



## **Barbets Duet**

*Barbets are tropical birds related to woodpeckers & toucans.  
Some Afrotropical barbets sing in duet, creating the sound of one voice.*

[www.barbaraheinzen.com](http://www.barbaraheinzen.com) → Barbets



### **FULL CONCEPT NOTE**

*A mature oak tree can support 284 species of insect, provide food and nests for birds, acorns for mice and squirrels, and habitat for fungi. Its 'life' value is very high; its economic value is only realised once it is dead. Today's environmental crisis is the consequence of this paradox.*

*The Barbets Duet will create new economic systems that reward the abundance of life.*

### **Rationale**

The Barbets Duet is a 20-year experiment to invent environmental markets and their supporting rules and institutions. It is named after tropical birds called Barbets who often sing in duet. This symbolises the need to harmonise the knowledge of competing cultures for this invention to succeed. The rationale behind the Barbets Duet experiment is as follows:

1. A sound business is part of a clearly defined value chain of goods and services which create economic value and are supported by accepted property rights, trading rules, financial systems and managerial structures.
2. Environmental businesses – whether they are trading in watersheds, carbon emissions, biodiversity or clean air and soils – require new ways to be valued economically, but do not have clearly defined value chains or the support of accepted rules and institutions.
3. The Barbets Duet is an experiment designed to appreciate existing and develop new institutional foundations for secure, valuable environmental businesses that will support local people and others who support the natural world.
4. This experiment is starting in East Africa because of the wealth of institutional models that has existed locally in African societies to create high social equity while also sustaining the diversity and resilience of the natural world.
5. The Barbets Duet will include a Barbet Exchange. This is a way of learning through dialogue and a place to test different institutions, markets and business models at local and international scale.

### **Working Assumptions**

The Barbets Duet is guided by several working assumptions. 1) The primary relationship is between people who manage the land (including marine resources) and those who manage markets. To increase healthy, bio-diverse landscapes, both types of managers need to learn new skills and develop new rules in the context of their practical affairs. 2) For this to occur, environmental managers (traditional and modern) and market managers need to engage directly with each other. 3) This engagement will be used to design multiple experiments at multiple Barbet Learning Sites to test different institutional arrangements based on cultural values that link peoples, land and markets. 4) In designing these experiments, both modern and traditional knowledge have something to contribute. 5) Each experiment will have people from different cultures working together equitably in practical settings. 6) Multiple experiments on multiple learning sites will stimulate rapid learning.

## Structure and Definitions of the Barbets Duet

**Barbet Learning Sites:** The Barbets Duet is organised around Barbet Learning Sites. Each site is a centre of learning, open to others, where people are actively, experimentally engaged in new ways of managing the land and/or creating environmental markets. Land managers, businesses, financial institutions, government departments or research institutes can all be Barbet Learning Sites. These sites are places where learning is not abstract, but tested in daily management and decision-making. At present, five sites in East Africa have joined this experiment. All five are land or marine-based sites and represent different cultures, land tenure arrangements, ecosystems and environmental products or services.

The people who are bringing Learning Sites into the Barbets Duet share a number of characteristics: they are committed, take their own initiatives, trust each other and are already in local communities doing experimental work consistent with Barbet goals. They are willing to share their experience with people from other Barbet sites and to learn from all cultures and all cultures of knowledge. They are actively engaged in shaping the objectives and principles of the Barbets Duet.

**Barbet Advisors:** Barbet Advisors are people who are willing to work collaboratively with local communities and have knowledge that is relevant to people involved in managing Barbet Learning Sites. These people have skills in politics and power, ecology and habitat restoration, rules and institutions, finance, marketing and management.

**Barbet Exchange:** The Barbet Exchange has several forms. First, the Exchange is a habit of dialogue to share information, experience and ideas. Second, it is a practice of 'learning through play', using games and experimental markets to test new rules and market ideas. Third, when members agree they are ready, the Barbet Exchange will function as an open market to trade goods and environmental services.

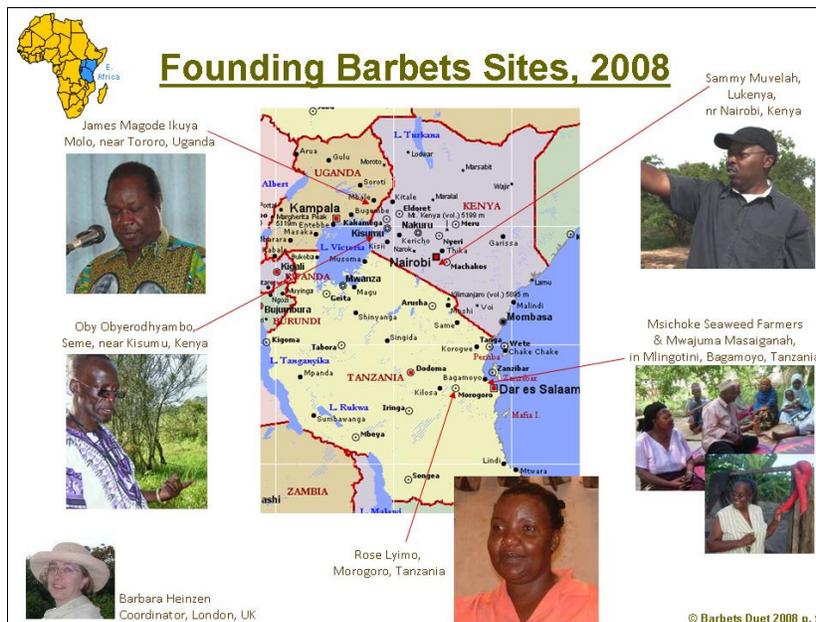
**Barbet Conventions:** The Invention Convention scheduled for October 2009 will mark the formal initiation of the Barbets Duet. It will bring people from the founding Barbet Sites together with advisors from a variety of disciplines. This will be the first of annual, or bi-annual, Barbet Conventions designed to stimulate shared learning. Each convention will be held at a different Barbet Learning Site.

**Barbet Governance:** The Barbets Duet is being coordinated by Barbara Heinzen, London, in partnership with the organisers of the five original Barbet Sites: Oby and Hilda Obyerodhyambo and Sammy Muvelah in Kenya; Mwajuma Masaiganah and Rose Lyimo in Tanzania; Magode Ikuya from Uganda. Serengeti Advisors in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania, are participating as financial advisors to the programme. As the Barbets Duet develops and grows, new governance systems will be agreed, as described below.

**Barbet Research:** The Barbets Duet is a novel kind of research, integrating theory, action, reflection and collaborative learning. It is deliberately cross-disciplinary and cross-cultural. It involves people with political, economic, ecological, cultural, financial and managerial skills. Throughout the life of the programme, the Barbets Duet will report on what is being learned.

## Founding People & Barbet Learning Sites

The Barbets Duet was founded in 2008 when a small number of people with Barbet Learning Sites in East Africa joined Barbara Heinzen to create the Barbets Duet. The Barbets Duet is coordinated by Barbara Heinzen, London, in partnership with the organisers of the five founding Barbet Learning Sites in East Africa: Oby and Hilda Obyerodhyambo and Sammy Muvelah in Kenya; Mwajuma Masaiganah and Rose Lyimo in Tanzania; Magode Ikuya in Uganda. Photographs of these key individuals appear below while detailed descriptions of the Barbet Learning Sites appear in Appendix 1 and short c.v.s of the founders are in Appendix 3.



## Plan of Work

*... start with what is there and what is needed ...*

This is a twenty-year project, entering its second year. A long term point of view is required because new institutions develop slowly and people need time to learn how to use them, just as degraded environments suffering long term damage need time to recover and respond to natural variability. Within this twenty-year time frame, intermediate goals have been set. Some of these have already been achieved, many remain. At critical stages, the programme will report progress towards its goals.

### Achievements and Intermediate Goals

**Current Achievements:** Between October 2006 and December 2008, the first conceptual framework of the Barbets Duet was tested with people from several different cultures (East Africa, India, United Kingdom, the United States and Canada). During 2008, a small number of people with Barbet Learning Sites in East Africa joined the Barbets Duet. These are the Founding Barbet Sites. Other people, with potential sites in East Africa, the UK and North America, expressed interest in joining the programme. A wider group of advisors and researchers has contributed to the development of the concept and remains engaged. A new learning tool is being developed in the form of a game which explores the outcomes of different rights and trading systems. During these two years, the Barbets Duet has evolved from an idea discussed by committed individuals to collaborative decision-making among the founders and between them and their local communities.

**2009 Ambitions:** The first Invention Convention of Barbet Learning Sites and Barbet Advisors will take place in October 2009. The group will agree on a shared understanding of the concept and its values; present Barbet Learning Sites and their potential; exchange relevant knowledge; propose new business models for each site and experiments to test these models. The Convention will also stimulate deeper reflection on appropriate governance structures for this experiment and for each Barbet Learning Site. This might, for example, include the formation of a Barbets Trust or network of trusts to formalise structures of accountability, dispute resolution, and decision-making. The Convention will end with a shared understanding of the way forward and a closing ceremony involving the host community.

In 2009, the Barbets Duet will continue to identify potential sources of financial support, both commercial and philanthropic. It will submit applications for financial backing or professional

endorsement and continue to develop advisory relationships with people and institutions. Visits between Barbet Learning Sites have started and will continue in order to stimulate active learning.

**2-5 Year Ambitions:** In the next two to five years, the programme will deepen community engagement in Barbet Learning Sites, while also creating new income streams to reduce poverty. This engagement will encourage a healthy integration of useful indigenous knowledge (both ecological and institutional) into modern economic systems and environmental understanding. This will help us understand the rules, property rights and responsibilities required to support environmental markets. The programme will also identify possible environmental markets (e.g. watersheds, carbon trading and biodiversity) and develop ways to reach them. These markets are likely to require the programme to adopt or develop simple environmental monitoring tools. To achieve all these goals new relationships will be created and existing ones will be deepened. These relationships will be with researchers and research institutes, multinational companies, local businesses, politicians and bureaucrats, financial institutions of different kinds, and with respected community people with indigenous cultural, technical, botanical and/or institutional knowledge (known in Swahili as *Wazee* and *Waganga wa jadi*). Within five years the Barbets Duet will have tested market mechanisms to link local environmental goods with those who are willing to pay for them in private and/or open markets.

Interest in joining the Barbets Duet, as land or marine-based learning sites, is growing fast. This reflects the efforts many people are already making to restore their own environments. As more people and places join the Barbets Duet, the governance challenge for the programme will grow. Therefore, during the next two to five years, the programme will identify and test governance systems that can effectively support the multiple experiments of the Barbets Duet.

### **Invention Convention, 2009**

The Invention Convention will be held for three days and four nights in October 2009 in Mlingotini, Bagamoyo, Tanzania, hosted by Msichoke Seaweed Growers Cooperative and Mwajuma Masaiganah. Together we will:

- Agree on a shared understanding of the Barbets Duet concept.
- Present sites and their potential while also exchanging relevant knowledge.
- Propose new business models for each site and outline experiments to test the new models.
- Reflect on appropriate governance structures and agree on the way forward.

See Appendix 2 for details.

### **Early Encouragement**

Among those who offered early encouragement were Richard Sandor, founder of the Chicago Climate Exchange; Charles Onyango-Obbo, Managing Editor of the Nation Group Media in Nairobi; Julius K. Kipng'etich, Director of the Kenya Wildlife Service; Arthur Muliro, Deputy Managing Director of the Society for International Development in Rome; and Bill Colquhoun, a former senior executive in Shell Chemicals, now working with the University of Cambridge. For a report of early reactions to the Barbets concept, see the 2007 Sabbatical Report at [www.barbaraheinzen.com](http://www.barbaraheinzen.com) → Barbets.

### **More Information**

The founding partners of the Barbets Duet are proud to announce their contribution to the invention of new environmental markets. They are currently looking for people and institutions who are interested in participating in the Barbets Duet experiment as researchers, advisors, Barbet Learning Sites, financial backers or publishers of what is being learned. For more information please get in touch with Barbara Heinzen, Coordinator of the Barbets Duet, at [barbara@barbaraheinzen.com](mailto:barbara@barbaraheinzen.com).



## Barbets Duet

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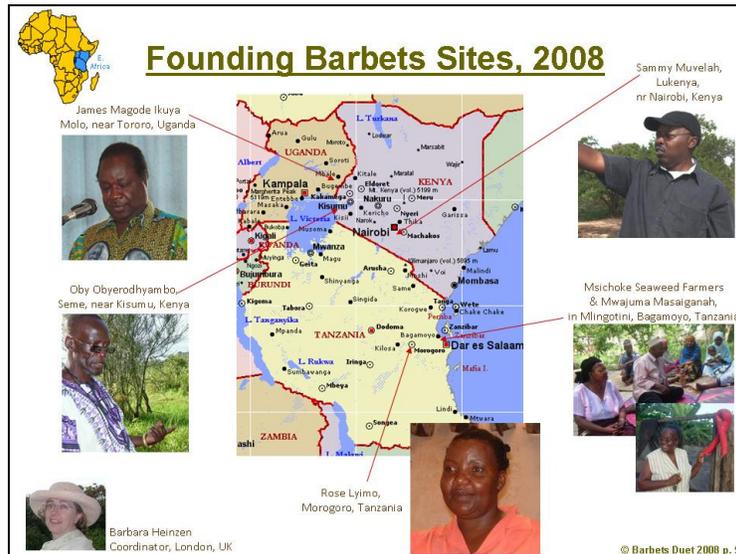
## Appendices to Concept Note



### **Appendix 1:**

### **Detailed Descriptions of Founding Barbet Learning Sites**

The Barbets Duet is a 20-year experiment to invent environmental markets and their supporting rules and institutions. This experiment is organised around Barbet Learning Sites and coordinated by Barbara Heinzen in London. Each site is a centre of learning, open to others, where people are actively, experimentally engaged in new ways of managing the land and/or creating environmental markets. Land managers, businesses, financial institutions, government departments or research institutes can all be Barbet Learning Sites. These sites are places where learning is not abstract, but tested in daily management and decision-making.



The five Founding Barbet Learning Sites are all land or marine-based sites. They represent different cultures, land tenure arrangements, ecosystems and environmental products or services. All five Learning Sites have all been started by individuals and local groups working with their own resources. Each site is described in more detail below.

### **Appendix 2:**

### **Barbets Duet Invention Convention**

This will be the first and founding meeting of the Barbets Duet Learning Sites and Advisors. Details of the first Invention Convention are published here, included a budget for the event.

### **Appendix 3:**

### **Curricula Vitae of Barbets Duet Founding Partners**

*In alphabetical order*

**Appendix 1:**  
**Detailed Descriptions of Founding Barbet Learning Sites**

**UGANDA**

*Watershed restoration, Kanginima stream, Mount Elgon to Lake Kioga*

**Molo, Uganda**

James Magode Ikuya

Molo Rural Agricultural Farming Initiative (MRAFI)

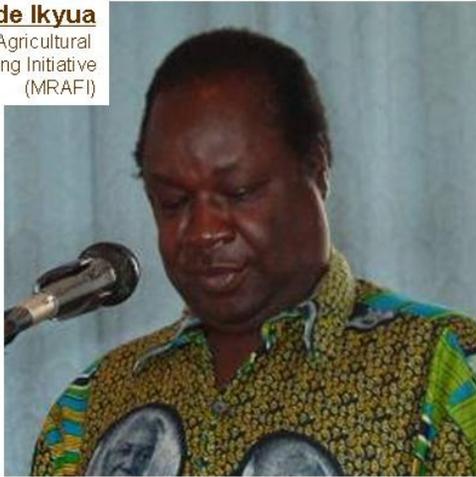
Email: c/o James Magode Ikuya [megawa@hotmail.com](mailto:megawa@hotmail.com)

**Barbet Learning Site**  
**Confirmed Feb08**

**Molo, near Tororo**  
**Uganda**



**Magode Ikuya**  
Molo Rural Agricultural  
Farming Initiative  
(MRAFI)



No site photos  
available as of 15  
December 2008,

Interest in  
watershed &  
swamp restoration  
&  
fish farming

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Kanginima stream at Molo in Tororo District, eastern Uganda, (called Nangirima by the Bagisu people who are up-stream at the mountain slopes) runs from Mt. Elgon draining into Lake Kioga in the centre of Uganda through which the great Nile flows from Lake Victoria on its majestic way to Egypt.

Over the centuries, it has been supporting varied life forms, its swamps being a suitable ecosystem of grazing land for the people, habitat for numerous birds, plants and reptiles while the banks of the stream were shrouded by valuable shrubs and trees serving the community with their firewood, timber, traditional medicine, wild fruits and roots as well as being recreational grounds for local games.

Human settlement used to exist only on the higher grounds. Activities at the stream used to be restricted to wild life and watering of domestic animals enabling flourishing of wild growth. The stream water was clear blue, teeming with fish species and other marine kind. It was also fed with many rivulets from spring waters along the way which kept Kangirima flowing in all seasons of the year.

With pressure of increased population and the changed activities along the stream bank, the environmental landscape has drastically been debased. Human settlement has spread to the very reaches of the stream, filling it with pollutants and human dirt. The stream which was once alive with many species of fish and life now only has occasional frogs and famished crabs. It has been denuded of all plant life. Places which were once wetlands are scorched dry. Running rain water has infested the stream with silt, mud and human waste. The stream waters have receded and become seasonal. Only in a few spots is rice growing tried to sustain rural economic activities, but, even then, it is done with such abandonment that it only adds to the degradation.

Even spring wells have dried up due to climatic change. Agricultural harvest is more and more miserable. Peasant poverty is characteristically the embedded norm of existence, creating a vicious circle of helplessness, hopelessness, environmental degradation and misery.

**Proposal:**

The Molo Rural Agricultural Farming Initiative is aimed at rousing community response to regenerate the environment along the stream. It is starting with a nucleus of twelve families who own land by the stream. They are to engage in activities which are consistent with restoring the stream to support the rural economy while also protecting environmental concerns.

The households have availed pieces of land by the stream to start fish farming. The project is to undertake excavation of the ponds and stock them with fries of tilapia, mud fish and carp. There is immense market for fish in the country as the available fish from Lake Victoria is mostly exported by the large scale processing investors, leaving mere bones for the local people.

Around the fish farms is also to be developed poultry keeping of local birds to feed the fish with their droppings while augmenting the income of the households. The ponds are to be surrounded with variety of local tree cover to give shade and wind-breakers to the area. The stream banks are to be restored with planted trees shrubs and grasses, including the protection of wild growths. This will prevent the running off of rain water and the erosion of the soils. In turn, other animal and bird species will find sanctuary in these growths.

It is intended that the same approach will be replicated downstream to cover three sub-counties across which Kanginima flows on its journey to join Tirinyi River before it finally enters Lake Kioga. The effect of the changes and controlled human activity will also raise the water table of the higher grounds and reduce land devastation. Additional steps can then be taken to re-plant trees and adopt better practices in agricultural management on the higher grounds. With the raised water table, the old water wells can then spring to life, enabling being tapped into piped water to supply the community as a whole with cheap, domestic water. In addition to all this, new attitudes towards environmental questions will also have been cultivated, permitting elimination of pollutants and the exercise of hygienic waste management on improved soil fertility.

Currently, the government enacts laws regarding environmental issues which are not put into any effect for lack of structures and the obvious unwillingness of the rural community to comply with onerous regulations which have no immediate economic bearing to their lives.

**KENYA**

**Low rainfall, dry and marshy land near Lake Victoria**

**Seme,**

**near Kisumu, Kenya**

Oby & Hilda Obyerodhyambo

Email: Oby Obyerodhyambo [oby.obyerodhyambo@gmail.com](mailto:oby.obyerodhyambo@gmail.com)

Email: Hilda Adiambo [adhiambohilda@gmail.com](mailto:adhiambohilda@gmail.com)

**Barbet Learning  
Confirmed Feb08**

**Seme, near Kisumu, Kenya**

**Kenya**

**Oby  
Obyerodhyambo**  
Co-author:  
Barbets' Duet  
Conceptual Framework  
Family land,  
community partnership

**Hilda  
Adiambo**

Lake Victoria  
land piece +  
area around stream

Tissue culture  
bananas & nearby  
marshy ground

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Seme: Lies 27Kms from Kisumu in Nyanza Province. It falls within what was Kisumu District, but is now Kisumu Town West District.

There are three potential sites in Seme; one is occupied with a Tissue Culture Bananas/Napier Grass/Eucalyptus Tree plantation. The second is approximately 10 acres and lies about 1.5 kilometres from the Lake Victoria and lastly there is a 2 acre over-grazed piece.

The Banana plantation is already being used for experimentation with TC bananas that have not been typically grown in the region. The bananas are already being harvested for market and domestic consumption. At the bottom of this piece is a clump of Eucalyptus trees that were planted to deal with a marsh-like water clogged area grow where we intend to set up an apiary and maybe a fish-pond. Modern bee-keeping is novel to the area and is seen as a model that will lead to greater adoption by the locals. It will be interesting to note any changes in the pollination pattern that bees will bring. This piece of land measures approximately three acres also has Napier grass and indigenous grass that is used for zero-grazing. The unploughed part of the farm is very rich in bio-diversity (including sightings of snakes!!!!). It needs fencing to secure it better from the occasional breach by grazers and also

banana thieves. The bananas are already being harvested and a great variety of multi-cropping is happening on that piece. We have put in traditional vegetables - osuga, amaranthus etc.

The Lake Victoria piece has two distinct segments; there is a portion that has in the past been under the plough and planted with millet and maize, but is currently lying fallow. It has been used as grazing land though in a limited manner. It has plenty of Aloe species that are indigenous to the region as well as other plants. Commercial Aloe farming has not been tried in the region and could be a possibility.

The Aloe is indigenous to this region and is used medicinally as well as for decorating houses. The lower part of the farm that touches a stream has not been ploughed in several years, or maybe not at all and is very bushy and harbours some monkeys and plenty of birds. It has different types of grasses and papyrus reeds as well as some indigenous trees. Since it is adjacent to a stream it is very lush and has a lot of diversity in growth. It also has plenty of animal life. This is the place with the best potential for an undisturbed ecosystem site. It has the potential of creating conflict with neighbouring farmers who would see a forest as sanctuary for monkeys who interfere with crops. Once fenced off it can be subjected to a biodiversity study, including the experimental development of a 'biodiversity index' that tracks the biological wealth of the site and could also serve as a tradeable financial instrument. This land has a large bird population and could easily be a breeding site for several of them. We intend to use the formerly ploughed parts to establish a tree plantation or maybe grow cassava. The decision on what trees is yet to be made and some level of interaction with the forestry department will be sought. There have been suggestion for planting *Jaytropa* or other drought resistant species, but the introduction of an exotic tree is still subject to discussion. There is also the suggestion of indigenous Olea or mango and guava trees all indigenous to the region. Studies could be conducted on what trees that were in the region since the land is relatively undisturbed. This is the most high potential site.

The third site has been over-grazed and mainly provides a study site for experimentation with biodiversity recovery after protection from over-grazing. It would be part of the study to conduct a biodiversity index before and after and see how recovery takes place and even to note the pace at which that happens. Currently it has shrubs and an invasive flower locally called - *obinju* - that is common in the region and that tends to survive because it is not foraged by goats or sheep.

**KENYA**  
**Dryland hillside near Nairobi**

**Lukenya,**  
**near Nairobi, Kenya**  
Sammy Muvelah  
Email: Sammy Muvelah [sammym@zimele.net](mailto:sammym@zimele.net)



This site is about 50 acres of land on a rocky hillside in an area of drying grazing land. Traditionally the area was used by herders and wildlife and is today surrounded by two large private game ranches. In the past, the land had been converted to group ranches which failed. The area was then shared out as family farming plots which are also failing as the rainfall is insufficient to support maize cropping.

A variety of experiments has already begun on this site, the most important of which is water harvesting. One large and another small dam have been built below a large flat rock which collects rainwater. Work has also begun on a community dam. These dams will be used to support tree nurseries, local vegetable growing for use and sale, and household water consumption. The area that had been cropped has been left to recover and will eventually be planted in a variety of trees suitable to the local ecology. These are being tended in a tree nursery on site. Elsewhere, castor and *jatropha* have been planted as experiments in biofuels, both for their oil and potentially as charcoal based on crushing the seedcases into briquets. If successful, these fuels will protect indigenous acacias which are otherwise cut down for firewood and charcoal. Where the land on site is relatively undisturbed, a great variety of shrubs and plants, including medicinal plants, can be found. In these areas, two small pans will be created to increase local humidity and attract wild life.

The area is rich in bird and plant life, with several different types of antelope seen on a regular basis. An inventory of the plants and trees is needed to know what is growing and can be grown here as well as identifying how to support the variety of plants and animals indigenous to the area.

The work on the site is done in collaboration with the local community, who have particular interest in the water harvesting techniques and the new crops.

**TANZANIA**  
**Coastal seaweed farming**

**Mlingotini,  
Bagamoyo, Tanzania**

Msichoke Seaweed Farmers Cooperative & Mwajuma Masaiganah  
Email: c/o Mwajuma Masaiganah [mwinoki@yahoo.com](mailto:mwinoki@yahoo.com)

**Mlingotini, Bagamoyo**  
**Tanzania**

**Barbet Learning Site  
Confirmed Feb08**

**Msichoke Seaweed Farmers Cooperative**

**introduced**



**Chairwoman:  
Kishindo Khamisi Mwenyekiti**



**Mwajuma Masaiganah**  
Founder, Mwasama School, Bagamoyo  
Coastal rural development  
Resident of Mlingotini village



**Coastal waters  
at Mlingotini  
village**



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Msichoke Seaweed Farmers is a Community Based Organisation that is based in Mlingotini village, 17 kilometres away from the historical district of Bagamoyo. Mlingotini is a sanctuary for various activities like boat building and also a zone for tourists, with many hotels coming up. This poses a threat to the environment due to human activity if proper management structures are not put in place.

With its members' strength, commitment and the need to search for markets, Msichoke has grown into becoming a registered Cooperative Society. The CBO was started in 1996 by the awareness created by the late Rifai, a villager who brought the idea to the community after learning about the economic importance and viability of seaweed. There are 57 members, and among these ten are in the Management Committee headed by the chairperson, Vice Chairperson, the Secretary, the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer. Seaweed is grown under water and during low water tides and is harvested during same times, after every two months.

*Seaweed and its economic importance*

There are two types of seaweed grown by the group namely: - *Cottonii spp.* and *Spinnpesam spp.* The best *cottonii spp.* is sold at TShs. 280 per kilo (the lowest price). The group used to get the ropes (that they call tie-tie) from middlemen who bought the seaweed at TShs. 400. This is higher than the lowest price, but the group felt that they were being exploited and refused to receive tie-tie from them and

dictated the price to be TShs.600 by the group buying them and distributing them to its members who pay back when they have sold the product. This is a result of the seaweed growers' understanding that they are investing a lot of energy and time into production and earning very little. Seaweed, after harvesting it is dried, stored and then sold to these middlemen who export it for use in pharmaceutical productions, used in cuisines, etc.

#### *Work structure in the group*

Apart from providing employment to community members, it has contributed to the group to become more dynamic, committed, created trust in/and support each other. They have divided themselves into three working groups:

- High farmers: these have up to 300 ropes of seaweed (youths and men with long term experience)
- Middle farmers: they farm between 100 to 150 ropes (usually these are women)
- Low farmers: have between 30 to 70 ropes (these are usually old people).

Production has increased yearly, for example in 2006 production was 13,000 kilogrammes and in 2008 the estimated production is at 21,000 kilogrammes.

#### *Seaweed farming and environmental conservation*

In every area where there is seaweed farming, there is an increase in biodiversity (in Swahili *huongezeka bioanuai*). This is because there is an increase of phytoplankton and thus fish increase as the area is not disturbed by other human activities like fishing. The seaweed farms also act as a habitat as fish breeding areas. Thus seaweed farming supports in improving and increasing fish stocks and other sea creatures like mussels. Mussel collection is done at beach areas when it is low tide. It is boiled, removed from shells, fried and sold, (a palm sells at TShs.500).

Msichoke also cooperate with the government in environment protection e.g. prevention of illegal fishing methods and preservation of mangrove.

#### *Group capacity*

Action Aid has capacitated the group by giving them training, providing them with a computer and printer (some group members are computer literate through a trainer provided to them by Mwasama School), and they do write their reports now using computer. They receive different groups including academicians e.g. students from Nyegezi University and Sokoine University visited Msichoke to learn about seaweed farming. They learn also from exchange visits with groups in Zanzibar where seaweed farming was first introduced.

#### *Our Way forward*

- The group intends to look for export markets in order to eliminate middlemen.
- The group wants to expand the production capacity three-fold in five years time.
- Msichoke will continue collaborating with fishermen and the government in creating awareness in environmental conservation in order to increase the fish stocks.
- It will also continue to campaign against illegal fishing methods that are destructive to the environment especially dynamite fishing that is done in nearby waters and in other coastal areas.

**TANZANIA**  
***Forest land near Morogoro***

Rose Lyimo  
Email: [iseaart@yahoo.com](mailto:iseaart@yahoo.com)

*To come*

## **Appendix 2:** **Barbets Duet Invention Convention**

The Invention Convention will mark the formal initiation of the Barbets Duet by bringing people from the founding Barbet Sites together with advisors from a variety of disciplines. Together we will:

- Agree on a shared understanding of the Barbets Duet concept.
- Present sites and their potential while also exchanging relevant knowledge.
- Propose new business models for each site and outline experiments to test the new models.
- Reflect on appropriate governance structures and agree on the way forward.

### **PROPOSED DATE, LOCATION & AGENDA**

The Invention Convention will be held for three days in October 2009 in Mlingotini, Bagamoyo, Tanzania, hosted by the Msichoke Seaweed Farmers Cooperative and Mwajuma Masaiganah.

<b>DAY ONE</b>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Morning</u></b></p> <p>1. Welcome, introductions, courtesies &amp; warm-up 2. Debate &amp; agree the Barbets Duet Concept 3. Present Barbet Learning Sites to each other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• posters &amp; artefacts of each site's potential</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Afternoon</u></b></p> <p>3. Finish presentation of Barbet Sites 4. Use "Give &amp; Gain" knowledge wheel to identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• each person's relevant knowledge</li> <li>• what each person wants to learn</li> </ul>
<b>DAY TWO</b>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Morning</u></b></p> <p>5. Visit Msichoke seaweed growing operations by boat, time depending on the tide.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Afternoon</u></b></p> <p>6. Sites work with advisors to develop new business models.</p>
<b>DAY THREE</b>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Morning</u></b></p> <p>7. Sites work with advisors to propose experiments to test new business models. 8. Presentation of proposed models &amp; experiments.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Afternoon</u></b></p> <p>9. Felt sense reflections on the whole: concept, preparation, Convention, site activities &amp; plans. 10. Way forward.</p>
<b>EVENING – DAY THREE</b>	
Maulid organised by Mlingotini village to celebrate and bless the Barbets Duet Invention Convention.	

### **FOUNDING SITES & ORGANISERS**

<b>Founding Site Organisers</b>	<b>Locality</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Type of site</b>
Oby & Hilda Obyerodhyambo	Seme, near Kisumu	Kenya	former crop land, nr Lake Victoria
Sammy Muvelah	Lukenya, near Nairobi	Kenya	former grazing land
Msichoke & Mwajuma Masaiganah	Mlingotini, near Bagamoyo	Tanzania	Coastal waters, mangroves, seaweed farmers cooperative
Magode Ikyua	Molo, near Tororo	Uganda	Mount Elgon watershed stream feeding Lake Kioga
Rose Lyimo	Morogoro	Tanzania	256 acres forest land

### **SAMPLE OF EAST AFRICAN ADVISORS INVITED TO ATTEND**

*Additional advisors from outside East Africa will also be invited*

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Pascal Sanginga	International Development Research Council, Nairobi
Julius K. Kipng'etich	Kenya Wildlife Service, Nairobi
Sophia Apio Kerwegi	National Chemo-therapeutics Lab, Kampala
Aidan & Bertram Eyakuze, Abdu Simba	Serengeti Advisors, Dar es Salaam
Prof. Munishi & Jambiya G.	Sokoine University, Morogoro, Tanzania
Bill Farmer	Uganda Carbon Bureau, Kampala

**PROPOSED INVENTION CONVENTION BUDGET**

*Proposed budget based on conference venue at Bomani Bungalows, Mlingotini, Tanzania*

ITEM	per person cost	number of participants	total cost US\$	notes
<b>Travel to Tanzania – UK/EU</b> Airfare (\$1200/person) Visa (\$100/person) Ground transport (UK & TZ) \$160/person	\$1460	11	16,060	includes 3 people from potential sites in UK
<b>Travel to Tanzania – USA/Canada</b> (2 times UK cost)	\$2820	2	5,640	
<b>Travel to Tanzania – E. Africa/S Africa</b> Airfare (\$500/person) Ground transport (home & TZ) \$140/person	\$640	14	8,960	
<b>TZ auto travel Morogoro to Mlingotini</b>	\$100	4	400	
<b>TZ auto travel Dar to Mlingotini</b>	\$50	6	300	
<b>Bomani Bungalows, Mlingotini, TZ</b> Conference rooms Lodgings - 25 people - 3 nights Food - 36 people, 3 meals + breaks, 3 days Local transport - hotels to venue in Mlingotini <b>Boat hire to visit seaweed sites</b> - 10 boats - 4 people + boatman/boat	\$670 3 days + 4 nights	36 travellers	24,120	
<b>Msichoke representatives from Mlingotini</b> (meals & conference room only)	\$30	11 Mlingotini residents	330	
<b>Working materials</b> - flip charts & stationery \$300 - 10 poster pinboards @ \$50 = \$500 - 3 cameras - \$300 - marker pens - \$100 - projector (borrowed from SID)			1,200	
<b>Msichoke host organisational fee</b>			2,000	
<b>Three translators:</b> English/Kiswahili \$600/per person for 3 days			1,800	
<b>Video recording</b> - equipment - cameraman - editing			4500	\$1500/day, including editing
<b>Village Maulid (in Tshillings)</b> 200 kg rice @ 1,200 = 24,000 60kg meat @4,000 = 240,000 spices 50,000 vegetables 20,000 Irish potatoes 50,000 cooking oil 40,000 cooks 50,000 <b>total 474,000</b>			400	
<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED COST</b>			<b>\$61,710</b>	

**Appendix 3:**  
**Curricula Vitae of Barbets Duet Founding Partners**  
*In alphabetical order*

**BARBARA HEINZEN**  
*Barbets Duet Coordinator*  
*Gray's Inn, London, UK*  
*Email: [barbara@barbaraheinzen.com](mailto:barbara@barbaraheinzen.com)*

**Educational Qualifications**

PhD, University of London, School of Oriental and African Studies, UK  
BA, Occidental College, Los Angeles, California, USA

**Work Experience**

1987 – present	Independent professional practice in strategic scenario planning, writing and systemic change, London, UK. Working with multinational companies, civil society and government in Asia, Africa, Europe and North America.
1985-1986	Consultant, Group Planning Department, Shell International Petroleum Company, London, UK
1979	Research Assistant, United States Agency for International Development, Niger Range and Livestock Project, Niamey, Niger
1975	Systems Designer, Vera Institute for Justice, Victim/Witness Assistance Project, Brooklyn, New York
1972-74	Editorial Assistant to Nan Talese, at Random House and Simon and Schuster, New York

**JAMES MAGODE IKUYA**

*Barbet Learning Site at Molo, near Tororo, Uganda*

*Email: [megawa@hotmail.com](mailto:megawa@hotmail.com)*

**Educational Qualifications**

BA Degree, Business Administration [Marketing], Ndejje University  
Diploma, Short Story Writing and Free Lance Journalism,  
Diploma, Industrial Relations,  
Diploma in Philosophy  
Certificate, Natural Environment

**Work Experience**

Current	Private Business, Managing Director of Heritage Publishers Ltd
2000-2006	Director of Mass Mobilisation, Youths, Special Interest Groups at Movement Secretariat, Kampala
1998-2000	Deputy Director, Information and Public Relations, Movement Secretariat, Kampala
1996-1998	Resident District Administrator, Government of Uganda
1992-1996	Central Government Representative
1988-1992	District Administrator, Uganda Government
1979-1980	Zonal Organiser [Eastern Uganda], Political and Diplomatic Commission, UNLF Secretariat, Kampala
1973-1975	Production Manager, Emandace Industry
1967-1969	Manager, Lumumba Bookshop
1965-1970	Secretary, Lumumba Research Bureau, Mbale

**ROSE LYIMO**

*Barbet Learning Site at Morogoro, Tanzania*

*Email: [iseaart@yahoo.com](mailto:iseaart@yahoo.com)*

Rose Lyimo is a Tanzanian business woman and one of the founders and directors of the Akiba Commercial Bank in Tanzania. Akiba Commercial Bank commenced operations in August 1997 as an initiative of over 300 Tanzanian entrepreneurs who were mostly inspired to move into microfinance by the moral and political concern for the plight of Tanzanians, as opposed to the overall commercial attraction. They shared a strong conviction that in AKIBA they would have the vehicle with which they could reach and touch the lives of the previously un-banked and underserved men and women of Tanzania. The group's vision and mission was to support the emergence of Tanzanian businesses through the provision of financial services at all levels, by a Tanzanian-owned commercial bank that understood Tanzanians and was committed to Tanzania. This origin therefore gives AKIBA very firm and deep roots in Tanzania.

## **MWAJUMA MASAIGANAH**

*Barbet Learning Site at Mlingotini, Bagamoyo, Tanzania*

Email: [mwinoki@yahoo.com](mailto:mwinoki@yahoo.com)

### **Educational Qualifications**

Nyegezi Fisheries: General Certificate in Fisheries (2 years)

Mbegani Fisheries: Diploma in Fish Processing, Marketing and Quality Control (2 years)

Ngomeni FAO/UNDP Prawn Farms: Practical Aquaculture Training (Six Months)

Wolverhampton College, Walsall Education Campus, UK: Post Diploma in Professional Studies in Education (plus Agricultural education/extension at Staffordshire College, fisheries teaching observation at Grimsby College, Gender studies specialisation at Walsall).

### **Work Experience**

2006 – March 2008	Participatory Training and Capacity Building, Mafia Marine Park, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Tanzania
2006	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer Tanzania & Kenya for Stephen Lewis Foundation, Canada
2006	Consultant, Buzwagi Gold Project, Kahama for GOLDER Company, Canada
2004	Consultant, Finland/Tanzania Friendship Society, Singida
2002-3	Lead-Consultant, Bunda, Ukerewe and Serengeti, District Councils
2002	Consultant, Rufiji Management Programme, Rufiji
2001	Consultant, Mafia Marine Park, Mafia
2001	Facilitator, Member of the evaluation team – gender aspect, Singida, Simanjiro, Babati, and Kiteto, Land Management Programme (LAMP) (Orgut/SIDA)
1994 to 1997	Rural Development Facilitator, Mtwara/Lindi, Rural Integrated Project Support Programme
1985 to 1993	Fish Technologist and Tutor, Mbegani Fisheries Development Centre, Bagamoyo
1978 to 1981	Assistant Fisheries Officer and Tutor Fisheries Department, Nyegezi Fisheries Institute, Mwanza
1971 to 1978	Field Assistant, Fisheries Head Quarters, Dar es Salaam

**SAMMY MUELAH**

*Barbet Learning Site at Lukenya, near Nairobi, Kenya*

*Email: [sammym@zimele.net](mailto:sammym@zimele.net)*

Sammy Muvelah is a Member of the Board of Directors, Zimele Asset Management Company, Nairobi, Kenya, in charge of Operations. The company began its operations in August 1998. Zimele Asset Management Company is licensed in Kenya as a Fund Manager by the Capital Markets Authority and the Retirement Benefits Authority. The company operates the Zimele Unit Trust and the Zimele Personal Pension Plan. The two are investments services offered to the members of the public.

**OBY OBYERODHYAMBO**

*Barbet Learning Site at Seme, near Kisumu, Kenya*

*Email: [oby.obyerodhyambo@gmail.com](mailto:oby.obyerodhyambo@gmail.com)*

Oby Obyerodhyambo is a playwright, actor, theatre director, critic, short-story writer, storyteller, culture activist, radio presenter and HIV & AIDS educator. Oby has been using interactive participatory community theatre to mobilize, conscientize and rally diverse communities for the last fifteen or so years. He has used theatre in community discussions of gender rights, property and inheritance rights for women, governance and constitutionalism and advocacy of minority rights. He has also used theatre extensively in HIV & AIDS awareness and also trained others in the use of the same, especially for fighting stigma and discrimination. Oby has been a creative innovator of the use of the 'sigana' art form - a genre of storytelling that infuses narration with song, percussions, dance, banter, riddling and contestation to raise community dialogue on controversial taboo matters (like sex and sexuality) surrounding citizens rights, governance political processes and democratization. Since 1995 he has set up a learning and resource center (Mzizi Arts Center and later Abila Creative Center) for continuing education as a tool for democratization of knowledge.

In 2006, Oby co-authored the first Concept Note for the Barbets Duet, an experiment in systemic invention which will be creating new incomes for rural peoples in East Africa based on existing markets for rural products (vegetables, fish, charcoal, etc.) and new markets for environmental goods and services, such as watershed services, biodiversity and carbon sequestration.