

MANGYAN, B'LAAN AND T'BOLI TRIBES

MANGYAN TRIBE CHILDREN

Background:

The plains of Occidental Mindoro are inhabited by the Tagalogs and the remote forested interior by the Mangyans. Extensive tribal settlements of Mangyans in the province belong to such sub-groups as the Iraya, Alangan, Tadyawan, Buhid, Hanunuo, and Bangon. The Mangyans are simple people. They were once coastal dwellers driven into the mountains to avoid religious conversion by the Spaniards, raids by Moro pirates, and the influx of recent migrants. They now lead a semi-nomadic existence. Mangyans live in loose clusters of up to 20 bamboo huts with thatched roofs and raised floors. They sometimes are away from their families for many weeks in search of food. Men wear a loincloth of pounded bark while the women have a coil of woven nito, a sturdy black vine, and rattan around their hips. Mangyans practice animism and are superstitious.

All over the world, tribal peoples are persecuted, marginalized, thrown off their land and denied their rights.

PHCH SCHOLARS



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July 10, 1994



ANA S. MATINO
Dec. 03, 1986



LORNA UNTALAN
June 10, 1987



ROSSANA BERCASIO
August, 14, 1991



GEMER GAWED
Age 16



WILMA A. BAUTISTA
Age 14



NORA A. BAUTISTA
Age 17



DOMINGO A. BAUTISTA
Age 17



SHERYL FURGOSO
Age 18



LAILA FERNANDO
Age 18



BABYLYN MENDOZA
June 29, 1993



EBANG LIPACIO
August 8, 1990



ROBELITO RODRIGUEZ, JR.
Feb. 02, 1992



ALVIN GABAYIN
October 14, 1993



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FRANCISCO L. CASTRO

February 16, 1991

B'LAAN TRIBE CHILDREN IN MINDANAO

Background History

The Philippines is one of the most diverse countries in terms of ethnicity. Mindanao is one of the three main island groups (Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao) and is situated in the southern part of the Philippines. With a size of 94,630 km², it is second in size to Luzon and takes up 20% of the total Philippine population.

The lowest point is in the valley of Mindanao, in south western Mindanao, there are several ethnic groups of similar ancestry, but whose religion is Catholic, and whose culture is not as “Westernized” as that of the Christian Filipinos. There are also various tribal groups in Mindanao, one of them is Blaan tribal minority. This term **Blaan** generally refers to the **18 Non-Moro Indigenous Communities in Mindanao**. This tribal group inhabited almost 90% of the total area of **Municipality of Glan**, one of the Municipalities of Saranggani province, Mindanao. This tribal group exist in one of the remotest areas in Saranggani province having considered as agricultural land, majority of them have no fixed income. They depend only in farming as their means of livelihood.

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Lita Cirizo
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Onel Legante
November 5, 1996



Alma Diamod
April 26, 1996



Rey Pagayo
September 24, 1998



Lucky Sina
November 10, 1995

T'BOLI TRIBE CHILDREN IN MINDANAO

Background History

The **T'bolis** are one of the indigenous peoples of South Mindanao. From the body of ethnographic and linguistic literature on Mindanao they are variously known as T'boli. They term themselves Tboli or T'boli. Some locate the Tbolis to the vicinity of the Buluan Lake in the Cotabato Basin. The Tbolis, then, reside on the mountain slopes on either side of the upper Alah Valley and the coastal area of Maitum, Maasim and Kiamba. In former times, the Tbolis also inhabited the upper Alah Valley floor. After World War Two, i.e., since the arrival of settlers originating from other parts of the Philippines, they have been gradually pushed onto the mountain slopes. As of now, they are almost expelled from the fertile valley floor.

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