

Project

GLOBAL COMMUNICATION

&

Constitution of a

CONSORTIUM

suggested by

WEBFORCE INTERNATIONAL
FEDERATION



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1. Action for a global and equitable development of information and communication technologies

Context

The world is changing very fast in some directions that governments and multinationals can not control. Because of numerous reasons, it seems that mankind takes a new step in its evolution. We can identify it with two main features: one is ecologic – Earth on which we live is changing – the other one is social – mankind itself is changing.

*Among social changes that we can see, one of them has an increasing importance because of the exponential development of information and communication technology; that is the **participative governance**. Indeed, each person can now have access to a mass of information on one hand, and deliver information directly on a global scale on the other hand. As a result, there is a collective awareness that prompts the human being to react and he wants to take action in all fields concerning its wellness and its offspring's. It is the concept of the civil society.*

All governance systems have to adapt to this new situation. From now on, political and economic strategies can not ignore the civil society anymore. Governance systems have to prepare the integration of the civil society particularly in pre-decision, investigation and evaluation mechanisms.

The civil society, via Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO), already leads a predominant action in the field of humanitarian actions and plays an important role in the harmonization of the global development. Nevertheless, coordination difficulties bound to the great number of NGO and their variety are serious obstacles to the efficiency of their actions. Therefore, the civil society also has to prepare itself to play its role in governance mechanisms.

As a result, the governance and the civil society have to cooperate and to prepare themselves together to this fundamental shift.

We talk about a global phenomenon. So, it seems to be enough reasonable to plan the beginning of this cooperation in an international organization which works in a field that is directly bound to the development of the information society.

Even before the United Nations, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) was the first international organization to implement the concept of multilateral coordination. The ITU was also the first agency at the United Nations to integrate the private sector. Logically, the ITU should maintain its pioneer role and be the first one to look for the best consensus, which enables the effective presence of the civil society in an intergovernmental organization.

In this way, WebForce suggests the creation of a **Consortium** that gathers NGOs that are directly or indirectly interested in the development of information and communication technology within the framework of equitable development, because of their status.

For its part, the international community could put forward a positive opinion and suggest that the ITU promotes the emergence of this Consortium to stimulate the consolidation of the civil society as a representative body.

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ITU-D Sector Member

As a beginning, the ITU and WebForce could build a task force together, which would be in charge of setting the eligibility criteria. These criteria would allow the NGOs involved to become members of the Consortium.

Moreover, WebForce could suggest working on the addition of an item to the agenda of the study commission involved at the ITU-D. This item is about the presence and the conditions of participation of the civil society in the ITU's work. According to running methods of Study Commissions at the ITU, this suggestion has to be done by unless two members from the sector involved, and rather by States. One of both should be a developing country.

The Consortium

FEDERATIVE NAME AND ACRONYM

Consortium Mondial pour le **D**éveloppement **E**quitable des **T**echnologies de l'**I**nformation et de la **C**ommunication = **CODETIC**

That is to say in English: World Consortium for Equitable Development of Information and Communication Technology.

BASIC PRINCIPLES

The CODETIC basic principles are principles of equitable development in the mankind interest. The CODETIC rejects de facto all sorts of discrimination manifestations. Therefore, it won't be able to commit itself in an activity or stand by a position which could suggest that a person or a group of persons could be removed because of political, religious, ethnic, racial or health (i.e. handicap) reasons.

SHORT-TERM FORECASTS

The creation of such an international entity could enable to put together enough means to cover costs concerning the participation in the ITU's work. So, via this Consortium, each NGO-member could:

- a) Take part in significant ITU's work;
- b) Have access to the documentation they need;
- c) Extend significantly their network of contacts.

LONG-TERM FORECASTS

Such an entity could enable to look for a global solution for the integration of the civil society in the activities of international organizations faster and more easily. As a result, it could lead the way to their pro-active participation in key debates about the development.

ORGANIZATION

Structure

- a) A Director elected by the Board of Directors. His term of office is two years and is renewable once.
- b) A Supervisory Board with one seat per country represented
- c) A Board of Directors with one seat per member. There will be at least 5 members elected among the signatories of the Memorandum of Understanding concerning the CODETIC. The President or a Vice-President of WebForce will be the Chairman of the Board of Directors. The vote of the President plays a prominent role in case of equality of votes.

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- d) Specialized Study Commissions, and if the need arises with working groups within it.
- e) An Executive Office with four members: the Director, the secretary, the treasurer and the administrator.

Running

- a) The Consortium incomes come from members' subscriptions, potential donations, subsidies and sponsors' specific contributions.
- b) The Director carries out the work plan determined by the Board of Directors. He reports to the Supervisory Board quarterly.
- c) The Supervisory Board examines the quarterly report presented by the Director and draws up possible corrective measures for the work plan. The Supervisory Board reports to the Board of Directors as soon as possible. The Supervisory Board examines membership requests according to the Consortium statutes.
- d) The Board of Directors determines the statutes, the purposes and the structure of the Consortium. If the need arises, the Board of Directors revises them in the interest of all members. Every year, the Board of Directors determines the Director's term of office, the Consortium's work plan, the study commissions and their term of office, the budget, the amount of the contribution and accepts or refuses applications for the Consortium according to the Supervisory Board.
- e) The contribution that each NGO-member pays yearly is unique. Nevertheless, a NGO-member can decide of its own free will to pay a contribution whose amount is higher or to finance a particular activity of the Confederation without pretending to enjoy particular advantages.
- f) Each study commission determines its plan of action according to its term of office that is fixed by the Board of Directors. Each one works out strategies and prepares the documents showing the position of the Confederation on various items. Each study commission elects its own president for one year and the president's term of office is renewable.
- g) The executive office is led by the director and is in the service of members, according to the term of office that is fixed by the Board of Directors.

WEBFORCE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION

2. Partnership Agreement

(Proposition to the ITU and the GAID)

A laptop for everyone

General background

WebForce International Federation, an NGO in consultative status with the ECOSOC and a member of the Development Sector of the International Union of Telecommunication, wishing bridging the digital divide as soon as possible, proposes a global initiative. This initiative would follow the framework of the ITU's fundamental missions and would be based on cooperation between the ITU, the GAID, the ECOSOC, the NGO Alliance and more generally the Civil Society, in order to implement this proposal as quickly as possible. Indeed, we wish to follow the new stimulating impulse given by Mr. the Secretary General of the ITU the Dr. Hamadoun Touré.

Content

This initiative would consist notably in creating a special commission with the following aims:

1. Developing a wide consensus between the ITU-Member States about the project of creating and assembling a lower-cost laptop.
2. Creating a partnership between the private sector and the States concerned, mainly oriented towards local and national private sector.
3. Carrying out a parallel study on the setting up and the implementation of an assembly plant¹ and hoping premises for free from the governmental authorities.

This initiative seems to be for us the essential starting point for our Global Project (a World Consortium for the Equitable Development of Information and Communication Technologies). These laptops would be fitted according to the use that is made by primary schools, secondary schools, universities. Within these categories, some people are not at school. These would benefit from the laptops according to their training, information needs... Moreover, the Microsoft Company proposes the XP operating system and its Office Pack for 3 dollars to each country that buys computers within the framework of programmes for helping pupils and students. According to the different countries, this can be an alternative to Open Source software that we want to install on the laptop.

Financing

The creation of a special fund dedicated to the project “**a laptop for everyone**” seems to be the most appropriate solution as far as the fund would be managed by an appropriate structure within the ITU.

In addition to it, it would be helpful to create micro finance partnerships with private banks as well as with private micro financing organizations, while relying on cooperation of the various United Nations-specialized agencies concerning the research for these partnerships.

A starting budget between €90000 and €100000 is necessary for implementing our proposal. It includes for example the preparatory study, searching for contacts and preparing the various

¹ At the beginning, 1000 units per day and per assembly plant could be produced, in order to reach a minimum number of 5000 units over the two following years.

agreements. WebForce does not have this economic capacity and call upon all possible stakeholders for assistance.

Distribution

Selling price will be flexible according to criteria that remain to be determined and will be especially based on microeconomic criteria, in order to get the best appropriateness between price, cost and purchasing power.

Organization

- Structure

We wish the creation of an Operational Research Line between the current most dynamic countries in this field, like China and India. As a consequence, they could work especially on the conceptual part. We wish also that assembly plants begin quickly to produce laptops in countries that would volunteer for it and in which production costs could fit commercial purposes. In principle and subject to confirmation, Tunisia and Senegal would be potential candidates.

WebForce has already begun to implement its own Virtual Research Center and thinks about the expansion of the Center to a huge number of schools, universities that are specialized in electronics, telecommunications, networks and communication networks.

As a consequence, this initiative would lead to the creation of an interregional group for bridging the digital divide throughout the world. Indeed, we consider this proposition as an opportunity to create a really efficient, organized and coordinated action, when multistakeholders-partnerships with the Civil Society are going to develop.

- Running

Besides, WebForce has created a committee made of volunteers specialized in engineering, design etc. in order to imagine and create this laptop. Anyone with required skills can contact us. This voluntary help is intended to be wider, for it is essential to ensure follow-up and training with local volunteers once laptops are sold.

Moreover, in each country and via free application with a C.V., we recruit national delegates wishing to create working groups for cooperating on the aims involved. There is no definite restriction for these aims. Indeed, they include education, but also training and health as well as help for the elderly and promoting womens' rights.

These delegates would play a role of facilitators and enable us to identify populations that need this laptop. They should be controlled and authorized by one of the ministries concerned: Education, Information and Communication Technologies, Health, Social Affairs. National delegates would lead a number of local delegates within each country. They would propose them for appointment to an ITU-GAID-ECOSOC-WebForce commission.

Via free application with a C.V., we plan also to recruit also regional delegates, who would have to work in close cooperation with the regional delegations of the ITU.

Call for volunteers

Subject to the acceptance of this project by the institutions concerned, we make a global call for volunteers. This call is solely intended to experienced professionals, as individuals or as organizations (companies, researchers, universities, schools, training centers...).

Forecasts

The international context is changing very fast, especially in the field of high technologies. Some countries, which have been defined as “emerging countries” several years ago, are beginning to play a major role in the field of production as well as research and innovation.

Such a project can be achieved only with extremely dynamic basis and has to be based on countries with increasing potential. As a result, we wish to propose a meeting of the Civil Society in Beijing, China, before the end of the year 2007 and which would focus on the project: “**a laptop for everyone**”. Obviously, the agenda would have to be studied in close cooperation with the above mentioned partners and especially with the ITU.

Partnership items with the ITU

1. The Grameen Bank is one of the partners of the ITU that could be involved in the microfinance part of the project. As a consequence, the ITU could facilitate contacts and exchanges between the parties concerned.
2. Moreover, we would like to organize meetings and colloquia in strategic places, for example where the ITU’s regional representations are, in order to further close cooperation that is wished with the Union.
3. In order to finance a part of the project, we would like to promote charity events, in places and according to procedures that remain to be defined in close cooperation with the ITU.
4. We propose also to the ITU to call upon Sector Members, personalities or more generally donors, for supporting laptops or for example supporting a school by providing a set of laptops for it. These partnerships would be specific, according to the needs of each country and each region.
5. These actions will probably involve media coverage because of their global scope and, as a consequence, recognition of the ITU, that is no more institutional but is situated at the beneficiaries’ level, i.e. close to populations themselves.
6. We wish also to launch the creation of “ITU Clubs”. On the model of UNESCO Clubs, the “ITU Clubs” would have a role for **training** and **informing** people as well as a **communication** role. They would have to be approved by the ITU.

This initiative of a lower-cost laptop is the starting point of our global project, which has a determined architecture. The global project can be defined as a “turnkey project”, in which the representatives of the ITU could define an intervention at levels they would assess as relevant for the Union.

3. Offer lower-cost use and universal access to ICTs for the least fortunate people

What is our concrete project?

Create an open global Consortium that focuses on measurable results, in the interest of sustainable development, as defined in the Millennium Declaration and in the WSIS recommendations.

The **CODETIC**: World Consortium for the Equitable Development of Information and Communication Technologies.

- Implementation of “**WebForce Points**”:
 - “*WebForce Public Points*”: provide a public access to ICTs
 - “*WebForce Local Micro Operator Points*”: develop an economic micro-activity based on ICTs
 - “*WebForce Emergency Communication Points*”: provide a device for the access to communication networks, in an emergency and/or in case of natural or humanitarian disasters
- Creation of a **Virtual Research Centre**
- Creation of a **Translation and Interpreting Centre**, working in the whole world
- Creation of a **Call Centre**
- Provide communication and telecommunication **services** for NGOs and VSME in developing countries and in the least advanced countries.

IMPORTANT WebForce Points are not only public access points. They are also intended to **communication, information, education and training**. These 4 terms are the key words of our actions.

It is up to you to choice in which field(s) of activity you want to participate.

IMPORTANT It is not a simple adherence to our ideas. Each stakeholder has the right to propose its own programs, ideas or actions. You can also appoint members from your organisation to participate in study commissions or meetings organized by the United Nations or its specialized institutions or by us.

Once you have made your choice, you will be able to express yourself about it or about your participation in general among the other participants and stakeholders from the **Responsible Civil Society** in one or several meetings that we organize this year (*see below*).

What are the advantages of a membership for you?

Humanitarian aid

- ✚ Develop the convergence of all stakeholders of the **Civil Society**
- ✚ Associate your image to this humanitarian and global initiative
- ✚ Support sustainable development on a local, regional and international scale

United Nations

- ✚ Benefit from our contacts and our experience towards the United Nations and the ITU
- ✚ Be permanently aware of relevant work made by the United Nations, its specialized institutions and the ITU in bridging the digital divide in the world.

Communication

- ✚ Make your organization benefit from media coverage of the **CODETIC**
- ✚ Benefit from a focused audience, have contacts with all partners, whether they come from private or public sectors
- ✚ Participate in working groups and in study commissions about the best practices for offering and managing lower-cost universal access to ICTs, notably within the framework of international conferences and world summits.
- ✚ Meet representatives from telecommunication regulation institutions, hardware and software designers, representatives of financing institutions, components manufacturers, operators, access providers...

Marketing

- ✚ Appear explicitly on our websites (link and description of your activities)
- ✚ Appear on appropriate means of signalling during the **CIDETIC** and its closely related events (*see below*)
- ✚ Be cited in our public relations exercises (press releases, invitations, posters, advertisements, leaflets...)
- ✚ Use **CIDETIC** name and logo for your own public relations

Economics

- ✚ Promote your means and your activities
- ✚ Open new markets that are profitable for you, contrary to the general accepted idea, for ICTs are an efficient tool in cutting telephone costs as well as data and image transfer costs.
- ✚ Benefit from the position of WebForce Points that are as close as possible to populations
- ✚ Benefit from the **CODETIC** and its activities as a springboard for your strategies, in the interest of everyone.
- ✚

How do we organize it?

The **CODETIC** will be presented during the **CIDETIC**: International Congress of the Civil Society for the Equitable Development of ICTs.

Our organization process:

- **Preparatory meetings during the Cluster of WSIS-related events** – from the 14th to the 25th May 2007 – Palais des Nations and ITU – Geneva (Switzerland)
- **Premeet 1** (preparatory meeting) – 9th to 11th July 2007 (*to confirm*) – Palace of Nations – Geneva (Switzerland)
- **Premeet 2** – September 2007 (*to confirm*) – Hammamet (Tunisia)
- **CIDETIC** –2008 (*location and precise date still to be determined*) - with an **exhibition** for businesses and NGOs in the field of ICTs.

Goals:

- Accelerate the implementation of points of access to ICTs, especially in the most underprivileged areas
- Identify and implement the best way to make actions of the stakeholders converge

4. First World Summit of the Responsible Civil Society for the Equitable Development of Information and Communication Technologies

C.I.D.E.T.I.C.



General background

WebForce International Federation is an NGO in consultative status with the United Nations and suggests to organize in 2008 the **CIDETIC**: Congrès International de la Société Civile pour le Développement Equitable des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication, i.e. in English: International Congress of the Civil Society for the Equitable Development of Information and Communication Technologies.

The project led by WebForce will be presented on the occasion of this World Congress. It is entitled the **CODETIC**: COnsortium Mondial pour le Développement Equitable des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication, i.e. in English: World Consortium for the Equitable Development of Information and Communication Technologies. The aim of this Consortium is to accelerate the implementation of the WSIS and Millennium resolutions. WebForce wants to gather businesses and non profitable organizations, in order to make them work together.

WebForce is specialized in the convergence of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), in order to help for developing countries and the least advanced countries to come out of exclusion. In concrete terms, it consists in the facilitation of the lower-cost use and **universal access** to ICTs.

Goals

This Congress is intended to give to participants the possibility of creating a network of coordinate action that enable a short-term beginning of projects for the equitable development of ICTs, in order to bridge the digital divide between industrialized countries and developing countries, especially the least advanced countries. Debates will deal with the best practices to make strategies from the various stakeholders converge – NGOs, INGOs as well as intergovernmental or private organizations – and to take into account local, regional and national priorities and constraints.

This Congress will give the opportunity to strengthen the idea of a Responsible Civil Society through the creation of the World Consortium for the Equitable Development of ICTs (**C.O.D.E.T.I.C.**), as a mean to fight against digital exclusion, in the interest of poverty reduction in the world.

Purposes

The purposes of the Congress will be fixed during debates led during both preparatory meetings, called "**Premeet**", and so will be defined further to a preliminary consensus.

Coordination committee

The preparation of the CIDETIC is led by a Coordination Committee. Here are its members:

- A Chairperson appointed by the members of the Coordination Committee
- A Vice-chairperson appointed by the members of the Coordination Committee
- Representatives of the government from the host country

- Relevant representatives² of the Civil Society from the host country
- Relevant representatives³ of the Civil Society
- Relevant representatives of the private sector from the host country.
- Representatives of WebForce International Federation⁴

The number of members of the Coordination Committee is limited to 15, Chairman and Vice-Chairman excluded, given that each representatives group does not exceed three representatives. The Coordination Committee will work mainly through electronic ways and will meet physically at least once before the first *Premeet*, once before the second *Premeet* and once before the **CIDETIC**.

The Coordination Committee:

- Fixes the location, dates and suggests the agenda of both *Premeet*;
- Fixes the workplan needed for the preparation of both *Premeet*, of the **CIDETIC** and closely related events (roundtables, exhibitions etc.);
- Fixes the budget and the research for funds needed for financing both *Premeet*, the **CIDETIC** and closely related events;
- Identifies persons who are responsible for the implementation and the supervision of teams that will work for the preparation and the implementation of both *Premeet*, **CIDETIC** and closely related events;
- Appoints and supervises the treasurer in charge of managing finances for both *Premeet*, the **CIDETIC** and closely related events;
- Supervises all activities that are bound to the preparation and the course of the **CIDETIC**.

Premeet

The main purpose of the first *Premeet* is to define the aims of the **CIDETIC**, according to the previously fixed goals and in a general context of helping for development and poverty reduction around the world. It would be held in Geneva, from the 9th to the 11th July 2007.

On the basis of the outcome of the first *Premeet*, the principal aim of the second *Premeet* is to define the agenda of the **CIDETIC**. It would take place in Hammamet (if the Tunisian government agrees) from the 10th to the 14th September 2007.

Both *Premeet* will have also to get the best consensus about participation and running principles of the **CODETIC**, especially concerning the congress structure (chairmanship, committees, working groups etc.), the eligibility criteria for the participation, the submission of documents, speeches, and working language(s).

² Relevant representatives of the Civil Society from the host country come from NGOs or associations, operating under the host country law and of which goals, as fixed in their status, are directly bound to ICTs development.

³ Representatives from the Civil Society come from INGOs, NGOs and associations, operating under their country law and of which goals, as fixed in their status, are directly bound to ICTs development.

⁴ WebForce International Federation, as the promoter of this initiative, is a member of the Coordination Committee by rights.

5. Proposition for themes treated by the CIDETIC *(Have to be discussed during the CIDETIC)*

Introduction

Among social changes that we can see, one of them has an increasing importance because of its exponential development: it is the field of information and communication technologies (ICTs). Indeed, each person can now have access to a mass of information on one hand, and deliver information directly on a global scale on the other hand. As a result, there is a collective awareness that prompts the human being to react and he wants to take action in all fields concerning its wellness and its offspring's.

Unfortunately, as well as in all other fields, technological progress is not available for everyone because of reasons bound to development and poverty. Universal right to have access to Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) was clearly supported during the World Summit on the Information Society and it has to be implemented. Moreover, the civil society, through NGOs, already plays a prominent role in the field of humanitarian actions and fully participates in the harmonization of global development. Nevertheless, coordination difficulties bound to the huge number and variety of these NGOs are serious obstacles to the efficiency of their actions.

As a result, the main theme of the CIDETIC will be to build up equitable and convergent strategies for development between the whole stakeholders that are directly involved in setting up, running and controlling ICTs. On this basis, WebForce suggests to organize the CIDETIC to examine problems concerning the availability of final equipment, the connection to the world network, the training for users and the use of ICTs as a carrier of sustainable development.

Theme No 1: Availability of final equipment

On one hand, it can be:

- Donations
- Low-cost recycled equipment
- Help for purchasing new equipment
- Rental with affordable and accessible conditions
- Subsidized collective systems.

On the other hand, it is also planned on the industrial scale, in order to develop new concepts of terminals that would be appropriate for local, national and regional specificities.

Theme No 2: Connection to world network

We must take into account:

- National and regional programmes for updating telecommunication infrastructures;
- Available new technologies
- Communication costs
- Original community programmes, like WebForce Points and the “micro-operators” concept...

Theme No 3 : Training for users

In order to assimilate the Information Society, we must necessarily have minimum knowledge. Generally, this knowledge is not available for the most underprivileged people. So, we have to implement or strengthen training structures that would be appropriate and enough available for everyone.

- Use of existing training institutions and infrastructures
- Creation of specific training centres
- Creation of mobile units for training to ICTs
- Etc.

Theme No 4: ICTs as a carrier for sustainable development

ICTs have also to be a carrier for economic development and especially for micro-economy. In this field, numerous activities can be planed:

- Putting hosting areas at disposal
- Creation of websites and communication
- Implementation of two information lines: one is technical; the other one is for everyone.
- Creation of a translation and interpreting centre
- Creation of “Call Centres” that can propose its services to companies and NGOs
- Creation of centres for development of “e-micro-entrepreneurship”
- Etc.

6. World Summit of the Civil Society for the Equitable Development of ICTs



Because of technical reasons, the organization of the World Summit - initially planned in November 2007, in Tunis – is postponed in 2008 as “WSIS +3” (date and place still to be determined)

☒ ~ ☒

Presentation of the CODETIC for a global partnership

Why do we propose to organize an international congress?

The poorest people can not wait anymore. Resources and energies have to be catalysed and we must act fast. Cf. the resolution 90 made at the WSIS:

“We reaffirm our commitment to providing equitable access to information and knowledge for all, recognizing the role of ICTs for economic growth and development. We are committed to working towards achieving the indicative targets, set out in the Geneva Plan of Action”

✚ We must arouse an immediate or a short-term action, in order to make up for slowness that is intrinsic to national and international institutions and that slows the process of execution of Millennium and WSIS resolutions down. Concrete results can be reached by 2010 if there is a consensus and if the Responsible Civil Society mobilizes very fast.

✚ This congress intends to give to participants the opportunity to create networks of coordinated actions that enable the very short-term beginning of projects for the equitable development of ICTs, in order to bridge the technological gap between industrialized countries and developing countries and more generally underprivileged populations. Thoughts and debates will deal with the best practices to coordinate strategies that are imagined by NGOs, INGOs as well as intergovernmental organizations and organizations from the private sector. The aim is to make these strategies complementary and, as the same time, take into account local, national and regional priorities and constraints.

✚ The congress will have also to confirm the creation of the World Consortium for the Equitable Development of ICTs (CODETIC) as a conveyor of the strengthening of the position of the Responsible Civil Society in the interest of the fight against digital exclusion.

~☒~☒~

7. Architecture of the WebForce World Network

The creation of a WebForce network is based on the installation and the interconnection of several equipments that form the global architecture of the network. Each “WebForce Point” enables to lead to the whole users by offering them numerous services: access to Internet, VoIP...

Installation of the first WebForce Points

The first step in the implementation of WebForce Points is based on the creation of a mesh Wi-fi network, in order to optimize resources and to be more fault-tolerant. By default, each WebForce Point is composed of:

- A Base Transceiver Station (BTS) that is the centre of a WebForce Point. It is the relay between the Backbone (crossing point to have access to Internet) and the area it leads to.
- A Customer Premise Equipment (CPE) that is the connecting point of the user to the WebForce network. It delimits a cover area that enables a wireless connection to Internet.

Data transmission is made through wireless technologies: Wi-fi/Wimax. The network architecture is based on two topologies: “Backhaul” and “Last Mile”.

- The connection between a BTS and the whole CPEs is based on a Wi-Fi Backhaul solution that forwards pass band. The BTS can support up to 40000 users. The network is made up of several cells according to population density, to environment etc.
- Connection between the CPE and the user is based on a Last Mile solution that enables the user to connect everywhere in an area covered by a CPE.

The implementation of a Wi-FI Backhaul structure (5GHz or 3 GHz) is based on the implementation of the following equipments:

- A main Base Transceiver Station (BTS) connected to the Backbone. This BTS has to interconnect the whole CPEs and also other BTS. The assured speed depends on the speed that is allowed by the Backbone. Each BTS can broadcast over 360° with a sole omnidirectional antenna for areas with a weak density. In the opposite case, a BTS can be made up of 4 90° sectors at the most.
- The CPEs

Each CPE has to be equipped with at least:

- A 5GHz Wi-FI antenna (full duplex link) for connecting to the BTS;
- A Wi-Fi omnidirectional antenna to link users that are connected to the CPE together;
- A router using 2 realms, different channels and ESSID;
- An UPS case to supply the CPE with electricity in case of power cut.

For each CPE, the connection between the user and the CPE is made thanks to a DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) management by automatically giving an IP address to the user. Furthermore, a user will have to be authenticated to have access to the network.

- Users must have a Wi-Fi terminal (Wi-FI P.C., Wi-FI phone...)
- Memorandums of Understanding have to be concluded with Internet Service Providers (cable, satellite etc.) to supply the BTS that is connected with the Backbone.

We distinguish two scenarii for the implementation of a WebForce Point. Whether it is in a strong or a in a weak population density area, each Point can be fitted and installed within a very short period of time. The main advantage of the WebForce network is to be able to cover the whole regions of the world thanks to its fast spreading and the use of wireless technologies.

* 1st scenario:

The Public WebForce Point is limited to an area to cover. This area will be under a sole BTS control that will be in charge of a series of cells that contain their own CPE. Each user can then connect in each cell thanks to his/her Wi-Fi equipment.

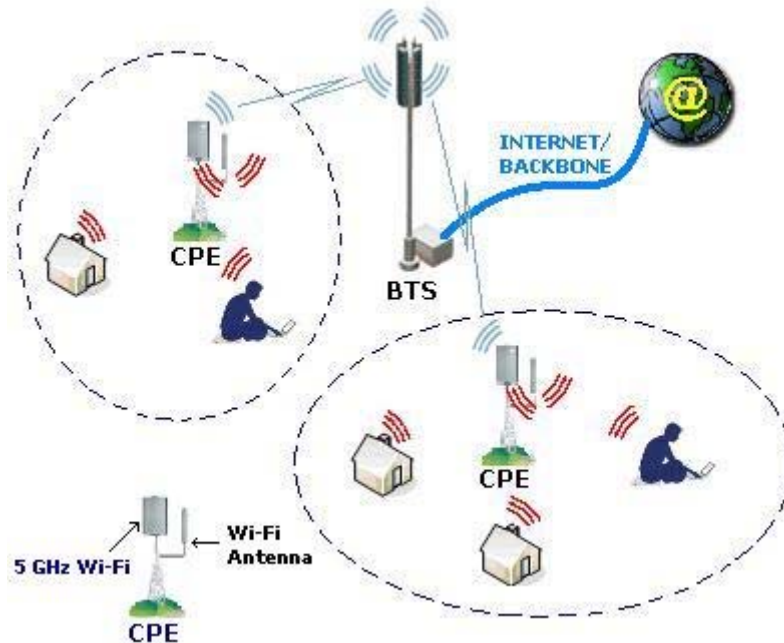


Fig1. Point to Multipoint network with a BTS

* 2nd scenario:

A set of BTS form a mesh network that enables to extend the cover area over several hundreds of km.

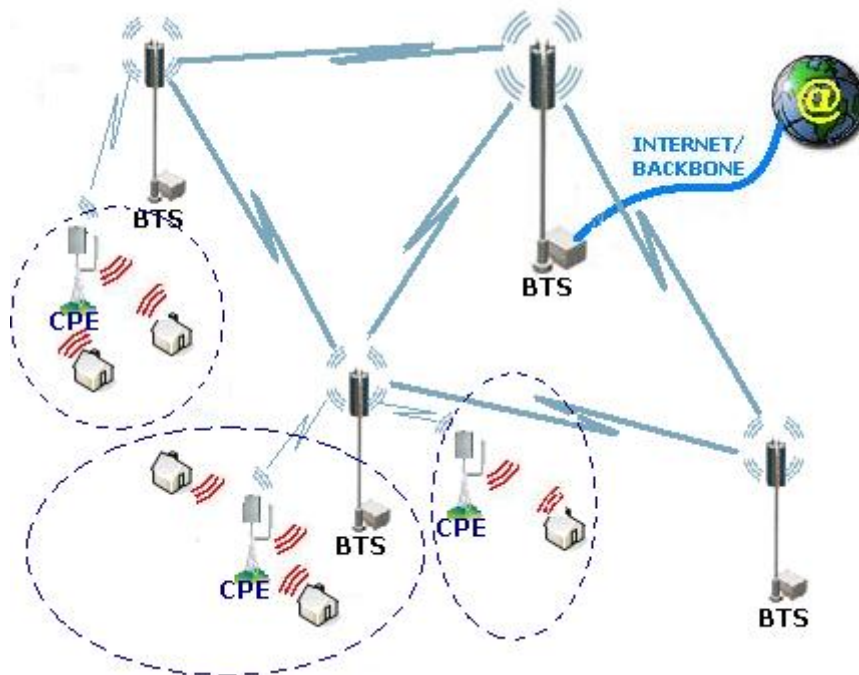


Fig2. Mesh network with several BTS

According to needs and areas to cover, it is possible to link several BTS up to the Backbone in order to minimize power failures that can happen on the network.

VoIP Configuration

The Backhaul Wi-Fi enables to offer VoIP services to the whole users that are connected to the network's CPEs. Agreements with an IP Centrex can enable to give to each user an only phone number. Using a SIP will enable to make calls for free between each network user. Furthermore, the cost for calling someone on a national or an international scale will be considerably cut.

*) Minimum characteristics for a configuration

Each BTS can manage up to 1000 VoIP users for using a sole 90° sector. If the 4 90° sectors are used, up to 4000 VoIP users can communicate at the same time.

Each CPE enables to connect 20 VoIP users and 20 Internet users. As each VoIP connection needs 30kbits/s pass band, a good VoIP service needs 600 kbit/s (20 x 30kbit/s) for each CPE.

Each BTS can support up to 200 CPEs (50 for each 90° sector). That needs a minimum speed of **120Mbits** (200 x 600kbit/s) for **4000 simultaneous VoIP connections**.

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Action for a global and equitable development of information and communication technology.

1st Part:

Constitution of a
CODETIC

*CO*nsortium Mondial pour le *D*éveloppement *E*quitable des *T*echnologies de
l'*I*nformation et de la *C*ommunication.

*I.e. Global Consortium for Equitable Development of Information and Communication
Technology*

Suggested by

**WEBFORCE INTERNATIONAL
FEDERATION**



WEBFORCE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION

Preamble

- i) The creation of a consortium is a solution proposed by WebForce International Federation to formalize a strong cooperation. It includes the respect of a total autonomy for each member (NGO, small and middle businesses from public and private sectors, the civil society...). It is a moral contract, which will be sanctioned through a “**Memorandum Of Understanding**”.
- ii) The Consortium research and activities will focus on the running of a network, which will generate added value (stakeholders needed for the implementation of the project and its network: research, supplying, production, distribution, transport). The ICT are means of accelerating and helping the running of information and material flows between businesses and individuals.
- iii) New models that will be developed by the Consortium will enable to raise profitability through a better planning, a better cooperation and a better control of production activities. This will benefit a huge number of humanitarian or commercial businesses, NGOs and generally speaking consumers.
- iv) The Consortium has to look for the cooperation with several universities, especially for the creation of its Virtual Research Center. Several researchers coming from the whole world will be invited to take part in research; and a small number of them will be a standing group. **Our action will be really effective if and only if we can count on a strong support, or even a definite partnership with the ITU.**

1. Basic Principles

1.1 CODETIC basic principles are principles of equitable development in the mankind interest. The CODETIC rejects de facto all sorts of discrimination manifestations. Therefore, it won't be able to commit itself in an activity or stand by a position which could suggest that a person or a group of persons could be removed because of political, religious, ethnic, racial or health (i.e. handicap) reasons.

1.2 Within the framework of the Millennium resolutions and of the World Summit on the Information Society, WebForce International Federation (NGO in consultative status with the ECOSOC of the United Nations), suggests to create a Consortium, which would work with NGOs, the civil society and private and public sectors. As a federative element, WebForce looks for the creation of an extensive consensus between the civil society and the private sector.

1.3 Purposes fixed by WebForce for the Consortium are:

- a) Integrate and optimize a network, which create an alternative value in telecommunication means.
- b) Favour information and communication for education and e-learning, through the potential of new technologies and pre-existing models.
- c) Strengthen a close cooperation that fulfills the purposes expected by the ITU and that passes on permanent and regular information about work from the various ITU sectors
 - i. To small and middle companies, which do not have the same economic means as the other members of sectors from the ITU.
 - ii. To NGOs that are specialized in the field of telecommunications
- d) We consider the possibility of creating “*ITU-WebForce Clubs*” in the world, following the example of UNESCO clubs.
- e) Become an international reference or model about the development and the mutualisation of knowledge, resources and competences

2. Purposes

Can be determined in 4 groups of participation:

2.1 Group: *Technology & Implementation*

- a) The implementation of communication points (WebForce Points) and the technology transfer are important for an optimization of an economic system of communication on a global scale. The strategic points remain to be determined, especially for the most badly served populations.
- b) Favour and strengthen the position of the ITU as the WSIS organizer, towards the civil society. Micro, small and middle companies, NGOs and associations have to be gathered in a Global Organization.
- c) The creation by WebForce of **micro operators** and numerous services in the world is an essential mission for the Consortium.

2.2 Group: *Research & Strategy*

- a) The implementation of WebForce Points (access points for individuals) will be done according to areas, national legislation, climate conditions, human and economic resources needed. Each basic implementation will be planned individually
- b) The WebForce Virtual Research Center will be in charge of the carrying out of surveys for the implementation of VoIP, Wifi, Wimax access ... and other communication systems, because our priority is the cut of implementations' costs.
- c) The use of ISM bands is extremely predominant.
- d) The creation of a task force about the Open Source (free software) will be implemented in May 2007
- e) The appointment of a Committee to follow up and to think about the recommendations made during the WSIS (first and second part).

2.3 Group: *Training*

- a) An e-learning will provide the access to a preparatory training about the whole basic knowledge needed for the implementation of the various WebForce Points.
- b) An additional training will be suggested according to the geographic position of implementations.
- c) Cooperation with training centers about a program that will be provided by WebForce, is planned.
- d) A certificate will mark the successful conclusion of each training.

2.4 Group: *Communication & Consortium Services*

- a) Putting a hosting area, the creation of websites and communication (VoIP, VPN,...) at disposal to make the image of NGOs and companies involved more dynamic, especially in developing countries
- b) The implementation of two information lines in the fields of communication and telecommunications for the participants; one is "technical" and the other one is "for everyone".
- c) The creation of a decentralized Translation and Interpreting Center, which will work with the whole world, in order to ensure services in the 6 languages (English, Arabic, Chinese, Spanish, French and Russian).
- d) The Translation Center will be associated with a Call Center, which could propose its services to businesses, to NGOs and expand its functions if necessary.

3. The Participants

3.1 The Consortium is open to everyone, to NGOs, local and national governments, NGOs, associations, businesses, universities and training centers, etc.

3.2 We will welcome members of honour, which will propose, through their specific competences, the possibility to strengthen the expected goals.

3.3 The Consortium will cooperate especially with the ITU and the United Nations, without disregarding cooperation with governmental authorities, with the civil society and with the socially responsible companies.

3.4 Sustainable development and the reduction of poverty have to be made through a liberal approach. It can not be an authoritarian approach. The universal access to telecommunications is a deciding factor.

4. Entrance Fee

4.1 Because of the interest shown by some companies and NGOs to take part in our action, including of course financial profit for themselves and a definite popularization through the media, WebForce reminds the participants that the cost of each media operation has to be borne by everyone.

4.2 The attraction of legitimate profit is absolutely obvious and normal from companies, but they have to understand that a preliminary minimum contribution is always necessary. WebForce, as a humanitarian organization, has no own resource and therefore depends financially on its partners and sponsors.

4.3 An entrance fee for the companies and NGOs will be requested according to a pre-established scale⁵. This rule is an integral part of partnership or membership conditions.

5. Organization

5.1 Structure

- a) A Director elected by the Board of Directors. His term of office is two years and is renewable once.
- b) A Supervisory Board with one seat per country represented
- c) A Board of Directors with one seat per member. There will be at least 5 members elected among the signatories of the Memorandum of Understanding concerning the CODETIC. The President or a Vice-President of WebForce will be the Chairman of the Board of Directors. The vote of the President plays a prominent role in case of equality of votes.
- d) Specialized Study Commissions, and if the need arises with working groups within it.
- e) An executive office with four members: the Director, the secretary, the treasurer and the administrator.

5.2 Running

- a) The Consortium incomes come from members' subscriptions, potential donations, subsidies and sponsors' specific contributions.

⁵ Scale pre-established by the Board of Directors at WebForce for 2007, according to the number of employees or members as the case may be.

WEBFORCE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION
in consultative status with the ECOSOC of the United Nations
ITU-D Sector Member

- b) The Director carries out the work plan determined by the Board of Directors. He reports to the Supervisory Board quarterly
- c) The Supervisory Board examines the quarterly report presented by the director and draws up possible corrective measures for the work plan. The Supervisory Board reports to the Board of Directors as soon as possible. The Supervisory Board examines membership requests according to the Consortium statutes.
- d) The Board of Directors determines the statutes, the purposes and the structure of the Consortium. If the need arises, the Board of Directors revises them in the interest of all members. Every year, the Board of Directors determines the Director's term of office, the Consortium's work plan, the study commissions and their term of office, the budget, the amount of the contribution and accepts or refuses applications for the Consortium according to the Supervisory Board.
- e) The contribution that each NGO-member pays yearly is unique. Nevertheless, a NGO-member can decide of its own free will to pay a contribution whose amount is higher or to finance a particular activity of the Confederation without pretending to enjoy particular advantages.
- f) Each study commission determines its plan of action according to its term of office that is fixed by the Board of Directors. Each one works out strategies and prepares the documents showing the position of the Confederation on various items. Each study commission elects its own president for one year and the president's term of office is renewable.
- g) The executive office is led by the director and is in the service of members, according to the term of office that is fixed by the Board of Directors

6. Resolutions

6.1 Three permanent working groups can be planned as following: 1- University affairs and relations with the EU. 2- Development, ICT, Open Source, general organization. 3- Legal and financial affairs, relations with the ITU and the United Nations.

6.2 Organization of periodical "Meetings", dedicated to the study of breakthrough and to the development research, by the Consortium. At the same time as these meetings (colloquium, seminars, conferences), there would be exhibitions concerning technology exchange and transfer, and the modelling of actions, which would be undertaken by the Consortium.

6.3 Creation of a global program "Information Society" for active executives and leaders, for local authorities, for the private sector and for the NGOs. Course and missions that are organized in "part time" in seminars form, will be spread out over a short period within the organizations-partners of the Consortium. The participants have notably to carry out a project, which will enable them to have a global view.

7. Characteristics

The characteristics of the Consortium are:

- a) Promote various sorts of cooperation through regular relationships between partners.
- b) Make training and partnership advance in sustainable development on a global scale, and create a real Task Force concerning Information and Communication Technology (ICT).
- c) Attract more participants to fill in the numerical gap in the world (through the creation of specific programs).
- d) Converting bilateral relations into multilateral plans, while keeping in mind that a great success has to be made through complementarity between each other.

WEBFORCE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION

8. Conclusion

8.1 This sort of alliance is the result of an international strategy that is founded on the will to share pedagogical, material and human resources and means between the partners.

8.2 The creation of a Consortium is a way to develop, to ensure a strong visibility and to give credibility in the whole effort led about the Millennium and World Summit on the Information Society resolutions. But it enables also to guarantee the durability of actions and to provide means in order to reach the goals of Universal Telecommunication.

8.3 The Consortium will enable to drive and federate the community, to mutualize members' means and to take into account the community needs while making the running as efficient and professional as possible. This approach is particularly appropriate to the context of participation in the various recommendations made by the United Nations and especially by the ITU.

8.4 Because of our mission, we have to research the furniture of telecommunication means appropriate to the most humble social classes from the population in each country. This research has also to benefit small and middle companies and individuals, with the creation of partnerships with banks that implement micro-credit. As a result, we would like to create some relations, and especially with the **Grameen Bank**.

9. Contact us

You have just read the project “Global Consortium for Equitable Development of Information and Communication Technology” (CODETIC), carried out by WebForce International Federation. You understood our goals and want to take part in our actions. Whether you run a business or a non-governmental organization, cooperation between you and us is possible. Your participation is welcome, whatever the sort of contribution you want to make.

Do not hesitate to contact us in order to tell us in details your suggestions of participation, whether it is material or financial or human means. Our name and address are at the bottom of the page and we remain in touch with you for any additional information.

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in consultative status with the ECOSOC of the United Nations
ITU-D Sector Member

Action for a global and equitable development of ICT

2nd Part:

Project

GLOBAL COMMUNICATION

Suggested by

**WEBFORCE INTERNATIONAL
FEDERATION**

Supervisor: Christophe ETHORE



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1. Context of the Project

1.1 The Project **WebForce – Global Communication** suggests a global plan for putting telecommunication services at disposal everywhere in the world.

1.2 To assure telecommunication services (IP phone, videoconference, television, Internet...), the plan is based on the latest breakthrough of wireless technology. Indeed, this technology is the only one, which has the ability to be spread out quickly and temporarily.

2. Principle of the Global Project

2.1 We have to think up a global plan that will make the development of telecommunications possible with Hertzian Triple Play technology.

2.2 From a Central Hub that provides Internet connectivity, the whole running services, software platforms (VoIP, Visio ...), links towards services suppliers (translation...), telecommunication flows will be relayed through high performance satellite links towards the whole served points. These flows will be received in local served points, which will be:

- a) WebForce Points (public / local micro operator)
- b) Mobile Points «Emergency – Communication Vehicle »
- c) Heads of networks of Triple Play local / national operators.

2.3 Telecommunication services will be spread out for the access for individuals, from different reception points.

3. Launch the Project

3.1 The launching phase of the project will consist in the spreading of functional pilots, which will prove the relevance of the project and of its technical and economic reality.

3.2 During this phase, the project will only focus on the use of IP phone through IP Centrex systems. It will be based on offers made by phone IP suppliers on the market. A convention in order to become a MVNO (Mobile Virtual Network Operator) will be made. It will enable us to limit temporarily the development of a central infrastructure (Central Hub).

3.3 WebForce – Public Points will consist in a simple Wifi infrastructure that is similar to existing initiatives, such as “Fon” or “Ozone”. The arrival of telecommunication flows will be implemented through satellite transceivers with a bidirectional link.

3.4 So, after an agreement with IP Centrex partners, the development of a WebForce Public Point will be limited. It will consist in:

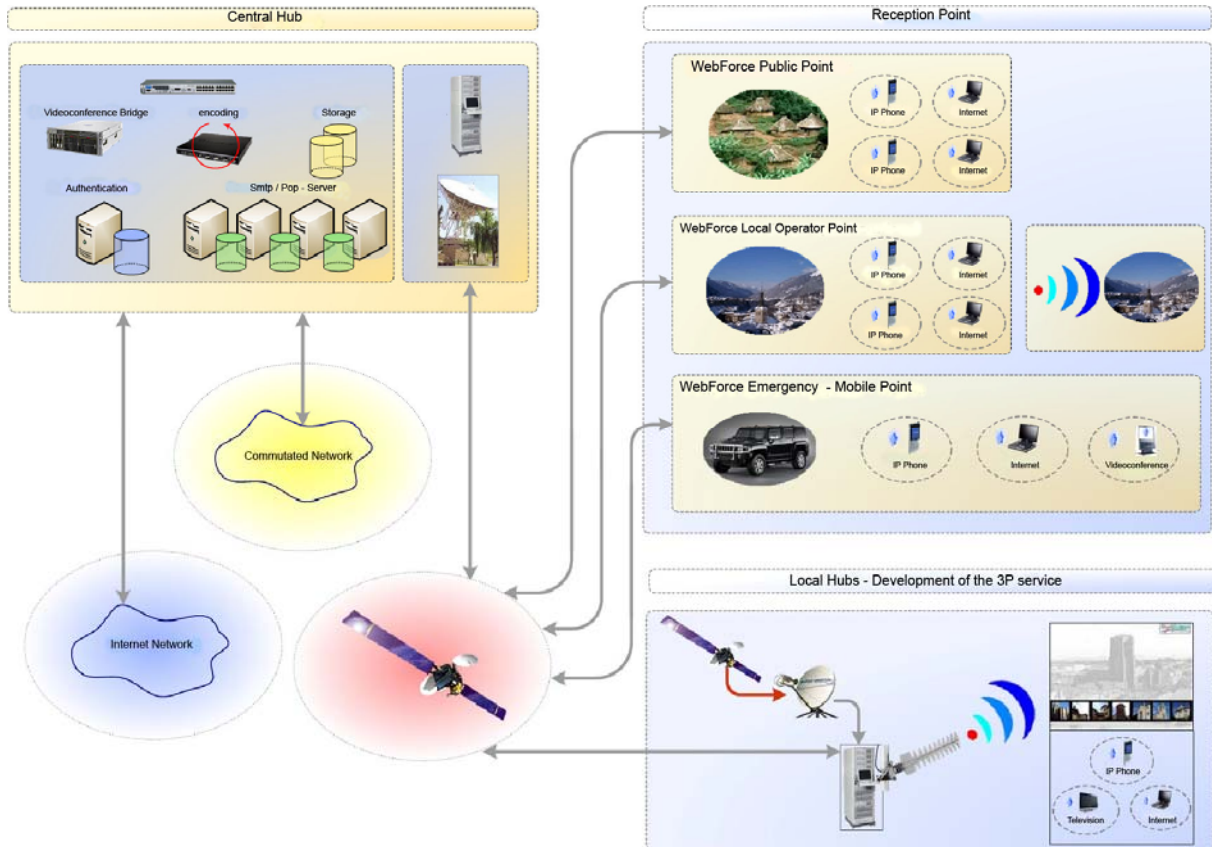
- a) The implementation of the satellite link
- b) The development of the Wifi or Wimax infrastructure if the need arises (according to the area involved)
- c) The providing of Wifi phone - terminals

3.5 The budget of the implementation of a WebForce Public-VoIP Point is estimated to be between \$5 000 and \$15 000, according to the IP material that is provided.

4. Materialization of the Project

After the launching of the project, when its relevance will be proven, spreading on a global scale can be implemented. Here are the final Project and its various components.

4.1 Global Architecture



4.2 The Central Hub

4.2.1 The function of the Central Hub is to be the management center of the whole **WebForce – Global Communication** system. I will provide the whole services that are usually present in an operating presence point (POP):

- Reception of Internet flows coming from a node of interconnections through a transit system.
- Link with the commutated network.
- Hosting of servers operators (VoIP, e-mail, radius, firewall, cache, proxy, antivirus, anti-spam...)
- Control and authentication of connections and users.
- Processing of flows going on Internet.

4.2.2 The Central Hub will be associated with a services platform that will enable the development of additional services, such as: IP phone, translation, web conference, information portal, communitarian portal for the NGOs...). This services platform is not described in details in this document.

4.3 Satellite Transport

From the Central Hub, the WebForce system will integrate a global satellite range of cover that enables to transport telecommunication flows everywhere in the world. This satellite transport will

integrate a bidirectional component, which will enable rising-descending flows from the same reception system.

4.4 Reception Points

4.4.1 The function of distant reception points is to be dispatching points of services on local territories for the integration of television services.

4.4.2 They can be used as:

- a) A local Hub for the spreading of services such as Triple Play operators on a national scale (development of an existing operator or creating of a new operator).
- b) Or as a point served, for putting services at disposal on the area covered:
 - i. “WebForce – Public” Point
 - ii. “WebForce – Local Micro Operator” Point
 - iii. “WebForce – Emergency – Communication” Point

4.5 Local Hubs

4.5.1 The local hub will provide the whole following services:

- a) Reception of satellite Internet flows coming from the Central Hub
- b) Local reception of television flows coming from a TV multichannel packages operator through satellite
- c) Encapsulation in DVB-S or M and processing of coming flows
- d) Hosting of servers operators (cache, proxy...)
- e) Hosting of additional services (videosurveillance, telemedicine...)

4.5.2 The Local Hub enables the spreading of a Triple Play service on a wide area. It is the focus point for the development of services on a city, an area or a national scale.

4.5.3 An operator or directly local institutions can be responsible for the Local Hub for the development of “public services”.

4.6 Emergency Vehicles

4.6.1 Vehicles will enable to act in difficult areas and to manage emergency situations in case of natural and humanitarian disasters.

4.6.2 Special 4x4 vehicles will be equipped with:

- a) A satellite receiver
- b) A Center of Network Operations
- c) A Wimax Base Transceiver Station (BTS)
- d) A Wimax / Wifi Relay
- e) Various Terminals (phone, P.C., video)

4.6.3 A trailer can also be added to emergency vehicles to contain the material needed in order to enable a population scattered within a radius of 30 to 50 km to communicate. This material consists in numerous telephones and computers and will have an individual electricity supply system.

4.6.4 The approximate budget for an Emergency Vehicle is estimated to \$80 000 until \$150 000 according to needs and material that is used.

4.7 Points served

4.7.1 “WebForce – Public” Point

4.7.1.1 The aim of a WebForce – Public Point is to provide a service of public access telecommunication services.

4.7.1.2 This centralized point will include:

- a) A reception point of satellite flows coming from the Central Hub
- b) A local Wifi point
- c) A set of wireless terminals (Wifi-IP phone, videoconference, computer)
- d) An off-line electricity supply system

4.7.1.3 Its aim is to provide services available from the Central Hub (VoIP, translation services, access to the communitarian portal...). **WebForce – Public Points** will be managed and run by non governmental organizations (NGOS).

4.7.2 « WebForce –Local Micro Operator » Point

4.7.2.1 The purpose of a WebForce – Local Micro Operator Point is to develop an economic micro-activity of telecommunication when it is possible.

4.7.2.2 Approximately similar to the WebForce - Public Point, it integrates an additional wide Wifi cover, which would provide telecommunication access on the customer catchment area. It will be made up of:

- a) A reception point of satellite flows coming from the Central Hub
- b) A wide local Wifi point that covers the customer catchment area.
- c) A set of wireless terminals (Wifi-IP phone, videoconference, computer)
- d) An off-line electricity supply system

4.7.2.3 Its aim is to enable a local operator to commercialize telecommunication services for the population. **WebForce – Local Micro Operator Points** will be run by private participants, whose income will be based on services supplied in return of the financing of terminals through micro-credit systems.

4.7.3 « WebForce – Emergency - Communication » Point

4.7.3.1 The goal of a WebForce – Emergency – Communication Point is to develop an off-line and mobile telecommunication system.

4.7.3.2 It includes:

- a) An equipped 4x4
- b) A reception point of satellite flows coming from the Central Hub
- c) A set of terminals providing: telephone, videoconference and computers
- d) An off-line electricity supply system

4.7.3.3 Its aim is to provide a mobile system that will enable to provide a WebForce emergency point in case of emergency or humanitarian disaster. **WebForce – Emergency – Communication Points** will be available for the structures, which take action in case of disaster or emergency.

5. Strategic Partners

5.1 The WebForce project will integrate a series of strategic partnerships, which will make the financing of a part of the system possible, through sponsoring or preferential pricing.

5.2 Here are strategic partnerships that are planned:

- a) **Satellite Operator:** Supply bidirectional satellite links
- b) **Telecom Operator:** Supply minutes of communication on the commutated network
- c) **Supplier of content:** putting the « content » at disposal – Communitarian portal platform
- d) **Terminals Manufacturer(s):** Supply terminals (Wifi phone, videoconference, computer...)

6. Key Elements to Success

6.1 For the implementation of the system

6.1.1 It is essential to take into account the local ecosystem to favour the adoption of WebForce systems in the various spreading situations.

6.1.1.1 We distinguish the following different spreadings:

- a) The development of **Local Hubs** that will enable the development of new services from local operators.
- b) The development of **WebForce – Public Points** that will enable the development of services when there is no economic model.
- c) The development of **WebForce – Local Micro Operator Points** that will enable the development of a localized ecosystem when environment makes it possible.
- d) The development of **WebForce – Emergency – Communication Points** that will guarantee a media support to show the value of the system by media and other potential investors.

6.1.1.2 For each level of spreading of the WebForce system, the latter enables the development of new services or the facilitation of local initiatives that will benefit the current ecosystem.

6.1.2 To guarantee the durability of the project, it is important to rely on the involvement of private partners.

6.1.2.1 The contribution made by well-known sponsors and financial partners will enable to validate the global economic model of the system and to mobilize significant sums of money.

6.1.2.2 The goal of the impact of sponsors and partners is to cut OPEX costs in the whole system.

6.1.3 The mobilization of institutional financing has to be the major part of investments. It is a preliminary condition needed for the development of the project.

6.2 For the architecture of the system

6.2.1 The only possible answer for a relevant development of the WebForce system is based on an intensive use of very high capacity Triple Play Wireless technology for the local points served, associated with a bidirectional satellite transport.

6.2.2 A Central Hub will have to be connected directly to phone infrastructures (commutated network), Internet (access to a GIX – Internet transit) and satellite.

6.2.3 To guarantee a uniform spreading of the points served, it is necessary to think about some configurations that will enable an industrialization of the spreading. These configurations will correspond to the whole spreading of the points served (WebForce public – local micro operator – emergency/communication Points).

6.2.4 A logistic platform will have to be implemented in order to integrate, to stock and to run the whole spreading of the points served and of Local Hubs, and so to enable industrialization. Considering geographical needs, this logistic platform of integration and management of the spreading could be implemented in the Dubai Free Zone.

7. Budget Approach

7.1 Global Projected Estimated Budget

The preliminary budget approach that is described in this document takes only into account the investment part of the system. It includes the fact that the part « running » is autofinanced by the involvement of private partners or by a local economic development.

Projected Estimated Budget	
Central Infrastructure (Unit price)	
Central Hub	\$ 1 000 000
Reception Points (Unit price)	
Local Hub	\$ 500 000
WebForce Points Served (Unit price)	
Public	\$ 15 000
Local Micro Operator	\$ 35 000
Emergency - Communication	\$ 150 000

7.2 Analysis of the Planned Project

7.2.1 Hubs

Local / National Hub	
Satellite Receiver	\$55 000
Network Head 3Play	\$230 000
NOC / ISP	\$155 000
Broadcasting Head	\$60 000
	\$500 000

Central Hub	
Satellite Receiver	\$100 000
Network Head 3Play	\$230 000
Hyperboost Set	\$250 000
NOC / ISP	\$350 000
Authentication/ ...	\$70 000
	\$1 000 000

7.2.2 WebForce Points

WebForce - Public	
Satellite Receiver	\$4 000
BLR 2,4 / Wifi pro Terminal	\$5 500
Gestion user unit	\$1 000
Terminals (CPE, PC, Tel, ..)	\$4 500
	\$15 000

WebForce - Local Micro Operator	
Satellite Receiver	\$5 000
Network operating Center	\$15 000
Wimax Base Transceiver Station	\$7 500
Wimax / Wifi Relays	\$7 500
	\$35 000

WebForce - Emergency -Communication	
Satellite Receiver	\$7 500
Network operating Center	\$15 000
Wimax Base Transceiver Station	\$15 000
Wimax / Wifi Relays	\$15 000
Terminals (tel, PC, video)	\$15 000
Equipped 4X4	\$82 500
	\$150 000

7.3 Global Budget for a spreading

7.3.1 The configuration of the spreading can be implemented within 12 to 18 months and includes:

- ✓ *Central Hub: 1*
- ✓ *WebForce Public Point: 5000*
- ✓ *WebForce Local Micro Operator Point: 1000*
- ✓ *WebForce Emergency Communication Point: 25*

7.3.2 The project WebForce – Global Communication (running excluded) represents a global budget of \$ 115 M.

7.3.2.1 This assessing corresponds to the retail purchase price of the whole equipment and not to the factory price. This difference between costs can enable to re-evaluate the global assessing. With the assessment that the difference between factory price and retail purchase price corresponds to around 30 to 50 %, the Global Budget would be considerably revised downwards.

7.3.2.2 In case of partnerships with components manufacturers, the material supplying can also enable to cut costs in a Global Budget of a spreading.

8. Preliminary estimation for an implementation

8.1 According to a first study, the number of implementations of WebForce Points is about between 200 and 300 for the first year.

8.2 According to an approximation concerning the population average density, WebForce Points should cover a minimum of 3 million people.

9. The Project Philosophy

9.1 Eminently humanitarian, goals are intended to achieve a global partnership that would be led and supported by the United Nations. Only the United Nations can obtain that this project really thrives and that everyone understands it.

9.2 Since the WSIS, we have noticed that all sectors in the United Nations have admitted participation from the Civil Society. Considering that all of us belong to the Civil Society, it is obvious that an efficient cooperation can only be made mainly through projects that are accepted by all.

9.3 During the WSIS, WebForce International Federation tried to do numerous mediations. Some of them were successful, but not the other ones. As an obvious conclusion, we can say that participants in a same project must have skills and language that enable a constructive dialogue and a fast execution.