

peer_protocol - Rotterdam's Digital Commons

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CityLab010 Project Plan

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Resume

peer_protocol's 6 months pilot aims to create an open innovation ecosystem based on digital commons, and to test the model of cooperation-as-a-service. Setting up cooperation protocols with projects, communities or organisations, these agreements enable the peer_protocol cooperative to carry out the work of the agreeing entity under the tenets of producing openly and under open-source licenses.

During its preparatory phase, a cooperative co-creator will host two public workshop series, on agency and protocol cooperation. They will shape organisational practices, facilitate recruitment and serve as an on-boarding process, in order to reach 4 active members. In the second series, partnering organisations are invited to co-create protocols that define cooperation principles, listing shared provisions and finding direction for the work to be carried out.

With commons-oriented co-housing foundation Stad in de Maak and the open-source technological solutions of Open Energy Hub community, there are 2 partnering organisations for launch, out of the projected 6 protocols to be implemented during the pilot. During the implementation phase, after the protocols are established, weekly public coworking days take place over a 2 month period to allow for the development and deployment of crowdfunding strategies, protocol based cooperation, process definition and communication. In addition, digital cooperation will be taking place across the pilot's timeframe.

In the final evaluative phase, protocol partners will be invited alongside their sectoral colleagues for the co-creation of thematic common visions. Based on the peer_protocol pilot, the coming together of partners and their respective networks will be an evaluation of peer_protocol's work until that date, and set the deployment of a digital commons ecosystem around these visions, confirming the wider possibilities of cooperation as a service.

Degrees of innovation

peer_protocol seeks to unleash the possibilities of collaboration by bridging institutional logic to open and collaborative networks.

Embedding itself through agreements, the peer_protocol open cooperative offers human capital to projects, organisations and communities of the **new economy**. Its collaborative developments translate common challenges into shared solutions, enabling the transformative potential of technological change.

Working openly, it facilitates cooperation between disparate enterprises through shared digital infrastructure. By mapping resources and processes, it prototypes a service and product layer. Proposing business models around these shared resources, we foster synergies between their deployment and the development of the digital commons.

Creating an open ecosystem, the network frames and governs the innovation processes for the new economy. peer_protocol provides its services, employing an operative system and co-creating the roadmap for the evolving economy.

The digital nature of the project potentially serves all of the subcategories. However, It directly addresses:

- a) Smart or sensible application of digital opportunities that add value to the economy and society.

Following an alternative logic to the market, the work of peer_protocol is done at the margin of organisations. Open-source releases digital work from artificial scarcity and allows its use beyond institutional operations - a collaborative endeavour for the benefit of the economy and society.

- c) The transformation of small and medium-sized enterprises into the new economy where there is a partnership with chain partners or the strengthening of the position of self-employed people through a partnership within the new economy.

Working as a cooperative, this new collective co-creates with organisations, projects and communities. Protocols, or partnerships, link them up to create open-innovation ecosystems.

Following the innovation model of CityLab010, it can be ascertained that it is a highly innovative endeavour. In relation to clusters:

- a. Cluster Experience: It takes into account the experience of everyone involved. Developing a digital commons, the different needs of its contributors and users follow rules set up around these common resources. By sharing and promoting these resources across projects, the initiative facilitates the development of both services and products around them, turning cooperation as a service accessible to the citizens of Rotterdam and beyond. With the continuous access to this public digital infrastructure, online participation is balanced with public events for the co-development of inclusive governance. The use of offline channels pairs the choice of tools according to the level of literacy to have agency over respective parts of the infrastructure. Hardly any other initiative creates as many interactions as the proposed model for the contextual development of open-source projects.
- b. Cluster Offer: Digital infrastructure like wikis, or data repositories like Github, offer the chance for decentralized collaboration. Common accounting and similar working practices provide a path forward for organisations. Their common implementation re-imagines collaboration as a service and turns the best lessons of collaboration in decentralised systems into contextually distributed systems of governance. By designing a network and fostering its connections, one can account for how much value has been created for its system. Its deployment then becomes a matter of common practice.
- c. Cluster Configuration: peer_protocol's activities add value to different organisations/projects/communities. Open accounting practices demonstrate the labour cost and the value created across the network. As a service provided to the respective entity or as a result of that service, an earning model is based of the value facilitated for the different organisations. The transparent and recurrent crowdfunding allows for the financial recognition of this value. Complementing the overall system, peer_protocol pools resources together, creating network effects from external contributions and usage of these digital commons. Considering the structure, openness allows for the mapping of commonalities across different entities. Protocols co-establish a direction for collaboration, enabling processes that reconfigure the network.

Objectives: What is the Impact (Smart)

Phase 1 - Intended Impact (3 months):

As an organisational prototype, the first objective is the testing of its viability with a 6 month-long pilot. Its present definition is flexible enough to accommodate different thematic directions and ways of working. Involving different individuals and organisations in attaining agency over the work being developed, peer_protocol is to develop its operations as well as an inclusive vision for Rotterdam. Establishing weekly co-working days with a partnering space, as well as explanatory and protocol definition workshops is the way forward.

However, some developments are necessary for it to take shape. A growing number of active members is an absolute must. In addition, assuring the sustainability of the work being done is relative to the impact to the number of people who are able to make use of it, the same as with the services and products developed. A growing number of organisations is essential for this impact. Achieving clear communication across the media comes with a good mapping and systems overview of the different themes and their respective channels.

Phase 2 - Intermediate (3 months):

The mentioned financial sustainability of the organisation will not come without a clear crowdfunding and communication plan. The definition of such a strategy is parallel to the development of the services and products for the respective protocolarised entities. In addition, applying for funding for the development of projects through and with these entities.

Phase 3 - Realised impact (26 months):

With a broad set of skills in place, and following the networked nature of the organisation, the interlinking of organisational functions like accounting, communication, and web design, amongst others, allows for the creation of interdependencies between peer_protocol and other entities, serving a purposeful growth in service of grassroots innovation.

Finally, being able to deliver policy recommendations or the creation of a “collaborative movement” on a neighbourhood or city level, as well as horizontally

scaling the model across geographies, will define its success. The development of such an open innovation ecosystem will bring about continuous and inclusive innovation with overall systems impact and advantages to Rotterdam's citizens.

Goals:

Short-term goals (6 months):

- To have 4, part-time working, active members
- To define 6 protocols
- To define, work and map at least 2 themes
- To achieve financial sustainability
- To be active across 6 communication channels
- To have 30 recurrent financial contributions
- To have gathered contributions from at least 15 people
- To freely provide a specific service to at least 3 entities
- To develop a product or a service for at least 1 entity

Long-term goals (3 years):

- To interlink initiatives between protocolarised entities
- To create new economy jobs
- To create grassroots innovation
- To determine policy
- To horizontally scale
- To provide specific services
- To enable localised production

Impact Scan

Impact	Result	Activity	Phase
New active members	Themes and organisational vision	Agency Workshops	1
New protocols		Protocol Workshops	1
System overview	Map; Data; Linked digital infrastructure	Co-working days	1-2
Shared communication platforms		Digital collaboration	1-2
Ecosystem overview and protocols operations linkage	Internal definition of operations	Process definition	2
	Offering of services	Project management and capacity overview	2
Financial sustainability	Free services for protocolarised entities; Digital commons	Crowdfunding and communication campaign	2
Policy/action "arenas"	Thematic vision	Vision workshops	3
Data commons	Data linkage; Digital commons	Agreement on standard processes and data collection	3
Innovative services	Service linkage		3
Innovative products	Production linkage		3

Target Audience

Surroundings

In Rotterdam, there are several initiatives that express networked behavior. To mention a few, [Huize Middelland](#) aggregates 12 projects working in the Middelland neighbourhood; Out of the Willem de Kooning Academy, [The Autonomous Fabric](#) project aggregates and maps out self-organised artist and activist practices; [Groen Collect](#) has partnered a number of green initiatives and transports and processes their waste; [MAEX Rotterdam](#) has mapped out initiatives bringing out social value; [R'damse Nieuwe](#) is a municipality-funded community of young entrepreneurs. Professors Ingmar van Meerkerk and Philip Marcel Karré [have identified](#) neighbourhood cooperatives (like the [Wijkpaleis](#), the [Klooster Oude Norden](#) or [Delfshavencoöperatie](#)) and their unstructured relationship with municipalities in overlapping public missions, in parallel with FabLabs as well as Maker Spaces of public universities.

Target audience

The majority of these networks and organisations, however, operate with closed access to their operations, processes and communication. The target audience of peer_protocol are communities, projects, and organisations which are oriented towards commons and whose mission benefits from being open, collaborative and inclusive. They are, in turn, intermediaries for recurrent crowdfunding and the sustainability of the organisation.

Zero measurement

Thus far, two entities have been approached for the development of a collaboration protocol. [Stad in de Maak](#) has, since 2013, agreed to take over the management of a number of temporarily vacant buildings in Rotterdam North, renewing them and providing affordable housing. A commons-oriented project, they have defined a number of common, semi-private spaces in each of these properties. More than 30 projects by residents have emerged.

Sharing a commons-oriented approach, Stad in de Maak was receptive to the co-development of a collaboration protocol. After being approached, peer_protocol has been co-developing a digital governance system for the organisation, collecting

data and setting up digital infrastructure for the development of digital commons. The organisation referred to a possible stipend for these developments.

A template for decision-making meetings using the sociocratic method has also been created. This means that any other similar organisation can now copy and follow these same procedures. In addition, peer_protocol has been included in the development of Stad in de Maak as a holacratic organisation.

Another partnering organisation is (Rotterdam's) [Open Energy Hub](#) (OEHU), an open-source distributed database for smart meter data. Upon the proposal, a representative of the project stated "well, we are open-source, so we are all in!". Whilst no concrete work has yet been developed, some funding sources have been identified for its continuous development. In reference to the public and collaborative layer that peer_protocol is meant to enable, we can easily envision the co-development of the technology with Stad in de Maak that would include the production and installation of the related device, here co-creating a product and a service.

Target group provisioning

The process of setting up a collaboration protocol between peer_protocol and a community, project, or organisation, is part of the pilot. Whilst some target groups have been identified, the definition of a common vision and direction is to be done specifically through the co-creation of a workshop to define and sign the collaboration protocol with the respective entity. This is also dependent upon the pool of skills taking part in the peer_protocol open cooperative and its offering of services.

Through this process, it is expected that other similar organisations will be identified and segmented, expanding the target group and finding the answer for common needs that the work under development fulfills.

Activities during the Implementation

During this stage, peer_protocol's objectives are to create an open cooperative, define themes and goals, and develop a community around the project with the perspective of crowdfunding. For these, a number of activities will take place.

As co-creators, peer_protocol active members' work is primarily done publicly and collaboratively¹. Translated, it means working sessions are announced and welcoming. The results are publicly shared.

These should be held in one of the commons-oriented spaces of Stad in de Maak or other facilitating entities. They require electricity, internet access, coffee, a projector and a couple of active members to facilitate the sessions. More important than volunteers is participation.

The first events to be held are **agency workshops**. Composed of 3 events, the themes are "Open Networks and Ecosystems", "Protocols and Commons", and "Methods and Cooperative", serving as an onboarding process. The idea is explained and redefined, providing agency over the organisation, "offered" to participants. Each should take a day to prepare and 3 to 4 hours to host. These should take place over a period of 15 days.

Second would be the definition of collaboration protocols with the respective entities. In these **protocol workshops**, the first partnering projects, communities or organisations will co-create a defining collaboration protocol between it and the open-cooperative, involving active members, representatives of the entity, and the wider community. This informal agreement should include a direction for the work to be developed, a time-frame and re-evaluation date for the protocol, as well as other shareable aspects. They should take around 3 hours each and are dependent on how many entities want to partner up, besides the 2 already introduced. These should take place over a period of 15 days.

Once the team is assembled and the protocols are established, it is time for their development. (peer_protocol) **co-working** days follow the model of [Tech Modays](#) Open Co-Working days: weekly coworking events taking place across Rotterdam's co-working spaces. In this case, active members introduce peer_protocol and the work being developed, inviting others to contribute, including protocolarised entities. These full day events will take place once or twice a week, prototype oriented co-working and offer a common rhythm to its active members. They should

¹ Privacy being a requirement for the handling of private data.

take place over a period of 2 months and cover topics such as crowdfunding, project management, protocol-based cooperation, process definition, and communication.

Finally, on the last two months of the pilot, a number of **vision workshops** will take place, in which representatives from different organisations will participate in the development of a common vision for the respective theme or area of operations. These should take up to half a day, and are dependent upon the work developed until that date.

Planning and Organisation

Organisational structure

peer_protocol is to be set up as a cooperative² for the development of digital commons and the free provision of digital services. The cooperative initially consists of two members - Francisco Santos and Kit Blake. Francisco has two master degrees, in Political Sciences and Technology Governance. In the past, he developed a decentralised collaborative organisation, did research with the Dutch Research Institute for Transition Studies and the P2P Lab Research Hub, and worked with the Portuguese Publishers Association on media innovation. Kit is a serial entrepreneur who has co-founded two companies and has a long history of working in IT startups.

Using the concept of open cooperative, membership is dependent upon financial donations (of a minimum of 100 euros). Membership is divided into two categories: active member and member. Members contribute with any amount of money or time. Active members contribute 100 euros or more, and, contribute and account for their time spent on cooperative endeavours. They have access to a transparent (recurrent) crowdfunded common financial pool.

As stated, during the 6 month long pilot, the goal is to gather 4 part-time (14 hours) working, active members, and 6 protocols. It is suggested that active members split their time between the core organisation and the protocolarised entities. Depending on the cooperative's capital and the role an active member takes, if their skills sufficiently fulfill the needs of the protocolarised entities, a work contract between them and the cooperative can be established. Their tasks become dependent of the decisions made by the cooperative. Alternatively, active members are paid as independent contractors with freedom of tasks. They are equal in rank, having the common role of co-creator. A distinction can be mandated in terms of topics, tasks or skills. In the mid-term, it is expected that new economy jobs can be created in relation to the depth and number of protocols established.

As an alternative to the volunteer nomenclature, peer_protocol will benefit from individual contributions. Being an open cooperative, these (working) contributors are welcome to become active members. peer_protocol provides the means for self-development and learning by doing, beyond the organisational constraints of unpaid internships or volunteer work. Sustained (time) contributions can follow an

² Entrepreneurs cooperative; *coöperatie met uitgesloten aansprakelijkheidcoöperative*, as mentioned in <https://business.gov.nl/starting-your-business/choosing-a-business-structure/cooperative/>

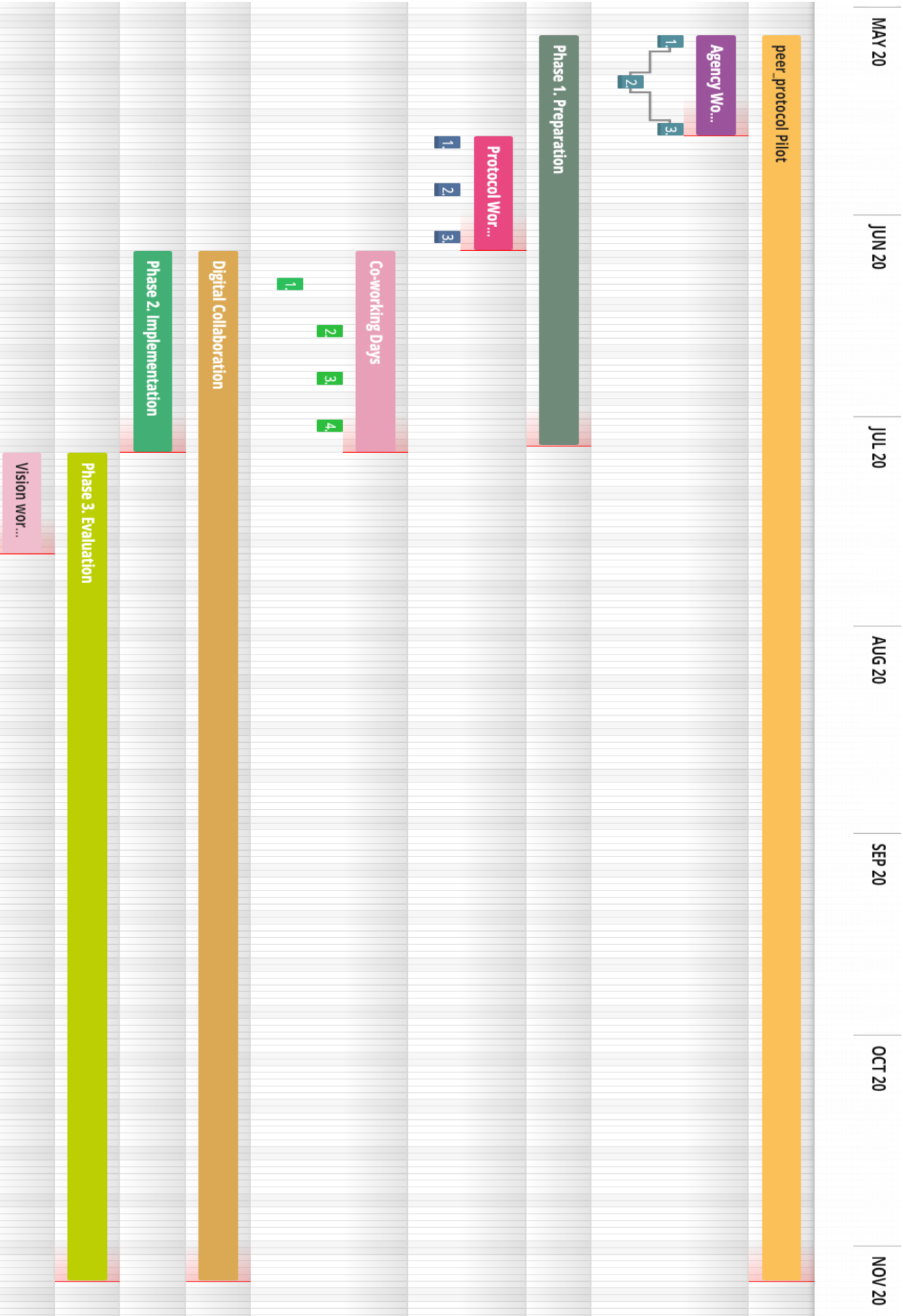
onboarding process. Making little sense for an intern or an “active contributor” not to join peer_protocol, active members will nevertheless cater to their needs and facilitate their work across the organisation and respective partner entities. They can also take part in stewardship.

Some rules do exist for active members. An active member may not account for his/hers hours if he/she is directly involved with the protocolised entity. They also hold the responsibility of stewardship, that is, to regularly accompany the development of each other's work. In addition, to use a common set of tools and templates for the transparent functioning of the cooperative. All of these, as well as provision for conflict, are to be part of the Article of Association. In addition to this requirement for the incorporation of the cooperative, a code of conduct will be co-developed. peer_protocol will be registered in a co-working space.

All of the work done in peer_protocol is to be public and collaborative. Exceptions are made when these involve private data. These are necessary conditions for their provision to the protocolised entities. By principle, work carried by peer_protocol makes use of copyleft licenses, meant to protect its commercial rights whilst protecting authorship and safeguarding its reciprocal development. Enabling a layer of openness around the mentioned entities provides a space for shared innovations to take place. peer_protocol introduces the concept of cooperation-as-a-service across themes, serving its networked governance structure.

Plan

A number of activities will take place in direct relation with the stated goals. As for the operational part, digital collaboration describes the work done in relation to the directions established in the respective protocols, as well as the range of skills found within the team. The GANTT chart below visualises the different phases of the pilot project. Each workshop/coworking day planning and execution take 12-14 hours to plan and host. Digital collaboration should take place twice a week for each active member, with each day taking 8 hours.



Budget

The pilot project of peer_protocol is meant to bootstrap an open cooperative for digital commons for the city of Rotterdam. Proposing cooperation as a service as a new business model, it is through the recognition of the value delivered to its cooperation partners and corresponding sectors. Thanks to a transparent (recurrent) crowdfunding platform³, the financial sustainability of the cooperative will be leveraged. These financial contributions, apart from personal or institutional alignment, should represent the results of developing services and products for the partnering entities, in addition to the innovative results from linking their work and the reduction of common costs. In another stage, funding for the development of wider projects will be procured.

For its preparation and implementation, peer_protocol relies on the shared infrastructure of its cooperation partners, funding from Rotterdam's town hall, as well as contributions from its active members. During its preparation phase, one of its co-creators will prepare and host a number of workshops leading up to public co-working days.

Apart from administrative costs required for the management and set up of a legal entity, publicity and marketing, the majority of costs are related to personeel, representing across 5 months a total of 14 hours per week at a rate of €60, as usual for freelancing work of knowledge workers. In the preparation phase, the costs presented are for one person.

During the final phase of the pilot project, these operational costs will meet the results of the work developed. Its active members are to convey and discuss the results and a way forward, alongside cooperation partners and the network involved.

³ <https://opencollective.com/#>

BUDGET for a one-off project				
PROJECT: peer_protocol pilot				
VERSION: 1				
DATE: 12/06/2019				
COST	Budget	Result		
1. Preparation costs (initiative and preparation phase)				
Personeel	€5 040			
External hiring				
Formation expenses (notary / accountant advice)	€1 050			
Advisory costs				
Housing costs	€30			
Material	€120			
Reimbursement for volunteers				
Travel and accommodation				
Administration costs				
Other preparation costs	€300			
TOTAL	€6 540	0,0		
2. Implementation phase				
Personeel	€67 200			
External Hiring				
Volunteer allowance				
Housing costs	€30			
Material				
Travel and accommodation				
Administration costs				
Car costs				
Other implementation costs				
TOTAL	€67 230	0,0		

3. Publicity and marketing				
Personeel/ hiring third parties				
Publicity materials (flyers, programmes, etc)	€400			
Publicity campaigns (advertisements, postings, etc)				
Marketing (public campaigns, discounts, etc)				
Opening costs				
Other publicity and marketing	€400			
TOTAL	€800	0,0		
4. Education				
Personal/ hiring third parties				
Education materials (lesson letters etc)				
Presentation material, technology				
Other education				
TOTAL	0,0	0,0		
5. General operating expenses				
Office costs				
Inventory and installation costs				
Administration and accountant	€600			
Assurance report of the accountant				
Insurance (liability company, inventory, company damage)				
Other general costs				
TOTAL	€600,0	0,0		
6. Unforeseen (5%)	€3 757,5	0,0		
TOTAL COSTS	€78 927,5	0,0		
REVENUE	Budget	Result		
1. Own income				
Contribution				

Contribution participants	€2 000			
Crowdfunding	€7 500			
Sales				
Others				
TOTAL	€9 500,0	0,0		
3. Subsidies				
National government				
Municipality of Rotterdam (Citylab010)	€69 427,5			
Province				
Funds				
Remaining				
TOTAL	€69 427,5	0,0		
TOTAL INCOME	€78 927,5	0,0		
RESULT	0,0	0,0		

Promotion plan

Rotterdam is home to grassroots organisers, neighbourhood cooperatives, transition researchers, autonomous cultural practitioners, social innovators, circular economy leaders, several technology tribes and a progressive town hall. Yet in this city of makers, the majority of these practices are done in isolation. The transformative potential of these isolated acts can be unleashed through open, networked collaboration for the common benefit.

For peer_protocol, this represents a diverse and heterogeneous **target group** that cannot be reached all at once. However, they should have the **knowledge** that their **needs** are linked: they are aspiring entrepreneurs striving for systems change, facing common challenges such as financial sustainability, connecting other fields of expertise, engaging the community, sustaining collaboration, communicating their impact or harnessing data.. Such an **attitude** needs to be based on openness so that they can feel empowered in finding these links. The **goal** is to connect these needs and convert collaborative **behaviour** into an innovation ecosystem.

peer_protocol's challenge and **message** is for the opening up of digital infrastructure, for it to be made public and participatory. To connect is to simplify these objectives and to allow them to be reached through cooperation protocols. Finding themes is to adjust to larger goals. Finally, it is by catering to each other's needs that we can create an open ecosystem of innovation.

Participatory forums are the best way to convey such a message, starting with the described workshops and co-working days. The role of the co-creator is not only to provide expertise, but to shape the **form** of such forums. Finding specific, digital collaboration tools, as well as separate events in which these themes are discussed, is key. By identifying the commonalities across the target group, digital means are multidirectional and participatory, helping to shape these processes of promotion.

As described by media theorist Clay Shirky, "Communication tools don't get socially interesting until they get technologically boring." The **channels** to be used are tailored to the literacy of the people using them. However, following the participatory ethos, these should be multidirectional and publicly accessible, whenever picking a new tool. Granting ownership in collaborative documents and using it as a communication tool, gathering and sharing updates from common wikis, sustaining mailing lists and calling for action are a few examples, apart from localised promotion through files and posters in physical locations. These channels also include the ones set up and managed by the protocolarised entities as well as their



respective websites. It is by tapping into these networks and their respective communities, that the work of peer_protocol can be made sustainable through both financial and time contributions.

Future Vision

Once the pilot project is over, peer_protocol should have been able to raise a substantial number of backers and created an extended network of contributors around specific themes. Its future is largely dependent on how it is embedded within this network as well as the value created for them by its active members. Whilst it is scalable, it does not behave as a startup. Its scalability is dependent on a number of factors.

While at its core it is meant to remain a flexible organisation, it is dependent on similar efforts. As described by The Next System Project⁴, the scaling up of peer_protocol can follow models such as a shared services hub, an incubation hub, franchise/replication hub, culture or finance hub, advocacy and field building hub, central office hub, mission lock hub, or likely, a modular ecosystem with dependencies at different levels and tiers, composing a loose network.

These initial steps are meant to trace any possible and probable relations and patterns amongst the commons oriented constellations of Rotterdam. However, after being mapped and connected, growth cascades into a circle around the knowledge and specialisation of its active members. It is the value developed across this circle, whether it takes the form of a product or a service, that determines the growth of peer_protocol. The benefit of this network is the use and crossing of innovation across institutions.

If successful, the model could independently be replicated in other cities countries. In a similar way, the free services made available to the protocolised entities are largely dependent on the talent pool it attracts. Cooperation and collaboration are scalable. As much as innovation can be benchmarked, a quantitative analysis is hardly sufficient to describe what is meant to be a qualitative change in the direction of the new economy. Regardless, It should be noted that even if peer_protocol stops existing as an organisation, due to the digital nature of its work, the value created persists.

An earning model is thus dependent on this emerging constellation, where value is distributed across. By facilitating its development, peer_protocol will be able to sustain itself and continue providing services to the emerging open innovation

4

https://thenextsystem.org/learn/stories/patterns-cooperative-networks-and-associations?fbclid=IwAR2m5d5bzBtHbHjqTfc_JxeOShPuK_NpDGA2X_uOLzPSGgXwapIsBqd1Ypl#a-typology-of-structures-for-cooperative-association

ecosystem. Enlarging the depth and number of protocols within the ecosystem allows for identifiable contribution opportunities to be turned into operational practices. Proving the value and range of services provided to entities oriented towards social and sustainable causes then justifies the value being created. Working open enables the scaling of contributions and cooperation, alongside the development of an earnings model. Beyond it, the value found within the network would be better accounted through open value network accounting practices.

Cooperation Partners

Establishing peer_protocol's membership consolidates the contributory skill set on offer and creates commitment to a cause while setting expectations for its development. Establishing a balance between financial and human capital, the mutualisation of these resources means the establishment of a form of commons.

In light of these commons, peer_protocol can share and exchange these resources through reciprocal agreements (protocols). Such agreements are dependent on principles of openness and transparency, setting up peer_protocol as an enabling institution and reducing the coordination costs across these groups. As standards, principles, norms, and other forms of agreement, protocols are meant to streamline operations and identify common economic needs.

This cooperation agreement establishes peer_protocol's right to both use the brand for marketing purposes and crowdfund for its work. In return, it pursues the development of the work being done by the project, organisation or community, under the tenets of producing openly and under open-source licenses. Depending on the entity, peer_protocol could additionally require the sharing of resources such as the use of space, printing, or communication channels.

Two cooperation partners have already agreed on the development of such a protocol. [Open Energy Hub](#) (OEHU) developed an open-source distributed database for smart meter data and [Stad in de Maak](#) which since 2013, agreed to take over the management of a number of temporarily vacant buildings in Rotterdam North. Matching these two projects with an open-source layer provides a whole range of opportunities, from testing the technology to developing a business model around it.

This is a singular example on how the objectives of different cooperation partners can be enhanced through cooperation. Protocols, as informal agreements, establish a few governance tenets for their maintenance. Set within a time-frame for their eventual re-evaluation and renewal, they are dependent upon the usage of settings that allow for part of the corresponding digital infrastructure to be public and collaborative. In addition, the reciprocal sharing of goods like space, hardware or co-ownership of licences are to be mentioned. Following a model framework, protocols are co-created with the respective entity. In relation to the skill set available, a direction for the work to be developed is set.

Considering the case of Stad in de Maak, there are a number of underlying projects that can join in and benefit from the protocol. OEHU also has a network of

contributors hoping to see the project develop further. Apart from these networks, there are several databases that can be used to search for more cooperation partners. These will be presented during the workshops and chosen by its participants. peer_protocol active members, facilitating the exchange and development of the protocol.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Throughout the entire pilot, cooperation partners will co-create alongside active members and contributors of peer_protocol. This connection will bring about value through a constant iterative process and feedback loops reverbing across the target audience. In addition, with the work of peer_protocol being public, an inclusive process is facilitated.

Divided into preparation, implementation and evaluation phase, short-term goals are directly tied to the organisation of activities, making it simple to communicate results. If the goals are not completed, an alternative strategy is to be devised between cooperating partners.

A result of this proposition is the mapping out and connecting corresponding digital infrastructure. During the implementation phase, active members will be able to make sense of the tools and data available for the development of digital commons. The enabling of these protocols will test out the value proposition of working publicly and collaboratively.

Whilst their monitoring is continuous and in itself, function of cooperation, the overarching value proposition comes to realisation during the final and evaluative phase. Proposing vision defining workshops, it is this process of co-creation, going beyond the protocolarised entities, that will put the assemblage of cooperation as a service to test, and bootstrap its operations for the near future. This final evaluation will be conducted by active members and contributors, partnering organisations and their wider network of communities and projects.



peer
protocol

