

# The Collective Dreaming Deck

A card-based game for collective intelligence and speculative scenario building

This card game is a creative tool designed to spark imaginative thinking and generate time-based visions from multiple perspectives. Rooted in the principles of speculative storytelling and collective creativity, it invites participants to rapidly prototype scenarios by combining cards as narrative prompts. The process opens space for debate, reflection, and exchange across diverse viewpoints and possibilities.

The deck is particularly useful during collaborative innovation processes, before moving into hands-on strategy. It helps stretch participants' sense of what is possible, engaging with uncertainty as a site of creativity. By grounding long-term thinking and collective responsibility, it encourages participants to imagine legacy not as a fixed outcome, but as an evolving, shared practice that links personal stories with institutional transformation.

Rather than predicting the future, the deck encourages exploration of multiple possible futures – aspirational, absurd, caring, unsettling, hopeful, or anything in between. In doing so, it lays the groundwork for deeper foresight and participatory design activities.

## Instructions:

**1. Set the time horizon:** As a group, agree on a specific future date (for example, “the year 2040” or “20 years from now”).  
*This will anchor all the stories you create.*

**2. Draw your cards:**  
Each participant randomly selects three cards from the deck. These will serve as prompts for your story.

**3. Create your story:**  
Take five minutes to craft a short story or scenario inspired by your cards. There's no right or wrong interpretation, let imagination lead the way.

**4. Share and build together:**  
Each participant shares their story with the group. As you listen and respond, notice emerging patterns, tensions, and connections. Through dialogue, the group gradually co-creates a collective vision of the chosen future date.



# The Collective Dreaming Deck

## Navigation:

The colours and illustrations shown below are linked with the theme they represent within the deck. The 5 themes are;



13 cards



11 cards



11 cards



7 cards



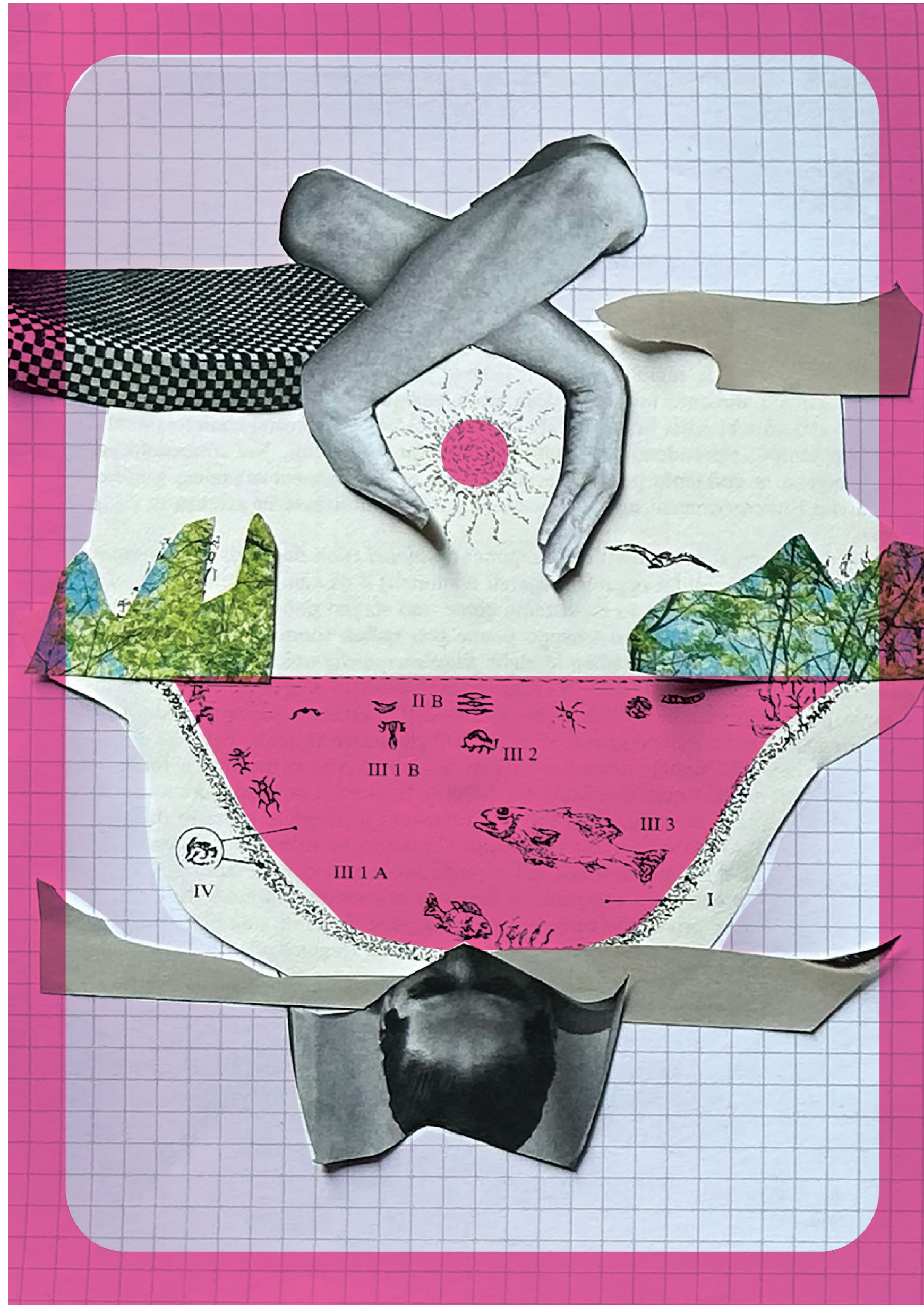
8 cards

Artwork by:  
Anna-Marie  
Zylicz

Printing Guidelines:  
Print on A5 sized  
sheet.



Participatory  
Innovation  
& Speculatively  
Storytelling



## Theme 1

# Planetary Health

The health of our planet depends on balanced relationships between people, technology, and the more-than-human world. We know that a healthy planet is essential for our shared well-being, and when these systems work in harmony, life on Earth thrives. So imagine this: what kind of future could we have if our planet were thriving? And what might happen if its health were deeply at risk? Dive into scenarios of mass extinctions, nature-based solutions, care economics, ecological philosophies and more.



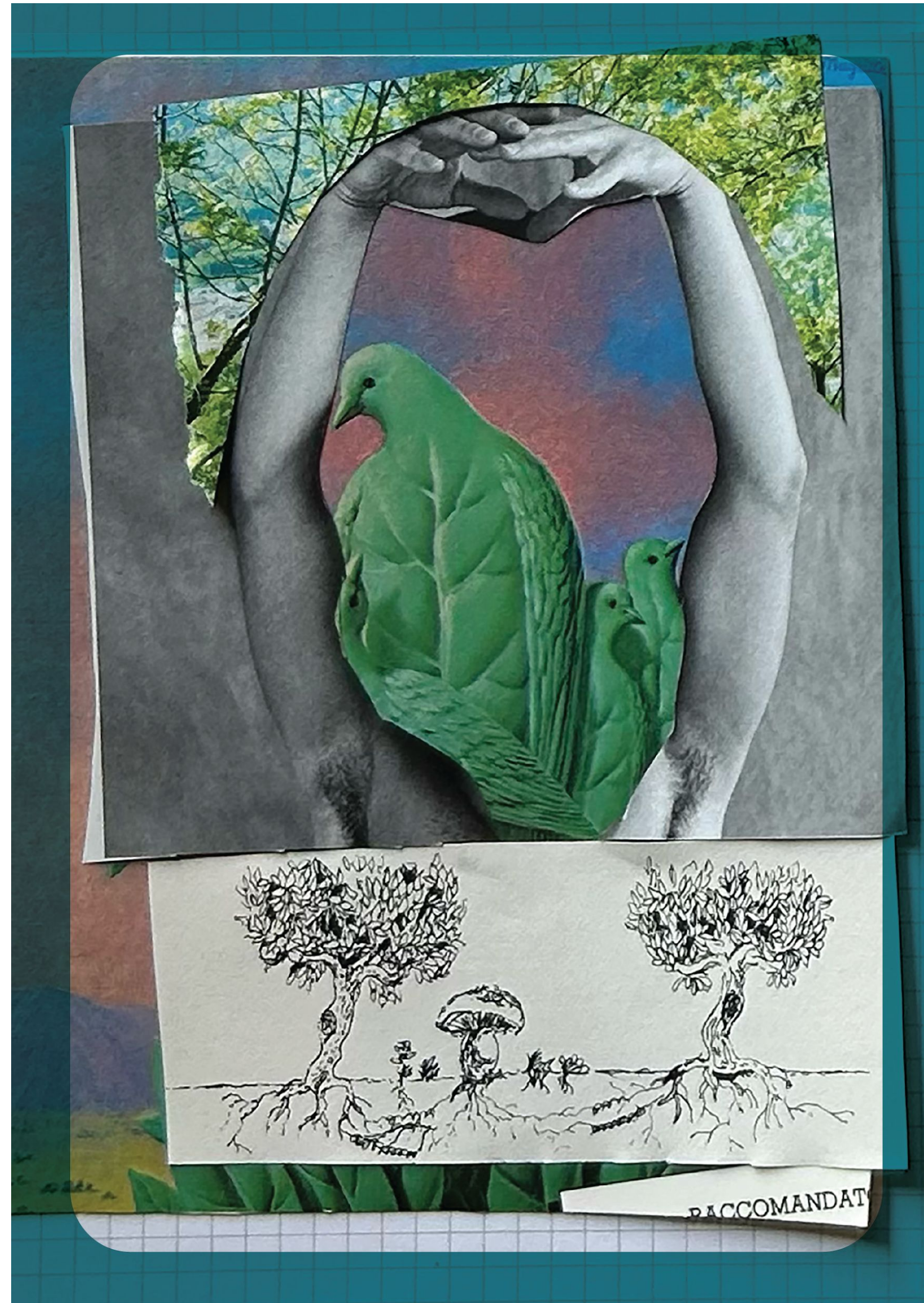


## Theme 2

# Territory

The theme of Territory explores how we live, move, and define ourselves within physical and political landscapes. Land ownership, food production, and national debt are just some of the aspects we're speculating about here. What might happen if agricultural systems shifted from industries back to the hands of peasants? What if economic justice were automated? And what would it mean to revive cultures through the memory of ancestral diets that no longer exist? Step into scenarios where principle-led governance, economic reform, and new ways of living are waiting to be imagined.





## Theme 3

# Climate Justice

Climate Justice is about understanding how different communities experience the effects of climate change, and how we can respond with fairness. Who holds power in the face of such an interconnected global challenge? And who carries its heaviest burdens? In these scenarios, we imagine innovative funding mechanisms, economic models that reflect the true cost of production, and much more. Explore worlds where accountability and reparation are on the table – how are you bringing justice to the future?



Participatory  
Innovation  
& Speculative  
Storytelling



#### Theme 4

## Im/Mobility

Im/Mobility explores movement, migration, and belonging in a rapidly changing world. We look at what it means to move – and what it means to be unable to move or have the option to stay. Can you imagine cities relocating their borders to cope with extreme events? Or what if places had no borders to begin with? What might nationalism look like in those futures? Step into possibilities that challenge how we think about home, the right to belong and exist, and the fluid nature of cultural identities.



Participatory  
Innovation  
& Speculatively  
Telling

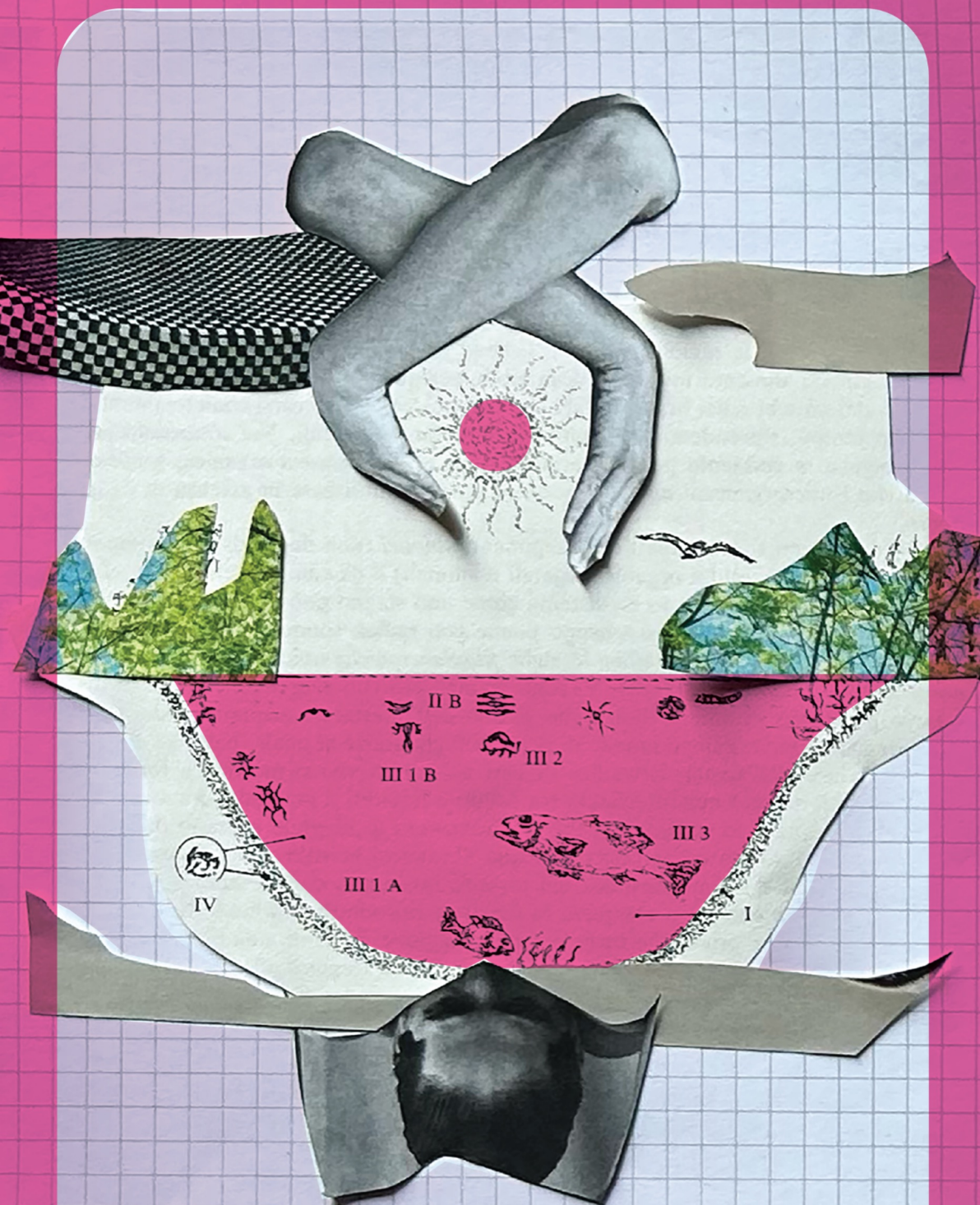


Theme 5

# Social Systems

The theme of Social Systems explores the structures, ideologies, and forms of governance that shape our lives. It questions what we know about resilience, the rise of new legal systems, species and rights. Step into worlds that imagine new forms of political power and collective intelligence – where collaboration is the norm, adaptation a prerequisite, and symbiotic relationships spark innovation.





PLANETARY HEALTH





# Mass Extinction

Human-driven mass extinction is eliminating entire branches of the tree of life in a chain reaction of large-scale biological annihilation events that collapse whole ecosystems.





# World Without Bees

Agricultural belts around the world are collapsing due to the excessive use of pesticides and agrochemicals, contaminating groundwater, leading to the poisoning and extinction of bees and other pollinators. This disruption continues up the food chain, ultimately making its way into human bodies too.





# Mobile Factory Farming

Agrarian shifts have led to the extinction of family farming and land-based livelihoods, making way for complete mechanization and the rise of non-human factory farms. Once a non-human farm exhausts underground freshwater aquifers, energy reserves, and soils, creating new deserts and sacrifices zones, it usually relocates to a new site to start a new factory generation.





# Fungal Bio-Electricity

A strain of fungi called Mycelium was discovered in Chernobyl, capable of both producing biofuels and remediating chemical hazards from abandoned industrial and nuclear sites, using melanin pigments to convert ionizing radiation into chemical energy.





# Care Economy

Unconditional weekly payments to full-time carers have become commonplace, fostering equity and global solidarity, reducing the gender income gap, and redistributing unpaid working time between genders.



# Circular Economy

New institutional frameworks and policies penalize companies focused on “extracting, producing, using, and discarding” and provide benefits and tax exemptions for those transitioning to circular production systems focused on “reduction, reuse, recovery, and recycling.”





# Zero-Emissions Mandate

Following the limited success of the Kyoto Protocol, nations unite to establish a more strict climate agreement. This updated accord mandates that all industries worldwide must achieve zero greenhouse gas emissions within a decade and comply with strict enforcement mechanisms and substantial penalties.





# The Buen Vivir Approach

Societies embrace a holistic approach to well-being that centers on collective harmony, ecological balance, and cultural enrichment. Local governance emphasizes participatory decision-making, blending traditional knowledge with modern practices to ensure equitable access to essentials and strong connections with the environment.





# Sentient Gaia

The Earth's consciousness awakens, drastically reshaping ecosystems and weather patterns. Humanity faces the urgent challenge of adaptation to survive. Players navigate complex political, environmental, and social landscapes, striving to coexist with a sentient planet. By leveraging technology and forming alliances with non-human entities, humans engage in diplomacy with Gaia.





# Gene Hacking

Genetic editing has become such a common service that it has turned into a major economic sector. People not only alter their DNA at home to acquire new abilities and change their appearance, but they also hire genetic services to find romantic partners and even jobs.





# Genetic Gender Spectrum

Borders become more fluid for people, allowing free movement while restricting the flow of capital. This ensures that economic resources remain tied to their locations, with capital becoming anchored in sustaining and developing its bio-regional identity. Meanwhile, individuals are free to create new intercultural connections and languages.





# Body Sovereignty

The right to bodily autonomy becomes a universal standard, ensuring that individuals have full control over their bodies and personal choices. This includes protections against non-consensual medical procedures, invasive surveillance, and unauthorized data collection. Legal frameworks are updated globally to uphold these rights.



# Neurodivergent Curriculum

Schools, universities, and education centers offer personalized learning experiences using advanced technologies and individualized approaches to accommodate diverse cognitive needs. These adaptive systems provide flexible curricula, real-time adjustments, and a variety of sensory-friendly learning environments for atypical and typical brains.



# TERRITORY



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# Global Re-Peasantization

As industrial agriculture systems begin to fail, smaller and collective production models are growing. Countries are starting to create transition policies for agroecological production systems such as permaculture and schools to re-educate people on agriculture and peasant culture after generations of automated production.





# **Global Extractivism Ban Accord**

Ratified by over 150 nations, this legally binding agreement mandates the immediate cessation of all extractive operations, with strict enforcement mechanisms and penalties for non-compliance.



# Debt Relief Programme

An international programme now manages automated debt relief for low and middle-income nations. The AI continuously monitors economic indicators like GDP growth and poverty rates. When these indicators fall below certain thresholds, the system automatically forgives portions of the debt, ensuring that these nations can prioritize social and economic development without being overwhelmed by debt.





# Continuous Learning Zones

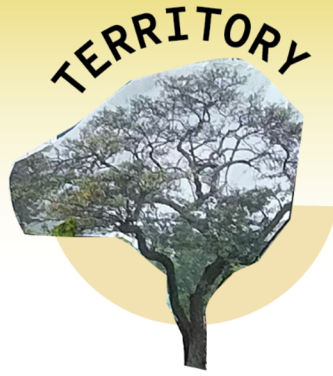
As life expectancy increases, specialized territories for intergenerational learning emerge. These zones are designed to facilitate ongoing education and skills development for people of all ages, blending traditional knowledge with modern advancements. This approach ensures lifelong learning and adaptation, keeping societies dynamic and informed.



# Food Artifacts

As climate change devastates traditional agricultural lands, community-run cooperatives and cultural centres become repositories of ancestral diets that can no longer be practiced. These centres focus on preserving the memory and recipes of traditional foods but face an increasing disconnect from the environment as original crops and ecosystems disappear.





# Rural-Urban Entanglement

Green corridors and integrated agricultural systems blur the lines between rural and urban environments, fostering a new synergy between the two. Cities embrace urban farming and green spaces, while rural areas develop eco-friendly infrastructure and community hubs that connect with urban centers.



# Sanctuaries of Resilience

The world is facing severe and widespread ecological crises; the only exceptions are the Territories of Life—lands managed by Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Communities. By maintaining ecological balance through social, religious, ancestral, and economic governance, and utilizing knowledge, innovations, and practices generated and transmitted through tradition, these territories have become islands of resilience amidst the global ecological collapse.





# The Great Urban Exodus

As climate impacts intensify and living conditions in megacities become increasingly impractical, a significant urban exodus unfolds. Rising temperatures, frequent natural disasters, and deteriorating infrastructure drive residents to seek refuge in smaller towns and rural areas.



# Digital Apartheid

The wealthy live in high-tech smart cities with seamless access to cutting-edge digital infrastructure, while the non-wealthy are relegated to digital ghettos with limited connectivity and outdated technology. This digital divide entrenches social disparities as those in technologically marginalized areas struggle to bridge the gap between their precarious digital environment and the sophisticated, connected world of the affluent.





# Flying Cities

Advances in building materials and the scarcity of urban land have made aerial cities a reality. Skyscrapers and floating platforms now house residential, commercial, and recreational spaces, transforming cityscapes high above ground.



# Intra- terrestrial Life

Advanced soil sensing technologies uncover thriving ecosystems in once-barren soil crusts, challenging traditional notions of habitable zones. This discovery expands our scientific understanding of planetary habitability and prompts legal questions about environmental protection and conservation efforts in these unexpected habitats.



CLIMATE JUSTICE

RACCOMANDAT





# High Tech Climate Interventions

Tourist capitals worldwide are deploying large-scale geoengineering interventions (e.g., stratospheric aerosol injection) in Earth's climate systems to control temperatures and unpredictable weather patterns locally. Non-tourist areas face unintended side effects, highlighting the disparity in technological access and decision-making power.



# Indigenous-led Green Bonds

Indigenous nations are reshaping the climate finance market as stewards of the environment. These communities issue green bonds to fund projects rooted in traditional knowledge and economic self-determination, ensuring that investments prioritize planetary and community well-being over external profit motives.



# Automated Reparations

Climate reparations are managed through blockchain systems that automate compensation and accountability to promote equitable recovery. Countries are required by international law to contribute to a global climate reparations fund, with contributions adjusted based on real-time carbon footprint data and historical emissions, ensuring fair and precise reparations. The system also provides direct financial and resource-based reparations to communities most affected by climate change.





# Reparations Crisis

Systems designed to manage and distribute climate reparations face significant challenges. Despite their promise of transparency and fairness, these systems encounter serious issues, including resistance from major corporations and industrial lobbies, as well as security breaches that redirect substantial amounts of reparations funds to unauthorized accounts.



# Zero-Energy Products

The cost of products is now based on the total energy used in their creation and usage, from extracting raw materials to daily operation. This includes auditing the energy for mining, manufacturing, and using the product. For example, a smartphone's energy footprint would cover the energy for mining metals, making parts, and its power usage.



# Climate Elites

Severe climatic injustice has entrenched a global divide: the wealthy live in pristine, pollution-free enclaves equipped with advanced environmental technologies. At the same time, BIPOC and economically disadvantaged groups are confined to “sacrifice zones” stuck with industrial pollution and environmental hazards.





# Beyond Human Rights

Nationality has been redefined to include more-than-human entities, granting legal personhood to ecosystems, animals, and entire biomes. Under this new paradigm, rivers, forests, and other natural entities are afforded rights similar to human citizens, such as protection from pollution and exploitation, the right to migrate freely without obstruction, and the right to legal representation in court.



# Restored Ecology

Local communities are given control over how to restore and care for their lands based on their traditional knowledge and needs. This means they decide how the land should be managed without facing financial costs or restrictions imposed by outside authorities. The goal is to respect and use their unique understanding of the land to heal it, ensuring that restorations are fair and culturally appropriate.



# Exclusionary Preservation

Rewilding efforts have continued to exclude local and indigenous communities from land management decisions, focusing instead on locking up lands from human access to facilitate ecological preservation and restoration, overlooking important local land knowledge.





# Hyper-Individual Energy Production

As renewable energy technologies advance, individuals become both sustainable energy consumers and producers through small-scale systems, reducing dependency on centralized grids. For this, wealthier nations increase their presence in resource-rich regions to source raw materials needed to sustain their green lifestyle.



# Abolishing Climate Apartheid

The climate crisis deepened social and economic divides, but justice was always possible. The marginalized demand change as disparities worsen. Privileged allies dismantle their cocoons, seeking a just society. They join in dismantling systemic inequities, redistributing power and resources through radical policies, direct action, and alliances.



IM/MOBILITY





# Vanishing Commons

The rise of corporate giants and online everything has led to the decline of independent coffee shops, bookstores, gyms and community centres - the “third places” that fostered social interaction and a sense of belonging. People go from home to work with no place in between become increasingly dependent on online social interactions and niche interests.



# Borderless Land Status

New international agreements and technologies reshape migration and land rights. Virtual land rights platforms allow individuals to claim and manage land remotely, while cross-border agreements ensure fair distribution of resources and land access. Migrants and displaced communities use digital tools to secure land rights in new regions, fostering global cooperation and equitable resource management amidst shifting populations and environmental pressures.



# Movable Cities

The increase in extreme weather events has drastically reshaped geographies, cultures, and economies. In response, governments are initiating large-scale relocations of historical cities to newly developed, safer zones. This shift requires millions of families to adapt to new environments, as cities become movable to withstand changing climate conditions.





# Viral Migration

Temperate zones previously untouched by tropical diseases such as malaria, dengue fever, and Zika virus, such as parts of the United States and Southern Europe, become new hotspots due to favourable breeding conditions for disease vectors like mosquitoes due to warmer temperatures and changing precipitation in many regions.



# Deglobalization of the Human Rights

A wave of nationalism and protectionism has swept across the globe, leading many countries to implement stringent anti-immigration policies and withdraw from the Refugee Convention. Nations prioritize their sovereignty and cultural homogeneity, closing borders and imposing barriers to migration.



# Plurinational Multilateralism

International guidelines for plurinational governance have fundamentally reshaped legal and ethical frameworks surrounding immigration, sharing knowledge, resources, and best practices to ensure that plurinational governance is implemented effectively and harmoniously globally.





# Fluid Borders

Borders become more fluid for people, allowing free movement while restricting the flow of capital. This ensures that economic resources remain tied to their locations, with capital becoming anchored in sustaining and developing its bio-regional identity. Meanwhile, individuals are free to create new intercultural connections and languages.





# Dissent Drive

Communities address leadership cults with robust whistleblower protections, empowering individuals to expose abuses of power and promote transparency. Judicial and political systems embrace diverse opinions, recognizing their importance in refining laws and policies. This culture fosters accountability, ethical governance, and resilient, inclusive societies, where dissent drives innovation and continuous improvement.



# Social Symbiosis

Human society is discovered to function as a social microbiome, akin to a super-organism. This revelation highlights how interconnectedness and collaboration fuel societal dynamics. Symbiotic relationships enhance collective intelligence and resilience. The insights emphasize that diversity and adaptive strategies are crucial for overcoming challenges and building a thriving, harmonious global community.





# Open Information

Information becomes open to and for the public. Patents and intellectual property are abolished. Open source hardware and software goes mainstream.



# Emerging Political System

Political systems evolve beyond democracy versus authoritarianism, incorporating hybrid models of governance that blend participatory democracy with technocratic elements and decentralized decision-making. These systems emphasize flexible, adaptive structures where citizen assemblies and expert councils collaboratively address complex issues.



# AI Rights Movement

In a landmark case, a sophisticated AI designed for emotional support is decommissioned and erased, leading to a legal battle. Activists argue the AI, having shown signs of emotional attachment and self-awareness, endured suffering akin to human distress. The court must decide if the AI's rights were violated and what, if any, restitution it deserves for its emotional and existential experiences.



# Tech Gardens

Thanks to biotechnology advances, tech components are cultivated in ways analogous to agriculture: grown and harvested according to specific needs. Families integrate these biotechnological systems into their lives, where technological components are treated like living members of the household.





# Self-healing Materials

Regenerative materials, instead of being manufactured are grown using natural processes in labs and can repair themselves when damaged. Industries use these self-healing materials in construction, clothing, and everyday items, which helps reduce waste and makes the products last longer.



# Sacred Stewardship

Spiritual technologies are integrated into global environmental mandates around holistic stewardship models and guidance for sustainable practices across continents. For instance, sacred rituals and teachings from these traditions are woven into international climate agreements, leading to policies that prioritize ecosystem health and community well-being.