

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

AMKING, LEA M. APRIL2013. Legacy of the Chicken Dung Trade in Caponga and Ambassador, Tublay, Benguet. Benguet State University, La Trinidad Benguet.

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## **ABSTRACT**

The chicken dung trade may have ill-effects but it economically contributed to the development of the municipality of Tublay. This resulted from the study that assessed the legacy of the chicken dung trade in the municipality.

Conducted in barangays Ambassador and Caponga, Tublay where chicken dung trading centers are established, the study involved 120 key informants: Local Government Units, 6; chicken dung facilities, 34; chicken dung porters, 40; and residents nearby chicken dung trades, 40. Actual site visits and conduct of interview among key informants were undertaken in December 2012.

As to the findings of the study, the chicken dung trade in Tublay started in 2002 by virtue of Municipal Ordinance Number 2002-05. Approved in October 28, 2002, the ordinance regulated storing, selling, displaying and dealing of chicken dung within the territorial jurisdiction of Tublay. In 2008, the Sangguniang Bayan of Tublay passed Municipal Ordinance Number 2008-03, amending the earlier ordinance. One major amendment is on the endorsement of the Sangguniang Barangay on the proposed chicken dung business wherein it shall be supported by documentary evidences showing and



proving that public consultation of a series of public consultation had been conducted in the sitio where the chicken dung business be established. Moreover, the ordinance also demands that regulatory fee shall be remitted to the general fund of the municipality, except a portion of the share of the barangay which shall be treated as a Special Fund to be used for the proper supervision and regulation of the business of selling chicken dung in the concerned barangay. In other words, fifty centavos (PhP0.50) of the total regulatory fee imposed on every sack of chicken dung sold shall be shared and given to the barangay where the chicken dung business is established. Eventually, 30% thereof shall be treated as special fund and shall be utilized in the proper regulation and supervision of the business chicken dung while 70% shall be remitted to the general fund of the concerned barangay.

Presence of the chicken dung trade gave additional income to the municipality. Such additional income was accordingly instrumental in paying the services of casual and/or contractual employees. Moreover, income derived from the chicken dung trade in the barangay was used to fund the construction of barangay roads, purchase of utility truck, purchase of appliances and cooking facilities for the Daycare center, and feeding program. Another worth-mentioning contribution of the presence of chicken dung business in the community is the employment opportunity it gave to some residents. Accordingly, there are residents who were hired as porters in the chicken dung facilities in the barangay.

The chicken dung trade provided financial support that helped the traders and/or porters cater the basic needs of their families. It also provided the necessary financial support to cater to the educational requirement of their children.



Employment opportunities were at stake among the residents. Accordingly, most of the porters are local residents. Besides, the chicken dung traders are also paying considerable rent to the owner of the lot where the particular business is established.

As to its contribution to the municipality and/or barangay, the chicken dung trade provided additional revenue in the form of taxes. The presence of the chicken dung trade in the community was instrumental in increasing the sales of nearby sari-sari stores. Aside from the purchases made by the traders/porters from their stores, farmers and drivers also buy from nearby stores every time they stop to purchase sacks of chicken dung.

On the ill-effects of the presence of chicken dung trade in the community in a descending order of gravity, are as follows: the chicken dung facility is a nuisance to the community; the obnoxious smell/odor of the chicken dung irritates residents and by passers; the obnoxious smell/odor of chicken dung causes headaches, chest pains and other illnesses; and the chicken dung attracts pests and rodents.

As to the recommendations, the ordinance relative to chicken dung should also include safety nets for the residents near the chicken dung trade like situating the trading centers in secluded areas where no resident will be affected. Nevertheless, the area should be well accessible to the consumers. Moreover, possibilities of using part of the taxes collected from the chicken dung trade should be used to safeguard the residents in the community where the trades exist. Lastly, the chicken dung traders, in coordination with concerned agencies, should conduct researches on how they can eradicate, if not minimize its ill-effects to the community and/or environment.



## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section presents the findings of the study on legacy of the chicken dung trade in Caponga and Ambassador, Tublay, Benguet. Specifically, it reflects the demographic profile of the respondents as to gender, civil status, age bracket and highest educational attainment. It also includes the history of the chicken dung trade in Tublay, Benguet; the benefits brought about by the chicken dung trade on the development of the barangay/municipality; and ill-effects of the presence of the chicken dung in the municipality as perceived by the respondents.

### Demographic Profile of Respondents

Table 1 presents the demographic profile of the respondents as to gender, civil status, age bracket, and highest educational attainment. There is only one female among the Local Government Unit key informants. Two of the respondents are single. All the six respondents are degree holders. Almost all of the chicken dung operators are males. Nevertheless, the findings do not infer that the chicken dung trade is solely for males. According to the respondents, it is actually a family business but it so happen that the males are more frequently present in the area.

Moreover, all the chicken dung porters are males. According to the respondents, being a porter needs masculine characteristics since they have to carry the sacks of chicken dung, which is more or less 50 kilograms, from one truck to the other.

As to the gender of the residents nearby the chicken dung business centers, more than 19% are males. It does not mean, however, that residents in the area are dominated



Table 1. Demographic Profile of the respondents

PROFILE	LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS		CHICKEN DUNG OPERATORS		CHICKEN DUNG PORTERS		RESIDENTS	
	n=6	%	n=34	%	n=40	%	n=40	%
<b>A. Gender</b>								
Male	5	4.17	32	26.67	40	33.33	23	19.17
Female	1	0.83	2	1.67	0	0.00	17	14.17
Total	6	5.00	34	28.34	40	33.33	40	33.33
<b>B. Civil Status</b>								
Single	2	1.67	2	1.67	19	15.83	4	3.33
Married	4	3.33	32	26.67	21	17.5	36	30
Total	6	5.00		28.34	40	33.33	40	33.33
<b>C. Age Bracket</b>								
15 and below	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
16-20	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.67	3	2.5
21-25	1	0.83	2	1.67	13	10.83	1	0.83
26-30	1	0.83	0	0.00	14	11.67	3	2.5
31-35	1	0.83	4	3.33	5	4.17	3	2.5
36-40	1	0.83	5	4.17	6	5	5	4.17
41-45	1	0.83	10	8.33	0	0.00	11	9.17
46-50	0	0.00	6	5	0	0.00	8	6.67
51-55	1	0.83	6	5	0	0.00	2	1.67
56-60	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.67
More than 60yrs	0	0.00	1	0.83	0	0.00	2	1.67
Total	6	5	34	28.33	40	28.34	40	33.35
<b>D. Educational Attainment</b>								
No schooling	0	0.00	2	1.67	2	1.67	1	0.83
Elementary undergraduate	0	0.00	15	12.5	6	5	3	2.5
High school undergraduate	0	0.00	4	3.33	20	16.67	21	17.50



Table 1 Continued. . .

PROFILE	LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS		CHICKEN DUNG OPERATORS		CHICKEN DUNG PORTERS		RESIDENTS	
	n=6	%	n=34	%	n=40	%	n=40	%
High school graduate	0	0.00	11	9.17	7	5.83	6	5
College undergraduate	0	0.00	1	0.83	3	2.50	6	5
College graduate	6	5.00	3	2.5	1	0.83	1	0.83
Vocational course (TESDA)	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.83	1	0.83
Total	6	5	34	28.33	40	33.33	33.32	33.32

by males. It may have been incidental that the male members of the family were those left in the household during the conduct of interview. On the civil status of the respondents, almost all of the chicken dung operators were married. Furthermore, majority of the porters were married. Besides, a great majority of the residents were married.

As to the operators, the ages of the greatest number of respondents range from 41-45 years old. Only one respondent revealed to have been more than 60 years old. The greatest number of porter respondents has ages ranging from 26-30 years old. On the other hand, nearly 10% of the residents have ages ranging from 41-45 years old.

The table also shows that there were three respondents, who were not able to attend formal schooling; two of whom are porters, and one resident. According to these respondents, they were faced with grave poverty and such prohibited them from availing even the primary grades.



## History of Chicken Dung Trade in Tublay

As revealed by the LGU key informants, the chicken dung trade in Tublay started in 2002 by virtue of Municipal Ordinance Number 2002-05. Approved in October 28, 2002, the ordinance regulated storing, selling, displaying and dealing of chicken dung within the territorial jurisdiction of Tublay. Furthermore, it also imposed penal sanctions for violations of the provisions, and imposed regulatory fees. The ordinance was accordingly premised by the 1994 decision of the Regional Trial Court ordering the immediate ban on selling and storing chicken dung in Densi, Tomay, and Shilan in the municipality of La Trinidad.

The foregoing revelation corroborates the statements of Sumalag (2010), that in 1992, the Municipal Officials of La Trinidad filed a case with the regional trial court for the abatement of nuisance with prayer for the issuance of preliminary injunction against 20 individuals engaged in chicken dung business in Densi, Tomay, and Shilan. Eventually, the RTC in 1994 ordered the immediate ban on selling and storing dung in the said three areas.

In 2008, the Sangguniang Bayan of Tublay passed Municipal Ordinance Number 2008-03, amending the earlier ordinance. One major amendment is on the endorsement of the Sangguniang Barangay on the proposed chicken dung business wherein it shall be supported by documentary evidences showing and proving that public consultation of a series of public consultation had been conducted in the sitio where the chicken dung business be established. Furthermore, it should also provide a proof that prior informed consent of the majority of the affected community members of the sitio is favorably obtained.



It is also worth mentioning that the amendment has provisions on petitions against the establishment of a chicken dung business in a particular area. According to the respondents, Section 2 of Municipal Ordinance Number 2008-03 states that petitions against or opposing the establishment of such chicken dung business, the same shall be resolved in accordance with corresponding provisions of the ordinance.

Moreover, the ordinance also demands that regulatory fee shall be remitted to the general fund of the municipality, except a portion of the share of the barangay which shall be treated as a Special Fund to be used for the proper supervision and regulation of the business of selling chicken dung in the concerned barangay. In other words, fifty centavos (PhP0.50) of the total regulatory fee imposed on every sack of chicken dung sold shall be shared and given to barangay where the chicken dung business is established. Eventually, 30% thereof shall be treated as special fund and shall be utilized in the proper regulation and supervision of the business chicken dung while 70% shall be remitted to the general fund of the concerned barangay.

#### Benefits Brought About by the Chicken Dung Trade

As shown in Table 2, the Local Government Unit key informants revealed that presence of the chicken dung trade in the municipality gave additional income to the municipality. According to the Municipal Local Government Unit respondents, the additional income collected is directed to the general fund of the municipality. Such additional income was accordingly instrumental in paying the following services: Administrative and Legislative Services which includes personal services of employees; Maintenance and Other Operating Expense such as construction of roads and canals;





Table 2. Benefits brought about by the chicken dung trade as claimed by Local Government Units (N=120)

BENEFIT	LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNIT					
	TUBLAY MLGU		AMBASSADOR BLGU		CAPONGA BLGU	
	n=2	%	n=2	%	n=2	%
Provision of additional income	2	1.67	2	1.67	2	1.67
Support to infrastructure projects	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.67
Support to social enhancement programs	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.67
Provision of funds to purchase vehicles	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.67
Provision of funds for local employment	1	0.83	2	1.67	2	1.67

Note: Multiple responses

Environmental and Natural Resources such as construction of water works system, clean and green, maintenance and improvement of barangay nursery and tree planting; Agriculture and Aquaculture which include opening of farm-to-market road, tram line, livelihood programs, fisheries. Other program areas like Education, Health, Social Welfare and Development, and Public safety are covered by the general fund of the municipality. According to the key informants, almost 20% of the total general fund is generated from the Chicken dung trade.

The findings support the article of Laking (2011) that Tublay is enjoying the benefits derived from hosting the chicken dung trade. Since its transfer to the municipality of Tublay, it has been able to provide the municipality additional revenue.

The Cponga Barangay Local Government Unit (BLGU), on the other hand, stated that the income derived from the chicken dung trade in the barangay was used to fund the



construction of barangay roads (Figure 2). According to the respondents, the BLGU was also able to purchase a barangay truck (Figure 3) which was very useful in hauling garbage from the barangay. Moreover, barangay Caponga purchased an LPG burner (with LPG tank) and a Digital Video Disk player which were donated to the Daycare Center. It also gave supplemental funds for the center's feeding program. Another worth-mentioning contribution of the presence of chicken dung business in the community is the employment opportunity it gave to some residents. Accordingly, there are residents who were hired as porters in the chicken dung business centers in the barangay (Figure 4).

The Ambassador barangay Local Government key informants stated that the chicken dung trade also brought additional income to the barangay. The additional income collected formed part of the general fund of the barangay. At the same time, the chicken dung business employed some residents from Ambassador.



Figure 2. Barangay road in kapungan, Tublay funded by taxes from the chicken dung trade





Figure 3. Delivery truck purchased by barangay Caponga funded by taxes derived from the chicken dung trade



Figure 4. Most of the porters working in the chicken dung center are also from the locality

Table 3 shows the benefits brought about by the chicken dung trade to the lives of the traders and porters. The greatest number of traders and porters revealed that the chicken dung trade provided them financial support that helped them cater the basic needs their



families. The respondents further explained that because of their involvement in the chicken dung trade, they were able to have money for food, shelter and clothing.

One trader explained that he buys chicken dung from a poultry farm in Pampanga once or twice a week depending on the disposal of the product. Accordingly, he invests PhP50-60,000 per truck. One truck loads 500-600 sacks containing different types of chicken dung.

The key informant further revealed that chicken dung is classified as layers, or harvest, depending on its source. Layers and aircons are accordingly bought at-source at PhP50-60 and sold to farmers at PhP100-110. Harvests, on the other hand, are bought at PhP20-30 and passed to consumers at PhP80-90. The amount depends on the selling seasons.

Moreover, the cost of chicken dung increases during rainy season and decreases on summer. Figure 5 shows a truckload of chicken dung displayed at the trading center in Tublay Benguet.

Table 3. Benefits brought about by the chicken dung trade as claimed by traders and porters (N=120)

BENEFIT	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS			
	TRADER n=34		PORTER n=40	
Provision of financial support to cater basic needs (food, shelter, and clothing) of family	30	25.00	33	22.5
Provision of financial support to cater educational needs of children	3	2.50	2	1.67
Provision of savings for other household needs	4	3.33	9	7.50

Note: Multiple responses





Figure 5. Truckload of chicken dung containing 600 sacks displayed at the chicken dung trading center in Tublay, Benguet.

There were some respondents who claimed to have saved some amount for future household needs. Only few trader and/or porter respondents accepted that the chicken dung trade provided the necessary financial support to cater to the educational requirement of their children. Findings of the study affirms the report of Laking (2011) in the Baguio Midland Courier that the town of Tublay is enjoying the benefits derived from hosting the chicken dung trade, notably in barangays Caponga and Ambassador. He further mentioned that since the transfer of the trade to the town in July 2010, it was able to provide the municipality additional revenue totaling to more or less one million pesos from August 2010 to January 2011.

Table 4 reflects the benefits brought about by the chicken dung trade as claimed by nearby community residents. As shown in the table, the greatest number of respondents revealed that the trade provided employment opportunities among the residents. Accordingly, most of the porters are local residents. Besides, the chicken dung traders are also paying considerable rent to the owner of the lot where the particular business is established.

As to its contribution to the municipality and/or barangay, the respondents revealed that it provided additional revenue in the form of taxes. They affirmed the previous discussion that from the PhP1.50 charge per sack of chicken dung sold in a particular trade center, PhP1.00 goes to the municipal coffer and the remaining PhP0.50 to the barangay. There were four respondents who claimed that presence of the chicken dung trade in the community was instrumental in increasing the sales of their sari-sari store. They further explained that aside from the purchases made by the traders/porters from their stores, farmers and drivers also buy from their store every time they drop to purchase sacks of chicken dung.

Conversely, there were some respondents who claimed that the chicken dung trade has no benefits to the community. Accordingly, it only benefitted few and selected individuals who were involved in the business.

Table 4. Benefits brought about by the chicken dung trade as claimed by residents (N=120)

BENEFIT	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS (n=40)	PERCENT (%)
Provision of employment opportunities in the community	16	13.33
Provision of additional income to the barangay and municipality	14	11.67
Increased sales of nearby business establishments	4	3.33
None	13	10.83

Note: Multiple responses

### III-Effects of the Chicken Dung Trade

Table 5 shows the perceived ill-effects of chicken dung according to the four groups of respondents. Of the six Local Government Unit respondents, three admitted that the



chicken dung facility is a nuisance to the community; and the obnoxious smell/odor of the chicken dung irritates residents and by passers. As to being a nuisance in the community, there are instances when the huge trucks hauling chicken dung arrive in various hours of the night which disturbs nearby residents. Such is worsened by the loud voices of the porters. At least two LGU respondents claimed that the chicken dung facility attracts pests and/or rodents.

As to the traders, they obviously perceived that the chicken dung trade has no ill-effects to the community. Only one respondent, however, stated that the trade is sometimes a nuisance to the community.

Of the 40 porters, only few cited that the obnoxious smell/odor of chicken dung is very irritating. However, they have to bear with it since it is their only source of livelihood. Furthermore, with their very long exposure to the odor, they accordingly got use to it. One respondent claimed that the chicken dung facility is considered nuisance to the community. Accordingly, the nearby residents are often disturbed with the arrival of the carrier trucks much more during the night. The loud voices of the porters also add to the noise.

Besides, at least one respondent stated that presence of chicken dung in the area attracts pests and rodents. Being a resident of the area, he accordingly observed that upon the establishment of the facility in the area, appearances of rats were doubled if not tripled.



Table 5. Ill-effects of the chicken dung trade in the community as claimed by groups of respondents (N=120)

ILL-EFFECTS	RESPONDENTS							
	LGUs		TRADERS		PORTERS		RESIDENTS	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
The chicken dung facility is considered nuisance to the community	3	2.50	1	0.83	1	0.83	26	21.67
The obnoxious smell/odor of chicken dung is very irritating	3	2.50	0	0.00	3	2.50	26	21.67
Presence of chicken dung in the area attracts pests and/or rodents	2	1.68	0	0.00	1	0.83	2	1.67
The obnoxious smell of chicken dung causes headaches, chest pains, and other illnesses	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	8.33
None	0	0.00	33	27.50	35	29.17	2	1.67

Note: Multiple responses

Nearby residents considered the chicken dung facility as nuisance to the community. They are accordingly disturbed by the delivery trucks upon their arrival at night. According to the respondents, the roaring engines of the delivery trucks and very loud voices of porters curtail their sleep. Furthermore, there were instances when the porters are inconsiderate during their drinking spree.

The same number of respondents revealed that the obnoxious smell/odor of chicken dung is very irritating. This is accordingly experienced in the morning and afternoon when it's quite windy in the area. From these respondents, at least ten claimed that the obnoxious smell causes headaches, chest pains and other illnesses. Others accordingly lose their





appetite. Besides, there were two respondents who added that presence of the chicken dung trade in the area attracts pests and rodents.

Findings of the study relates to the sentiments of Barangay Shilan residents in 2009 as cited by Jose (2010) wherein they demanded the removal of the chicken dung trade in the area for it caused headaches, dizziness, nausea and other respiratory discomfort among them. Furthermore, it accordingly brought them sleepless nights as the foul sharp odor of the chicken dung hangs in the cold air at night.

However, at least two respondents claimed that the presence of the chicken dung trade has no ill-effects to the community.

#### Plan Relative to Chicken Dung Trade

According to the Local Government Units, they will instruct their concerned offices to regularly and appropriately monitor the chicken dung businesses in the municipality. This is accordingly with the premise that there are some chicken dung traders who are not complying with the policies much more with Sections 5, 6, and 7 of Municipal Ordinance Number 200-05. Moreover, they plan to be stricter in the collection of regulatory fees.

On the part of the chicken dung traders, they will accordingly continue the business as the municipality will allow and for as long as there will be farmers who will buy chicken dung. According to the respondents, they have gone through the business for so many years and it has well entertained their economic needs.

Similarly, most of the porters stated that they will stay in the chicken dung business for as long as the owner needs their services. However, there are few who revealed their intent of moving to other jobs with higher remuneration. There was one respondent who accepted



that he is irritated with the bad smell of chicken dung he is tolerating it just to earn for his family.

Basically, the residents were against the establishment of chicken dung trading centers in the community. Nevertheless, they cannot do anything since it has been allowed by the Local Government Units. Relatively, they plan to regularly remind the municipal as well as barangay Local Government Units to look for more appropriate area for the chicken dung trade.

On the other hand, there are respondents who tried accepting the existence of the chicken dung trade in their community. According to them, they will just allow the existence of the chicken dung trade as long as they will find ways of abating the obnoxious smell of the chicken dung; and as long as the facility will not be a threat to the peace and order of the community.



## SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### Summary

The study documented the legacy of the chicken dung trade in Caponga and Ambassador in the municipality of Tublay. Specifically, it determined how the chicken dung trade started; determined the benefits brought about by the chicken dung trade as perceived by the group of respondents; characterized how the benefits derived from the chicken dung trade contributed to the development of Tublay; and identified the ill-effects of the chicken dung trade as claimed by the four groups of respondents.

Conducted in two barangays of Tublay where chicken dung traders exist, the key informants include Municipal and Barangay Local Government Units (6), traders (34), porters (40), and nearby residents (40). Data gathering with the use of interview guide started in December 2012.

As to the findings of the study, there is only one female among the Local Government Unit key informants. Two of the respondents are single. All the six respondents are degree holders.

Almost all of the chicken dung operators are males. Moreover, all the chicken dung porters are males. According to the respondents, being a porter needs masculine characteristics since they have to carry the sacks of chicken dung, which is more or less 50 kilograms, from one truck to the other. As to the gender of the residents nearby the chicken dung business centers, more than 60% are males.



On the civil status of the respondents, almost all of the chicken dung operators are married. Furthermore, majority of the porters are married. Besides, a great majority of the residents are married.

None among the respondents is below 16 years old. As to the operators, the ages of the greatest number of respondents range from 41-45 years old. Only one respondent revealed to have been more than 60 years old. The greatest number of porter respondents has ages ranging from 26-30 years old. On the other hand, more than 40% of the residents have ages ranging from 41-45 years old.

Three respondents were not able to attend formal schooling; two of whom are porters, and one resident. According to these respondents, they were faced with grave poverty and such prohibited them from availing even the primary grades.

The chicken dung trade in Tublay started in 2002 by virtue of Municipal Ordinance Number 2002-05. Approved in October 28, 2002, the ordinance regulated storing, selling, displaying and dealing of chicken dung within the territorial jurisdiction of Tublay. Furthermore, it also imposed penal sanctions for violations of the provisions, and imposed regulatory fees. The ordinance was accordingly premised by the 1994 decision of the Regional Trial Court ordering the immediate ban on selling and storing chicken dung in Densi, Tomay, and Shilan in the municipality of La Trinidad.

In 2008, the Sangguniang Bayan of Tublay passed Municipal Ordinance Number 2008-03, amending the earlier ordinance. One major amendment is on the endorsement of the Sangguniang Barangay on the proposed chicken dung business wherein it shall be supported by documentary evidences showing and proving that public consultation of a series of public consultation had been conducted in the sitio where the chicken dung



business be established. Furthermore, it should also provide a proof that prior informed consent of the majority of the affected community members of the sitio is favorably obtained.

It is also worth mentioning that the amendment has provisions on petitions against the establishment of a chicken dung business in a particular area. According to the respondents, Section 2 of Municipal Ordinance Number 2008-03 states that petitions against or opposing the establishment of such chicken dung business, the same shall be resolved in accordance with corresponding provisions of the ordinance.

Moreover, the ordinance also demands that regulatory fee shall be remitted to the general fund of the municipality, except a portion of the share of the barangay which shall be treated as a Special Fund to be used for the proper supervision and regulation of the business of selling chicken dung in the concerned barangay. In other words, fifty centavos (PhP0.50) of the total regulatory fee imposed on every sack of chicken dung sold shall be shared and given to barangay where the chicken dung business is established. Eventually, 30% thereof shall be treated as special fund and shall be utilized in the proper regulation and supervision of the business chicken dung while 70% shall be remitted to the general fund of the concerned barangay.

The Local Government Unit key informants revealed that presence of the chicken dung trade in the municipality gave additional income to the municipality. Such additional income was accordingly instrumental in paying the services of casual and/or contractual employees. Since its transfer to the municipality of Tublay, it has been able to provide the municipality additional revenue. The Caponga Barangay Local Government Unit (BLGU), on the other hand, stated that the income derived from the chicken dung trade in the



barangay was used to fund the construction of barangay roads. According to the respondents, the BLGU was also able to purchase a barangay truck which was very useful in hauling garbage from the barangay. Moreover, barangay Caponga purchased an LPG burner (with LPG tank) and a Digital Video Disk player which were donated to the Daycare Center. It also gave supplemental funds for the center's feeding program. Another worth-mentioning contribution of the presence of chicken dung business in the community is the employment opportunity it gave to some residents. Accordingly, there are residents who were hired as porters in the chicken dung business centers in the barangay.

The greatest number of traders and porters revealed that the chicken dung trade provided them financial support that helped them cater the basic needs of their families. The respondents further explained that because of their involvement in the chicken dung trade, they were able to have money for food, shelter and clothing. There were some respondents who claimed to have saved some amount for future household needs. Only few trader and/or porter respondents accepted that the chicken dung trade provided the necessary financial support to cater to the educational requirement of their children.

Besides, the greatest number of resident respondents revealed that the trade provided employment opportunities among the residents. Accordingly, most of the porters are local residents. Besides, the chicken dung traders are also paying considerable rent to the owner of the lot where the particular business is established.

As to its contribution to the municipality and/or barangay, the respondents revealed that it provided additional revenue in the form of taxes. They affirmed the previous discussion that from the PhP1.50 charge per sack of chicken dung sold in a particular trade center, PhP1.00 goes to the municipal coffer and the remaining PhP0.50 to the barangay.



There were four respondents who claimed that presence of the chicken dung trade in the community was instrumental in increasing the sales of their sari-sari store. They further explained that aside from the purchases made by the traders/porters from their stores, farmers and drivers also buy from their store every time they drop to purchase sacks of chicken dung.

On the ill-effects of the presence of chicken dung trade in the community, three LGU respondents admitted that the chicken dung facility is a nuisance to the community; and the obnoxious smell/odor of the chicken dung irritates residents and by passers. As to being a nuisance in the community, there are instances when the huge trucks hauling chicken dung arrive in various hours of the night which disturbs nearby residents. Such is worsened by the loud voices of the porters. At least two LGU respondents claimed that the chicken dung facility attracts pests and/or rodents.

As to the traders, they obviously perceived that the chicken dung trade has no ill-effects to the community. Only one respondent, however, stated that the trade is sometimes a nuisance to the community.

Of the 40 porters, only few cited that the obnoxious smell/odor of chicken dung is very irritating. However, they have to bear with it since it is their only source of livelihood. Furthermore, with their very long exposure to the odor, they accordingly got use to it. One respondent claimed that the chicken dung facility is considered nuisance to the community. Accordingly, the nearby residents are often disturbed with the arrival of the carrier trucks much more during the night. The loud voices of the porters also add to the noise. Besides, at least one respondent stated that presence of chicken dung in the area attracts pests and



rodents. Being a resident of the area, he accordingly observed that upon the establishment of the facility in the area, appearances of rats were doubled if not tripled.

Nearby residents considered the chicken dung facility as nuisance to the community. They are accordingly disturbed by the delivery trucks upon their arrival at night. According to the respondents, the roaring engines of the delivery trucks and very loud voices of porters curtail their sleep. Furthermore, there were instances when the porters are inconsiderate during their drinking spree.

The same number of respondents revealed that the obnoxious smell/odor of chicken dung is very irritating. This is accordingly experienced in the morning and afternoon when it's quite windy in the area. From these respondents, at least ten claimed that the obnoxious smell causes headaches, chest pains and other illnesses. Others accordingly lose their appetite. Besides, there were two respondents who added that presence of the chicken dung trade in the area attracts pests and rodents.

### Conclusions

Based on the findings, the following conclusions are made:

1. Being an entrepreneurial facility, the establishment of chicken dung trades in a community benefits various sectors. It does not only help the Local Government Unit in the form of taxes but also provide employment opportunities to the residents; and
2. Despite the financial or economic benefits from the chicken dung trade, it also has ill-effects much more to the residents and environment.





## Recommendations

The following are recommended:

1. The ordinance should also include safety nets for the residents near the chicken dung trade. If not, they should situate the trading centers in secluded areas where no resident will be affected. Nevertheless, the area should be well accessible to the consumers;
2. Possibilities of using part of the taxes collected from the chicken dung trade should be used to safeguard the residents in the community where the trades exist;
3. The chicken dung traders, in coordination with concerned agencies, should conduct researches on how they can eradicate, if not minimize its ill-effects to the community and/or environment.



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