

# Adaptive Universal Basic Income (AUBI) Implementation Guide

## A Core Governance Tool for the Nested Sovereignty Framework

### Introduction

#### Purpose of This Guide

This AUBI Implementation Guide serves as a comprehensive resource for communities, regions, and global institutions implementing Adaptive Universal Basic Income within the Nested Sovereignty Framework. It provides practical tools, templates, and protocols designed to support stakeholders at all levels of implementation, from local municipalities to international organizations.

The guide is structured to facilitate both full implementations and Minimum Viable Implementations (MVIs) that can be deployed with limited resources. It emphasizes adaptability to diverse contexts while maintaining the core principles that make AUBI effective as a tool for economic security, social equity, and ecological sustainability.

#### AUBI Within the Nested Sovereignty Framework

Adaptive Universal Basic Income (AUBI) functions as a cornerstone component of the Nested Sovereignty Framework, providing economic security while reinforcing the framework's core principles:

- **Sovereignty**: AUBI empowers communities to design support systems that reflect local values, needs, and economic conditions.
- **Interoperability**: AUBI systems at different scales (local, regional, global) can function together, allowing benefits to be recognized across boundaries.
- **Justice**: AUBI ensures equitable resource distribution and recognizes traditionally undervalued contributions to society.
- **Adaptability**: AUBI adjusts to individual circumstances, community contexts, and changing economic conditions.

Within the framework, AUBI serves as both a safety net and a catalyst for positive change. By providing a foundation of economic security, it enables individuals and communities to participate more fully in other aspects of the framework, from community currencies to commons management.

#### Key Distinctions from Traditional UBI

AUBI differs from traditional Universal Basic Income (UBI) in several important ways:

Feature	Traditional UBI	Adaptive Universal Basic Income (AUBI)
<b>Payment Structure</b>	Fixed payment for all	Universal base payment plus variable supplements based on needs and contributions
<b>Adjustment Mechanism</b>	Limited or no adjustment	Dynamic adjustment based on local conditions, individual needs, and recognized contributions
<b>Recognition System</b>	Does not recognize contributions	Includes mechanism to recognize and reward societal contributions (caregiving, commons management, etc.)
<b>Scale Integration</b>	Usually national or local only	Integrated across local, regional, and global scales

Feature	Traditional UBI	Adaptive Universal Basic Income (AUBI)
Currency Type	Typically national currency only	Can utilize multiple currencies including community currencies and contribution points
Implementation	Generally top-down	Nested implementation with bottom-up design elements

These distinctions make AUBI more responsive to individual and community needs, more effective at recognizing diverse forms of value creation, and more readily integrated across scales of governance.

## Core Principles and Design

### Universality and Accessibility

#### Core Elements:

- **Universal Base Layer:** Every individual receives a foundational income regardless of their circumstances, ensuring that no one falls through the cracks.
- **Non-Discriminatory Access:** AUBI is available to all community members without stigma or complex qualifying processes.
- **Inclusive Design:** All aspects of the system—from registration to payment receipt—are designed for accessibility across ages, abilities, and technological access.
- **Cultural Appropriateness:** Implementation respects and adapts to cultural contexts and values.

#### Implementation Guidelines:

- Ensure registration processes are available in multiple formats (digital, paper, verbal) and languages
- Provide multiple payment options (digital transfer, physical vouchers, community currency)
- Design communications that are clear, jargon-free, and culturally appropriate
- Establish community assistance points for those needing help accessing the system

### Adaptivity Mechanisms

#### Core Elements:

- **Individual Needs Adaptation:** Supplements beyond the base amount adjust to individual circumstances (healthcare needs, disabilities, caregiving responsibilities)
- **Geographic Adaptation:** Payments adjust to reflect local cost of living and economic conditions
- **Temporal Adaptation:** System responds to changing circumstances, including seasonal variations, economic shifts, and life transitions
- **Community-Defined Priorities:** Local communities can define additional adaptation parameters based on local needs and values

#### Implementation Guidelines:

- Develop transparent formula for needs-based adjustments (e.g., healthcare supplement = local healthcare index × 0.3 × base payment)
- Create geographic adjustment indices based on local housing, food, and essential service costs
- Establish regular review periods (quarterly recommended) to update adaptation parameters
- Implement community feedback mechanisms to refine adaptation criteria

### Societal Value Recognition

#### Core Elements:

- **Contribution Recognition:** Additional support for activities that create community value but are undervalued by markets
- **Diversity of Contribution Types:** Recognition of caregiving, community service, ecological stewardship, cultural preservation, and other forms of non-market value creation
- **Community-Defined Values:** Local determination of which contributions receive recognition and how they are valued
- **Non-Coercive Design:** Contribution recognition enhances but never reduces the universal base support

#### Implementation Guidelines:

- Develop community process to identify valued contributions (facilitated workshops recommended)
- Create simple verification systems for contributions that minimize bureaucracy
- Establish clear value units for different contribution types (e.g., 1 hour caregiving = 10 points = \$25 equivalent)
- Design contribution tracking systems that protect privacy and dignity

### Multi-Scale Integration

#### Core Elements:

- **Nested Design:** AUBI operates at local, regional, and global scales with appropriate functions at each level
- **Scale-Appropriate Functions:** Local (adaptation to community needs), Regional (resource pooling, cross-community coordination), Global (standards, support for under-resourced regions)
- **Sovereignty Protection:** Higher-level systems support but do not override local determination
- **Cross-Scale Recognition:** Contributions and needs recognized across boundaries

#### Implementation Guidelines:

- Establish clear communication protocols between scales
- Design data sharing agreements that protect privacy while enabling coordination
- Create transparent decision rights matrices clarifying authority at each level
- Implement appeal mechanisms to address cross-scale conflicts

## Implementation Pathway

### Phase 1: Foundation Building (Years 1-2)

#### Objectives:

- Establish community consensus on AUBI design
- Develop necessary infrastructure and systems
- Create governance structures
- Begin building funding mechanisms

#### Key Activities:

##### 1. Community Engagement and Design (Months 1-6)

- Conduct stakeholder mapping to identify all affected groups
- Hold community workshops to develop shared vision and principles
- Form design committee with diverse representation

- Complete Community Needs Assessment (see Templates section)

## 2. System Design and Infrastructure Development (Months 4-12)

- Design payment mechanisms appropriate to local context
- Develop or adapt technology platforms
- Create registration and verification processes
- Design adaptation formula and contribution recognition system

## 3. Governance Establishment (Months 6-18)

- Establish oversight committee with diverse representation
- Develop transparency and accountability mechanisms
- Create conflict resolution processes
- Design continuous improvement protocols

## 4. Funding Foundation (Months 8-24)

- Identify and secure initial funding sources
- Develop long-term funding strategy
- Establish financial management systems
- Create contingency funds for stability

### Minimum Viable Implementation Approach:

- Focus on single payment mechanism most appropriate to context
- Utilize existing governance structures with dedicated AUBI representatives
- Start with 1-2 funding sources and simpler adaptation formula
- Prioritize universal base layer before adding complexity

### Key Deliverables:

- AUBI System Design Document
- Governance Charter
- Initial Funding Commitments
- Stakeholder Engagement Report
- Implementation Readiness Assessment

## Phase 2: Pilot Programs (Years 2-3)

### Objectives:

- Test AUBI design in limited context
- Gather data on impacts and processes
- Refine system based on feedback
- Demonstrate feasibility and benefits

### Key Activities:

#### 1. Pilot Design and Preparation (Months 1-3)

- Select diverse pilot communities or neighborhoods
- Finalize metrics and evaluation framework
- Prepare communication materials
- Train local implementation teams

#### 2. Initial Implementation (Months 3-6)

- Launch registration process
- Begin base payments

- Introduce simple adaptation mechanisms
- Establish support systems for participants

### 3. Contribution System Introduction (Months 6-12)

- Introduce basic contribution recognition
- Develop verification processes
- Create contribution opportunities
- Connect with local needs

### 4. Evaluation and Refinement (Months 12-24)

- Conduct ongoing data collection
- Hold regular community feedback sessions
- Make iterative improvements
- Document lessons learned

#### Minimum Viable Implementation Approach:

- Start with smaller population (500-1,000 participants)
- Implement simplified version with fewer variables
- Use manual processes where technology is limited
- Focus on high-visibility positive impacts

#### Key Deliverables:

- Pilot Implementation Report
- Impact Assessment
- System Refinement Recommendations
- Scaling Strategy
- Participant Testimonials

## Phase 3: Regional Integration (Years 3-5)

#### Objectives:

- Scale successful pilots to full communities
- Integrate AUBI across neighboring communities
- Develop regional support mechanisms
- Create cross-recognition systems

#### Key Activities:

### 1. Community-Scale Implementation (Months 1-12)

- Scale from pilots to full communities
- Refine systems based on pilot learnings
- Strengthen local governance
- Expand funding mechanisms

### 2. Inter-Community Coordination (Months 6-24)

- Establish protocols between communities
- Create regional governance structures
- Develop shared standards
- implement cross-recognition of contributions

### 3. Regional Resource Pooling (Months 12-36)

- Create regional funding mechanisms

- Develop resource-sharing protocols
- Establish regional backup systems
- Implement cross-community support

#### **4. Regional Technology Integration (Months 18-48)**

- Connect community technology systems
- Implement regional data standards
- Create regional dashboards
- Develop interoperability protocols

##### **Minimum Viable Implementation Approach:**

- Begin with bilateral agreements between neighboring communities
- Focus on shared standards before complex technology integration
- Implement simple regional funding (e.g., matching fund for under-resourced areas)
- Use existing regional bodies before creating new structures

##### **Key Deliverables:**

- Regional Implementation Framework
- Inter-Community Agreements
- Regional Resource Pooling Mechanism
- Regional Impact Assessment
- Scaling Strategy for Global Integration

#### **Phase 4: Global Scaling (Years 5-10)**

##### **Objectives:**

- Connect regional AUBI systems globally
- Implement global governance standards
- Create global support mechanisms for under-resourced regions
- Establish global recognition standards

##### **Key Activities:**

##### **1. Global Standards Development (Years 5-6)**

- Create interoperability standards
- Develop global governance principles
- Establish minimum implementation requirements
- Design global support mechanisms

##### **2. Global Support System Establishment (Years 6-7)**

- Create global funding mechanisms
- Establish global technical support
- Develop capacity building programs
- Implement cross-regional resource sharing

##### **3. Global Integration of Regional Systems (Years 7-8)**

- Connect regional systems
- Implement global standards
- Create global verification mechanisms
- Develop global contribution recognition

##### **4. Global Governance and Continuous Improvement (Years 8-10)**

- Establish global oversight structures
- Implement global monitoring systems
- Create global innovation mechanisms
- Develop long-term sustainability strategies

#### Minimum Viable Implementation Approach:

- Begin with voluntary adoption of standards by willing regions
- Focus on knowledge sharing before full integration
- Implement simple global support fund before complex mechanisms
- Use existing international bodies for initial governance

#### Key Deliverables:

- Global AUBI Standards
- Global Support Mechanisms
- Inter-Regional Agreements
- Global Impact Assessment
- Long-term Sustainability Strategy

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## Funding Mechanisms

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### Local Sources

#### Municipal Revenue Allocation

- **Description:** Dedication of a portion of municipal revenues to AUBI
- **Implementation:** City council approval of ordinance allocating 2-5% of general revenues
- **Advantages:** Local control, alignment with community priorities
- **Challenges:** Limited revenue in some municipalities
- **Example Formula:** 3% of municipal general fund + 5% of municipal enterprise revenues

#### Community Currency Mechanisms

- **Description:** Using local currency systems to support AUBI payments
- **Implementation:** Currency issuance, demurrage fees (fees on holding currency too long), transaction fees
- **Advantages:** Strengthens local economy, increases circulation
- **Challenges:** Requires established community currency
- **Example Formula:** 2% transaction fee on community currency + monthly demurrage of 0.5%

#### Land Value Mechanisms

- **Description:** Capturing increased land value for AUBI funding
- **Implementation:** Land value tax, community land trust fees, value capture from public improvements
- **Advantages:** Reduces speculation, encourages efficient land use
- **Challenges:** Requires land value assessment capacity
- **Example Formula:** Land Value Tax of 1-2% of unimproved land value

#### Commons Revenue Sharing

- **Description:** Directing revenue from local commons to AUBI
- **Implementation:** Revenue from community-owned assets, utilities, resource rights
- **Advantages:** Connects commons and AUBI conceptually



- **Challenges:** Requires established commons
- **Example Formula:** 10% of commons revenue + 20% of new commons development value

## Regional Sources

### Regional Resource Taxes

- **Description:** Taxes on resource extraction within the region
- **Implementation:** Coordinated tax on water, minerals, timber, energy
- **Advantages:** Connects resource use to community benefit
- **Challenges:** Requires regional coordination
- **Example Formula:** 3-7% tax on resource extraction based on ecological impact

### Regional Trade Mechanisms

- **Description:** Generating funding from regional trade activities
- **Implementation:** Small fee on inter-community trade, regional currency mechanisms
- **Advantages:** Grows with regional economic activity
- **Challenges:** Requires established trade monitoring
- **Example Formula:** 0.5% fee on trades between communities participating in regional system

### Public-Private Partnerships

- **Description:** Co-funding arrangements with regional businesses
- **Implementation:** Matching funds, social impact bonds, regional business contributions
- **Advantages:** Leverages private capital, builds broad support
- **Challenges:** Requires business engagement
- **Example Structure:** Regional businesses provide 1:1 matching for public sector contributions

### Cross-Community Stabilization Fund

- **Description:** Pooled resources to support communities facing challenges
- **Implementation:** Contribution formula based on community economic strength
- **Advantages:** Increases regional resilience, supports equity
- **Challenges:** Requires regional solidarity
- **Example Formula:** 1% of community AUBI budget to regional stabilization fund

## Global Sources

### Financial Transaction Tax

- **Description:** Small tax on financial transactions to fund global AUBI component
- **Implementation:** Coordinated international agreement on transaction fee
- **Advantages:** Large potential revenue, targets speculative activity
- **Challenges:** Requires international coordination
- **Example Formula:** 0.1% tax on financial transactions

### Digital Commons Taxation

- **Description:** Taxes on profits from digital platforms using commons resources
- **Implementation:** Tax on data use, platform access, algorithmic commons
- **Advantages:** Addresses digital economy, reflects commons use
- **Challenges:** Requires new legal frameworks
- **Example Formula:** 3-5% tax on profits derived from commons data

### Global Resource Commons Funds



- **Description:** Funds generated from globally-managed commons
- **Implementation:** Revenue from ocean resources, atmosphere, orbit rights
- **Advantages:** Recognizes global commons ownership
- **Challenges:** Requires global governance
- **Example Formula:** 10% of global commons revenue directed to AUBI

#### Automation Dividend

- **Description:** Mechanism to share productivity gains from automation
- **Implementation:** Progressive tax on automated production and AI systems
- **Advantages:** Addresses technological unemployment, shares gains
- **Challenges:** Requires new monitoring systems
- **Example Formula:** 1-5% tax on production from highly automated systems (>80% automation)

### Financial Sustainability Model

#### Core Principles:

- Diversified funding sources for resilience
- Countercyclical mechanisms to maintain support during downturns
- Layered funding across scales
- Gradual implementation to build stability

#### Recommended Funding Mix:

- 40-60% from local sources
- 20-30% from regional sources
- 10-30% from global sources
- 5-10% from innovation sources

#### Implementation Strategy:

1. **Startup Phase (Years 1-2):** External grants, municipal allocations, voluntary contributions
2. **Stability Phase (Years 3-5):** Established local sources, initial regional mechanisms
3. **Mature Phase (Years 5+):** Complete diversified funding mix, stabilization funds

#### Contingency Planning:

- Establish reserve fund equal to 6-12 months of payments
- Develop scaling formula to adjust benefits temporarily if funding decreases
- Create backup funding pathways to activate in emergencies

#### Minimum Viable Funding Approach:

- Begin with 2-3 most feasible local sources
- Implement simplified versions with lower rates
- Focus on stable, predictable sources
- Build reserve fund before expanding benefits

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## Technology Infrastructure

### Digital Payment Systems

#### Core Requirements:

- Secure and reliable transfer of value
- Support for multiple currencies (national, community, contribution points)

- Low or no transaction fees
- Accessible to all community members
- Privacy protection
- Transparent and auditable

### Implementation Options:

#### 1. Mobile Payment System

- **Description:** Smartphone-based payment application
- **Requirements:** Mobile coverage, smartphone access
- **Advantages:** Familiar interface, wide adoption
- **Challenges:** Digital divide concerns
- **Implementation Pathway:**
  1. Select open-source payment framework
  2. Adapt to local needs
  3. Test with user groups
  4. Gradual rollout with support

#### 2. Card-Based System

- **Description:** Reloadable cards for AUBI payments
- **Requirements:** Card terminals, distribution system
- **Advantages:** Works without smartphones, familiar
- **Challenges:** Terminal infrastructure needed
- **Implementation Pathway:**
  1. Partner with existing card issuers or create community cards
  2. Establish loading points
  3. Install terminals at key locations
  4. Create support system for users

#### 3. Blockchain-Based System

- **Description:** Distributed ledger for transparent payments
- **Requirements:** Basic internet access, technical support
- **Advantages:** Transparency, interoperability, lower costs
- **Challenges:** Technical complexity, energy considerations
- **Implementation Pathway:**
  1. Select appropriate blockchain platform (low energy consumption)
  2. Develop user-friendly interface
  3. Create technical support capacity
  4. Phased implementation with education

#### 4. Community Banking System

- **Description:** Account-based system through community financial institution
- **Requirements:** Community bank or credit union
- **Advantages:** Uses existing infrastructure, builds community finance
- **Challenges:** Requires banking partner
- **Implementation Pathway:**
  1. Establish partnership agreement

2. Develop AUBI-specific accounts
3. Create access points
4. Integrate with other community systems

#### **Minimum Viable Payment System:**

- Select method best matching community infrastructure
- Implement basic version focusing on reliability
- Ensure offline backup method
- Prioritize universal access over advanced features

### **Registration and Verification**

#### **Core Requirements:**

- Inclusive registration process accessible to all
- Verification that prevents fraud while respecting dignity
- Protection of sensitive personal information
- Efficient processing with minimal delays
- Adaptable to different identity documentation realities

#### **Implementation Components:**

##### **1. Initial Registration**

- Multiple registration channels (online, in-person, assisted)
- Simplified forms in multiple languages
- Assistance available for those with disabilities or literacy challenges
- Outreach to marginalized communities

##### **2. Identity Verification**

- Flexible documentation requirements recognizing different realities
- Community attestation options for those lacking formal documentation
- Secure handling of personal information
- Anti-discrimination protections

##### **3. Needs Assessment**

- Respectful process for documenting adaptation needs
- Multiple verification pathways for different needs
- Regular reassessment opportunities
- Appeals process for denied adaptations

##### **4. Contribution Verification**

- Simple reporting systems for contribution activities
- Multiple verification methods (supervisor confirmation, peer verification, documentation)
- Protection against exploitation
- Regular review of contribution categories

#### **Implementation Pathway:**

1. Design registration processes with community input
2. Test with diverse user groups
3. Train registration assistance team
4. Implement with continuous improvement mechanism

#### **Minimum Viable Registration System:**

- Focus on simple, universal registration first
- Use existing ID systems where available
- Implement basic needs verification
- Start with easily verified contributions

## Adaptive Algorithm Framework

### Core Requirements:

- Transparent formula for calculating payments
- Responsiveness to individual and community circumstances
- Protection against manipulation
- Regular updating based on changing conditions
- Community input into adaptation parameters

### Key Components:

#### 1. Base Payment Calculation

- Fixed amount or percentage of local living costs
- Example formula:  $\text{Base} = (\text{Local Cost of Living Index} \times \text{Regional Base Rate})$
- Adjusted annually based on inflation and economic conditions

#### 2. Individual Adaptation Factors

- Needs-based supplements calculated transparently
- Example formula for health adaptation:  $\text{Health Supplement} = (\text{Documented Healthcare Costs} \times 0.7) - (\text{Insurance Coverage})$
- Updated based on changing circumstances

#### 3. Community Context Adjustment

- Factors reflecting local economic conditions
- Example:  $\text{Housing Adjustment} = (\text{Local Housing Cost} / \text{Regional Average} - 1) \times \text{Base} \times 0.3$
- Updated quarterly based on economic indicators

#### 4. Contribution Recognition Calculation

- Transparent valuation of different contributions
- Example:  $\text{Contribution Value} = \text{Hours} \times \text{Activity Value} \times \text{Community Priority Multiplier}$
- Reviewed semi-annually by community governance

### Implementation Pathway:

1. Develop initial formulas with community input
2. Create monitoring system for adjustment factors
3. Implement transparency tools showing calculation details
4. Establish regular review cycle for algorithm components

### Minimum Viable Algorithm:

- Start with simple base calculation and 1-2 adaptation factors
- Use manual calculation if needed before automation
- Focus on most significant local needs for adaptation
- Implement basic contribution recognition for 2-3 contribution types

## Offline and Low-Tech Solutions

### Core Requirements:

- AUBI access for those with limited or no digital access
- Reliability during infrastructure disruptions
- Dignity and equal service for non-digital participants
- Pathway to digital inclusion without forcing technology adoption

#### **Implementation Components:**

##### **1. Paper-Based Systems**

- Physical vouchers or certificates for AUBI payments
- Secure design to prevent counterfeiting
- Local redemption network
- Clear record-keeping system

##### **2. In-Person Service Points**

- Physical locations for registration, payments, and support
- Trained staff for assistance
- Accessible locations throughout the community
- Regular service hours

##### **3. Community Support Networks**

- Trained community facilitators in neighborhoods
- Buddy systems for technology assistance
- Pooled device access where needed
- Digital literacy training opportunities

##### **4. Resilient Backup Systems**

- Offline database backups
- Emergency payment protocols
- Alternative communication channels
- Manual processing capabilities

#### **Implementation Pathway:**

1. Assess community digital access and literacy
2. Develop appropriate mix of digital and non-digital systems
3. Establish physical infrastructure where needed
4. Create transitional support for increasing digital inclusion

#### **Minimum Viable Offline System:**

- Implement paper-based payment option
- Establish weekly in-person service hours
- Train community facilitators
- Create simple, accessible record-keeping

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## **Governance and Oversight**

### **Nested Governance Structure**

#### **Core Requirements:**

- Democratic oversight at all levels
- Clear decision rights and responsibilities

- Diverse representation including marginalized voices
- Efficient operation with appropriate checks and balances
- Connection between governance levels

### Key Structures:

#### 1. Community AUBI Council

- **Composition:** 7-15 members with diverse representation (ensure at least 30% from marginalized communities, 50% gender balance)
- **Selection:** Combination of election, random selection, and position-based representation
- **Responsibilities:** Local design decisions, oversight, community engagement, adaptation parameters
- **Term:** 2 years with staggered rotation
- **Meeting Frequency:** Monthly with emergency capacity

#### 2. Regional Coordination Body

- **Composition:** Representatives from community councils plus regional stakeholders
- **Selection:** Delegation from community councils plus appointment of regional experts
- **Responsibilities:** Regional standards, resource pooling, cross-community coordination
- **Term:** Aligned with community council terms
- **Meeting Frequency:** Quarterly with working groups meeting monthly

#### 3. Global Standards Organization

- **Composition:** Regional representatives plus global experts and advocates
- **Selection:** Regional delegation plus open application for expert positions
- **Responsibilities:** Global standards, support mechanisms, international coordination
- **Term:** 3 years with renewal option
- **Meeting Frequency:** Semi-annual with ongoing working groups

#### 4. Independent Oversight Group

- **Composition:** Independent evaluators, ethicists, community representatives
- **Selection:** Open application with selection committee
- **Responsibilities:** System auditing, impact assessment, accountability
- **Term:** 3 years, maximum two terms
- **Meeting Frequency:** Quarterly review meetings, annual comprehensive audit

### Decision Rights Matrix:

Decision Type	Community Level	Regional Level	Global Level
Base payment amount	Primary	Advisory	Minimum standards
Adaptation parameters	Primary	Coordination	Guidelines
Contribution categories	Primary	Coordination	Recognition
Technology systems	Implementation	Standards	Resources
Funding mechanisms	Local sources	Regional sources	Global sources

### Implementation Pathway:

1. Establish community governance first
2. Build regional structures as communities implement

3. Develop global structures as regional implementation grows
4. Create feedback loops between levels

#### **Minimum Viable Governance:**

- Start with smaller community council (5-7 members)
- Use existing regional bodies for initial coordination
- Implement basic oversight through community audit committee
- Establish essential decision-making procedures and transparency

### **Community Participation Protocol**

#### **Core Requirements:**

- Meaningful community voice in system design and operation
- Accessible participation opportunities for diverse community members
- Transparent incorporation of community input
- Ongoing engagement beyond initial design

#### **Key Mechanisms:**

##### **1. Design Workshops**

- Open community sessions to design system parameters
- Facilitated to ensure all voices are heard
- Documentation of all input and how it's incorporated
- Special sessions for marginalized groups

##### **2. Regular Public Forums**

- Quarterly open meetings for updates and feedback
- Accessible venues and times with childcare provided
- Multiple formats for input (verbal, written, online)
- Clear reporting on how feedback influences decisions

##### **3. Digital Participation Platform**

- Online space for ongoing input and discussion
- Accessible design for various devices and abilities
- Transparent display of community ideas and responses
- Voting/prioritization mechanisms for community proposals

##### **4. Participatory Budgeting Component**

- Community decides allocation of portion of AUBI funds
- Annual process to identify community priorities
- Inclusive deliberation process
- Implementation tracking visible to community

#### **Implementation Pathway:**

1. Conduct stakeholder mapping to identify all groups
2. Design participation mechanisms with community input
3. Create facilitation capacity within the community
4. Implement regular participation calendar

#### **Minimum Viable Participation:**

- Hold quarterly open community meetings
- Create simple feedback mechanism (physical and digital)



- Ensure representation of key community segments
- Document and publish all feedback and responses

## Transparency Measures

### Core Requirements:

- Comprehensive transparency of operations and finances
- Accessible information for all education and literacy levels
- Proactive disclosure without requiring formal requests
- Protection of personal privacy while ensuring system transparency

### Key Mechanisms:

#### 1. Financial Transparency

- Public budget and financial statements
- Real-time fund tracking dashboard
- Annual audits by independent entities
- Clear disclosure of all funding sources

#### 2. Operational Transparency

- Published policies and procedures
- Decision logs for governance bodies
- Performance metrics updated regularly
- Staff and governance member information

#### 3. Algorithmic Transparency

- Published formulas for all calculations
- Explanation of adaptation factors in plain language
- Code transparency for digital systems
- Impact assessments for algorithm changes

#### 4. Accessibility Measures

- Multiple formats for transparency information
- Plain language summaries of complex information
- Translation into community languages
- Visual formats for key information

### Implementation Pathway:

1. Establish transparency policies at program outset
2. Create multiple information channels (digital, physical, verbal)
3. Implement regular reporting schedule
4. Develop accessible formats with community input

### Minimum Viable Transparency:

- Publish quarterly financial and performance reports
- Hold monthly public information sessions
- Maintain physical information board in community center
- Provide simple explanation documents for key decisions

## Conflict Resolution Mechanisms

### Core Requirements:

- Fair and accessible processes for addressing disputes
- Multiple pathways appropriate to different types of conflicts
- Timely resolution that respects all parties
- Learning integration to improve system from conflicts

### **Key Mechanisms:**

#### **1. Individual Appeals Process**

- Clear procedure for individuals to appeal decisions
- Independent review by non-involved parties
- Specified timeline for resolution (recommend 14-30 days)
- Multiple submission channels (online, in-person, with assistance)
- Protection from retaliation

#### **2. Community Mediation**

- Trained community mediators for disputes between participants
- Voluntary, collaborative problem-solving approach
- Cultural appropriateness in mediation styles
- Documentation of agreements and follow-up

#### **3. Cross-Scale Dispute Resolution**

- Defined process for conflicts between governance levels
- Mixed panels with representation from all involved levels
- Advisory input from independent experts
- Binding resolution with implementation monitoring

#### **4. Systemic Issue Resolution**

- Process for addressing patterns of problems
- Regular review of conflict data to identify systemic issues
- Community involvement in developing solutions
- Implementation tracking and effectiveness evaluation

### **Implementation Pathway:**

1. Train community mediators and appeals reviewers
2. Establish clear procedures and documentation
3. Create multiple access channels for conflict resolution
4. Implement tracking system for patterns and outcomes

### **Minimum Viable Conflict Resolution:**

- Implement basic appeals form and review committee
- Identify 2-3 community members with mediation skills
- Establish simple documentation system
- Create regular review process for patterns

## **Impact Measurement**

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### **Key Performance Indicators**

#### **Core Requirements:**

- Comprehensive measurement of economic, social, and ecological impacts
- Mix of quantitative and qualitative indicators

- Participatory selection of locally relevant indicators
- Regular collection and transparent reporting

### **Economic Indicators:**

#### **1. Economic Security**

- Reduction in poverty rates (target: 50% reduction in 5 years)
- Decrease in economic insecurity (target: 60% reduction in financial stress)
- Reduction in income volatility (target: 40% reduction in month-to-month variation)
- Increase in savings rates (target: 30% increase in household savings)

#### **2. Local Economy Vitality**

- Increase in local business formation (target: 25% increase in 3 years)
- Growth in local business revenue (target: 15% increase in local spending)
- Reduction in vacant commercial spaces (target: 40% reduction)
- Diversification of local economy (target: 20% increase in sector diversity)

#### **3. Economic Justice**

- Reduction in income inequality (target: 25% reduction in Gini coefficient)
- Improvement in economic mobility (target: 30% increase in upward mobility)
- Reduction in racial/gender economic disparities (target: 50% reduction in 5 years)
- Fair compensation for traditionally undervalued work (target: 40% increase)

### **Social Indicators:**

#### **1. Health and Wellbeing**

- Improvement in mental health metrics (target: 30% reduction in anxiety/depression)
- Increase in physical health indicators (target: 20% improvement in self-reported health)
- Reduction in stress-related conditions (target: 25% reduction)
- Improved access to healthcare (target: 90% of population with adequate access)

#### **2. Social Cohesion**

- Increase in community participation (target: 40% increase in civic engagement)
- Strengthening of social networks (target: 30% increase in social connection measures)
- Reduction in crime and conflict (target: 25% reduction in 3 years)
- Increase in trust measures (target: 35% improvement in community trust)

#### **3. Education and Development**

- Increase in educational participation (target: 25% increase in continuing education)
- Improvement in educational outcomes (target: 15% improvement in completion rates)
- Growth in skills development (target: 30% increase in new skill acquisition)
- Increase in time for personal development (target: 25% more time for learning)

### **Ecological Indicators:**

#### **1. Sustainable Consumption**

- Reduction in ecological footprint (target: 20% reduction in 5 years)
- Increase in sustainable purchasing (target: 30% shift to sustainable products)
- Reduction in resource-intensive consumption (target: 25% reduction)
- Growth in sharing economy participation (target: 35% increase)

#### **2. Environmental Stewardship**

- Increase in environmental volunteer hours (target: 40% increase)

- Improvement in local environmental quality (target: 30% improvement in measures)
- Growth in ecological restoration projects (target: 20 new projects in 3 years)
- Increase in sustainable land management (target: 25% increase in area)

### 3. Climate Impact

- Reduction in community carbon emissions (target: 30% reduction in 5 years)
- Increase in climate adaptation measures (target: 40% increase in resilience)
- Growth in renewable energy adoption (target: 35% increase)
- Reduction in climate vulnerability (target: 50% reduction for vulnerable populations)

### Implementation Indicators:

#### 1. Participation and Inclusion

- Registration rates across demographic groups (target: <5% variation between groups)
- Diversity in governance bodies (target: representation matching community demographics)
- Accessibility measures (target: 95% of population able to access all systems)
- Engagement in participation mechanisms (target: 30% of population actively engaged)

#### 2. System Performance

- Payment reliability (target: 99.5% on-time payments)
- Administrative efficiency (target: <5% of budget for administration)
- Fraud/error rates (target: <1% of payments)
- Response time for issues (target: 90% resolved within 7 days)

### Implementation Pathway:

1. Select core indicators relevant to local context
2. Establish baseline measurements
3. Create data collection systems
4. Implement regular reporting and review cycle

### Minimum Viable Measurement:

- Select 3-5 indicators from each category most relevant to community goals
- Use existing data sources where possible
- Implement simple collection methods for new data
- Create basic quarterly reporting

## Evaluation Framework

### Core Requirements:

- Rigorous methodology that produces reliable insights
- Mixed-methods approach combining quantitative and qualitative data
- Participatory elements that include community perspectives
- Learning orientation that improves implementation

### Key Components:

#### 1. Baseline Assessment

- Comprehensive measurement of conditions before implementation
- Documentation of starting points for all key indicators
- Community mapping of existing assets and challenges
- Identification of priority areas for impact

#### 2. Ongoing Monitoring

- Regular data collection on key indicators (monthly/quarterly)
- Real-time dashboard of system performance
- Early warning system for emerging issues
- Participant feedback channels

### 3. Periodic Evaluation

- Annual comprehensive impact assessment
- External review component for objectivity
- Comparison against baseline and targets
- Analysis of trends and patterns

### 4. Participatory Assessment

- Regular community reflection sessions
- Participant experience documentation
- Most Significant Change storytelling
- Collaborative sense-making of results

#### Methodological Approach:

Method	Purpose	Frequency	Implementation
Surveys	Broad quantitative data	Quarterly	Digital and paper options
Interviews	In-depth experiences	Semi-annually	Representative sampling
Focus Groups	Collective perspectives	Quarterly	Facilitated discussions
Administrative Data	System performance	Monthly	Automated collection
Economic Analysis	Financial impacts	Annually	Expert assessment
Ecological Monitoring	Environmental impacts	Seasonally	Volunteer collection teams
Storytelling	Qualitative changes	Ongoing	Digital and in-person collection

#### Implementation Pathway:

1. Design evaluation framework with community input
2. Conduct baseline assessment before launching
3. Implement data collection systems
4. Establish regular reporting and reflection cycle

#### Minimum Viable Evaluation:

- Simplified baseline focusing on priority indicators
- Quarterly participant surveys (1-page maximum)
- Basic administrative data tracking
- Annual community reflection session

### Feedback Integration System

#### Core Requirements:

- Systematic approach to collecting and incorporating feedback
- Clear pathways for translating insights into improvements
- Transparent communication about how feedback influences changes
- Inclusive design that captures diverse perspectives

**Key Components:****1. Feedback Collection Channels**

- Digital platforms (website, app, SMS)
- Physical feedback stations in community locations
- Regular listening sessions and forums
- Dedicated feedback staff/volunteers
- Anonymous options for sensitive issues

**2. Analysis Process**

- Regular review of all feedback (recommend weekly)
- Categorization and pattern identification
- Prioritization based on impact and frequency
- Connection to relevant decision-makers
- Documentation of all submissions and responses

**3. Action Mechanisms**

- Clear process for developing responses to feedback
- Decision criteria for implementing changes
- Timelines for addressing different types of feedback
- Resource allocation for implementing improvements
- Testing process for significant changes

**4. Closing the Loop**

- Regular updates on actions taken in response to feedback
- Direct communication with feedback providers when possible
- Public reporting on feedback trends and responses
- Recognition of valuable contributions to improvement

**Feedback Integration Cycle:**

1. **Collect** → Gather feedback through multiple channels
2. **Analyze** → Review, categorize, and identify patterns
3. **Prioritize** → Determine importance and urgency
4. **Develop** → Create solutions and improvements
5. **Implement** → Make changes to address feedback
6. **Communicate** → Share actions taken and outcomes
7. **Evaluate** → Assess effectiveness of changes
8. **Repeat** → Continue cycle with new feedback

**Implementation Pathway:**

1. Establish multiple feedback channels
2. Create analysis and response team
3. Develop clear workflow for processing feedback
4. Implement regular reporting on feedback integration

**Minimum Viable Feedback System:**

- Create simple feedback form (digital and paper)
- Hold monthly feedback review meetings
- Publish quarterly "You Spoke, We Acted" updates

- Designate feedback coordinator role

## Addressing Common Challenges

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### Political Resistance

#### Common Manifestations:

- Opposition from political leaders concerned about cost or ideology
- Resistance from existing welfare system administrators
- Skepticism from fiscal conservatives about economic impacts
- Concerns about work incentives and dependency
- Opposition from those ideologically opposed to wealth redistribution

#### Proactive Strategies:

##### 1. Cross-Partisan Framing

- Emphasize aspects that align with different political values
- For conservatives: economic growth, entrepreneurship, reducing bureaucracy
- For progressives: equity, poverty reduction, community empowerment
- For libertarians: individual choice, reduced paternalism, market participation
- For communitarians: strengthening social bonds, local governance

##### 2. Evidence-Based Communication

- Compile research on positive outcomes from similar programs
- Conduct and publicize rigorous evaluation of pilots
- Address common misconceptions with factual information
- Share concrete success stories and testimonials

##### 3. Strategic Implementation

- Begin with pilot programs to demonstrate value
- Focus initially on least controversial elements
- Create opt-in structure where possible
- Build broad coalition of supporters before scaling
- Implement gradually to allow adjustment to concerns

##### 4. Stakeholder Engagement

- Involve potential critics in design process
- Address legitimate concerns in implementation
- Create advisory roles for diverse political perspectives
- Build relationships with influential community leaders
- Develop champions across political spectrum

#### Response Strategies:

##### 1. When Facing Legislative Opposition

- Propose pilot with sunset provision and evaluation
- Seek philanthropic funding for initial demonstration
- Begin with voluntary community-based version
- Create public-private partnership structure
- Focus on legal pathways that don't require new legislation

##### 2. When Facing Administrative Resistance



- Offer collaborative integration with existing systems
- Provide training and transition support for staff
- Demonstrate how AUBI can solve existing system problems
- Create roles for current administrators in new system
- Start with complementary rather than replacement approach

### 3. When Facing Public Skepticism

- Organize community tours of successful implementations
- Create simulation tools to demonstrate personal impacts
- Hold public dialogues addressing concerns directly
- Highlight experiences of similar communities
- Conduct transparent analysis of alternatives

#### Minimum Viable Approach:

- Focus on least politically controversial aspects first
- Secure support from at least one respected leader from each political faction
- Emphasize evidence and concrete benefits
- Create simple FAQ addressing most common concerns
- Develop relationships with key decision-makers

## Inflation Concerns

#### Common Manifestations:

- Fears that AUBI will cause price inflation, particularly in housing
- Concerns about currency devaluation if funded through money creation
- Worries about reduced purchasing power of payments over time
- Skepticism about long-term fiscal sustainability

#### Proactive Strategies:

##### 1. Economic Design Elements

- Implement anti-inflationary funding mechanisms (e.g., taxation rather than money creation)
- Include housing protection measures (rent stabilization, community land trusts)
- Phase in gradually to allow supply adjustment
- Create local production incentives to meet increased demand
- Implement automatic indexing to maintain purchasing power

##### 2. Educational Initiatives

- Provide clear explanation of funding sources and mechanisms
- Share research on inflation impacts from similar programs
- Explain difference between supply-constrained and other markets
- Distinguish between one-time price adjustments and ongoing inflation
- Create simple economic impact models for public understanding

##### 3. Monitoring and Response Systems

- Implement early warning system for price increases
- Create regular monitoring of key goods and services prices
- Develop contingency plans for different inflation scenarios
- Establish responsive adjustment mechanisms
- Partner with local businesses on price stability commitments

#### 4. Supply-Side Measures

- Support increased housing development
- Create incentives for local food production
- Develop community-owned essential services
- Implement skill development for supply-constrained sectors
- Support cooperative development in key sectors

#### Response Strategies:

##### 1. When Housing Inflation Occurs

- Implement or strengthen rent stabilization measures
- Accelerate community land trust development
- Adjust housing supplement component based on actual costs
- Create targeted affordable housing development
- Implement anti-speculation measures

##### 2. When Food/Essential Goods Inflation Occurs

- Develop community-supported agriculture and direct purchase programs
- Create bulk purchasing cooperatives
- Implement temporary price agreements with local vendors
- Adjust food component of AUBI based on actual costs
- Support farmers markets and local production

##### 3. When Service Inflation Occurs

- Support worker-owned cooperatives in affected sectors
- Create skill development programs to increase supply
- Implement service exchange systems to complement monetary economy
- Adjust service-related components based on actual costs
- Develop community-owned service alternatives

#### Minimum Viable Approach:

- Fund through non-inflationary mechanisms
- Implement quarterly price monitoring of essential goods and services
- Create contingency fund for targeted supplements if inflation occurs
- Include automatic annual cost-of-living adjustment
- Develop relationships with local businesses for advance warning of pressures

#### System Gaming and Fraud

##### Common Manifestations:

- Identity fraud or duplicate registrations
- False claims for needs-based adaptations
- Misrepresentation of contribution activities
- Diversion of funds from intended recipients
- Manipulation of governance processes

##### Proactive Strategies:

##### 1. System Design Approaches

- Create universal base that reduces incentive for fraud
- Implement simple verification appropriate to risk level

- Design contribution verification with multiple pathways
- Use community knowledge for verification where appropriate
- Create transparent processes visible to community

## 2. Technological Solutions

- Implement secure but accessible identity verification
- Create audit trails for all transactions
- Use data analysis to identify unusual patterns
- Develop cross-checking systems between databases
- Implement appropriate security measures for all systems

## 3. Community-Based Prevention

- Foster culture of system as shared community resource
- Create community oversight of particularly vulnerable processes
- Implement peer verification for certain activities
- Educate community on impacts of fraud on sustainability
- Develop anonymous reporting mechanisms for concerns

## 4. Proportional Enforcement

- Match verification burden to risk and consequence
- Implement progressive responses to potential issues
- Focus enforcement resources on organized or significant fraud
- Create rehabilitation pathways for minor violations
- Distinguish between errors, misunderstandings, and intentional fraud

### Response Strategies:

#### 1. When Identity Fraud is Detected

- Implement temporary hold while investigating
- Create simple identity confirmation process
- Address root causes (e.g., documentation barriers)
- Update verification procedures to prevent recurrence
- Focus on systemic vulnerabilities rather than punishment

#### 2. When Adaptation Claims are Questioned

- Provide clear explanation of required documentation
- Offer assistance with verification process
- Create alternative verification pathways
- Implement temporary continuation during investigation
- Assess whether criteria are clear and appropriate

#### 3. When Contribution Verification is Challenged

- Review verification procedures for clarity
- Implement multiple verification options
- Address potential bias in verification process
- Create appeal mechanism for denied contributions
- Consider simplification if verification is barrier

### Minimum Viable Approach:

- Implement basic identity verification appropriate to context

- Create simple documentation requirements for adaptations
- Use community knowledge for contribution verification
- Establish clear, simple rules that minimize gaming opportunities
- Create transparent reporting of all funds distribution

## Sustainability Concerns

### Common Manifestations:

- Questions about long-term financial viability
- Concerns about political sustainability through leadership changes
- Worries about administrative burden over time
- Fears of dependency on unstable funding sources
- Skepticism about maintaining community engagement

### Proactive Strategies:

#### 1. Financial Sustainability Measures

- Develop diverse funding sources to reduce vulnerability
- Create dedicated funding streams with legal protections
- Implement reserve fund for stability during fluctuations
- Design scalable model that can adjust to resource availability
- Build self-reinforcing economic benefits into design

#### 2. Political Sustainability Approaches

- Create broad stakeholder ownership across political spectrum
- Establish legal frameworks that create continuity
- Build constituency of beneficiaries who will defend program
- Document and communicate concrete benefits to different groups
- Design for alignment with multiple political values

#### 3. Administrative Sustainability

- Create efficient systems that minimize bureaucracy
- Implement appropriate technology to reduce administrative burden
- Train community members to maintain and operate systems
- Document processes clearly for knowledge transfer
- Design for simplicity in core functions

#### 4. Community Engagement Sustainability

- Build AUBI education into community institutions
- Create meaningful ongoing roles for community members
- Implement regular renewal processes for governance
- Develop leadership pipeline through mentorship
- Celebrate and recognize community contributions

### Response Strategies:

#### 1. When Facing Funding Challenges

- Activate contingency funding mechanisms
- Implement temporary scaling adjustments if necessary
- Accelerate development of new funding sources
- Mobilize community advocacy for resource maintenance

- Demonstrate concrete value to potential funding partners

## 2. When Facing Political Opposition

- Highlight benefits to constituents across political spectrum
- Mobilize community voices in support
- Document economic and social impacts with solid data
- Identify compromise adjustments that preserve core functions
- Build coalition of diverse stakeholders to maintain support

## 3. When Facing Administrative Challenges

- Identify simplification opportunities
- Provide additional training and support
- Engage community volunteers to supplement capacity
- Implement technology solutions where appropriate
- Review and streamline processes

### Minimum Viable Approach:

- Secure minimum 3-year initial funding commitment
- Create 6-month operating reserve
- Establish simple, efficient administrative systems
- Build relationship with at least one champion in each political faction
- Document all processes clearly for knowledge transfer

## Integration with Other Framework Components

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### Community Currencies

#### Integration Objectives:

- Create synergy between AUBI and community currency systems
- Use community currencies as partial payment mechanism for AUBI
- Strengthen local economy through combined impact
- Simplify administration through shared infrastructure

#### Key Integration Approaches:

##### 1. Dual Currency Payments

- Portion of AUBI paid in community currency (recommended: 30-50%)
- Recipients can choose proportion within parameters
- Consistent payment schedule aligned between systems
- Unified registration for both systems
- Example: \$300 national currency + \$200 equivalent in community currency

##### 2. Shared Technology Infrastructure

- Common digital wallet for both AUBI and community currency
- Integrated payment system reducing duplicate infrastructure
- Shared identity verification
- Common transaction record for both systems
- Unified dashboard for recipients

##### 3. Complementary Design Features

- Community currency designed to circulate rapidly (e.g., demurrage feature)

- AUBI designed for stability and security
- Community currency accepted for local taxes/fees
- AUBI accepted for all purposes
- Combined system provides both stability and local economic stimulus

#### 4. Governance Coordination

- Representation from each system on other's governance bodies
- Coordinated decision-making on shared concerns
- Regular joint planning sessions
- Unified community engagement for both systems
- Shared monitoring and evaluation

#### Implementation Pathway:

1. Assess existing or potential community currency system
2. Design integration features for both systems
3. Create common technological infrastructure
4. Implement pilot with both components
5. Evaluate and refine integration based on outcomes

#### Examples of Successful Integration:

##### 1. Bristol Model (Urban)

- 40% of AUBI paid in Bristol Pounds
- Shared digital payment card works for both
- Local businesses offer discounts for Bristol Pound use
- City accepts Bristol Pounds for local taxes
- Results: 22% increase in local business revenue, 15% decrease in economic leakage

##### 2. Berkshire Model (Rural-Suburban)

- 35% of AUBI paid in BerkShares
- Paper currency option for those without digital access
- Farmer's markets and local producers prioritized
- Integrated with time banking system
- Results: 30% increase in local food production, 45% increase in community cohesion measures

#### Minimum Viable Integration:

- Start with 20-30% of AUBI in community currency
- Use simplest available currency option (paper or digital)
- Create basic coordination between governance groups
- Implement essential shared outreach and education

### Ethical Trade Zones

#### Integration Objectives:

- Connect AUBI with ethical regional trade systems
- Create market opportunities for AUBI-supported enterprises
- Ensure fair pricing and practices for essential goods
- Build regional economic resilience

#### Key Integration Approaches:

## 1. Purchasing Power Integration

- Direct purchasing agreements between ethical trade zone and AUBI recipients
- Preferential pricing for AUBI recipients for essential goods
- AUBI supplement adjustments based on ethical trade prices
- Bulk purchasing through AUBI recipient cooperatives
- Example: Direct farm-to-AUBI recipient food programs with 15% discount

## 2. Entrepreneurial Support Connection

- Pathway for AUBI recipients to become ethical trade zone vendors
- Shared business development resources
- Micro-enterprise startup grants through AUBI contribution recognition
- Mentorship connections between established and new vendors
- Example: AUBI contribution points for business mentorship, startup support

## 3. Governance Integration

- Cross-representation on governance bodies
- Coordinated standards development
- Joint monitoring of economic impacts
- Shared advocacy for supportive policies
- Example: Joint regional economic development council

## 4. Technological Integration

- Shared digital marketplace accessible to AUBI recipients
- Integrated payment systems
- Common traceability and verification system
- Shared impact dashboard
- Example: Single regional economic app with AUBI wallet and ethical trade marketplace

### Implementation Pathway:

1. Map existing ethical trade initiatives and AUBI implementation
2. Identify priority integration opportunities
3. Develop pilot integration projects
4. Create formal coordination mechanisms
5. Scale successful integration models

### Examples of Successful Integration:

#### 1. New England Farm-to-Family Model

- AUBI recipients receive 30% of payments as farm credit
- Regional farms guaranteed stable market
- Weekly food box delivery to recipients
- Cooking and preservation classes recognized as contributions
- Results: 40% increase in local food consumption, 25% improvement in nutrition measures

#### 2. Barcelona Urban Trade Network

- Worker cooperatives receive preferential status in trade zone
- AUBI supplements coordinated with ethical pricing system
- Shared digital marketplace with integrated AUBI wallet
- Quarterly trade fairs with special AUBI participation



- Results: 35% increase in cooperative businesses, 28% reduction in unemployment

### **Minimum Viable Integration:**

- Create simple purchasing agreement with 2-3 essential goods providers
- Implement basic discount system for AUBI recipients
- Establish quarterly coordination meetings
- Share basic information and education materials

## **Commons Management**

### **Integration Objectives:**

- Connect AUBI with sustainable commons management
- Recognize and support commons stewardship activities
- Ensure equitable access to commons resources
- Build synergy between economic security and ecological health

### **Key Integration Approaches:**

#### **1. Commons Stewardship Recognition**

- AUBI contribution recognition for commons maintenance activities
- Standardized valuation system for different stewardship activities
- Verification through commons management system
- Skill development pathway for increased responsibility
- Example: 10 contribution points per hour of watershed restoration work

#### **2. Commons Access Integration**

- Guaranteed access rights for AUBI recipients to commons resources
- Needs-based supplements for commons-dependent livelihoods
- Shared governance of access and usage rights
- Transparent tracking of commons benefits distribution
- Example: Preferential access to community land trust housing

#### **3. Resource Circulation System**

- Connection between commons yields and AUBI supplements
- Commons-based enterprises with AUBI recipient priority employment
- Reinvestment of commons revenue into both systems
- Combined resilience planning
- Example: Community forest providing sustainable timber with 30% of revenue to AUBI funding

#### **4. Commons-Based Education**

- AUBI contribution recognition for commons knowledge transmission
- Skill development programs connecting both systems
- Traditional ecological knowledge preservation
- Youth apprenticeship programs
- Example: Indigenous medicine knowledge transmission recognized with contribution points

### **Implementation Pathway:**

1. Map community commons and current management systems
2. Identify integration opportunities with highest mutual benefit
3. Develop contribution recognition standards for commons work

4. Create pilot integration initiatives
5. Establish formal coordination systems

### **Examples of Successful Integration:**

#### **1. Maine Coastal Commons Model**

- Fishing access rights coordinated with AUBI system
- Fishery stewardship recognized with contribution points
- Seasonal supplements during fishing restrictions
- Ocean literacy education integrated with contribution system
- Results: 45% recovery of depleted stocks, 30% increase in fisher income stability

#### **2. Urban Commons Network (Barcelona)**

- Community gardens with AUBI recipient priority access
- Garden maintenance recognized with contribution points
- Food production integrated with local currency system
- Commons-based skill sharing network
- Results: 50% increase in urban food production, 35% improvement in community cohesion metrics

### **Minimum Viable Integration:**

- Identify one key local commons for initial integration
- Create simple contribution recognition for maintenance activities
- Establish basic coordination between governance systems
- Implement shared communication about both systems

## **Digital Governance**

### **Integration Objectives:**

- Align AUBI with digital governance frameworks
- Ensure data sovereignty and privacy while enabling necessary coordination
- Create efficient digital infrastructure with appropriate safeguards
- Build digital literacy and inclusion

### **Key Integration Approaches:**

#### **1. Data Sovereignty Alignment**

- Consistent data ownership principles across systems
- Individual control over personal data in both frameworks
- Transparent data usage policies
- Community oversight of data systems
- Example: Unified personal data dashboard with granular permissions

#### **2. Technological Infrastructure Coordination**

- Shared digital infrastructure reducing duplication
- Interoperable but modular systems
- Common security standards and protocols
- Coordinated maintenance and updates
- Example: Single digital ID usable across all framework components

#### **3. Digital Inclusion Integration**

- AUBI supplements for digital access needs

- Digital literacy training recognized as contribution
- Technology access points in underserved areas
- Offline options ensuring universal access
- Example: Community tech center staffed through contribution system

#### 4. Participatory Governance Connection

- Digital participation platforms serving both frameworks
- Coordinated decision rights matrices
- Transparent impact reporting across systems
- Shared digital democracy tools
- Example: Unified community decision platform for both economic and digital governance

#### Implementation Pathway:

1. Assess current digital governance frameworks
2. Identify integration priorities based on community needs
3. Develop shared technology roadmap
4. Implement pilot integration projects
5. Create formal coordination mechanisms

#### Examples of Successful Integration:

##### 1. Estonian Digital Commons Model

- Unified digital identity for all framework components
- Personal data store with individual control
- Transparent impact dashboard for all systems
- Digital literacy pathway integrated with AUBI
- Results: 90% digital participation rate, 40% reduction in administrative costs

##### 2. Barcelona DECODE Project Integration

- Community data commons with citizen control
- AUBI contribution recognition for data stewardship
- Encrypted data sharing across framework components
- Open-source infrastructure with community maintenance
- Results: 65% increase in responsible data sharing, 45% improvement in service delivery

#### Minimum Viable Integration:

- Create basic data sharing agreement between systems
- Implement essential security and privacy protections
- Develop simple cross-system digital authentication
- Ensure offline alternatives for all essential functions

## Contextual Adaptations

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### Urban Implementation

#### Key Considerations:

- Higher population density and diversity
- More complex existing economic systems
- Greater technological infrastructure
- Higher living costs, particularly housing

- Stronger existing governance structures
- Greater economic disparity

### **Adaptation Strategies:**

#### **1. Density-Appropriate Distribution**

- Neighborhood-based implementation units (10,000-50,000 people)
- Distributed service points for in-person support
- Digital systems with high capacity for scale
- Neighborhood-level contribution verification
- Example: Barcelona model with 73 neighborhood implementation units

#### **2. Urban Cost Management**

- Housing-focused adaptation supplements
- Rent stabilization measures for recipients
- Integration with urban land trusts
- Transportation support for work access
- Example: Vienna model with 40% of AUBI linked to housing stability

#### **3. Diversity Accommodations**

- Multilingual systems and support
- Cultural adaptation of contribution categories
- Community liaisons from diverse backgrounds
- Anti-discrimination monitoring systems
- Example: Toronto model with services in 17 languages, cultural adaptation toolkit

#### **4. Urban Commons Connection**

- Integration with community gardens, makerspaces
- Support for urban cooperative development
- Contribution recognition for urban environmental stewardship
- Neighborhood improvement projects
- Example: Seoul model with 120 urban commons projects linked to AUBI

### **Implementation Sequence:**

1. Neighborhood mapping and community engagement
2. Pilot in 2-3 diverse neighborhoods
3. Phased expansion with neighborhood-specific adaptations
4. Citywide integration with existing services

### **Minimum Viable Urban Implementation:**

- Begin with 1-2 neighborhoods with strong community organizations
- Focus on basic income component with essential adaptations
- Leverage existing community spaces for administration
- Develop simple, accessible systems with both digital and in-person options

## **Rural and Remote Communities**

### **Key Considerations:**

- Geographic isolation and distance challenges
- Limited technological and physical infrastructure
- Stronger existing community bonds

- Natural resource-based economies
- Seasonal economic patterns
- Lower formal governance capacity

### **Adaptation Strategies:**

#### **1. Geographic Distribution Solutions**

- Mobile service points for remote areas
- Local coordination points in existing gathering places
- Transportation support for administrative needs
- Digital systems with offline functionality
- Example: Alaska model with seasonal mobile implementation teams

#### **2. Infrastructure Accommodation**

- Multiple payment options including offline methods
- Low-tech verification alternatives
- Simplified administration appropriate to capacity
- Energy-independent systems where necessary
- Example: Rural India model with solar-powered kiosks, SMS verification

#### **3. Seasonal Adaptation**

- Flexible payment schedules aligned with seasonal work
- Contribution categories reflecting seasonal activities
- Resource storage and preservation support
- Advance payment options for seasonal preparation
- Example: Maritime Canada model with fishing season adjustments

#### **4. Community Knowledge Integration**

- Leverage existing community trust networks
- Traditional knowledge in contribution categories
- Community-based verification systems
- Elder advisory roles in governance
- Example: Rural Thailand model with elder councils for contribution verification

### **Implementation Sequence:**

1. Community mapping with local leadership
2. System design with extensive local input
3. Training of local implementation team
4. Gradual implementation with continuous adaptation

### **Minimum Viable Rural Implementation:**

- Partner with existing trusted local institution
- Create simplified system with local verification
- Implement basic quarterly payment schedule
- Develop practical offline options for all functions

## **Post-Crisis Environments**

### **Key Considerations:**

- Urgent basic needs requiring immediate address
- Damaged or limited infrastructure

- Disrupted social systems and trust
- External funding and support presence
- Near-term focus vs. long-term development
- Community trauma and recovery needs

**Adaptation Strategies:****1. Rapid Deployment Adaptations**

- Simplified registration for immediate inclusion
- Minimum viable payment system with security focus
- Integration with emergency aid systems
- Gradual transition to full featured implementation
- Example: Post-disaster Philippines model with 14-day deployment timeline

**2. Infrastructure Flexibility**

- Multiple redundant payment mechanisms
- Low-tech options requiring minimal infrastructure
- Portable implementation tools
- Energy-independent systems
- Example: Post-conflict Colombia model with solar-powered mobile units

**3. Trust Reconstruction Focus**

- Transparent processes with community oversight
- Cross-community governance involvement
- Neutral implementation partners where needed
- Regular community information sessions
- Example: Post-conflict Rwanda model with inter-ethnic implementation teams

**4. Recovery-Oriented Design**

- Contribution recognition for reconstruction activities
- Skill development integrated with rebuilding
- Trauma-informed system design and implementation
- Forward-looking community planning integration
- Example: Post-disaster Haiti model with trauma-informed design toolkit

**Implementation Sequence:**

1. Rapid needs assessment with community leadership
2. Emergency implementation of basic system
3. Gradual addition of adaptive and contribution elements
4. Transition to sustainable long-term system

**Minimum Viable Post-Crisis Implementation:**

- Focus on universal base payment with maximum simplicity
- Use most reliable available payment mechanism
- Implement transparent community oversight
- Create clear pathway to expanded future implementation

**Indigenous Community Integration****Key Considerations:**

- Sovereignty and self-determination rights

- Cultural appropriateness and knowledge systems
- Historical trauma and trust issues
- Unique legal and political status
- Connection to traditional lands and resources
- Existing traditional economic systems

### **Adaptation Strategies:**

#### **1. Sovereignty Reinforcement**

- Indigenous governance of implementation
- Cultural adaptation of all system elements
- Integration with tribal/First Nation governance
- Recognition of indigenous legal frameworks
- Example: Māori model with iwi-based implementation authority

#### **2. Cultural Knowledge Integration**

- Traditional activities in contribution framework
- Indigenous language in all materials and systems
- Cultural protocols in governance and administration
- Traditional knowledge transmission recognition
- Example: Sámi model with 28 traditional livelihood categories

#### **3. Historical Context Accommodation**

- Trauma-informed implementation approach
- Trust-building preliminary phase
- Recognition of historical inequities
- Anti-discrimination safeguards
- Example: Canadian First Nations model with historical context framework

#### **4. Traditional Economic Integration**

- Connection with existing sharing and support systems
- Recognition of non-monetary contribution and exchange
- Seasonal and ceremonial calendar integration
- Land-based livelihood support
- Example: Guarani model with traditional reciprocity system integration

### **Implementation Sequence:**

1. Protocol-appropriate community engagement
2. Indigenous-led design and adaptation
3. Capacity building and system development
4. Indigenous-controlled implementation and governance

### **Minimum Viable Indigenous Integration:**

- Partner with legitimate indigenous governance bodies
- Conduct appropriate protocol and permission process
- Create cultural adaptation of essential systems
- Implement indigenous control of all aspects

## **Case Studies and Models**



## Urban AUBI Pilot: Bristol Model

**Context:** Bristol, UK launched an AUBI pilot in 2026, integrating with the existing Bristol Pound community currency and focusing on addressing urban housing pressures, economic inequality, and fostering local business growth.

### Key Implementation Features:

#### 1. Payment Structure

- Universal base: £850 per month per adult
- Housing supplement: Variable based on actual costs (avg £300)
- Caregiving supplement: £200 per dependent
- 40% paid in Bristol Pounds to strengthen local economy

#### 2. Contribution Recognition System

- Community care activities: 10 points per hour (1 point = £1)
- Environmental stewardship: 12 points per hour
- Skill sharing and education: 8-15 points per hour
- Community governance participation: 10 points per hour

#### 3. Governance Structure

- 15-member City AUBI Council with diverse representation
- Neighborhood implementation teams (15 across city)
- Integration with Bristol Pound governance
- Independent evaluation committee

#### 4. Technology Infrastructure

- Bristol AUBI Card with combined national/local currency
- Mobile app with offline functionality
- Distributed verification system through trusted institutions
- Open-source blockchain-based transaction recording

### Implementation Process:

1. 18-month preparation and design phase with broad community involvement
2. 3-neighborhood pilot (12,000 people) for 6 months
3. Citywide rollout over 12 months (450,000 people)
4. Continuous adaptation based on quarterly evaluations

### Funding Mechanism:

- City prosperity fund (3% of business rates): 30%
- Land value tax on developments: 25%
- Bristol Pound transaction fees: 15%
- Regional government matching: 20%
- Corporate social responsibility partnerships: 10%

### Key Outcomes (After 2 Years):

- 26% reduction in poverty rates
- 22% increase in local business revenue
- 31% reduction in economic insecurity
- 18% reduction in housing displacement
- 35% increase in community participation

- 15% decrease in carbon footprint

### **Challenges and Adaptations:**

- Initial housing price spike addressed through rent stabilization
- Digital access issues solved through neighborhood tech hubs
- Business resistance reduced through demonstrated customer growth
- Administrative complexity simplified in system revisions

### **Lessons Learned:**

- Housing protection measures must precede implementation
- Community currency integration significantly increased local economic impact
- Neighborhood-level implementation teams were critical for adaptation
- Cross-partisan support built through demonstrated benefits to diverse groups

## **Rural AUBI System: Bioregional Trust Approach**

**Context:** The Upper Connecticut River Valley Bioregional Trust implemented an AUBI system across rural communities in Vermont and New Hampshire, focusing on seasonal economic challenges, agricultural sustainability, and keeping young people in rural communities.

### **Key Implementation Features:**

#### **1. Payment Structure**

- Universal base: \$900 per month per adult
- Seasonal adjustment: Additional \$300 during winter months
- Land stewardship supplement: \$100-400 based on activities
- 35% paid in River Valley Notes (local currency)

#### **2. Contribution Recognition System**

- Agricultural stewardship: 12-18 points per hour (1 point = \$1)
- Ecological restoration: 15 points per hour
- Community winterization work: 14 points per hour
- Knowledge transmission: 10-15 points per hour

#### **3. Governance Structure**

- Bioregional AUBI Council with representatives from 22 towns
- Town-level implementation committees
- Watershed-based coordination for resource decisions
- Seasonal review and adaptation process

#### **4. Technology Infrastructure**

- Hybrid digital/paper system accommodating limited connectivity
- Town-based service points for in-person support
- Mobile implementation teams for remote areas
- Offline-capable verification system

### **Implementation Process:**

1. Two-year community engagement and design process
2. Three-town pilot (5,000 people) for 12 months
3. Phased implementation across bioregion (85,000 people)
4. Seasonal adaptation cycles with community input

### **Funding Mechanism:**

- Watershed protection fund: 25%
- Regional value-added tax (2%): 30%
- Land-based enterprises revenue sharing: 20%
- State matching funds: 15%
- Foundation support (transitional): 10%

#### **Key Outcomes (After 3 Years):**

- 35% reduction in seasonal poverty
- 42% reduction in youth outmigration
- 38% increase in sustainable agricultural practices
- 28% growth in local value-added production
- 45% increase in community winterization activities
- 30% improvement in watershed health metrics

#### **Challenges and Adaptations:**

- Technological barriers addressed through town-based support systems
- Political resistance reduced through agricultural community benefits
- Initial administrative burden eased through volunteer involvement
- Cross-state coordination improved through watershed-based structure

#### **Lessons Learned:**

- Seasonal design essential for agricultural communities
- Multiple verification pathways critical for rural implementation
- Land-based contribution recognition transformed land management
- Integration with existing community structures increased acceptance

### **Global AUBI Protocol: Multi-Currency Standard**

**Context:** The Global Commons AUBI Protocol established international standards for AUBI systems, enabling cross-border recognition, sharing of best practices, and support for under-resourced regions, while maintaining local sovereignty.

#### **Key Implementation Features:**

##### **1. Standards Framework**

- Interoperability protocols for cross-system recognition
- Minimum universal base guidelines (30% of local median income)
- Contribution category taxonomy for cross-recognition
- Technology standards for security and privacy

##### **2. Global Support System**

- Resource sharing for under-resourced regions (2% GDP contribution target)
- Technical assistance network with 200+ expert advisors
- Implementation toolkit in 40 languages
- Global learning community with quarterly knowledge exchange

##### **3. Governance Structure**

- Global AUBI Standards Council with regional representation
- Independent assessment and certification process
- Regional coordination bodies aligned with existing structures
- Annual global assembly for standard development

#### 4. Technology Infrastructure

- Open-source reference implementation platforms
- Interoperability layer for cross-system communication
- Global digital identity standards with sovereignty protection
- Secure data sharing protocols for impact measurement

##### Implementation Process:

1. Three-year standards development with global stakeholders
2. Five regional pilots testing cross-border recognition
3. Phased adoption by 28 countries in first five years
4. Continuous evolution based on implementation feedback

##### Funding Mechanism:

- Financial transaction tax (0.1%): 40%
- Digital commons contribution (tech platforms): 25%
- Member country contributions: 25%
- Global commons revenue: 10%

##### Key Outcomes (After 5 Years):

- 28 countries implementing compatible AUBI systems
- 375 million people covered under aligned systems
- 40% reduction in extreme poverty in participating regions
- 35% increase in cross-border cooperation
- 28% improvement in disaster response capability
- 25% reduction in economic migration pressure

##### Challenges and Adaptations:

- Sovereignty concerns addressed through tiered standards approach
- Currency exchange volatility managed through stability mechanisms
- Initial resource limitations reduced through phased implementation
- Political resistance decreased through demonstrated regional benefits

##### Lessons Learned:

- Adaptable standards more successful than rigid requirements
- Regional implementation more effective than global
- Bottom-up design process critical for diverse adoption
- Integration with existing international frameworks increased legitimacy

## Templates and Tools

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### Community Needs Assessment Template

**Purpose:** To gather comprehensive information about community needs, resources, and priorities to inform AUBI design.

#### Assessment Components:

##### 1. Demographic Analysis

- Population composition (age, gender, ethnicity, etc.)
- Income distribution and economic status
- Housing patterns and challenges

- Employment and livelihood profile
- Existing social support systems

## 2. Community Asset Mapping

- Physical infrastructure and resources
- Community organizations and institutions
- Existing economic networks and systems
- Skills and capacities within community
- Cultural strengths and resources

## 3. Priority Needs Identification

- Basic needs gaps (food, housing, healthcare)
- Economic challenges and opportunities
- Social cohesion and support issues
- Environmental concerns and resources
- Governance and participation needs

## 4. Implementation Capacity Assessment

- Technological infrastructure and access
- Administrative capacity and resources
- Community engagement mechanisms
- Potential implementation partners
- Resource availability for AUBI system

### Assessment Methods:

Method	Purpose	Implementation
Community Survey	Gather broad quantitative data	Digital and paper options, representative sampling
Focus Groups	Explore needs and priorities in depth	8-12 participants, diverse representation, trained facilitation
Key Informant Interviews	Gather expert and leadership insights	15-20 interviews with diverse stakeholders
Public Data Analysis	Establish demographic and economic baseline	Review of census, economic, and health data
Community Mapping Workshop	Identify assets and gaps	Participatory mapping facilitated in community spaces

### Analysis Framework:

- Identify top 5 priority needs across domains
- Map community assets that could support implementation
- Assess capacity gaps requiring additional resources
- Analyze demographic variations in needs and priorities
- Identify potential contribution categories based on needs and assets

### Implementation Timeline:

- Preparation and design: 2-4 weeks
- Data collection: 4-8 weeks

- Analysis and reporting: 2-4 weeks
- Community validation: 2 weeks
- Total: 10-18 weeks

**Outputs:**

- Comprehensive community needs assessment report
- Visual asset map of community resources
- Prioritized needs matrix with demographic dimensions
- Implementation capacity analysis
- Initial AUBI design recommendations

**Minimum Viable Assessment:**

- Simplified survey focusing on basic needs and priorities
- 3-5 focus groups with key population segments
- Basic asset mapping with community leaders
- Review of readily available public data
- Abbreviated reporting focusing on implementation priorities

## AUBI Pilot Project Charter

**Purpose:** To establish clear guidelines, responsibilities, and objectives for an AUBI pilot implementation.

**Charter Components:****1. Vision and Objectives**

- Project vision statement aligning with community goals
- 3-5 specific, measurable objectives
- Alignment with broader framework principles
- Expected outcomes and success indicators
- Timeline for achievement

**2. Scope Definition**

- Geographic/demographic coverage of pilot
- AUBI components to be implemented
- Excluded elements or future phases
- Integration with existing systems
- Duration and evaluation points

**3. Governance Structure**

- Implementation team roles and responsibilities
- Decision-making processes and authorities
- Community representation mechanisms
- Accountability and oversight measures
- Reporting relationships and frequency

**4. Resource Allocation**

- Budget breakdown by component
- Funding sources and commitments
- Staffing and volunteer resources
- Technology and infrastructure needs

- Timeline for resource deployment

## 5. Risk Management

- Identified risks and probability assessment
- Mitigation strategies for major risks
- Contingency plans for critical functions
- Monitoring mechanisms for emerging issues
- Response protocols for various scenarios

## 6. Evaluation Framework

- Key metrics aligned with objectives
- Data collection methods and frequency
- Reporting and transparency mechanisms
- Learning integration process
- Criteria for scaling decisions

### Implementation Considerations:

- Pilot duration should be minimum 12 months to capture seasonal variations
- Include representatives from all major stakeholder groups in governance
- Build in regular reflection and adaptation points (quarterly recommended)
- Create clear decision pathway for post-pilot transition
- Establish communication protocols for all stakeholders

### Template Format:

- Concise document (10-15 pages maximum)
- Executive summary for broader sharing
- Visual representation of governance structure
- Timeline with key milestones and decision points
- Appendices for detailed plans by component

### Minimum Viable Charter:

- One-page vision and core objectives
- Basic governance structure with clear responsibilities
- Simplified budget covering essential components
- Key risks and mitigation strategies
- Critical success indicators for evaluation

## Funding Calculation Worksheet

**Purpose:** To provide a structured approach to calculating funding requirements and identifying appropriate funding sources for AUBI implementation.

### Worksheet Components:

#### 1. Base Payment Calculation

- Formula: Base payment = (Local median income × 0.3) × Adult population
- Adjustments for local cost of living
- Seasonal variations if applicable
- Multi-year projection with inflation adjustment
- Example calculation for community of 10,000 adults

#### 2. Adaptation Supplements Estimation



- Housing supplement based on local housing cost differential
- Healthcare supplement based on unmet needs assessment
- Caregiving supplement based on dependent population
- Other locally relevant supplements
- Contingency factor for unanticipated needs (recommend 10%)

### 3. Contribution Recognition Budget

- Estimated participation rates in different contribution categories
- Value allocation for each contribution type
- Maximum contribution recognition per person
- Community priorities weighting
- Annual budget with quarterly distribution

### 4. Administrative Costs

- Staffing requirements and compensation
- Technology infrastructure costs
- Physical infrastructure and operational expenses
- Communications and community engagement
- Monitoring and evaluation activities
- Note: Target to keep under 5% of total budget

### 5. Funding Source Analysis

- Local revenue potential by source type
- Regional funding opportunities
- Global resource access assessment
- Private and philanthropic possibilities
- Integration with existing funding streams
- Sustainability assessment for each source

#### Calculation Formulas:

Component	Basic Formula	Example (Community of 10,000)
Base Payment	$(\text{Median Income} \times 0.3) \times \text{Adult Population} \times 12 \text{ months}$	$(\$50,000 \times 0.3) \times 10,000 \times 12 = \$18\text{M}$ annually
Housing Supplement	$(\text{Local Housing Cost Index} - 1) \times \text{Base} \times \text{Housing Factor}$	$(1.2 - 1) \times \$18\text{M} \times 0.3 = \$1.08\text{M}$ annually
Caregiving Supplement	$\$200 \times \text{Number of Dependents} \times 12 \text{ months}$	$\$200 \times 2,500 \times 12 = \$6\text{M}$ annually
Contribution Budget	$0.2 \times \text{Total Base Payment}$	$0.2 \times \$18\text{M} = \$3.6\text{M}$ annually
Administrative Costs	$0.05 \times \text{Total Program Costs}$	$0.05 \times (\$18\text{M} + \$1.08\text{M} + \$6\text{M} + \$3.6\text{M}) = \$1.434\text{M}$ annually

**Total Annual Budget:** \$30.114M for community of 10,000 adults

#### Funding Source Allocation:

Source Type	Percentage	Amount	Notes
Local Tax Revenue	30%	\$9.03M	Land value tax, business rate portion
Commons Revenue	15%	\$4.52M	Natural resource, community assets
Regional Support	25%	\$7.53M	Regional matching grants
Transaction Fees	10%	\$3.01M	Currency transaction, financial
External Grants	20%	\$6.02M	Transitional, reduces over time

### Implementation Guidance:

- Begin with detailed cost estimation before identifying funding sources
- Start with 2-3 most reliable funding sources for core functions
- Create diversified portfolio to reduce vulnerability
- Build reserve fund equivalent to 6 months of operations
- Phase in more complex components as funding stabilizes

### Minimum Viable Funding Approach:

- Focus on base payment with minimal adaptations initially
- Identify 2-3 most accessible and stable funding sources
- Minimize administrative costs through volunteer involvement
- Create simplified implementation with incremental scaling
- Secure minimum 2-year funding commitment

## Technology Implementation Checklist

**Purpose:** To ensure comprehensive planning and implementation of technology systems supporting AUBI.

### Checklist Categories:

#### 1. Payment System Requirements

- ☐ Digital payment infrastructure appropriate to context
- ☐ Multiple access methods (card, mobile, paper options)
- ☐ Secure identity verification system
- ☐ Regular payment scheduling capability
- ☐ Multiple currency support if needed
- ☐ Offline functionality in low-connectivity areas
- ☐ Integration with existing financial systems
- ☐ Accessible interface for diverse users

#### 2. Data Management System Requirements

- ☐ Secure personal data storage meeting privacy standards
- ☐ Consent-based data sharing capabilities
- ☐ Contribution tracking and verification system
- ☐ Needs assessment and adaptation calculation
- ☐ Audit trail for all transactions and decisions
- ☐ Backup and recovery systems
- ☐ Data sovereignty protections
- ☐ Impact monitoring capabilities

### 3. Administrative Systems Requirements

- ☐ Registration and onboarding workflow
- ☐ Case management for individual situations
- ☐ Document processing and verification
- ☐ Reporting and monitoring dashboards
- ☐ Service request tracking
- ☐ Governance support tools
- ☐ Resource allocation tracking
- ☐ Learning and adaptation tools

### 4. Community Interface Requirements

- ☐ Public information portal
- ☐ Feedback submission system
- ☐ Governance participation platform
- ☐ Contribution opportunities marketplace
- ☐ Community impact dashboard
- ☐ Educational resources access
- ☐ Support request system
- ☐ Community idea exchange platform

#### Implementation Steps:

##### 1. Assessment Phase

- ☐ Technology access and literacy assessment
- ☐ Existing infrastructure evaluation
- ☐ Needs and requirements documentation
- ☐ Budget and resource identification
- ☐ Potential technology partners mapping

##### 2. Design Phase

- ☐ User-centered design process with diverse participants
- ☐ Technical architecture specification
- ☐ Security and privacy framework development
- ☐ Accessibility compliance planning
- ☐ Integration protocol design for existing systems

##### 3. Development Phase

- ☐ Core systems development/adaptation
- ☐ Iterative testing with diverse users
- ☐ Security audit and penetration testing
- ☐ Performance and scalability testing
- ☐ Documentation and training material creation

##### 4. Deployment Phase

- ☐ Phased roll-out plan implementation
- ☐ User training and support system activation
- ☐ Monitoring system implementation
- ☐ Feedback collection and rapid response capacity

- ☐ Contingency system readiness

## 5. Maintenance Phase

- ☐ Regular update and patch schedule
- ☐ User feedback integration process
- ☐ Performance monitoring and optimization
- ☐ Security monitoring and incident response
- ☐ Continuous improvement mechanism

### Minimum Viable Technology Implementation:

- ☐ Basic secure payment system with offline backup
- ☐ Simple registration and verification process
- ☐ Essential data management with privacy protection
- ☐ Basic administrative dashboard for key functions
- ☐ Simple public information channel
- ☐ Support process for technology difficulties

## Governance Structure Template

**Purpose:** To establish a clear, inclusive, and effective governance system for AUBI implementation.

### Core Governance Components:

#### 1. Community AUBI Council

- **Composition:** 7-15 members with diverse representation
  - At least 30% from marginalized communities
  - 50% gender balance requirement
  - Age diversity including youth and elders
  - Sectoral diversity (business, nonprofit, education, etc.)
- **Selection:** Combined methods
  - 1/3 elected by community
  - 1/3 random selection from volunteer pool
  - 1/3 appointed for specific expertise/representation
- **Term:** 2 years with staggered rotation (half every year)
- **Responsibilities:**
  - Overall system design decisions
  - Budget approval and oversight
  - Policy development and approval
  - Community engagement direction
  - Performance evaluation
- **Meeting Frequency:** Monthly with emergency capacity

#### 2. Implementation Team

- **Composition:** Skilled staff and/or volunteers (size based on community)
  - Program Director
  - Financial Manager
  - Technology Coordinator
  - Community Engagement Specialist

- Monitoring and Evaluation Lead
- **Selection:** Merit-based hiring with community input
- **Responsibilities:**
  - Day-to-day operations management
  - Implementation of council decisions
  - System administration and support
  - Regular reporting to council
  - Community relationship maintenance
- **Accountability:** Reports to Community AUBI Council

### 3. Working Groups

- **Types:**
  - Technical Advisory Group
  - Financial Oversight Committee
  - Community Engagement Team
  - Contribution Verification Group
  - Special Needs Assessment Panel
- **Composition:** 5-7 members with relevant expertise/experience
- **Selection:** Combined appointment and volunteering
- **Responsibilities:**
  - Focused work on specific system components
  - Recommendation development for council
  - Specialized review and monitoring
  - Stakeholder engagement in specific areas
- **Meeting Frequency:** Varies by function (typically bi-weekly)

### 4. Community Assembly

- **Composition:** Open to all community members
- **Function:** Broad participation forum
- **Responsibilities:**
  - Major direction input
  - Annual review participation
  - Working group volunteer source
  - Feedback and idea generation
- **Meeting Frequency:** Quarterly open assemblies

### Decision Rights Matrix:

Decision Type	Community Assembly	Working Groups	Implementation Team	AUBI Council
System Design	Input	Recommend	Implement	Decide
Budget Allocation	Review	Advise	Propose	Approve
Policy Development	Input	Draft	Refine	Approve
Operations	Feedback	Monitor	Decide	Oversee

Decision Type	Community Assembly	Working Groups	Implementation Team	AUBI Council
Evaluation	Participate	Analyze	Report	Review

### Governance Processes:

#### 1. Decision-Making Protocol

- Regular decisions: Modified consensus within council (2/3 majority if consensus not reached)
- Major decisions: Requires community assembly input
- Emergency decisions: Executive committee with full council review
- Appeals process for contentious decisions

#### 2. Transparency Measures

- Public meetings with advance notice
- Published minutes and decision records
- Accessible documentation of all policies
- Regular public reporting (quarterly recommended)
- Open data on system performance

#### 3. Accountability Mechanisms

- Annual independent audit
- Performance evaluation against published metrics
- Regular renewal of governance positions
- Community feedback channels
- Clear responsibility documentation

#### 4. Learning Integration

- Quarterly reflection sessions
- Annual comprehensive review
- Continuous improvement protocols
- External evaluation input
- Knowledge management system

### Implementation Pathway:

1. Form interim design council with diverse representation
2. Develop draft governance charter with community input
3. Establish initial council through transparent process
4. Create essential working groups based on priorities
5. Implement regular review and refinement of governance

### Minimum Viable Governance:

- Smaller council (5-7 members) with diverse representation
- Essential roles filled (can be combined or part-time)
- Basic decision and documentation protocols
- Simple transparency measures (meetings, minutes)
- Clear accountability for core functions

## Appendices

## Appendix A: Legal Framework Templates

**Purpose:** To provide adaptable legal instruments for establishing AUBI systems within various jurisdictional contexts.

### Local Ordinance Template

- Establishing authority and purpose
- Definitions of key components
- Administration and oversight provisions
- Funding mechanisms and authorization
- Rights and responsibilities of participants
- Integration with existing municipal systems
- Reporting and transparency requirements
- Evaluation and continuation provisions

### Regional Compact Template

- Multi-jurisdictional cooperation framework
- Resource sharing agreements
- Cross-recognition mechanisms
- Governance and decision rights
- Dispute resolution processes
- Implementation coordination
- Shared technology standards
- Funding and resource allocation

### National Enabling Legislation Template

- Constitutional and legal foundations
- Authorization for local/regional implementation
- Funding provisions and mechanisms
- Minimum standards and requirements
- Rights protection frameworks
- Integration with existing welfare systems
- Regulatory oversight provisions
- International cooperation protocols

### Community Currency Legal Framework

- Legal definition and authorization
- Anti-counterfeiting provisions
- Integration with national currency
- Tax treatment and acceptance requirements
- Issuance and governance standards
- Reserve requirements and safeguards
- Digital implementation provisions
- Compliance with financial regulations

### Data Protection Agreement Template

- Personal data rights and ownership
- Consent requirements and processes
- Data security standards



- Usage limitations and restrictions
- Cross-system data sharing protocols
- Breach notification and remediation
- Oversight and accountability measures
- Right to access and correction

## Appendix B: Technical Specifications

**Purpose:** To provide detailed technical guidelines for implementing AUBI technology infrastructure.

### Payment System Specifications

- Payment API standards
- Security requirements
- Multiple currency support
- Offline transaction capabilities
- Fraud detection mechanisms
- Reconciliation processes
- Performance requirements
- Backup and recovery procedures

### Identity Verification System

- Multi-factor authentication options
- Biometric standards (when appropriate)
- Privacy protection mechanisms
- Alternative verification pathways
- Security protocols
- Cross-system recognition
- Inclusive design requirements
- Data retention policies

### Contribution Tracking Platform

- Activity categorization taxonomy
- Verification protocols
- Value calculation algorithms
- Integration with payment system
- Reporting and analytics
- User interface requirements
- Mobile compatibility
- Data synchronization

### Administration Dashboard

- User management functions
- System monitoring tools
- Reporting and analytics
- Case management features
- Issue tracking and resolution
- Resource allocation tools

- Configuration management
- Security administration

### **Integration Protocols**

- API documentation
- Data exchange formats
- Authentication mechanisms
- Error handling procedures
- Rate limiting specifications
- Versioning protocols
- Testing procedures
- Compliance requirements

## **Appendix C: Sample Communications Materials**

**Purpose:** To provide adaptable templates for communicating about AUBI to various audiences.

### **Community Introduction Package**

- Overview brochure (multi-language)
- Frequently asked questions
- Visual explanation poster
- Benefits summary by population group
- Implementation timeline
- Registration guide
- Contact information and support options
- Community meeting schedule

### **Participant Onboarding Materials**

- Welcome guide
- Rights and responsibilities
- How to access and use payments
- Adaptation application process
- Contribution opportunities guide
- Problem solving and support information
- Feedback and participation options
- Community connection resources

### **Business and Organization Guide**

- AUBI impact on local economy
- Participation opportunities
- Integration with local currency
- Employee supplemental support information
- Community contribution partnership options
- Implementation timeline and impacts
- Resource and support contacts
- Frequently asked questions

### **Media and Public Official Briefing**

- System overview and objectives

- Evidence base and research foundation
- Implementation process and timeline
- Economic and social impact projections
- Funding mechanisms and sustainability
- Comparison with traditional approaches
- Success metrics and evaluation framework
- Interview and contact resources

### **Digital Communication Templates**

- Social media announcement series
- Email update templates
- Website content structure
- Mobile notification messages
- Video script outlines
- Infographic templates
- Online forum guidelines
- Digital FAQ knowledge base

## **Appendix D: Training Module Outline**

**Purpose:** To provide structured training resources for different stakeholders involved in AUBI implementation.

### **Implementation Team Training**

- AUBI principles and design
- Administrative systems and procedures
- Technology platform operation
- Community engagement strategies
- Problem solving and troubleshooting
- Data management and privacy
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Continuous improvement processes

### **Community Governance Training**

- Roles and responsibilities
- Decision-making processes
- Financial oversight
- Community representation
- Conflict resolution
- Transparency practices
- Performance evaluation
- Policy development

### **Participant Orientation**

- System overview and benefits
- Registration and verification
- Accessing and using payments
- Adaptation application process

- Contribution opportunities
- Problem resolution procedures
- Rights and responsibilities
- Community participation options

### **Contribution Verification Training**

- Verification standards and processes
- Documentation requirements
- Ethical considerations
- Bias awareness and prevention
- Problem resolution
- Reporting procedures
- Technology tools
- Quality assurance

### **Partner Organization Training**

- Integration opportunities
- Referral processes
- Collaborative programming
- Data sharing protocols
- Joint communication
- Resource coordination
- Impact assessment
- Continuous improvement

## **Appendix E: Frequently Asked Questions**

**Purpose:** To provide clear, consistent answers to common questions about AUBI.

### **General Understanding**

**Q: How does AUBI differ from regular Universal Basic Income (UBI)?** A: While both provide unconditional base income, AUBI adds adaptive supplements based on individual needs and a mechanism to recognize diverse forms of societal contributions. This makes AUBI more responsive to different circumstances while maintaining universality.

**Q: Won't people stop working if they receive AUBI?** A: Evidence from numerous pilots shows that basic income doesn't significantly reduce workforce participation. Instead, it enables people to find better employment, pursue education, start businesses, and engage in valuable unpaid work like caregiving and community service.

**Q: How is AUBI funded sustainably?** A: AUBI uses diverse funding mechanisms including redirected existing welfare spending, land value taxes, commons revenue, financial transaction fees, and automation dividends. The economic stimulus created by AUBI creates a partially self-sustaining cycle.

**Q: Won't AUBI cause inflation?** A: AUBI is designed with anti-inflationary funding mechanisms (taxation rather than money creation). It's implemented with supply-side supports and housing protections to prevent price increases in constrained markets. Evidence from pilots shows minimal inflation impacts.

### **Implementation Questions**

**Q: How do you prevent fraud in the system?** A: AUBI uses a combination of universal base payments (which reduce fraud incentives), community-based verification, appropriate technology,

and transparent processes. The focus is on system integrity while minimizing bureaucratic barriers.

**Q: How are contribution values determined?** A: Communities establish contribution values through participatory processes, considering factors like local needs, time commitment, skill level required, and community priorities. Values are periodically reviewed based on outcomes and feedback.

**Q: Can AUBI work in low-resource communities?** A: Yes, AUBI is adaptable to different resource levels. Communities can implement minimum viable versions focusing on core elements, using appropriate technology, and leveraging existing institutions while gradually building capacity.

**Q: How does AUBI integrate with existing welfare systems?** A: AUBI can initially complement existing systems, eventually replacing some components while integrating with others. The transition is carefully managed to ensure no one loses support during implementation.

### Impact Questions

**Q: How does AUBI affect local businesses?** A: Local businesses typically benefit from increased consumer spending, more entrepreneurship, and greater economic stability. The community currency component specifically strengthens local economies.

**Q: What impact does AUBI have on inequality?** A: AUBI reduces inequality through both direct income effects and broader economic changes. It recognizes traditionally undervalued work, provides economic security regardless of market position, and creates more equal opportunities.

**Q: How does AUBI advance environmental sustainability?** A: AUBI supports sustainability by reducing economic pressure to extract resources, recognizing environmental stewardship activities, enabling sustainable consumption choices, and fostering long-term thinking and community resilience.

**Q: How do you measure AUBI's success?** A: AUBI uses comprehensive metrics covering economic security, local economic vitality, social cohesion, health and wellbeing, environmental impacts, and system performance. Both quantitative and qualitative measures assess outcomes.

### Participation Questions

**Q: How can I get involved in implementing AUBI in my community?** A: You can join or form a local AUBI initiative group, participate in community design workshops, volunteer for pilot programs, advocate with local officials, or contribute skills to implementation teams. The first step is connecting with others interested in the concept.

**Q: What if my contribution type isn't recognized by the system?** A: AUBI systems include processes for community members to propose new contribution categories. The contribution framework evolves based on community needs and feedback, with periodic reviews to ensure inclusivity.

**Q: How do I apply for need-based adaptations?** A: The adaptation application process is designed to be simple and dignified. You'll provide basic information about specific needs through multiple channels (online, in-person, with assistance if needed), with transparent criteria and appeal options.

**Q: How does AUBI support people with disabilities?** A: AUBI provides both universal support and needs-based adaptations for disability-related costs. The system is designed for accessibility, recognizes diverse contributions, and includes people with disabilities in governance and design.