



1.1. BRIEF HISTORY

Navotas is originally a part of Malabon. However, the turbulent waters of Manila Bay gradually eroded a weak strip of land between this town and the district of Tondo in Manila until an opening was breached. Seawater continued to flow in through this opening particularly during high tide, eventually carving out the Navotas River in the process. The channel developed into a regular waterway that has come to be known as the Navotas River. This natural phenomenon seemed to be the origin of the name that today is associated with this area, continually referred to as “*nabutas*”, and over the time gradually evolved into “*Navotas*”, which literally means “pierced through” in English.



Ret: <https://alchetron.com/Navotas-9223-W> (July 25, 2017)

The original name bestowed to the place in its early history when it was still part of Malabon was San Jose de Navotas, in honor of its patron saint, San Jose. In 1827, the principales of San Jose de Navotas and Bangkulasi petitioned the Spanish government for the consolidation and separation of their barrios from Malabon to form a new town. This action caused by the difficulty encountered by the townsfolk of these two barrios in transacting business and attending the church due

to the physical separation brought about by the Navotas River. The petition was not meet with success until three decades later when in February 16, 1859 as evidenced by existing documents, the barrios of San Jose de Navotas and Bangkulasi was separated from Malabon. Eventually the Royal Audiencia promulgated the “Superior Decreto” on June 11, 1859 which provided for the establishment of a new parish with a church and parochial school for the benefit of the town of Navotas and its barrios, at that time of which were comprised of San Jose, Tangos, Bangkulasi, and Tanza. Navotas was incorporated into the newly created Province of Rizal on June 11, 1901 through the enactment of Philippine Commission Act No. 137. However, pursuant to its policy of economy and centralization, the Philippine Commission merged Malabon and Navotas again through Act No. 942, designating the seat of government to Malabon.

Origin and Historical Development

In the past, the town of Navotas was not known by its present name for it was only considered as a part of Malabon. On October 31, 1832, the residents of the three barrios nominated Don Bernabe Francisco to represent them in their fight for separation from Malabon. But the petition of the principales of the three barrios was deferred by the government on September 19, 1855, pending the establishment of a church, convent, and a town hall by the people of Navotas. In spite of the determined efforts of the principales, their petition was again disapproved on August 19, 1856. Instead of being discouraged, the successive rebuff only served to push them to work harder. Finally, a document dated February 16, 1859 recorded the separation of barrios San Jose, Navotas, and Bangkulasi from Malabon.



Since the separation of Navotas from Malabon in 1859 and its organization as a distinct municipality or Pueblo with its own government and church, the town was headed by the gobernadorcillos who exercised executive and judicial functions. However, since the locality was composed of two groups—the naturales and the mestizos, the Governor General appointed one gobernadorcillo for each group. This political system was eventually modified upon ratification of the Maura Law in 1883, which conferred towns and provinces in Luzon and Visayas, except the City of Manila, a greater measure of autonomy.

When the Philippine Revolution broke out in 1896, Navotas formally joined the revolutionary government of Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo on August 6, 1898. From 1898 to 1902, the democratic system of local governance was established by the First Philippine Republic under the Malolos Constitution. During this time, people of Navotas with high character, social position and honorable conduct gathered in a meeting and elected their town chief, the headman of the barrio (barangay) and three other officials for police and internal order, justice and civil registry, and taxes and property. Under this arrangement, elected officials constitute an assembly wherein the town chief was the president, the headman as the vice-president, and the justice officer as the secretary. During this period, the classification of Navotas and its head were changed from Pueblo to municipality and from President to Mayor, respectively. The Philippine Commission appointed the first local official and the election of officials was eventually allowed.

Table 1.1. List of Gobernadorcillos from 1859 to 1898

Name of Gobernadorcillo	Tenure of Office
Mariano Israel	1859-1860
Baldomero Cacnio	1861; 1873-1874; 1881-1882; 1885-1886
Jose Mariano Oliveros	1862
Andres Pascual	1863
Juan Sioson	1864-1865
Miguel Oliveros	1866-1867
Francisco Oliveros	1868-1869
Eduardo Suarez	1869-1870
Pedro Naval	1871-1872
Natalio Cruz	1875-1876
Domingo Tiangco	1877-1878
Domingo Reyes	1879-1880; 1888—1889
Cipriano L. San Pedro	1883-1884
Mariano Laiz Oliveros	1887-1888
Mariano Naval	1890-1891
Mateo de Vera	1892-1898

**Table 1.2. List of Municipal Presidents from 1901 to 1931**

Name of Municipal President	Tenure of Office
Canuto E. Celestino	1901-1903
Bernardo O. Dagala	1903-1905
Hermogenes C. Monroy	1905-1907
Rufino S. Hernandez	1907-1909
Jose R. Pascual	1909-1916
Angelo Angeles	1916-1919
Arsenio C. Roldan, Sr.	1919-1922
Alejandro D. Leongson	1922-1928; 1931-1934
Angel C. Santiago	1928-1931

Under the Philippine Commonwealth from 1935 to 1945, the 1935 Constitution provided the President of the Philippines with the power of general supervision over all local governments.

The Second Philippine Republic from 1946 to 1972 ushered the passing of laws giving more autonomy to local government units by way of decentralization. There has been four Mayors of Navotas during this period.

During the Martial Law Period, President Marcos modified the structure and functions of LGUs; thus impairing the process of decentralization and local autonomy. He signed the Presidential Decree No. 824, which created the Metropolitan Manila Commission and placed Navotas together with twelve (12), other municipalities of Rizal and four (4) cities under its jurisdiction.

After December 31, 1975, which is the expiration of the tenure of office of all local elective officials, the President assumed the power of appointment of the officials as authorized by the people in a referendum held on February 27, 1975. Two mayors led the town during this regime.

Under the administration of President Corazon C. Aquino, the 1987 Constitution declared the State Policy of strengthening the autonomy of LGUs. The Local Government Code of 1991 was passed as the landmark piece of decentralization measure that serves as the present-day blueprint of local governance.

Republic Act No. 9387, entitled "An Act Converting the Municipality of Navotas into a Highly Urbanized City to be known as the City of Navotas," was approved June 24, 2007, and was ratified by 12,544 affirmative votes during a plebiscite held for this purpose.

After many years, Navotas was proclaimed as a full-pledged city. Navotas, together with the other fifteen (15) cities and one (1) municipality (Pateros), constitutes the National Capital Region (NCR). As mandated by the Local Government Code of 1991, this LGU is guided by various devolved, deconcentrated, and concerned National Government Agencies and likewise, encouraging the support and participation of the Non-Government Organization on its undertaking towards national development.

**Table 1.3. List of Municipal/City Mayors from 1934 to Present**

Name of Municipal/City Mayor	Tenure of Office
Benjamin A. Alonzo	1934-1937
Felix R. Monroy	1937-1946
Nemesio L. Angeles	March-September, 1944
Tomas R. Gomez	1946-1947
Pacifico G. Javier, Sr.	1948-1951
Roberto R. Monroy	1952-1963
Felipe C. Del Rosario, Sr.	1964-1980
Victor B. Javier	1980-1986
Felipe C. Del Rosario, Jr.	1986-1998
Tobias Reynald M. Tiangco	(Acting) July 1, 1998 – Feb. 1, 1999
Cipriano C. Bautista	Feb. 2, 1999 - May 11, 2000
Tobias Reynald M. Tiangco	May 12, 2000 - June 30, 2010
John Reynald M. Tiangco	July 1, 2010 – Present

1.2 VISION

Navotas as a world class Fishing and Industrial Eco Port with a God-fearing, family oriented, disciplined, resilient and empowered citizenry, living in an ordered, green and aesthetically pleasing urban setting, supported by adequate, responsive, efficient, progressive infrastructure, sheltered by an ecologically balanced, sustainable, safe environment, strengthened by a financially self-sufficient, economically viable, dynamic local economy administered by a responsive, committed and strong leadership governance.

1.3. MISSION

To harness all resources of the city to serve the needs of its constituency towards industrialization and urbanization through the dedicated and accountable public official and empowered citizenry.

1.4. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The vision statement illustrates the desired qualities of the city in terms of five major elements, namely: (1) the quality of the people as individuals and as a society; (2) the nature of the local economy; (3) the state of the natural environment; (4) the condition of the built environment; and (5) the qualities of the local leadership.



Vision	Goals
Navotas as a world class Fishing and Industrial Eco Port	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand its linkage to the sea through fishing and port industries with an urban pattern sustainably supported by its coastal land and water resources; • Continue to promote and enhance its natural and historical links to the sea
with a God-fearing, family oriented, disciplined, resilient, and empowered citizenry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A healthy, educated, empowered, and stress-free population living in secured and comfortable dwelling units in a peaceful and orderly city
living in an ordered, green and aesthetically pleasing urban setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to promote the ordering of the urban landscape via nodal development targeting new development areas and coastal resources • Institute a coordinated and efficient circulation and movement system through optimization of available and new network systems that will support the ordering pattern of the City • Integrate green concepts into plots and grid patterns for appropriate ecological interphases • Develop an appropriate image for the City to enhance its identity and delineate its character within Metro Manila's larger context
supported by adequate, responsive, efficient, progressive infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve circulation and ease traffic in the City in tandem with reduction in circulation congestion • Provide continuity between existing and potential transport modes (land-river-sea) • Enhance City's transport system thru new and appropriate technologies in transport and traffic management
sheltered by an ecologically balanced, sustainable, safe environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the quality of inland and coastal waters as well as ambient air quality of the City • Develop and operationalize an effective and efficient solid waste management system • Protect the mangrove areas of the City • Improve the productive capacities of the urban and coastal resources to support socio-economic growth • Reduce the effects of natural calamities and man-made disasters that continually plague the City • Increase the level of resiliency and adaptive capacity of the city from the effects of climate change
strengthened by a financially self-sufficient, economically viable, dynamic local economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase employment rate and family income • Augment livelihood and increase capital investments from commercial expansion • Improve tax collection as well as encourage establishment of new businesses • Strengthen tourism and partnership in coastal management



administered by a responsive, committed and strong leadership governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fast-track the provision of services for the public and within the organization• To improve the active participation of public officials in meetings, sessions, and seminars• To promote well-being of rank and file employees• To fully implement existing ordinances and statutes of the city with impartiality
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1.5. FUNCTIONAL ROLE

Navotas exists and functions within the context of the metropolitan area. Metro Manila will continue to be the main growth center of the country and perform its primary role as the leading center for economic, social, political, and cultural life of the nation.

The continuing development plan for Metro Manila, the 20-year Physical Development Framework Plan for Metropolitan Manila 1996-2016, envisions Metro Manila to be a world class metropolitan area known for its livability and rich culture.

The plan considers the City of Navotas as part of the metropolitan inner core and characterized as having a high intensity development, marked by incompatible land uses, and complex socioeconomic problems inherent in a metropolitan center.

Navotas is also included as a part of the CAMANAVA (Caloocan City, Malabon City, Navotas City, and Valenzuela City) “policy group”. The CAMANAVA policy zone in the physical development framework of Metro Manila was classified as a Regeneration Development Area (RDA).

As a coastal city, Navotas is engaged in fisheries production and other fishing-related industries. The city’s fishing industry is one of the major contributors for economic growth. In addition, Navotas is hailed as an important trading center not only in Luzon but also in the whole country. For that reason, it is dubbed as the “Fishing Capital of the Philippines”. The city’s huge fish port serves as the host to fish traders and vendors all over Metro Manila and surrounding provinces. The Navotas Fish Port Complex (NFPC) is considered as the most prominent commercial and industrial center in Navotas.

Approximately 70% of the residents of the city source their income from fishing and other fishing-related activities. Some of these include fish manufacturing industries that ventures into the processing of fish sauce, dried smoked fish, fishmeal and fish paste. Shipyards are also a major industry in the city which comprises shipbuilding and repair and maintenance of sea vessels.



1.6. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

1.6.1. Historical Growth of Population

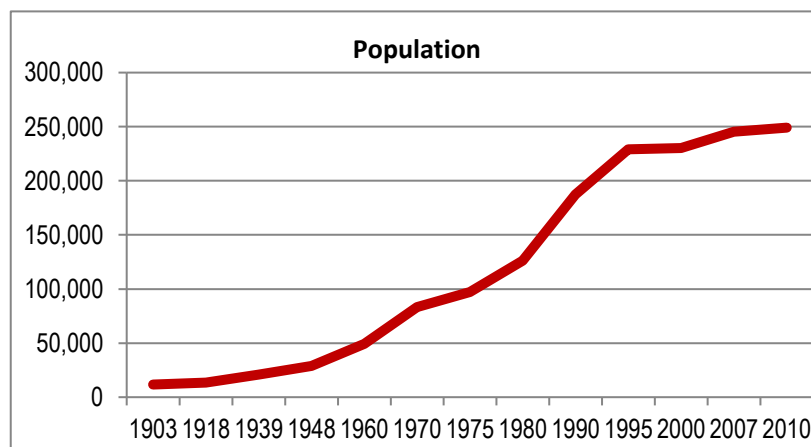
The historical growth of the population of Navotas shows that from 1903 up to 1918, the population significantly increased by 1,766. For the 2000 and 2010 censuses, it should be noted that there was a minimal increase in the population which are 1,364 and 3,787 respectively. The minimal increase is due to the emigration from the city and off-city relocation of informal settler families (ISFs).

Table 1.4. Historical Growth of the Population of Navotas City (1903-2010)

<i>Historical Growth of Population</i>			
<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Increase/Decrease</i>	<i>Growth Rate</i>
1903	11,688		
1918	13,454	1,766	0.94
1939	20,861	7,407	2.11
1948	28,889	8,028	3.68
1960	49,262	20,373	4.55
1970	83,245	33,983	5.39
1975	97,098	13,853	3.13
1980	126,146	29,048	5.37
1990	187,479	61,333	4.04
1995	229,039	41,560	4.08
2000	230,403	1,364	0.12
2007	245,344	14,941	0.9
2010	249,131	3,787	0.78

Source: Socio-Economic Profile 2013

Figure 1.1. Historical Growth of the Population (1903-2010)



Source: City Planning and Development Office, NSO Censuses



1.6.2. Population Density

Based on the results of the 2010 National Statistics Office (NSO) census, the City of Navotas is ranked 15th with a population of 249,131, a population density of 233 persons per hectare, and a growth rate of 0.78%, among the 17 cities and municipality in Metro Manila.

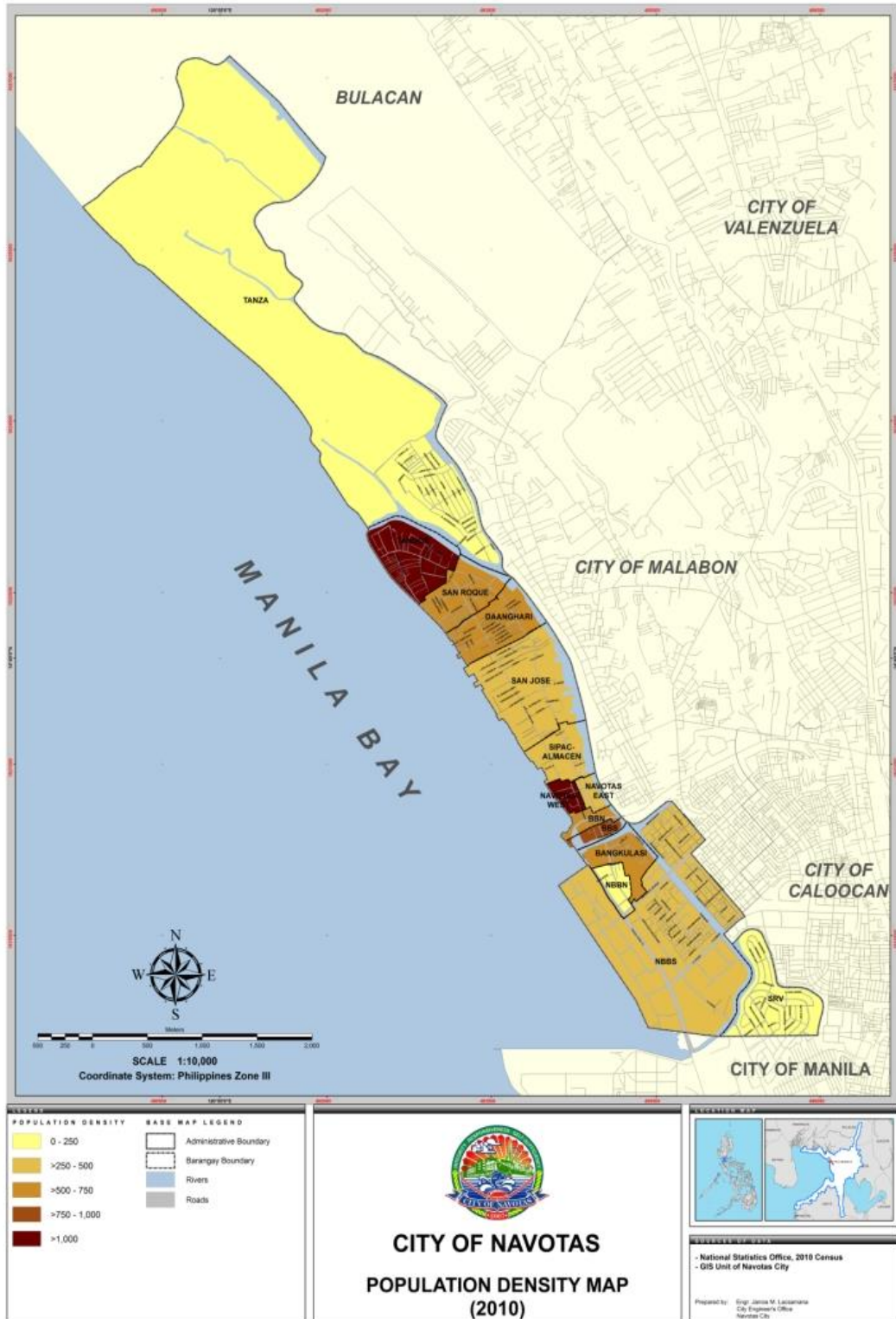
Table 1.5. Metro Manila LGUs, Population and Density

City	Population 2010	Land Area (hectares)	Growth Rate 2010	Density
Quezon	2,761,720	17,171	2.42	161
Manila	1,652,171	2,498	0.44	661
Caloocan	1,489,040	5,580	2.37	267
Pasig	669,773	4,846	2.86	138
Taguig	644,473	4,521	3.26	143
Paranaque	588,126	4,657	2.72	126
Valenzuela	575,356	4,702	1.71	122
Las Pinas	552,573	3,269	1.57	169
Makati	529,039	1,831	1.16	289
Muntinlupa	459,941	3,975	1.95	116
Marikina	424,150	2,152	0.81	197
Pasay	392,869	1,397	1.02	281
Malabon	353,337	1,571	0.42	225
Mandaluyong	328,699	929	1.67	354
Navotas	249,131	1,069	0.78	233
San Juan	121,430	594	0.31	204
Pateros	64,147	210	1.12	305
Total	11,855,975	60,797	1.78	195

Source: The Latest Census of the National Statistics Office, 2010



Map 1.1. 2010 Navotas City Population Density Map

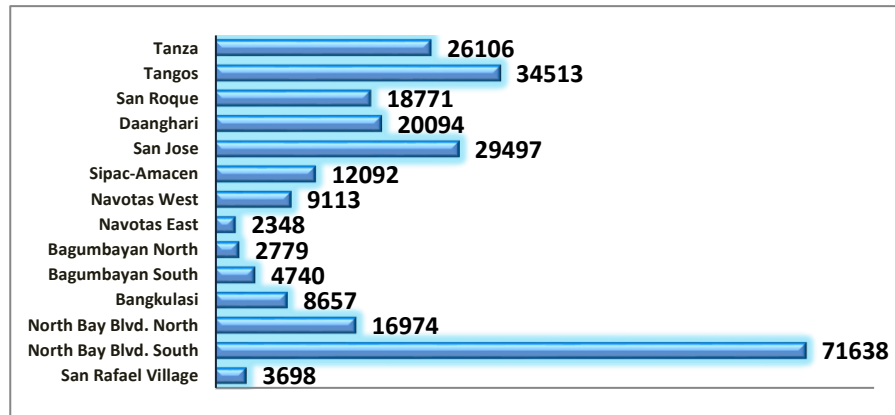




1.6.3. Population Distribution

Based on the data in Figure 1.2, for the year 2016, North Bay Boulevard South has the highest population with 71,638 persons, while Navotas East has the lowest population with 2,348 persons. All of the barangays in District 2 have high population while most of the barangays in District 1 are modestly populated, except for Barangay North Bay Boulevard North and Barangay North Bay Boulevard South.

Figure 1.2. Navotas City Total Population Distribution (2016)



Source: Estimated Population for the Year 2016

1.6.4. Estimated Population Density

Table 1.6 shows that Bagumbayan North is the smallest Barangay - in terms of land area - with 4 hectares. The barangay with the highest population density is Barangay Navotas West with 1,302 persons per hectare while the lowest is Tanza with only 53 persons per hectare.

Table 1.6. City Population Density per Barangay (2016)

Barangay	Population	Land Area (hectares)	Population Density	Density Rank
San Rafael Village	3,698	39	95	13
North Bay Boulevard South	71,638	254	282	11
North Bay Boulevard North	16,974	65	261	12
Bangkulasi	8,657	15	577	7
Bagumbayan South	4,740	5	948	3
Bagumbayan North	2,779	4	695	6
Navotas East	2,348	6	391	10
Navotas West	9,113	7	1,302	1
Sipac-Almacen	12,092	27	448	8
San Jose	29,497	71	415	9
Daanghari	20,094	26	773	4
San Roque	18,771	27	695	5
Tangos	34,513	31	1,113	2
Tanza	26,106	492	53	14
Total	261,020	1,069	244	

Source: Estimated Population for the Year 2016



1.6.5. Male-Female Population

According to the 2016 estimated population, males, with a population of 131,799 (50.5%), outnumbers females at 129,221 (49.5%) individuals, giving a sex ratio of 102 males per 100 females. Although males outnumber the females in the 0-54 age groups, females dominated the rest of the age groups.

Table 1.7. Household Population Distribution by Sex and Age In Navotas City (2016)

	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
<i>All Ages</i>	261,020	131,799	129,221
<i>Under 5</i>	29,429	15,317	14,113
<i>5-9</i>	28,432	14,800	13,632
<i>10-14</i>	27,207	13,866	13,342
<i>15-19</i>	25,958	12,999	12,959
<i>20-24</i>	24,611	12,356	12,255
<i>25-29</i>	23,022	11,532	11,489
<i>30-34</i>	20,865	10,817	10,049
<i>35-39</i>	18,155	9,257	8,898
<i>40-44</i>	16,180	8,183	7,997
<i>45-49</i>	13,631	6,880	6,750
<i>50-54</i>	11,292	5,682	5,611
<i>55-59</i>	8,292	4,087	4,205
<i>60-64</i>	5,998	2,823	3,176
<i>65-69</i>	3,322	1,479	1,843
<i>70-74</i>	2,284	929	1,355
<i>75-79</i>	1,308	447	860
<i>80-84</i>	630	222	408
<i>85 and over</i>	403	124	280

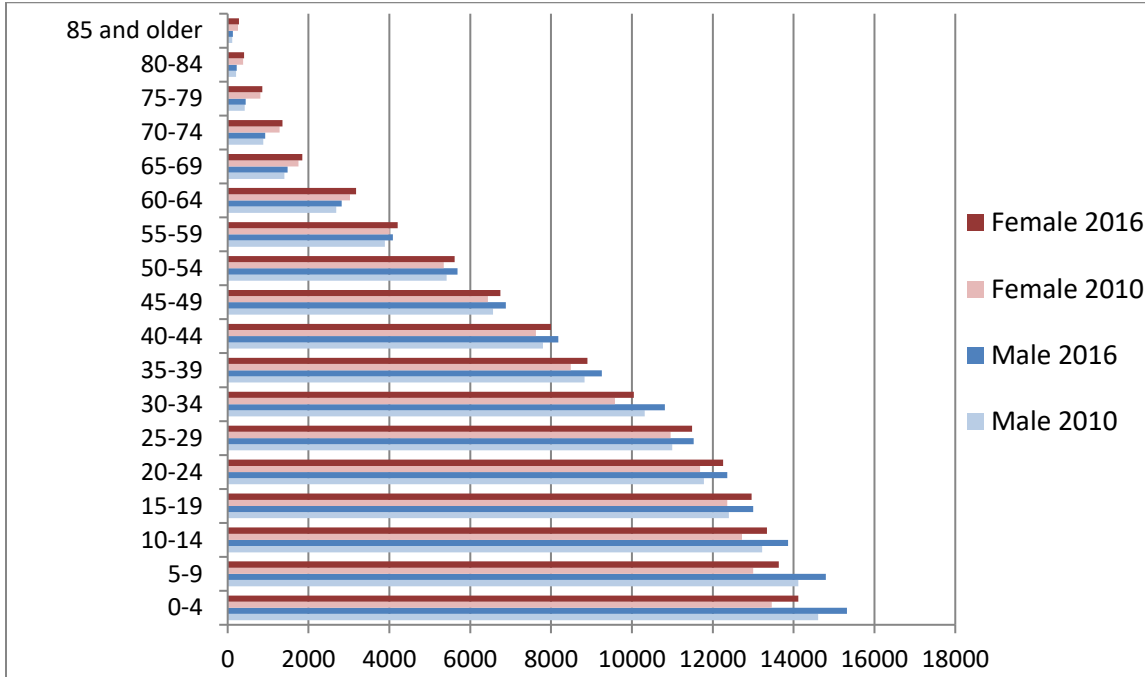
Source: Estimated Population for the Year 2016

1.6.6. Population Distribution by Age Group and Gender

The population distribution by age group and gender for the years 2010 and 2016 are shown in Figure 1.3. For both years, the population is relatively equal as to gender classification. For the age groups, the majority of the population is concentrated to age groups 0-34 which composes more than 50% of the population.



Figure 1.3. Estimated Population Distribution by Age Group and Gender 2010 (CY1) vs 2016 (CY2)



1.6.7. Household Population

In 2016, there were an estimated 62,148 households in Navotas. Barangay North Bay Boulevard South registered the highest population count of 71,638 and the highest number of households at 17,057. Barangay Navotas East, on the other hand, recorded the least number of households with only 559. Based on the number of households and population in each barangay, the household size was computed to be at 4.2 persons per household for all barangays. The estimated population, households, and population size for the year 2016 are shown in table 1.8.



Table 1.8. Estimated Number of Population, Households and Average Household Size per Barangay in Navotas City (2016)

Barangay	Household	Population	Average HH Size
San Rafael Village	880	3,698	4.2
North Bay Boulevard South	17057	71,638	4.2
North Bay Boulevard North	4041	16,974	4.2
Bangkulasi	2061	8,657	4.2
Bagumbayan South	1129	4,740	4.2
Bagumbayan North	662	2,779	4.2
Navotas East	559	2,348	4.2
Navotas West	2170	9,113	4.2
Sipac-Almacen	2879	12,092	4.2
San Jose	7023	29,497	4.2
Daanghari	4784	20,094	4.2
San Roque	4469	18,771	4.2
Tangos	8217	34,513	4.2
Tanza	6216	26,106	4.2
<i>Total</i>	62148	261,020	

Note: Estimated population for the year 2016 based on a 0.78% growth rate

1.6.8. Population Projection by Single Calendar Year

The projected population of the city by single calendar year from 2016 to 2025 is shown in table 1.9. The population was estimated using the exponential method to determine the increase in population size.

Table 1.9. Population Projection by Single Calendar Year (2016-2025)

Single Year	Population Estimates
2016	261,020
2017	263,056
2018	265,108
2019	267,176
2020	269,260
2021	271,360
2022	273,477
2023	275,610
2024	277,759
2025	279,926

Source: City Planning and Development Office



1.6.9. Projected Population per Barangay

By 2016, the projected population of Navotas - using the exponential method - is expected to increase to 261,020. By 2020, the population is estimated to be at 269,260. By the end of the planning period in 2025, the population is expected to reach 279,926. This is based on a 0.78% growth rate obtained from the last May 2010 census.

Table 1.10. Projected Population of the Fourteen (14) Barangays (2016-2025)

Barangay	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2025
<i>San Rafael Village</i>	3,698	3,727	3,756	3,786	3,815	3,966
<i>North Bay Boulevard South</i>	71,638	72,197	72,760	73,327	73,899	76,827
<i>North Bay Boulevard North</i>	16,974	17,107	17,240	17,374	17,510	18,204
<i>Bangkulasi</i>	8,657	8,725	8,793	8,861	8,931	9,284
<i>Bagumbayan South</i>	4,740	4,777	4,814	4,852	4,890	5,083
<i>Bagumbayan North</i>	2,779	2,800	2,822	2,844	2,866	2,980
<i>Navotas East</i>	2,348	2,366	2,385	2,403	2,422	2,518
<i>Navotas West</i>	9,113	9,184	9,256	9,328	9,401	9,773
<i>Sipac-Almacen</i>	12,092	12,186	12,281	12,377	12,473	12,968
<i>San Jose</i>	29,497	29,727	29,958	30,192	30,428	31,633
<i>Daanghari</i>	20,094	20,251	20,409	20,568	20,729	21,550
<i>San Roque</i>	18,771	18,917	19,065	19,214	19,364	20,131
<i>Tangos</i>	34,513	34,782	35,054	35,327	35,602	37,013
<i>Tanza</i>	26,106	26,310	26,515	26,722	26,930	27,997
<i>Total</i>	261,020	263,056	265,108	267,176	269,260	279,926

Source: City Planning and Development Office

1.6.10. Projected Population by Age Group

The exponential method was also used in projecting the population per age group of Navotas. The following table shows the population projection of the city by age group for the year 2016 by using the 2010 NSO data and growth rate of 0.78%. This population projection will be used in projecting school-going age population during the planning period from 2016-2025. The following statistics would determine the future educational needs of the city such as the number of classrooms and teachers.



Table 1.11. Projected Household Population per Age Group (2016-2025)

Age Group	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2025
0-4	29,429	29,659	29,890	30,123	30,358	31,561
5-9	28,432	28,654	28,877	29,103	29,330	30,491
10-14	27,207	27,419	27,633	27,849	28,066	29,178
15-19	25,958	26,160	26,365	26,570	26,777	27,838
20-24	24,611	24,803	24,996	25,191	25,388	26,394
25-29	23,022	23,202	23,383	23,565	23,749	24,689
30-34	20,865	21,028	21,192	21,357	21,524	22,376
35-39	18,155	18,297	18,439	18,583	18,728	19,470
40-44	16,180	16,306	16,433	16,562	16,691	17,352
45-49	13,631	13,737	13,844	13,952	14,061	14,618
50-54	11,292	11,380	11,469	11,558	11,648	12,110
55-59	8,292	8,357	8,422	8,488	8,554	8,893
60-64	5,998	6,045	6,092	6,139	6,187	6,432
65-69	3,322	3,348	3,374	3,400	3,427	3,563
70-74	2,284	2,302	2,320	2,338	2,356	2,449
75-79	1,308	1,318	1,328	1,339	1,349	1,403
80-84	630	635	640	645	650	676
85 and over	403	406	409	413	416	432
Total	261,020	263,055	265,107	267,175	269,259	279,925

Source: City Planning and Development Office

1.6.11. Projected Population Composition

The projected population of Navotas for the year 2016 comprised of 33% young dependents (age group 0-14), 3% old dependents (age group 65 and over) and 64% working-age population (age group 15-64). These reflected a dependency ratio of 56 dependents (5 old dependents and 51 young dependents) for every 100 persons in the working population.

Table 1.12. Population Composition by School-Age, Working-Age, Dependent-Age Group and Sex (2016)

Age Group	Both Sexes	%	Male		Female		Sex Ratio
			No.	%	No.	%	
School Going Population	108635	42	55205	51	53430	49	1.03
Pre-School (3-6)	23,344	9	12,046	52	11,298	48	1.07
Elementary (7-12)	33,684	13	17,200	51	16,484	49	1.04
Secondary (13-18)	31,649	12	15,947	50	15,704	50	1.02
Tertiary (19-22)	19,958	8	10,013	50	9,945	50	1.01
Working Age (15-64)	168,004	64	84616	50	83388	50	1.02
Labor Force (15 and over)	175,951	67	87817	50	88134	50	1.00
Dependent Population	93,015	36	47183	51	45832	49	1.03
Young (0-14)	85,068	33	43982	52	41086	48	1.07
Old (65-Over)	7,947	3	3201	40	4746	60	0.67

Note: Sex Ratio = (No. of male/No. of female) x 100

Source: 2016 Estimated Population



1.7. GEOGRAPHIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROFILE

1.7.1. Geographic Location

Location and Administrative Boundaries

The geographical location of Navotas city is situated on the extreme northwest shore of Metro Manila. It is bounded on the north by the municipality of Obando in Bulacan; on the east by a system of river ways comprised of the Binuangan river, the Daang Cawayan river, the Dampalit river, the Batasan river, the Navotas river, the Bangkulasi channel, the Malabon channel and the Estero de Maypajo, on the south by the city of Manila; and on the west by Manila Bay.

Map 1.2. Navotas City Administrative and Barangay Boundary





1.7.2. Barangay Subdivision:

Navotas is composed of fourteen (14) barangays, which are subdivided into two (2) districts:

Table 1.13. Barangays Subdivision According to Districts

District 1	District 2
Barangay San Rafael Village	Barangay Tanza
Barangay North Bay Boulevard South	Barangay Tangos
Barangay North Bay Boulevard North	Barangay San Roque
Barangay Bangkulasi	Barangay Daanghari
Barangay Bagumbayan South	Barangay San Jose
Barangay Bagumbayan North	
Barangay Navotas East	
Barangay Navotas West	
Barangay Sipac-Almacen	

Map 1.3. Navotas City District Map

