



Karapatang-ari © nina Gantala Press at Nina Martinez. Reserbado ang lahat ng karapatan. Walang bahagi ng komiks na ito ang maaaring gamitin sa anumang paraan nang walang nakasulat na pahintulot mula sa Gantala Press, kay Nina Martinez, at sa Goethe Institut-Indonesien.

Ang Dawwang: Kababaihang Tagapagtanggol ng Kordilyera nina Gantala Press at Nina Martinez ay linikha bilang bahagi ng Movements and Moments - Feminist Generations, isang inisyatiba ng Goethe Institut. Layunin ng proyekto na palitawin ang katutubong feministang aktibismo at mga lider mula sa Pandaigdigang Timog (Global South) sa pamamagitan ng paglalahad ng kanilang mga buhay sa popular na anyo ng komiks.



SULAT NG GANTALA PRESS
GUHIT NI NINA MARTINEZ

Glosari

Ama Macli-ing — Macli-ing Dulag, pangat ng tribong Butbut at lider ng mga Kalinga sa pakikibaka sa Chico Dam

Apo Kabunyan — Bathala o Diyos sa maraming bahagi ng rehiyong Kordilyera

bodong — kasunduang pangkapayapaan

Bontoc — bayan at kabisera ng Mountain Province, Kordilyera

Cordillera Heroes' Memorial — bantayog sa Tinglayan, Kalinga na itinayo bilang pagkilala kina Macli-ing Dulag, Pedro Dungoc Sr., at Ama Lumbaya Gayudan, mga bayani ng pakikibaka laban sa Chico Dam

dawwang — salita ng mga Naneng para sa "ilog"

Kalinga — isa sa mga probinsya sa Kordilyera na ang pangalan ay nagmula sa salitang Ibanag at Gaddang na tumutukoy sa "mandirigma" (headhunter)

ili – baryo

Innabuyog-GABRIELA — alyansa ng mga organisasyon ng kababaihan sa Kordilyera

kayaw — salitang Kordilyera na nangangahulugang "lumaban" o "makibaka"; tumutukoy din sa paglalakbay upang makidigma (headhunting expedition)

lusay — paghuhubad ng damit/saplot ng nakatatandang kababaihan para ilantad ang kanilang katawan; pinaniniwalaang nagdadala ng kamalasan

PANAMIN — Presidential Assistant on National Minorities, pinamumunuan ni Manuel Elizalde

pangat — pinuno, matatandang namumuno sa ili (village elders)

NPC — National Power Corporation

NPA — Bagong Hukbong Bayan, armadong yunit ng Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas (CPP)

"Bagong presidente" (p. 36) — tumutukoy kay Corazon Aquino, pangulo ng Pilipinas (1986-1992)

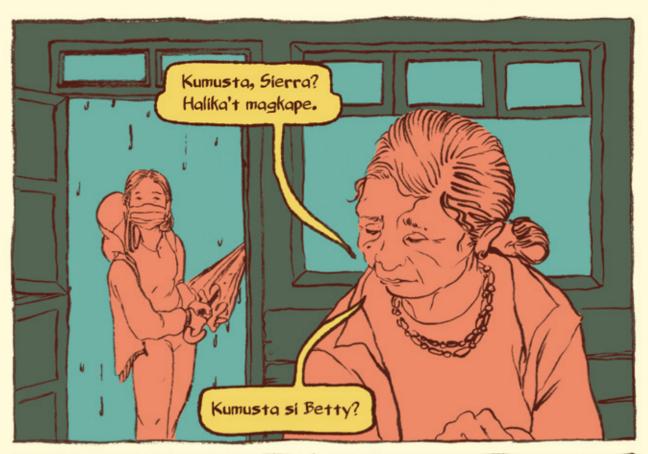
"Presidente" (p. 11) —) tumutukoy kay Ferdinand Marcos, pangulo ng Pilipinas (1965-1986)

surchachu — sundalo ng gobyerno/militar







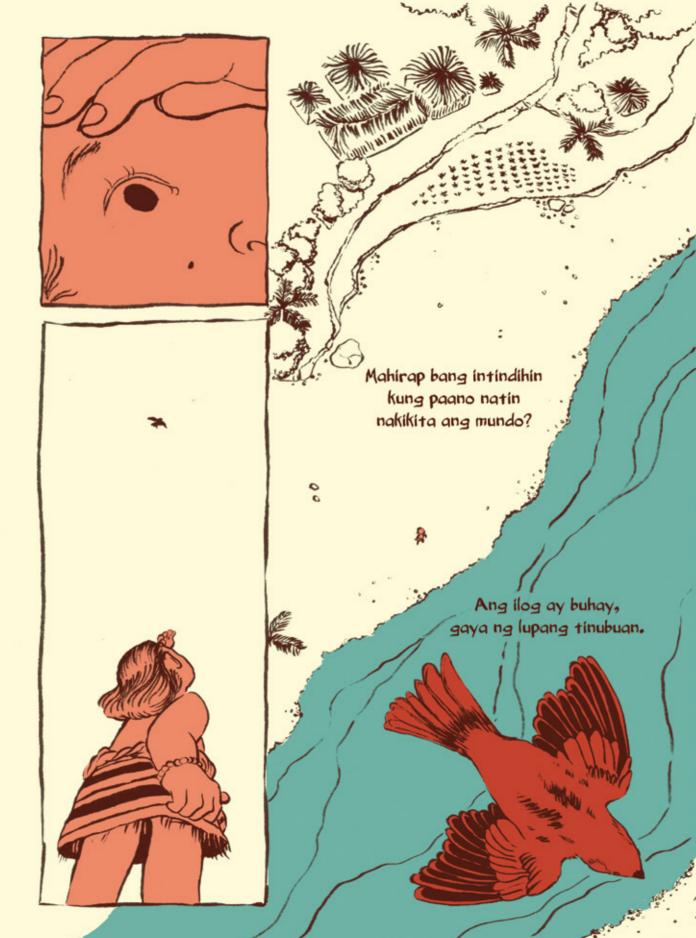




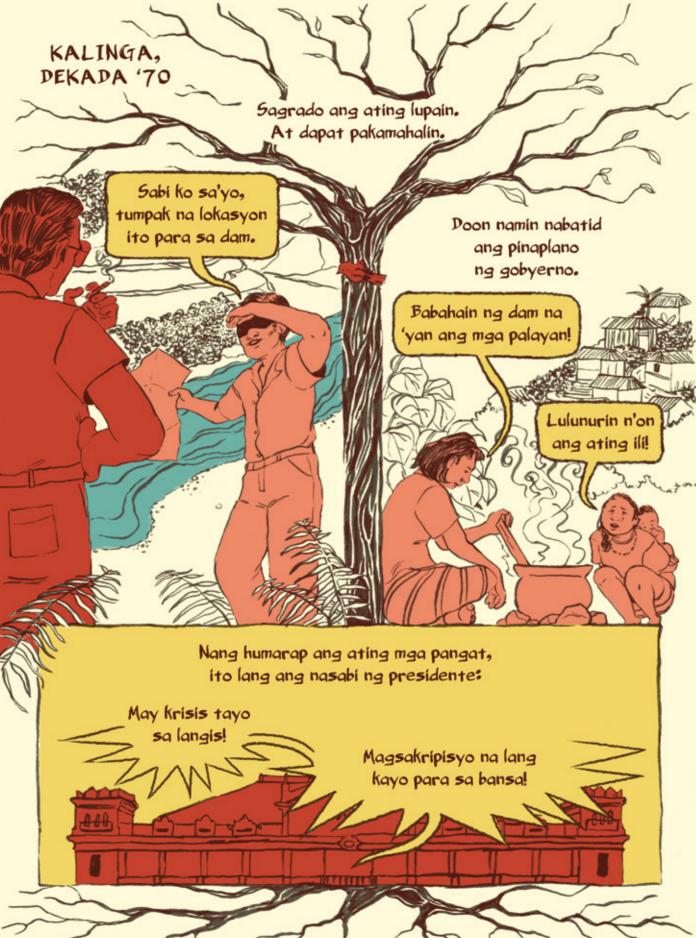
























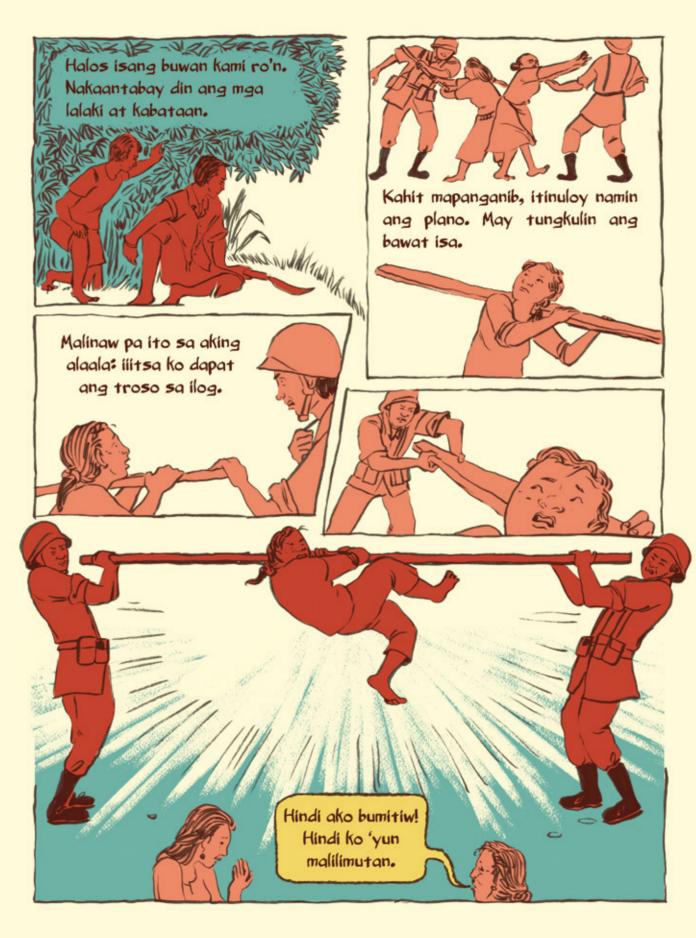


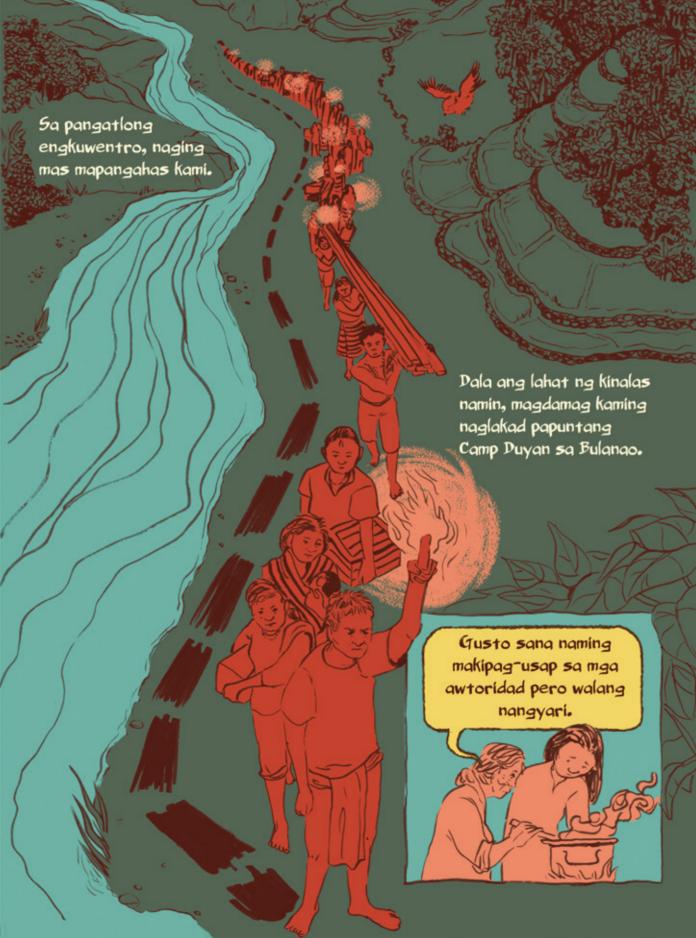
























Napagtanto naming sa armadong pakikibaka lamang mapapatigil ang dam.







Natuto kaming gumamit ng armas dahil ito rin ang ginagamit laban sa amin.

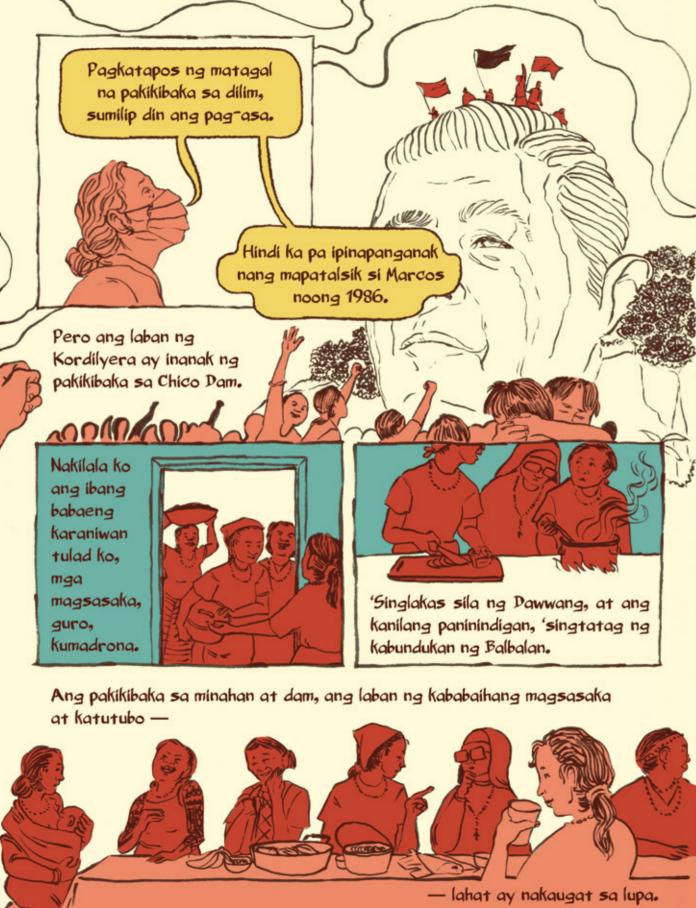




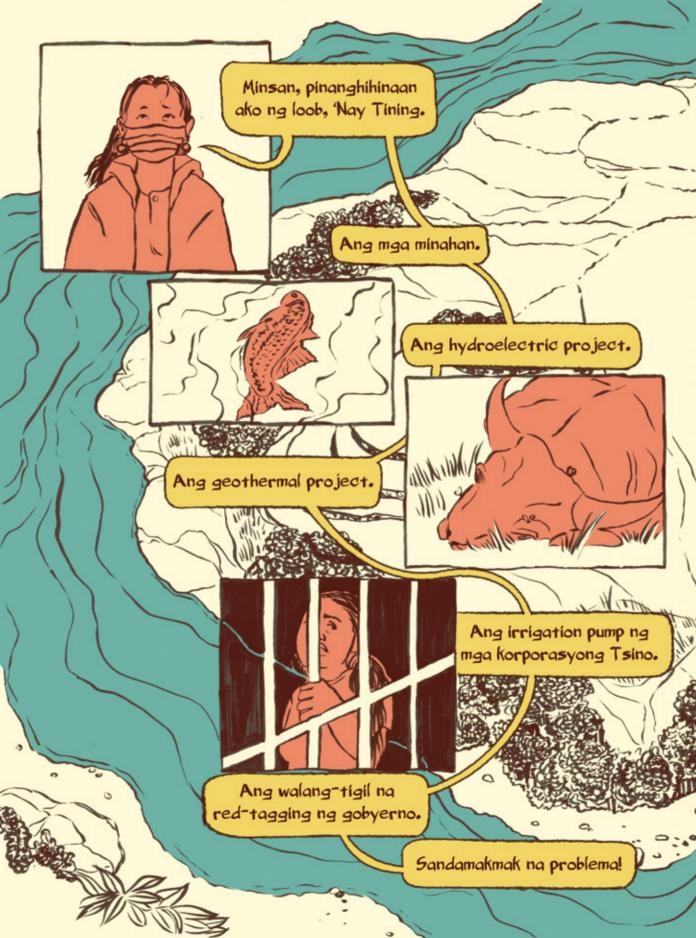














Epilogue

The shelving of the Chico River Dam project was a landmark victory for the people of Cordillera. The Indigenous people's movement that formed around the opposition to the dams was instrumental in the passage of the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) in 1997, a law that required Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) from Indigenous people affected by development projects on their ancestral land.

Despite this legal protection, the people of Cordillera continue to face destructive hydropower and mining projects. In Kalinga, which is known as the "Rice Granary" of the region, rice and fish production have decreased considerably as the earth and waters have been poisoned by toxic chemicals. The proposed Upper Tabuk Dam and the larger Karayan Dam project have caused rifts among the affected Indigenous communities, as developers behind these projects used deceptive tactics to gain support and even allegedly paid voting community members to secure their consent.

Meanwhile, the Chico River Pump Irrigation Project, funded by a 3.6 billion peso loan from the Exim Bank of China, was greenlighted without going through the FPIC process and without a community consultation before the government signed the loan agreement. The Supreme Court has been petitioned to declare the loan unconstitutional and void due to the confidentiality clause that violates the right of the Filipino people to information on foreign loans.

The Chico River Dam struggle gave birth to the Cordillera People's Alliance and other organizations, including women's organizations such as Innabuyog-GABRIELA which, through its new generation of leaders, continue the important task of actively organizing Indigenous communities against development aggression and militarization.

More than a year and a half of countrywide lockdown has seen an upsurge in human rights violations under the Duterte regime. The government has exploited the lockdown as an opportunity to implement its counter-insurgency campaign. Indigenous activists, community organizers, and peasant leaders are continuously red-tagged, illegally arrested, or slain. Lumad schools in Mindanao are forcibly closed or bombed. At the same time, neoliberal policies such as the Rice Liberalization Law and the 100% foreign ownership of geothermal projects are quickly signed into law. The government's militaristic pandemic response, its criminal neglect of the people's health and food security, and unabated corruption despite the worsening socioeconomic crisis have demonstrated nothing but its failed leadership.

A people united will not be defeated.

The stealthy removal by the local government of the Cordillera Heroes' Memorial in Tinglayan, Kalinga early in 2021 demonstrates the government's fear of the people's memory of the victory for Chico River. On April 9, the people of Cordillera reinstalled the monument which had taken almost two decades for the community to build.

Innabuyog-Kalinga leader Beatrice "Betty" Belen was released from prison on February 12, 2021 in Tabuk City, Kalinga. The court dismissed the charges of illegal possession of explosives filed against her by the Philippine National Police. Mother Betty has actively led the resistance against Chevron Energy company's geothermal project as well as against human rights violations in her village, and was subjected to harassment and threats. She is only one of the many peasant organizers and activists arrested on fabricated, often non-bailable charges by the combined forces of the police and military in different parts of the country.

Mother Tining continues her work in community organizing with Innabuyog-Kalinga as well as serving as an advisor among the council of elders in the Cordillera region. Well into her 70s, she still grows rice, vegetables, and fruit crops for her family. Her son Jerry is a member of the Timpuyog ti Mannalon ti Kalinga or TMK, a progressive group advocating for farmers' and Indigenous people's rights.

