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Bioregioning for Systems Change

Progress Report 2026

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I. Purpose of This Report

The TWIST Bioregional Working Group launched in early 2026. It exists to give bioregional practitioners a dedicated container to exchange insights and to build a shared understanding of what bioregional and place-based approaches ask of those who invest in and resource this work.

This report serves as a pause to take stock, gather insights that have emerged so far, and share with the broader TWIST Community and systemic investing field. It also sets the direction for where the Bioregional Working Group will focus in future sessions. It is a report out on insights and open questions, and does not attempt to be comprehensive. We have drawn on virtual sessions held at the start of 2026 and on in-person gatherings at the Systemic Investing Summit in Brazil and Katapult Future Fest in Amsterdam.

> *Our intention is to capture foundations that are grounding these conversations and to draw individual perspectives together to support a wider systemic view. The themes that follow are the ones that surfaced most often.*
>
> *Throughout the report you will find threads representing specific insights and stories by members from their own work. Threads reflect our intent to start with people rather than with a top-down approach.*

A NOTE ON TERMS

The Bioregional Working Group is open to practitioners whose work is anchored in a specific Place. It is mostly composed of TWIST members, who have extended invitations to partners and practitioners in their networks actively advancing bioregional and place-based efforts. Most people in the group hold more than one of these roles at once, and we use practitioners wherever the distinction does not matter.

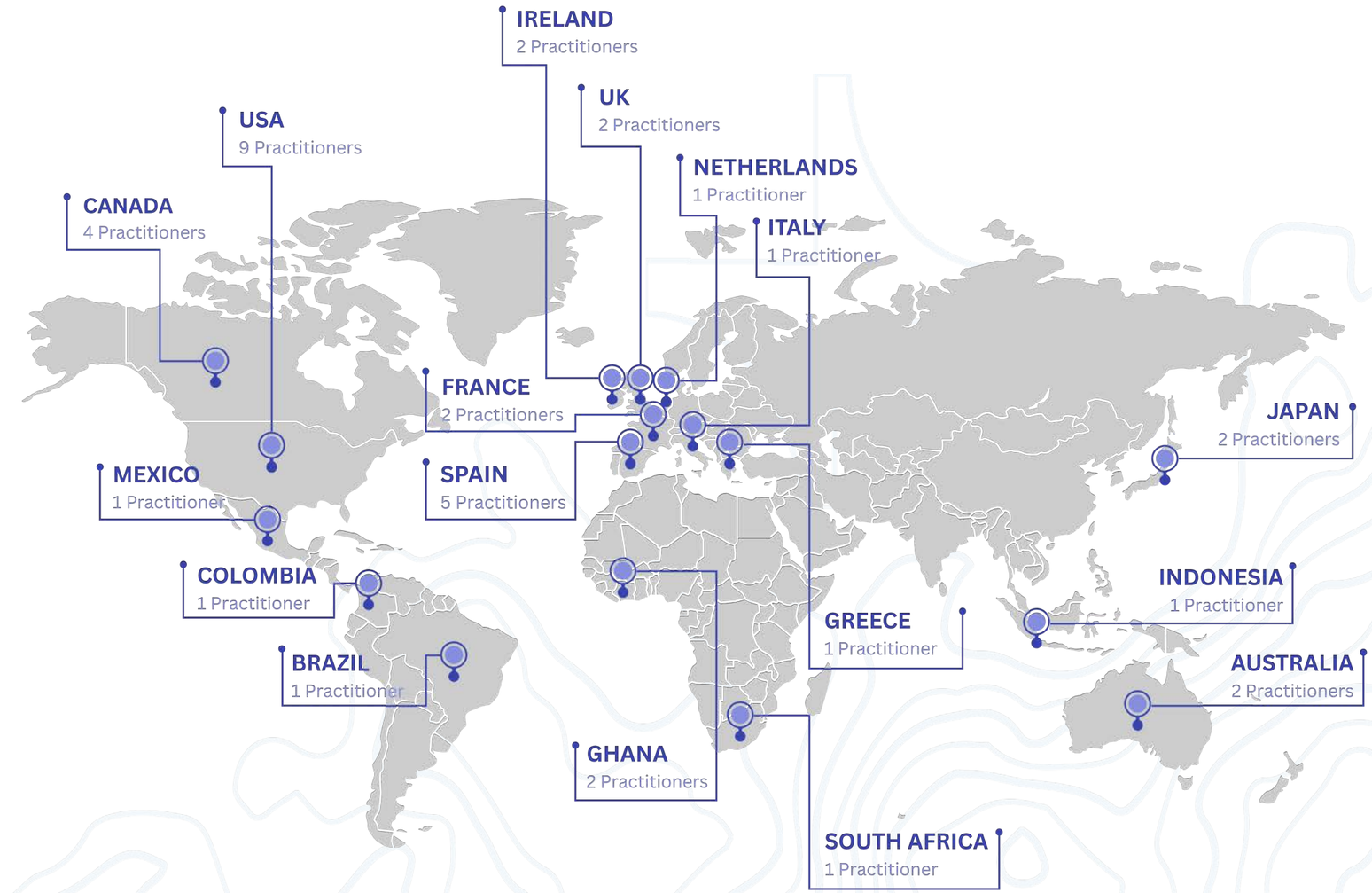
- ***Members*** refers to anyone in the TWIST Community of Practice;
- ***Practitioners*** refers to members whose work is anchored in a specific Place;
- ***Capital stewards*** refers to those whose primary role is allocating or holding capital; and
- ***Weavers and facilitators*** refers to those whose primary role is connecting people, ideas, and resources across a Place.

II. Who are we?

We are 35 practitioners across six continents, working at the intersection of Place, systems change, and the deployment of financial capital. The Bioregional Working Group is open to practitioners whose work is anchored in a specific Place, and among them are capital stewards, funders, and weavers. Their narratives are the threads that run through this report. Through our conversations, we have explored these threads together, recognising how they interweave and we can learn from one another.

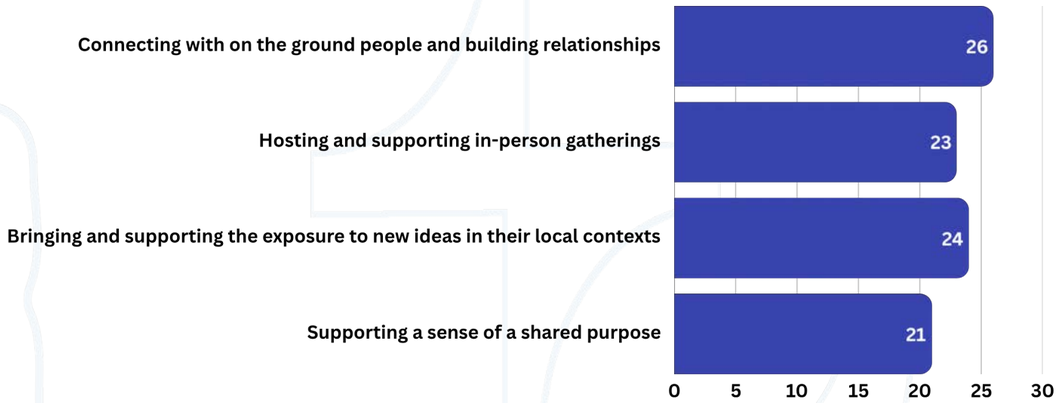
The group formed after having extended an invitation to the TWIST Community. TWIST members interested in joining were invited to bring in close partners and on-the-ground practitioners from their own networks, people they believed would benefit from these conversations and bring valuable insight to them. Everyone joining was invited to complete a short survey. Below are a few data points on how practitioners in the group identify themselves, how they are working today, and their intentions for joining the group.

What is the location of the bioregion or Place practitioners in the Working Group engage in and/or support?[1]

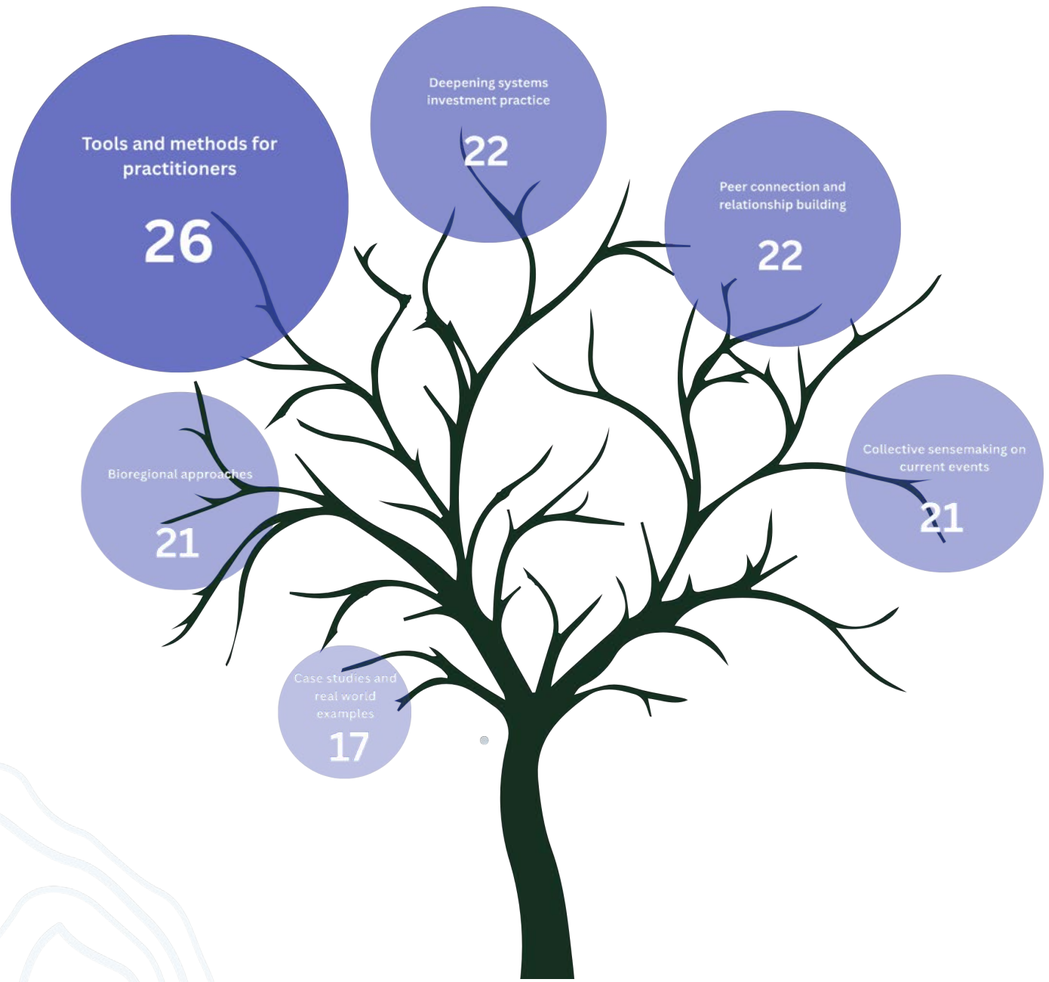


1 *Many of our practitioners work across more than one bioregion, either directly or indirectly. As a result, the total count across countries is higher than the number of practitioners in the Working Group.*

How are members engaging through efforts in their Place or bioregion?



What perspective(s) do members primarily bring to this working group?



III. Defining the Roots: A Lexicon of Place

Human tradition has long held a deep, reciprocal relationship with the Places we inhabit, yet many of our cultures have become disconnected from that relationship. Many of us, including those of us investing in systems transformation, now recognise a set of crises that we acknowledge as connected rather than separate: climate breakdown, ecological loss, geopolitical instability, and widespread institutional failure. Some in the field describe these as symptoms of a single polycrisis rather than a convergence of many. Either way, the shared conclusion is that they cannot be addressed one at a time. This uncertain future, alongside diminishing trust in institutions, has given rise to a resurgence of Place-based initiatives. Many practitioners described bioregionalism as an opportunity to centre connection (to self, each other, and Place) and as a pathway towards regenerative and nourishing futures. In face of what is coming, bioregioning must be seen as more than moralistic doing-good. It is a way to preserve adaptive capacity and the ability to absorb shocks without entering runaway collapse. Bioregional work is seen as a form of strategic infrastructure, ensuring that communities and places remain spaces of possibility rather than being forced into corridors of necessity.

For many practitioners, bioregionalism echoes and learns from Indigenous wisdom and stewardship traditions, and from community-based governance, worldviews in which Place and culture are inseparable. As practitioners reach to describe that relationship, they draw on words that are either ancient or still being formed, each carrying a particular way of relating or belonging to Place.

Several terms have often recurred in our discussions, including Place-based, bioregionalism, territoriality, landscape restoration and integrated landscape management, and bioeconomy. We pause here to understand how these words are being used, and where their meanings both converge and diverge. Together, they point to an approach in which a connection to Place is cultivated through engagement with the landscapes, watersheds, communities, species, cultures, and histories that shape a specific bounded region.

PLACE

We write Place with a capital P when we mean the relational whole of a location: its land, people, culture, and history taken together. We write place in lower case when we mean a location in the ordinary sense. The compound Place-based carries the capital too, since it points to the same relational whole.

Place-based describes approaches that support and develop a policy, project, or initiative in relation to the Place where it sits. A geographic location can be described by coordinates and boundaries, whereas a Place carries the relationships, memory, and culture that a community has built there, and cannot be substituted. Place-based work is therefore highly local, personal, and unique to the needs and priorities of Place, and cannot easily be generalised to other locations. While bioregional work is often used as a synonym for Place-based approaches, some practitioners note that "Place-based" (and its translated derivatives) can be the more accessible and better received term in contexts where English is not the primary language.

Bioregionalism was coined in the 1970s. Peter Berg and Raymond Dasmann, writing in The Ecologist in 1977, described a bioregion as referring "both to geographical terrain and a terrain of consciousness, to a place and the ideas that have developed about how to live in that place". The term points to a way of human settlement and stewardship that is rooted in a region. As such, bioregionalism is not just about the 'natural' world devoid of humans; it is about the cultures, language, histories, and communities that have established a deep, reciprocal relationship with the land and its ecosystems. Practitioners often point out that this way of relating to Place is not new. It has been practised since even before the dawn of agriculture, and a theme of remembrance kept surfacing in our conversations, pointing back to how people lived before the societal pursuit of more.

Sovereignty and belonging are themes bioregional work is often tied to, along side solidarity and Place-based connection. In the Americas, sovereignty carries historical weight, inseparable from Indigenous land rights and from a community's right to govern what it has long cared for. In Ireland and across much of Europe, members more often speak of belonging, solidarity and connection to Place. Each term holds land, culture, and the historical agency of a community. The variation between these terms is one of the clearest signals in this report that a shared language does not have to mean a single, overly-simplified vocabulary.

Territoriality, or ***territorialidade***[1], is how practitioners advancing efforts in Brazil describe bioregional work, and the term is used more widely across Latin America. As far as we understand it, the meaning is not substantially different from bioregionalism. The term carries a meaning that goes beyond any lines drawn on a map, describing the living relationship between a community and the land they have inhabited, protected, and shaped over generations. Territory, in this sense, is not a location but the ground in which a people's culture, memory, identity, and livelihood are rooted. The concept insists that communities who have lived on and cared for a place have the right to govern it, and that their knowledge of how the land works is not something to be studied from the outside but partnered with from within.

Landscape restoration and **integrated landscape management** are understood as more technical terms. They operate as a set of frameworks for addressing challenges across conservation, agriculture, climate, and rural development, as well as systems-level challenges related to land use.

A **bioeconomy** is an economic model in which a forest, a river, or a landscape is more valuable alive and thriving than cut down and drained. Rather than measuring wealth by how much raw material can be extracted from a place, a bioeconomy measures it by what can be sustainably produced, harvested, and regenerated within it. The difficulty is that the term can mean different things depending on who uses it. Some definitions lean towards high-tech biotechnology or large-scale industrial harvesting of forest products, which can end up replicating the same extractive patterns under a greener label, a concern our members also raised about **circular economy** language.

Alongside these terms, our conversations surfaced the following models and frameworks. These are the ones that came up most often; this list is not exhaustive but rather represents what is being referenced within the group rather than a canon:

Bioregional Financing Facilities (BFFs), are place-based financial institutions designed to channel and govern capital at the scale of a bioregion, holding grant, public, and commercial money together under governance that includes the communities living with the decisions. BFFs orchestrate the different types of capital into synergistic portfolios of interventions that together build the resilience and health of

1 *Territorialidade is the only non-English term that has surfaced in our conversations so far, and we expect there are other well-established words in Spanish, Hindi, and other languages that carry what bioregionalism carries. We have not yet explored them; if you know of other terms in different languages or contexts, we would like to hear it.*

COMMUNITY MOMENT

Our language shapes our worldview, but it can also limit it. Sometimes the right words do not yet exist to describe these interwoven systems, and so they bring opportunities to play with and explore.

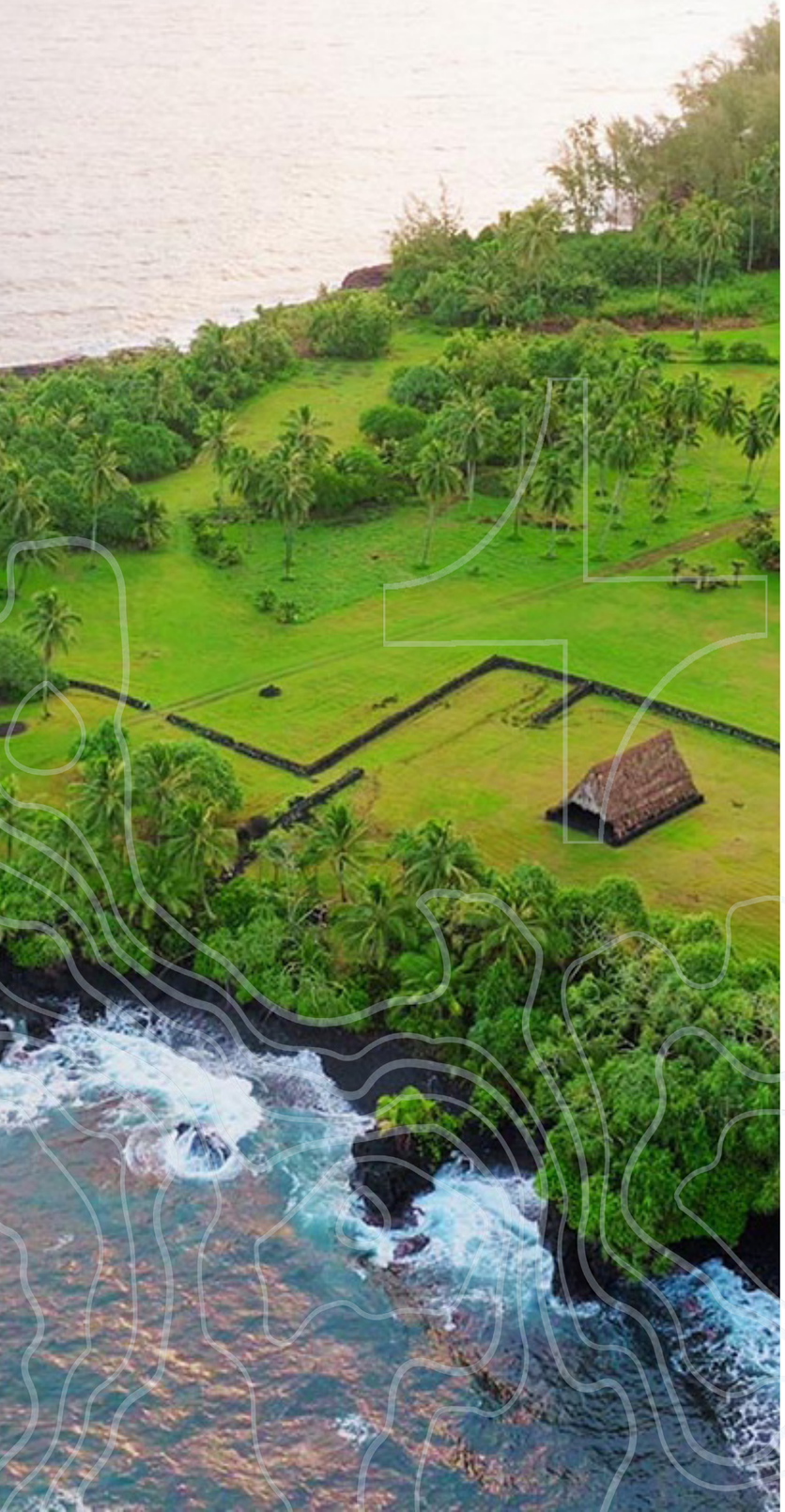
One example is the signal to move away from talking about "systems mindset shifts" and instead explore the language of **systems beingness**. This was a takeaway from the Systemic Investing Summit in Brazil in early 2026, where mindset shifts were discussed as not enough to embody the practices that systems change requires. "Being" holds not only our mindset but our daily actions, practices, and orientation to the work. Engaging with our systems at the level of a whole state of being emerged as a necessary condition for the change we wish to see.

the bioregion. The model is set out in Bioregional Financing Facilities: Reimagining Finance to Regenerate Our Planet (2024).

BioHubs, explored in the report BioHubs: A Pathway to Regional Resilience (2026), represent a model for place-based initiatives anchored in physical infrastructure, such as farms, campuses, or community centres, built to catalyze regional regeneration. Designed deliberately, a BioHub can generate value across multiple scales, becoming a financially resilient enterprise and vehicle for regional transition, with impact radiating well beyond its physical site.

Bioregional Learning Centres are the oldest of the three. Donella Meadows set out the vision in the early 1980s as a network of place-based centres, each responsible for a distinct bioregion, gathering and sharing knowledge about





IV. Weaving the Threads

A. Choosing Place, or Naturally Landing in Place

A question explored in our first session: How do you decide which bioregion to enter? For a number of our members, the question never really arose.

They are practitioners already rooted in Place, and their work grew out of that belonging rather than out of a decision about it. In a way, the Place chose them. Ancestry, family, years of living somewhere, a relationship to land that predated a strategy.

That rootedness produces a particular design logic, one our members described as building from the bottom up.

Not everyone, though, comes to this work with that clarity of a specific region. Some in our community approach this work as systemic investors for whom the question of where to bring bioregional effort is alive and practical. Given finite capital, attention and time, where can an outsider bring capital to safeguard critical ecological ecosystems? Which regions hold the greatest potential for systems change, long term? What makes a bioregion ready, or not yet ready, for outside capital to be helpful?

This discussion highlighted different starting points rather than competing ones. What emerged is that the two paths arrive at the same door. Whether a Place chose you or you chose a Place, the broader approach to enter Place is relatively similar; curiosity to understand who is already here, what have they been building, what do they say they need, and what role is Place asking you to play.

B. The Role of Trust: The Soil of Bioregional Work

In our conversations, developing trust was seen as a fragile, generational, and slow process that must move at the pace of the landscape. **A general inquiry centred on what building trust actually looks like in practice. If we are genuinely entering a community (actively choosing to lean into a Place as a capital steward or weaver), the approach must lead with intention and care, in ways suited to its own cultural and social environment.** This path will look different from region to region, opening through whichever entry points hold energy, opportunity, and curiosity.

Trust and transparency are the fibres that hold whole systems together, and legitimacy grows through the radical act of being honest about our limitations, our outsider roles, and our ongoing learning. This soil of trust is essential to systems change that is relational and lasting.

> *The fact that you're an outsider is a benefit… you're holding space for the emergent, the possible, and our role is just to weave [the communities'] vision. Understanding the orchestrator, the weaver role, is really relevant, and it's not easy… but once you pass that first resistance, absolute magic has happened.*
>
> ***— Tania Rodriguez Riestra, CO_***

C. Intentionality, Curiosity, and Deep Listening

Bioregional work is not a one-size-fits-all investment process but a sensitive, intentional act. One that begins by entering a space with no expectation, plan, or agenda beyond listening. Entering well means building a vision alongside the community on the ground long before capital enters the picture.

Some described this as arriving with an open and curious mind to listen and learn, acting as a weaver among community, shared vision, and capital. Some named their outsider status as a strategic strength, and the weaver's role lets them hold space for what wants to emerge.

For some, leadership meant holding the tension of carrying your own history and background with self-awareness when you are not from the place you are entering. Working with that tension brought the group to the theme of testing resonance: reflecting honestly on whether a region "wants you" as much as you want it. That takes long, deep work, so that a practitioner's presence stays aligned with the knowledge already held by the land and its people.

> *Every activity we do needs to be both productive, meaning that it has tangible value, and it also needs to be transformative in the sense that it deepens the relationship between people, or with meaning-making in the world and the spaces that people are part of… If it's just transformative, it can risk abstraction. And if it's just productive, it can become extractive.*
>
> ***— Nicolas Michaelsen, Materra Capital***

D. The Role of Capital Allocation

Bioregional practices allow for systemic investing to be rooted in Place. Four key areas surfaced whenever our conversation turned to finance:

1. The role of boundaries as it relates to where a portfolio sits;
2. How capital is being moved within a bioregional portfolio (and its governance);
3. The role of risk and how it is shared; and
4. How we understand and track returns.

The bioregion sets a natural and effective boundary. Part of what draws practitioners to bioregioning work is that nature suggests where the edges are. A watershed, a coastline, a mountain range marks an area close enough that people know one another and know the land, yet wide enough to hold ecological and economic systems together. Practitioners described this as the right unit for systemic investing: large enough for capital to move across sectors and see the connections between them, small enough that the consequences of a decision stay visible to the people living with them. Setting a system boundary is the first move in any systems approach to investing. What bioregional work offers is a boundary drawn by the land and the people who live in it rather than by a sector or an asset class.

Decisions belong with the people who live with them. Another recurrent theme was the opportunity to build financial mechanisms from the edges in rather than from the centre out. Democratised decision-making belongs at every

PRACTITIONER'S INSIGHT

Pete Corke (Kwaxala) described the role of trust through a personal example. Had his team entered a bioregion without first building trust and listening to what the community felt needed to be addressed, years, capital, and resources would have been wasted. He described the theme of slowing down in order to hurry up, emphasizing that it's important not to confuse the urgency of the climate crisis with the need to be in a hurry in our bioregional projects. His approach, and the way his team designs engagement, responds fully to the priorities, realities, and needs of those within Place. Authentic trust needs patience, so that change can unfold.

> *Hurry up, and slow down. I cannot possibly explain the lessons that we've learned in the last four years that we could not possibly have predicted. So let's not confuse urgency with the need to be in a hurry.*
>
> ***— Pete Corke, Kwaxala***



step, from co-identifying a community's most pressing issues to deciding how capital should be allocated. Practitioners named that the aim of capital should be to support communities towards independence and self-sufficiency, rather than dependent on external donor funding in order to operate. Advancing this means guiding capital allocation through a plurality of intelligence, giving weight to the voices of elders, youth, artists, data scientists, local sector leaders, and others rarely included in allocation and governance decisions.

A plurality of intelligence is also a de-risking strategy. It is not only a governance commitment. Bringing local people into due diligence opens the aperture of what due diligence can see. Investing in civic infrastructure reduces the chance that the failure of a single project lands solely on a community or solely on investors. This is the argument for carrying convening, weaving, and relational work inside the portfolio rather than treating them as goodwill alongside it.

Returns of investments, in the bioregional context, go far beyond financial returns. Practitioners pointed to holistic landscape restoration as live evidence that these returns compound. Commonland's 4 Returns framework, used across the Bioregional Weaving Labs network, holds four kinds of return together over a twenty year horizon: inspiration, social, natural and financial. The financial return is not a separate track running alongside the others. It becomes possible because the others are being built. The practical implication practitioners named is to stop holding key interventions in a separate philanthropic category. A convening, a governance body, a community data commons, a piece of relational work all belong in the same portfolio as the revenue generating investments they make possible. Blending the two is the orchestration task.

Taken together, these four considerations represent critical factors for a portfolio held at the scale of a living system, governed by the people inside it, de-risked by their knowledge, and measured by returns that are built together rather than traded against one another. Practitioners in this group are actively identifying boundaries, testing new approaches to how capital moves and where decisions are made, and rethinking how returns and risk are understood. Much of that work is in its early phases. There is still a great deal of learning ahead and the road is still in the making.

The BFFs and BioHubs models have emerged in the field as practical approaches to the question of how to support bioregional and Place-based approaches. Each is set out in a report grounded in real initiatives rather than in proposals. We include them because the field and our own conversations are converging on similar inquiries, challenges, and open questions.

> *Transparency in the process speaks to this idea that we won't get it right and perfect from the beginning, but as long as we're transparent about how we operate, it builds trust over time, and people will accept that the system we're building right now is not pure and perfect, but we're committing to evolution towards that. Relationality, more than transactionality, speaks for itself that relationships are front and center to finance in the new paradigm.*
>
> ***— Leon Seefeld, Bioregional Weaving Labs & Dark Matter Labs***

> *Relationship (pilina) and trust (hilinaʻi) are the essential currency if we are going to make real systems shifts happen.*
>
> ***— Lisa Kleissner, Hawaii Investment Ready***

BioHubs

BioHubs: A Pathway to Regional Resilience (2026), co-written by TWIST members Eva Gladek, Serena Joury, and Nicolas Michaelsen and their partners, draws on research across 152 place-based initiatives in 44 countries. They use the term BioHub for physical-site initiatives that, designed deliberately, generate value across multiple scales, becoming financially resilient enterprises and vehicles for regional transition.

Across their interviews, they reached a conclusion that echoes our own working group conversations: securing patient, well-matched capital is one of the single most common obstacles these initiatives face. Their central insight is that BioHubs, with their breadth of activities and layered business models, do not fit any one funding archetype. Grants attach to discrete projects rather than long-term capacity, public money is narrow and heavy with reporting, and conventional commercial capital wants de-risked, short-horizon returns that this work is not designed to produce. The report reframes that mismatch as a design problem rather than a flaw. Regions carrying degraded land, underused infrastructure, and strained ecosystems also hold latent value, and the same features that make a hub hard to finance, its layered value, mixed revenue, and long time horizons, are the features that make it transformative.

What this offers our own inquiry is a technical vocabulary for the "edges in" approach our practitioners described. The **BioHubs report** proposes a three-layer financial architecture, sequenced roughly by scale. Making this work in practice is as much a legal and governance question as a financial one. It asks a hub to be structured as several related entities, such as group structures, community land trusts, and steward-owned operating companies, so that each kind of capital can flow to the part of the work it is best suited to, and so that value keeps circulating within the region rather than being extracted. It also asks builders to bring commercial logic to enterprises that must be genuinely self-sustaining, fluent in the financial, legal, and governance complexity that holds them together, one of the most important capabilities the report calls on the field to keep developing.This is similar to the plurality of intelligence our members named through navigating instruments and infrastructure for financing regional transitions.

COMMUNITY MOMENT

A moment worth highlighting comes from a discussion, where two different words in Japanese and Hawaiian shared a similar sentiment. Both describe community as intertwined with its natural geographic borders.

In Hawaiian, the word **ahupua'a** refers to a traditional model that manages resources "from the top of the mountain to the ocean"; it ensures that everything the community needs is provided by utilising the natural flow of land and community. In Japanese, **satoyama** describes an interwoven landscape where forests, farmland, and villages blend together. It reflects a worldview where nature and people's lives are inseparable. Across two languages and cultures, the theme of relationships to self, one another, nature, and place surfaced.

> *Does the bioregion choose you as much as you choose the bioregion?... How are we meeting the land and the people from the very beginning in a regenerative kind of mindset? It becomes a co-journey… More, let's see where it goes.*
>
> ***— Sarah Prosser, Bioregioning South East Ireland***

> *We can enhance the due diligence resolution by having local people be part of that due diligence. We can reduce risk of fragmentation and conflict between portfolio companies. And, therefore, the risk of individual companies failing, by building civic infrastructure, by, supporting those convenings, the weaving… We can mitigate implementation risk. That is why it is so important to see these initiatives as part of the investment portfolio.*
>
> ***— Leon Seefeld, Bioregional Weaving Labs & Dark Matter Labs***

Bioregional Financing Facilities (BFFs)

Bioregional Financing Facilities (BFFs): Reimagining Finance to Regenerate Our Planet (2024), co-written by Samantha Power of the BioFi Project and our own TWIST member Leon Seefeld from Dark Matter Labs, sets out templates for various types of bioregional financing mechanisms, and now anchors a community of practice of 500+ people designing these facilities. Case studies in the book make concepts come alive and contributions from more than 30 fellow practitioners give the book a truly polycentric perspective and voice. The authors use the term Bioregional Financing Facility for a permanent, locally governed structure that receives, coordinates, and deploys patient capital into a bioregional portfolio as a whole, rather than into one initiative at a time.

This work shares a similar insight as what has emerged from our group conversations, the gap is structural, not financial. Capital exists, yet regenerative farmers, watershed stewards, democracy innovators, and community wellbeing pioneers remain chronically underfunded, because most capital flows into single projects on short horizons with conventional return expectations, while rebuilding trust or agency takes decades and a river runs across many communities rather than through one project site.

Bioregional Financing Facilities also offer one working answer to the governance question. The BFF model proposes facilities anchored at the scale of living systems rather than administrative boundaries, permanently governed by the bioregional community rather than by external funders, blended in their capital structure, portfolio-based rather than project-based, and built to persist for decades rather than funding cycles.

Since 2024, the book has been a catalyst for inspiration, ambition, and action in the field with many articulating that it gave words to what they perceived as a needed and timely innovation in their bioregional work. It coined language that enabled many other conditions to ripen for capital to flow into bioregions.

V. What is ahead?: Questions and Themes to Explore

In our first series of sessions, the conversation grounded itself in foundational territory. These offered a good starting point for the discussions, and these insights will continue to shape how we go forward. But there is a clear appetite within the group to go a step deeper.

The next phase of our work is ready to explore more specific, practical dimensions of bioregional practices and the role of capital. We will lean into exploring different frameworks, financial mechanisms, governance structures, and the civic infrastructure that is required for bioregional portfolios. Our goal is to build a shared understanding of what bioregional approaches ask of those who deploy, facilitate, and mobilise capital (in all of its form) to support systems transformation.

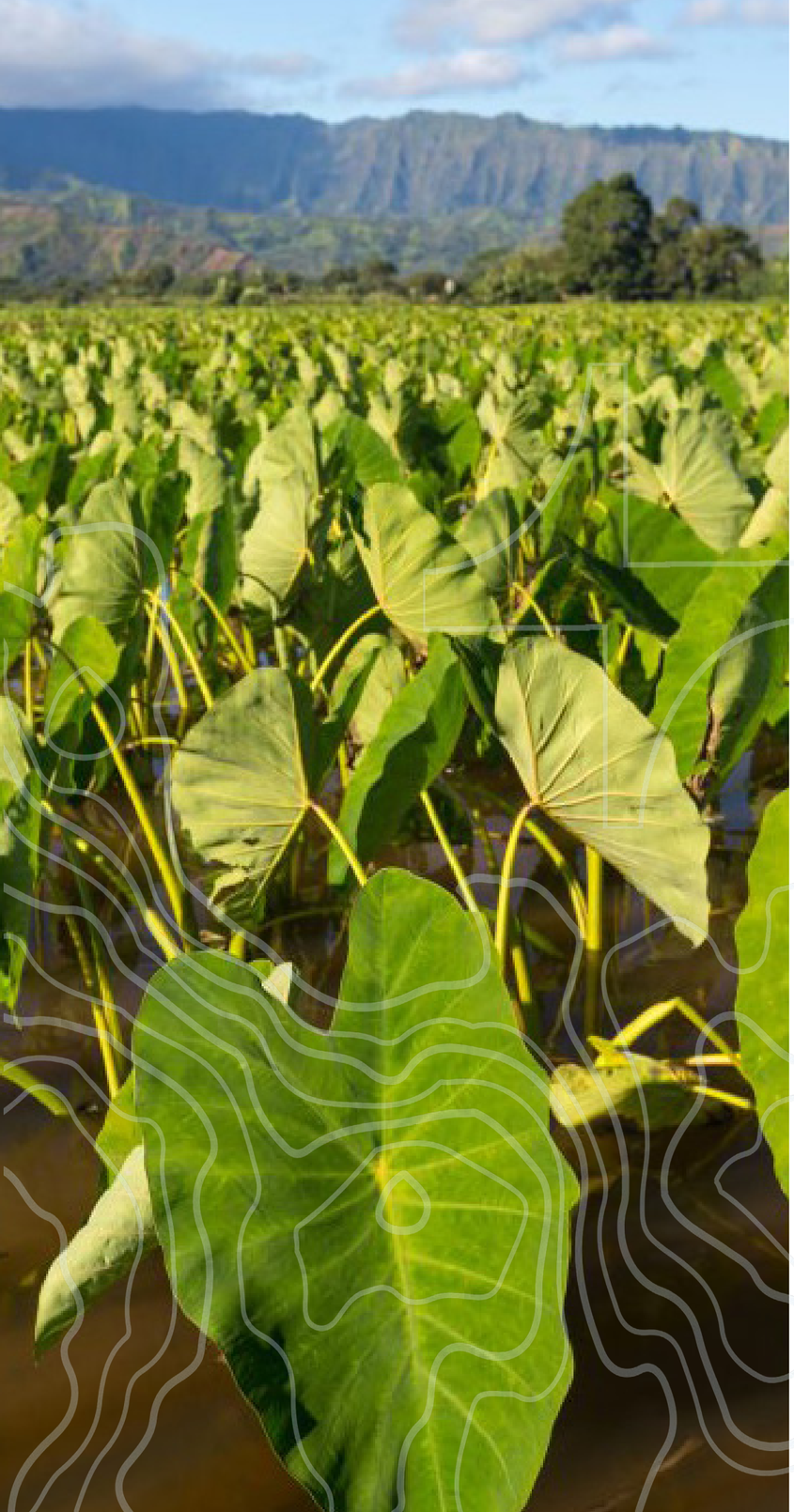
This work is not often straightforward; the challenge practitioners named most often across our sessions is that they are building mechanisms for mobilising and deploying capital that do not yet exist. Many are prototyping and piloting ways to move capital that are responsive to Place and true to goals co-identified with community, and they are doing it while holding the relational work that makes any of it possible.

The difficulties are both practical and conceptual, and they are well documented across the wider field. Landscape partnerships often struggle to build a pipeline of investable work, or to see clearly what finance is already flowing through their region. Financiers frequently lack the mandate, and sometimes the experience, to invest across sectors at the scale this work requires. Individual opportunities are small, perceived risk is high, and blending different kinds of capital takes time to set up. Underneath all of it sits a risk that if resources flow through the existing financial architecture unchanged, this work could deepen the commodification and centralisation it set out to counter.

This points to the nature of how systems work is beautifully messy, and our intention is to keep holding conversations and practitioner sessions at the line where theory meets practice. As we step into our next series of bioregional questions, our guiding questions and provocations to explore in community include:

1. How do we create a sustainable architecture for bioregional funding? How do we prepare this generation and future generations to handle these interdisciplinary complexities in a volatile world?
2. How do we measure and hold multi-domain value, across ecological, social, cultural, and economic outcomes, when existing measurement systems struggle to recognise it?
3. How do we keep community agency at the centre as capital grows more sophisticated, so that financial maturity deepens rather than dilutes local voice?
4. How do we identify and equip the right people to structure and steward Bioregional Financing Facilities on behalf of their bioregion? What skill sets and competencies are required?
5. What does capital allocation in bioregions, as critical units of coherence and resilience, genuinely look like in an era of degenerative volatility? How is it different from what we know?





VI. Resources

Below, we include a list of resources shared by members throughout Bioregional Working Group sessions[1]. These are not meant to be comprehensive, but rather a starting point collecting resources shared in our sessions:

A. Read

- **Bioregioning: our species' tested evolutionary survival pattern** by Daniel Christian Wahl. Why this is a remembering rather than an invention.
- **Why Place-Based Systems Matter in an Age of Degenerative Volatility** by Leon Seefeld, Dark Matter Labs. The bioregion as a strategic unit under conditions of systemic risk, and the case for treating investment in ecological and social systems as infrastructure rather than cost.
- **Bioregional Financing Facilities: Reimagining Finance to Regenerate Our Planet** by Samantha Power and Leon Seefeld. The BioFi Project, Dark Matter Labs Capital Systems and Buckminster Fuller Institute, 2024.
- **BioFi Activation Guide**. Practical companion to the book.
- **BioHubs: A Pathway to Regional Resilience** by Metabolic, Anura Capital, Artistree and Basin Collective, 2026. 152 initiatives across 44 countries.
- **Bioregional Finance, Bioregional Weaving Labs**. Discovery Arcs on capital allocation governance, blended finance, risk and value sharing, and poly capital returns.
- **Bioregions, Dark Matter Labs**. The hub for their bioregional programme, including the process architecture from mapping through to financing, and their work on Bioregional Financing Facilities and Bioregional Observatories.
- **System investing (SISF)**, Dark Matter Labs Capital. Principles and frameworks for system investing, including insights drawn from bioregional work. Online sessions with TWIST to discuss the learnings are planned.
- **Relationalized Finance for Generative Living Systems and Bioregions** by David Bollier and Natasha Hulst, Schumacher Center.
- **The 4 Returns Framework** by Commonland. Widely used framework for holistic landscape restoration.
- **The Design Pathway for Regenerating Earth** by Joe Brewer.

B. Listen

- **TWIST Podcast Series**: Also exploring bioregional approaches, including Ep. 3 with Fumi Sugeno (Japan SIIF) and Indy Johar (Dark Matter Labs), Ep. 4 with Charly Kleissner (KL Felicitas Foundation, Toniic, TWIST), and Ep. 5 with Cassie Robinson (Wealth Design Studio).
- **r3.0 YouTube channel**: Full recordings of the Open Dialogues on Bioregioning.

1 *This list is weighted towards Europe and North America, and so is our community membership. Global Majority communities and resources are barely represented here. That is a limitation of our reach, not of the field. If you are working in or connected to those regions, we would like to hear from you.*

C. Communities

Community	What it is
BioFi Community of Practice	500+ practitioners designing Bioregional Financing Facilities. Monthly peer learning calls on Hylo.
Bioregional Weaving Labs	25+ organisations across 10 European countries. Initiated by Ashoka, co-led by Commonland and OpEPA.
r3.0 Open Dialogues on Bioregioning	Monthly 90 minute public dialogues. Recordings, decks and a living resources document posted after each.
Design School for Regenerating Earth	Webinars, design labs and on the ground engagements. Twelve bioregional resource hubs.
COBALT	Bioregional learning journeys and fellowships, based in the Gulf of Maine. Active in Scotland, Colombia, Canada, Ireland, Ghana, Iceland.
Cascadia Department of Bioregion	Bioregional organising across the Pacific Northwest. Runs Regenerate Cascadia.
South Asia Bioregionalism Working Group	Voluntary network reimagining governance around river basins rather than colonial borders.
Australian Earth Laws Alliance	Earth centred law, economics, ethics and governance. Founding member of the Global Alliance for the Rights of Nature.
OpenCivics	Civic innovation network and labs. Adjacent to this work rather than inside it, and active in BioFi conversations.
Metagov	Research community on digital self governance and DAO tooling. Slack of ~1,700.
ReFi DAO	Regenerative finance network with local nodes in 20+ countries.
Regen Foundation	Community led governance and ecological data infrastructure.
Open Future Coalition	Regional Resilience Fellowship. 21 organisations, 35 sites, 16 countries in year one.



VII. Acknowledgments

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We look forward to continuing the conversation together.

Credits

With the contribution of:

- **Maria Balcazar Tellez** and **Alison Fort** (Content)
- **Francesca Merletti** (Design & Visuals)
- **Andrea Gieseman** (Data Analysis)

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