

NEW URBAN GOVERNANCE: ENABLING A THRIVING CIVIC LIFE

Part 1: Trialling
Distributed Grant-Making
With The Wellbeing
Protocol (Hum)

May 2025



BACKGROUND

The way we make decisions together defines our ability to navigate and adapt to a rapidly changing world. Yet, today we face a convergence of challenges that complicate collective decision making. Rising mistrust in institutions, diminishing civic engagement, erosion of democratic systems and the rapid pace at which technology reshapes our social fabric combine to create new obstacles for how we work together, not just locally, but on a global scale. Ambiguity about goals and limited community agency lead to disengagement and perceptions of meaningless efforts. These trends contribute to visible issues such as loneliness, social isolation, polarised discourse, and mental health concerns, which in turn fuel broader crises like inequality and geopolitical tensions.

Regen Melbourne's goal is to move Greater Melbourne towards a future where human needs are met within the bounds of the planet. When we describe a regenerative Melbourne, our vision specifically includes an "enabled" city, in which the wellbeing we seek is enabled by economic and governance systems that facilitate participation, agency, resilience, and cohesion.

Our work in New Urban Governance directly responds to a set of current conditions that are holding our communities back from a thriving civic life. In particular, the relationships between communities and our democratic systems are eroding at an ever-increasing rate, and a new approach to governing is needed, one that is responsive to the roles communities want to play in shaping their futures. Voting patterns in the recent federal election, showing diminishing support for the two major parties and a rise in support for independent candidates, suggests growing political disillusionment in Australia and an appetite for new sources of political inspiration and engagement. Likewise, we have identified a need for general understanding of democracy in practice to extend beyond voting to day-to-day activities, particularly at a local level.

In early 2024, Regen Melbourne created the [Systems Lab](#), a platform to engage with these critical barriers and explore a set of enablers that can shift systems conditions and support regeneration. This is necessary to support our [Earthshots](#) and our broader ambitions for systems change in Greater Melbourne and beyond.

Our New Urban Governance stream within the Systems Lab, developed with and supported by the [Menzies Foundation](#), builds on the [Participatory Melbourne project](#) that began in 2023. Through this work, it is clear that participatory governance isn't an isolated project. It is a core enabler that must run through all of Regen Melbourne's Earthshots. Within the Systems Lab, we are experimenting with mechanisms that provide new structures to support a thriving civic life, responding to conditions identified in Participatory Melbourne to promote adaptable and living systems where communities and the people within them feel truly connected to the decisions that shape their futures.



The RM Lab: a research hub for systems change in Melbourne



A new participatory path: The evolution of the Participatory Melbourne project

OUR EMERGENT WORK IN NEW URBAN GOVERNANCE

This report series summarises our initial work in New Urban Governance, oriented around the central question of:

How can a stronger relationship between communities and democratic systems enable a thriving civic life for all?

It explores how we have been experimenting with this question and interrogating new concepts and forms of urban governance in our work to-date.

Strengthening the relationship between communities and democratic systems requires shifts across core themes:

- Governance and Capital Mechanisms
- New Narratives of Community
- Emerging Community Leadership

In 2024, we formulated these themes into focused experiments, each with a driving question:

Theme	Question	Experiment
Governance and Capital Mechanisms	What mechanisms do we need to enable democratic involvement and collective action?	Application of Hum.Community as a digital, distributed decision-making and grant-making tool
New Narratives of Community	What are the changing narratives of community and community resilience in these urgent times?	Articulation of a new form of community narrative and refreshed approach to collective narrative-building reflective of current community identities, needs, and aspirations
Emerging Community Leadership	What new forms of community leadership are required to shift us to the future we need, not just the future that is currently possible?	Development of a set of community leadership archetypes based on forms of leadership visible in Regen Melbourne's Earthshots

Each experiment built on and responded to the foundational diagnostic work completed under the Participatory Melbourne banner. Grounded in additional desktop and community-based research, these experiments tested new interventions in the field. Regen Melbourne's Earthshots now continue to provide a 'sandpit' for iterative learning, building on this initial work and helping us to understand the value of each intervention, including its potential to scale.

This piece dives into the Governance and Capital Mechanisms theme, including the experimentation and insights gathered to-date and next steps for the work.



**Participatory Melbourne:
Phase 1 report. Activating
participation towards a
common good**



GOVERNANCE AND CAPITAL MECHANISMS FOR COMMUNITY ACTION AND ACTIVE DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION

We know our current systems and governance models are not fit-for-purpose given the urgency and scale of decisions that need to be made as a society. Communities want to have their voices heard and to feel empowered to enact change in their lives and places. Yet our existing governance and funding systems are under-serving this aspiration, hindered by bureaucratic inefficiencies, scarcity driven short-termism and deep inequity in how resources are distributed. Communities need more diverse and adaptable modes of participation that can respond to current and future needs, particularly when it comes to hyper-local, collective decision-making and the flow of resources aligned with local priorities.

A range of emerging mechanisms exist that have the potential to innovate how we enact and enable our democracy, shifting power from primarily sitting with institutions to the communities who understand what is needed to regenerate their place. [The hum.community tool](#) (Hum), developed by [The Wellbeing Protocol](#), is one of these democratic innovations — a participatory grantmaking app designed to empower communities to collectively allocate resources, while also allowing funders to deploy high-trust funding in an efficient, outcomes-oriented and scalable way.

We had the unique opportunity to work with The Wellbeing Protocol, through the support of the Menzies Foundation, to trial the use of Hum. This allowed us to begin our experimentation with new governance and capital mechanisms with a focus on localism and community-led decision-making through participatory and distributed grantmaking. As a delivery partner acting as an intermediary, we worked with the Wellbeing Protocol team to further develop the service model while testing the app across select sites in Greater Melbourne. By collaborating and co-designing pilots with the community groups and funders, we leveraged this tool to challenge traditional grant funding (single projects, cumbersome grant processes) and experiment with funding that is tied to a purpose and incorporates broad perspectives to determine how the money is spent.

Our ambitions for the experiment with Hum included:

- Completing a live demonstration of place-based democratic innovation that unlocks the power of community-led decision making and activity
- Testing a new method that facilitates capital flows towards systemic activity in service of place-based regeneration
- Learning and creating the foundations to potentially scale the use of Hum across Greater Melbourne

*The Civic Health of Australia A
National Portrait in 30 Charts.:
2024.*

Localism: A focus on local communities, economies, governance, or culture. It emphasises self-sufficiency, local decision-making, and community-driven solutions.

HUM EXPERIMENT: PILOTING PARTICIPATORY AND DISTRIBUTED GRANTMAKING

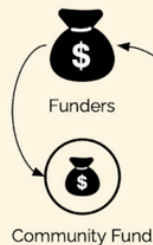
Our experiment with Hum included pilots with three community groups located in different parts of Greater Melbourne. These pilots were selected from among existing partners in our 300,000 Streets (Regen Streets) Earthshot. While each of the pilot sites / organisations appeared ready to adopt Hum as a tool and process up-front, only one pilot, with Village Zero, progressed to completion. The process of recruiting and onboarding participants for the pilots surfaced many important lessons about the potential for this mechanism to land effectively in community to shift modes of community decision-making, and what is required for this to happen.

How it works

1. A community signs up and publishes a constitution stating their purpose and goals on the hum.community platform



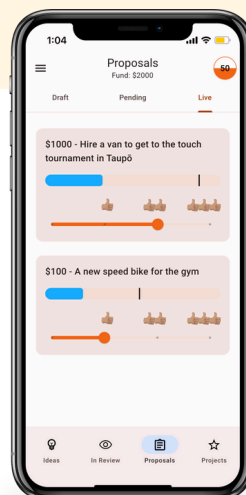
2. Aligned funding sources contribute to their community controlled fund.



3. The community then use hum.community decision making tool to allocate the funding.



4. Relevant data is then shared with funders to evidence outcomes/impact.





Village Zero – Village Zero is a community-led initiative in Sandringham, Victoria, dedicated to regenerating the local village into a sustainable, zero-emissions community by promoting renewable energy, reducing waste, enhancing green spaces and fostering social and environmental resilience through collaborative action.

Overview of the pilot: Village Zero already had some traction locally and ideas for interventions, but wasn't reaching and mobilising the whole community as well as it wished. Village Zero wanted to utilise Hum to give life to a list of ideas and build community support for the delivery of key projects. The local Community Bank Sandringham was happy to support the pilot with a \$5000 donation; the bank saw value in broadening its commitment to local giving based on enhanced community decision-making processes that could further its support for the mission of Village Zero. With funding secured, Village Zero was able to utilise Hum to map and share the core group's idea pool with the broader community via its website, social media and various other streams. This created a new connection point and community agency to inform the core group's priorities. Through the use of Hum, 33 community members participated and cast votes, resulting in the approval and funding of two projects. For Village Zero, the Hum pilot revealed clear community priorities, provided alternate ways to view funding avenues, affirmed a mandate to move forward collectively and strengthened the group's sense of connection to the people they aim to serve.

IRREGULAR
IRREGULAR
IRREGULAR

IRREGULAR – IRREGULAR is a community-driven initiative of the North West Melbourne Precinct Association (NWMPA) that received initial funding from the Scanlon Foundation to facilitate a festival-based approach for generating and connecting creative ideas for the neighbourhood.

Overview of the pilot: At the time of pilot development, outputs from the IRREGULAR initiative were in idea form and had not yet developed towards delivery. The pilot sought to provide a voting mechanism to facilitate this shift of concepts from idea to delivery and encourage community ownership of projects as they were further shaped. Knowing that not all the ideas could be delivered with the funding remaining from the ideation process, the intention was to test if the traction from an initial set of delivered projects, alongside a menu of ready-to-go projects, could attract new funding and keep the community engaged in the long term. Ultimately, following a number of scoping discussions, NWMPA deferred further engagement with Hum as it considered other needs and priorities for the organisation.

GREENING
CROMWELL ST

Greening Cromwell – Greening Cromwell Street is a community of custodians of Cromwell Street in Collingwood, working together to regenerate the local environment. The group's purpose is to organise businesses, social enterprises and residents to green Cromwell Street in a way that engages and connects, so that the soul of the street is revealed.

Overview of the pilot: Entering into the pilot, Greening Cromwell was focused on creating a clear vision for the street as a means of building unity. The pilot sought to help mobilise members of the community to participate in the regeneration of their street, build momentum, find the right way to take action and unlock funding to support this. The development of this pilot explored whether and how introducing Hum as a mechanism for community decision-making could encourage local giving and demonstrate the ambitions for the street to the broader community. The funding pathway identified was a blended model, intended to be catalysed by local business contributions – using project ideation to encourage this giving. Business contributions were then anticipated to attract additional funding, such as matched funding from the local council, to support the project work identified through Hum. Initial groundwork to explore this model was completed, but this was insufficient to secure funding from the identified sources and progress with implementing projects.

VILLAGE ZERO PILOT DEEP-DIVE

A number of conditions set up the Village Zero pilot to progress to completion. First, Regen Melbourne held a strong, pre-existing relationship with Village Zero, providing a foundation of trust for introducing Hum. Second, the pilot was timely, as Village Zero was in the midst of a strategy revision and had begun exploring the question: **What if we identified an idea around which local people felt compelled to engage?** This curiosity aligned well with the opportunity to test a mechanism like Hum. Guided by this shared framing and our broader research questions around what mechanisms are needed to enable democratic involvement and collective action, we began our dual role as both intermediary and collaborative partner to Wellbeing Protocol and Village Zero. Embedded within the Village Zero committee throughout, we facilitated and supported key aspects of the pilot, including approaching the funder, platform setup, coordinating group workshops and voting sessions, technical support and user education surrounding the app's processes.

The key components of the pilot included the following:

ACCESSING FUNDS

Together with Village Zero, we approached the local Community Bank Sandringham, as a potential funder. As an organisation, Community Bank Sandringham (affiliated with Bendigo Bank) is committed to returning profits to the local community and the Sandringham branch has supported Village Zero in the past through both funding and advocacy. The leadership team at the bank was eager to support Village Zero to broaden its decision-making process outside the core group and to experiment with an alternative form of local grant giving. It agreed to provide \$5000 in grant funding for this purpose.

GROUP WORKSHOP AND MANDATE-SETTING

After co-developing an onboarding workshop with the Wellbeing Protocol team, we were invited to conduct a Hum workshop at the December 2024 Village Zero committee meeting. This initial workshop was held to teach the group how to use the application, generate, share and collectively agree to the community constitution in the app (which sets out the purpose for the funds and defines the rules for how money can be spent; these terms vary by application), the ideas to be posed to the broader community and nominate 'stewards' to monitor the process. Village Zero members who attended the workshop were attracted to use the tool as it gave them an opportunity to seek input from the community in a simple but meaningful way. The group had a list of ideas that needed funding to be activated, and knew that these ideas also needed the support of the local community to be truly impactful. Hum offered a clear pathway to achieve both of these things.



VOTING

At the conclusion of the workshop, we worked with the Village Zero committee to establish voting parameters that suited the community's context. Once these were agreed upon, the ideas were uploaded into Hum for public access and voting was made open to the public. It is worth noting that ideally, the community organisation's 'Stewards' should be the ones to upload this information, but as it was our first pilot, we supported Village Zero in this activity. Once uploaded, the community was invited to vote; this was communicated via the Village Zero newsletter and its Instagram and Facebook accounts. Some direct emails were sent to key partners inviting them to participate.

The Hum app was set up to require the Stewards to manually approve community members to join, which created a delay and prevented some community members from voting. Given the context, the Village Zero committee deemed this precautionary step unnecessary; we passed on this feedback to the Wellbeing Protocol team, who promptly tailored the settings for Village Zero.

Voting was open for a month, and a total of 33 community members participated in the voting process. Voting fell during the holiday period over Christmas, and we acknowledge that this timing may have inhibited the ability to reach a broader audience.

For Village Zero, each community member was given up to three votes to allocate across different proposals within the Hum app, which utilises a quadratic voting mechanism. The key benefit of quadratic voting is that it captures the intensity of people's preferences, leading to fairer, more nuanced decisions that reflect what the community truly values most. The two highest ranked projects receiving \$2,500 in funding. The Wellbeing Protocol has set up the Hum app with the option to make the voting system dynamic in nature, such as taking into account the number of votes that a proposal needs to pass, the maximum number of votes available and the available funds, but adjusting these terms was deemed unnecessary in this instance. For more information on Hum's voting mechanics and capabilities, please find more information [here](#).

IDENTIFYING AND APPROVING SUCCESSFUL PROJECTS

As the votes came in, two clear projects remained front-runners throughout:

- ***Sandy Eco Expo*** – A community-driven event showcasing solutions for local, sustainable action. Funding was proposed for paid support and marketing. **This received 27 votes.**
- ***Sandringham Pollinator Corridor*** – Creation of corridors using Council's Habitat linkage plan and creating a community-driven campaign, supporting the community to plant in the identified corridors. **This received 23 votes.**

Not only did this show how the community wanted the pilot funding to be allocated, but it also indicated what types of actions people want to see become reality, and potentially what they will rally behind themselves in future. These two winners were developed into proposals, giving more detail on exactly how the funding will be allocated, and were approved by the Village Zero group to proceed.

OUTCOMES AND FEEDBACK

For Village Zero, the Hum pilot was seen as a success with positive feedback from all stakeholders involved. We have included some of the participants' reflections below. Overall, the use of Hum illuminated the specific ideas that community members wanted to rally around and has provided both funding and a mandate for these to move forward with confidence. As a tool, Hum supported the validation of Village Zero's strategy and has created a stronger connection to the people the group intends to serve. We also heard that Village Zero could have done this community voting without the tool, but it felt like a mountain to climb and this tool made it easier. Since the pilot, the group has been able to focus on a smaller pool of ideas and is hoping for a more concentrated effort to bring them to life quickly and effectively.

- “**“Super easy to use and definitely fit for purpose in a time where community engagement seems so difficult.”**
– *Local community leader*
- “It was great to be a part of this pilot and interesting how this relates to our community giving, but flips the model to empower the community differently.”**
– *Community Bank Sandringham*
- “From my experience, it was great to see a platform that engages the community in a meaningful way, allowing people to have a direct say in shaping local initiatives. The tool was fairly intuitive to use, and it was encouraging to see so much of a selection around sustainability-focused projects.”**
– *Community Engagement Officer, Port Phillip Eco Centre*
- “There were a lot of thin ideas and a lot of tired people at the end of the year, having this tool and coming together around it helped provide structure and approach that let us get focused and build momentum around the agreed upon ideas that usually would have taken a lot longer”**
– *Village Zero member*
- “The platform was easy to access and easy to use. My only comment is that when using the platform and placing my vote, it was submitted before I had reviewed and finalised. That said, the platform was an easy way to engage the community.”**
– *Local business owner*
- “When thinly spread, it was good to know we are all aligned and could get into the doing”**
– *Village Zero member*
- ”



LEARNING FROM THE HUM EXPERIMENT

The Hum experiment was our first exploration of what mechanisms can be used to facilitate wider and deeper democratic participation and collective action. Our role as an intermediary offered a valuable vantage point to observe the conditions under which participatory governance mechanisms can be effectively introduced and adopted. Drawing on the proposed three distinct community pilots, most notably Village Zero, we identified key lessons which begin to point to enablers for successful implementation of new methods for democratic decision-making. Most notably, the experiment clearly highlighted that democratic innovation cannot be solely a technological intervention but must be a relational process that involves building trust, iterative design, active engagement and support. These initial findings begin to highlight the importance of intermediaries and catalytic funders in translating democratic tools into local, actionable methods of change.

RESPONSIVENESS TO CURRENT CONTEXT, CONDITIONS AND CAPABILITIES

The tool must meet community groups at a point in their work where it is most useful

Hum is designed for a place-based and community-centred application, which was the emphasis of the three pilots. As a result, recognising the context, ambitions, capacity and capabilities of each group where we piloted Hum was pivotal. Village Zero had a desire to have better reach to the broader community, and the core functionality of the tool served this purpose perfectly. Irregular had already applied a voting structure at its key event so there was less relevance and need for this functionality perceived by this group. Greening Cromwell was limited by the capacity of all the business owners to come together, even though ambitions and context were well aligned. These experiences highlighted that tools like Hum are not a one size fits all: to be scalable, mechanisms must consider their adaptability to diverse user needs to avoid being static or prescriptive.

DISTRIBUTION OF DECISIONS AND TRANSPARENT ACTION, BACKED BY DATA

Funders and communities desire support to shift to democratic decision making and transparent reporting

Across all pilot locations there was a desire to shift towards democratic decision-making in community action. As part of this, both funders and community groups consistently flagged that they wanted Hum and other tools to not only promote inclusive engagement processes, but also provide transparent data for evaluating community participation and the outcomes of funding distribution. In the Village Zero pilot, the Hum app successfully captured and shared what initiatives resonated with the community, how community engagement broadened and where funds were allocated. While more granular features for how the money is spent (including receipts and a place for additional outcomes to be captured) were not activated in this trial, they represent valuable functionality that we aim to explore with the Wellbeing Protocol in future applications.

IMPORTANCE OF RELATIONAL GROUNDWORK

Trust and relationships are a catalytic component to introducing any innovation – technical solutions can't operate without this foundation

Getting each of these pilots off the ground required time to build trust and a clear line of sight to how Hum could be valuable and able to support intended community outcomes. While some contexts will always be more straightforward to work within than others, we found that building partnerships and bringing people on the journey across each pilot required time and various forms of communication to demonstrate value. As exhibited within the Village Zero pilot, the community group's pre-existing relationships with Regen Melbourne as an intermediary and Community Bank Sandringham as a funder made pilot commencement and completion, including navigating new and uncertain processes, much more feasible.

PATHWAYS TO UNLOCKING FUNDING

Communities must be equipped to capitalise on funders' readiness to explore new forms of giving

Some of the funders we connected with were already looking for new ways to fund communities. They understand and experience the challenges with current forms of grantmaking, but are rarely offered alternatives. Because of this, their willingness to try Hum as an experiment was high. These kinds of funders seemed attracted to the transparency and broad reach this tool could enable. They saw value in shifting away from funding one project for one community group to funding a pool of projects that have been democratically voted on by a broader community. This pilot did not focus heavily on building the community's capacity to use Hum as a tool to attract further funding, though this was explored to a limited extent in the Greening Cromwell pilot. We believe, however, that for Hum or other mechanisms to generate sustained value and scale their impact, future efforts must include equipping both funders and community organisations with the knowledge and confidence to leverage the tool in response to the growing appetite for more participatory, localised and accountable funding models.

UNDERSTANDING BARRIERS TO CHANGE MINDSETS AND BEHAVIOURS AT SCALE

Change can be confronting and often makes us sceptical

Sometimes new ways of being in the world seem too good to be true, or worse, are a scam. We found that introducing a new tool and a new approach to funding challenged some people. While most people understood it straight away, others needed time to realise the ways that Hum could change engagement with funders and their community. Even with our support, there was a hesitation to step towards decision-making done differently. With Village Zero, once the workshop with the committee was conducted, any initial hesitations gave way to confidence, particularly when it was clear the method aligned with the organisation's objectives. When reflecting on what is required for such a mechanism to scale, this experiment highlighted the need to explore effective methods of education on how to functionally use the tool, in conjunction with increased guidance on how to strategically apply it to advance organisational goals. These aspects would facilitate uptake of a tool that otherwise might seem detached from the core business and activities of community groups.

CONDUITS OF CHANGE

There is a continued need for intermediaries and catalytic funding

From pilot design to facilitation, it became clear that innovation in this field is not simply about introducing new mechanisms, but is the fostering of conditions for adoption and facilitation of sustainable adoption. Capital cannot be distributed if there is none, and Community Bank Sandringham played a pivotal role as a catalytic funder, enabling experimentation and capital flows to locally driven projects. At the same time, our role as an intermediary was to bridge innovation and trust, translating the concepts into grounded practice in each of the pilots. In the Village Zero pilot, we were able to leverage relationships, contextual understanding and facilitation to provide the confidence funders needed, the support Village Zero needed to implement the tool and the feedback required by the Wellbeing Protocol to ensure the tool was fit-for-purpose. This reaffirms that none of this work can be done in isolation and calls for increased funding support to intermediaries to enable community organisations to navigate complexity, contextualise emerging tools like Hum, and create the conditions for uptake.

Although modest in scale, as the first experiment within the Systems Lab's New Urban Governance stream, the Hum pilots marked an important step toward implementing new mechanisms for democratic involvement and collective action. The lessons and feedback gathered from this work will shape the continued roll-out and testing of Hum to strengthen our foundational knowledge in the field as we explore future governance and capital innovations.

WHAT NEXT

Building on the lessons from the initial Hum experiment, and continuing with the research question of “*What mechanisms do we need to enable democratic involvement and collective action?*”, we have decided to extend experimentation with Hum into a second series of pilots, while exploring additional mechanisms for experimentation.

Our current objectives and areas for focus for this round of experimentation with Hum include:

- **Build community confidence** and capability to strategically use Hum for achieving organisational goals and attracting funding, establishing the foundation for Hum’s long-term adoption as a governance and funding tool beyond the pilots
- **Expand the evidence base and insights** on the enablers of Hum and other democratic innovations to deepen community engagement and increase community-led capital allocation to local priorities
- **Convene a community-focused funding ecosystem** to support future pathways for localised capital distribution
- **Utilise the new features of the Hum software** that have evolved since the initial pilot and explore features that weren't used in the initial trials
- **Support the Wellbeing Protocol** in the continuous improvement and adaptability of the Hum platform through feedback and learnings throughout the pilot series
- **Define whether there is a clear pathway for scaling** Hum’s use across communities in Melbourne, and what would be required for this to succeed
- **Explore new governance and capital mechanisms** for future piloting, with the emphasis on enabling democratic involvement and collective action

Through this we hope to answer the following questions:

- How can we better equip community groups and leaders with governance and fundraising capabilities needed to activate regenerative projects within their community?
- How might we design and activate funding ecosystems that rewire capital flows toward community-led innovation and distributed agency?
- In what ways does participatory governance at the neighbourhood scale foster a deeper sense of belonging, stewardship, and a connectedness to place – and by extension democratic health?
- What conditions will accelerate or constrain the adoption of tools like Hum as instruments of democratic and economic transformation?

Introducing the second series of pilots

We are energised by what lies ahead and are excited to continue exploring this field of work. As we seek to answer the questions above and achieve the listed objectives we have designed, we are preparing to launch a second series of pilots. This pilot series embeds the lessons to-date as we seek to expand engagement with communities across Greater Melbourne and cultivate a broader funding ecosystem to support the work.

Key aspects of this pilot series include:

- **Expanding pilot sites:** We are now seeking to launch additional pilots with a diverse range of community organisations across Greater Melbourne. The aspiration is to conduct pilots with ten community organisations in total, expanding the number of community members involved and increasing the portfolio of supported local projects.
- **Leveraging the tool and fostering community leader connection:** One of the core lessons from this work was the need to support leaders in the implementation of Hum, including in the pursuit of fundraising, governance and community leadership. There is also a desire for a networked approach to doing the work so that conveners and community organisations in different settings can learn from and support one another. As part of phase two, we will be convening participating community leaders periodically to connect, share resources and learn from each other.
- **Growing the local funding ecosystem:** Alongside expanding the application of Hum, we are working to catalyse a local funding ecosystem capable of sustaining neighbourhood-level action and innovation. We are continuing discussions with interested funders and seeking a diverse range of funders to move from exploratory conversations into new partnership models that support community-led governance and capital innovation at-scale
- **Sharing learning:** To share lessons as we go and build collective capacity, we will be running a series of online webinars focused on topics related to community governance and grassroots fundraising.



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Any errors or omissions included in this report are RM's alone.

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