

Kdadalak Sulimutuk Institute (KSI) has developed the aspects of Local Knowledge Local and Indigenous Knowledge (LINK) and awareness rising based on the result of research in the StResCom project second phase, with the especial focus on 3 villages: Lauhata (Liquica District), Raimea (Covalima District) and Maluro-Beaco (Viqueque District).

The aspects of Local Knowledge Local and Indigenous Knowledge (LINK):

- Tara Bandu (Customary law)
- 2. The Dwelling Structure for Climate Change Adaptation.
- 3. Observe the Character of Animals, Plants, Sky and Sea Level In Order to Predict The Climate Change's Process.

Tara-Bandu (Customary law)

- Tara-Badu is well-known nationally by all community in Timor-Leste's territory, whether people in mountains areas or in coastal areas and island, it is known as a unity tradition of Timor-Leste. The characteristic of Tara-Bandu is to regulate, order or especially as traditional law.
- Particularly *Tara-Badu* has been practiced by the community in Maluro-Beaco village and Raimea village as a way to protect the stability of environment in these two villages.



Tara-Bandu dimensions;

The implementation of *Tara-Badu* is divided into two dimensions according to communities in Maluro-Beaco and Raimea villages:

- Socio-Cultural Dimension, this dimension covers the relationship or social relationship between human being in a community. This dimension aims to regulate and instruct the community people to respect and value one another and also not to do any kind of exploitations towards other people.
- Socio-natural Dimension, this dimension covers the mutual relationship between human being and nature. This dimension aims to regulate and instruct on how community people as human being will preserve, protect and repair the condition of nature that have destroyed in big scale.

"As stated by Boughey, 1975 that the balance and harmonization in nature has disturbed because of human being behavior in interact with nature that is ignoring nature's boundary, and by......



The Dwelling Structure for Climate Change Adaptation.

- According to the community in Maluro-Beaco and Raimea, the traditional housing construction model could contribute to reduce the risk of natural disasters such as flood, storm, long dry season, rising in sea level and also could contribute to the environment stability.
- As example, when their area is flooding, the community in Maluro Beaco and Raimea are saved inside their home because the water doesn't reach their house (the ground/the floor of the house is 1 ½ meter high from land, and also when it rains the house's roof cover with grass and coconut leave will penetrate the raindrop easily as it will reduce the velocity of raindrop and as the result it will reduce the volume and the velocity of raindrop before it reaches the ground). It will be explained in the material for Education and Awareness.



Observe the Character of Animals, Plants, Sky and Sea Level In Order to Predict The Climate Change's Process;

- ► The community in Maluro-Beaco and Raimea confessed that it is true that there are changed in the seasons rotation process.
- ▶ To be able to adapt to the climate change, people in Maluro-Beaco and Raimea villages have observed directly the characters of nature (animal, plant, sky and sea level) as an early sign. As example, to predict the rain, community people in these two villages will observe and listen to the *AILEO-ASA* bird's singing in local dialect, by doing so the community will get to know through the rhythm of the songs. If the rhythm is slow it means that there will be raining in the next one or two week, however when the rhythm is faster then it will be raining in the next three or four days, however if the rhythm is so fast and continue it means that there will be raining in the next one or two days. It will be explained in the material for Education and Awareness.

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Internally KSI held four meetings with KSI's board members and all networks that are strongly related to the Local and Indigenous Knowledge - LINKs to discuss and get the input on the relationship between local knowledge and science development in it relation to the climate change adaption's efforts.

