

Community Inclusion Currencies (CICs)

Funding Sustainable Development Goals

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Abstract

This paper proposes the development and expansion of networks of connected currencies (Community Inclusion Currencies (CICs)) comprising an open and decentralized monetary system as well as the protocols, architecture and humanitarian infrastructure to support the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). We examine programs in Kenya that utilize distributed ledger technologies in order to enable underserved communities to create currencies and basic income programs freely, securely, and with the inherent ability to connect their currencies to each other and propose a path toward technology diffusion.



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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The availability of national currency in marginalized communities often bears little relation to the demand or capacity of local production, but derives from external factors such as the national debt, interest rates, trade deficits, regional crisis and IMF ascribed policies. The resulting scarcity of a medium of exchange invariably cripples communities' internal trade and causes local markets to become chronically unstable. Poverty is often wrongly equated with simple lack of money rather than lack of opportunity. Poverty is a structural issue caused by many factors, one of which is lack of liquidity. This factor alone can cause markets to stagnate, robbing people of opportunities for growth that could exist within the community itself.

Using markets as a way of alleviating poverty and empowering people out of shocks is increasingly becoming more common. There is a wide spectrum in which markets can be used to alleviate needs. Cash and voucher assistance is one that is commonly used to increase vulnerable people's access to markets. Giving people direct cash transfers instead of in-kind assistance has grown exponentially in the last 10 years. Direct cash transfers are advantageous because they empower people to decide for themselves what they need, which is fundamental for organic market growth. While the move has been transformational and desirable, evidence has shown that it still lacks the sustainability to tackle the root causes of poverty that make people vulnerable in the first place. When tackling poverty as an institutional problem, standard development practices often miss a key component, currency design, causing income and profits to be extracted and accumulated with financiers in cities away from rural environments. In this environment, national currencies given directly to beneficiaries often stay in local circulation only for a limited time.

In part due to the poor circulation of conventional currencies, the majority of economies worldwide are reported to be in decline and stagnation. As local industries are lost or fail to materialise - large-scale market forces, such as high-interest-bearing debt, drive inequality (Ryan-Collins et al. 2012). At around \$3 USD per day of trade per household, resource mobilization in Kenya is extremely low. The market in Kenya referenced further in this paper, much like other economically marginalized areas worldwide, is characterized by dramatic swings in productivity and stagnation influenced by seasonal markets, natural disasters, politics, and transnational markets.

This paper proposes reinventing cash and voucher assistance programs so they act as a catalyst for sustainable growth for communities. We propose creating community currencies using blockchain



technology to create transparent, inclusive and empowering eco-systems that enable communities to develop and trade their own form of credit backed by their own productive capacity and seeded by local governments and the aid industry.

Jane Jacobs (1987) referred to the local market economy, rather than the national economy as the salient economic unit. A market economy can in turn be considered as a group of interacting economic nodes that combine into a network. The salient market unit here can be viewed as a **community**, a network that cares for its member nodes (businesses, producers and people). A **currency**, in this light, acts as both a promissory note for the work or future production within that network and a medium through which its members interact. A **community currency** can be considered a medium of exchange whose total value acts as a measure for the productive capacity of a community.

Various models of complementary or community currencies (CCs) have historically emerged worldwide in response to financial crises. The literature examining models of community currency, through both empirical evidence and simulations, have shown that CCs have the capability to stabilize local economic systems. In particular, credit-clearing unions for local exchanges have been verified to stabilize trade while reducing the effects of simultaneous credit crunches.

According to Hirota (2013), many types of community currencies have been issued and utilized since the 1980s. He describes a Community Currency as having the following distinguishing characteristics: (a) it is issued by a community organization; (b) it cannot be used outside the community; (c) it has a zero (or negative) interest rate; (d) it encourages community members to help each other. In Kobayashi et al., (2013), Nishibe sees community currencies as integrative media of exchange that promote revitalization of the local economy and encourage community activities. Barinaga et al. (2018) understands community currencies as local monetary infrastructures for community economies.

In the late 1990s through the early 2000s, hundreds of CCs started to appear worldwide according to Lietaer (2004). However, many CCs have failed to scale or have simply not flourished. Yamazaki (2013) points out that about 60% of community currencies in Japan were terminated or suspended because of circulation failure due to lack of general market acceptance. We propose the use of blockchain technology, in the form of bonding curves and connecting protocols to create markets of CCs and mitigate the risk.

1.2 Community Currencies (CCs)

CCs seek to enable communities to develop a source of local credit based on productive capacity and local values, creating a monetary system better suited to eradicate poverty and the multiple indicators of deprivation targeted by the UN's SDGs (See section 3.2.1 Proof of Impact for SDGs).

The findings of Stodder (2011) suggest that endogenous sources of credit through circulating vouchers, referred to as Community Currency (CC), can counteract seasonal conditions and increase overall trade volume. Historically CCs have not been able to expand (and stay autonomous) to include the 2+ billion people living in poverty for several reasons, particularly the inability to exchange CCs easily among more businesses and neighboring communities, hence limiting local economic development. In Kenya, Grassroots Economics Foundation has introduced CCs that have been used in roughly 4,500 businesses and schools among communities of over 200,000 people showing that this challenge is surmountable and the model is scalable if CCs can be built in a decentralized manner.

CICs proposed here build on the lessons learnt from the [Sarafu-Network](#); *n.b. Sarafu means currency in Swahili*. Sarafu-Network represents a history of particular models of Community Currency developed by



[Grassroots Economics Foundation](#) in Kenya, in circulation since 2010. The Community Currencies using variations of these models have stabilized seasonal markets (Ruddick et al. 2015) by injecting a new medium of exchange that is more readily available and circulates locally more than national currency. An initial pilot that connects CICs called Sarafu Network, through a participatory community approach, has converted Kenyan paper-based CCs into digital CICs, enabling CICs to combine together to grow their markets. This trade has been measured in the following categories: Food, Labour, Education, General shops, Energy, Water, Transport, Environment, Health. [Transaction and Impact data is available on [GitLab here](#).

1.3 Grassroots Economies

Grassroots Economics Foundation in Kenya is among a growing worldwide movement of community currency proponents who see a connected and decentralized economy as one of the most fundamental building blocks for designing a better future for humanity. In order to seed communities *of* currencies worldwide and promote equitability and stability, Grassroots Economics seeks to enable and support CICs for marginalized communities.

By enabling communities as the basic units of the economy to create their own currency, and groups of these currencies together to form super clusters for physical regions or causes, we are encouraging a decentralized bottom-up economy to emerge. The unit of exchange in this multitudinous currency environment is based on the productive capacity each currency represents, whose local exchange value to other currencies is determined based on markets represented by liquidity pools. This community-level of granularity in the amount of currency they add to a liquidity pool is currently impossible via non-blockchain based currencies, as they do not effectively audit or react to the difference in supply of the medium of exchange vs available productive capacity. In other words, the increased issuance of national currency, largely through private banking insurance rates, does not adequately reflect actual productive capacity, as seen by the large growth in the credit supply vs gross national production (Ryan-Collins et al. 2012).

Before they are connected together, the liquidity of historic community currencies has been limited to the productivity of that particular local economy. Limiting the utility of the currency exclusively to services provided in the community can cause the CC to accumulate in hands that would struggle to spend them quickly enough. Additionally, if the CC is not convertible to other currencies, local businesses would be challenged to offer products and services that have hard/external costs. Exchange protocols on a blockchain enable community currencies varying degrees of connectivity to other community currencies as well as the potential of national fiat currencies, providing adequate liquidity for large transaction volumes. Building on this fundamental connection between currencies, currency and developers can build governance and collateral systems that safeguard their communities' markets and wealth (see section 3 on Use Cases). Free competition among CICs can be seen as the fruition of Hayek's (1990) proposal for competitively issued private currencies.

National currencies, which are currently described by Lietaer, et al. (2012) as dominant monocultures, may begin to adopt their own CIC systems as an improvement to fractional reserve as a means of stabilizing such user-generated credit creation. Likewise communities will be able to create endogenous sources of credit to trade among each other and with fiat currencies based on their own productive capacity.



2. Tokenomics

Drawing on economics and game theory, the field of tokenomics is loosely defined as the emerging economics of cryptography-based tokens and networks. This paper discusses the current and future tokenomic configurations which allows any entity to issue CIC tokens that benefit from continuous on-chain liquidity and price-discovery, regardless of their scale and volume.

2.1 Communities of Currencies

How do we enable community currencies to exchange with each other in an emergent ecosystem of individual, group, business, charity, and governmental tokens while preserving fair and balanced pricing of the currencies at the lowest possible costs?

The CICs currently implemented in Kenya are established with the ability to be added to a liquidity pool with a [connecting exchange protocol](#) (built into the pool's *smart contract = immutable code that is executed for every transaction on a blockchain*). This exchange protocol in a liquidity pool includes the potential for both static and bonded connections that connect CICs to each other or other tokens in a pool and is described in the [Bancor White Paper](#). Such tokens are linked to each other by staking their own token and a common token into a liquidity pool. If two tokens (smart contracts) with a common token in a liquidity pool exist on a decentralized exchange network the protocol is able to create an automatic exchange rate between the two tokens. This enables community currencies built with such a protocol to interact with their neighbor by choosing or establishing common pools or pools containing common network tokens.

A network token that links community currencies together need not be tradable outside the regional network, but can optionally be connected to other tokens via liquidity pools in a fractal-like manner. With a variable rate pool the exchange protocol automates the price discovery of connected CICs as a function of their imports relative to their exports. In effect, using the protocol when converting from one token (A) into another (B) drives up supply and the relative price of B to A. In a static pool there can be a fixed exchange rate, such as 1:1, that will allow exchange only while there are still tokens in the pool.

A network of liquidity pool connected CICs, when used as a medium of exchange, can be seen as a **Network of Currencies**. These currency networks have the potential, as an emergent phenomenon, to create connected and decentralized economic systems. It is important to realize that CICs as well as networks of CICs are not necessarily decentralized - CCs are historically often single issuer (albeit potentially a cooperative or trusted single issuer) hence highly centralized, and lack scalability according to North (2005) for this reason. It is a network of networks of these connected community currencies that begins to truly differentiate itself from isolated community currency systems or centralized exchanges or centralized network tokens, and provide adequate market acceptance, based on shared protocols for relative value.

2.2 Currency Creation

A community group may create a [CIC Liquid Token Contract](#) on a blockchain (via a mobile interface) which can be created with an initial supply and made available and tradable for community members only or open to the broader world for transactions. If the created token is not part of any liquidity pool it can only be traded as an internal community currency, with no defined rate of exchange for other currencies. The token creator may offer free promotional tokens to community members or spend them



into existence in various ways, as has been demonstrated with CCs in [Kenya](#). A CIC creator may then connect with another CIC by establishing a liquidity pool which contains both CICs. Note that a network token can be another Community Inclusion Currency that can be created by one or more parties and itself could be a usable medium of exchange and connected to a stable token (and hence national currencies). A large network of CICs connecting to one another acts as a decentralized buffer system, such that if any one currency is in decline (local redemption is delayed or not available) it can be converted to another, ensuring that communities' collective production remains the source of all currency as these networks spread.

In this way a currency creator creating a CIC as a promise for their future production is essentially issuing a voucher that can be spent or gifted into circulation. Alone, this token could fulfill many functions, but when added to a liquidity pool with another token, a larger market is formed between the two currencies. This bottom-up growth can expand into super networks of connected communities as nodes. This decentralized, bottom-up structure can form into regional and even global economies where the fundamental units are based on the value of the smallest element (the individual token's promise for future production).

Liquidity pools can also contain a token which is linked to National Currencies such as a stable coin - which could act as a network token connecting many CICs. Group or village CICs can in turn act as network tokens for other villages or projects. Group token creators can choose to create common network tokens between themselves only (no connection to national currency) and isolated tokens can remain completely isolated and non exchangeable, or eventually choose to connect to other tokens or networks of tokens. Token holders can have and trade with any token, but only those tokens linked through liquidity pools, directly or indirectly, can be exchanged for each other. In practice users auto-convert incoming tokens to a single 'community' token of their choosing.

2.3 Blockchain-Enabled Community Currencies

In order to implement Community Inclusion Currencies (CICs) in a framework that will allow them to interact with each other, the solutions currently available lie in decentralized ledger systems or blockchains and embedded smart contracts. Blockchains, due to their distributed nature and integrated cryptography, enable CC transactions records to be immutable and secure. They also offer the ability to encode scripts or programs into tokens called smart contracts. The CIC exchange protocol is one such open-source script embedded into the smart contract of Community Inclusion Currencies (CICs) which enable them to interact with each other.

While a CIC could exist on any smart-contract-enabled blockchain, many blockchains charge high fees for executing transactions to the network. In order to trade effectively in marginalized communities, transaction fees must be minimized, which is why we are using a Proof of Authority Network (BloxBerg Network) blockchain, an Ethereum-based platform that offers a free open-source framework for smart contracts. BloxBerg leverages an independent group of block validators (Academic institutions) who maintain the transaction records and who are all licensed public notaries around the United States, which increases security while enabling a method of governance on the blockchain. BloxBerg Network is a scalable, secure and cost effective solution for enabling CICs for micro, small and medium businesses. For more information visit [Bloxberg.org](https://bloxberg.org).



2.4 Price Stability and Liquidity

As blockchain related markets have demonstrated in recent years, the adoption of a currency by a community *can* create new wealth for that community, which further increases as the currency adoption grows (e.g. Bitcoin). This model dictates that the community currency's price will fluctuate according to the adoption trend which can be contradictory to the need for price stability in a currency.

The two key sources of price stability for CICs are market price arbitrage and collateral systems. In the first case as connected CICs begin to change in relative value the price advantage of one CIC over another will be taken advantage of by users to reduce costs (arbitrage). In this process, the token with a lower exchange value will experience more conversions increasing the token exchange price once again.

In the second case each liquidity pool contains a national currency exchangeable stable token or a network token or combination (pool of tokens). This network token amount offers a buffer to rapid price fluctuations by being able to absorb or emit CICs based on market demands. Extraction to the network token can also be further restricted to make CICs unattractive to pump and dump schemes and high volatility. Extraction can be time- and volume-locked such that only a percentage of one's balance can be liquidated (to connected tokens in liquidity pools) over a designated period of time, which translates to the ability to liquidate one's balance over a long term period. This liquidation can also be restricted based on the exchange rate of the CIC.

A network token's unique value is that it can connect many CICs liquidity pools together and give them a relative price to each other with or without any Stable token or fiat linked token. When a token is added to a liquidity pool with the network token, any connected CICs now have a gateway to that network token and their exchange value to network token will vary based on supply and demand - but CICs local value to each other is based on the available goods and services on offer for redemptions. Communities can create their own media of exchange and link them together without national currencies - while providing timely, parameterized liquidity to a network token or a stable coin linked to a national currency when available.

Lets say a vendor can't redeem their community currency for Kenyan Shillings/Mpesa eMoney. Won't that limit circulation and cause the local markets to stop using it?

If there is no demand on those local tokens (against National Currency or a network token) then eventually its exchange value to National currency will drop so low that it is no longer worth-while to exchange. But the supply of these tokens need not diminish to zero and the amount of Community Inclusion Currency you can buy for National Currency will be very high at that point. Hence if there is any motivation at all for local acceptance conversion from National Currency to Community currency will at some point be advantageous.

For humanitarian aid purposes, injecting funds into a liquidity pool in order to give a fiat off-ramp - serves the purpose of enabling relief through external liquidity and parametrically injecting support for marginalized communities based on transaction data. Once those funds are sufficiently reduced - the community can discontinue use of the Community Currency or continue trading it among themselves. More examples of humanitarian Aid will be covered in the appendix.

Social Collateral: Proper implementation requires some level of guarantee from goods or services in the local community (backing/employer of last resort). This backing could be local taxation (via negative interest rates and blockchain voting systems). This backing could be a cooperative maize mill or child care. These backers and their goods and services establish trust in their own CICs - before any injections



of aid funds into liquidity pools by donors - the community has to show SDG related trade (see RICCs as an example below where we focus on Refugee employment via transaction data)

In summary, the network of Community Inclusion Currencies gives people the ability to mint their own currencies and trade outside the bounds of scarce national currencies while also creating doorways to stable fiat exchange. In order to slow and balance this exchange out to fiat there are several mechanisms like the bonding curves and overall volume limits on users and the system as a whole. As a liquidity pool grows (through demand on the CIC and community savings) we can limit the extraction from that pool by a percentage of its growth, ensuring steady increases in liquidity.

Note that beyond a system of connected circulating vouchers, in order to fully utilize and encourage the circulation of the CICs, there are several key implementation and system options possible for voting, taxation, basic income and demurrage (negative interest). For instance variable fees on transactions can be introduced that depend both on how long the tokens have been stagnating and the volume being traded. These holding fees can be structured in various ways using smart contracts, such as a variable percentage of token balances depending on the time since the last trade, scaled by the amount of the last trade compared to account balance. These transaction fees can be collected into a community fund account and a voting system established so that users holding the tokens can decide what happens with the fees. Options could include system maintenance, community programs, social security, or taxation.

3. Seeding CIC Liquidity Pools

3.1 Connecting Community Currencies Together

While we can envision the organic growth of economies built of connected user-generated CICs, the unfettered market that forms based on this growth can generate an uncompetitive system in which early token developers become *de facto* liquidity providers. In order to establish systems where markets are inclusive and work more efficiently for currently economically marginalized communities, we propose the adoption of liquidity pool seeding with a network token as a humanitarian aid practice. Such a general network token, we will call a CIC Network Token, can be a basic income token and or include a National Currency stable token (such as DAI) and used to seed CIC liquidity pools that use it to automatically link with each other. By staking these CIC Network Tokens to CICs, communities easily and freely have a system for connecting to each other and bypass the initial need to purchase or organically develop market-connecting network tokens. The connection between these actors will be described below under the **CIC Network Ecosystem** section.

3.2 Network Token Generation

We envision CIC Network Tokens helping to bootstrap the development of a fully connected ecosystem of tokens that support ecologically responsible and sustainable development. Sarafu in Kenya (with no connection to National currency) as an example, is an example of a CIC Network Token. The Sarafu supply has no fiat connection and is minted based on the target population. Sarafu is given freely to new users and also taxed monthly with a holding fee in Sarafu as a percentage of each user's balance. This helps increase circulation and decrease the incentive to hold Sarafu. These holding fees are then



recirculated to active members on a regular basis and act as a basic income. Such a network token could also be added to a liquidity pool containing stable tokens from supporter contributions. The CIC Network Token's main purpose is to seed initial collateral for CICs and not as a speculation tool. In addition to this market-connecting function, CICs also can reward users for sharing their information with donors to access impact data accrued through transactional records, surveys and audits. This data will form a key index that allows international aid organizations to measure impacts (see section 3.2.1) and decide if more support is needed or if they should sell off their CICs and move their CIC Network Tokens to stake them to another community. Donors will also be able to offer CICs toward SDG programs with desired impacts, developed by implementers upholding collectively-defined standards (Appendix B). The CIC Network Token in a liquidity pool with a stable fund can increase in value as more aid funds (via donations or otherwise) are added to it. CIC holders will only be enabled to sell a percentage of the growth of their tokens over time out to the network token.

Contributions by supporters via purchase of CICs go toward developing stable backing (by adding to the liquidity pool) increasing the value of CICs while also connecting CICs together. These CICs can be donated to the community to support SDG-related programs. Negative interest rates or demurrage can form a community fund for participatory budgeting as a sustainable local funding mechanism. Finally, CIC transaction data combined with local surveys and audits will provide proof of impact accessible for CIC Token holders.

4. Use Cases

While there are several potential uses listed in Appendix A, we will focus in this section on economically marginalized communities who have the most to gain from the potential of stabilizing their economies through accessing credit without the burden of debt and the monetization of their productive capacity.

4.1 Aid Supported Marginalized Communities

Several community-based organizations in Kenya developed community currencies with the assistance of Grassroots Economics Foundation in order to exchange goods and services in response to chronically lacking supplies of national currencies. These CCs (trading via paper vouchers until 2018) have been converted into pilot mobile-phone-based CIC systems, which enables them to develop regional CIC Network Tokens so that they can exchange with their neighboring communities. The impact data on local trade and other social and environmental metrics is generated on a blockchain and is validated by academics and researchers from reputable universities around the world. Chief among these preliminary findings is the compelling impacts of CC systems on food security in marginalised communities. Grassroots Economics Foundation will continue to publish these results as they are generated at <http://grassrootseconomics.org/research>.

The CIC process diagram starts with Initial seeding of a network token (Sarafu) being used to create awareness and a seed fund of network tokens for a community group. These Sarafu are added to a liquidity pool with local CICs which are backed by local goods and services and distributed to the group members with an exchange rate of 1:1 with the Network token. Local circulation and acceptance gives the currency social capital and increases the impact. Any CIC holder can liquidate their CIC to receive the network token with no change to exchange rate given a static liquidity pool or a variable rate with a bonded pool. Anyone can also add more network tokens to the liquidity pool to receive CIC. Further donation/investment can continue based on the need and acceptance of the community. Local



Circulation stabilizes the price through continued acceptance, while external circulation stabilizes the price through flattening the market rate over time.

Typical implementation strategy in marginalized communities involves:

1. Cultural and socio-economic assessment - feasibility study for CIC injection model.
2. System customization for various market demographics, languages and cultures for CIC injection models as well as front-end systems. Access to create, trade and convert tokens is built into feature-phone systems (USSD) that enable people to hold and manage wallets without internet access.
3. Provision of aid funding to further seed initial CIC Liquidity pools in the form of donations or cash and voucher assistance program.
4. Community group development of a voucher (CIC) for audited productive capacity, valued initially 1:1 with the national currency and the CIC Network Token. These vouchers are injected into circulation in various ways, such as through local group operational costs, zero-interest credit, SDG programs, and airdropping to community members. Local communities begin social backing with their goods and services and add to their CIC Liquidity pool.
5. Enabling CIC holders to exchange for national currencies through static or bonded liquidity pools and for funding to be added locally and externally to liquidity pools based on market incentives and impact metrics.
6. Local groups train neighboring groups to use CIC with peer training incentivised by growing the local CIC market.

Once implemented, any CICs connecting to a common CIC Network token in their liquidity pool are convertible to each other. This means that if the market is too small or slow in one community they can now import from or export to another community. Community A importing from community B will cause some of the Network Tokens of CIC A's liquidity pool to flow into CIC B's liquidity pool. Depending on the type of pool (static or bonded) the more one sided the trade the more This market balancing effect establishes a more inclusive and sustainable alternative for financing development, and even more remarkably, mitigating the trade imbalance and inequality persistently reproduced within current monetary systems.

Practically in Kenya for instance a humanitarian organization may contribute aid funds to a liquidity pool together with CICs from a Savings and Loan Group of 25 women (Chama). Any CIC holder can redeem Kenyan Shillings from the liquidity pool via eMoney and anyone can put more Kenyan shillings into the pool to receive CICs. Humanitarian organizations may continue to support the community this way - adding aid funds to the liquidity pool and donating the CICs pulled out, based on need and transaction data showing impact and adoption.

4.2 Impact Model

The amount of trade in a community's local market can be approximated as the aggregate sales revenue of all formal and informal businesses in the market over a period of time. The amount of national currency available to trade with is a function of its starting or nominal level, the amount of exports of labour, negatively correlated to the amount of imports of goods and other spending in the external market. The maximum amount of trade possible with limited supply of currency and businesses has an upper limit proportional to the amount of currency available in the community (Gesell, 1958). In the



case where CC is injected into a community, it multiplies the effect by filling the gaps of existing national currency on total sales, which causes trade to reach a peak or optimal market faster.

While Community Currencies are theoretically a powerful tool in developing local credit and market stability, their effectiveness is also dependent on the size and nature of existing local markets. In agreement with these findings, Porter (2000), Briguglio (2009) and Poulton (2006) suggest that a key factor in empowering resilient local economies with a stable balance of trade is developing import-replacing local production and service sectors. While the CCs studied in Kenya suggest that CC's effectiveness depends on existing business demographics, further studies should attempt to measure the rate at which markets grow their local production and service sectors due to CC usage. By connecting CIC's together there is the further potential to expand the number of new businesses interacting and increase trade balance by providing increased liquidity across multiple markets. The effective credit created in this system is only limited to the offers of goods and services within communities.

4.2.1 Proof of Impact for the UN Sustainable Development Goals

Community Inclusion Currencies (CICs) flowing through communities, geographic regions and municipalities can provide both qualitative and quantitative measurements for economic, environmental, and social indicators and impacts. Measurements of CIC transactions and user-contributed demographics, as well as third-party audit and survey data, can be packaged into valuable indices for development and used as standards (Appendix B) for proof of impact related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). SDG impacts can have various measurements using CICs blockchain transaction data as well as audit and survey data for each of the 17 SDGs (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_Development_Goals), such as:

1. **No Poverty:** CIC trade per capita per unit of time. *The inclusive design of CIC systems has established unprecedented access to empirical data from informal "shadow" economies which are the largest, most significant sectors in many low-income countries, particularly in regard to serving the most deprived and marginalised segments of the population.*
2. **No Hunger:** CIC trade for food and supply chain strength. *CIC trade systems provide multi-level performance indicators for bottom-of-the-pyramid food commodity markets, which can help us gain a comprehensive understanding of factors that govern the capacity of the poor to participate as both producers and consumers in food value chains.*
3. **Health:** CIC trade for health services offers more relevant data for pro-poor health policy in regard to the economics, scalability and accessibility of essential health services.
4. **Education:** CIC trade for school fees and related educational activities such as teacher salaries. *The CIC system is suitably designed to assess the overlapping dimensions of development that impact equitable access to education.*
5. **Gender Equality:** The relative amount of CIC trade for various genders. *Gender-disaggregated CIC data can be analyzed to understand outcomes such as women's access to sexual and reproductive health care, enabling technology, and economic resources.*
6. **Clean Water:** CIC trade related to affordability and accessibility of water. *CIC data can improve geographical targeting and contextual relevance of investments in creating access to potable water to better account for the heterogeneous nature of poor communities.*
7. **Sustainable and Modern Energy:** CIC trade spent on solar and other renewable energies. *Trade data can be disaggregated to distinguish access and affordability of both electricity and renewable energy for underserved bottom-of-the-pyramid communities.*
8. **Economic Health:** Overall CIC trade in the community per capita and supply chain strength. *CIC is creating access to largely unavailable economic information (with substantial policy implication) from employment in the informal sector, which represents a significant 66% of employment in Sub-saharan Africa. Trade data helps indicate missing resources and businesses inside communities.*



9. **Innovation and Infrastructure:** CIC trade related to infrastructure, public works/roads, and construction. *CIC systems are indicative of access to technological infrastructure, financial services, and affordability of credit for 'unbanked' micro and small-scale business entrepreneurs. Trade data can also be triangulated with other national and international metrics to assess the impact of national investments in transport infrastructure and industry on livelihoods at the bottom of the pyramid.*
 10. **Reduced Inequality:** Measuring community self-sufficiency and the Gini Index of CIC wallet holders based on their total balances and trade volume, availing information on economic growth and inclusivity of monetary systems.
 11. **Sustainable Communities:** CIC community fund size and usage, CIC taxation payments and the market volatility, with valuation for economics resilience and sustainability indicators.
 12. **Responsible Consumption:** CIC circulation rates for “responsible” transactions per day per capita, which can also be assessed to track wastes and inefficiencies in commodity markets.
 13. **Climate Action:** Datasets for CIC usage and collection** can be utilised to evaluate the influences and impact of disaster risk reduction policy and programs on household adaptive capacity.
 14. **Life Below Water:** Datasets for CIC usage and collection for mariner resources which can be utilised to better understand factors influencing sustainable production and consumption within small-scale fisheries.
 15. **Life on Land:** Data for CIC usage and collection can be triangulated with other datasets to improve the relevance of policy frameworks and subsequent expenditure on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems.
 16. **Peace and Justice:** Datasets for CIC usage and collection for peace- and justice-related programs create a practical understanding of the systemic impact and demand for peace and justice.
 17. **Partnerships:** Community size, number of CIC traders, connected communities and supporters. CIC trade activates excess capacities within communities in developing countries, which has policy implications for domestic resource mobilisation, debt sustainability and expansion of inclusive trade network and market.
- **CIC collection refers to donations, fees and taxation.*

Measurements include calculations, relative change over time, comparison to control groups and other CIC-using communities, as well as other indexes. As international aid moves more and more from prescriptive to evidence-based interventions, CICs give the aid industry the fine granularity needed to both observe the impact of interventions and access a comprehensive evidence base for decision-making. This is crucial in development programs that target aid to specific communities and individual beneficiary wallet holders.

5. Summary

5.1 Seeding the decentralized economy of CICs

By focusing on communities as the core units of the economy, and enabling them to develop and trade without the burden of interest-bearing credit, blockchain technologies have the potential to end the core structural causes of institutionalized world poverty and provide financial systems to avert or minimise the human cost of monetary and financial crises. Beyond creating the first decentralized market for cryptocurrencies in marginalized communities, Grassroots Economics is working to enable communities and supporting organizations around the world to create their own Community Inclusion Currencies and use them as Proof of Impact for development. Community Inclusion Currencies are a foundational element in the mission toward reaching UN Sustainable Development Goals.

While still in its trial phases, a conservative estimate based on early data is that roughly 20x leverage of donated funds is already possible. Bootstrapping self-sustaining grassroots economies takes a critical



mass of market adoption. For each \$1 USD of contribution we expect to see 20x the impact compared to national currency-based SDG funding. This includes measurable increases across the 17 SDGs as described in section 2.7.1. Note that the operating costs of these programs at scale per country should not significantly alter the impact of these programs while using existing infrastructure and services where applicable.

The ability to scale humanitarian solutions to the 2+ billion people living in extreme poverty and subject to environmental disaster has been elusive due to intrinsic problems with the current economic system. Looking into the future with this in mind, CICs would be enough to fill the [World Bank's Credit Gap estimated at 2 trillion USD](#). CICs, backed by local production and circulating more rapidly than fiat currencies, could, in turn, fill the UN's funding gap for delivering Sustainable Development Goals.

Community Currencies have been piloted (via paper vouchers such as Bangla-Pesa) since 2010 in Kenya to solve the intrinsic problems of unsustainable development funding, and the first 5000 small businesses in marginalized communities have already started piloting CICs for basic needs and SDGs.

Open platforms and a global movement are needed to build on these protocols and frameworks and support communities worldwide to develop their own economies. Consider the profound potential of partnering in a global effort to build the world's first truly decentralized economic system from the bottom up, and end poverty in our lifetime.

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Appendix A: Additional Use Cases

A.1 Universal Basic Income (UBI)

CICs have been proposed as potential solutions for creating UBI in that they enable a medium of exchange to be directly provided to communities and individuals with little or no need for distributors. Via CICs and their regional network tokens, taxes, programmed inflation, fees, demurrage and other mechanisms can be created to collect and automatically re-distribute tokens as a basic income. This creates *local* mechanisms for UBI and bypasses the dependency problem of UBI from foreign sources. While CCs alone give little room for UBI being injected from exogenous sources, CICs can enable communities to increase their collateral and inject development funding into liquidity pools. In addition, creating CICs with integrated UBI systems creates an incubator for local market development.

Those wishing to develop a UBI may begin by creating a CIC in their community. This CIC could have a transaction fee system that collects tokens and automatically disburses them to the community. This could be a simple transparent tax that is reinvested in the community. Without capacity for significant tax volume to fill the needs of a UBI in some marginalized areas, temporary external support along with token inflation (the issuance of newly created tokens) could also serve to support a UBI.

For example, a community currency in Gran Canaria, Spain was built with UBI and has been providing for 5 years a universal unconditional basic income whose level is conditioned to the degree the individual has supported the community that month (<http://monedademos.es>).

A.2 Refugee Inclusion

Traditional aid development programs have failed to address the fundamental problems plaguing the economic infrastructure of marginalized communities around refugee camps. Traditional aid into these economies often creates unsustainable food systems and market dynamics that exacerbate poverty levels and reinforce the existing economic structure and exclusion of refugees. The bulk of the aid flows out of the community too quickly to provide lasting impact, while key community members and resources remain largely underutilized. Finally, there is simply not enough aid to go around - the ability to leverage existing aid into effective credit and attract private sector actors are key missing components.

Poor communities don't lack demand, or labour, or ideas. They lack a medium of exchange to deploy their underutilized resources. This is the core of our proposal for Refugee Inclusion Community Currencies (RICCs).

Objective: Leverage cash transfers into community currencies to strengthen refugee communities

RICCs are blockchain-based tokens given directly to beneficiaries and accessible through feature phones. They are issued as vouchers for local goods and services based on the productive capacity of local communities and collateralized by Cash Transfer Program (CTP) funding. They may be exchanged for national currency based on the level of collateralization.



What is revolutionary about RICCs is that their supply is not limited 1:1 to national currency funds. This allows RICCs to be a sustainable medium of exchange even when CTP funding is scarce. They leverage funding and limit cashing out based on the growth of liquidity pools, hence eliminating liquidity risk. They give communities a credit system that can expand beyond and outlast aid funds.

Community members will receive an initial injection of RICCs on their feature phones using Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD) technology combined with blockchain scalability, tracking and security developed by MakerDAO, a private company specializing in blockchain technologies, and Grassroots Economics Foundation, a nonprofit building community currencies for thriving local economies. Beneficiaries then use these tokens to buy and sell goods and services that are underutilized when communities are cash poor. In this way, families can afford to pay tuition to keep children in school, buy more flour and vegetables, or get regular access to water.

1. Donations and Cash Transfers fund liquidity pools for the conversion of RICCs tokens.
2. RICCs tokens leverage the sustainability fund based on the growth of that fund through investment and stable token interest rates.
3. Local communities are trained and empowered to ensure buy-in and understanding and RICCs are distributed for local barter trade among regional communities.
4. Local circulation of RICCs enables economic development and refugee integration and gives evidence for who should receive additional cash transfers.
5. Grassroots Economics Foundation as well as local third parties facilitate conversion of RICCs to national currencies for KYC'ed users.
6. Continuous incentives keep circulation flowing even when liquidity pools are diminished. Note that the stability fund / liquidity pool can be refilled by anyone.

A.3 Trees and Asset Backing

When considering CICs as backed by future production, woodlots (trees planted for future harvest) have a clear value proposition as backing for CCs according to Hudon and Lietaer (2006). Carbon offsetting for indigenous tree planting could also have the same collateralizing effect for CICs. In this light, a tree-harvesting organization could create a token based on the value of the trees over their next harvest, e.g. 1000 trees planted could be used as collateral for their future revenue. These tree tokens in circulation prior to harvest could be used to promote more tree planting with community members. A farmer receiving the tokens could deposit them into long-term saving or utilise them commercially within the community. Aid organizations or investors wishing to support tree planting could hold or increase the amount of funds in the liquidity pool for these tokens.

In Kenya a local cooperative accepts CICs for the use of its maize mill for grinding corn flour, and part of the CIC collected is utilized for Greenworld Campaign (the environmental NGO who helped develop the maize mill) reforestation and agroforestry community programs. In this case local cooperatives act as the collateral for community environmental programs.

A.3 Health

Aid organizations wishing to promote health could create a token backed by donated pharmaceuticals and clinics. These tokens could be offered to the elderly or as a universal health care system established in clinics that can redeem the tokens for pharmaceuticals or use them for local commerce. These tokens



could also serve as a medium of exchange and a taxation system on that exchange that would make the aid organization's local funding sustainable.

A.4 Food Security

Poorly designed economies create unsustainable food systems, and poverty. Vulnerable food systems worldwide have no buffer against climate change when combined with the volatility of national and international markets. Because of their dependency on these markets, food enterprise profits do not produce enough regional development and instead funnel toward economic hubs. This causes a chronic lack of cash and credit for communities and the supply chain, which translates to vulnerability to environmental disaster, food insecurity, chronic poverty, and a lack of agricultural labor and investment. Integrating farms and organizations along supply chains into Community Inclusion Currencies helps build the resilience of the food system and incubates regional food providers and distributors from volatile market conditions. Food systems integrated into CICs would also have transactional transparency to measure efficiency along supply chains.

A.5 National and Municipal Currencies

Governments may begin using CICs to create a source of local credit for development, as well as sustainable taxation. Each community within the governance structure could be linked to a regional network token. Regionality is a natural choice for the human scale of these tokens. Regional tokens based on political units such as municipal governments could be a natural choice as a liquidity provider through the creation of regional network tokens. The bonded liquidity pool system creates a better mechanism for Fractional Reserve, Banking Insurance, and Price Stability (section 2.6), which are all present in all levels of CICs described in this paper. This gives the government the ability to provide stability and market growth while independent user-generated token markets seek to gain traction.

Appendix B: Standards for Implementers, Validators and Communities

We would like to engage partners in developing a set of standards for implementers who design and set up CICs, validators of impact data, as well as beneficiary communities receiving CIC Network Tokens. These standards will be published and updated yearly, and used to direct donor contributions toward enhancing existing CICs and seeding new ones.

B.1: Standards Outline

- **Protocol Standards** refer to various agreements on pricing between CICs as well as governance.
- **Community Standards** refer to how a community governs, trains, and becomes eligible for various amounts of Network Tokens.
- **Implementer Standards** refer to how CIC developers are selected and implement CIC programs with communities.
- **Validator Standards** refer to how validators are selected and verify impacts based on blockchain, audit and survey data. These validation standards will follow the published indicators and a monitoring framework for the Sustainable Development Goals (Schmidt-Traub et. al 2017), and expand on them in reference to blockchain-based transaction data.



While seeking to incorporate the wishes of all contributors, these standards will determine how, when and by whom Network Tokens are allocated, in alignment with the core principles of:

- **Market Size (Critical Mass):** Seeding a vibrant network of connected CICs in order to balance trade and accelerate impacts.
- **Ending Poverty:** Focusing support on underserved, marginalized, and low-income communities.
- **Strong Backing:** CICs should be fundamentally backed by productive capacity of all kinds, but with a focus on local regenerative capacity and practices.
- **Community Focus:** Enabling fair and communal ownership of CICs while monetising productive capacity of all participating members.
- **Inter-Token Stability:** Ensuring stable CIC prices and markets through adequate risk assessment and collateral systems.

B.2 CIC Token Summary

1. **Blockchain:** Sarafu (the Kenyan example) is set to use BloxBerg.org, which offers quicker transactions and zero transaction costs. Note that pan-blockchain protocols and systems that allow transaction fees and all levels of system usage will need to be generated for communal ownership and management.
2. **Token reserve stability:** A CIC network token like Sarafu is created as a basic income for a population and minted as new users are validated and join.
3. **Contributions:** Token holders can contribute by staking a network tokens and other tokens like stable coins into liquidity pools.
4. **Data Access:** Users should own access to their own data via sovereign identity protocols. This data can be requested by researchers only upon allowance from the user and CICs can be offered as payment.
5. **Initial Supply:** Network Tokens are created in supply for the area they are implemented in based on commitments of redemption from the issuer.

B.3 CIC Network Ecosystems:

1. **Contributors** provide external funding in the form of crypto and/or national currencies to support or back CICs:
 - a. **Donors/International Aid Organizations** provide seed funding for developing CICs, and monitor impact data used to further support emerging economies.
 - b. **Impact Investors** add reserves to CICs and hold the created CICs to offer collateral and speculate on economic growth. (With restrictions on cashing out)
2. **Service Providers** offer services that enable and further develop CICs without direct involvement:
 - a. **Developers** provide software infrastructure and customizations for use in CICs, such as wallets, taxation integration, governance systems and marketplaces.
 - b. **Stability Authorities** maintain stable CIC Reserve Tokens as well as develop new stable token and collateral mechanisms suited to particular communities.
 - c. **Standard Providers:** provide standards on reservesm governance, protocols, implementers, verifiers and more (see Appendix B).
3. **Implementers** are directly involved in developing and assisting CICs:



- a. **Community Groups** issue CICs and collateralize them with reserves as well as connect them to other CICs
- b. **Agents/Brokers** work with Liquidity Providers to build CICs and local and regional markets.
- c. **Advocacy and Education teams** help organizations and communities around the world understand and develop their own CICs.
- d. **Researchers** use CIC Network Tokens to access and analyse data from CICs to provide systematic understanding and policy recommendations for the emerging decentralized economy.
- e. **Auditors/Validators** verify and package transactional and survey data, and authenticate SDG impacts related to CIC usage.
- f. **Community Inclusion Currency Users** earn, or are given CICs as a local medium of exchange, and are incentivized by donors using stable and growth tokens to trade based on SDG impacts.

Appendix C: Technical Example:

While Community Inclusion Currencies (CICs) have been shown to increase local trade they can also be a vehicle for collective shareholding and impact investment. A large portfolio of CICs could represent millions of dollars of investment while the circulation of the CIC could enable billions of dollars of trade in marginalized communities. *All the equations and graphs in the examples below can be here can be found on [GitLab here](#).*

We can approximate that the overall impact of a CIC on the economy is proportional to its circulation rate times its total market capitalization, i.e. $\text{Impact} \sim \text{Velocity} * (\text{CIC_Supply} * \text{Exchange_rate})$. Based on the arguments below and typical usage we should see a cycle of states where CICs start with an exchange rate of 1:1 with its reserve (such as National Currency based Stable Coin or a pure network token) followed by the exchange rate moving in either direction. If seen as an investment opportunity and more reserves are added and more CIC tokens are created (as shares of those added reserves) then the exchange rate will increase.

A typical share price of a company is based on capital assets, augmented by investors' expectations. Instead, with a CIC your share price (exchange rate) is based on known underlying reserves $\text{Exchange Rate } P = L * \text{Reserve} / \text{Supply}$ (L is our leverage as a variable on the smart contract $L = 1/F$ below) and the bonding curve equations as originally defined by Bancor's [smart contract](#):

As more reserves are added, less and less supply (shares) are created and the share value (exchange rate of the CIC token to its reserve) increases. **(eq1: Minting)**

$$\text{CIC Issued} = S \left[\left(1 + \frac{\text{Added Reserve}}{R} \right)^F - 1 \right]$$



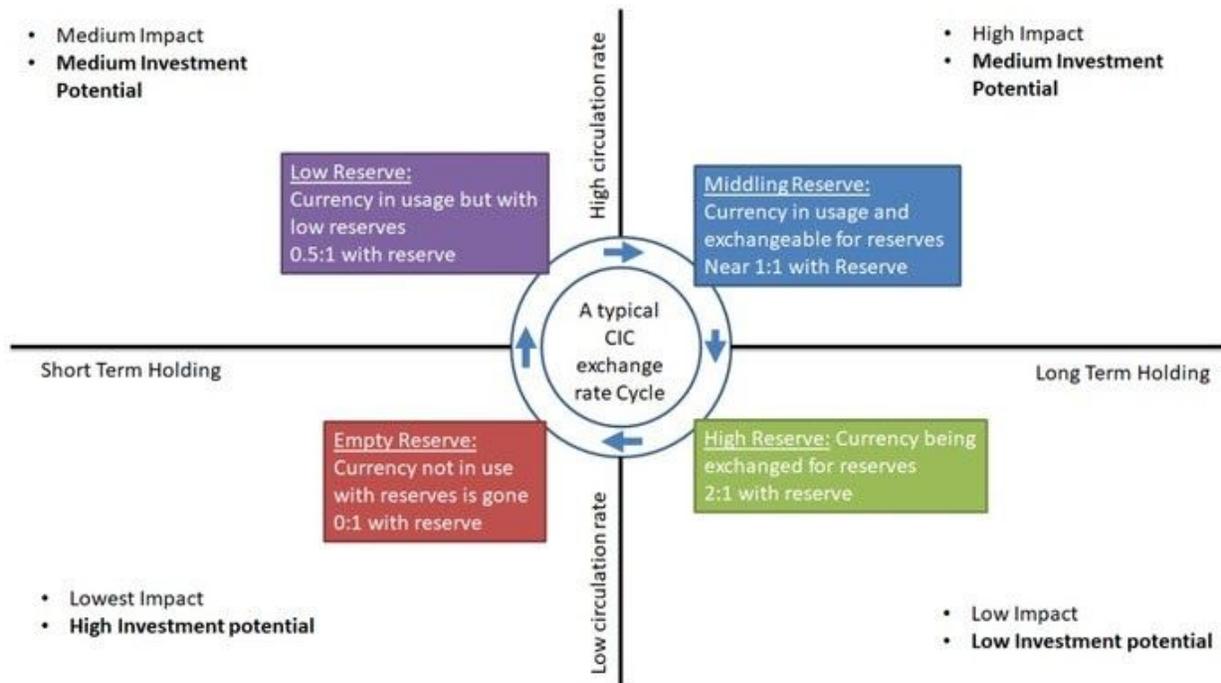
$S =$ the entire supply of CIC tokens, $R =$ the entire Reserve in National Currency and $F = 1 / \text{Leverage}$

As supply of CIC is cashed out or burnt/(reserve redeemed) then less and less reserve is released then that share price drops. **(eq2, Redemption)**

$$\text{Reserve Redeemed} = R \left[\left(1 + \frac{\text{CIC redeemed}}{S} \right)^{\frac{1}{F}} - 1 \right]$$

If the price moves up, it is because people believe they will get something of value for it in the near to long term holding. Either they will buy a product at market or under market rates using the CIC or they will hold the CIC in order to use it later when the exchange price is higher (a longer term investment). As more people add to the reserve the price will eventually rise high enough that the long term holders will want to cash out (say once it reaches a plateau – forced or market based). This liquidation of long term holders will cause the price to drop and could cause a cascade effect reducing the reserve to near zero.

Once at near zero reserve, the remaining CICs in circulation have a near zero exchange rate and so trading will slow down as people lack confidence to accept it for goods and services. But this is also an investment opportunity. At such a low reserve and hence exchange rate, putting more reserves in and minting new tokens is quite cheap. This investment would lead to a middling reserve period whose momentum may bring the currency all the way back to 1:1 with the national currency and even farther to a high reserve period.



SMLXL

These four reserve cases (zero, low, middling, and high) are shown above with their relative merits and detriments. Note that the cycle above is just one possible cycle that we see in the CICs in Kenya and is generally caused by donor aid.

Some challenges therein:

1. No investment: Should the currency not allow investors a return they will see no reason to invest in the first place - no matter the transaction velocity, there will be insufficient capital behind it to scale. What keeps the currency alive? - both the reserve and the social capital behind it. When the reserve runs out, can someone still use the currency for some goods or services at market value? (This is expected market stabilization) If so, then there is a huge local short term investment opportunity (i.e. to buy products at cheaper rates - in this case is arbitrage) – which could translate into a medium and long term investment opportunity.
2. Fast Liquidation: should investors cash out too soon and too much the currency may be too volatile and may never build enough market confidence to reach high transaction amounts with sufficient capital to have high impacts.

In example 1 below we show the effect of social backing on problem (1) and in example 2 we have the effect of investment on problem (2) above.

Example 1. Maize Miller

For example: If I run a maize mill (a cooperative owned by 25 women in Kenya) and I create a CIC at 4x leverage and put in 100 USD into reserve and mint 400 CIC tokens. Then my Price is $4 \cdot 100 / 400 = 1$. If I can spend those 400 tokens as if they were equal to \$1 on labor and other local needs (rent, school fees, water) then I would have multiplied my purchasing power. If everyone returns those tokens to me for my maize – I will have simply given myself an advance on my own maize. I could then cash out my share to pull back out the 100 USD that was simply acting as collateral there. My profit is zero but I have increased my turnover.

Let's say I, the maize miller, do it again and spend the tokens for 400 USD of labor and some of my future customers don't return their tokens for maize but instead cash them out? This will cause all the remaining tokens to lose some exchange value. Let's say 50 of the 400 tokens are cashed out for \$41USD ([eq2] note only the 1st dollar pulled out has a \$ dollar value - hence slippage).



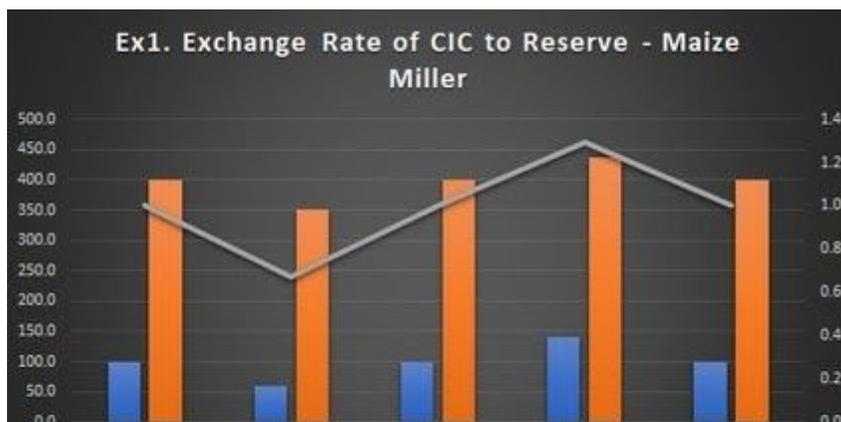
Let's say there is now a reserve remaining of \$58.6 and 350 tokens remaining and let's say all these remaining 350 tokens are returned to the maize mill for \$350 USD of flour. So, I, the maize mill, now have 350 tokens backed by \$58.6USD in reserve and a price of $P = 4 \times \$58.6 / 350 = \0.67USD . Well, I - the maize miller, have gotten \$400 USD of labor costs and spent \$350 USD in product and am remaining with \$58.6 USD of reserve. Meaning that I got an overall \$100 in wages reduction – redemption in product at the cost of \$41.4USD of my reserve). My profit here is the \$400USD in labor I received minus the loss of \$350USD of stock + \$58.6USD of reserve minus the \$100 of reserve initially used = **\$8.6USD**. While the seller of tokens took a loss of \$50USD(labor) - \$41.4USD(reserve received) = **-\$8.6USD**.

In this case the community is being incentivized to use the tokens at the maize mill or other CIC accepting businesses, rather than cashing them out. But now that the maize miller has all the tokens again, buyers of flour should be able to put in more reserve themselves and mint tokens at the market price of \$0.67USD to make a profit themselves.

Let's say the one buyer of maize who lost above by cashing out, decided to take all his \$41.4USD that he cashed out and put it back into the reserve? This automatically creates for him 50 tokens [eq1] so the total supply of tokens now is $350 + 50 = 400$ and there are now $\$58.6 + \$41.4 = \$100\text{USD}$ in reserve. The 400 tokens are now worth: $P = 4 * \$100 / 400 = \1.00USD in exchange value (back to parity).

Let's say now that buyer purchased all \$50 USD worth of maize from me (costing him only \$41.4 USD). Now, I the maize miller, have all 400 tokens backed by \$100 USD, and I have used up \$400 USD of flour and I have bought \$400 units of labor. So my total profit is $\$400(\text{labor}) + \$100(\text{reserve value}) - \$400(\text{product}) - \$100(\text{initial reserve}) = \0USD and my customer has made back the \$8.6 USD he lost before and is at 0 net profit. So both the maize miller and the buyer are back at zero profit.

In all three stages here \$400, \$350 and \$50 = \$800USD of flour was consumed and another \$400USD + 400 USD of Labor was purchased that is \$1600 USD of trade based on a reserve of \$100USD being leveraged into 400 tokens which circulated 4x for a total impact of 16x when compared to just spending the reserve. Again if we assume $\text{Impact} \approx \text{Velocity} * (\text{Supply} * \text{Exchange rate})$ and we 4x the supply and 4x the circulation and average out the exchange rate to 1. This could continue on and on resulting in more and more trade facilitated.



So there is a key assumption here: That the CIC issuer will accept CIC's for flour pegged 1:1 with the Research (National Currency).

If the issuer – maize mill owner decides to gouge clients after spending at full rates then people will not accept the CICs for labor at full rates in the future. This represents the social backing of the voucher and gives someone a reason to put money into the reserve when the price is low.

Now given a market with many CIC issuers, if an issuer decided to price gouge clients – those clients have other options – they can convert their CIC to another CIC issuers token.

If the CIC issuer wants to continue using CICs in order to buy labor and increase turnover and is assured, there will be some buyers in the future he is obligated to continue accepting CICs at the same rate he spent them in the first place (1:1 with National Currency).

If we imagine the primary market is the maize seller and buyers and the secondary market is the smart-contract (eq,1&2), then a third market could be impact investors and humanitarian aid providers. This is where long-term CIC buyers and holders can come in. They can do two important things – contribute initial seed funds to reserves to offset risk for a CIC issuer, and they can purchase CICs when the price is low and sell them when it is high. This second function is similar to an **insurance fund** which could be automated and holds both CICs and their reserve and continually readjusts the price within a band.

Example 2 – Impact Investor:

Let's say I am an impact investor and I see the situation happening above over a 1 year period and I believe it could happen much faster. So at the end of the 1st period when the price has dropped I decide to put in \$10.0 USD into the reserve and create 14 tokens (eq1) and then wait until someone else puts in another \$31.4 USD to buy more maize locally. At that point the price has climbed back up to \$1USD (parity with reserve) and I cash out all my 14 tokens to receive \$13.33USD. I have gotten a 33% return on my investment of \$10USD and dropped the token price back down to \$0.7 USD. If I take my original \$10 out of the system, I'll be left with ~3USD of tokens which I can just leave there as a donation or further investment – that will continue to enable trading and circulation.



Practically we restrict (eq2) how fast someone can cash out their tokens by having them vest over time, to ward off the case where someone drops the token price dramatically in a short period. So as an investor I can take out my profit slowly and must therefore leave in my principal

for a longer period - building market confidence.

Also note that if instead of \$100 USD in reserve we have \$100,000 USD in reserve and create 400,000 CIC tokens (these could be aggregated over many CICs) and our investment is \$10,000 USD, I would pull out \$13,333 USD in the end and could donate the \$3,333 profit. The net effect is that I lent 10K when it was most needed. Rather than extracting wealth from marginalized people, an impact investor has invested capital in boosting the local economy of CIC holders.

With a CIC portfolio of millions of dollars' worth of many CICs there is ample room for investment and at the same time - with ~5x the circulation than National Currency we could see billions of dollars of trade in marginalized communities. CICs incentivize wealth creation with minimal capital because they drive internal trade and penalize external trade. Users have abundant internal liquidity, but if a CIC holder really needs reserve (dollars), they can get them (at a small premium which they can afford). All the equations and graphs here can be found on [GitLab here](#).

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