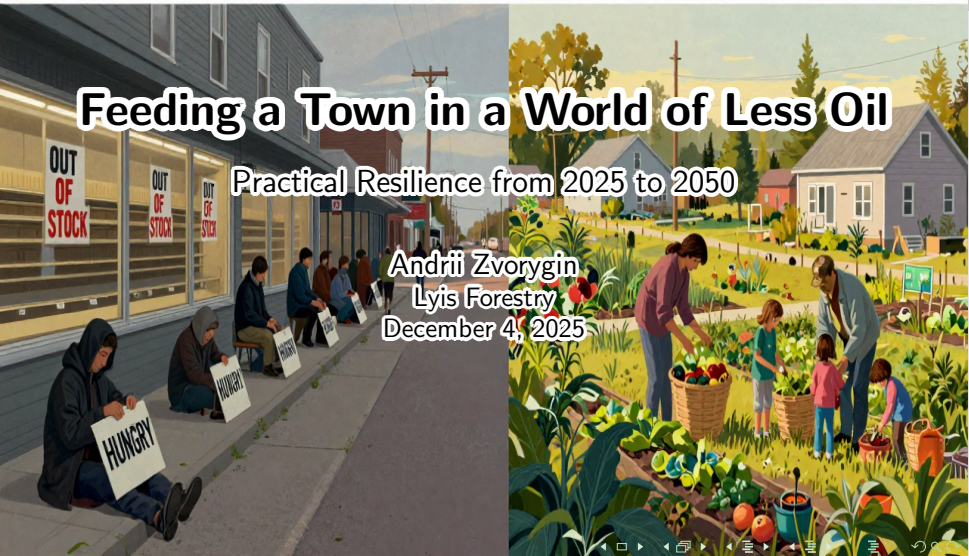


2030s

Feeding a Town in a World of Less Oil

Practical Resilience from 2025 to 2050

Andrii Zvorygin
Lyn Forestry
December 4, 2025



2025-12-04

Feeding a Town in a World of Less Oil

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Practical Resilience from 2025 to 2050

Andrii Zvorygin
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December 4, 2025

- We often talk about fuels like oil and gas, but what really matters is what they make possible: food on the plate, warm homes, and land people can live on.
- Here we'll look at some hard numbers on food, land and energy descent, then explore how communities can respond so neighbours stay fed and warm without turning on each other.
- The resource valley ahead is real, but how we walk into it — in fear or in kindness — is still up to us.

Overview

- 1 The Squeeze Already Here
- 2 Energy, the Valley, and Affordability
- 3 Social Operating Systems in a Descent World
- 4 Two Paths for Towns
- 5 Hamlets, Land & Energy
- 6 Building Local Resilience
- 7 Closing

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Feeding a Town in a World of Less Oil

Overview

- I'll start with where we are now: food insecurity, land, and household budgets in Canada.
- Then we'll look at the energy story — the “valley” of declining oil — and what that means for prices.
- After that, I'll show two broad paths for towns: business-as-usual versus a planned, compassionate descent.
- Finally, we'll talk about practical steps: hamlets, land access, local energy, and what you can do where you live.

Overview

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The Squeeze You Already See

- **Over 1 in 4 Canadians now food insecure**
- **Food bank use at record levels**
- **Groceries, fuel, housing reshaped budgets**



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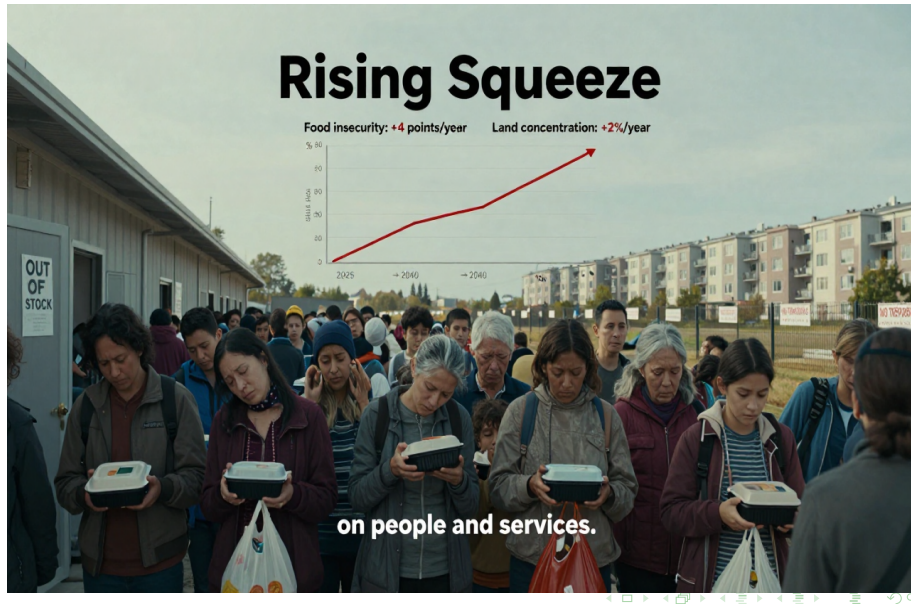
└ The Squeeze Already Here

└ The Squeeze You Already See



- Canada is still called a “first world” country, yet recent data show just over **one in four people** living in food-insecure households — about **10 million neighbours**.
- In 2024, national tracking found that **most Canadians report some form of food-related financial pressure**, and many have already skipped or shrunk meals because they could not afford groceries.
- Groceries that used to be “a bit pricey” now reshape household budgets; fuel, rent and mortgages leave less room for food each month.
- These are not random problems; they are the physical signs of tighter energy, land and supply chains.
- Underneath every number is a person with a divine spark — someone being quietly squeezed, who deserves land, warmth and enough food to live with dignity.

In Canada: Two Lines To Notice



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Feeding a Town in a World of Less Oil

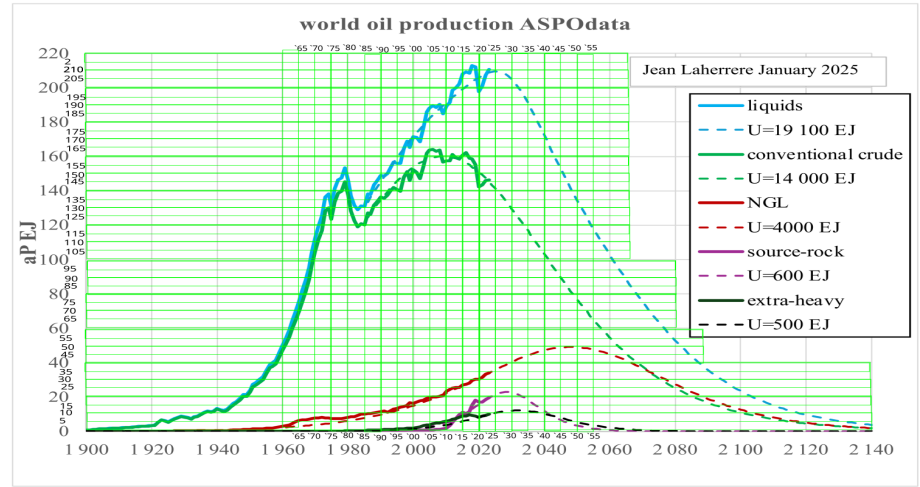
└ The Squeeze Already Here

└ In Canada: Two Lines To Notice



- Food insecurity is rising by about 4 percentage points per year.
- Land concentration is rising by about 2% per year.
- Food bank use is at record levels: in **March 2024 alone**, there were about **2.1 million visits** to food banks across Canada, more than double the level in 2019.
- These aren't abstract curves; they represent real people eating less and losing access to land.
- If we let those trends continue, we get more people skipping meals, more families priced off land, and more pressure on local services and front-line staff.
- Our task, as a community, is to respond with care, foresight, and practical planning rooted in compassion.

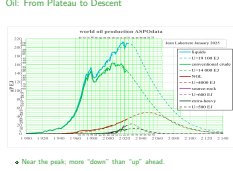
Oil: From Plateau to Descent



● Near the peak; more “down” than “up” ahead.

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Feeding a Town in a World of Less Oil
└ Energy, the Valley, and Affordability
└ Oil: From Plateau to Descent



- Jean Laherrere and others show global liquids near a broad peak.
- The exact year is less important than the shape.
- From here, physics guarantees more “down” than “up” in total oil available.

What Oil Declines Do to Prices

Percentage Decline (%)	Oil Price Increase (%)	Additional CPI Increase (%)	Total CPI Increase Including Baseline (%)	Food Price Increase (%)	Historical Precedent
2	25	1.0	3.0	5	2005 Katrina
3	30	1.5	3.5	6	2011 Libya War
4	40	2.0	4.0	8	1979 Iran Crisis
5	50	2.5	4.5	10	1973 Oil Crisis
6	60	3.0	5.0	12	Post-pandemic Recovery

- Energy shocks quickly become **food shocks**.

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Feeding a Town in a World of Less Oil
└ Energy, the Valley, and Affordability

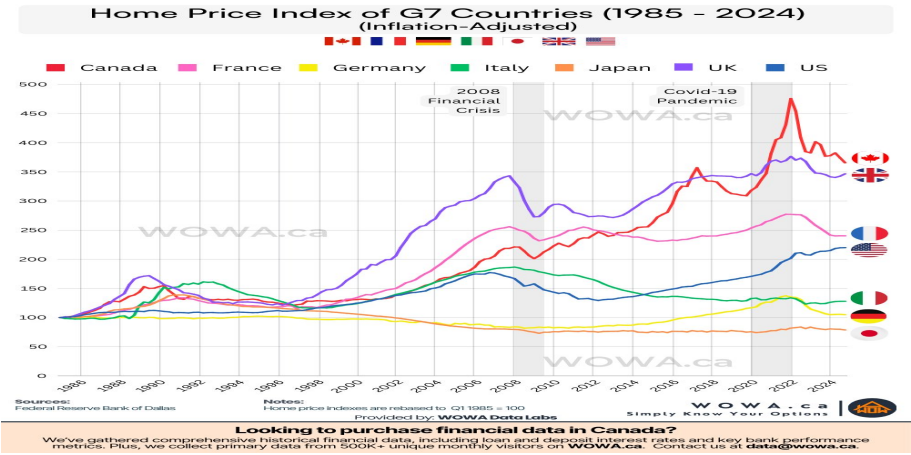
└ What Oil Declines Do to Prices

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6	60	3.0	5.0	12	Post-pandemic Recovery

• Energy shocks quickly become food shocks.

- Even modest production declines have produced big price spikes.
- Households feel this first at the pump and in the grocery aisle.
- Every major energy shock in history has shown up as a food shock.

Housing Affordability

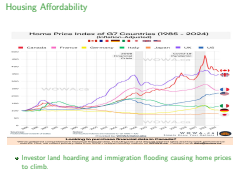


- Investor land hoarding and immigration flooding causing home prices to climb.

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Feeding a Town in a World of Less Oil

- Energy, the Valley, and Affordability
- Housing Affordability

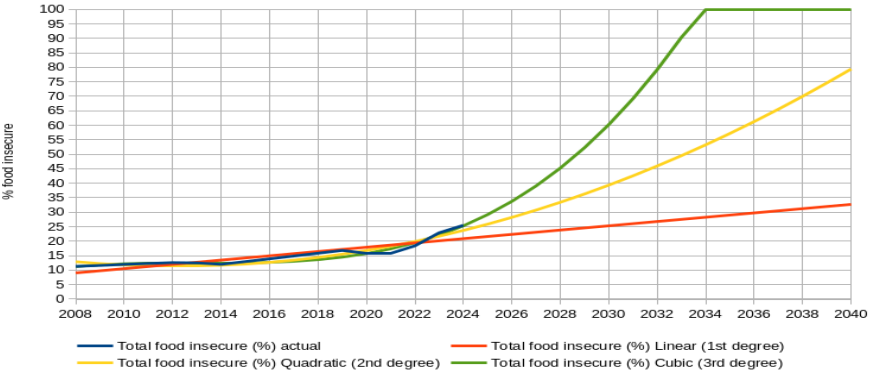


- For the majority, safe shelter and land for subsistence are drifting out of reach.
- Land and energy prices reinforce each other: long car commutes become a luxury.
- Yet every person, as a bearer of the divine, is worthy of enough land to meet basic needs with dignity.

Food Affordability/Insecurity

Canada Food Insecurity, Actual and Projected

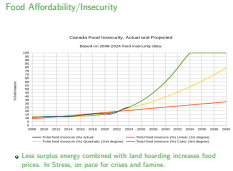
Based on 2008-2024 food insecurity data.



- Less surplus energy combined with land hoarding increases food prices. In Stress, on pace for crises and famine.

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Feeding a Town in a World of Less Oil └ Energy, the Valley, and Affordability └ Food Affordability/Insecurity



- Canada-only data from 2008–2024, with three simple projection fits.
- Blue line: what already happened — from ~10% food-insecure in 2008 to over 25% by 2024.
- Red line: gentle case — a straight trend reaching ~33% by 2040.
- Yellow/green curves: if recent acceleration continues, we approach half of households — and in the worst fit, most Canadians — food-insecure by the mid-2030s.
- These aren't predictions; they're warning signals. On our current path we move from “stress” into “crisis” within one or two council terms.
- The ladder that follows isn't distant or abstract — it's a plausible near-term Canadian trajectory unless we change course.

Stress: 20–35% Food-Insecure, 2023 till 2029



Shelves are full; families are not.

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Feeding a Town in a World of Less Oil
└ Energy, the Valley, and Affordability

└ Stress: 20–35% Food-Insecure, 2023 till 2029



- Here the ladder is defined by **food insecurity**, not by official spending shares.
- Stress stage: about **20–35% of households** are food-insecure in a typical year.
- It started in 2023 and may extend till 2029. Stores still look normal, but many families are:
 - cutting back on fresh food,
 - skipping or shrinking meals,
 - juggling bills so kids can eat first.
- Canada has already crossed into this band: more than 1 in 4 people live in food-insecure households.
- At this level people are squeezed but still strong enough to organise, protest and push for change. It is a warning light.

Crisis: 35–60% Food-Insecure, 2030-2036



Shortages and unrest begin.

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Feeding a Town in a World of Less Oil
└ Energy, the Valley, and Affordability

└ Crisis: 35–60% Food-Insecure, 2030-2036

Crisis: 35–60% Food-Insecure, 2030-2036



- Crisis stage: **35–60% of households** are food-insecure.
- On current trends, Canada enters this band around **2030–2036**.
- Food anxiety becomes normal. Many families:
 - have no slack for rent, heat or medicine,
 - fall behind on bills and health needs,
 - see children struggle with hunger or frequent moves.
- Historically this level triggers major upheavals: grain riots before the French Revolution, food-price shocks in the Arab Spring.
- People are hungry but still strong enough to march, strike and demand change.
- Policy and compassion here decide whether we stabilise or slide toward famine.

Famine: 60%+ Food-Insecure, 2036+



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Feeding a Town in a World of Less Oil
└ Energy, the Valley, and Affordability

└ Famine: 60%+ Food-Insecure, 2036+



- Famine stage: **over 60% of households** are food-insecure, many severely.
- Markets may have food, but prices and shortages put it out of reach for most.
- Historically this looks like:
 - mass migration and refugee flows,
 - visible wasting and disease,
 - families selling tools, land or heirlooms to eat a little.
- Examples include the Irish Famine, Bengal in the 1940s, and Ethiopia in the 1980s.
- At this point markets and governments fail; survival relies on aid, networks or leaving.
- How far we climb is a moral choice: land access, fair distribution, people before profit.

The Valley Ahead: Descent, Not a Cliff



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Feeding a Town in a World of Less Oil
└ Energy, the Valley, and Affordability

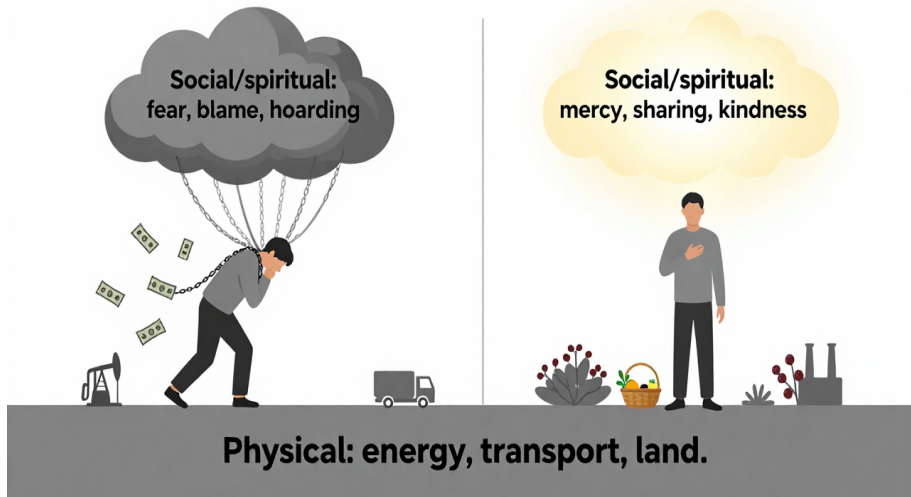
└ The Valley Ahead: Descent, Not a Cliff



- Think of the oil age as a high hill leading into a long valley.
- The valley — a world of less energy per person — is unavoidable.
- What is not fixed is how we walk into it, live in it, and climb out on the far side.
- One path: fear, hoarding, and exclusion.
- Another path: forgiveness, love, kindness and compassion, recognising the divine in everyone.
- The same resource curve can feel like collapse or like a kinder ruralization.

Two Layers of Consequences

Layers of Consequences: physical fixed, social not

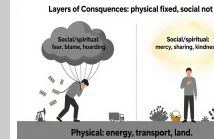


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Feeding a Town in a World of Less Oil
└ Energy, the Valley, and Affordability

└ Two Layers of Consequences

Two Layers of Consequences



- Physical layer (not optional):
 - Less oil → more expensive transport, inputs, and long supply chains.
 - Tighter energy → higher baseline costs for food and heat.
- Social and spiritual layer (our choice):
 - Hoarding, blame and exclusion → violent, chaotic descent.
 - Sharing, land access, and mercy → stable, modest, humane lives.
 - Recognising the divine in one another makes land and calories a shared responsibility, not a zero-sum fight.
- The valley is set by physics; the quality of life in that valley is set by how much we raise love and kindness.

Four Social Operating Systems

Mode	Who Owns?	Who Decides?
Neoliberal / plutocracy	Large firms, funds, top 1–10%	Markets + lobbyists; parties serve capital
Technocratic collectivism	State or party structures	Experts, planners, central algorithms
Mercantilism/ Globalism	Export firms, trade cartels	State + investors; trade balance first
Distributism/ Decentralization	Many small owners, co-ops, parishes	Families, co-ops, municipalities

- Same physics, different *social operating systems*.
- Oil descent tests which systems keep ordinary people fed and housed.

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Feeding a Town in a World of Less Oil

└ Social Operating Systems in a Descent World

└ Four Social Operating Systems

Four Social Operating Systems

Mode	Who Owns?	Who Decides?
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• Same physics, different social operating systems.
• Oil descent tests which systems keep ordinary people fed and housed.

- Four ways societies organise ownership and decision-making.
- Neoliberal/plutocracy:
 - Wealth and land concentrate.
 - Markets and lobbyists steer policy.
- Technocratic collectivism:
 - State or party owns most assets.
 - Experts and algorithms direct distribution.
- Mercantilism/globalism:
 - Export firms and investors dominate priorities.
 - Governments favour trade over local needs.
- Distributism/decentralization:
 - Land and tools are spread widely.
 - Local families, co-ops, and towns decide.
- Oil descent will stress each model differently.



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Feeding a Town in a World of Less Oil

└ Social Operating Systems in a Descent World

└ Land & Food: Neoliberal / Plutocracy



- By neoliberalism or plutocracy here I mean the current default in North America: policy built around investor returns, with politics serving capital first and people second.
- Land is treated mainly as an asset class, not as a basic human right or a shared trust.
- In an energy and food descent, this mode tends to:
 - concentrate land and ownership even more,
 - drive sharp spikes in rents and food prices,
 - treat human beings according to economic utility.
- In the very dark version of this, those seen as having “no utility” are quietly discarded: warehoused, enslaved in various ways, or left to die. This is the logical end of valuing people only as units of production or consumption.



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Feeding a Town in a World of Less Oil

└ Social Operating Systems in a Descent World

└ Land & Food: Socialism / Technocracy

Land & Food: Socialism / Technocracy



- By socialism or technocratic collectivism I mean systems where a central authority plans production and distribution: ministries, expert panels, algorithms.
- Land and food are managed through plans, quotas, permit systems and digital controls such as smart meters or ration cards.
- In descent this can:
 - provide basic calories for those close to the centre or those who comply,
 - but squeeze free choice, local initiative and small scale experimentation,
 - make communities dependent on distant approvals rather than their own judgement.
- It is possible to avoid famine under this mode, but often at the cost of heavy control and low trust.

Land & Food: Mercantilism / Globalism



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Feeding a Town in a World of Less Oil

└ Social Operating Systems in a Descent World

└ Land & Food: Mercantilism / Globalism



- Mercantilism/globalism: nations compete for investment; exports and trade balances outrank local needs.
- In practice:
 - a small investor–official in-group sets priorities,
 - politicians reassure this circle rather than serve ordinary people,
 - land and resources are extracted for export first.
- In descent:
 - governments protect export flows and debt payments,
 - local hunger becomes an “unfortunate necessity,”
 - rural areas turn into sacrifice zones feeding distant markets.
- Mark Carney is perfect example of this, he even describes himself as a Globalist, and most of his actions help his investment company Brookfield, while bleeding Canada and its people.

Distributism

Land, tools widely spread.
Households can grow and heat.
descent: mutual support.



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Feeding a Town in a World of Less Oil

└ Social Operating Systems in a Descent World

└ Land & Food: Distributism / Decentralization

Land & Food: Distributism / Decentralization



- Distributism starts from a different axiom: every person is worthy of enough land, tools and local enterprise to meet basic needs with dignity.
- Land, tools and small businesses are spread widely rather than concentrated in a few hands, public or private.
- In descent this means:
 - more households can grow at least part of their food,
 - more homes can secure modest heat from local wood, biogas or district systems,
 - neighbours are positioned to support one another rather than compete for crumbs.
- The idea is not fantasy abundance, but a modest, stable life where power and property are shared enough that compassion has room to act.

Distributism as a Descent Strategy



Property widely held



Local production



Decisions close to home

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Feeding a Town in a World of Less Oil

└ Social Operating Systems in a Descent World

└ Distributism as a Descent Strategy



- Distributism starts with a simple idea: people thrive when they have secure access to land, tools and local work.
- “Property widely held” means practical pathways:
 - community land trusts,
 - homesteads and small farms,
 - stable long-term leases.
- “Local production” means rebuilding everyday capacity:
 - mills, cold rooms, workshops and makerspaces,
 - greenhouses, nurseries and seed networks,
 - community colleges teaching food and trades.
- “Decisions close to home” is subsidiarity:
 - households, hamlets, villages, neighbourhoods, towns.
- Under energy descent, resilience grows fastest when land, tools and decisions stay local.

Most Probable Future Lifestyles



Urban salvage

Rustic agriculture



Hunter-gatherer

Food forest communities

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Feeding a Town in a World of Less Oil
└ Two Paths for Towns

└ Most Probable Future Lifestyles



- Energy descent does not give one single outcome.
- The invitation is to move as far as possible toward the bottom-right: food-forest communities rooted in mutual care.

If We Leave Business-As-Usual

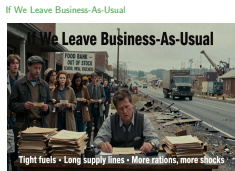


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Feeding a Town in a World of Less Oil

└ Two Paths for Towns

└ If We Leave Business-As-Usual



- Driving forces:
 - Tightening fuels and unstable prices.
 - Rising food insecurity and rising land concentration.
 - Long supply lines with minimal local stockpiles.
- Likely outcomes by the 2030s if nothing changes:
 - Expanding ration-style programs (school lunches, vouchers) without real resilience.
 - Multi-week staple shortages with every logistics shock.
 - Municipal staff asked to manage failures rooted in global systems.
- Same valley, but walked in fear and scarcity, with the most vulnerable suffering first.

A Planned Descent Instead



30–60–90 day stocks • shorter supply lines • land pathways

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Feeding a Town in a World of Less Oil

Two Paths for Towns

A Planned Descent Instead

A Planned Descent Instead



- Same physics, different heart and different tools:
 - Build local stocks: 30, then 60, then 90 days of staples, critical meds, water treatment.
 - Shorten supply lines: mills, cold rooms, small depots, fuel corridors for planting and harvest.
 - Open new land pathways: community land trusts and hamlet/village zoning.
 - Track it all with a simple public dashboard.
- Local systems mean fewer shocks from distant crises and more room for compassion to act quickly.
- This is what love looks like in policy: planning the valley crossing so everyone can eat and stay warm.

Three Levers Every Town Controls

Food & fuel infrastructure



Land access rules



Transparency & trust



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Feeding a Town in a World of Less Oil

└ Two Paths for Towns

└ Three Levers Every Town Controls

Three Levers Every Town Controls



- Food & fuel infrastructure:
 - Local mills, cold rooms, small depots, and a planting-season fuel corridor.
- Land access rules:
 - Community land trusts, homestead zoning, and transparent allocation.
 - Treat land as a shared trust so each person can meet basic needs.
- Transparency & trust:
 - A quarterly Food & Fuel Dashboard: stocks, hectares, fuel status, service levels.
 - Honest numbers are an act of respect: everyone can see what is real.

Gifts of a Local Life



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└ Two Paths for Towns

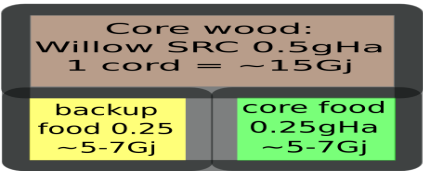
└ Gifts of a Local Life



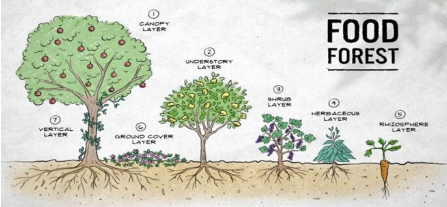
- Localised systems are not just emergency measures; they have real upsides:
 - Less exposed to wars, sanctions and distant conflict zones.
 - Less vulnerable to global shipping and just-in-time failures.
 - More daily contact with neighbours, more chances to help and be helped.
- A life with less fossil fuel can hold more time in gardens and kitchens, more children playing near home, more chances to practise kindness in person.
- The same descent that shrinks our energy use can deepen our humanity.

Carrying Capacity per Person

Active 75kg human food ~4-5Gj/year



Hectare breakdown



Food forest layers

Active 75kg human food ~4-5Gj/year



Concentric example

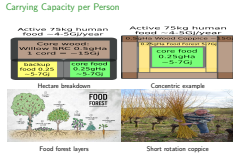


Short rotation coppice

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Feeding a Town in a World of Less Oil
└ Hamlets, Land & Energy

└ Carrying Capacity per Person



- A practical target: about 1–1.2 ha per person for food, perennials and wood heat, with buffers.
- This is one way of saying in numbers: every person is worthy of enough land to meet their needs.

Hamlet & Village Example: Irish Block 24



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Feeding a Town in a World of Less Oil

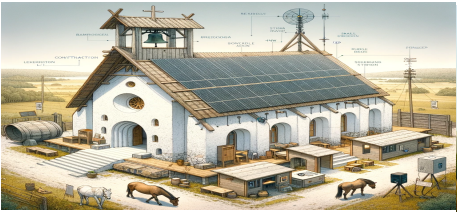
└ Hamlets, Land & Energy

└ Hamlet & Village Example: Irish Block 24



- 60 ha hamlets and a 420 ha village centre, surrounded by agriculture.
- Up to about 420 residents with 98% of land still in production.
- A pattern that lets many households hold land, grow food, and stay connected to town.

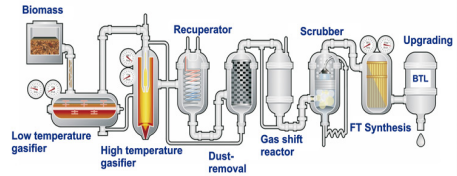
Sustainable Energy: 10–20x Less, Still Enough



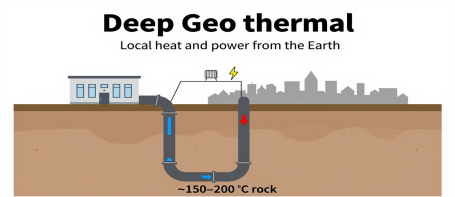
Solar/wind for homes



Bio-CNG from waste



FT biogasoline



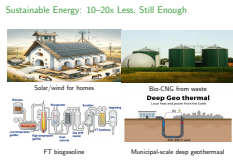
Municipal-scale deep geothermal

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Feeding a Town in a World of Less Oil

└ Hamlets, Land & Energy

└ Sustainable Energy: 10–20x Less, Still Enough



- The post-oil world runs on less total energy, roughly 1/10 to 1/20 of current levels.
- With thoughtful design and shared care, that can still support warm homes, full plates, and rich culture.

2026–2029: Build While It's Optional



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Feeding a Town in a World of Less Oil

└ Building Local Resilience

└ 2026–2029: Build While It's Optional



- These are the years to prepare while it's still optional, before price shocks force our hand.
- Foundations to lay now:
 - Right-to-Grow, urban hens, hamlet zoning and CLT launch.
 - A 30-day city stockpile, along with the first mill and two cold rooms.
 - Training programs for low-income urban residents to transition to rural plots, grow food, and sell surplus into local markets.
- We can also begin small subsidiarity pilots, like a Black Swallowtail butterfly flyway. These projects lift morale, build local stewardship, and support beneficial insects for home gardens.
- These years are about learning the skills and building the systems that will carry us through the descent.

2030–2034: First Real Tests



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Feeding a Town in a World of Less Oil

└ Building Local Resilience

└ 2030–2034: First Real Tests



- By 2030–2034, the descent becomes visible: higher fuel costs, tighter supply chains, and more households under strain.
- Local systems need to scale:
 - 60–90 day food and medicine stocks,
 - 4–8 cold rooms and 6–12 depots across the county,
 - biogas and chip-heat pilots that cut diesel use 30–60%.
- This is also when we may need to lay short rail lines between municipalities, especially if gasoline passes \$3/L or road maintenance becomes unaffordable. Rail keeps communities connected when cars and asphalt falter.
- Expect multi-week shortages, clinics needing fallback heat, and councils realising they must rely on each other—not distant systems.
- These years test whether we've built enough trust, stocks and skills to stay calm under pressure.

2035–2040: Steady Operation



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Feeding a Town in a World of Less Oil

└ Building Local Resilience

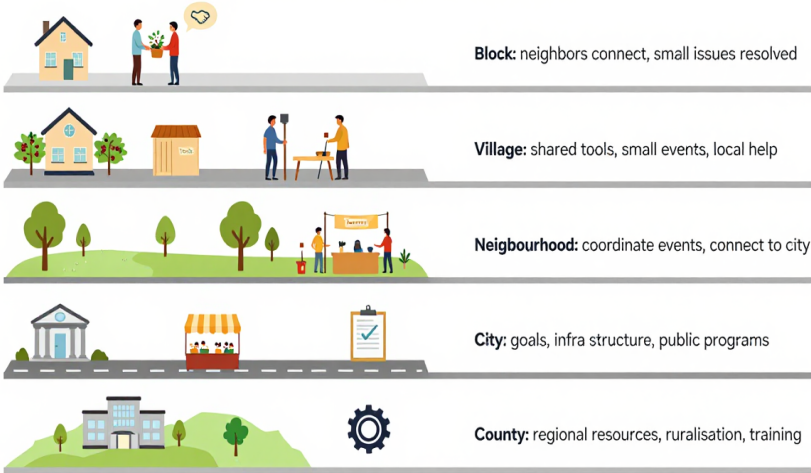
└ 2035–2040: Steady Operation

2035–2040: Steady Operation



- By 2035–2040, local systems mature into steady operation.
 - 1–1.2 ha per person across the region,
 - coppice, perennials and food forests established,
 - diesel kept for harvests and emergencies.
- Life becomes more local: more food near home, more neighbour contact, fewer trucks, more gardens and workshops.
- We also need awareness: other regions may decline faster, bringing refugee waves or occasional banditry.
- Compassionate refugee programs and strong subsidiarity help us stay humane without losing safety.
- Calm communication and steady leadership can defuse conflict before it turns violent.
- These years show what stable, community-centred life can look like under lower energy.

Subsidiarity in Practice



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Feeding a Town in a World of Less Oil

- Building Local Resilience
 - Subsidiarity in Practice



- Start with the family; build up through block, hamlet, village, town, county.
- Decisions are made as close as possible to the people affected.
- Each level selects leaders who represent them up one level.
- Higher levels serve the lower with support, data and coordination, not control.
- This honours both free will and responsibility: each person is seen, not treated as a statistic.

Local AI as a Transition Tool

Materials Workshops Farms Training

Repair Fabrication Training

Repair • Training • Fabrication • Local Industry Capacity

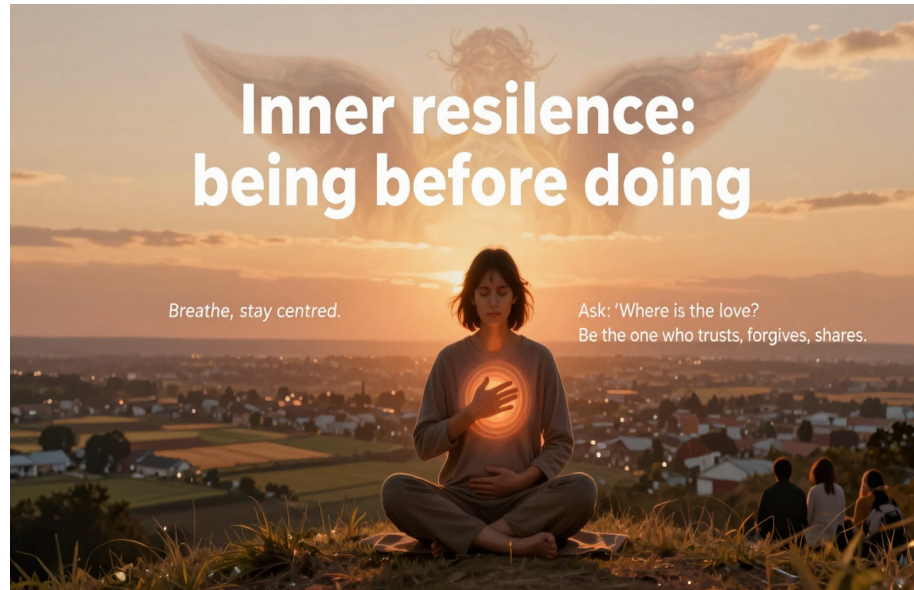
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Feeding a Town in a World of Less Oil
└ Building Local Resilience
└ Local AI as a Transition Tool



- Local AI means models running in the county or region, keeping skills and knowledge close to home.
- In a makerspace, AI can guide repairs, help design parts for CNC and 3D printers, and train new welders, machinists and growers.
- AI also helps regions build **vertical integration**: linking local materials, workshops, growers and fabricators into a coherent system.
- The Great Lakes basin already holds water, minerals and transport routes; AI helps communities map and use these wisely.
- AI is an enabler: it helps people keep technology running, pass on skills, and rebuild local industry through descent.

What you Can Be: Inner Resilience: Being Before Doing



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└ Building Local Resilience

└ What you Can Be: Inner Resilience: Being Before Doing



- Regardless of the physical terrain, we can have a good future if we stay centred:
 - Keep a clear head; modulate your breathing; stay calm.
 - In hard moments, ask: “Where is the love in this moment?”
 - Trust that all is well and all will be well, even through difficulty.
- Let angels, guides, or helping spirits support you in whatever language you use. Listen for the still small voice within, guiding you toward the good life.
- More important than doing is being:
 - Be that light, that love, that kindness, that one who cares.
 - Trust that we will get through this together by loving one another and being kind. It is okay to forgive and to share; generosity is a form of courage.
 - See even those “working against” the good life as frightened children who need care.

What You Can Do: Household



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└ What You Can Do: Household



- As a household:
 - Learn basic food production; even a few beds or containers help.
 - Support local growers and markets so they survive the harder years.
 - Reduce energy demand: insulate, dress for the weather, simplify transport.
 - Practise daily gratitude; it is the arch-nemesis of despair and cruelty.

What You Can Do: Neighbour



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└ What You Can Do: Neighbour



- As a neighbour:

- Share tools, skills and seeds; start or support a tiny shared pantry.
- Check in on elders, single parents and anyone living alone.
- Talk gently with friends and relatives about land, heat and food as shared responsibilities, not private failures.

What You Can Do: Citizen

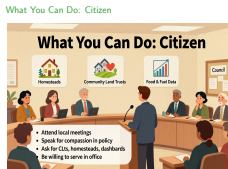


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└ Building Local Resilience

└ What You Can Do: Citizen



- As a citizen:
 - Attend local municipal and county meetings when you can; simply being in the room changes the tone.
 - Speak to councillors and staff about increasing compassion, love and kindness in land and food policy.
 - Ask for public dashboards, community land trusts, homestead options and resilient zoning as normal parts of local planning.
 - Be willing to step forward yourself: serve on committees, advisory boards, or even run for local office when you feel called.

Questions, Reflections, Next Steps

- One concrete thing **you** can do?
- One neighbour or councillor to talk to?
- One way to bring love into local politics?

2025-12-04

Feeding a Town in a World of Less Oil

Closing

└ Questions, Reflections, Next Steps

- If you are watching this online, you can pause here and reflect:
 - What is one concrete thing you can do where you live?
 - Who is one neighbour or councillor you can talk to?
 - What would it look like to bring more love and kindness into your local politics?
- For live audiences:
 - Questions about the data or the timelines?
 - Stories from your town about food, land or fuel?
 - Ideas for how your council could move toward planned descent?

Questions, Reflections, Next Steps

- ◆ One concrete thing **you** can do?
- ◆ One neighbour or councillor to talk to?
- ◆ One way to bring love into local politics?

Blessing & Invitation

Small communities choose together with care

"The, what you call, political system is an example of theoretical free choice-making. It is to be noted that the concept may become overburdened when too small at one end and too large at the other. Your societies tend to spin like tops because the balance point of power is small, those over whom power is held, many. In this regard, we may say that for the ethics of control to be more nearly applicable to yellow ray social decision-making, the communities in which decisions are made must needs be small, small enough that each entity choosing has some small idea of who and what sort of entity each person is."

— Q'uo, Confederation message, June 7, 1992

Feeding a Town in a World of Less Oil

└ Closing

└ Blessing & Invitation

2025-12-04

- This quote speaks to the value of small-scale decision-making: places where people know one another and can choose together with care.
- We shape little circles of influence even when the wider world feels very large.
- Every person carries an inner light. When we meet each other with kindness, trust grows and communities steady themselves.
- Energy descent is a shared valley, yet the quality of that valley comes from love, forgiveness, courage and compassion.
- If this touched you, share it with neighbours, councils and families. Good futures grow from many small hearts aligned.
- May you, and all beings, be fed, warmed, sheltered and supported in service.