

## Theory of change - Lowimpact.org

### Problems

1. We're headed for 'biological annihilation' (**Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the USA, May 2017**)<sup>1</sup>.
2. Corporate capitalism has to grow perpetually, which destroys the biosphere; and it concentrates wealth perpetually, which prevents real democracy and therefore our ability to do anything about it.
3. Money is created centrally, lent at interest and invested to maximise returns. This concentrates wealth and requires perpetual growth.

### Solutions

1. The **commons economy (CE)**<sup>2</sup> is an economy owned and controlled by communities.
2. **Mutual credit**<sup>3</sup> is a trading system in which the means of exchange is not a store of value, is not lent at interest and does not become concentrated.
3. Self-provisioning via **low-impact living**<sup>4</sup>, using appropriate (convivial and sustainable) technology.

### We will engage with:

### by (activities):

### so that (results):

### Intermediate outcomes

### Ultimate outcomes

individuals

1. providing / updating info on the website.
2. reaching out via social media & newsletter.
3. maintaining a network of specialist advisors.

1. people gain skills.
2. people switch to the CE for essentials.
3. people encourage friends / family to switch to the CE.

1. Trust engendered in commons and mutual credit through success in practice.

1. The commons economy grows to constitute the entire economy.

communities

1. helping to build local commons / mutual credit schemes.
2. experimenting with different types of commons tools.

1. local commons groups are formed.
2. there are many successful local commons and mutual credit schemes.

2. Awareness of and support for the commons maximised.
3. Mutual credit schemes plug into global Credit Commons.

2. Mutual credit is the exchange system of the commons economy.

the commons economy

1. interviewing key players for our blog.
2. providing training materials.
3. promotion / finding new customers.

1. key players co-ordinate via the site.
2. commons groups grow in size/number.
3. commons groups trade in mutual credit.

4. Identification and removal of barriers to the growth of the commons.

3. Communities achieve resilience via self-provisioning and the commons economy.