1,500,000.00	1,000,000.00



Skills Training (GAD)	884	142,273.00	150,000.00	200,000.00
Livelihood Program (GAD)	884	95,900.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
Summer Job Training (GAD)	884	594,746.00	600,000.00	600,000.00
Cultural Activities / Tourism Projects	884	994,546.26	2,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Insurance Expenses – Bantay Bayan	893	258,000.00	270,000.00	270,000.00
Insurance Expenses – Office Building	893	0.00	0.00	400,000.00
Other Maint. & Operating Expenses	969	498,462.63	600,000.00	600,000.00
Schematic Urban Development Plan		0.00	2,000,000.00	0.00
Transport and Disposal of Residual Waste to Sanitary Landfill		0.00	2,500,000.00	2,000,000.00
Provision of Expenditures for Climate Change Adaption / Prevention		0.00	0.00	1,000,000.00
Total M.O.O.E		P 63,266,342.25	P 72,780,000.00	P 76,370,000.00
CAPITAL OUTLAY				
Land	201	P 0.00	P 7,700,000.00	P 2,000,000.00
Motor Vehicle (Ambulance – PCSO – 40% LGU Share)	241	0.00	0.00	400,000.00
Farm Tractors	227	0.00	2,400,000.00	0.00
Total Capital Outlay		P 0.00	P 10,100,000.00	P 2,400,000.00
TOTAL NON-OFFICE EXPENDITURES		P 74,259,043.62	P 92,478,690.00	P 94,374,229.71
AID TO ECONOMIC ENTERPRISE – MCH		P 20,950,258.26	P 19,970,218.02	P 4,111,198.07



ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES BY PPA AND BY SECTOR

Programs Projects Activities (1)	Office Department (2)	Budget Year 2016 (3)
General Public Services Sector Program Activity 1 Activity 2 Project 1 Project 2	Office of the Mayor Office of the Sangguniang Bayan MPDC MCR MBO Office of the Municipal Accountant MTO GSO HRMO Office of the Municipal Assessor Non-Office 5% MDRRMF	208,930,973.95
SUB-TOTAL		208,930,973.95
Economic Services Sector Program Activity 1 Activity 2 Project 1 Project 2	Office of the Municipal Engineer Office of the Municipal Agriculturist 20% Development Fund Non-Office	64,533,192.46
SUB-TOTAL		64,533,192.46
Social Services Sector Program Activity 1 Activity 2 Project 1 Project 2	Office of the MSWDO MHO 20% Development Fund Non-Office	42,438,578.59
SUB-TOTAL		42,438,578.59
Other Services Sector Program Activity 1 Activity 2 Project 1 Project 2		
TOTAL		315,902,745.00



**ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE
 PROGRAM BY SECTOR
 (Three [3] – Year Period)**

Sector (1)	Past Year 2014 (2)	Current Year 2015 (3)	Budget Year 2016 (4)
General Public Services			
Personal Services	62,023,796.17	70,543,731.40	79,728,598.88
Maint. & Other Oprtg. Services	101,502,637.35	129,234,702.92	121,212,375.07
Capital Outlay	1,794,207.64	16,759,000.00	7,990,000.00
Economic Services			
Personal Services	9,922,384.18	11,819,308.60	11,783,643.46
Maint. & Other Oprtg. Services	28,333,652.96	47,851,797.60	45,149,549.00
Capital Outlay	167,398.00	265,000.00	2,600,000.00
Social Services			
Personal Services	18,953,014.29	21,620,919.46	22,745,380.52
Maint. & Other Oprtg. Services	29,152,890.99	18,843,218.02	18,656,198.07
Capital Outlay	247,385.00	965,000.00	6,037,000.00
Other Services			
Personal Services			
Maint. & Other Oprtg. Services			
Capital Outlay			
TOTAL	252,097,366.58	317,902,678.00	315,902,745.00

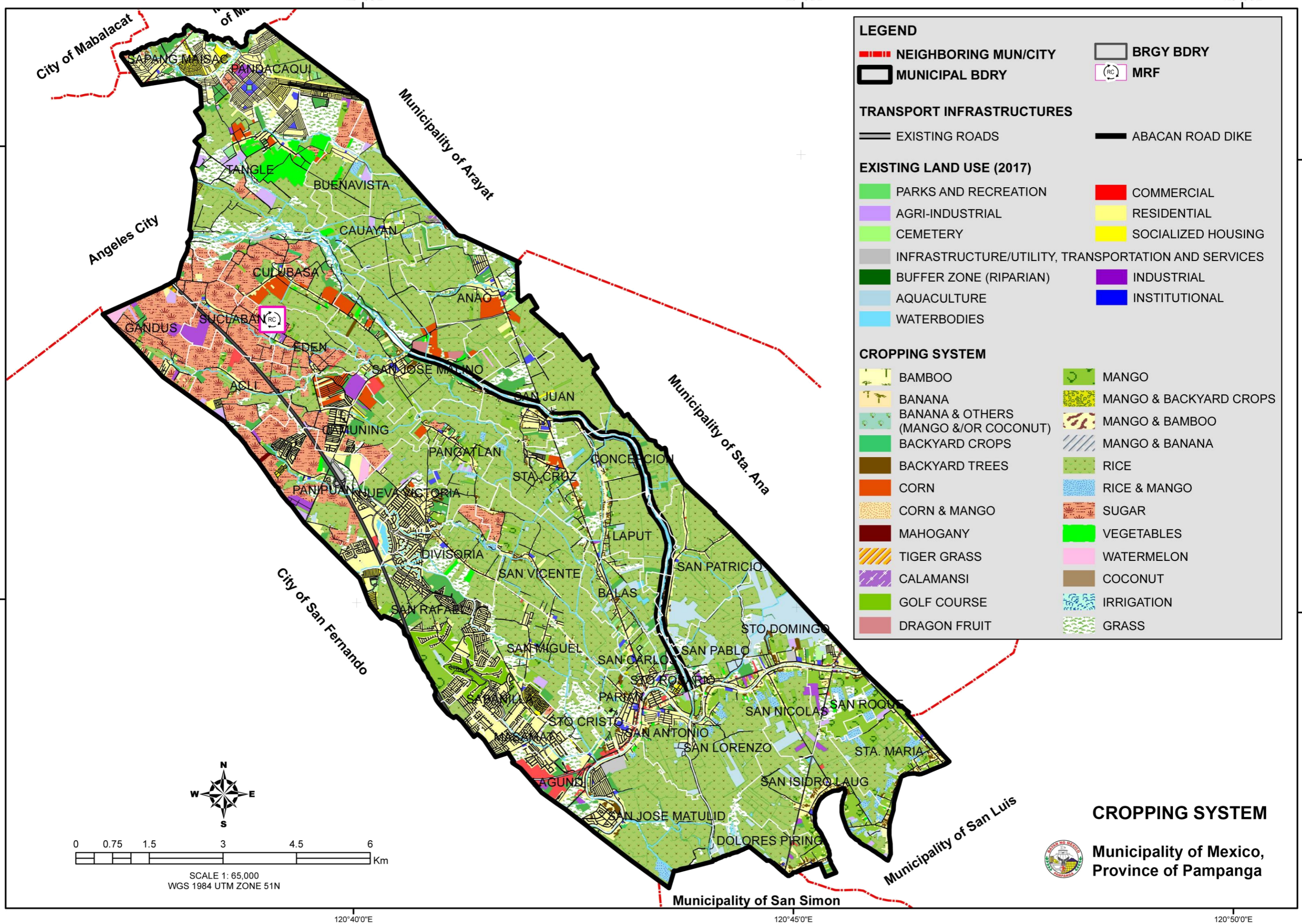


Annex 4 - Cropping and Land Use Distribution per Barangay (units in hectares)

Brgy	Backyard Trees				Crops												Orchard			Water								Built-up Areas								
	Mixed	Mahogany	Banana	Bamboo	Mixed (Crop/Fruit Trees)	Backyard Crops	Rice	Sugar	Corn	Coconut	Dragonfruit	Tigergrass	Watermelon	Vegetables	Calamansi	Mixed (Mango + Other Fruit Trees)	Mango	Grasslands	Rivers/Creeks	Fishponds	Irrigation	Sand Quarry	Swamps	Floodplains	Agricultural	Commercial	Industrial	Institutional	Infrastructures							
																													Roads	Utilities	Civil Structures	Service Zones	Cemeteries	Parks, Recreation	Residential	
Acli	3.26	0.00	1.05	2.58	14.68	1.13	43.32	109.34	29.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.03	0.00	0.00	3.47	24.02	0.56	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.79	5.75	0.07	0.24	8.65	0.00	0.00	3.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.67
Anao	6.38	0.00	2.00	5.79	31.37	1.06	119.12	62.74	47.53	2.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	10.00	2.03	15.00	34.10	40.64	1.24	1.54	1.28	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.00	2.81	9.15	0.38	0.00	0.00	5.77	5.98	39.38
Balas	7.45	0.00	1.10	0.89	3.22	1.33	89.50	6.22	5.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.64	10.38	1.71	18.77	0.44	0.00	3.69	0.46	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.45	4.07	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	2.80	23.87	
Buenavista	1.00	0.00	1.72	1.60	7.05	0.32	88.55	23.92	9.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.55	2.36	0.00	4.00	12.03	12.05	0.01	5.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.88	0.00	0.00	0.31	2.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.99	
Camuning	3.69	0.00	2.11	3.94	7.03	2.63	63.34	41.91	17.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.66	0.00	7.05	14.82	17.50	0.52	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	14.07	1.08	0.27	1.28	0.82	11.22	0.00	0.00	1.99	0.00	0.00	41.55	
Cauyan	8.13	0.00	5.79	7.76	23.37	5.85	114.02	16.37	22.71	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.81	3.03	6.99	17.35	28.86	2.30	2.57	0.68	0.14	3.14	0.21	3.26	0.00	0.00	0.71	3.54	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.67	
Concepcion	7.61	0.00	2.67	3.46	3.98	2.84	109.79	8.21	5.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.72	0.00	7.05	9.17	17.53	5.06	1.69	1.43	0.00	0.00	9.73	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.35	4.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.23	
Culubasa	7.81	0.00	4.81	6.16	21.61	6.37	71.71	72.06	43.50	4.76	0.00	0.00	10.59	2.76	10.20	19.70	39.29	3.05	0.00	0.11	0.52	0.45	8.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.77	7.39	0.02	4.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.32	
Divisoria	10.53	0.00	2.00	5.10	8.73	4.31	70.81	20.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.84	0.00	0.32	8.29	33.62	5.44	1.77	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	1.30	9.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.07		
Dolores Piring	7.87	0.00	1.52	1.00	1.87	2.15	77.72	5.68	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.84	13.27	12.44	2.28	15.74	1.43	0.00	1.86	0.00	0.00	0.81	0.85	0.53	2.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.88	
Eden	7.24	0.00	0.00	3.57	2.00	3.37	63.40	42.96	5.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.35	1.92	5.72	13.76	1.27	1.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.56	0.00	0.56	3.02	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.08		
Gandus	2.43	0.00	1.00	4.13	8.04	4.58	15.40	94.29	6.11	2.00	0.00	4.03	7.25	4.04	0.00	6.36	10.85	14.42	0.05	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.81	0.00	7.89	0.03	4.71	0.00	0.00	1.01	0.00	13.04		
Lagduni	16.95	0.00	1.01	1.18	0.00	1.13	3.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.97	3.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.45	3.50	0.48	16.99	0.03	0.07	0.34	0.00	63.55		
Laput	7.85	0.00	0.00	2.54	3.99	5.18	96.28	5.48	4.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.88	0.00	1.46	3.66	16.96	6.43	4.80	0.39	0.00	0.82	6.59	0.00	0.15	0.95	0.46	4.88	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.08	14.14	
Masamat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.74	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.14	0.49	15.42	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	87.12		
Nueva Victoria	4.08	0.00	0.00	1.05	1.99	1.62	83.25	2.03	2.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.78	2.53	0.00	1.95	15.24	18.96	8.86	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.34	0.12	0.00	2.21	16.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.42		
Pandacaqui	4.07	0.00	2.06	3.67	0.00	0.00	52.18	31.59	11.59	4.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.70	0.00	10.06	17.63	55.12	0.62	0.61	0.47	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.31	2.73	7.60	7.21	30.44	0.01	0.06	2.86	0.00	3.68	49.79	
Pangasinan	9.46	0.00	2.00	0.26	4.87	5.17	117.28	12.62	10.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.66	0.00	6.77	20.19	18.10	0.91	3.62	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.48	0.08	0.00	2.25	3.03	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	19.36		
Panipuan	10.52	3.90	6.02	8.55	0.00	11.13	51.51	91.77	4.29	3.90	0.00	9.40	10.74	0.00	7.59	19.52	30.88	3.97	3.55	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.23	2.29	11.84	0.63	36.61	4.69	0.00	9.84	0.00	121.99			
Parian	5.04	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.84	0.27	24.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.43	7.05	0.69	1.67	0.00	0.00	1.27	0.00	0.00	2.30	0.22	1.87	4.52	0.13	0.00	0.00	6.34	8.44	29.88			
Sabanilla	0.45	0.00	0.20	0.23	0.45	0.13	58.67	2.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	3.07	35.07	1.42	3.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.78	27.34	0.00	0.94	0.00	37.58	100.98			
San Antonio	6.48	0.00	0.25	0.00	1.15	0.61	84.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.00	1.04	1.00	2.53	10.03	1.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	2.24	0.00	1.88	6.75	0.02	0.63	0.00	0.00	42.10			
San Carlos	3.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.51	0.71	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.22	2.56	0.55	2.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.00	2.76	3.20	0.03	0.00	0.00	4.20	18.18			
San Isidro Laup	10.32	0.00	5.90	5.66	10.45	8.77	117.22	10.87	20.90	0.00	0.00	4.56	15.32	0.00	15.14	50.98	38.96	4.31	20.62	2.60	0.00	1.43	0.00	3.75	0.86	3.70	1.06	6.89	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.82			
San Jose Malino	10.30	0.00	0.00	7.36	11.13	6.23	260.34	10.94	50.03	0.00	15.32	0.00	10.30	13.76	0.00	30.21	70.66	30.85	5.53	3.53	1.13	4.01	0.06	6.53	0.79	7.12	13.78	1.51	35.68	0.04	0.00	1.95	3.74	54.72		
San Jose Matulid	10.97	0.00	4.18	5.72	8.98	7.34	151.46	0.00	36.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.06	0.00	14.53	38.14	55.37	12.22	3.00	0.48	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.10	7.40	12.66	0.43	0.00	0.00	39.47			
San Juan	7.44	0.00	0.00	4.02	0.00	4.08	152.68	0.00	7.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.65	0.00	15.00	83.34	50.54	8.12	0.00	0.69	0.09	0.00	4.22	0.58	0.27	0.00	5.23	10.64	0.18	0.86	0.00	0.00	33.17		
San Lorenzo	16.05	0.00	5.10	0.00	10.65	0.50	156.47	0.00	15.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.14	0.00	6.10	18.71	21.32	3.08	19.76	1.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.11	3.16	0.03	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.07	20.16		
San Miguel	11.94	0.00	4.01	6.06	8.07	10.35	100.56	2.02	15.19	2.00	0.00	0.00	5.21	14.41	1.56	7.00	16.41	26.65	1.24	8.03	0.18	0.00	0.15	0.00	4.70	0.44	0.00	0.85	8.65	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.11		
San Nicolas	4.05	0.00	0.00	3.53	10.38	0.00	70.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.03	0.00	4.94	25.29	10.00	0.36	24.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.55	0.00	4.88	0.21	2.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.67			
San Pablo	6.40	0.00	3.94	0.00	0.00	2.98	90.24	2.00	3.88	2.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.50	0.00	4.65	20.65	5.15	29.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.40	3.19	0.32	5.44	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.00	1.29	17.03		
San Patricio	14.44	0.00	5.23	0.00	13.09	0.00	156.34	0.00	15.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.92	20.53	32.02	3.64	42.33	1.96	0.00	0.16	4.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.59	5.73	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.40		
San Rafael	8.96	0.00	4.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	72.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.15	0.00	12.42	41.76	20.56	6.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	43.80	0.05	0.00	7.25	4.43	26.54	125.80		
San Roque	3.04	0.00	0.00	0.29	13.59	0.11	12.78	0.00	5.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.19	0.00	0.00	54.05	18.66	0.15	0.47	0.00	0.00	7.22	0.00	1.63	0.45	8.09	0.11	2.80	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	9.19			
San Vicente	12.77	0.00	0.00	20.85	15.16	12.41	179.67	4.99	23.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.01	0.00	23.23	52.35	42.15	3.06	3.03	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	1.82	5.76	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.13	32.29		
Sapang Maisac	5.02	0.00	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.00	10.47	13.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	2.60	31.98	0.73	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.23	1.69	0.00	0.55	14.08	0.							



Maps



LEGEND

- NEIGHBORING MUN/CITY
- MUNICIPAL BDRY
- BRGY BDRY
- MRF

TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURES

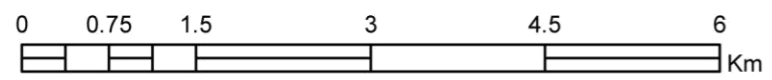
- EXISTING ROADS
- ABACAN ROAD DIKE

EXISTING LAND USE (2017)

- PARKS AND RECREATION
- AGRI-INDUSTRIAL
- CEMETERY
- INFRASTRUCTURE/UTILITY, TRANSPORTATION AND SERVICES
- BUFFER ZONE (RIPARIAN)
- AQUACULTURE
- WATERBODIES
- COMMERCIAL
- RESIDENTIAL
- SOCIALIZED HOUSING
- INDUSTRIAL
- INSTITUTIONAL

CROPPING SYSTEM

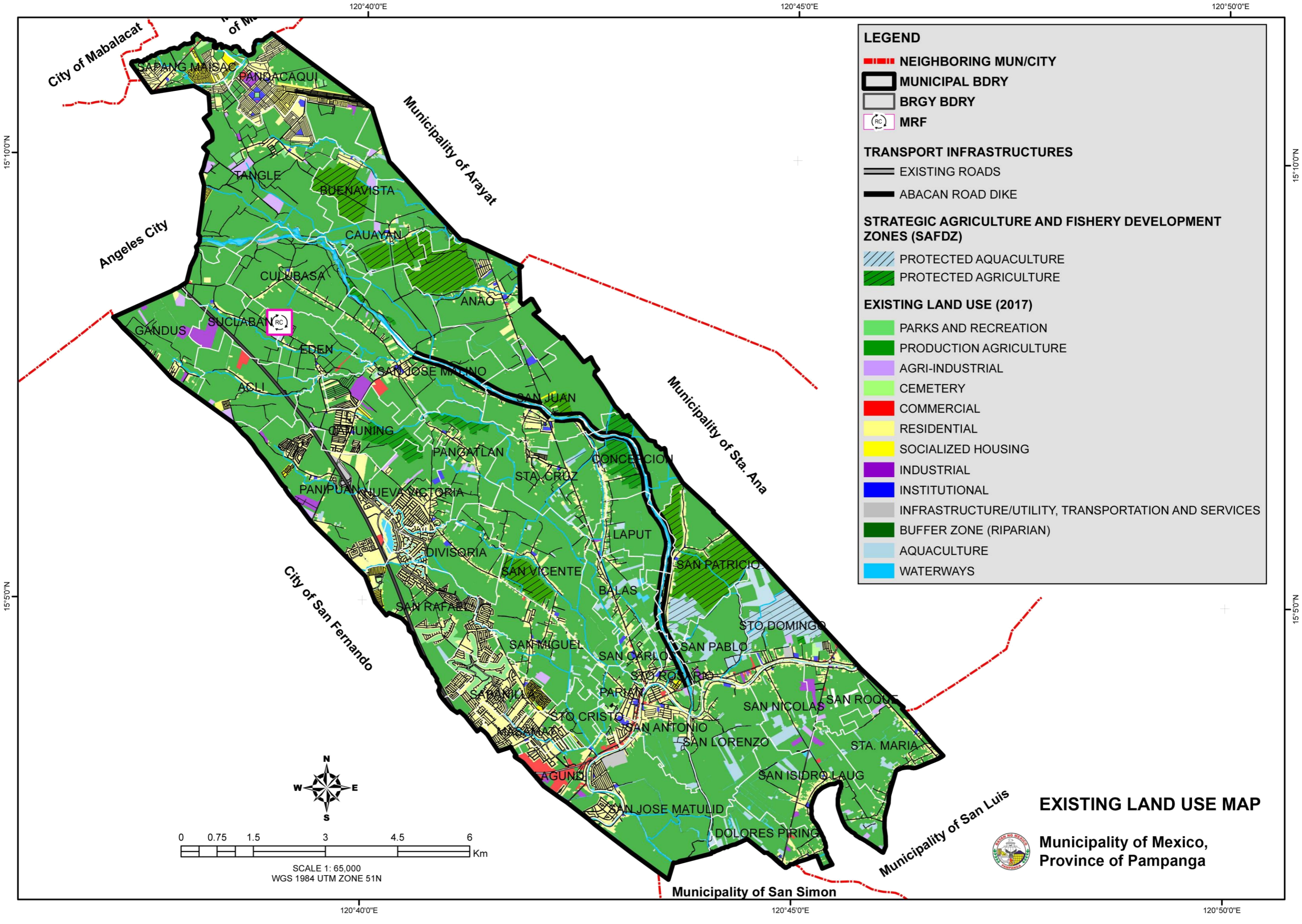
- BAMBOO
- BANANA
- BANANA & OTHERS (MANGO &/OR COCONUT)
- BACKYARD CROPS
- BACKYARD TREES
- CORN
- CORN & MANGO
- MAHOGANY
- TIGER GRASS
- CALAMANSI
- GOLF COURSE
- DRAGON FRUIT
- MANGO
- MANGO & BACKYARD CROPS
- MANGO & BAMBOO
- MANGO & BANANA
- RICE
- RICE & MANGO
- SUGAR
- VEGETABLES
- WATERMELON
- COCONUT
- IRRIGATION
- GRASS



SCALE 1: 65,000
WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 51N



CROPPING SYSTEM
Municipality of Mexico,
Province of Pampanga



LEGEND

- - - NEIGHBORING MUN/CITY
- MUNICIPAL BDRY
- BRGY BDRY
- RC MRF

TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURES

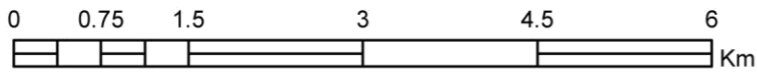
- EXISTING ROADS
- ABACAN ROAD DIKE

STRATEGIC AGRICULTURE AND FISHERY DEVELOPMENT ZONES (SAFDZ)

- PROTECTED AQUACULTURE
- PROTECTED AGRICULTURE

EXISTING LAND USE (2017)

- PARKS AND RECREATION
- PRODUCTION AGRICULTURE
- AGRI-INDUSTRIAL
- CEMETERY
- COMMERCIAL
- RESIDENTIAL
- SOCIALIZED HOUSING
- INDUSTRIAL
- INSTITUTIONAL
- INFRASTRUCTURE/UTILITY, TRANSPORTATION AND SERVICES
- BUFFER ZONE (RIPARIAN)
- AQUACULTURE
- WATERWAYS

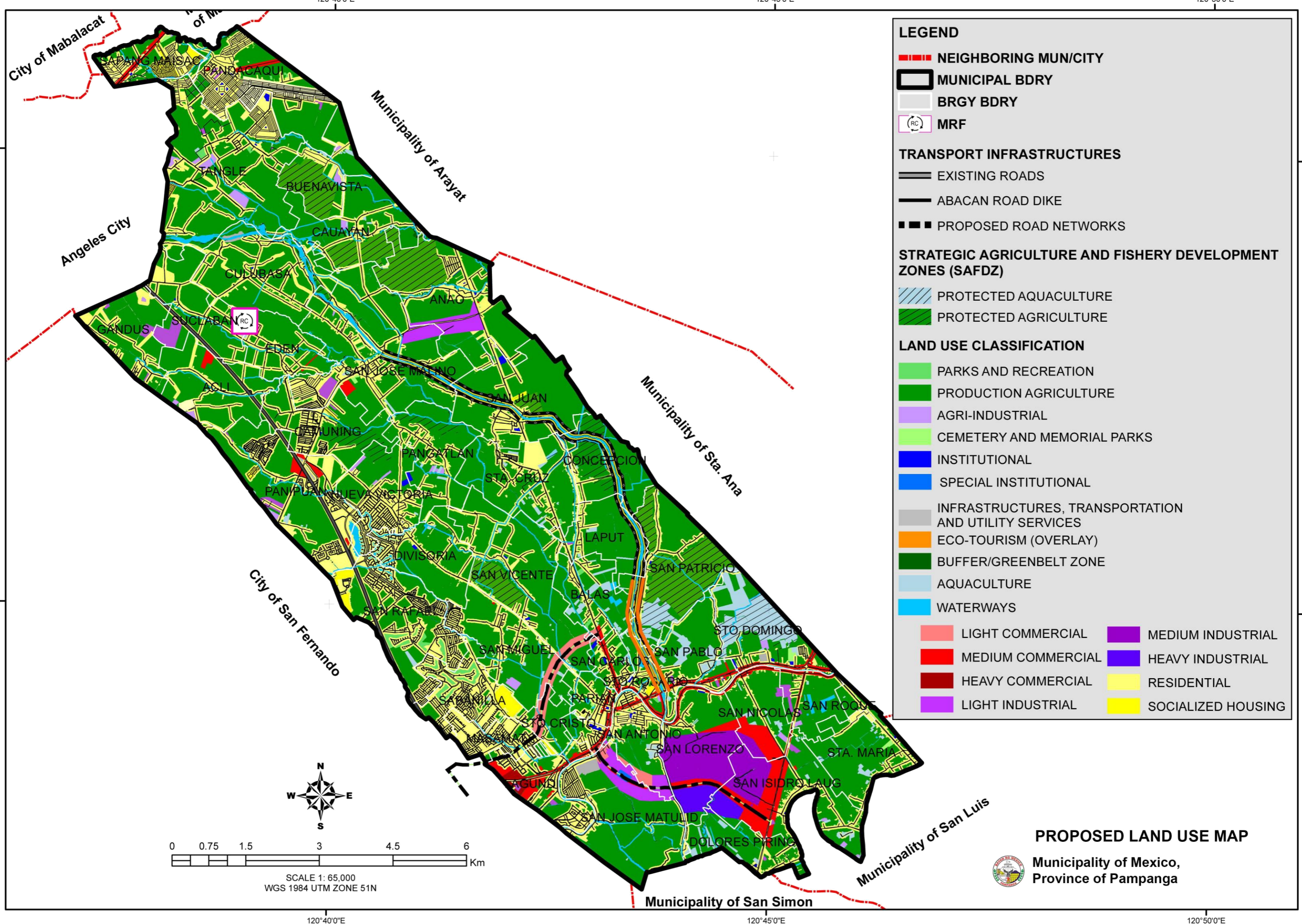


SCALE 1: 65,000
WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 51N

EXISTING LAND USE MAP

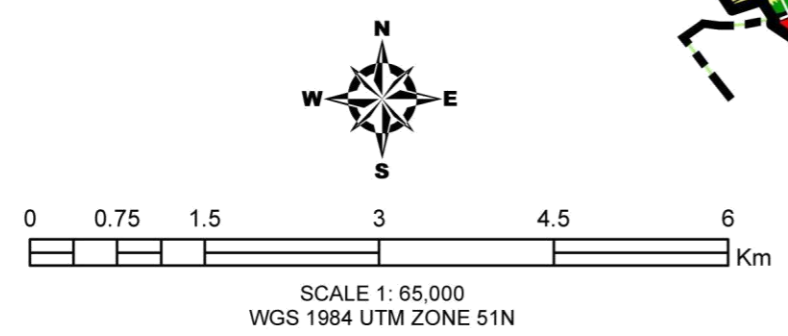


**Municipality of Mexico,
Province of Pampanga**

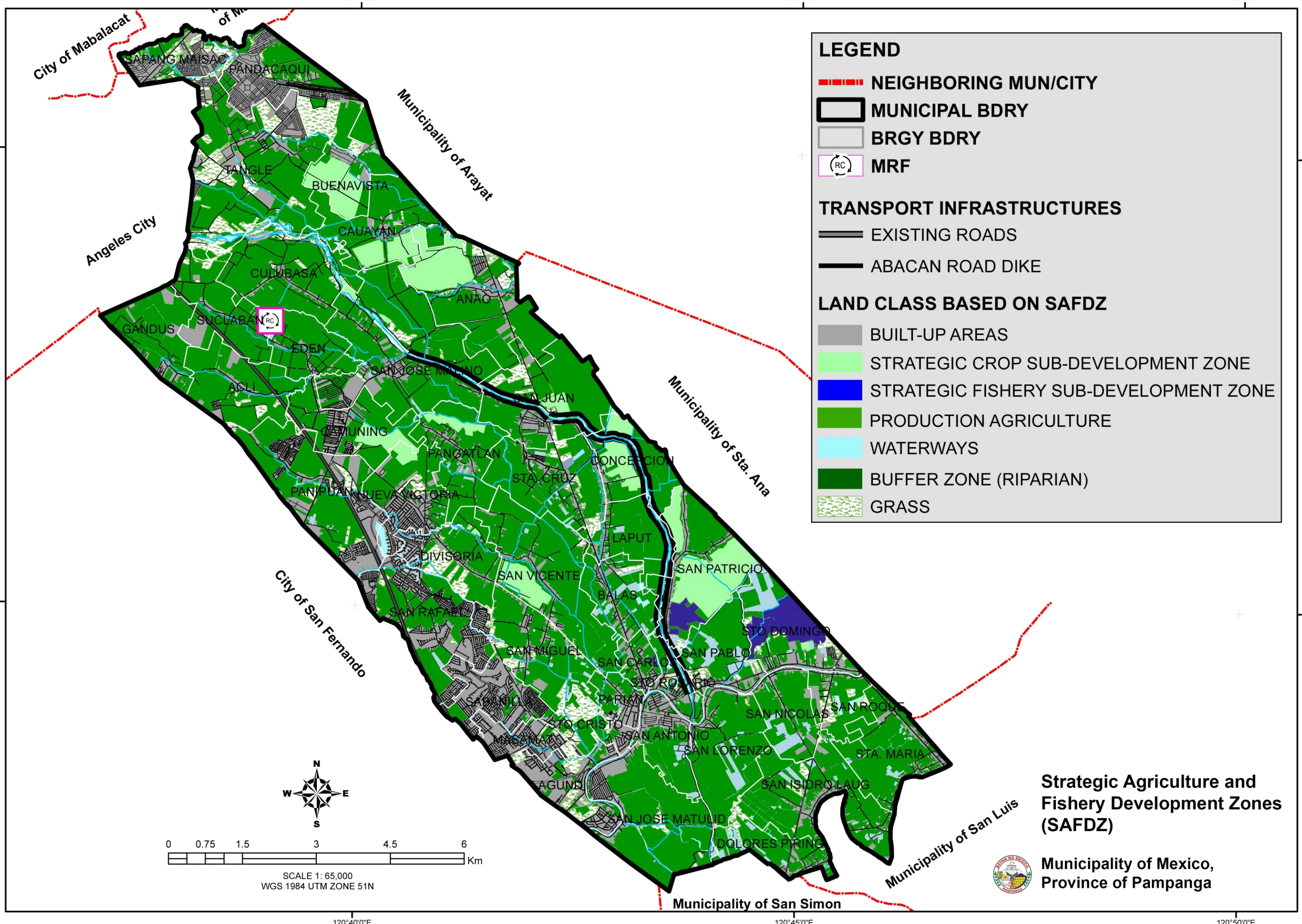


LEGEND

- NEIGHBORING MUN/CITY
 - MUNICIPAL BDRY
 - BRGY BDRY
 - RC MRF
- TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURES**
- EXISTING ROADS
 - ABACAN ROAD DIKE
 - PROPOSED ROAD NETWORKS
- STRATEGIC AGRICULTURE AND FISHERY DEVELOPMENT ZONES (SAFDZ)**
- PROTECTED AQUACULTURE
 - PROTECTED AGRICULTURE
- LAND USE CLASSIFICATION**
- PARKS AND RECREATION
 - PRODUCTION AGRICULTURE
 - AGRI-INDUSTRIAL
 - CEMETERY AND MEMORIAL PARKS
 - INSTITUTIONAL
 - SPECIAL INSTITUTIONAL
 - INFRASTRUCTURES, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITY SERVICES
 - ECO-TOURISM (OVERLAY)
 - BUFFER/GREENBELT ZONE
 - AQUACULTURE
 - WATERWAYS
- | | |
|--|---|
| LIGHT COMMERCIAL | MEDIUM INDUSTRIAL |
| MEDIUM COMMERCIAL | HEAVY INDUSTRIAL |
| HEAVY COMMERCIAL | RESIDENTIAL |
| LIGHT INDUSTRIAL | SOCIALIZED HOUSING |



PROPOSED LAND USE MAP
 Municipality of Mexico, Province of Pampanga



LEGEND


- - - - - NEIGHBORING MUN/CITY
- MUNICIPAL BDRY
- BRGY BDRY
- RC MRF

TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURES

- EXISTING ROADS
- ABACAN ROAD DIKE

LAND CLASS BASED ON SAFDZ

- BUILT-UP AREAS
- STRATEGIC CROP SUB-DEVELOPMENT ZONE
- STRATEGIC FISHERY SUB-DEVELOPMENT ZONE
- PRODUCTION AGRICULTURE
- WATERWAYS
- BUFFER ZONE (RIPARIAN)
- GRASS



0 0.75 1.5 3 4.5 6
Km

SCALE 1: 65,000
WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 51N

Strategic Agriculture and Fishery Development Zones (SAFDZ)

Municipality of Mexico, Province of Pampanga



City of Mabalacat

City of Angeles

Municipality of Arayat

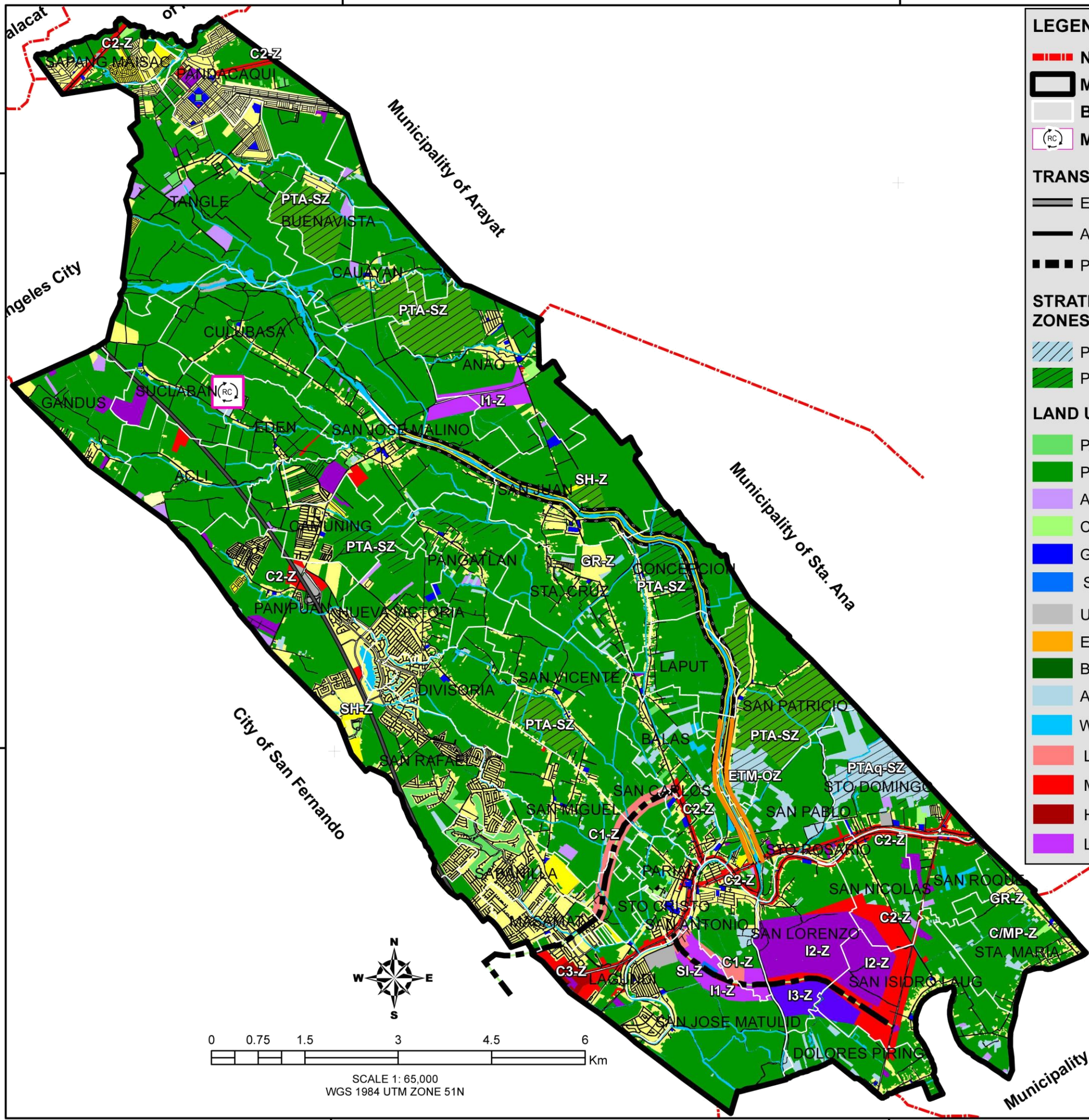
Municipality of Sta. Ana

City of San Fernando

Municipality of San Simón

Municipality of San Luis

Labels on map: SAMPANG MASAO, PANDACAQUI, TANGLE, BUENAVISTA, CAUAYAN, CULIBASA, ANAO, GANDUS, SUCLABAN, EDEN, SAN JOSE MARIÑO, SAN JUAN, AMUNING, PANGATLAN, CONCEPCION, STA. CRUZ, ALAPUT, SAN VICENTE, BALAS, SAN PATRICIO, PANIPUAN, QUEVA VICTORIA, DIVISORIA, SAN RAFAEL, SAN MIGUEL, SAN CARLO, SAN PABLO, SAN DOMINGO, SAN NICOLAS, SAN ROQUE, STA. MARIA, SAN ANTONIO, SAN LORENZO, SAN ISIDRO LAUG, AGUNSA, SAN JOSE MATULID, DOLORES PIRING.



LEGEND

- NEIGHBORING MUN/CITY
- MUNICIPAL BDRY
- BRGY BDRY
- MRF

TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURES

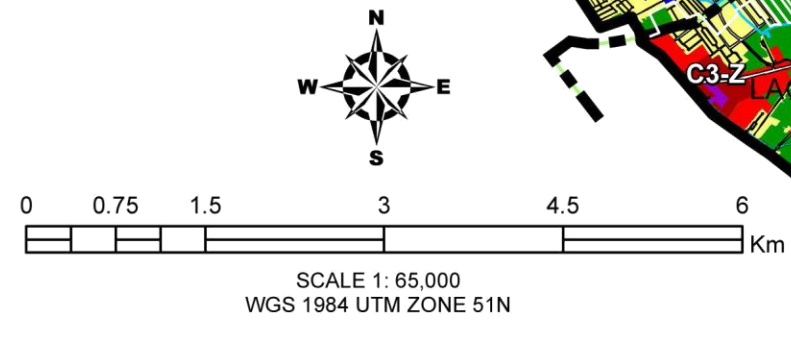
- EXISTING ROADS
- ABACAN ROAD DIKE
- PROPOSED ROAD NETWORKS

STRATEGIC AGRICULTURE AND FISHERY DEVELOPMENT ZONES (SAFDZ)

- PROTECTED AQUACULTURE (PTAq-SZ)
- PROTECTION AGRICULTURE SUB-ZONE (PTA-SZ)

LAND USE CLASSIFICATION

- PARKS AND RECREATION ZONE (PR-Z)
- PRODUCTION AGRICULTURE SUB-ZONE (PDA-SZ)
- AGRI-INDUSTRIAL ZONE (AIZ)
- CEMETERY/MEMORIAL PARK ZONE (C/MP-Z)
- GENERAL INSTITUTIONAL ZONE (GI-Z)
- SPECIAL INSTITUTIONAL ZONE (SI-Z)
- UTILITIES, TRANSPORTATION AND SERVICES ZONE (UTS-Z)
- ECO-TOURISM OVERLAY (ETM-OZ)
- BUFFER/GREENBELT ZONE (B/G-Z)
- AQUACULTURE SUB-ZONE (Aq-SZ)
- WATERZONE (W-Z)
- LIGHT COMMERCIAL (C1-Z)
- MEDIUM COMMERCIAL (C2-Z)
- HEAVY COMMERCIAL (C3-Z)
- MEDIUM INDUSTRIAL (I2-Z)
- HEAVY INDUSTRIAL (I3-Z)
- RESIDENTIAL (GR-Z)
- SOCIALIZED HOUSING (SH-Z)



ZONING MAP
Municipality of Mexico,
Province of Pampanga