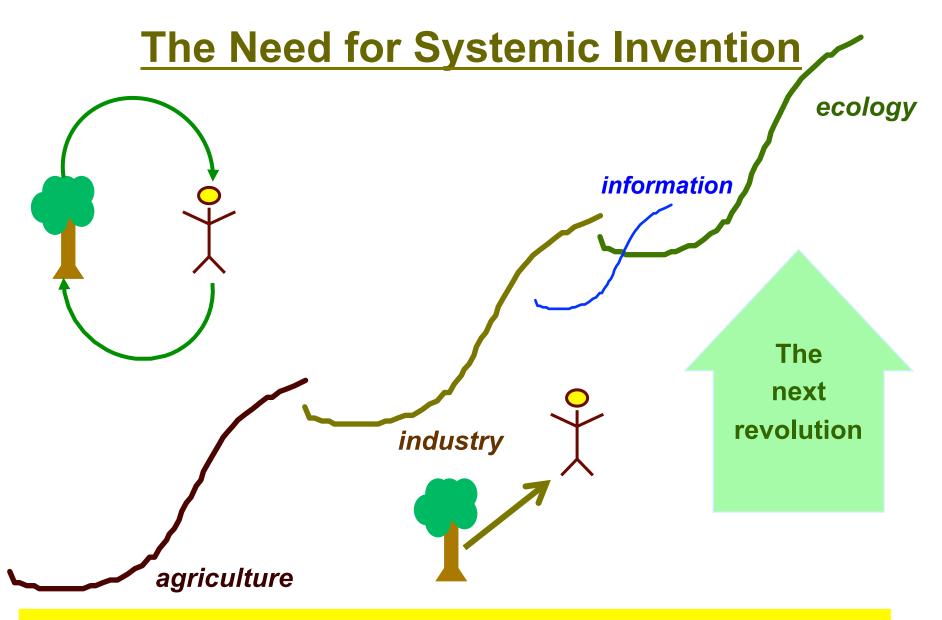
"We Just Begin"

Barbets Duet

an experiment in systemic invention

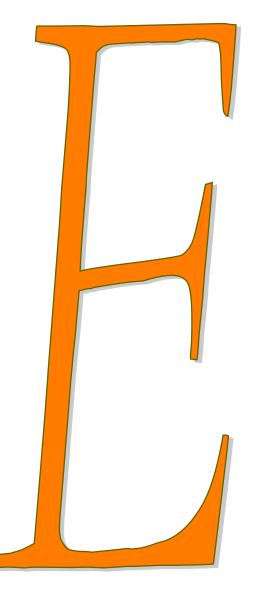
Talk at Free Word Centre, London
10 December 1012
from
Barbara Heinzen
Chris Jones
James Magode Ikuya

www.barbaraheinzen.com → Barbets
www.barbetsduet.com



finite natural resource base

Early English Lessons in Systemic Invention



Engagement

& aEsthetics

Experiment

& Education

Extremity

& NEcessity



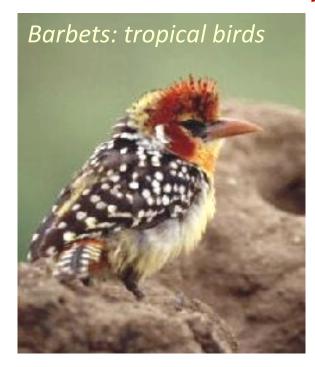
Barbets Duet

A Business Idea, Not a Charity

("It will take 20 years...")

SUPPORTING people

who support the natural world



INVENTING
New institutions

e.g. property rights & marketing structures organisational forms

from 2 cultures:

Africa + West,
Modern & Traditional

on equal terms





Partners & Sites, 2008-2012

experiments begun, conventions & cross-learning, self-financed

Sammy Muvelah, Lukenya, nr Nairobi, Kenya





Oby & Hilda Obyerodhyambo, Seme, near Kisumu, Kenya



Barbara Heinzen, Coordinator, UK & Hudson R. NY, USA



Rose Lyimo,
Himo, Tanzania



Chris Jones, Woodland Valley Farm, Cornwall, UK

Sumbawanga

Msichoke Seaweed Farmers & Mwajuma Masaiganah, Mlingotini, Bagamoyo, Tanzania

_ Son•



Useful Principles

Barbets Duet Working Assumptions	Initial Governance Principles	Establishing a Barbet Site
Multiple experiments & diverse sites → rapid learning	Each site evolves in its own way to its own conditions.	"Just Begin" With something that bears fruit quickly
Equity & engagement across knowledge, power & culture	There is value in coming together.	Barbet activity is consistent with its site
Give & gain: Everyone has something to give & something to gain.	In coming together, all have a stake and all share responsibility.	Shape environmental ambitions around immediate needs.
Mosaic Rights → support environmental goals.		Learning by demonstration
"Rather than asking how can Lukenya		Thinking step by step; one thing follows on another
support a Friesian cow, I ask: what can Lukenya support?" Sammy Muvelah, '10		Follow the path of least resistance; start with what is most possible.
		Utu Net Benefits

POTENTIAL MARKETS	Products of "Thing" Culture: Moveable products Tangible, portable, Species-specific	Products of "Earth" Culture Environmental products Intangible, immoveable, Site-specific habitats
Utility: creating things we need e.g. clean water, air, food, medicine, cosmetics, building materials; biofuels	 Timber & grasses (wild & domestic) Medicinal plants Domestic biodiversity (e.g. seed & semen banks) Edible – wild & domestic (e.g. roots, bush meat) 	 Ground water recharge Water purification Carbon sinks (e.g. swamps, grasslands, uncut forests) Waste management Decomposition services
Insurance: reducing risks of climate change, flooding, loss of ground cover due to climate extremities; loss of food species to disease or bad weather	 Woodlots & grasses Medicinal plants Diverse food supply Domestic biodiversity (e.g. seed & semen banks) 	 Flood control Micro-climate change Wild biodiversity Carbon sinks
Aesthetics Fashion, bragging rights, tourism, meditation	Edible wild:(e.g. teas, roots, bush meat)Wild biodiversity	•Species habitats
Intellectual property Genetic reserves	 Medicinal plants Domestic biodiversity (e.g. seed & semen banks) Wild biodiversity 	•Species habitats to support genetic reserves
Learning & Advisory Services Practical land management & business, Integrating income & environ'tal restoration, Managing experiments & systemic invention	Barbets Gamelocal field guides'How-to' manuals	 Visitor Centres (c.f. Eden Project) Advice on environment/economics integration Working stays at sites

Fundamental Issues

Can price signals reward abundance, not scarcity?

What exactly can be owned & traded?

This may be necessary, but is it possible?

"If it is necessary, it must be possible."

Julius Kipng'etich
Director, Kenya Wildlife Service
17 October 2007

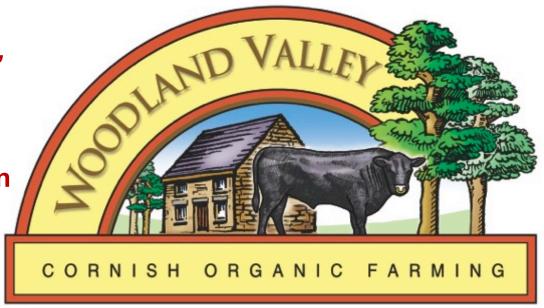
Woodland Valley Farm

a working organic farm & outdoor classroom

Barbets Duet Learning Site

presented by Chris Jones, Cornwall

Free Word Centre
10 December 2012, London



The Organic Farm

Organic livestock farm

Organic Suckler Beef herd Rare breed organic pork Farmed area = 63 Ha Woodland = 8 Ha



The whole managed to produce food and Sequester carbon



The Countryside Classroom



Why?

Outdoor education is vital

An awareness of where food comes from

An appreciation of the natural environment



But its not just about pretty barn conversions...

experiment, try new things, or re-try old ones.





Low impact building materials



Hard space → growing space...



Outdoor classroom



Local Transition Group





Educate, conserve, sustain: farm as if we'll live forever



Allotments

Which we set up on our field adjacent to village where many people had no access to gardens or land. We now have 20 families renting plots here, with scope for expansion

Grow It Global

600 school children 60 plus teaching staff Annually over 4 yrs 2009-12



Ugandan farmer at Woodland Valley

->

new insights re UK farming, esp.

scale diversity energy

water



Our Carbon Impact in 2007-8

- 256t CO2 (84% land use, 16% energy)
- 4.47 CH4 (ruminant livestock)(58t)
- 0.59t N2O (51% stock, 49% crops) (176t)
 - →535t CO2 equivalent



Mitigated by sequestration through land use and tree growth of 227t CO2

Net emissions of 308t CO2 equivalent



Challenge in 2008

Reduce the GHG emission to zero

maintain/increase productivity of the whole farm

Do not compromise long term viability



How?

Plant trees in less productive areas

(11.4 ha?? Could grow 60t cereals on that acreage! Or keep 12 cows)

Switch to perennial crops, perennial pasture.

Micro-generation.



Carbon Account 2010-2011

- Scope 1 Emissions ie fuel– 26,645kg
- Scope 2 Emissions Electricity 12,924kg
- Scope 3 Emissions Livestock, decomposition, fertility, machinery under 10 years old, material 155,416kg
 - → Gross Emissions = 195 tonnes CO2e.
 - Sequestration in woodland, hedgerows and soil -558,177kg, or
 - 66kg of carbon credit per live weight Kg of beef sold
 - **→** 353 tons net sequestration

<u>Lessons Learned – Woodland Valley Farm</u>

- Vital life support systems are threatened.
- What is a farm/land for?
- Diversity has value.
- Restoration of diversity is expensive.

Molo, near Tororo Uganda



General Degradation



Degradation, esp. Riparian Land



Molo, Uganda - April 2011

James Magode Ikuya & MIAFI















Visiting a new fish pond; less land needed for income.









Safari Convention, April 2011

Molo, Uganda - April 2011

James Magode Ikuya & MIAFI





Day 2: Breakfast & a visit to Magode's garden, followed by knowledge sharing and a final celebratory meal.



Kabaka















Msi Choke presents **Tanzanian** work & shares the taste of seaweed.







New Agreements for New Conditions

2012 agreement, witnessed by elders, right to flood a neighour's land

Kanginima stream



First fish pond, 2011 Molo Rural Agricultural Farming Initiative (MRAFI)

The Surprise – Where Are the Fish?

