

# Collective stewardship project

*Martin Schmalzried – December 2021*

## A vision of the future

*A family moves to a new town. Among the many administrative procedures, this new household receives an intriguing document. She is the co-owner or rather, co-manager of a piece of land, as any citizen living in the municipality. Curious, the family inquires about this novelty.*

*A new form of land management, collective stewardship, allows the citizens of a municipality to co-manage a land, with the help and supervision of the municipality or in a fully decentralized way. Every citizen has the right to propose a project: the construction of a playground, the creation of a shared orchard, the planting of trees aiming to recreate a small wood, the construction of a building that any citizen could rent for the organization of various events...*

Via a crowdfunding platform, each citizen living in the municipality can not only propose a new project, but also vote for or against a project, and contribute to its financing.

Collective stewardship recreates links between the municipality, the land and its citizens. It also helps reinvigorate democracy and civic life within a municipality, by giving all residents the opportunity to see their ideas come to fruition, or support existing projects, and see the direct result of their collective actions.

Collective stewardship allows us to enter the era of co-management of the commons by citizens and public / communal authorities. Far from replacing the municipality, collective stewardship allows the co-creation of citizens' projects with the support and guidance of the municipality, relying on direct citizen involvement.

All citizens can then benefit from this co-creation: by enjoying the fruits of the shared orchard, by taking their children to the playground, by strolling in gardens and woods respectful of biodiversity, or by meeting in event rooms belonging to all.

Collective stewardship above all allows a collective to learn to **create together**, in a coherent, responsible, thoughtful and respectful manner, through citizen deliberation and participation and the mediation of the municipality, and **collectively benefit from this co-creation**.



## Introduction

To date, there are only two widely used methods of land ownership: public (owned by the government, the state) and private (owned by an individual or a private company, recognized and enforced by the state).

The principle of co-ownership has started to emerge in recent years, in particular to promote the emergence of collective land management by a community, and to encourage the latter's investment in the management of common land, rather than systematically separating all land into private fenced gardens. Co-ownership comes up against certain limits: it is often limited to a small number of individuals and requires a dynamic and an understanding between these parties. The transfer of a title of co-ownership is also problematic because it imposes on the community the obligatory redemption by a co-owner who wishes to sell his part, or the redemption by a new person who imposes himself on the existing community.

Thanks to **blockchain technology**, a new form of co-ownership can emerge, on a much larger scale: the **collective stewardship of land** on the scale of a municipality and all its inhabitants.

Among the many technical solutions to implement this idea, **blockchain technology** is among the most promising. Indeed, this makes it possible to create a collective stewardship system where each person living in a certain perimeter (for example a radius of 5 km around a land) or a certain municipality in which the land is located, would automatically be entitled to hold a “token” (a crypto-asset, a kind of “digital token” or a “digital title / certificate”) which would give them certain rights of initiative and decisions when it comes to the collective management of this land.

The public authorities would play a key role of facilitator, allowing the initial establishment of this system, as well as a power of supervision over the various projects launched by the holders of this token.

It would also be possible to use existing technologies such as crowdfunding platforms as well as online public services, but this would not allow citizen self-management of these tools, and therefore would require much more extensive involvement from public authorities.

See diagram on page 10.

## Functioning

### *Pre-requisite*

The initiation of such a project requires, above all, the approval of local public authorities. The legal framework of such a project should, as a first step, be part of an extended co-ownership or any other temporary legal scheme, given the current legal vacuum around the possibility of creating a collective stewardship of land. The success of such a project could give rise, secondly, to the development of a specific legal framework, ideally, at the national level.

One of the major peculiarities of collective stewardship compared to co-ownership is at the level of the **transmission of a collective stewardship title** or token (for example, a STWD token, short for steward). A collective stewardship digital token of land would not represent a property right because it could not be sold. It would only represent a right to the usufruct of the land, and its ownership would be conditional on the place of residence of a person. Anyone moving near the site (either moving to the town or being located within a certain distance) would automatically receive a stewardship token giving him/her a right to vote on the usufruct of the land. Conversely, any person moving out would lose the right to hold this token.

Finally, collective stewardship land should benefit from a special status which is neither "building land" nor "agricultural land". Public authorities should define certain conditions for projects that citizen stewards could implement. For example, in the case of agricultural land, determine what percentage of the land should be dedicated to food production (permaculture, shared vegetable gardens, orchards, collective pastures for animals - goats, sheep, chickens, etc.) compared to any other use (construction of an event hall, a public market place, a public garden, a playground, etc.).

### *Technical conditions*

The launch of such a project also requires a partnership with one or more people / organizations having the necessary expertise to configure, code, and make available all the tools, explained below, necessary for the autonomous management of the collective stewardship. This includes: the establishment of the DAO (decentralized autonomous organization)<sup>1</sup> on a public blockchain (for example, on the Ethereum or the Terra ecosystem), the coding of a smartphone application allowing easy interactions with the DAO, permitting, among other things, the daily management of the collective stewardship. The publication of these tools in open source would then make it possible for any other citizen collective to easily launch another project of collective stewardship of a land.

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<sup>1</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decentralized\\_autonomous\\_organization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decentralized_autonomous_organization)

## *Establishment*

There are several ways to initiate such a project, but three main ways can be identified:

- The purchase or transformation / provision of land by an individual who wishes to make it a collective stewardship land for his municipality / community.
- The purchase of land by several people who wish to make it a land of collective stewardship for their municipality / community.
- The transformation / provision of land owned by the state / public authorities in order to convert it into collective stewardship land for the municipality / community.

The sale or provision of the land and any real estate or any existing or building construction must be done via a digital service replacing the existing documents, procedures and acts based on paper<sup>2</sup>. The deed of ownership must be digitized, and uploaded to a public blockchain (eg Ethereum).

### *Initial creation and distribution of tokens*

Communal services would be central to the initial creation of collective land stewardship. They would be in charge of creating the initial stewardship tokens (see the possibility of creating so-called ERC20 or ERC721 tokens on the Ethereum blockchain) and distributing these tokens to each citizen present in the municipality or each citizen meeting the requirements of collective stewardship (reside within a certain distance or radius of the land). The person(s) who initiated the provision of the land and/or the municipal services would inform the citizens of the project, the terms of participation, the functionalities attached to the possession of the token, and technical information allowing to secure his token, and to participate actively in the management of the land in the form of collective stewardship.

### *Token management after initial creation*

Once the first STWD (steward) tokens are created, burning a token or creating a new token would be done through a "web of trust" system<sup>3</sup>. Access to each token would expire after one year, and would have to be renewed through a system of mutual trust votes between citizens. Each person possessing a token must receive at least 5 "votes" of confidence (5 certifications) certifying that he meets the conditions necessary to be part of the collective stewardship (reside in the town, or live less than 5km from the land). These certifications will have to be renewed every year. Anyone in possession of a valid token can certify another. Any new person establishing his residence and meeting the conditions may be certified by presenting himself to his/her neighbors. Anyone moving and no longer meeting the conditions can either burn their token, or let the certifications received expire (which would also burn their token). Thus, municipal services would no longer need to intervene once collective stewardship has been launched. The latter can then be self-managed. After the initial launch, the stewardship membership can fluctuate beyond the initial parameters. For instance, a citizen living in a nearby town which is very close to the collective stewardship land could ask to join the community. All that is

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<sup>2</sup> See examples of property transfer and collective management of real estate via blockchain technology : <https://consensys.net/blockchain-use-cases/real-estate/>

<sup>3</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web\\_of\\_trust](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_of_trust)

required is for him/her to be certified by at least 5 other certified people. Thus the network of people collectively managing a piece of land could vary and adapt depending on the interest and the will of the initial stewards rather than managed by a centralized authority.

#### *Exceptional powers of the public authority*

The municipal services will nevertheless benefit from a special VETO token allowing them to take possession of the land subject to certain conditions. For example, in the event that 90% or more of the tokens expire, which would indicate a disinvestment of citizens vis-à-vis the land, or in the event of abusive management. In the latter case, a legal procedure should decide on the status of the land. Anyone with a token would have to vote to elect a certain number of people who would represent the community before the judge, opposing the representatives of the municipal services.

#### *Smart contract and collective management*

A smart contract would be responsible for managing access and changing the status of the property. Each token would give a right to vote on the status of the property. The smart contract would include voting rules for different possible actions: for example, a 2/3 majority vote of all token owners would be required for the resale of the collective stewardship land to a private individual, a private company or to state. In the event of a resale, the funds managed by the smart contract and the proceeds of the sale would be returned to the global decentralized autonomous organization (DAO) which purchased the land, and the stewardship tokens would be invalidated, along with the local DAO which would be dissolved. The global DAO would then proceed to repurchase special tokens using the proceeds from the sale and converting the repurchased tokens to an airdrop to holders of a token representing a portion of the global DAO's ownership.

The smart contract would also allow:

- The control and collective management of a digital wallet containing the funds necessary for the management of the collective stewardship of the land, via a local DAO (decentralized autonomous organization). This wallet would ideally contain either a digital version of a national currency (depending on the progress of central banks) or a "stable coin" (a digital version of an official currency such as the dollars, euro or the British pound). The community could also decide to buy a number of cryptocurrencies (for instance, Ethereum) which would be necessary for the smart contract to function properly.
- Possession of the collective stewardship token could also make it possible to delegate one's vote to a person of one's choice for expenses below a certain threshold to avoid the obligation of too much daily involvement for all token owners (e.g. maintenance work, administrative work etc).
- The publication of a land development proposal or an activity submitted to the vote of the community as well as to the municipal services for approval (compliance with the laws). Any publication would require a symbolic monetary contribution, for example 25 €, sent to the collective stewardship portfolio, to avoid an overload of the number of proposals and to ensure a real motivation and involvement of the person at the initiative of the project. An algorithm would manage the price of proposal submission based on the number of members and the

number of proposals per month, lowering or raising the price depending on the number of active proposals.

- The vote concerning a project: absolute simple majority (at least 50% of the votes of all the people holding a token) for any permanent development project, simple majority of the voters for any temporary installation (less than a week) or for any non-recurring activity.
- The allocation of funds for a project validated by the community. Following the vote, the requested funds will be released to those who initiated the project, and can be spent by them for a maximum period of time. In the case of a large project (the construction of an event hall for example), the budget could be split into several parts requiring a vote from the community for each tranche, in order to ensure the proper management of works and expenses.
- The creation of a "crowdfunding" or participatory financing linked to a project, in the event that the collective funds are not sufficient.
- The establishment of recurring payments for certain grounds maintenance services (for example, maintenance of a collective garden, waste collection, etc.).
- The automatic distribution of profits, decided collectively, in the case of income linked to the operation of certain projects (for example, the rental of an event hall, or rental of a space for the establishment of markets etc).

#### *Access to collective stewardship of land*

The collective stewardship management would be done via a smartphone application (iOS and Android). Each person would create an account allowing them to access their token which would ideally be an NFT (non fungible token) associated with the name of the person, impossible to transmit or send to another account, and created/maintained by the web of trust (certifications from other users).

Once the identity of the person has been validated, and the status of their token verified (valid certifications), any person in possession of a valid token could perform a certain number of actions concerning the daily management of the collective stewardship (see above).

In order to ensure that all qualifying people can participate, communal services will be asked to include access to the features of collective stewardship on their website or through communal services directly (for example, for the elderly or people who do not have access to digital technologies). The municipal services would hold the "keys" to access the token and manage the certifications directly. Access to the management options would be done either via online services (eID access) or by physically going to the municipality with their identity card.

## **Benefits**

Public services typically succeed at maintaining existing public goods and infrastructure. However, the creation of new projects is often subject to inevitable administrative delays. The budgets of municipal services are not always very flexible, and a large part of these budgets is already allocated to the maintenance of existing projects. What is more, any new initiative is subject to rigorous control (call for tenders, competition, etc.) which slows down the flexibility of implementing new projects.

The creation of a system of collective land stewardship by the citizens of a municipality can remedy this problem.

Collective land stewardship includes many other benefits:

- Pro-active involvement of citizens in their municipality, reinvigorating fundamental democratic principles;
- A collective creation of common projects requiring a take up of responsibilities on the part of the citizens, and the practice of many qualities such as deliberation and collective decision-making;
- Openness to the proposal of projects by any citizen, including young people, and the submission of these projects to collective participatory financing or crowdfunding;
- The follow-up of the collective management of a site over time, through the publication of a project, the vote, the financing, the selection of a service provider for its realization, and the enjoyment of the outcome of the project (for example, being able to walk in a collective stewardship garden open to all, or being able to pick and eat a fruit from a fruit tree);
- Citizen innovation which could benefit not only the municipality but also other surrounding municipalities which could be inspired by local initiatives and successful projects;
- The creation, in the long term, of a network of collective land stewardships to form synergies, or even collective purchases of land from other municipalities made available to the citizens of these municipalities;
- The potential for exponential growth once the technical conditions for launching the first collective land stewardship project have been met (reuse of applications and source code for creating the DAO by other citizens);
- Facilitate the transition towards the formation of eco-villages through the multiplication of collective land stewardship projects, a certain percentage of which should be dedicated to sustainable development (establishment of shared permaculture vegetable gardens, establishment of public orchards, restoration of biodiversity and reforestation, etc).

## Conclusion

Humanity will have to face many challenges in the years to come: economic, political, climate related, health crises... To mobilize citizens directly, allowing them to be pro-active stakeholders in the transformation of our societies and our environment will be essential in the future to face all these challenges. A true partnership and complementarity between citizen lead initiatives, and actions by public authorities, will multiply the potential for transformation and change, necessary to move towards a more sustainable and environmentally friendly world. Giving power back to all citizens, allowing them to see the impact of their collective decisions, will strengthen democracy, and forge real links between citizens, creating strong local solidarity, and the resilience and autonomy greatly necessary to overcome the upheavals in the world to come.

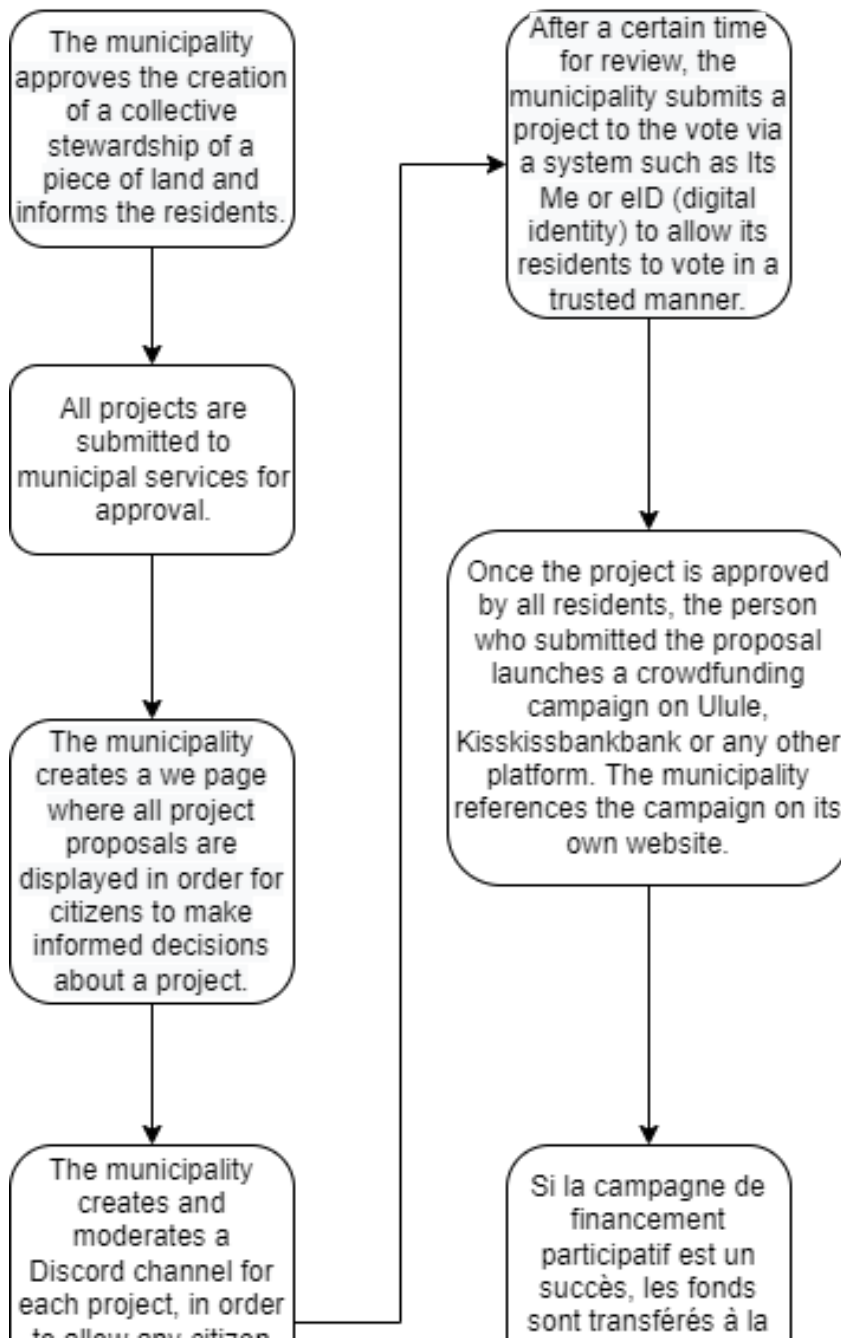
The above technical details in implementing a collective stewardship system are irrelevant. What is most important is **the idea and the vision**. Ideally, the use of blockchain technology would allow true autonomy and empowering self-management of collective stewardship, not depending on a third party, whether it is a centralized crowdfunding platform<sup>4</sup> or municipal services. But this idea can very well be implemented using existing centralized tools, allowing for a quick start. The most important being **the possibility for citizens to experience the possibility of being able to co-create collectively with other residents, to help fund a project collectively, and to be able to enjoy its implementation collectively as well.**

The current tendency for citizens to withdraw from society behind gated communities is a real risk for the next few years. When times are tough, there is always the temptation to fall back into “every man for himself”, barricade oneself in one’s home, and tighten the ties around oneself. The possibility for citizens to be able to create, together, and to enjoy the fruits of their co-creation, together, is an excellent way to develop **common solidarity and to become aware of the immense creative potential of a united collective. The resilience of our societies will be put to the test in the years to come, and the collective stewardship of land is an important element in the diverse sets of solutions making it possible to strengthen this resilience, to create a fabric, a network of anti-fragile, united municipalities, able to respond collectively to future challenges rather than succumbing to the temptation to withdraw into oneself.**

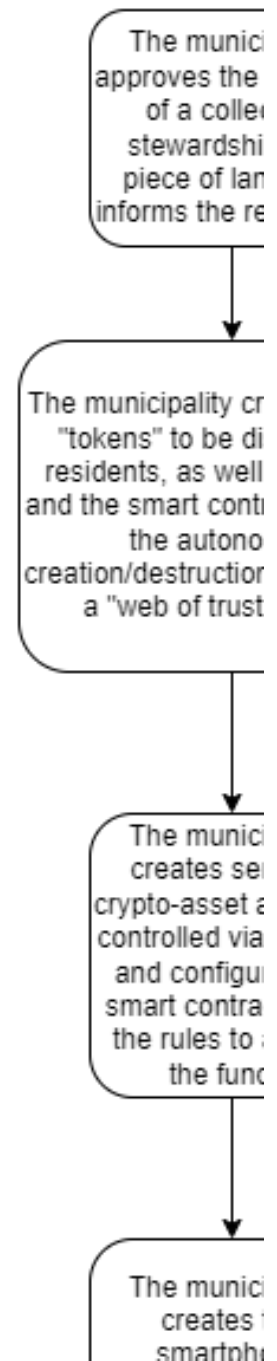
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<sup>4</sup> Examples: Indiegogo, Kickstarter, Ulule, KissKissBankBank etc..

**Collective stewardship via centralized tools**



**Collective stewardship via decentralized tools**



## Annex 1: Technical specifications

Elements based on an Ethereum and Terra ecosystem

- 1) Blockchain
  - a. Main token issued on the Ethereum blockchain: ERC20 token – Komonz – KOMO
  - b. Secondary token issued on the Ethereum blockchain: ERC721 (NFT) – would be issued with a ratio of 1/1 to KOMO tokens and would represent the ownership of a portion of the DAO (the collected funds during the ICO)
  - c. Third token issued on the Ethereum blockchain: ERC20 token – Steward – STWD – would be created for all citizens of a town after the purchase of a piece of land, and would represent the usufruct of the land.
  - d. Third token issued on the Ethereum blockchain: ERC20 token – Veto – VETO. For public authorities, granting them special powers to block projects deemed problematic.
  - e. Back-end/hosting: Sia Network (Sia Skynet)
  - f. Multiple DAOs managing stablecoins, Ethereum, KOMO and Sia.
  - g. Global DAO split in different parts generating yield via DeFi protocols across multiple blockchains. For example: locking ETH into staking, creating a liquidity staking pool on Terra.
- 2) Interface
  - a. Android and iOS applications
  - b. Online interface
- 3) Protocols
  - a. Web-of-Trust.
  - b. Polis.io for governance and community management.
  - c. Dynamic price adjustment.
- 4) ICO and tokenomics
  - a. 500 million pre-minted coins / KOMO tokens created via staking.
  - b. 500 million NFTs representing shares of the DAO/foundation/corporation.
  - c. KOMO coin creation after the ICO: through staking.
  - d. Coin burn: through project submissions and any other use of the KOMO token (proposing governance reforms etc).
  - e. After the initial ICO, the collected funds will be split between different yield generating Decentralized Finance protocols including ETH 2.0 staking and Terra liquidity pools. The revenue from these protocols will be used to purchase new land periodically and/or to reward investors (NFT holders) via regular payouts.
  - f. A certain portion of the funds will be converted to stablecoins, locked in a DeFi contract, to generate revenue to pay for the further development of the DAO and project (human resources, communication, etc).
  - g. Finally, a minor portion of collected funds will be held in Bitcoin as reserves, and for tokenomics purposes (support the value of KOMO)
- 5) Use cases of KOMO

- a. Any user wishing to submit a proposal for purchasing a land must hold and stake a minimum amount of KOMO tokens. The more KOMO one holds, the more weight his/her proposal has in the priority of lands to buy.
  - b. Any user wishing to submit a proposal for building something on a collective stewardship land must pay a fee in KOMO (price adjusted algorithmically – KOMO token burned).
  - c. Any user wishing to vote on the governance and evolution of the collective stewardship project, and the governance of the global DAO must hold and stake a minimum amount of KOMO tokens.
  - d. KOMO will be staked to maintain the KOMO blockchain, in order to record transactions and other data into the KOMO blockchain.
  - e. 10% of the total price for the realization of any project must be collected and paid in KOMO (90% in other coins such as stablecoins).
- 6) Initial launch of the KOMO blockchain
- a. First step: Initial Coin Offering combined with launch of a liquidity pool on Terra.
  - b. Creation of the global DAO which will manage the collected funds from the ICO, the Terra liquidity pools and other assets from the ICO (stablecoins locked in DeFi etc)
  - c. Distribution of KOMO tokens with an obligation to hold and stake for a period of 6 months to a year.
  - d. Distribution of NFT on a 1/1 equivalent to KOMO to initial investors. NFTs represent a portion of the global DAO locked funds, and give the right to receive future KOMO airdrops.
  - e. Initial investors can vote on first plots of land to purchase (reaching out to public authorities is highly recommended to facilitate and accelerate the process).
  - f. Project's lawyers to liaise with public authorities to obtain permission to set up a collective stewardship on the lands selected by the initial investors.
  - g. Distribution of Stewardship tokens (ERC20) – STWD – to the citizens of the city, and campaign to ensure they sign up and download the Android or iOS app, or register on the online platform interface.
  - h. Creation of Web-of-Trust network between the citizens to activate the STWD tokens and ensure their validity (expire every year, need to be renewed with WoT network). A valid STWD is a precondition for accessing features of the app/online interface: proposing new projects, vote on submitted projects, vote on various governance issues and collective management of the collective stewardship.
  - i. Creation of the local DAO which is managed via the STWD token. Sending money to the DAO and retrieving funds from the DAO requires a vote of a certain portion of the total distributed STWD token holders based on different parameters (spending limits, liquidation of the fund etc).
  - j. Public authorities are granted a special token, VETO, which grants them special powers such as to block an initiative proposed by the citizens, or dissolve the collective stewardship under certain conditions (a decrease of over 90% in valid STWD tokens

compared to the initial creation). This token does not have to be renewed via the Web-of-Trust.

- k. Submission of the first projects to build on the collective stewardship land (possession of staked KOMO tokens is a pre-requisite).
- l. The global DAO will also fund an initial project to incentivize citizens and local associations to proactively take an interest in the project (up to 20.000€)
- m. Citizens holding a valid STWD token can vote on the projects submitted, and send funds to the DAO in order to pay for the realization of the project (for instance, building a children's playground on the collective stewardship land).
- n. Promoter of the project is granted right to spend the money collected via the DAO within a given timeframe, to pay for the realization of the project.
- o. App/interface requires project promoter to report on advancements of the project every week/month to receive payment broken down in several instalments.

#### 7) KOMO NFTs

- a. Issued on a 1/1 ratio during the initial ICO.
- b. They represent a share of the value of funds managed by the global DAO/foundation/corporation (similar to a wrapped ETH or BTC)
- c. Holding a KOMO NFT grants rights to receive KOMO airdrops
- d. If a land is sold, the proceeds go to the global DAO which redistributes the proceeds of the sales as KOMO airdrops by repurchasing KOMO
- e. Communities willing to have full autonomy of their collective stewardship land can repurchase the land at the initial sales price adjusted to inflation. The proceeds are converted into KOMO by the DAO and airdropped to NFT holders. Such communities then become fully autonomous and independent from the global DAO (they now own the bare property as well as the usufruct)
- f. Any resale of an NFT is subject to a 10% fee which goes to the global DAO.

#### 8) STWD tokens

- a. Represents the usufruct right to a piece of collective stewardship land.
- b. Maintained via a web-of-trust system.
- c. Grants right to submit a project and vote on projects.
- d. Grants right to spend money of the local DAO.
- e. Grants right to vote on selling the land and terminating the collective stewardship. (proceeds of the sale sent back to the global DAO, unless the community has repurchased enough NFTs to be autonomous).
- f. Grants right to vote on the acquisition of new land (and therefore, the creation of new NFTs).
- g. Grants right to vote on the local governance rules of the collective stewardship and management of the local DAO.

#### 9) Features

- a. The apps and online interface would have several features:

- i. Issue certifications to keep STWD valid for other users, via a Web-of-Trust system.
  - ii. Submit project proposals, in a similar format to crowdfunding, for a vote.
  - iii. Vote on submitted proposals.
  - iv. Managing a KOMO wallet, which includes sending/receiving KOMO and staking KOMO.
  - v. Monitoring the local DAO, set up for managing the collective stewardship land, and voting on spending the money available inside the local DAO.
  - vi. Send money to the local DAO.
  - vii. Integration of Polis.io to facilitate decision making process and deliberation.
  - viii. Chat feature to discuss projects proposed (?) (Or perhaps, link to Discord for this?)
- b. Specific app/interface for public authorities giving them certain special rights.

## **Annex 2: Roadmap**

### **January 2022:**

- Finalize the white paper.
- Reach out to key partners to work on the technical solution.
- Brainstorm on final branding and name of the project.

### **February 2022:**

- Meetings with key partners to agree on roadmap, timeline, roles and responsibilities and technical aspects
- Plan budget for the launch of the project
- Plan tasks for each partner

### **April 2022:**

- Launch of the public website.
- Reach out to key foundations such as the Terra foundation, Ethereum foundation and the Sia foundation.
- Preparation for the ICO and for the liquidity pools on Terra.
- Reach out to public authorities to set up a showcase project.
- Create an official Discord and Twitter channel.

### **June 2022:**

- Launch of the ICO and liquidity pools, set up of the DAO.
- Recruiting key technical staff (blockchain developers, app developers, lawyers, communication and marketing...)
- Reach out to public authorities, investors and local associations to identify lands eligible for conversion into a collective stewardship.
- Reach out to the press.
- Liaise with biggest investors to see if they have plans to purchase a piece of land in their city, and convert it into a collective stewardship.
- Set up a not for profit legal entity which will be able to purchase land and hold the bare property.
- Create a YouTube channel.

### **November-December 2022:**

- Launch of the public blockchain and technical solutions.
- Gradual roll-out of the technical solutions to the various communities implementing collective stewardship on a piece of land.
- Purchase of pieces of land in various parts of the world depending on votes and priority set via investment into KOMO.

- Initial KOMO locked in staking for 6 months to a year.
- Reach out to exchanges to get the token listed.
- Set up a KOMONZ foundation to help support and finance the growth of the project.
- Feed the YouTube channel with content, tutorials, tips, reports about the project.

**March 2023:**

- First evaluation of the technical solutions, application and online interface, as well as a study of the first crowdfunding campaigns to build projects on the collective stewardship lands.
- Organize public events and communication campaigns in cities with a collective stewardship.
- Encourage the submission of proposals.
- Incentivize the use of the DAO by matching the money raised by citizens (putting the same amount as the funds collected).

**June 2023:**

- First update of the technical solutions based on the first evaluation.
- Planning the implementation of cross-DAO cooperation feature:
  - o Enabling collective stewardship communities to collectively pool money to buy pieces of land and create a new collective stewardship
  - o Enabling fund pooling for mega projects requiring large sums of money (construction of an events building etc).
  - o Allowing third party companies to serve as intermediaries between citizens and entrepreneurs/businesses hired to build a project.

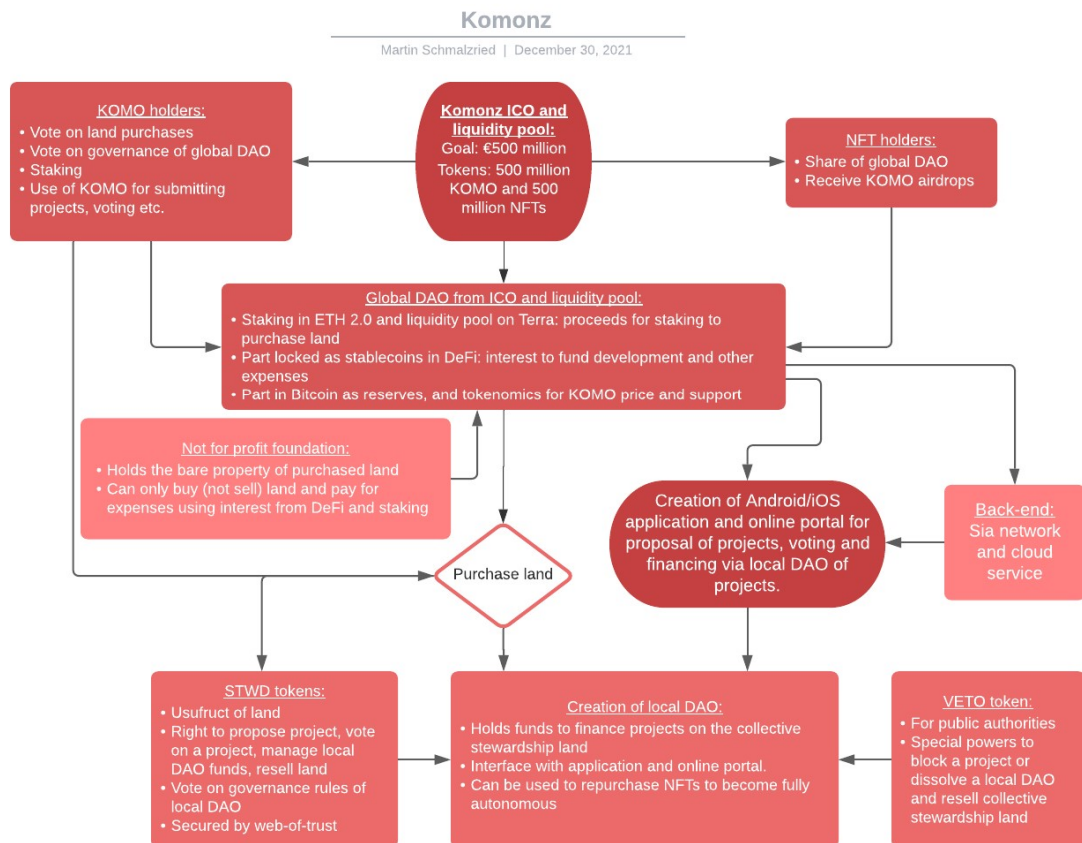
**November 2023:**

- Roll out of the cross-DAO cooperation feature.
- Continued effort to improve the technical solution.
- Investing in training material allowing for an easy use and take up of the tools by any citizen.
- Maintaining the website and social media channels.

**Ultimate goal: June 2026**

- Over 1000 collective stewardship communities running autonomously, and cooperating to pool funds and bring collective stewardship to communities which cannot afford it.
- The project should be self sustaining, requiring minimal investment to keep it up and running. The foundation is now financed directly by the collective stewardships, and hired to carry out modifications in the code, validated by a decentralized governance in the hands of the collective stewardship communities.
- Some collective stewardship communities have reached production capabilities on their piece of land, allowing for the shared production of goods, including research and open source innovations available to all other collective stewardships.

- An exchange programme is set up to allow for cross-fertilization of knowledge between collective stewardships.
- Collective stewardships attract innovators, artists, architects, engineers to fund and build their projects directly on the collective stewardship lands.



For more information, please contact Martin Schmalzried : [marma.developer@gmail.com](mailto:marma.developer@gmail.com)