Kulagu Tu Buvongan: For every name, a forest

Manobo: Mgo ngaran, puwason | Filipino: Sa bawat ngalan, kagubatan |

Sugbuanon: Sa kada ngalan, lasang

Home of endangered flora and fauna, and the source of several rivers, large areas of the Pantaron Range have already been usurped for large-scale monocrop plantations, mining and logging operations, disrupting the most important watershed and biodiversity corridor in Mindanao. Government and corporate interests have been driving out the indigenous lumad stewards of the Pantaron Range, even labelling them as terrorists. Some indigenous groups vocally critical of this injustice are now displaced in refugee camps and sanctuaries across the Philippine archipelago, some even driven to hiding under threat of death, and several have already been martyred.

In late 2021, Kulagu Tu Buvongan, a collective of majority Pantaron Range indigenous lumad members, held a series of recording sessions and workshops focused on forest calls and non-lexical vocables, non-words used in daily forest life, that also mimic forest fauna sounds. Several indigenous elders in refugee camps in Davao City recreated forest sounds from memory and explained their meanings and use. Some sacred, some for play, these sounds were later taught to children in the camps, many of whom were born in exile and have never experienced forest life in their ancestral domains.

Experienced as an installation, or performance, is a manifestation of these recording sessions and workshops: A forest of sounds made by displaced human voices, documenting a place they can not yet return to, a landscape in the midst of disappearance.

Below are some infographics to better understand the context the collective operates in. All the infographics below are courtesy of IBON Foundation. Founded in 1979 amidst the backdrop of martial law under the Marcos Dictatorship, IBON Foundation is a research-education-information development institution that continues to find ways to address socio-economic issues that confront Philippine society and the world today.



1- Land reform in the Philippines has failed. The current oligarchic Philippine elite continue to perpetuate the injustices committed by Spanish and American colonizers. Farmer and peasant landlessness go hand-in-hand with the continued exploitation and forced expulsion of lumad (the Philippine term for indigenous people) from their land. Image link:

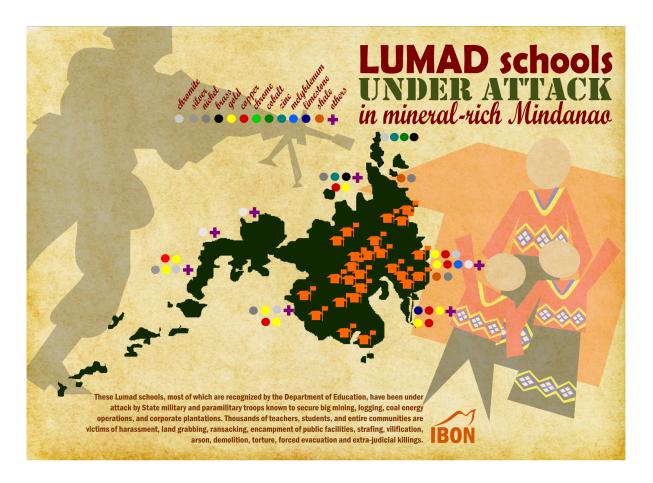
https://www.ibon.org/large-landholdings-amid-peasant-landlessness/



2- Mining contracts come at the expense of lumad lands, endangering watersheds and entire ecosystems for short-term profit.

Image link:

https://www.ibon.org/15-biggest-mining-operations-in-mindanao/



3- Lumad schools continue to be attacked by state military and paramilitary troops. Image link:

https://www.ibon.org/lumad-schools-under-attack-in-mineral-rich-mindanao/

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Philippine indigenous activists killed during Duterte's presidency, July 2016 to June 2021.

Courtesy of Philippine indigenous rights organizations, Katribu and Sandugo

Joaquin Cadacgan, 9/7/2016 Remar Mayantao, 12/7/2016 Senon Nacaytuna, 12/7/2016 Rogen Suminao, 12/7/2016 Hermi Alegre, 15/7/2016 Makenet Gayoran, 30/7/2016 Jimmy Barosa, 12/8/2016 Jerry "Dandan" Layola, 12/8/2016 Jessebelle Sanchez, 12/8/2016 Jimmy Saypan, 10/10/2016 Venie Diamante, 5/1/2017 Veronico Delamente, 20/1/2017 Renato Anglao, 3/2/2017 Matanem Pocuan, 4/2/2017 Moryel Latan, 6/2/2017 Emelito Rotimas, 6/2/2017 Jerson Bito, 11/2/2017 Pipito Tiambong, 11/2/2017 Edweno "Edwin" Catog, 16/2/2017

Datu Pedro Pandagay, 23/3/2017

Federico Plaza, 3/5/2017

Mario Versoza, 21/5/2017

Daniol Lasib, 26/5/2017

Ana Marie Aumada, 27/5/2017

Ande Latuan, 6/7/2017

Remond Lino, 12/7/2017

Romy Rompas, 16/8/2017

Roger "Titing" Timboco, 23/8/2017

Obello Bay-ao, 5/9/2017

Erning Aykid, 15/9/2017

Aylan Lantoy, 15/9/2017

Samuel Angkoy, 3/12/2017

Mateng Bantal, 3/12/2017

Pato Celarbo, 3/12/2017

Artemio Danyan, 3/12/2017

Rhudy Danyan, 3/12/2017

Victor Jr. Danyan, 3/12/2017

Datu Victor Danyan Sr., 3/12/2017

To Diamante, 3/12/2017

Ricky Olado, 28/1/2018

Ricardo Mayumi, 2/3/2018

Garito Malibato, 22/3/2018

Jhun Mark Acto, 21/4/2018

Dande Lamubkan, 30/4/2018

Carlito Sawad, 23/5/2018

Burad Salping, 25/5/2018

Beverly Geronimo, 26/5/2018

Jose Unahan, 6/6/2018

Nestor Sacote, 10/6/2018

Menyo Yandong, 10/8/2018

Rolly Panebio, 18/8/2018

Jean Labial, 19/8/2018

Rex Hangadon, 15/9/2018

Jimmy Ambat, 7/10/2018

Esteban Empong Sr., 18/11/2018

Rommel Romon, 23/11/2018

Randel Gallego, 24/1/2019

Emel Tejero, 24/1/2019

Randy Malayao, 30/1/2019

Sanito "Tating" Delubio, 1/3/2019

Jerome Pangadas, 15/3/2019

Kaylo Bontolan, 7/4/2019

Datu Mario Agsab, 8/7/2019

Alex Lacay, 9/8/2019

Jeffrey Bayot, 12/8/2019

Bai Leah Tumbalang, 23/8/2019

Sammy Pohayon, 11/9/2019

Romen Milis, 25/4/2020

Roel Baog, 1/5/2020

Reynante Linas, 1/5/2020

Don Don Cenimo, 11/6/2020

Randy Pindig, 11/6/2020

Bai Merlinda Ansabu Celis, 23/8/2020

Resky Ma Ellon, 3/11/2020

Deric John A. Datuwata, 5/11/2020

Mario Aguirre, 30/12/2020

Garson Catamin, 30/12/2020 Maurito Diaz Sr., 30/12/2020 Rolando Diaz, 30/12/2020 Eliseo Gayas Jr., 30/12/2020 Roy Giganto, 30/12/2020 Reynaldo Katipunan, 30/12/2020 Artilito Katipunan Sr., 30/12/2020 Jomar Vidal, 30/12/2020 Julie Catamin, 28/2/2021 Randy "Pulong" Dela Cruz, 7/3/2021 Puroy Dela Cruz, 7/3/2021 Abner Esto, 7/3/2021 Edward Esto, 7/3/2021 Angel Rivas, 15/6/2021 Lenie Rivas, 15/6/2021 Willie Rodriguez, 15/6/2021

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Amidst the pandemic lockdowns in 2021, Manobo and Tinananun indigenous elders in refugee camps in Davao City recreated forest sounds from memory and explained their meanings and use. The sounds and stories behind these sounds were documented and later taught to children in the camps, many of whom were born in exile and have never experienced forest life in their ancestral domains. The sounds all correspond to different birds, animals and insects, some of which haven't been seen in years.

Mobilization and production for these was initially supported by OCAC Taipei in 2021, with additional donations by Quezon City-based artist Lyra Garcellano and The Observatory (Singapore), along with the personal resources and initiative of the collective members.



4- Names of animals in Manobo.

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5- Documenting recording sessions in Davao City. Unfortunately, since the security situation has worsened, most of the collective members and people involved must be kept anonymous. The raw video documentation materials were soon lost after the recording.



6- Sounds were made mostly with human voices, but also with the help of simple tools fashioned from plant materials.

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From these initial workshops in 2021, the collective's projects have since travelled as installations in various venues across the world. The work is presented as human voices (Pantaron Range elders and their children), presented through a multichannel sound setup, with variable visual components adjusting to the different locations.



7- In Hong Kong, the work was presented at the rooftop of Para Site, with the sound weaving in and out of the staircase and the open space. Few people actually realize that Para Site exists in the building it occupies, most people know it by its tenant who occupies the first floor more prominently: a funeral service. The names of martyred indigenous activists during the Duterte presidency are streamed on an LED. As you look at the names on the LED, you also see yourself amidst the backdrop of Hong Kong development, some of whose capital have links to exploitative practices in the Philippines and Philippine migrant labour.

Installation documentation by Jason Chen, signals…瞬息: signals… here and there @ Para Site, Hong Kong, 2023.



8- Along with the sound component of the work, for the iteration in São Paulo, names of Brazilian indigenous activists, who were martyred during a similar time-period in the Bolsonaro presidency, are streamed on another LED, alongside the names from the Philippines.

Installation documentation by Filipe Berndt, A Fonte Deságua na Floresta @ FONTE, São Paulo, 2024.



9- Abu Dhabi, much like the rest of the Emirates and this region, is reliant on foreign labour from the Philippines, Southeast Asia, and other countries. Reacting to this context, the installation was augmented with plants that were originally endemic to the Philippines and Southeast Asia. These plants, now functioning as decor for homes, offices and other development projects, are often taken for granted in their current contexts, but were once only found in the deep jungles of Southeast Asia and Pantaron Range, where the collective members are mostly from.

Installation documentation by Ismail Noor, Way of the Forest, courtesy of 421 Arts Campus, Abu Dhabi, 2024.