LOCAL

#1

REGEN GUIDE

greenpill.network

TURNING DEGENS TO REGENS

one greenpill at a time

greenpill.network

Foreword by Kevin Owocki

When I founded Gitcoin in 2017, being in web3 and valuing public goods, regeneration, pro-social communities, or protopian communities was rare. It was very lonely. The culture of technologists in web3 back in those days was more focused on libertarian values or financial values.

With programmable money, we can now program our values into our money. The design space for crypto is vast and also deep. We have a revolutionary opportunity to build economic systems that mirror our values. We explore this design space by building culture and by building smart contracts. Just as a circuit is etched onto silicon, we etch smart contracts onto blockchains. We practice culture by doing, sharing and learning. If we want regenerative economics to be a thing, we must build it. We are the ones we've been waiting for.

To kickstart this movement in Feb 2022, I published Greenpilled: How Crypto Can Regenerate the world.

Since then, I've met thousands of individuals who share the vision of using crypto to build positive sum games, protopian economic systems, regenerative culture, and other novel paradigms. It is no longer so lonely to be building on these themes. But still there is work to be done.

Greenpill is a vessel for that work. There are other great vessels too. But I will focus here on Greenpill here, because that is the vessel we are co-creating together.

The first version of Greenpill in 2022 was the book and the podcast. For the last 18 months, I've been producing the Greenpill podcast, a podcast dedicated to regen web3. Thanks to the generous partnership of Bankless, we have an audience between 2k-8k (depending on the episode) per episode. This has been a great resource to create little pockets of common knowledge about technical concepts like Cluster Mapping, coordination mechanisms, sybil resistence, but also advance cultural movements like solarpunk, DAOs, network states, web3 in the global source, etc. We've had industry luminaries like Vitalik Buterin, Karl Floersch, Nadia Asparouhova, and others on the pod (sometimes multiple times). I've done 155 episodes together, to see the different categories of podcasts we've done checkout https://www.youtube.com/@Green_Pill_Podcast

In 2023, we launched Greenpill v2 AKA Greenpill.network, which using the Greenpill podcast as an attractor, launched what we call a "CoordiNation across Nations & Cultures. CoordiNation (noun): a network-society that exports regenerative digital infrastructure to the world.". We now have recruited Sejal Rekhan as community manager/operational lead, and we have ~13 active chapters in places as diverse as NYC, Denver, Nigeria, Turkey, China, India, and more, who run local meetups and build momentum regenerating local communities. My vision is that each local community member has the global context of regen web3 & the mechanics/software that can be used AND ALSO has the legitimacy/networks/relationships in the local community. This feels like a very powerful combination for local bottoms up movement building. Using this network, combining with Gitcoin's tools, we could bootstrap a network of better impact funding.

In 2024, we are building Greenpill v3 . Here are some themes and updates about Greenpill v3:

1. We will be spinning the podcast out of Bankless at the end of October. I'm super thankful to Bankless for getting us started, and I'm proud of the 150 eps we've done together. And very thankful they will be letting us take the audience with us. I've hired an independent podcast editor to continue producing/distributing the podcast, and plan to continue producing it independently. But I don't have the cycles to keep producing it 2x/week, so I'm thinking about moving to dropping 5-10 episodes per quarter all at once, allowing people to binge listen when they're dropped.

2. I've been busy with my return to Gitcoin, and have been fairly absentee in the Greenpill.network discord / community lately. I want to own this. I think there is an opportunity for me to pass the torch to people who are stepping up in the Greenpill.network community to lead the network. In doing so, we will reinforce that the Greenpill.network architecture is not a hub and spoke around me, but that is becomes a peer to peer mesh network of community members that are supporting one another. (meta point: its cool that im leaning in at Greenpill when leaning out at Gitcoin, and visa versa when I lean in at Gitcoin I lean out at Greenpill.network. Both networks are ebbing and flowing together)!

3. To the end of elevating other members of the network, we've got some really exciting opportunities for members of the Greenpill.network or Gitcoin who want to step in.
    - There are many opportunities to join/lead local chapters. Checkout the the Greenpill Discord (https://discord.gg/greenpill) to learn more
    - We'll be running a Gitcoin rounds for Greenpill to fund what matters to the Greenpill.network (including local chapters). Join #greenpill-qf-round on the Greenpill Discord (https://discord.gg/greenpill) to learn more.
    - We'll be onboarding greenpill citizens to run QF rounds for Gitcoin. Join #greenpill-v2-round-operators on the Greenpill Discord (https://discord.gg/) to learn more.
    - I'm considering decentralizing my podcast hosting duties, which will allow us to produce interesting content from more corners of the regen web3 ecosystem. And also take the burden of podcast production off of me. Join #greenpill-decentralizing-podcast on the Greenpill Discord (https://discord.gg/greenpill) to learn more.
    - We'll be writing "local regen guides" to cross pollinate regen thinking/skills across chapters. The goal is to get these done before ETHDenver 2024. Join #greenpill-local-regen-guides on the Greenpill Discord (https://discord.gg/greenpill) to learn more.
    - Many thanks to Sejal, to the chpater leads, and to the active members of the netework. You have each been helping with these transitions. If you have cycles/skills/resources to help Greenpill out, say hi in the discord!

CONTENTS

CONTENTS

The Power of Public Spaces: A Place to Innovate, Grow and Connect

[0xzenodotus](#)

Does your community have a public space?

A public space is the perfect way to 'regenerate in the open.' In full view of the communities we cherish. Nothing speaks to a community more than shared responsibility and accessibility.

Over the last few years, we planned, designed and opened a space for the public. (Located within Village Square Mall in Calgary, Alberta.)

In most communities, there's a place that anyone can go to. Although, we don't typically view our public areas as hot spots or places we want to be at any time. Can that be changed?

What resources can we use to create better public spaces?

Some ideas:

- Devices: cheaper every year, and many can get repurposed
- Digital Interactive Textbooks (DITs): updateable, crowdsourced & opensource— empowered with tech like the EVM & AI
- Open-sourced materials & tools
- P2P systems: best for direct-to-community approaches
- Wireless networks
- Mentorships, Tutoring & Coaching
- Career Advancement Opportunities

If we create places where people from all walks of life congregate, interact, share ideas, and collaborate, then the power of socialization will spark new ideas within our neighbourhoods.

Locally, we can make the largest impact. Direct to the community is not very different than loving thy neighbour.

My Neighbourhood Has a Community Center: Why Do We Need Better Public Spaces?

Often enough, we only consider the value of a public area once its sanctity gets contested. After a contentious suggestion like rezoning nature preserves or after a real estate developer converts an open space to a high-rise apartment building without considering the perspectives of the residents of a community.

We mindlessly give up our rights all too often because of our fast-paced daily lives, the hustle and bustle. The constant grind is an exceptionally dense blindfold.

Have you had to stand in the queue at a government office? Another good example of the rigidity we find ourselves in. How can this be so consistent across the world?

Certainly, we can't all put the same effort into organizing ourselves. Or do we? Is it that obvious?

Is it a mass coincidence that we increasingly find ourselves stuck further as a global unit into debts and degenerative practices? It's as if we wish or hope for a sustainable and regenerative force to fly in and sweep up the mess before us.
The bystander effect is not limited to people and crimes but people and inaction — the thought that another person will handle this: leading to the unpleasant result of nothing.

How do we define a public space?

We must tread this line of thinking more; there are important questions to consider when evaluating your community's options and what is available for the general public.

These are some good questions to ask yourself:

- How often do you help areas in your community that are for the public?
- Do you take advantage of the public spaces in your area?
- Do you help maintain the local park?
- How often do you visit the community center?
- Have you ever rented out a public space for an event?
- Have you recently seen your local library?
- Have you noticed if the staff encourages growth & introduces new topics?
- Are the patrons engaged in these spaces?

If you answer negatively to more than half of these questions, consider championing a new public space for your community.

A decentralized agora is a town hall— more or less. Different areas will require distinct approaches and unique models: ways to adapt instead of encroach.

Investing in our communities through community-run town halls can provide a valuable space for people to connect. It will take some sacrifice and earnest work: but it is attainable.

If you can keep coming up with more 'negatives' or 'bads,' then it may be time to explore championing a valuable public space for your community: especially if you can conceptualize how to do it better.

We set out to establish a 'public space' not owned and supported by a political group: strictly, it's for the community, and the community keeps it alive. A public space is often associated with parks, libraries, and squares. But we can view this differently.

Public Goods are expensive when the cost doesn't get properly distributed. Having bootstrapped and self-funded a public space for the last three years, I can attest to the expense.

How can individuals distribute the cost of creating public spaces?

Some typical expenses:

- **Leases**: depends on location, negotiation skills and the overall market
- **Utilities**: electricity, gas, wifi etc.
- **Office Furnishings**: we took advantage of used office furniture; you can likely do the same! Search for commercial office movers, thrift stores or companies that resell office furniture.
- **Fees**: Insurance, permits and business licencing (good chance you'll need to form a corporation of some type)
- **Salaries:** If you can't get volunteers or if insurance doesn't permit, you may need to account for people to staff the space.

Some ways to distribute the cost:

- **Grants, donations, fundraising & crowdsourcing with set goals**
- **Blockchains:** The EVM is incredibly promising for the transparent funding and maintenance of public goods
- **Quadratic Funding**
- **Retroactive Public Goods Funding (RPGF)**
- **Collective Memberships:** With member fees similar to a COOP
- **Sponsorships & Partnerships**: Alignment/brand collaboration to strengthen both public goods and the orgs that build public-facing goods/services
- **Fractionalized Responsibility:** Distributing costs equally across a set of addresses via NFTs like Hypercerts — cost share is split at the sale and paid in full or with funds that stream on a set basis

How do we ensure that contributions are creating an impact?

One way is that the legal system works in our favour; some issues may exist, but distributed ownership and responsibility blend real-life credit/reputation and on-chain history.

Real world public good agreements aka RWPGA

A fixed lease is a legal contract and must get paid. It would be best to replicate the agreement or strictly put the contract on chain with the same terms minus identifiable details. (Depending on confidentiality)

With contracts, whether on-chain or not, there is no arguing that the terms outlined in a contract facilitates a base layer of honesty for both parties to commit to. A contract also creates a due process, allowing people to navigate and understand the conditions they must maintain, making it easier if anything bad happens, and enforcing accountability.

And notoriously, this is abused because businesses need a mailing address. Fake companies have been the main argument for popular short-sellers of large companies for decades. After realizing there is only a little to prevent a company from faking productivity values. And when people rarely visit factories they invest in, it's way easier to get away with fraud.

However, with a transparent money chain, it becomes much easier to audit the trail— especially if the company is fraudulent or the space doesn't exist.

With our ability to meet people or reach out virtually, we can also conduct pop-in visits, where someone locally attests that they went to the public space and signs a transaction with their wallet, posts a photo on social media or some other verifiable method.

Anything is possible if we cooperate in funding real-world public goods that interface directly with our local communities while holding each other accountable with verifiable proofs.

A Public Goods Cooperative: The Regen Republic

The concept of a PGC evolves with modern tech, encompassing areas designed to inspire collaboration and facilitate the exchange of ideas and knowledge. And, importantly, it doesn't need to be shouldered by individuals; we can distribute that cost.

What it looks like when a cooperative funds public spaces in the real world:
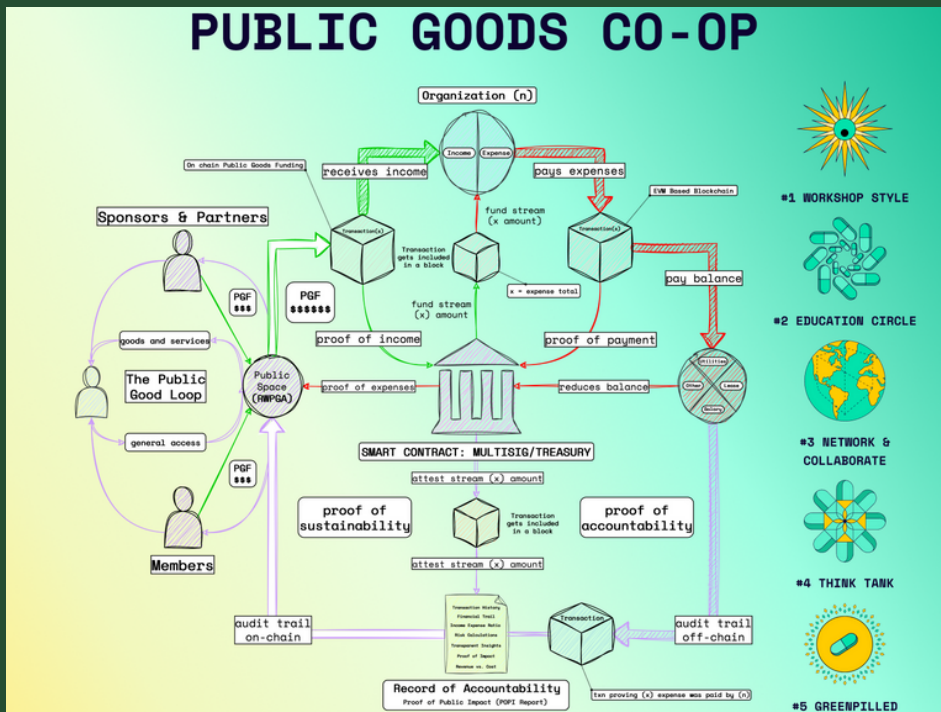
A Public Goods Cooperative

We get a brilliant way to sustain public goods while also providing a way to hold organizations or persons accountable. The best part is that we can look deeper into the financials of organizations— institutions meant to support and maintain the development of public goods are often unclear in how they use their resources. This current opaque nature of public institutions must change if we want public goods instead of public bads.

At any time, anyone can help make the budget more efficient, account for expenses or suggest new ways to use capital! Anytime the cooperative can save funds, it gets put back toward public goods, reinforcing them and adding resilience and, in turn, sustainability.

Humans are unique in that we can sense when things are not sustainable, but it's not easy to determine why or how to avoid the consequences of inaction or overreaction.

> **People are not upset about paying an environmental deposit for bags; they are mad that they keep purchasing reusable bags and forgetting them.**

We realize as a collective that changing bags didn't help; it's unsustainable still. We didn't approach the learned behaviour with an attempt to change it; we went for a fast solution with the most obvious results.

It would be a shame if we forgot about the importance of public spaces and then desperately need them.

A modern public space entails more than a place to study, relax, or read.

With the abundance of resources available today, we can create highly advanced areas packed with information and tools for the public.

In ancient Greece, the Agoras were central public hubs where people gathered, built in the open and shared ideas.

Today, we can support decentralized Agoras that serve as real-life hubs for innovation and growth, fostering an ecosystem that promotes learning, collaboration, transparency and cooperation.

After thousands of years, it's obvious that we as humans align the most with a belief system, and the stronger the belief system, the more powerful the community.

We can incentivize positive behaviour and encourage optimistic belief systems for the world's benefit instead of harm— establishing sustainable loops instead of degenerative leaks.

Recognizing Public Space as a Public Good

0xzenodotus

How We View Public Goods Today

A public good can be a thing that is freely available and in use by a person while others can still use it— or there is room to grow and accompany additional people. Non-rivalrous and non-excludable is the traditional definition.

Allowing someone into the library doesn't mean there are no more books or fewer spaces or that the books themselves are not still valuable for the words written inside. They'll get brought back, and everyone can check them out.
There is little competition for a public library and thus no rivalry because there will always be people who want to read and ones who need to read.

For competition's sake, does that mean there is no incentive to improve some of these public goods? Because we define them as non-rivalrous, inherently, the standard is the accepted norm, and there are minimal reasons to improve— especially without active suggestions.

These public goods include libraries, pools, skating rinks, pathways etc.

Ways a cooperative can foster positive-sum outcomes:

- Productivity measurements: KPIs that underpin positive impacts.
- Balanced practices that regenerate versus degenerate.
- Focusing on sustainability and long-tail economic benefits.
- Sharing Resources to promote mutually beneficial outcomes.
- Use sustainable & enviro-conscious practices in operations.
- Support local economies via insourcing goods/services.
- Provide affordable and accessible goods/services to members & communities.
- Invest in education and training to empower members and strengthen the cooperative and the community they represent.

How We View Public Goods Today

Saying I'm a regen instead of degen is easy, but what does it look like?

Determining if something is good for the public can be challenging. Actions speak louder than words, but it's easier to suggest that something is regenerative before later finding out it isn't.

It will take steady hands and careful eyes to watch and value public goods; we need stewards that take care of goods and services for the public— ones that can also measure and determine whether or not a public good as it stands is serving the interest of the public or a few select members.

There are a few ways to tackle sustainability, but how do we know what is a public good and what is a public bad?

> If anyone can access something without restrictions above their control, it could be a public good.

With newer technologies, particularly the internet, blockchains and networks, it is now possible to establish community spaces that effectively cater to the needs of the public without compromising their interests.

By leveraging cooperative games that are mutually beneficial, we can foster positive behaviours and cultivate a collaborative spirit that encourages people to work together towards a common goal.

When we unite and act together, voices can get heard; if we only think together, we'll stay paralyzed by analysis. A consensus bias.

Something I heard long ago that sticks with me:

> "If everyone thinks the same thing is right, then someone is very wrong."

The Public Expense of Privatizing Resources

When a resource is always available, and no one can claim profit over it in abundance and without recourse, it could be a public good.

Examples of public amenities/resources:

- Air quality monitoring
- Community centers
- Parks, Green spaces & Forests
- Lakes & Rivers
- Beaches & Campgrounds
- Roads & Bridges
- Weather data tracking

Globally, governments maintain many public goods because of a perceived failure of coordination and fair allocation. We've struggled as a collective to fairly govern our public goods for the interest of the collective instead of privatized industries exploiting the resources for profit.

A problem we face with our public goods is the inherent management by governments with ideological motives. And corporate entities that seek to maximize shareholder and commercial value. The sheer size of our industries today. They've grown so large that separate departments get used to manage different industries, often leading to conflicting internal affairs and views.

An excerpt from newswire regarding fishery closures;

> "The Coalition is requesting that the federal Fisheries Minister immediately meet with commercial fishing organizations, to transparently share the science behind the radical decision and to consider a delay in the closures so that the fishery can be managed in an orderly manner that respects sustainability."

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Large industries that grow in places like public waters can lead to either mismanagement, negligence or otherwise inefficient distribution of public resources. Especially with technology, the bureaucracy of a governmental body may prevent it from being up to date on the newest standards, which can allow for resource exploitation against the benefit of the public.

A Recent Tragedy of the Commons

The Canadian Maritimes suffered from overfishing and mismanaged resources — recently and during the past.

During the 90s, technological advancements like sonar, trawlers and underwater location devices allowed commercial fishermen to increase catch rates and abuse natural resources. An over-competitive atmosphere ran unchecked, and the industry collapsed.

Many parties will support different types of public goods and spend more time on areas and resources defined as beneficial to the public, depending on the value they produce and if they are within the ideological frame.

Governments often make decisions that are unilateral regarding industries. Which affects a wide range of people and can have unknown impacts.

When there is more information or input from everyone involved, making fair decisions that benefit everyone can be easier. However, there are frequent time restraints, and extensive research is not permitted— especially when decisions must be made quickly to save resources and lives.

"In 1992, Northern Cod populations fell to one percent of historical levels, due in large part to decades of overfishing. Prompting the Canadian Ministry of Fisheries and Oceans to close the fishery, thus eliminating a traditional livelihood for about 30,000 people. Three decades later, the fishery still has not recovered.

Due to these market failures, the government has a special role in conserving and managing public goods...Indeed, this explains why goods such as bridges, parks, police protection, and fire departments are usually financed with tax revenues that governments collect. Government serves as a coordinating mechanism that provides public goods for the benefit of society."

- The Atmosphere as a Global Public Good by: Patrick A. Parenteau -

We are far from well-coordinated and sustainable goods for the public benefit. Even with an overarching manager and distributed funding via taxes. Our governments need help coordinating at a mass scale and with the interests of the parties involved. We can help with incentive structures and systems that work for the benefit of society as a collective.

Technology will allow us to make public spaces sustainable and regenerative for all— and many generations to come.

A Public Goods Cooperative: The Regen Republic

Have we truly considered the importance of interaction and connectivity in public spaces?

Thanks to the ever-increasing number of network devices, the Internet of Things (IoT) grants prolific access to open tools and accessible resources that help us develop better public facilities.

However, it's worth questioning— are we treating public goods with the same care and significance as before?

As a collective, we've demonstrated our collaborative ability throughout history. Common areas present opportunities for the development of goods and services that can greatly enhance the quality of life for the general public. All major societies revered and protected their public areas. Neglecting them meant a less enjoyable life for everyone overall.

Before overwhelming corruption, greed and overall neglect. Our structures and values were powerful at creating impact. We've created magnificent spaces that span regions, changing our perception of our environment forever.

A few times we've changed the world as a collective:

- Golden Ages: Classic Societies
- The Renaissance
- Industrial Revolution
- Transport Revolution
- Green Revolution
- Digital Revolution (3rd Industrial Revo.)
- Information Revolution
- Industry 4.0 (4th Industrial Revo.)

A Public Goods Cooperative

One way to create impact is through a coalition of like-minded individuals that believe in the power of producing things for the benefit of the public.

These individuals coalesce in positive-sum ways to foster the sustainable creation of goods and services that benefit the public.

Forming a cooperative that focuses on some set principles, public spaces, common areas, and open-sourced technology can empower society at the individual level.

> Open source means equal access

Ways a cooperative can foster positive-sum outcomes:

- Productivity measurements: KPIs that underpin positive impacts.
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Long Game: Sustainable Spaces For The Public

Above is a short list; tons of other areas and movements resulted in a noticeable global change— even if it took many years to encourage or see measurable results.

Many of our changes for the better are only possible for us to view in hindsight. We must attempt change and shoot for inventions before we can see the results and innovate.

Right now, we are putting profit before purpose, and consequently, we see loops that reduce public resources to unsustainable levels because we industrialize before we make things more efficient. It's time for a mindset shift toward regenerative principles.

If we focus on purpose before profit, we can innovate for the greater good instead of greater wealth. After all, if nothing is left to cultivate, there will be no profits, and our health will deteriorate, and that's the main source of our wealth as a society.

Sustainable Spaces for the Public Benefit

0xzenodotus

Throughout history, many communities have suffered from degrading public spaces due to industrialization and overconsumption.

As a result, public spaces often get seen as unsustainable and prone to mismanagement.

However, with the rise of regenerative principles, we are beginning to see a shift in how we view and manage these spaces.

Regeneration means restoring, renewing, and growing. Applying this concept to public spaces involves revitalizing these areas to enhance their value and promote sustainable practices.

Creating regenerative public spaces involves:

- Rethinking planning & management.
- Engaging local communities in the decision-making process.
- Encouraging long-term sustainability over short-term progress.
- Promoting and practicing the principles of circular economy.
- Prioritizing biodiversity and ecological health.
- Advocating policy changes at local levels: Bottom-up approach to policy
- Supporting the protection & regeneration of public spaces

Regeneration is more than just repairing what's broken; it's about enhancing and sustaining the value of our public spaces for future generations.

Transparent public goods

Let's imagine a world where the public maintains 'Transparent Public Goods,' a fancy term for freely available resources that anyone can view the workings of, and they benefit everyone.

Public libraries, community halls, leisure centers, weather data and the air we breathe are all public resources that benefit the general public.

We can enhance the capability of these resources by increasing their transparency and governing them more actively as a community. When we understand what they cost, what benefits they bring and how we can utilize our public resources, we can learn how to take advantage of them better.

Take Finland as an example; in Helsinki, they've developed wonderful collaborative hubs for the community. They are public libraries, but these are not your usual 'Shhh... Be quiet' type of libraries.

Oodi in Helsinki — Central Public Library
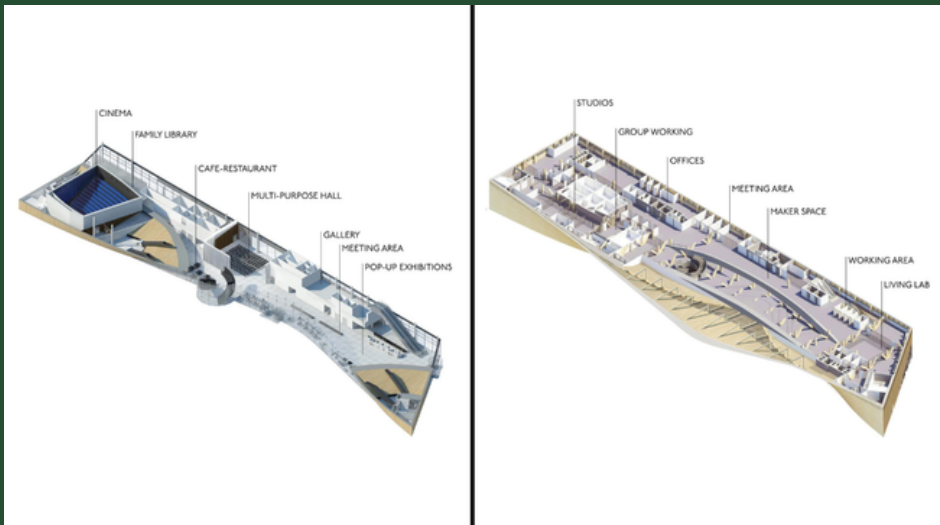
Floor 1 & 2 of the Oodi

They're vibrant spaces with resources promoting learning, social connection, and community activities. Talk about a public good that benefits everyone!
We can all gauge how valuable these places are if we increase transparency.

View Oodi in 360
More insights into the Finnish Library System

Turning the Tide from Common Tragedies to Common Amenities

Sadly, our world is not without its share of '[Tragedy of the Commons](#)'
It's a grim term to describe situations where public resources get depleted or misused, often due to a lack of accountability and ethical management.

Picture overfishing in a lake until there's not a single fish left. That's a common tragedy.
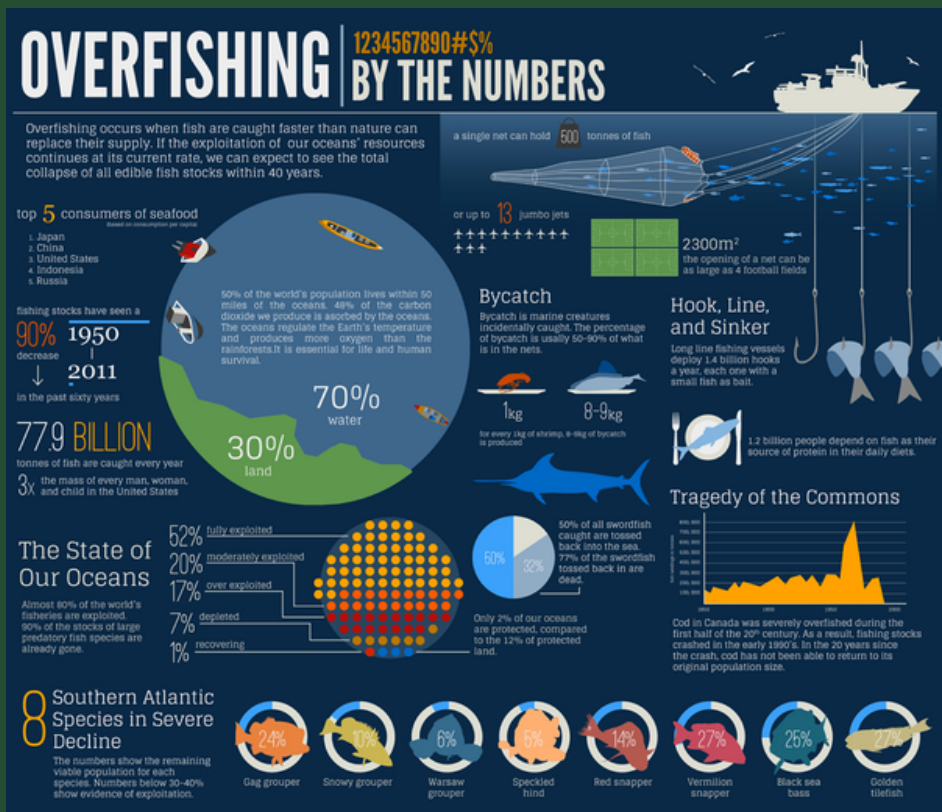

Image by: Aquaholics

We, humans, are capable of extraordinary things, especially when we work together.

By rolling our sleeves and getting our hands dirty, we can transform these common tragedies into '**Common Amenities**'.

Some Common Amenities we can build together:

- Converting abandoned/derelict property to sustainable and productive land for the public to use
- Opening community hubs managed by locals for the locals
- Specialized libraries staffed with people familiar with the subject matter
- Open incubators and think tanks for the public

Look at what happened in Seoul, South Korea, with the Cheonggyecheon stream.

Turning the Tide from Common Tragedies to Common Amenities

South Korea recognized problems with their long term development and the harmony with their environment.

Older projects during the 60's and 70's covered up a historical stream running through Seoul. A restoration project began after evaluation of the current infrastructure on top of the stream.

Neglect under developement

1940's - 1960's

After tumultuous periods shanties were constructed and many refugees congregated along the Cheonggyecheon.
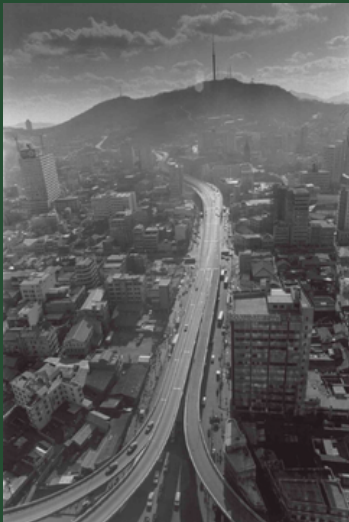
A serious sanitation issue made the area less habitable over time and people were known to discard their waste into the stream.

Seasonal flooding created a larger problem as debris would constantly get pulled into the waterway.

The Cheonggyecheon Stream in the 40s and 60s

Overpass Construction

1960's

During the industrialization of South Korea, Seoul develops a concept to cover the Cheonggyecheon stream.

It took 20 years.

The highway project meant to solve three issues.

1) Sanitation problem
2) Seasonal Flooding
3) Transportation issue

The Cheonggyecheon Stream development in the 60's and 70's

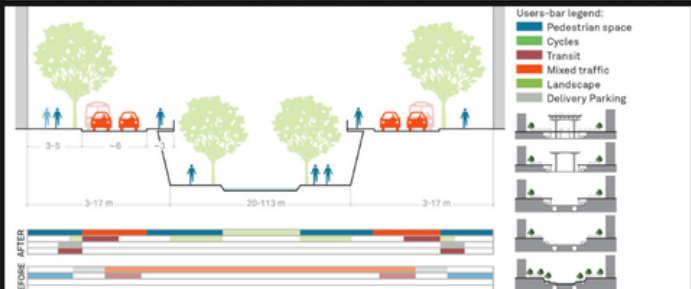# Cheonggyecheon Stream Restoration Project

1990's - 2000's

In the 90's the highway was evaluated.

Engineers found the structure to be deficient, dangerous & in need of repair.

Since the overpass would require significant repairs, the restoration project was formulated.

Instead of an overpass a canal was suggested to accommodate the historical stream.

Users-bar legend:
- Pedestrian space
- Cycles
- Transit
- Mixed traffic
- Landscape
- Delivery Parking

The Cheonggyecheon Stream restoration project during the 90's & early 2000's

The Cheonggyecheon Stream Today

2000's - Now

The regeneration of the stream and strikes a balance between nature and society. Which created measurable effects for the citizens of South Korea. Whether some agree with the changes or not, generally, the change is net positive when we aim for restoring natural systems for the benefit of the public.

Shortly After Public Opening
2005

Upstream Cheonggyecheon
2012

Restored Cheonggyecheon
2022

The Cheonggyecheon Stream today — restored to a more natural landscape

Once a polluted, forgotten waterway. Through hard work, it became a stunning urban park attracting millions yearly.

Uncovering the stream and replacing the concrete with a more natural state decreased the temperature of the city center and surrounding areas of the stream— by as much as 3 to 6 degrees. A substantial difference. (see Urban Heat Island Effect)

Read the Full Stream Restoration Report here.

The Power of Cooperative Principles

In a regenerative approach, the principles of cooperation are fundamental. The cooperative model is an excellent way to manage resources, enhance social value, and promote sustainable practices in public spaces.

Some ways cooperative principles can foster regeneration:

- **Voluntary and Open Membership:** Public spaces should be open and accessible to everyone in the community. There should be no pressure to pay a fee to access public resources. A cooperative structure also ensures everyone has a say in decision-making processes.
- **Democratic Member Control:** Each member has one vote, providing equal representation. A democratic model allows the needs of the many to outweigh those of the few.
- **Member Economic Participation:** Members contribute to the economic health of the cooperative and share in its success. This structure ensures that the benefits are shared equitably among all members.
- **Autonomy and Independence:** Cooperatives are autonomous entities controlled by their members. This autonomy allows them to make decisions that best serve their community.

- **Education, Training, and Information:** Cooperatives invest in their members through education and training, which helps them contribute more effectively to the cooperative and their community.
- **Collaborative Cooperatives:** Cooperatives support other cooperatives, creating a network of mutual aid and shared resources.
- **Concern for Community:** Cooperatives work for the sustainable development of their communities. This focus ensures the long-term health and well-being of the community and its public spaces.

Towards a Regenerative Society

A regenerative society prioritizes its communities' sustainable development and the health of their public spaces— it values cooperation, inclusivity, and long-term prosperity over short-term profits.

However, transitioning towards a regenerative society requires fundamental changes in how we think about and manage our public spaces.

Here are some steps we can take:

- Foster a culture of cooperation and mutual aid.
- Prioritize the health and well-being of the community in decision-making processes.
- Advocate for policy changes that support regenerative practices.
- Promote education and awareness about sustainable practices and regenerative principles.
- Support local businesses that value sustainability and ethical practices.
- Encourage innovation and the adoption of sustainable technologies.
- Develop community programs that promote environmental stewardship.

As we embark on this journey towards a regenerative society, we must remember that change takes time. But with patience, persistence, and a shared vision, we can create a sustainable, inclusive, and regenerative future.

- **Education, Training, and Information:** Cooperatives invest in their members through education and training, which helps them contribute more effectively to the cooperative and their community.
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Sustaining Spaces for the Public - A Labour of Love

So, we've got some great public spaces, but how do we ensure they stick around for our children and their children?

It all boils down to love and respect for these spaces. We can make a difference by adopting eco-friendly habits, participating in local initiatives, and advocating for responsible use of public goods.

We've talked about Korea, but did you know about the New York City's High Line?

An elevated urban park that was once a rusty, old railway, abandoned and forgotten.

Thanks to a community-driven initiative & some serious elbow grease, it has transformed into a vibrant, green space that New Yorkers and visitors love.

New York High Line Park Regenerated. Left credits: Joel S. Right Credits: David S.

Sustaining Spaces for the Public - A Labour of Love

The future of our public spaces, and indeed, our society, depends on our actions today. By embracing regenerative principles and practices, we can ensure that our public spaces continue to serve us well for ages.

Remember that we are not only custodians of these spaces for our time, but we are also stewards of these spaces for future generations.

Let's strive to leave a legacy of a regenerative society that future generations can inherit and be proud of.

So, dear friends, remember the importance of our public goods and resources as we navigate toward a regenerative future.

By being transparent in their usage, transforming tragedies into amenities, and sustaining these resources, we can ensure they continue to serve us and future generations.

A Regen Recap and A Nudge in the Right Direction

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By being transparent in their usage, transforming tragedies into amenities, and sustaining these resources, we can ensure they continue to serve us and future generations.

Every effort counts - from picking up litter in the park to advocating for a community garden, no action is too small.

It's time for us to roll up our sleeves and put in the work.

For a recap, part 1 & part 2 are right there for you.

Let's continue to grow and learn together, fostering a society that values and protects its public goods.

We've got this! 👨‍🌾 ♻️ 🌱

What should local non-profit organizations pay attention to when issuing NFTs?

mashbean.eth

> **Return to the Dunbar's number, remove the fantasy of infinitely extending time and space of magic web3, and pay attention to digital experiences that have boundaries! When new things are easier to create than old ones, enduring old things can acquire immense value.**

This is my first article joining the GreenPill.Network, with the Chinese version concurrently published on Matters.town (mashbean). The GreenPill.Network Writing Program publishes one thousand-word article per week for three consecutive weeks, and everyone can participate in writing about web3 public actions from all around the world. Kevin Owocki, the founder of Gitcoin, launched the Green Pill Movement, calling on everyone to transform from Degens (traders) to Regens (cultivators). The movement is now in its second chapter - Global Local Connections, inviting web3 public actors from all around the world to write and interact.

In 2022, our organization, FAB DAO (Formosa Art Bank DAO), conducted a series of web3 experiments in Taiwan for different types of non-profit organizations, activists, and advocates. These were mainly local actions to assist fundraising, advocacy, and digital experiences. Some were successful, while others were not as satisfying. We have cooperated in various forms with art museums, art village, large-scale charity platforms, coral restoration organizations, animal protection groups, public schools, organizations for the elderly, human rights advocates, and others in Taiwan. I believe we have the credentials to provide some preliminary guidance for the local 'regens' in Taiwan.

FAB DAO Regens Event in Taiwan

For those willing to try in mid-2023, it is essential to see the pandemic era as a special event, with phenomena that are hard to replicate. The once-famous projects have now become moldy, and legends have turned into jokes. In that era, when we talked about blockchain or web3, we encountered a series of dreamlike words, such as decentralization, permissionless, trustless, scalability, etc. These blockchain features still exist today, but they don't have much to do with the solidarity of local communities.

Decouple these concepts from the actual people you interact with, and your mental burden will not be so heavy. While these concepts are indeed important and are the cornerstone of the public blockchain operation, they successfully created amazing miracles on a global scale during the pandemic, such as cross-border showing off wealth, war donations, etc. But now, as people live face-to-face again and see continuous warfare as normal, these underlying innovative concepts won't help you achieve advocacy or fundraising effects.

In a permissionless blockchain, everyone can join, but bounded communities are what create real action; trustless smart-contract machines can't automatically produce spiritual tokens that connect each other's trust, spiritual value needs proper context by local actors for the tokens to carry value effectively; in the progress of scalable blockchain technology, actual digital communities shouldn't emphasize rapid expansion of membership, as it will only diminish the chain of trust between each other. If we pay too much attention to the quantifiable benefits generated by tools, platforms, and tokenomics, local actors can easily fall into the anxiety of formalism, and we should now focus more on the process of actual solidarity. How to introduce resources, and how to use them well.

Therefore, in terms of cognition, it is very important to decouple the technological innovation layer from the decentralised society (DeSoc) layer. Community actors don't need to worry about how to improve the terrible user experience of web3, web3 tools are as hard to learn as they are to teach, when you want your participants to learn how to use it. Honestly, our past forcing the public to learn digital wallets, collect digital assets, was like "using a complicated period of growing pains to create a common life experience for members." Before the digital infrastructure related to public fundraising and public advocacy is mature, like local regulations, digital habits, and UI/UX, digital communities should focus on creating impressive digital experiences. This is the only intersection of the technology and society layers at present.

As the world enters an era of attention scarcity in digital life, we should focus on the people and things around us through the process of digital production. Like the virtual treasures in video games, the qualitative changes generated by digital creations give rise to a sense of 'a sense of ownership' in subjective consciousness. "I have that, do you have it too?" The sense of social identification created by these virtual items is a completely new mode. 'A sense of ownership' and 'rights of possession' are two levels of status, with the latter being defined at legal and social levels. When we own private property, that is a right of possession, such as cars, houses, intellectual property rights, naming rights, etc. However, the right of possession does not necessarily completely overlap with the subjective inner 'sense of ownership'.

Sometimes, we can even jointly own a piece of work, for example, a work has a hundred editions, each of us owns an edition, but we do not think we only own one percent of it. Often, we each feel like we all own one piece, even though it is identical in its bit data, and this can even create 'community identity' because we own the same thing together. This is what is referred to as 'positive externality'.

For instance, in 2022 we co-launched the Vanishing Family series with human rights artists. This is a series of the artist's past oil paintings. The image is a series of family portraits, with family members in the middle disappearing, being locked up in jail, or becoming death-row inmates. This was a very important period in Taiwan's history, ruled by China's dictatorial government, creating countless political prisoners. And to this day, Taiwan's political situation has been liberalized for less than 40 years. The artist and his works are excellent mediums for reflection on human rights.

We issued 100 copies of different works in this series, priced in dollars, and they were snapped up within a few blocks. This was because what we wanted to create was advocacy, and fundraising was secondary. The community members who participated in the collection did not think they only collected one percent of the fragments, but rather a story and a whole segment of history that actually happened in Taiwan.

The 'sense of ownership' is less like 'ownership rights' and more akin to the dissemination of knowledge. When we impart the knowledge in our heads to others, it does not diminish the value of our acquisition of this knowledge, just as a candle's light illuminates a room, these are all non-competitive and non-exclusive public goods. When public-interest or advocacy-type NFTs operate successfully, although their owners are of a limited number, their 'sense of ownership' increases exponentially through the process of user conversion. The best part is that the generated cash flow can be directly returned to the activists.

That's why I would urge non-profit activists who can afford to pay attention to NFT digital experiences at this time, because when new things are easier to create than old ones, enduring old things can acquire immense value, whether digital or not. This is my initial appeal from Taiwan to Regens around the world.

FIP-②
on the road ...

2nd
Formosa Art Bank DAO
Improvement
Proposals

The Real Conditions for Digital Solidarity

mashbean.eth

The Third Space of Anti-establishment (Anti-Algorithms)

This is the 2nd article for the GreenPill.Network global movement, with the Chinese version published on the [Matters.town (mashbean)](#) platform. The GreenPill Network writing project was initiated by Gitcoin founder Kevin Owocki to encourage global local communities to voluntarily write down unique web3 public culture.

After the trend, there is no grass here.

The bear market is a moment of truth. When someone says that minting "NFT" can increase sales, it is a hypothesis. Looking back now, this is just a joke, just like people said that registering the domain ".com" could make a fortune 20 years ago. These people have misunderstood the essential difference between Buzzwords and the technological revolution. Buzzwords can indeed attract attention, and under the amplification of social media platform algorithms, humans are like sheep, domesticated by mechanical sheepdogs. Chasing Buzzwords can indeed bring a rapid market, but this is like the grass in the desert, it comes and goes quickly.

And obviously, this year's grass is growing in the AI field. The underlying research of these two technologies is as difficult as it can be, but the application layer can be very simple. Releasing a smart contract to access OpenSea (NFT trading platform) can be called an NFT project; releasing a service that connects to the API provided by ChatGPT can also be called a developer. The reduction of entry barriers for emerging technologies, which quickly increases the number of early developers, is indeed a key condition for igniting Buzzwords, and media, public sectors, forums, and the public follow.

But don't just focus on the development of hardcore technology, and underestimate the simple creativity of "connecting". The connection has created stackability, and many unexpected application modes have begun to emerge. This is like "The Legend of Zelda: Tears of the Kingdom", where players thought that the tools available to everyone, were created by Nintendo in 2023. I think this is where Cultural Technology is important. Cultural Technology is the interface active agent of technology, integrating technology into society, and creating more diverse and heterogeneous application possibilities.

Digital Solidarity and Decentralization Tangles

Let's take a look back at the wave caused by the technology tree of "cryptography - distributed ledger - NFT", to see what's left to assemble, among which is DAO (Decentralized Autonomous Organization). When the marketing narrative of the metaverse combined with the concept of NFT becomes popular, the grand narrative cleverly combines "decentralized will", "storytelling" and "autonomous tools". Many web3 projects claim in their roadmap that after earning wealth, they will move towards decentralized autonomy (daoxit). In the narrative, they weave fantasies of community co-governance and IP co-creation together; in terms of tools, they operate through multi-sig vaults and voting deliberations. However, in reality, some teams in Taiwan, for example, have rug pulled funds and stopped operating (which is not uncommon in recent months), some operators have clashed with the community, and some have lost momentum after entering a decentralized autonomous state. "Decentralized" seems to be a synonym worse than "saying goodbye."

But is there really no possibility for "Digital Solidarity"?

People who walk into "DAO autonomy" from "NFT project" seem to naturally believe that holding "tokens" and voting is the so-called Digital Democracy. However, people almost at the same time found that democracy is a goal that seems to never be achieved. A famous NFT project in Taiwan originally had high popularity, and the community that had online meetings every day looked forward to entering real decentralized autonomy, but when people found that the operators were only willing to provide a small amount of funding as governance initial capital, the polis disbanded. These early pioneers who first tasted digital democracy, as consumers, gradually became believers but seemed to have not made a "promise" yet, to fulfill community autonomy under collective cooperation.

In addition to the emerging web3 projects in Taiwan promoting the spirit of decentralization, the open-source field has been doing so for years and has given birth to many world-renowned projects.

However, under the commercial narrative of the metaverse, "decentralization" has become a buzzword again. It is a term that has successfully risen in an era where large commercial platforms monopolize the attention economy. Young people (or venture capitalists) may be inspired and want to achieve commercial success (NFT) while getting spiritual comfort (DAO). Rebellious young people want to break down rules, oppose bureaucracy, establishment, or everything constructed by the secular society of the older generation, which is the same in any era. Whether it is the Cultural Revolution in China, the Hippie Movement in America, or the Wild Lily student movement in Taiwan, these movements contain a revolutionary will no matter how divergent their demands are. However, the classic paper "The Tyranny of Structurelessness" by Jo Freeman, a feminist activist from the 1970s in America, tells us that after removing the rules, flat and non-hierarchical organizations can easily become elite circles due to the inherent limitations of trust chain and information transmission, and thus give rise to representative controversies, power struggles, and movement traumas. The outcome of a movement is often not institutionalization, but the dissipation of social mobilization.

"Decentralization" primarily faces cultural collaboration issues, followed by how DAO tools support its spirit. In facing representative controversy, g0v in Taiwan is a very good example. This is a long-standing (just turned ten) decentralized organization primarily composed of hackers, initially founded with the slogan "hack the government", and subsequently gave birth to many civic technology projects. As g0v expanded, it inevitably faced representative disputes, but in the end, it established the principle of "[nobody can represent g0v](#)" under community consensus and emphasized the principle of joint notes for media contact, which is still in use today.

How web3 projects survive, especially teams oriented towards digital art, should reflect on the problems faced by decentralized organizations in different eras, rather than wanting commercial success while maintaining decentralized autonomy. Taiwan does not have a tradition of solidarity economy like Europe or Central and South America.

Employees are not consciously also owners, and the community does not have the habit of sharing commercial benefits. This is because the Cooperatives Act is outdated and difficult to use, and it creates a situation of nominal cooperation but actual labor employment. Therefore, "decentralization" has influenced the social and economic level in different forms and appearances at different times, undergoing a wave of changes brought by cooperative corporatization, social movement, and digital tools.

Digital Solidarity and Decentralization Tangles

Despite the traumas that the decentralization movement brings to its participants, we should still praise such endeavors. In trendy terms, these movements have always been acts of resistance against algorithms, they represent the third space in life. Students have a place to go besides home and school; workers have a place to go besides home and the office. In the past, there were social norms at home and social systems outside, an algorithm evolved from societal culture, with attention and limited time captured in a linear world. Today, we have entertainment algorithms at home (like TikTok) that users can easily get lost in, and profit-oriented high-efficiency algorithms at work. In fact, many people are now actually working alongside AI algorithms. This is a characteristic of a high-efficiency industrial world.

However, a third space is still necessary, and it doesn't necessarily need to be efficient. In fact, it is ineffective, noisy, and often futile. But these are important characteristics of the public sphere that direct us not towards profit, but towards facing communities and constructing culture, resisting algorithms, and even things that algorithms must learn from events that machines cannot create. "Palaces for the People" writes that people need a third space, using "Social Infrastructure" to reverse the coldness and indifference of civil society, like libraries, parks, and fountains. As the public enters digital life, the digital world's DAOs are gradually taking on the benefits of such infrastructure.

In fact, there are precedents for digital spaces serving as social infrastructure, like online-game guilds, forum moderators, etc. These are places that resist algorithms and generate a lot of digital life memories. In this context, Facebook Groups and Facebook News Feed are completely different concepts. The massively multiplayer online game "Eve Online" has seen widely-told stories like Chappy78's birthday party. When veteran player Chappy78 was diagnosed with terminal pancreatic cancer, his final birthday wish was to fight an epic space battle. Many gaming guilds and over 2000 players burned resources they had accumulated over time to fulfill Chappy's dream with a space firework show in the digital space. This isn't something an algorithm can do, it can only happen in a third space without too many conflicting interests and social responsibilities.

Just three weeks ago, the American forum Reddit was facing a dilemma between operator profits and community protests over shutting down forums. The operators, in order to profit, decided to start charging for their originally free API service and implemented it after a very short announcement. In response, the community began shutting down their sub-forums. This is the dilemma of decentralized governance and operation. It's not just the web3 world that faces such problems. In another interpretation, web3 can be seen as the internet's third space. Users work in the first space, rest in the second space, and create a culture in the third space.

The third space of Web3

An excellent example in the world of Web3 is JPG.Space. JPG is a digital art database created from the ground up through collective intelligence. It started operating in 2021, but unfortunately, it shut down temporarily in June. As a curatorial experiment that lasted over two years, JPG was not constructed by art historians, renowned curators, or artists themselves, but was a curated collection created by crowd stacking and voting. It was not like a typical open-source collaboration platform, such as Wikipedia.

Instead, it consciously undertook curatorial and contextual work, involving a large number of subjective factors and manipulative interpretations. It resembles a community-oriented new media art institution, Rhizome, mixed with the surfing spirit of the 2000s. This time, not only creators are involved but also a large number of collectors and amateur critics.

In an interview with the media Right Click Saved, titled "The Power of Community Curation", the leaders of JPG emphasized that NFT is a method of deconstructing the art ecosystem. Community action is based on such infrastructure like NFT, and for JPG, most actions took place on the Discord platform. Discord, a platform loved by the gaming community, gaming circles, and Web3, is relatively closed (you can see the content only after joining), chaotic (non-linear content, prone to multiple channels happening at the same time), and scares away many users who are accustomed to traditional social platforms, yet it is widely welcomed by information surfers. Various Discords often have different live streams, broadcasts, and AMAs (Ask Me Anything) at night (the night in East Asian time zone).

The Canonical NFT issued by JPG.space.

JPG emphasizes the importance of Discord, even with its imperfections, but it is still the "third space" for intense discussions in the web3 community. Wade Wallerstein said: "This is not the tyranny of the masses, but a tool for community mutual support and education." This is consistent with the concept of the "Future Art Ecosystem 3: Art and Decentralized Technology" published by the Serpentine Gallery. The Serpentine Gallery believes that the Web3 community operation model creates a methodology for resistance against institutions. Whether it's the technical bottom or the cultural level, it generates unique creative meanings and cultural values specific to the community, no matter what this community represents.

Returning to the third space, the overseas experience of JPG and my personal experience in Taiwan are consistent. Recently, with the help of FAB DAO (Formosa Art Bank), local group "Huangxi Environmental Education Programme (HEEP)" conducted a series of environmental education actions, proving that social infrastructure and digital solidarity collaboration are possible to unite. Huangxi is a river located in Taipei, the capital of Taiwan. Due to urbanization, the river has gone through stages of natural ecology, landscape, and concretization. The Huangxi team is slowly opening the public participation process through a lot of curation, research, and conversations with local communities and schools. The "Huangxi Environmental Education Programme" had a fun river RPG with primary school students at Mingde Elementary School at the end of June, discussing what the river near their homes looks like. Using the interactive "Tamagotchi at riverside " NFT as a medium, they try to create a process of interaction between students and parents through this symbolic token.

Photo by Yian Lin

Photo by Yian Lin

The creators, actors, and planners all come from DAO, and it happens that these participants have different local memories with Huangxi. The cooperation process of these people is concretely and microscopically displayed on platforms related to Discord. In the past, FAB DAO has helped teachers and students of Taipei Municipal Zhong Shan Girls High School to deal with the time and space tokens of campus historical buildings, helped teachers and elderly people at Longtan Elderly Center to create paper-cutting creations, and cooperated with museums and art villages to practice the possibility of chain community interaction. These non-profit projects are attempts to incorporate NFT, symbolizing a certain spirit, into the third space.

Longtan Elderly Center NFT Project

Internet Autonomy Region

This month, we discussed the concept of the Network State with Mask Network founder Suji Yan. The Network State is an emerging concept, initiated and written by Balaji, and has now become a social movement in the Web3 world. This theory suggests that when a digital community's technology, culture, and economics mature, an autonomous body without borders or territory is likely to emerge, overlaying traditional sovereign nations. Suji believes that our generation has not yet reached this mature state. At best, we are the generation before the founder's grandfathers. When the infrastructure of a virgin land is not yet mature, it is a necessary measure to exchange resources from the colonial motherland (real economies and enterprises) (see the full interview: Suji Yan talks about the generation of Network State).

This prompts us to reexamine, is digital solidarity really happening? Whether it's the exceptional state of the third space, or the public domain in a democratic society; in terms of the development of digital culture's basic infrastructure, is the emerging Web3 toolkit an inevitable path? Beginning from protests and war zones, we have seen official cryptocurrency wallets and peace-supporting Ukraine DAO in Ukraine, attracting global supporters' funds for practical help. Similarly, on the subject of Russia, the famous protest group Pussy Riot issued the NFT "Putin's Ashes" and produced a protest-style MV, and they were wanted by the Russian government because of the issuance of the NFT.

NFT: Putin's Ashes by Pussy Riot

In cross-border issues, NFT is an effective advocacy tool, and DAO is a collection of effective tools for coordinating cooperation and asset management. Urgent situations often bring about creative and effective "connection" methods. Back within a single national boundary, whether local communities can benefit from DAO at this stage to achieve substantial cooperation, such as digital asset management, cooperative division of labor and profit sharing, issue communication and marketing (at this point it must be reiterated, as a Buzzword, the wave of DAO is no longer in place), these are within the scope of culture technology and how to continue to create unique culture for the digital public domain, surpassing the algorithm dominating the first and second spaces, this is a phenomenon worth observing at the moment.
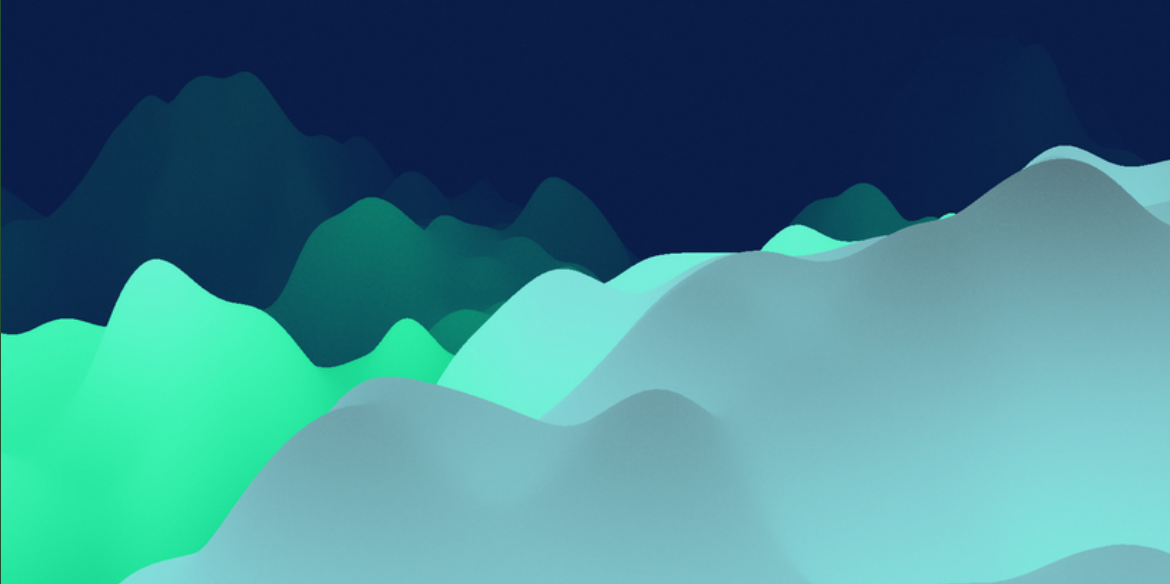
Together with the director of the Taiwan Labor Front Research Department, Hong Jing-shu, freelance translators Liu Wei-Jen and Liao Pei-Xing, we discussed how cooperation should happen in different fields under the theme of The Dynamic of Cooperation at the beginning of the year. We have studied whether the landing of DAO in Taiwan can apply the Cooperative Law. According to the database of laws and regulations of the Republic of China, the Cooperative Law was promulgated in the 1934 and last amended in the 2015. It is no longer applicable in the digital or cultural field. Hong Jing-shu pointed out that the context of cooperatives in the Taiwan is different from the tradition of cooperatives in Europe and America, which can easily be misleading. In fact, there are precedents in Taiwan for initiating cooperatives as legal entities in the field of arts, such as the Co-Art Co-Operative initiated by Huang Sunquan, and the still-operating Scutoid Coopertion, and others like Les Petites Choses Production, a performance art group that has entered substantial cooperation under a non-cooperative legal entity.

Conclusion: Independent and Persevering

From the overseas experiment of JPG, the domestic state of Huangxi digital solidarity, to the Taiwanese cooperatives in form or substance, and finally back to the Network State, we can clearly see that the legal sources and tools of physical society are hardly able to meet the needs of digital communities. The infrastructure is not yet mature, but the third space is still present.

Through the observation of Web3, we have the opportunity to examine the influence of non-legal entities on social culture. We can probably affirm that the infrastructure of the Internet space is inherently decentralized and is naturally conditioned to continue towards a state of multi-centric and diverse heterogeneity.

Perhaps the best cultural tool is one that allows everyone to independently develop culture. As a reality condition for digital solidarity, be independent and persevere.

Seeking a Third Way Beyond Entrepreneurial Sovereignty and Abundance Technocracy Struggles

mashbean.eth

From "degrowth" to "abundance",
from "decentralization" to "plurality",
from "decoupling" to "complexity".
In the abundant pluriverse, we have finally found digital democracy.

This article is one of the parts of the GreenPill.Network global movement, with the Chinese version published on the matters platform. The Green Pill Network writing project, initiated by Gitcoin founder Kevin Owocki, encourages global local communities to write about the unique public culture of web3 spontaneously. This is the last piece in the series, discussing the concept of digital democracy.

GreenPill.Network encourages practitioners of web3 to become Regen (short for Regenerative, also the antonym of Degen, which refers to speculators). In the first article, I discussed how NFTs, apart from serving as digital certificates, become symbolic tokens for local communities - advanced human technology becoming almost religious artifacts. Sacred objects gain powerful spiritual significance through a religious context, and social advocacy NFTs, through processes of collaboration and cooperation, are imbued with the consensus of the community. These consensuses become stories, slowly disseminating into other communities, creating low-efficiency yet strong connections. In the second article, I discussed how digital public spheres can be established and the preciousness of these low-efficiency unity movements against the prevalent algorithms, drawing from real-world web3 community practices.

In this third article, I attempt to discuss the ultimate imagination of Regen—**Digital Democracy**, a bold attempt. Overseas, Taiwan is often seen as the island of digital democracy. However, those of us in Taiwan are still troubled by polarization every day. Past successes seem like fleeting moments, and the trauma caused by digital social movements has driven many open, free, and democratic practitioners out of the third space. They return to their families and jobs, occasionally reminiscing about the past on social platforms. The next generation, who have not experienced the waves of digital transformation and movements, live as if these histories of digital democracy never happened. They remain entangled in the algorithmically addictive world, and in the end, they all suffer from algorithmic abuse.

The following article can be considered as reading notes, distilling the essence of the past six months of web3 for all and dao learning reading group discussions. In the atmosphere of intensive reading and discussion, we gradually practice while reading, slowly grasping necessary narratives, becoming theoretical nourishment. Meanwhile, working in Taiwan's Ministry of Digital Affairs(moda), section of plurality, I also strive to explore the meaning of Plurality.

Audrey Tang, the minister of moda, is the official inventor of the term Plurality. Audrey and Glen Weyl are currently writing a book, "[Plurality](#)" (which can be considered as another style of "GreenPilled", or a sequel to "Radical Market"). The Plurality Institute has held two physical symposiums in the US to discuss many related studies between emerging technologies and democratic society. The Plurality Tokyo Forum is also carving out its own localized path.

The following discussion only represents my personal standpoint and does not represent any DAO or centralized organization.

n the narrative concept of Plurality, Glen Weyl proposed three possible future pathways, correspondingly mapped to the latest civilization regimes in Civilization VI: Entrepreneurial Sovereignty (ES), Abundance Technocracy (AT), and Digital Democracy. Let's expand the theory with these core principles.

Entrepreneurial Sovereignty is advocated by Silicon Valley's accelerationists and singularity believers. It is a technology world that maximizes capitalism, where the spirit of man conquers nature may lead to greater social inequality, and all information content is privatized into intangible assets that can be calculated as GDP. Abundance Technocracy is a highly efficient, convenient, and uniform single-pole world developed when a totalitarian government fully controls digital tools. The development of AI can align collective will with a single ideology.

Digital Democracy, as a third way, creates digital lifestyles that meet the needs of the public. Glen Weyl believes that Plurality serves as the technical implementation of Digital Democracy, bridging the gap between a democratic society and emerging technologies, such as quadratic voting, Harberger taxes, language models that align diverse opinions, online deliberation tools, etc.

The above three can be reduced to three economic types:

1. Entrepreneurial Sovereignty: Market Economics
2. Abundance Technocracy: Planned Economics
3. Digital Democracy: Cooperative Economics
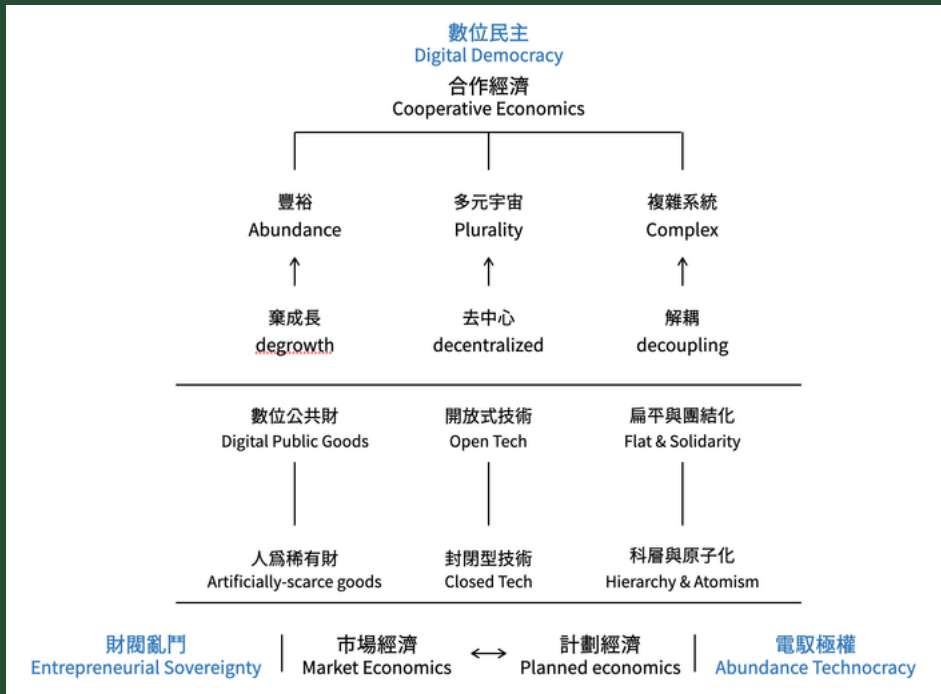
Expanding the internal concepts through Glen Weyl's Civilization Development Triangle.

Essentially, market economies and planned economies are on a spectrum, which is relatively close. The cooperative economy is another dimension, which transcends this spectrum. The cooperative economy, fully named the Social Solidarity Economy (SSE), serves as an umbrella term for alternative economies, underground economies, cooperativism, and more, widely seen in Central and South American and European cultures. I became familiar with this term through Dr. Chi-jen Wu(吳啟禎) of the Taiwan Economic Democracy Union (recommend book: "[The Human Conditions of Taiwan's Sovereignty](#)") and Dr. Ching-Shu Hung(洪敬舒), director of the research department of the Taiwan Labour Front (recommend book: "[When Labor Hires Capital: Overturning Capitalism with Economic Democracy](#)"). Both teachers have talked about Nordic democracy to economic democracy and social investment, reflecting on the status of cooperatives in Taiwan.

Digital democracy, when directly translated in Chinese, can mean using digital methods to support democracy, such as open government data, open supervision, online deliberation, electronic voting, identity verification, and so on; it can also imply a coexistence of various (plural) forms of democracy. However, this state of coexistence must be based on a cooperative economic model. If it is a market economy growth path for the future, democracy is likely to become a secondary consideration or even a manipulated tool. So, it is boldly hypothesized here that digital democracy and the cooperative economy are two sides of the same concept; they contain too many similar ideas. According to the article "[Why I Am a Pluralist?](#)" by Glen Weyl, the term "**cooperative liberal democratic pluralism**" is condensed into "**plurality**", which emphasizes the importance of cooperation.

Let's continue to build upon this. In the spectrum between market economy and planned economy, three concepts appear at different costs: artificially scarce goods, closed technologies, and atomism.

Information is fluid and was originally shared until someone monopolized it, artificially packaging and selling it, turning it into artificially scarce goods. These could be valued-added via designing, packaging, and curating process, but they also become inaccessible resources. Opposite to artificially scarce goods are public goods, especially Digital Public Goods (DPGs) in an information society.

Closed technologies, like nuclear energy or AI models that have not yet been open-sourced, are more likely to fall into the hands of technology elites or bureaucrats as they advance, making technology increasingly distant from citizens. In contrast, open technologies can be used mutually through standards and open licensing formats.

People's work habits in modern society are hierarchical and atomized, accustomed to obtaining their tasks through layers of information transmission. In this framework, people are divided into individual units without characteristics and manipulated within a larger structure. Opposite this concept is the spirit of flat organizations and united cooperation.

Therefore, the corresponding concepts are displayed as follows:

1. Artificially scarce goods - Digital Public Goods
2. Closed technologies - Open technologies
3. Hierarchy and atomization - Flatness and unity

These three concepts are mentioned extensively in various theories.

As Kohei Saito, known for his research on Marx's later works, advocates the concept of Degrowth. He believes that only by abandoning capitalism and the dream of greenwashing and advanced carbon reduction technologies can the natural environment be resolved because only when humans give up unlimited growth can they enter a state of true abundance. In his book "[Capital in the Anthropocene,](#)"(人新世の「資本論」) he spends a lot of time explaining the concepts of public and private goods, emphasizing the importance of open technologies. We can ask here: in the digital world, how can we contribute and meet our needs to achieve abundance?

The spirit of the plurality, briefly mentioned above, serves as a bridge between emerging technology and a democratic society. The integral part of it is decentralization, which involves deconstructing the center, breaking down concepts, technologies, and operation modes, and only then is multi-centrism possible. We can easily see the benefits of multi-centric operations in the world of web3. For example, avoiding single-point of failures(SPOF), decentralizing identities(DIDs), partial common ownership(PCO), and quadratic voting(QV) for automated and permissionless possibilities. Of course, the Plurality also emphasizes universally accessible digital public goods services, promotes interoperability of open technologies, and emphasizes cooperate across difference(CAD).

Finally, there is decoupling, a term taken from Joichi Ito's "The Practice of Change." He describes the history of Internet development with decoupling. He believes that the development of the Internet is like a pendulum, swinging from centralization to decentralization. And on different levels, it can be decoupled, allowing invented standards or things to no longer monopolize. When a tool can be easily used, it has the space to evolve. Different levels of technology, people, and events can operate repeatedly on a simple scale, giving birth to complex systems. Although complex systems may not be as efficient for a single task, they are almost universally applicable to various changes, thus creating resilience and coping with various situations. The solidarity economy can be seen in worlds where various regimes collapse and are maintained by small community autonomies, which can quickly respond to changes. Of course, this group is inherently decentralized and in a state of abundance.

1. From "Degrowth" to "Abundance"
2. From "Decentralization" to "Plurality"
3. From "Decoupling" to "Complexity"

Summary: The mindset that a Regen should have

In the world of digital democracy, being a Regen possibly means engaging in matters you identify with and making limited decisions in a complex environment. When an individual collaborates with those they identify with, forming one or more Pods (or DAOs), and still works across differences with groups they less identify with (or so-called associate between cooperatives), it is ultimately possible to "give according to ability, take according to needs" in an abundant environment. This is an ideal description for public goods and the third space(digital public sphere), though reality is more austere. Taiwan as an island facing significant threats, we can't afford to miss any opportunities for external aid collaboration, inevitably getting entwined in the complex network of international political relations. Yet the internet has been open for connections since the very beginning. Perhaps we can revisit the spirit of "openness," "sharing," and "solidarity" through the history of internet development and continue creating abundance.

To conclude, reaching the realm of digital democracy may require discussions about the cooperative economy.

The cooperative economy could possibly appear in three states simultaneously: "abundance" after degrowth, a "plurality" after decentralization, and "complexity" after decoupling.

These three characteristics are based on three features: "public goods," "open technologies," and "flat and solidarity."

These three features could potentially allow us to break away from the dichotomous narrative of market economy versus planned economy. The direction of web3 Regen development could be its latest standard-bearer, which is conceptually elaborated in the third article of the Green Pill Writing Program.

Although this is the conclusion of the three-article independent writing plan for the Green Pill and only explains a schematic diagram, it is also the beginning of discussing **Digital Solidarity.** Many concepts might seem inconclusive, but the back-and-forths often overlap considerably, gradually building up an international consensus that becomes the theoretical foundation for practitioners.

The Magic of Touching Grass

lanadingwall.eth

What if touching grass was one of the most profound and important things we could ever do?

It is not merely a physical action; it symbolizes a reconnection with ourselves, nature, and our intrinsic motivations. It represents what can be a transformative journey that leads us to gain perspective and rediscover what truly matters in life. In a world that constantly demands our attention, touching grass allows us to create a small moment of peace.

This may seem complex for such a simple act, but most of us have experienced moments of connection with nature. Whether we were alone or with friends, hiking, walking the dog, or simply gazing out the window as we drove by, we have all felt fleeting moments when we were lifted out of our troubles and felt a deep connection to something greater.

The connection and solace nature offers are always available to us; we just need to remember to seek them out. Grounding ourselves is essential for personal growth, adaptability, and a thriving life.

In areas where we feel insecure, we often compensate with insatiable desires. However, the pursuit of more for the sake of more does not lead to fulfillment; instead, it keeps us trapped on a never-ending hamster wheel, perpetually stressed and exhausted.

Touching grass invites us to reconnect with ourselves, nature, and what truly brings us joy. It challenges conventional notions of "good" and "bad," "right" and "wrong," allowing us to escape the culture wars that breed anger and finger-pointing. By embracing interconnectedness and accepting the complexities of our world, we can cultivate regenerative mindsets, habits, and actions.

This is not only beneficial for our body, mind, and soul but also carries wider significance.

The regenerative movement emphasizes leveraging web3 technology to redirect capital, attention, and resources toward projects with positive-sum global impact. However, the philosophy of 'touching grass' holds power not just in the context of a meme phrase on Twitter, but also in our personal lives.

In order to create a regenerative world outside of us, we need to learn how to cultivate a regenerative world inside of us.

Each of us harbours an inner "degen," driven by the pursuit of money, influence, and power because we live in a world that can trick us into thinking these things are most important.

We must break free from the scarcity mentality loop that this thinking can create.

By aligning with this part of ourselves, we are choosing to view life through the lens of scarcity. We believe that for there to be winners, there must be losers. In order for us to feel good about ourselves, we must be 'better' than someone else.

Although the "number go up" mentality prevalent in this space can be incredibly frustrating, it serves as a signal. Many people feel trapped in their lives and circumstances, yearning for change. Crypto and NFTs have been placed on a pedestal, worshipped as potential catalysts for transforming their lives. This signifies a deep desire for change. However, they overlook the fact that the safest bet they can ever make is on themselves.

It is through showing up and putting in the necessary work to build the future we desire that we can truly make it a reality. In the absence of knowing what constitutes a well-lived life, many people chase wealth and status because they have been led to believe that these external markers will bring happiness.

Web3 stands at a crossroads, where values, hope, power, money, and opportunity converge. What sets this moment apart is the accessibility of information, the fundamentals of blockchain technology (crypto), and the formation of decentralized, global communities. This convergence grants us an opportunity to bet on ourselves and our communities and help create a win-win world.

While power and money can be redistributed, the process is bound to be messy until we determine what that redistribution looks like. It also demands that we take more responsibility for ourselves, which involves decoupling our worship of others based solely on their status and wealth, instead valuing substance and genuine contributions.

Going into nature provides us with moments of presence, beauty and connectedness that help give us glimpses into what could be if we remove ourselves from the hampster wheels we find ourselves on.

Wealth and money provide stability and choices that can significantly enhance our quality of life. However, they do not define a life well-lived.

Daniel Schmachtenberger once asked, "What is a desirable life?" Our desires vary based on our upbringing, as they are conditioned within us. We must ask ourselves, "What is truly worth desiring?" To free ourselves from the conditioning of desire, we can reflect on people's experiences on their deathbeds. What mattered most to them was connection, love, and presence. Their regrets revolved around not expressing love more, not being fully present, and not spending enough time engaging in activities they loved with the people they cared about.

Living a meaningful life requires a deep connection with our intrinsic motivations rather than relying solely on external factors. Touching grass serves as the initial step towards this realization.

Various disciplines, such as science, psychology, medicine, healing practices, religious texts, and stories, all attest to the benefits of spending time in nature. It improves our mental health, supports physical well-being, enhances cognition, and fosters a sense of connectedness with the world around us. Yet, the majority of us rarely dedicate meaningful time to immerse ourselves in nature.

Remembering to touch grass, particularly during times of stress, overwhelm, anger, fear and sadness, represents a genuine step towards leading a happier and more fulfilling life. By reconnecting with what truly matters—ourselves and the sources of genuine meaning in our lives—we can initiate this process simply by stepping outside and immersing ourselves in nature.

This entails intentionally carving out time and space to embrace the natural world around us.

In a world that often leaves us feeling disconnected, there is an innate desire within each of us to seek out connection. This guide will provide practical and philosophical resources geared towards exploring what "touching grass" might mean for you and how to do it more often. It is a guide crafted with the sole purpose of reigniting your connection to the natural world and helping you hopefully find the deep sense of belonging and fulfillment that we all crave.

Embracing Our Inner Connection with Nature

Ianadingwall.eth

Nature, with its vast interconnectedness and ever-changing dynamics, possesses a profound awareness. Flowers bloom at the right time, birds migrate instinctively, and animals know when to hibernate. They don't rely on Google calendar invites, weather apps, or AI assistants to guide them.

What's fascinating is that we too are part of nature, and we can tap into our own inner knowing through awareness and connection.

Have you ever felt an overwhelming desire to sit or lie down on the floor when you're feeling anxious, tired, or overwhelmed? This instinctive urge is our way of grounding ourselves, getting as close as possible to our physical ground.

Just this past weekend, my teammate and I found ourselves instinctively lying on the floor immediately after submitting our hackathon project. It wasn't the couch, the beanbag, a bed or a chair—our bodies knew that connecting with the ground was the best way to ground ourselves after a 36-hour sprint hackathon. Similarly, when we say, "I just need some fresh air" and step outside, our bodies are urging us to connect with nature. Even the mere sounds of nature have a relaxing effect on us.

"Touching Grass" is about reconnecting with the inner compass that guides us toward peace and what is meaningful to us. It means cultivating a nourishing environment both within us and outside of us. Peace doesn't mean a constant state of calm; it means finding our footing amidst the chaos of life and knowing that we'll navigate whatever comes next.

It's about connection.

This photo merges the IRL and digital world and is taken from the Astrid Park Project

One of my favourite quotes is by Bruce Lee: "Under duress, we do not rise to our level of expectation, we fall to our level of training."

"Touching Grass" is actually a way to train ourselves to have the capacity for more, without succumbing to our more destructive tendencies and habits. It allows us to find our footing during times of stress and overwhelm because we have the tools and training needed to support ourselves. It is about helping us train to connect instead of disconnect with ourselves and the world around us.

This photo merges the IRL and digital world and is taken from the Astrid Park Project

Here are 30 ways to get outside and better connect with yourself and nature:

1. Take a casual walk in a nearby park or forest area.
2. Go for a hike on a scenic trail, in the mountains, or in the woods.
3. Have a picnic in a picturesque outdoor setting.
4. Practice yoga or meditation outdoors.
5. Take a bike ride through nature trails or countryside.
6. Try birdwatching and learn to identify different bird species.
7. Go camping (or glamping) and spend a night under the stars.
8. Engage in gardening or spend time tending to plants.
9. Have a beach day and enjoy the soothing sounds of the ocean.
10. Try kayaking, canoeing, or paddleboarding on a tranquil lake or river.
11. Go fishing and enjoy the peacefulness of being by the water.
12. Take a scenic drive through the countryside or coastal roads.
13. Try outdoor photography and capture the beauty of nature.
14. Have a bonfire and stargaze on a clear night.
15. Take a nature photography walk and focus on capturing details.
16. Try geocaching and explore hidden treasures in nature.

17. Join a nature conservation or cleanup project in your community.
18. Go on a nature scavenger hunt with friends or family.
19. Try outdoor painting or drawing to express your creativity.
20. Simply sit and observe nature around you, taking in the sights, sounds, and smells.
21. Engage in forest bathing, which involves immersing yourself in the atmosphere of a forest and mindfully experiencing the sights, sounds, and scents.
22. Try outdoor rock climbing or bouldering for an adventurous and nature-filled experience.
23. Go on a nature photography expedition and explore different natural landscapes.
24. Take a sunrise or sunset hike to witness the beauty of nature's changing colors.
25. Go on a nature retreat or camping trip to fully immerse yourself in the outdoors.
26. Try outdoor painting or sketching to capture the essence of nature's beauty.
27. Take a nature-inspired fitness class, such as outdoor yoga or tai chi.
28. Have a mindfulness session in nature, focusing on being fully present and aware of your surroundings.
29. Take a nature-based workshop or class to learn about local flora, fauna, or nature conservation.
30. Set up a hammock in a peaceful spot and spend time reading, napping, or simply enjoying the surroundings.

This photo merges the IRL and digital world and is taken from the Astrid Park Project

Why does going into nature help us?

Quiet reflection: Being in nature provides a peaceful and serene environment that allows us to detach from the noise and distractions of everyday life. It creates space for introspection and self-reflection, helping us reconnect with our inner thoughts and emotions.

Sensory experience: Nature engages all our senses, from the sound of rustling leaves to the scent of flowers and the feel of soft grass beneath our feet. This sensory experience awakens our awareness and brings us into the present moment, fostering a deeper connection with ourselves.

Grounding and mindfulness: Nature has a grounding effect on us. Walking barefoot on the earth, touching trees, or sitting by a flowing stream can help us feel rooted and connected to the present. It encourages mindfulness, allowing us to fully experience the present moment and be more attuned to our thoughts, feelings, and sensations.

Inner peace and calm: Nature has a calming effect on our nervous system. The soothing sounds, natural beauty, and tranquil environment of nature can help reduce stress, anxiety, and mental fatigue, allowing us to find inner peace and achieve a state of calmness.

Perspective and clarity: Being in nature can provide a fresh perspective and clarity of mind. It offers a break from the demands and pressures of daily life, allowing us to gain new insights, reevaluate priorities, and find clarity on our goals, values, and aspirations.

Authenticity, self-acceptance and meaning: Nature has a way of reminding us of our inherent authenticity. It teaches us to embrace our true selves, just as it accepts and celebrates the uniqueness of every flower, tree, and creature. A tulip's beauty doesn't take away from the beauty of a peony, if anything their combined presence is beneficial for all. The same is true for us. In nature's presence, we can let go of societal expectations and reconnect with our authentic selves. We are able to connect to what is meaningful to us.

Nature is inherently wise. It is deeply interconnected with the world around it, and through this interconnectedness, it possesses profound wisdom. This wisdom is not exclusive to nature alone; it is also available to us because we are an integral part of nature's tapestry.

By immersing ourselves in nature and engaging with its beauty and tranquillity, we create opportunities to reconnect with our inner selves, find inner peace, gain clarity, and foster a deeper sense of self-acceptance, authenticity, and connection to what is truly meaningful to us.

Finding Meaning:
Exploring Nature's Wisdom and
Defying a Disconnected World

lanadingwall.eth

What brings meaning to life, and more specifically, what brings meaning to your life?

We've all thought about it, some more than others. But the quality of our lives is often determined by the quality of the questions we ask ourselves and others.

But in our disconnected, always virtually plugged-in world, we can often find ourselves reacting to the world around us instead of finding healthy ways to engage with it.

We need to find ways back to connection, back to discovering what is meaningful and then pursuing it.

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What would happiness and living look like to you if you didn't try to measure it, but instead experienced it?

As a child, I would lose myself in nature during long summer days, especially by water. It was the perfect backdrop for my daydreams about the future and the person I aspired to be. Initially, I became entangled in the usual concerns society tells us to care about – job titles, finding "the one," and chasing worldly success.

But being in nature offered me the space to question the significance of those pursuits. I reflected upon the people I loved the most, those who made me feel safe and cared for. Their jobs or wealth didn't matter; what truly mattered was how they made me feel.

That realization led me to question whether the things society emphasizes—materialistic possessions and identity markers—truly hold the key to a fulfilling life.

Out there, surrounded by nature's beauty, I had a profound revelation: Nature is indifferent to the things we obsess over—money, possessions, or fitting into neat little boxes. It helped me realize that perhaps there's more to life than meets the eye.

This photo merges the IRL and digital world and is taken from the Astrid Park Project

Awakening to Nature's Wisdom and Meaningful Connections

Nature has an extraordinary way of unveiling the interconnectedness of everything. Each living thing, regardless of size, plays a crucial role in the grand tapestry of existence. It's like a magnificent puzzle, where every piece matters. And guess what? The same applies to us, to you.

The meaning of our lives extends beyond personal achievements and self-gratification. It radiates from the impact we have on others and the ways in which we connect like the gentle ripples spreading across a pond. Our words, actions, and choices can create a ripple effect that extends far beyond what we can see.

Research supports the transformative power of nature. Numerous studies have shown that spending time in natural environments reduces stress, enhances cognitive function, and boosts creativity (Source: Kaplan, S. (1995). The restorative benefits of nature: Toward an integrative framework. Journal of Environmental Psychology, 15(3), 169-182).

Yet many of us don't spend enough time in it.

This photo merges the IRL and digital world and is taken from the Astrid Park Project

In our increasingly digital world, social media platforms keep us trapped in a cycle of disconnection. They perpetuate tribalism, anger, and echo chambers, further distancing us from the complex realities of both nature and ourselves

Awakening to Nature's Wisdom and Meaningful Connections

Touching grass is an act of defiance—a defiance against a world filled with hate. It's about choosing love, listening to those we disagree with, finding common ground, and supporting our collective communities. In a world that can oftentimes feel chaotic, cruel, and disconnected, touching grass is an act of bravery—a step towards reconnecting ourselves with our true essence.

It helps us step off the hamster wheel of daily life, granting space, perspective, and presence.

Going for a walk may seem simple, yet it's an opportunity to release the day's energy and reconnect with ourselves.

Embarking on a hike may seem just like physical activity, but it offers a valuable opportunity to engage with our inner dialogue in a supportive manner. It allows us to overcome the challenges of the hike, rather than succumbing to the temptation to give up.

Touching grass may seem mundane, yet it grounds us and connects us with nature as a whole.

There's much to discover about ourselves, our loved ones, our passions, and our potential. Plugging into nature as an energy source supports us on this extraordinary journey.

So, here's my call to action for you:

Take a moment today to reconnect with nature. Step outside, feel the warmth of the sun on your skin, breathe in the fresh air, and immerse yourself in the natural world. Whether it's a leisurely walk in a nearby park, a hike in the mountains, or simply sitting beneath a tree, allow yourself to be fully present in the moment and let nature work its magic on you.

And then ask yourself what would happiness and living look like to you if you didn't try to measure it, but instead experienced it.

Together, let's embrace the wisdom of nature, discover our authentic selves, and let our actions resonate with the interconnectedness of all living beings. Nature is full of beauty, and we are a part of nature. By filling our lives with beauty, meaning, and connection, we can truly thrive.

This photo merges the IRL and digital world and is taken from the Astrid Park Project
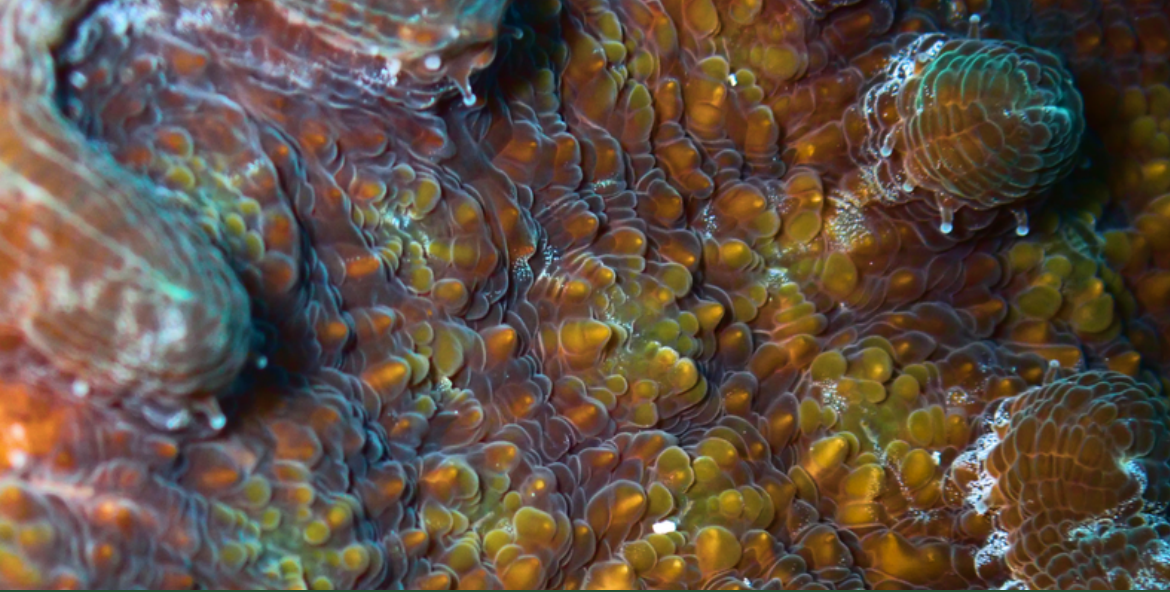
Bridging the Gap: A Regen Guide to Integrating Conservation Biology and DeSci Web3 Tools in the Anthropocene - Part 1

[Rodrigo NuñΞz](#)

Foreword

This groundbreaking guide serves as a compass, guiding conservation biologists through the unexplored territory of decentralized science and Web3 technologies in the context of our rapidly changing world.

In the Anthropocene, where human activities have significant impacts on our planet, it is crucial for us to embrace innovative approaches that promote sustainability, collaboration, and transparency. This guide empowers conservation biologists to harness the full potential of DeSci and Web3 tools, equipping them with the knowledge and tools needed to navigate this digital frontier.

I. Introduction to DeSci and Web3 Technologies

I.I. Understanding Decentralized Science (DeSci) in the Anthropocene

In the face of unprecedented environmental challenges brought about by human activities, the concept of Decentralized Science (DeSci) emerges as a promising approach to address complex conservation issues in the Anthropocene. The Anthropocene represents a new geological epoch characterized by the profound impact of human activities on the Earth's ecosystems.

DeSci refers to a decentralized and collaborative framework that harnesses the power of Web3 technologies to facilitate scientific research and conservation efforts. It recognizes the importance of decentralization, transparency, and collaboration as essential elements in addressing the multifaceted challenges of the Anthropocene.

ntegrating DeSci principles in conservation biology is crucial for several reasons. Firstly, the Anthropocene is marked by interconnected and global environmental problems that require a collaborative and interdisciplinary approach. By decentralizing scientific processes and promoting collaboration, DeSci enables scientists and conservationists from diverse backgrounds to work together and leverage their collective knowledge and expertise.

Moreover, DeSci fosters transparency in scientific research and decision-making processes. It promotes open access to data, methodologies, and findings, allowing for increased scrutiny, reproducibility, and accountability. This transparency not only strengthens the credibility of scientific endeavors but also empowers stakeholders to actively participate in the conservation discourse.

In the context of the Anthropocene, resilience and adaptive capacity are crucial for addressing the rapid and unpredictable changes occurring in ecosystems. DeSci, with its emphasis on collaboration and decentralized decision-making, enhances the capacity of conservation efforts to respond to these challenges. By involving local communities, indigenous knowledge holders, and other stakeholders, DeSci promotes context-specific approaches and adaptive management strategies that can better address the unique needs and vulnerabilities of ecosystems and communities.

Furthermore, the regenerative approach plays a fundamental role in both sociocultural and ecological complex systems. By adopting regenerative principles, conservation biology can move beyond mere preservation and restoration towards the active renewal and regeneration of ecosystems and communities. The regenerative approach recognizes the interdependence between social, cultural, and ecological systems, emphasizing the importance of nurturing mutually beneficial relationships and promoting the well-being of both human and non-human entities.

In conclusion, the integration of DeSci principles in conservation biology, along with a regenerative approach, holds great promise for effectively addressing the complex challenges of the Anthropocene. By embracing decentralization, transparency, collaboration, and regenerative practices, we can leverage the power of Web3 technologies to foster resilience, adaptability, and innovation in conservation efforts. As we embark on this journey, it is crucial to recognize the importance of interdisciplinary collaboration and the inclusion of diverse perspectives to ensure the long-term sustainability and regeneration of our sociocultural and ecological systems in the Anthropocene and beyond.

I.II. Exploring Web3 Technologies for Conservation Biologists

In the fast-paced digital era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, DeSci Web3 technologies offer immense potential for revolutionizing the field of conservation biology. These technologies, which include blockchain, smart contracts, and decentralized applications (dApps), have the power to enhance data integrity, traceability, and stakeholder engagement in conservation efforts.

Web3 technologies operate on the principles of decentralization and transparency. Unlike traditional centralized systems, where data and decision-making authority are concentrated in a single entity, Web3 technologies distribute these functions across a network of participants. This decentralization ensures that data and information are accessible to all, eliminating the need for intermediaries and fostering trust among stakeholders.

One of the key components of Web3 technologies is blockchain. Blockchain is a digital ledger that records and verifies transactions in a transparent and immutable manner. In the context of conservation biology, blockchain can be used to securely store and share data related to species populations, habitat monitoring, and biodiversity assessments. This ensures that data remains tamper-proof and can be audited by interested parties, promoting scientific rigor and accountability.

Smart contracts, another vital aspect of Web3 technologies, are self-executing contracts with the terms of the agreement written into code. These contracts facilitate automated transactions, eliminating the need for intermediaries and reducing transaction costs. In conservation biology, smart contracts can be utilized to establish agreements between different stakeholders, such as landowners, researchers, and government agencies, ensuring fair compensation for conservation efforts and enabling efficient resource allocation.

Decentralized applications (dApps) are user-friendly interfaces that leverage the power of blockchain and smart contracts. These applications provide a user-centric approach, allowing conservation biologists to access and interact with data, collaborate with other researchers, and engage with stakeholders in a transparent and efficient manner. Through dApps, conservationists can streamline data collection, analysis, and reporting processes, saving valuable time and resources.

Web3 tools offer numerous benefits for conservation biologists in the Anthropocene. By promoting data integrity and traceability, these technologies enable researchers to make evidence-based decisions and develop informed conservation strategies. Additionally, the transparency and accessibility of Web3 tools facilitate stakeholder engagement, empowering local communities, and indigenous peoples to actively participate in conservation initiatives.

Furthermore, Web3 technologies support adaptive management strategies in the face of rapid environmental changes. By providing real-time data and insights, conservation biologists can respond promptly to emerging threats and design effective conservation interventions. These tools also enable the monitoring and evaluation of conservation projects, allowing for continuous learning and improvement.

In conclusion, Web3 technologies present exciting opportunities for conservation biologists in the Anthropocene. By embracing blockchain, smart contracts, and decentralized applications, researchers can enhance data integrity, promote stakeholder engagement, and implement adaptive management strategies. As we navigate the complexities of the Anthropocene, it is crucial for conservation biologists to explore and harness the potential of Web3 technologies for the betterment of our planet's biodiversity and the well-being of present and future generations.

I.III. Ethical Considerations and Inclusive Practices in DeSci Web3

As we explore the exciting possibilities of integrating DeSci and Web3 technologies in conservation biology, it is essential to consider the ethical implications and strive for inclusive practices in their adoption and implementation. In the Anthropocene, where human activities significantly impact the environment, it is crucial to ensure that these technologies are used responsibly and in a manner that promotes equity, diversity, and inclusion.

Ethical considerations arise in various aspects of utilizing DeSci and Web3 tools. One key concern is the responsible management of data. With the increasing availability and accessibility of data, it is essential to handle it in a way that respects privacy and confidentiality. Conservation biologists must prioritize data protection and implement secure measures to prevent unauthorized access or misuse of sensitive information.

Equity and inclusion are paramount in the application of DeSci Web3 tools. It is important to ensure that the benefits and opportunities provided by these technologies are accessible to all stakeholders, including marginalized communities and traditionally underrepresented groups. Efforts should be made to bridge the digital divide and provide equal access to technology, training, and resources. Inclusive practices can empower diverse voices, enhance community engagement, and foster collaborative decision-making processes.

Community-driven governance structures play a vital role in promoting ethical and inclusive practices in the use of DeSci Web3 tools. By involving local communities, indigenous peoples, and other relevant stakeholders in the decision-making process, conservation biologists can ensure that the use of these technologies aligns with their needs, values, and cultural perspectives. This participatory approach enhances trust, fosters shared ownership, and increases the likelihood of successful and sustainable conservation outcomes.

Conservation biologists must also be mindful of the potential biases and limitations inherent in the data and algorithms used in DeSci Web3 tools. Machine learning algorithms, for example, can inadvertently perpetuate biases present in the training data. It is essential to critically evaluate the outputs generated by these tools and actively address any biases or inaccuracies to prevent unintended negative consequences.

In summary, as we embark on the journey of integrating DeSci and Web3 technologies in conservation biology, ethical considerations and inclusive practices must be at the forefront of our efforts. Responsible data management, privacy protection, and community-driven governance structures are crucial to ensure equitable access and participation. By addressing these ethical considerations and fostering inclusivity, we can harness the full potential of DeSci Web3 tools to advance conservation efforts, empower communities, and achieve sustainable and equitable outcomes in the Anthropocene.

Note

These essays are brilliant ideas that are still in need of a little polishing. They are part of the remarkable journey undertaken by the pioneering Regen Guide Writers Cohort of GreenPill.network x Taptive

As we embark on this transformative adventure, we invite you to join us in refining these concepts, shaping them into a comprehensive regenerative guide for conservation biologists. Your input and feedback will help us create a powerful resource that drives positive change in the Anthropocene.

Remember, great ideas require collaboration, iteration, and the collective wisdom of passionate minds. Together, we have the power to shape a future where DeSci Web3 tools revolutionize conservation practices, safeguarding our planet for generations to come.

Bridging the Gap: A Regen Guide to Integrating Conservation Biology and DeSci Web3 Tools in the Anthropocene - Part 2

[Rodrigo NuñΞz](#)

II. Onboarding Traditional Scientists to DeSci Web3 Tools in Conservation Biology

Introduction

Onboarding traditional scientists to these tools requires careful planning and support. This essay explores key strategies for successfully integrating DeSci Web3 tools into the practices of conservation biologists, ensuring a smooth transition to a more connected and technologically empowered scientific community.

1. **Education and Awareness:** The first step in onboarding traditional scientists to DeSci Web3 tools is to provide comprehensive education and raise awareness about their potential benefits. Organize workshops, training programs, and webinars to introduce scientists to the concepts, functionalities, and applications of these tools. Highlight real-world examples of successful integration to showcase their effectiveness in conservation biology research and practice. Emphasize how these tools can enhance data management, collaboration, and transparency, ultimately leading to more informed decision-making.

2. **Tailored Support and Resources:** Recognize that traditional scientists may have varying levels of digital literacy and comfort with technology. Offer tailored support and resources to cater to their specific needs. Provide step-by-step guides, video tutorials, and user-friendly interfaces that simplify the adoption process. Foster a supportive community where scientists can seek assistance, share experiences, and learn from one another. Facilitate mentorship programs where experienced users can guide and mentor newcomers through the learning curve.

3. Integration with Existing Workflows: Acknowledge the importance of integrating DeSci Web3 tools seamlessly into existing scientific workflows. Work closely with scientists to identify pain points and challenges in their current practices, and demonstrate how these tools can address those issues. Emphasize the compatibility of DeSci Web3 tools with commonly used software and data management systems. Show how these tools can enhance collaboration, streamline data collection and analysis, and improve the reproducibility of research.

4. Demonstrate Tangible Benefits: To gain the trust and engagement of traditional scientists, it is crucial to demonstrate the tangible benefits of using DeSci Web3 tools. Highlight the potential for increased efficiency, improved data security and privacy, enhanced data sharing and collaboration, and access to a global network of experts. Showcase case studies and success stories that illustrate how these tools have revolutionized scientific research and conservation efforts in other contexts. By showcasing these benefits, scientists can see the direct value in adopting DeSci Web3 tools.

5. Address Data Security and Privacy Concerns: Data security and privacy are paramount in scientific research. Address concerns surrounding these issues by explaining the robust security features inherent in DeSci Web3 tools. Highlight the advantages of decentralized storage, encryption, and smart contracts in protecting sensitive data. Emphasize that these tools provide scientists with greater control over their data, ensuring that it remains secure and accessible only to authorized individuals or collaborators.

6. Collaboration and Partnerships: Promote collaboration and partnerships between traditional scientists and DeSci Web3 experts. Facilitate interdisciplinary collaborations that bring together scientists, technologists, and conservation practitioners to co-create solutions using these tools. Encourage joint research projects, funding collaborations, and knowledge-sharing initiatives. Foster an environment where both parties can learn from each other, leveraging their respective expertise to drive innovation in conservation biology.

Conclusion

Onboarding traditional scientists to DeSci Web3 tools in conservation biology requires a multifaceted approach that encompasses education, tailored support, integration, tangible benefits, data security, and collaboration. By embracing these strategies, traditional scientists can harness the power of decentralized systems and blockchain technology to drive positive change in the field of conservation biology. Through their adoption and utilization of these tools, scientists can contribute to more effective and sustainable conservation efforts, ultimately preserving our planet for future generations.

Bridging the Gap: A Regen Guide to Integrating Conservation Biology and DeSci Web3 Tools in the Anthropocene - Part 3

Rodrigo NuñΞz

III. Hypothetical Possibilities: Harnessing Web3 Tools in Conservation Biology

Introduction

In the realm of conservation biology, the advent of Web3 tools has brought forth a wave of hypothetical possibilities that have the potential to revolutionize the field. The integration of decentralized systems and blockchain technology offers both pros and cons for the application of Web3 tools in conservation biology. This essay explores the hypothetical scenarios of harnessing Web3 tools in conservation biology, examining the potential benefits and challenges they present. By critically analyzing the advantages and disadvantages of these emerging technologies, we can better understand their implications and envision future scenarios that promote sustainable and effective conservation strategies.

1. Community-based conservation: It is a collaborative approach that involves local communities in conservation decision-making processes. Web3 tools can enhance community engagement by providing transparent and decentralized platforms for participation. Through blockchain-based voting systems, local communities can have a direct say in conservation initiatives, ensuring their voices are heard. Furthermore, decentralized databases can be created to capture community knowledge, enabling the integration of traditional/local ecological knowledge (TEK/LEK) into conservation strategies. By incorporating web3 tools, conservation biologists can establish inclusive and community-driven conservation practices that are more likely to succeed.

Pros: Web3 tools have the potential to enhance community engagement and participation in conservation efforts. Through decentralized platforms, communities can have a direct say in decision-making processes, promoting inclusivity and empowerment. Additionally, blockchain technology can ensure transparency and traceability of conservation actions, building trust among community members.

Cons: Implementing Web3 tools in community-based conservation may require technological infrastructure and digital literacy, which could pose challenges in communities with limited access to technology. Furthermore, ensuring equitable participation and avoiding exclusionary practices within decentralized platforms will require careful attention to ensure the voices of marginalized communities are heard.

2. Traditional/Local Ecological Knowledge (TEK/LEK): It represents the wisdom and knowledge accumulated by local communities over generations. Web3 tools can facilitate the preservation and dissemination of this valuable knowledge. Conservation biologists can create decentralized repositories where local communities can contribute their traditional ecological knowledge. This decentralized knowledge sharing platform allows for cross-cultural learning and collaboration, empowering local communities and integrating their expertise into conservation practices. By leveraging web3 tools, conservation biologists can bridge the gap between scientific knowledge and traditional knowledge, leading to more holistic and culturally sensitive conservation strategies.

Pros: Web3 tools can provide a platform for the documentation, preservation, and sharing of traditional/local ecological knowledge. Through decentralized databases and smart contracts, indigenous and local communities can safeguard their knowledge and have control over how it is used and shared. This can contribute to the recognition and valorization of TEK/LEK, promoting cultural diversity and fostering collaboration between traditional knowledge holders and conservation practitioners.

Cons: Safeguarding TEK/LEK within Web3 tools may raise concerns about intellectual property rights, cultural appropriation, and unauthorized use of indigenous knowledge. Respecting indigenous rights, obtaining informed consent, and ensuring equitable benefit-sharing are essential considerations when integrating TEK/LEK into decentralized systems.

3. Environmental education: It plays a crucial role in raising awareness and fostering a sense of responsibility towards the environment. Web3 tools can transform environmental education by providing immersive and interactive learning experiences. Conservation biologists can develop decentralized educational platforms that offer engaging content, virtual field trips, and gamified learning experiences. Blockchain technology can be utilized to ensure the authenticity and traceability of educational achievements, such as certifications and badges, enhancing credibility and trust. By incorporating web3 tools, conservation biologists can inspire and educate a broader audience, fostering a deeper understanding of environmental issues and promoting sustainable behaviors.

Pros: Web3 tools offer innovative ways to enhance environmental education and awareness. Through immersive virtual reality experiences, decentralized educational platforms, and gamification, conservation messages can reach wider audiences and foster a deeper understanding of environmental issues. Web3 tools can facilitate interactive learning experiences, enabling individuals to actively engage with conservation concepts and contribute to collective action.

Cons: Ensuring equal access to Web3-based environmental education may be a challenge in areas with limited internet connectivity or digital resources. Moreover, the quality and accuracy of information shared through decentralized platforms should be carefully monitored to avoid the dissemination of misinformation or biased content.

4. Regenerative tourism: It aims to promote sustainable tourism practices that benefit both the environment and local communities. Web3 tools can play a vital role in transforming the tourism industry. Conservation biologists can create decentralized platforms that connect tourists with local communities, providing transparent information about sustainable tourism practices and showcasing regenerative initiatives. By leveraging blockchain-based smart contracts, fair and equitable distribution of economic benefits to local communities can be ensured. Additionally, web3 tools can facilitate the verification and validation of eco-friendly accommodations and activities, enabling tourists to make informed choices. Through the integration of web3 tools, conservation biologists can drive the transition towards responsible and regenerative tourism practices.

Pros: Web3 tools can transform the tourism industry by promoting regenerative practices and sustainable tourism. Through blockchain-based platforms, travelers can make informed choices, supporting local communities, and environmentally responsible initiatives. Smart contracts can facilitate transparent transactions, ensuring fair and equitable distribution of revenue among stakeholders. Additionally, Web3 tools can enable the tracking and offsetting of carbon footprints, encouraging travelers to engage in low-impact tourism.

Cons: Integrating Web3 tools in the tourism sector requires the participation and collaboration of various stakeholders, including tourism operators, local communities, and travelers. Overcoming resistance to change, ensuring data privacy in the tourism sector, and addressing potential challenges related to scalability and interoperability of decentralized platforms are critical considerations.

5. Ecological restoration: It is crucial for the rehabilitation and rejuvenation of degraded ecosystems. Web3 tools offer innovative approaches to facilitate collaborative and decentralized restoration projects. Conservation biologists can leverage blockchain technology to track and verify restoration efforts, ensuring transparent reporting and accountability. Smart contracts can automate funding distribution, ensuring efficient allocation of resources. By integrating web3 tools, conservation biologists can enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of ecological restoration, fostering the recovery of biodiversity and ecosystem functions.

Pros: Web3 tools have the potential to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of ecological restoration efforts. Through decentralized databases and smart contracts, stakeholders involved in restoration projects can securely and transparently share data, monitor progress, and track the impact of restoration actions. This can facilitate collaboration, knowledge exchange, and adaptive management, leading to more successful restoration outcomes.

Cons: The implementation of Web3 tools in ecological restoration may require substantial initial investments in technology, training, and infrastructure. Additionally, ensuring data accuracy and reliability in decentralized databases is crucial for effective monitoring and evaluation of restoration efforts. Furthermore, integrating Web3 tools into existing restoration practices may require changes in organizational structures and workflows, potentially causing resistance or challenges during the transition process.

6. Providing practical insights and strategies for sustainable practices and Web3 tools utilization: Conservation biologists can play a crucial role in providing practical insights and strategies for sustainable practices and the utilization of web3 tools. By conducting research and data analysis, conservation biologists can identify key areas where web3 tools can be most effectively applied. They can develop guidelines and best practices for integrating web3 tools into conservation projects, taking into account the specific needs and contexts of different initiatives. Additionally, conservation biologists can create educational resources, such as white papers and case studies, that highlight successful implementations of web3 tools in conservation biology. These resources can serve as practical guides for practitioners, offering step-by-step instructions and real-world examples of how to leverage web3 tools for sustainable practices. By sharing their expertise and insights, conservation biologists can empower fellow researchers and practitioners to adopt and adapt web3 tools in their conservation efforts.

Pros: Web3 tools can serve as valuable resources for conservation biologists by providing practical insights and strategies for sustainable practices. Through decentralized platforms, researchers and practitioners can access a wealth of data, scientific literature, and best practices, fostering knowledge exchange and collaboration. Web3 tools can also facilitate the development of predictive models, data visualization, and analytical tools, empowering scientists to make informed decisions and develop evidence-based conservation strategies.

Cons: The reliability and accuracy of data sourced from decentralized platforms need to be carefully evaluated to ensure its validity for scientific research. Additionally, addressing the digital divide and ensuring equal access to Web3 tools among researchers and practitioners from diverse backgrounds is crucial for fostering inclusive and equitable scientific collaborations

Conclusion:

Integrating web3 tools into various branches of conservation biology requires a holistic approach that embraces collaboration, inclusivity, and innovation. By leveraging web3 tools in conservation biology presents both promising prospects and potential challenges. The pros of harnessing these tools include enhanced community engagement, preservation of traditional ecological knowledge, interactive and immersive environmental education, sustainable development in tourism, improved ecological restoration practices, and practical insights for sustainable practices. These advantages can lead to more effective conservation efforts, increased collaboration, and greater transparency. However, it is important to acknowledge the cons, such as the need for robust technological infrastructure, ensuring equitable access and participation, addressing data accuracy concerns, navigating legal and ethical considerations, and fostering stakeholder collaboration. By carefully weighing the pros and cons and addressing these challenges, conservation biologists can navigate the hypothetical possibilities of Web3 tools and leverage them to create a more connected, innovative, and sustainable future for conservation biology.

🌱 What is the carbon market and how can blockchain technology provide a solution?

Gökçe Ertuğrul

Major problems that blockchain can solve in the carbon market

In this article, I discussed the problems in carbon markets under **transparency** and shared potential blockchain solutions with you.

The variety of emission sources, particularly in agriculture and forestry, makes precise data collection challenging. Furthermore, developing standardized procedures for measuring and reporting across industries and regions is difficult that needs global cooperation and consensus.

Another problem is **ensuring the accuracy and reliability of provided data**, as there is a **possibility of incorrect or illegal reporting**, which may compromise the carbon market's efficacy and legitimacy. To address these difficulties, reliable and transparent MRV systems must be developed, techniques must be harmonized, and blockchain technology can be used for reliable data collecting and verification.

Firstly, the **transparent nature of blockchain**'s public ledger can uncover the variety of credit supply, encompassing traditional, specialized, and innovative project types and methodologies. This structure, which can be accessed and followed by everyone, will strengthen the achievement of the 2 degrees target, which must be achieved by 2030 within the Paris Agreement, particularly in the carbon markets, as I mentioned in the tweet.

Source tracking and verification of credits are important in the journey of carbon credits to both preserve their value and prevent market manipulation throughout the trade. Therefore the **traceability feature** of blockchain can validate the provenance of carbon credits and offer an unchangeable record of actions along the value chain.

Another problem under transparency is the equal knowledge and objective finality of all those affected by the carbon markets that drive us to the **settlement feature** of blockchain. Since carbon markets include a wide range of participants, local recipients are another concern due to the lack of transparency. So automation of compensations can be integrated with blockchain that increasing transparency in how funds reach them.

Major problems that blockchain can solve in the carbon market

Blockchain technology offers exciting solutions to the difficulties of carbon market transparency. It improves the reliability and integrity of reported data by utilizing its transparent and irreversible nature, reducing the possibility of fraud or incorrect reporting. Furthermore, blockchain allows standards and interoperability by enabling traceability, automating data gathering and verification procedures, and standardization. These features create enhanced reliability, market integrity, and responsibility among players, resulting in more accurate emission measurement and reporting. While blockchain deployment in carbon markets would need collaborative efforts and regulatory assistance, its potential to transform the way emissions are measured, recorded, and confirmed is significant.

I personally can say that it's very exciting to see many blockchain solutions through climate solutions like carbon markets may develop a more transparent, efficient, and trustworthy mechanism to address climate change by integrating blockchain innovations.

Is the **environmental impact of blockchain technology** still a significant problem?

🐦 @eckoger

Is the environmental impact of blockchain technology still a significant problem?

Gökçe Ertuğrul

Integration of Renewable Energy Sources

If we continue with the example of Bitcoin, our topic will be the energy resources used for electricity production. For this reason, if the energy sources used to generate electricity are replaced with renewable energy sources, it will make a significant difference. You might be thinking like:

"Hey, bitcoin will consume the same amount of energy even with renewable energy sources. What's the difference?"

The answer is: Carbon footprint

Renewable energy sources like solar, wind, geothermal, or hydropower can be used to power blockchain mining operations. Blockchain businesses may dramatically lower their carbon footprint by moving away from fossil fuel-based energy. Creating relationships with renewable energy suppliers or investing in on-site renewable energy infrastructure guarantees that these enterprises have a cleaner energy source.

Integration of Renewable Energy Sources

As most of you might think, the Ethereum Merge was something big in 2022 for the reduction of the environmental impact of Ethereum. I am pleased about the Merge, as Ethereum is a project that has the potential to set an example for many projects.

Replacing PoW consensus with PoS has great potential to reduce carbon emissions. PoW techniques use a lot of energy, but PoS algorithms eliminate the need for resource-intensive mining entirely. PoS minimizes the processing resources required to maintain the blockchain by selecting validators to produce new blocks based on their stake and eliminates difficult mathematical challenges.

Carbon Offsetting Initiatives

Let me give a quick brief about carbon offsetting; **Carbon offsetting** includes processes that compensate for or neutralize carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions generated by investing in actions that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The goal is to achieve a **balance between emitted carbon and the reduction of an equivalent amount of carbon** from the atmosphere.

Blockchain projects can also participate in carbon offset schemes to offset their emissions. They can invest in programs that minimize greenhouse gas emissions, such as renewable energy or forestry initiatives. Contribution to overall emission reduction efforts by blockchain projects is now very limited area. However, as web3 builders and environmentalists, I believe that we should take the responsibility to voice out about these topics in the web3 ecosystem 💪

Decentralization and Scalability Promotion

Promoting a distributed architecture is critical to lower energy usage and carbon emissions. Blockchain systems can allow more users to participate in mining by avoiding the concentration of mining power in energy-intensive places, lowering total energy consumption per participant and accompanying carbon emissions.

It will also be beneficial for environmental impact to draw attention to the fundamental 2 solution concepts such as off-chain transaction implementation and layer2 scaling solutions in the web3 ecosystem.

Decentralization and Scalability Promotion

All the solutions I mentioned above are actually a product of research and innovation. For this reason, no matter which sector or project, it should have a structure that is open to researchers and innovations. I believe it is necessary, especially for the web3 ecosystem where we have the opportunity to learn something every day.

Continuous research and innovation are essential for developing innovative ways to lower blockchain technology's environmental impact. Exploring alternate consensus algorithms, creating more efficient mining processes, and refining blockchain protocols to reduce energy requirements while retaining security and decentralization are all part of this effort.

Conclusion

Whether related to blockchain technology or not, environmental impacts are still a significant problem for any industry. Unfortunately, blockchain technology also has a large share of these impacts.

The solutions I mentioned are based only on research and research-based foresight. Hopefully, solutions that will minimize environmental impacts will be implemented in all industries, especially web3 and crypto, as soon as possible.

Nigeria's Independent Electric Power Distribution

Nigeria's Independent Electric Power Distribution

DecentralizedCEO

Nigeria, often referred to as the "Giant of Africa," is a nation filled with rich cultural heritage, vibrant communities, and vast potential. However, the availability and accessibility of electric power have been long standing challenges that hinder progress and development. The transformational impact of electricity in improving lives, fostering economic growth, and enhancing quality of life cannot be overstated. To address this pressing need, a paradigm shift towards utilizing community resources to provide and distribute electric power, independent of government aid, is gaining momentum. Tag along as we explore the opportunities and importance of such an approach, and the positive implications it holds for Nigeria's public and private sectors.

There are many benefits of electric power. Electricity is the lifeblood of modern society, and its benefits are immeasurable. It brings warmth, comfort, and security to households, enabling families to thrive and children to study in well-lit environments. Access to reliable electric power transforms businesses, driving productivity, innovation, and job creation. It powers healthcare facilities, ensuring timely medical services and the preservation of life. Moreover, electricity unlocks new opportunities in the digital age, connecting communities to information, education, and global markets.

However, with all these benefits, there are visible challenges in Nigeria's electric infrastructure specifically. Historically, Nigeria has faced numerous challenges in its electric infrastructure, including inadequate generation capacity, inefficient transmission systems, and high distribution losses. These issues have resulted in widespread power outages and limited access to electricity, particularly in rural areas. The burden on the government to address this colossal problem has been immense, and progress has been slower than desired due to financial constraints and bureaucratic challenges.

Due to the ongoing issues in the system for many years, Nigeria has passed The Electricity Bill of 2023 which could be a turning point. In a remarkable step towards empowering communities, the Nigerian government passed the Electricity Bill of 2023, marking a significant turning point in the nation's energy landscape. This legislation paves the way for increased private sector participation, public-private partnerships, and the utilization of community resources to generate and distribute electricity. By allowing local communities to take charge of their energy needs, the Electricity Bill of 2023 creates an enabling environment for innovation, collaboration, and sustainable solutions.

The shift towards community-driven electric power distribution offers unprecedented opportunities. It empowers communities to leverage their own resources, such as solar, wind, or hydro power, to generate electricity. This approach not only reduces dependence on centralized power grids but also promotes energy diversification and resilience. Furthermore, it enables the private sector to invest in localized energy projects, creating jobs, stimulating economic growth, and fostering innovation.

By encouraging public-private partnerships, the Electricity Bill of 2023 enables the pooling of resources, expertise, and technology to address Nigeria's energy challenges effectively. The private sector brings efficiency, innovation, and capital, while the government ensures regulatory oversight and supports infrastructure development. Together, these collaborations can drive the rapid expansion of electricity access and improve the quality and reliability of power supply across the nation.

This also drives the notion of community ownership and sustainability. One of the most promising aspects of community-driven electric power distribution is the concept of community ownership. When communities have a stake in their energy systems, they become actively engaged in their management, maintenance, and sustainability. This sense of ownership fosters pride, encourages responsible energy consumption, and promotes long-term community development.

Moreover, community-based energy projects can be designed with sustainability in mind. Embracing renewable energy sources reduces greenhouse gas emissions, mitigates the environmental impact of traditional energy generation, and contributes to Nigeria's commitment to combating climate change. Communities can harness their abundant solar resources, for example, to establish microgrids, ensuring clean and reliable power even in remote areas.

In short, The Electricity Bill of 2023 represents a landmark opportunity for Nigeria to address its long-standing challenges in electric power distribution. By harnessing community resources and promoting public-private partnerships, the nation can unlock immense potential for sustainable development, economic growth, and improved quality of life. Community-driven energy initiatives not only provide reliable electricity but also empower local communities, foster job creation, and contribute to a more sustainable future. With collective effort and strategic collaboration, Nigeria can embark on a transformative journey towards a brighter and electrified future for all its citizens.

What is an intentional community? And why you should start one today.

beeradley

After spending the last year travelling through Central America spending time with intentional communities and projects, landing in New York City hit like a ton of bricks.

Sitting in a cafe in Lower Manhattan writing this, I decided to ask the waiter "Hey, what do you think an **Intentional Community** is?"

I was certain she'd say something like "oh, it's a bunch of hippies living deep in the forest, eating mushrooms, growing their own food and disconnecting from society".

But her answer was so simple and so spot on, I was shocked.

> **"An intentional community is just a community with an intention".**

What is an Intentional Community?

What comes to mind when you hear the words 'Intentional Community'?

An **intention** is a clear purpose that guides behaviour.

A **community** is a collection of humans.

So an **intentional community** is any **collection of humans with a shared, clear purpose that guides the groups behaviour.**

It really is that simple.

An intentional community doesn't have to be a self-sufficient eco village in the jungles of Central America.

It could be a <u>co-living experiment in Oakland</u>, like Radish, or a <u>network of connected residencies</u> for online workers across the globe, like Cabin.city.

It could be a <u>weekly mushroom micro-dosing dance gathering</u> in Mexico City. Hell, it could even be your nans knitting club at your local services centre.

A little over a year ago when we started our journey to better understand intentional communities, the plan was simple.

We'd visit a bunch of intentional communities around the world, learn the secrets and the failures.

Then, with our gained wisdom, we'd return to Australia, buy some land, get a few friends involved, build some dwellings and walla! Job done.

An image of us helping with the construction of a new Cabin in Austin Texas with the amazing Cabin.city

As it turns out, starting a village-scale residential community is hard. Very hard.

And it's not hard for the financial or legal reasons.

It's hard because humans are weird social creatures with complex, unresolved mummy and daddy issues.

Out of every **ten** intentional communities of the larger village scale, only one actually makes it. The other nine? They implode in a fireball of conflict, heartbreak and lawsuit (sometimes all three).

Diane Christian's Creating a Life Together is the go-to resource for anyone considering creating a village scale intentional community.

After highlighting the disturbing failure rate of intentional communities through years of research, Diane offers a an amazing resource to help those wishing to undertake the community creation task.

Here is a snippet talking through structural conflict and how to avoid it.

Six steps to avoid structural conflict:

- Identify your community vision and create vision documents
- Choose a fair, participatory decision-making process appropriate for your group. And if you choose consensus, get trained in it.
- Make clear agreements — in writing. (This includes choosing an appropriate legal entity for owning land together).
- Learn good communication and group process skills. Make clear communication and resolving conflicts a priority.
- In choosing cofounders and new members, select for emotional maturity.
- Learn the head skills and heart skills you need to know.

From Creating a Life Together (p. 8): Christian, Diana Leafe. New Society Publishers.

Why you should start an Intentional Community today

After diving into Diane's research and visiting some of the larger scale eco-village communities in Central America, the once lofty dream of creating a residential community in Australia came crashing down.
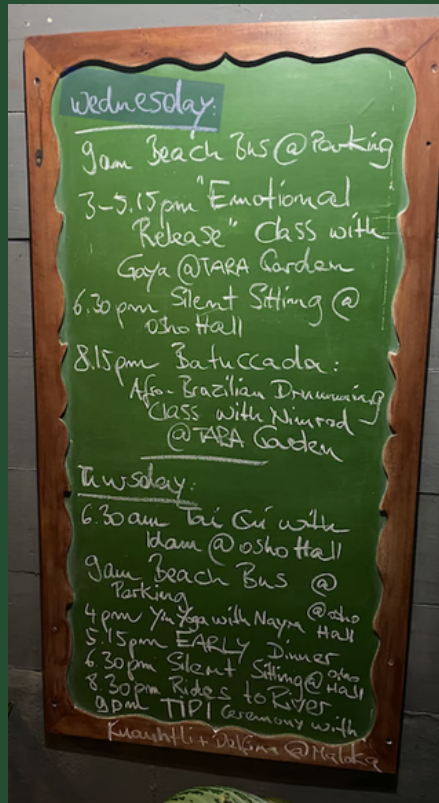
The daily activity board @ Pachamama eco-village and retreat centre in Costa Rica

I certainly wasn't prepared or qualified to dedicate my life co-ordinating a group of potential community residents through structural conflict workshops

So you might be wondering why I am encouraging you to start an intentional community?

The general consensus is that starting a village scale residential community without first creating community cohesion is a recipe for disaster.

While most folks won't be selling all their belongings and moving to a remote Hare Krishna village in the Panamanian jungle, <u>starting a small, non-residential intentional community project is well within reach</u>.

There is also a strong case to be made that a smaller intentional community project or experiment should be created and developed as a foundation before a larger village-scale community venture.

Even if you have no desire to live in an intentional community, <u>everyone</u> should be part of at least one intentional community gathering.

And I'm not referring to your local football club, cross-fit academy or art workshop.

I'm talking about a community that fosters daily connection.

Where each member connects with and contributes meaningfully to an intention and vision bigger than themselves.

There are endless reasons to start an Intentional Community.

Let's start with the blatantly obvious.

Humans are supposed to live in close community with other humans beyond their immediate family!

Community offers a healthy support network and a zillion other benefits. We are happiest and healthiest surrounded by people we love and admire. This is the "obvious truth"

Humans are lonely.

Improving technology makes us feel more connected, but the harsh reality is we are more lonely than ever. Loneliness is an epidemic.

Humans are living through strange times.

Economic uncertainty, political instability, impeding AI takeover. Building strong community networks and learning to be more sovereign in all aspects of life has never been more important

Why is there such a lack of intentional community gathering?

Given all of the benefits, why aren't there more intentional community gatherings?

Starting an intentional community project is far less risky than creating a village-scale residential community, but it's certainly not easy.

It takes time, effort, vulnerability and a good deal of thinking outside the box.

Once upon a time we needed thriving community to survive.

To maintain your place within a community, you needed to contribute meaningfully.

Not part of a community? Dead.

Banished from your community? Starve, then dead.

Today, we no longer have these concerns.

Not part of a community? Facebook.

Banished from your community? Uber eats, then Facebook.

If we're being completely honest with ourselves, most of us live within the oppressive cocoon of our cushy twentieth Century.

We are living without the required healthy dose of community.

We have Amazon, Social Media, Netflix, there is hardly a reason to leave the couch. Most of us don't even know the names of our neighbors.

We maintain half arsed relationship circles, spend most of our interaction time in shallow, uninspiring conversation with coworkers we don't know or like.

And then (if we're lucky), we invest whatever time we have leftover to actually do things we love with people we love.

This is backwards.

How to start an intentional community

We've covered the what and the why, next we'll discuss the how.

A wise waitress once told me "an intentional community is a community with an intention".

 There is no one-size-fits-all-approach.

Your intentional community doesn't need to be a huge and grand undertaking, but it does need to be intentional.

And there are two big ideas, executed well will give your intentional community in the best chance at success.

Intention and value alignment by design

In other words, rather than hoping (or forcing) members of your community to align on intention and values, connect and meaningfully contribute, you can design your community to take care of this for you. As Jackson Steger from Cabin.City likes to say "don't hope for connection between residents - engineer it."

Revisiting ritual and ceremony

Luckily, we can draw upon collective and preserved knowledge of the OG community builders. Indigenous, first nations people around the world have practiced complex ritual and ceremony designed to ensure intention and value alignment for thousands of years. Accessing, adapting and using these practices is the healthy intentional community hack.

We'll explore these two ideas further over the next two pieces of writing.

How a Regen Survives
the Urban Apocalypse

Sarah Baxendell

Climate change is real.
Despite your best efforts, some of you are going to die.

Every tactic in this guide has been used during a catastrophic climate change event. Instructions, photographs, and practical anecdotes come from real world experience, including Occupy Wall Street Sustainability Working Group and hurricane recovery during Hurricane Katrina (New Orleans, Louisiana) and Hurricane Sandy (NYC metro area).

Survival Step 1: Gather, Store, and Clean Water

Apocalypse Scenario: There are no longer municipal water treatment plants or water systems pumping clean water to your kitchen on the fifth floor. You need a way to gather and store water efficiently. You also need a way to clean used water, in place, so that you can re-use it for household activities.

Urban Water Reclamation - It's time to install a rain barrel

What is a rain barrel and why do I need one? Rain barrels are a simple way to collect and store rainwater runoff from your roof, which is typically less contaminated than used water or river water, and considered a relatively safe water source.

Supplies:
Rain barrel, or any large, enclosed container
Gutters to funnel rainwater from the roof
Downspout or reusable pipe to direct water into the container

Instructions to Build:

Step 1: Find a level surface near an existing downspout to place the enclosed container. Set the container on a sturdy base, like bricks, cinder blocks, or a stand.

Step 2: Prepare the downspout - cut a few inches about the enclosed container's inlet hole.

Step 3: Install the diverter - one end should connect to the downspout, and the other should connect to the container's inlet hole. The diverter allows you to redirect the water flow into the barrel when it's not full and bypass it when it is.

Instructions to Maintain: Regularly inspect the container for debris. Keep the lid securely fastened to prevent mosquito breeding. Empty the container prior to freezing temperature to avoid damage from freezing water.

Graywater Systems - It's time to clean your used water

What is a graywater system? A graywater system is a method of cleaning used water in order to reuse it for domestic activities like bathing, washing hands, and laundry, ie. purposes that don't require drinkable (potable) water. Before reuse, graywater needs some level of treatment, ranging from basic filtering to more advanced processing, to remove debris, hair, soap, and contaminants.

What is the basis of the design? The initial biofilter basin contains wood chips, which have a large surface area so that bacteria can degrade organic nutrients (fats and soaps) in the used water. Once the water filters through the biofilter, it comes out of the bottom of the initial basin and flows into a secondary basin which is planted with water-loving plants. It flows through this basin in a subsurface pipe which distributes the greywater into the soil strata. The water-loving plant roots are surrounded by bacteria which act as a biofilter, cleaning the water. The plant roots utilize the nitrogen and phosphorus in the water as a food source. For cleaner, clearer water, run water through the system multiple times.

How do I build a graywater system? This design is simple to execute, and could be made with found materials. If "water-loving" plants aren't available in the apocalypse, other plant types could be used, as long as they naturally grow in areas that receive frequent rain (ie. no, a cactus is not appropriate for this design).

Instructions to Build:

Supplies: rain barrels, woodchips, gravel, water-loving plants
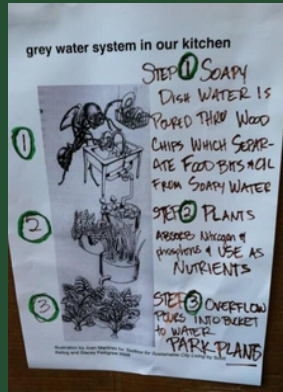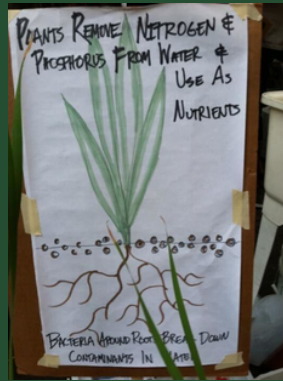
Instructions to Use:

Step 1: Soapy used water is poured through wood chips.

Step 2: Plants absorb nutrients and phosphorus.

Step 3: Water overflows into a bucket, which is cleaner, and can be reused! Water can be run through the system multiple times for a cleaner, clearer result.

Instructions to Maintain: Once the wood chips in the biofilter have become inundated and unable to process the graywater, you will have to remove them and replace them with new wood chips.

Occupy Wall Street Graywater System, by <u>Mobile Design Lab</u>, Lisa DePiano + Sunnie Joh

OWS GREY WATER SYSTEM

Plants Remove Nitrogen & Phosphorus From Water & Use As Nutrients

Bacteria Around Roots Break Down Contaminants In Water

Our GREY WATER SYSTEM CONTAINS WOODCHIPS & GRAVEL to FILTER the DISHWATER CONTAMINANTS. AFTER PASSING THRU the FILTER the WATER GETS CLEANED By the PLANT ROOTS & FLOWS INTO the BUCKET. We WATER the PLANTS in the PARK WITH the BUCKET WATER

grey water system in our kitchen

STEP 1 SOAPY DISH WATER IS POURED THRU WOOD CHIPS WHICH SEPAR-ATE FOOD BITS & OIL FROM SOAPY WATER

STEP 2 PLANTS ABSORB Nitrogen & phosphorus & USE AS NUTRIENTS

STEP 3 OVERFLOW POURS INTO BUCKET to WATER PARK PLANTS

128

Survival Step 2: Become your own electricity source

Apocalypse Scenario: There is no electricity any more. The power plants melted down months ago. You need to become your own power source, and quickly.

Pedal Power- It's time to build a bicycle generator

What is a bicycle generator system? A bicycle generator system, also known as a pedal-powered generator, is a device that converts human pedal power from a bicycle into electrical energy. It allows individuals to generate electricity by pedaling a stationary bicycle or an attachment to a regular bicycle.

The basic components of a bicycle generator system typically include:
- **Bicycle:** a regular or stationary bicycle serves as a the primary means of generating power
- **Generator:** the core component responsible for converting mechanical energy from pedaling into electrical energy. It typically contains a small motor connected to the bike's wheels or pedals, which acts as a dynamo or alternator.
- **Wiring:** connect the generator to various electrical components, such as batteries, to store and use the generated electricity.
- **Battery (optional, but recommended):** store the generated electrical energy for when you are not actively pedaling
- **Power Outlet and Converter:** used to power small electronic devices or small appliances, and charge batteries

Instructions to Build:

Times Up! Bicycle Generator Schematic
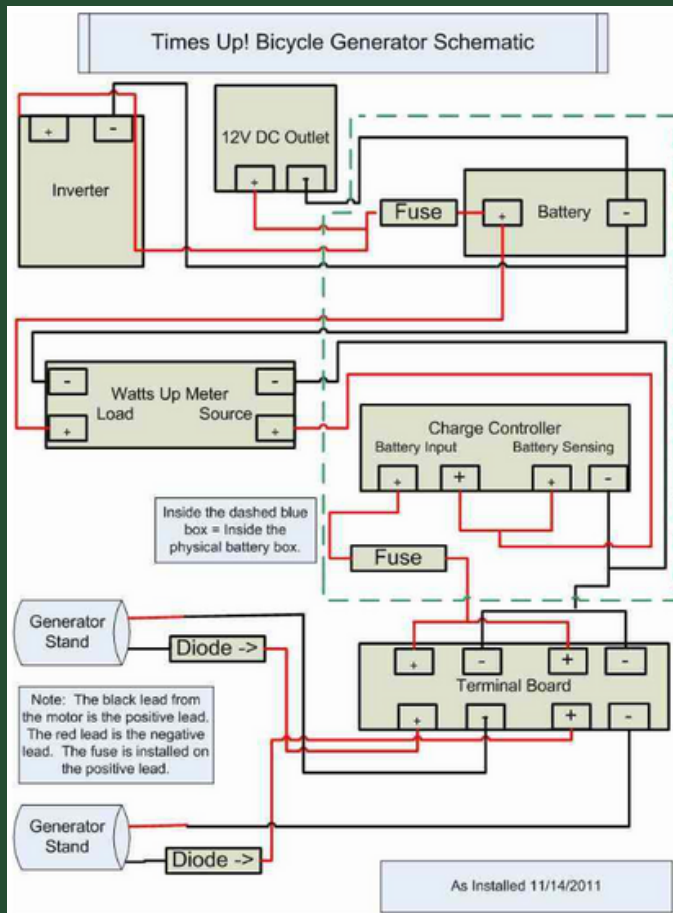
Supplies: Generator Diode, Terminal Board, Fuse holder, Fuse, Charge Controller, Watts Up Meter, Battery, DC Outlet, DC Port, Inverter Box

Occupy Wall Street Energy Bikes were designed and built by volunteers to power critical infrastructure such as media, medical, and the library. These bikes, powering deep cell batteries, were the source of 100% of all energy used at Zuccotti Park. A collaboration of TimesUp!, MIT PedalPower, PedalPowerNYC, Occupy Boston, and Brooklyn Machine Works.

Survival Step 3: What to do with all that human shit?

Apocalypse Scenario: The sanitation plant broke down. Flushing your toilet requires water, and the pipes are no longer working, so if you use your toilet, the shit just backs up into your bathroom. Gross.

What is a humanure system? A humanure system composts human waste (feces and urine) and recycles it into nutrient-rich compost, which can be used in gardening. Humanure systems close the nutrient loop and reduce environmental pollution caused by traditional sewage systems. Rather than flushing human waste into a centralized wastewater treatment facility or releasing it untreated into water bodies, humanure systems treat and process the waste locally.

Supplies: bucket and sawdust, wood chips, straw or leaves

How do I build and use a humanure system?

Step 1: Collect human waste in a composting toilet (ie a bucket), separating feces and urine to minimize odors.

Step 2: Add materials like sawdust, wood chips, straw or leaves after each toilet use, to balance the carbon-to-nitrogen ratio. These materials act as a bulking agent and create the conditions for composting to naturally occur.

Step 3: Once the container is full, it should be emptied into a large composting pile. The composting process will naturally break down organic matter via microorganisms, which require oxygen, moisture, and the right carbon-to-nitrogen ratio.

Step 4: The compost is left to age and mature for at least one year to ensure that any pathogens in the human waste are completely eliminated. Once properly composted humanure is safe to use in the garden as it becomes rich, fertile, and pathogen-free soil.

Survival Step 4: Transform food waste

Apocalypse Scenario: All your food scraps can no longer be hauled away, as there are no trash services. While you have a compost pile outside, it's attracting rats. You need a way to compost more quickly, easily, and safely to expand your garden and grow food.

What is bokashi fermentation? Bokashi fermentation is a type of anaerobic composting that originated in Japan. It uses beneficial microbes to break down organic matter into nutrient-rich compost. Bokashi can handle a wider variety of organic materials than typical compost systems, including meat, dairy and bones. It is faster than traditional composting, taking only a few weeks to complete. It can be done indoors and is useful for households with limited outdoor space or access to a traditional compost pile.

Supplies: a bucket with a tight lid, food waste, bokashi bran

How do I build and use a bokashi fermentation system?

Step 1: Bokashi fermentation begins with a special inoculated bran or sawdust mix that contains a group of beneficial microorganisms, including lactic acid bacteria, yeast, and phototrophic bacteria, which are responsible for the fermentation process. Dust the bottom of your bucket with the bran.

Step 2: Collect kitchen scraps into your bucket.

Step 3: Place a layer of bokashi bran between each layer of compost.

Step 4: Compact the contents of your bucket, seal it airtight, and keep it in a cool, dark place for 2+ weeks. During this time the beneficial microorganisms break down the organic matter producing liquid byproducts known as "bokashi juice."

Step 5: After the fermentation is complete, the bokashi compost is not fully decomposed. It should be buried in a ditch in the ground and covered with natural soil, or added to a compost bin for further decomposition. This pre-digested organic matter makes it easier and faster to convert into nutrient-rich compost.

How do I create my own bokashi bran?

Ingredients:
- Wheat bran or rice bran, 5 cups
- Molasses or brown sugar, ½ cup
- Water, 1 cup
- Effective Microorganisms (EM), 1 tablespoon

Equipment:
- Large mixing bowl
- Air-tight container or ziplock bag for storing the finished bokashi bran

Instructions:
1. In a large mixing bowl, combine the wheat bran or rice bran with the molasses or brown sugar. Mix them thoroughly to ensure even distribution.
2. In a separate container, mix the EM with water to activate it.
3. Gradually add the activated EM solution to the bran mixture while stirring continuously. The goal is to moisten the bran without creating a soggy consistency.
4. Once the bran is evenly coated, spread it out on a clean surface, like a baking sheet, to dry. You can place it in a well ventilated area or under the sun. Stir it occasionally to ensure it dries uniformly.
5. Allow the bran to dry completely, which may take a few days. Once it is dry, store it in an airtight container, and keep it in a cool dry place.

Lessons Learned from the Boulder Blockchain Meetup

Michael Green

Format:

We meet once per month and sit around talking for ~1.25 hours, then we have a scheduled move to a local bar a few blocks away. This provides a more casual atmosphere where people can follow up on discussion topics and network a bit more.

We start each meetup by giving attendees a chance to introduce themselves, suggest one or two topics to discuss and/or upvote topics others have provided. The meetup organizer keeps track of interest in the topics and starts the conversation by picking the most popular subject to discuss. The moderator doesn't need to have any expertise in the topic themselves, and can start the convo by asking a basic question related to the topic EG: "Why is X interesting to you?"

During the conversation, there are usually a lot of acronyms that get used and some folks might not know what they mean. To make the meetup more inclusive, the organizer can jump in from time to time to ask the speaker to explain what something means, which ensures folks have a better chance of following along. If there is a lull in the discussion on a specific topic, that's a good cue to move on to the next most popular topic. The organizer is present to keep the conversation moving, not to decide what to talk about. Keep it simple to participate, and allow the group to dictate the direction of the conversation.

At the end of the meetup we give about 5 minutes for members to announce any local events related to the meetup subject matter that others may be interested in. This provides an opportunity for people to organically discover things they may have otherwise not discovered.

Discussion Logistics:

As an organizer of the meetup, you need to be comfortable interrupting the conversation from time to time in order to keep the meetup productive and on track.

The above format works great for up to ~30 meetup attendees. If there are more than 30 attendees it is very helpful to split the attendees into groups. This can be an organic process based on subject interest or the moderator can pick who goes where. When splitting into groups, it is important to designate an attendee as a moderator of that group. This ensures the conversation stays focused and attendees get value from it. When choosing someone to moderate, do your best to ensure they are someone trustworthy. During the bull market grifters occasionally show up and try to shill their bags and or take advantage of other attendees. Usually picking a regular attendee/someone you know & trust as a moderator is the best bet.

When the meetups were really popular in 2017 we would sometimes get up to 50 attendees. We found it useful to create a separate group for beginners. These would be led by a volunteer attendee of the meetup. Again, it is important to choose someone knowledgeable & trustworthy to lead this group.

 Sometimes an attendee may end up dominating a conversation/dragging out a topic for too long and the moderator may have to jump in to move things on. Providing this guidance should be done gently. An easy way to handle this situation is to suggest continuing the conversation after the meetup.

Occasionally there may be intense debate on a topic and the moderator may have to jump in to diffuse the situation. This can usually be handled by suggesting to continue the conversation after the meetup.

If there is a lot of enthusiasm for one topic, it can be easy to get caught up talking about that one thing for a very long time. This should be avoided, especially when there is a long list of other topics folks want to discuss. A good rule of thumb is to limit discussion on one topic to less than 30 minutes. As above, the best way to move on to the next topic is to suggest that the conversation continues after the meetup. Limiting topics to 30 minutes or less, provides for more diversity in the meetup subject matter and keeps it relevant to more people.

Venue logistics:

One of the biggest factors for a successful meetup is consistency. Holding the meetup at the same time (6pm on the 2nd Tuesday of every month etc) & place, makes it much easier for people to plan around.

 Finding & maintaining a venue for the meetup can sometimes be challenging. One way to find a venue is to look for a company/project in the community that has a suitable space and would benefit from exposure to the meetup group. This can be as broad as a co-working space that would want to have attendees get memberships to their space, or could be as narrow as a project that is looking to hire talent from the industry the meetup is focused on. The easiest way to find these connections is to reach out to members of the existing meetup community if it exists.

If you host the meetup at a location that is provided by a company/project it is important to make sure you give the host proper acknowledgement for providing the space and give them a moment to shill their project, or shill it for them. It is also important to encourage the group to publicly express their gratitude to whoever is contributing the space by clapping for them after their project/company has been shilled. The same is true for any company/project that is providing food or drinks for the meetup.

If you are bootstrapping a meetup community and are having trouble finding a venue, local libraries often have space that can be used free of charge. If it is nice outside you can also meet up at a local park. We have found that having meetups in bars or restaurants isn't conducive to great conversations because they tend to be noisy and distracting and often don't have enough space to accommodate the meetup.

Venue logistics:

We post all of our scheduled meetups to meetup.com. This makes it discoverable to those who are looking for meetups based on a particular topic. Using meetup.com also makes it easy for existing meetup members to know when the meetup is happening because it is easily accessible and will even send members event reminder emails.

In addition to the Meetup.com page, we have a telegram group people can join to stay updated on monthly meetups and other community events. We would send out an email reminder and a Telegram Channel post to everyone the Sunday before our Tuesday meetup to remind everyone of the time/location/and suggestion to come with a few topics to discuss.

Precious Plastic Commons

fcarva

As part of Precious Plastic Espírito Santo and working daily with plastic waste, a project that connects plastic recycling to web3, blockchain has always popped up in my mind

Precious Plastic has applied for the Commons Prize at Common Stock for a collaboration with the potential to create a DAO. If you want to see the project and the discussion, you can visit the github.

DAO (Decentralized Autonomous Organization) is a form of organization where decisions are collectively and decentralizedly made using smart contracts and blockchain to automate and record transactions, as well as incorporate governance processes and tokens.

I believe we can build a decentralized plastic recycling system by creating coordination games to encourage people to handle their waste better.

Take advantage of web3:

- Global
- Transparent
- unchanging
- programmable finance

- New engine designs based on game theory, implemented for decentralized blockchain networks as open-source and transparent code

Open-source: Plastic Recycling Hardware

Precious Plastic is an open-source hardware project that empowers people to start their own recycling businesses. It provides knowledge about plastic, its types, machine know-how, collection points, and the entire universe of recycled plastic.

Over the course of 10 years, one of Precious Plastic's greatest achievements for the global community has been the translation of complex recycling and engineering concepts into accessible knowledge and information that anyone can replicate and build locally.

The "how-to" guides consist of tutorials created by the community for the community, offering freely available and ranked products, tips, and methods based on their importance.
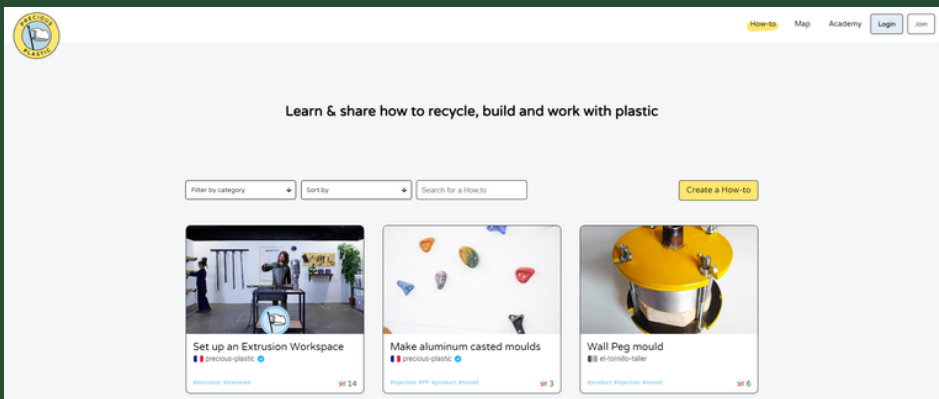
They have designed and developed plastic recycling machines that are shared online, allowing people around the world to suggest, comment, and start replicating and building these machines locally.

The goal of Precious Plastic is to enable as many people as possible to start recycling, whether by providing information on how to do it or by connecting them with others in their local communities to tackle the plastic waste problem.

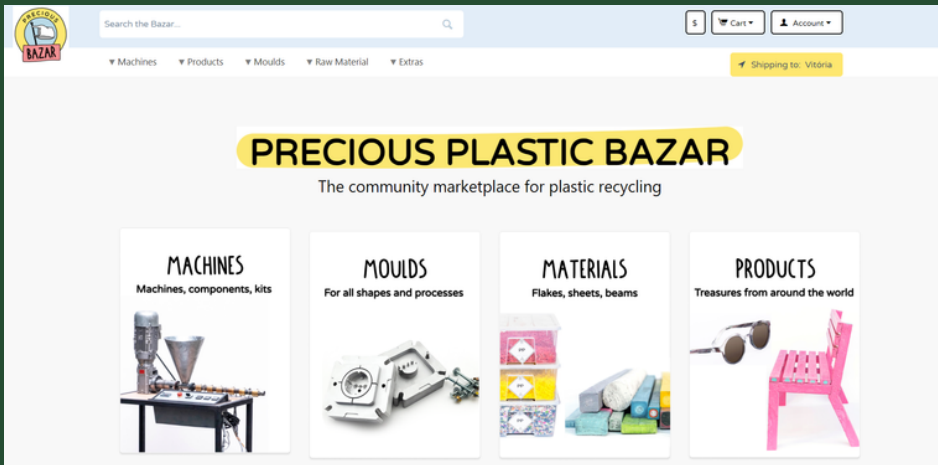In addition to machine development, Precious Plastic has a platform and a community on Discord that facilitates and promotes collaboration and community building.

On the Bazar, you can find products sold by the community, making it easier to access the best products created worldwide.

Impact in 2023

The Precious Plastic Impact Report for 2023 provides a summary of the report's key points. You can view the full report here:

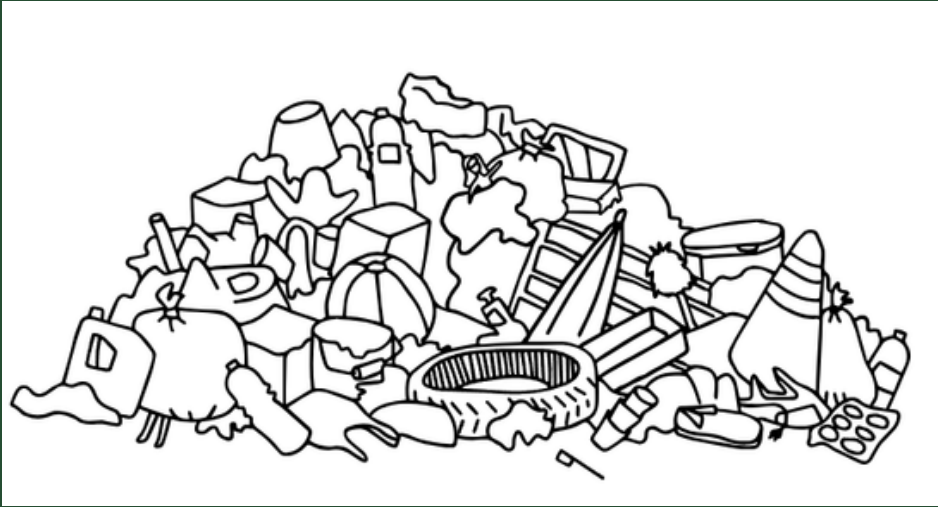107 countries
595,400 tons recycled in 2022
Over $36 million in revenue
6,441 employees
11,510 volunteers
1,881 machines built in 2022

The Plastic Problem

Precious plastic site: Academy, plastic Intro.

Precious Plastic is often known for freely sharing information and being an open-source project.

Precious Plastic faces the challenge of the tragedy of the commons, where many users benefit from their resources but struggle to contribute to the underlying protocol.

Currently, there is a disincentive for individuals to contribute to Precious Plastic.
If someone develops a new machine or mold, they are more likely to sell it rather than share it with the community.
This problem hampers the potential for growth and the impact that could be generated.

Blockchain and Plastic Waste

Precious Plastic's application to Common Stack and the decentralized eyewear produced by DCS Nouns, a group of producers that fund their ideas for the Nouns ecosystem.

The integration of Precious Plastic into the blockchain would be a way to reverse and align individual incentives with the project's interests.
Blockchain technology, governance through a DAO, and crypt
oeconomics can generate coordination incentives for significant contributions and promote community growth.

> "By transferring ownership and governance from the core team to the community, individuals recycling plastic around the world can have a stake in Precious Plastic's success. As the project thrives, their stake increases, providing a powerful incentive to contribute back to the community."

The transition from a web 2 open-source project that has already helped thousands of people worldwide start recycling to blockchain and web3 technologies presents unique challenges and immense potential.

Plastic pollution generates a range of negative externalities. Regeneration projects need to exist, be funded, and grow. Precious Plastic can play a crucial role by simplifying language and concepts into simple and understandable ideas that anyone can grasp regarding the potential of blockchain to address coordination failures.

Therefore, we face problems like free-riders who benefit from and utilize open-source technology without contributing or generating incentives back to the community, as well as the difficulty of funding a project that serves as a public good, lacking profitability without community or public support.

Although it is a project that has not yet been initiated, Precious Plastic Commons is an interesting initiative for a protocol that directly addresses the plastic waste problem in a decentralized manner. It could gather global-level information and knowledge within a community where proposals can be written and shared to encourage local recycling microenterprises. Governance processes and tokens, as seen in DAOs, would enable coordination among projects working with plastic waste and its community.

Greenpill Network - Local Regen Guides #1

Turning Degens to Regens, one greenpill at a time.

In an era where sustainability and regeneration are more than just buzzwords, the Greenpill Network presents a curated collection of articles that delve deep into the heart of these concepts. Written by a diverse group of writers, each guide offers a unique lens through which to view the challenges and opportunities of our time.

Inside, you'll discover:

The Power of Public Spaces: How public areas can become hubs of innovation, growth, and community connection.

Tech-Driven Community Building: Exploring the ways in which technology can foster stronger, more resilient communities.

Sustainability's Next Chapter: A forward-looking perspective on the future trajectories of sustainability and regeneration efforts.

Green Initiatives' Ripple Effect: Understanding the broader impact of green initiatives on local communities and economies.

Beyond these topics, the collection also features personal anecdotes, case studies, and actionable insights that aim to inspire readers to take their own "greenpill" and become champions of regeneration in their communities.

Join us on this enlightening journey towards a brighter, more sustainable future.