

The word "RIPE" is displayed in a large, bold, teal sans-serif font. To its right, there are two vertical white bars and two horizontal teal bars that intersect to form a cross-like graphic.

RIPE

# An introduction to community networks

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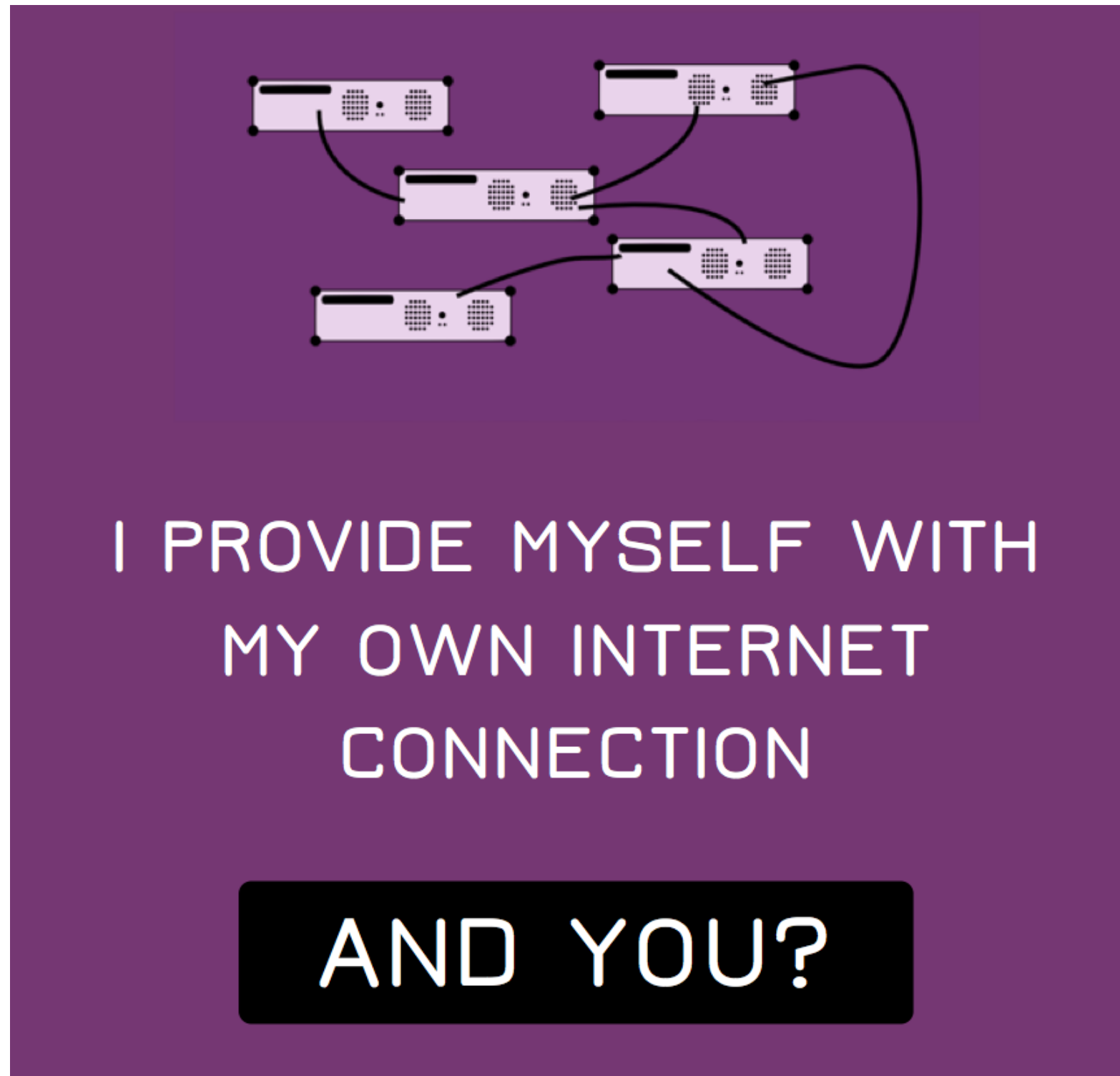
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# Community networks: the idea



# Community networks, explained with beer



I DRINK BEERS  
WITH THE CEO  
OF MY ISP.

HOW ABOUT YOU?



# Community network: be your own ISP

- People operating an ISP, it's possible
  - Non-profit nature
  - Focused on last mile access, the local *community*
  - Sometimes even without access to the public Internet
- More than a thought experiment
  - Community networks are operational, around the world
- Community networks grow *bottom-up*
  - By experimenting with wireless mesh
  - Keep adding nodes and people to the network



# How they do it: hardware and software

- Open and closed hardware
  - OpenWRT Linux routers
  - Mikrotik + Ubiquiti, ...
- Wireless networks for flexibility
  - Open spectrum, works for links of tens of kilometers
  - Even fiber, deployed by people
- Open source and/or proprietary software
  - Linux, Mikrotik RouterOS, Cisco, Ubiquiti AirOS, ...
  - Usually open solutions, maintained by community



# How they do it: network organization

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- IP for end-user connectivity
  - Often private IPv4 address space: 10.0.0.0/8
  - IPv6 is starting to get adopted, members do not always see need (sounds familiar?)
- Routing protocols
  - OLSR, OLSRv2, ...
  - BGP, sometimes with tweaks for wireless links
  - Custom protocols: LibreMesh, BMX6, ...



# How they do it: people

- Community networks are all about people
  - A community network is built and operated by people
  - Almost exclusively volunteers
  - Strong social components in the network
- Very creative community, e.g.
  - People building affordable optical link hardware
  - Crowdsourcing budget to upgrade links



# They do it: the model works

- Community networks are operational worldwide
  - South Africa, Argentina, Tibet, USA, Canada, Netherlands, Italy, Spain, ...
  - Meetings at Wireless Summit, strong informal relations
- Large variety of approaches
  - A central foundation (AWMN) or distributed (Freifunk)
  - Public IP space (Funkfeuer) or only local access (Guifi)
  - Complementary to commercial Internet packages (Wireless België) or sole means of access (AWMN)

# They do it: operational challenges

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- Similar to traditional ISP
  - Scaling, data retention, law enforcement requests, ...
- Everything is distributed
  - Including e.g. address assignment and funding
- Liability for a group of volunteers
  - Foundations and formal organizations

# A threat to traditional ISPs?

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- Often different goals
  - Connecting people versus offering Internet access
  - Commercial-grade stability versus basic access
- Often complementary to commercial offerings
  - Popular where no or limited commercial services
- Symbiotic models are being explored
  - ISPs building on top of the network for last mile access
  - ISPs using the community network for OTT services



# Community networks research

- EC-funded research project: CONFINE
  - Tackling a number of open challenges
  - Five community networks involved: AWMN (GR), Guifi (ES), Funkfeuer (AU), Ninux(IT), Sarantaporo(GR)
- Resulting testbed: Community-Lab.net
  - 100+ devices in community networks around Europe
  - Enables experiments inside a community network
  - Open and free access for researchers, community network members and you

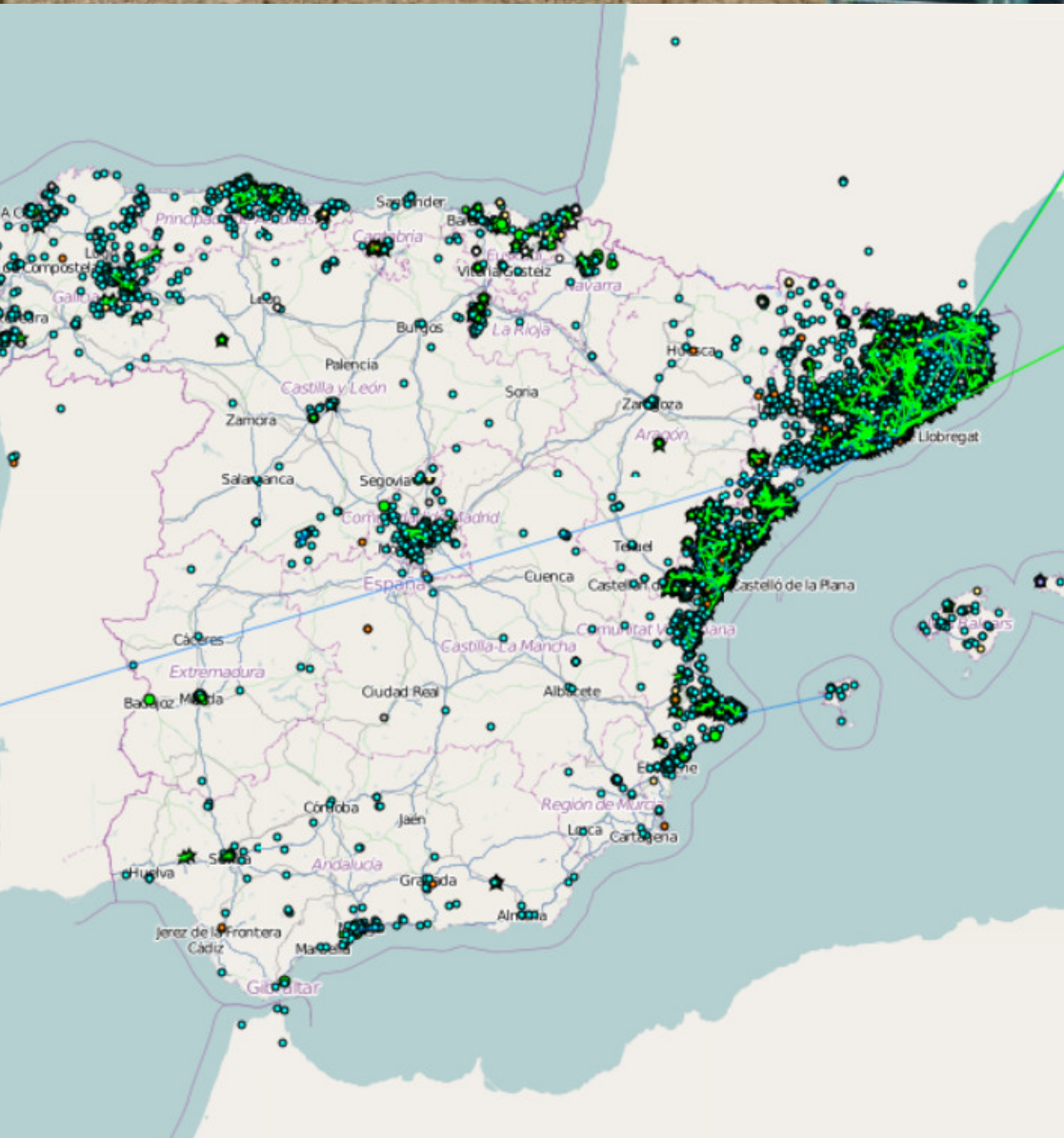


# Example: Guifi.net

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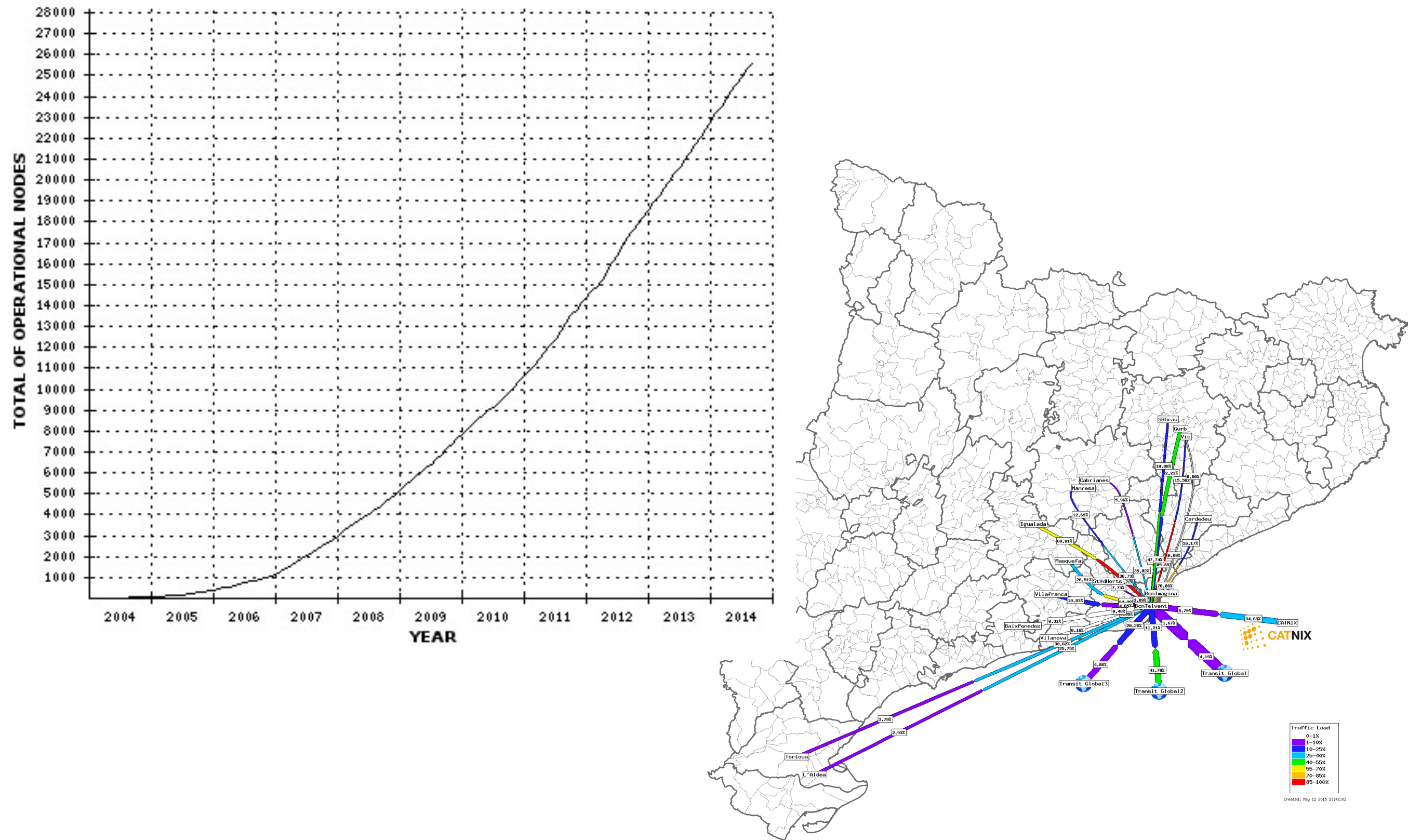
- Started on 2003 as a consolidation of existing wireless communities
  - Neutral, Free, Open
- Established a Foundation in 2007
  - Not governmental, not for profit, non-partisan
- Current situation: OF (since 2009) & WiFi, 20 ISPs



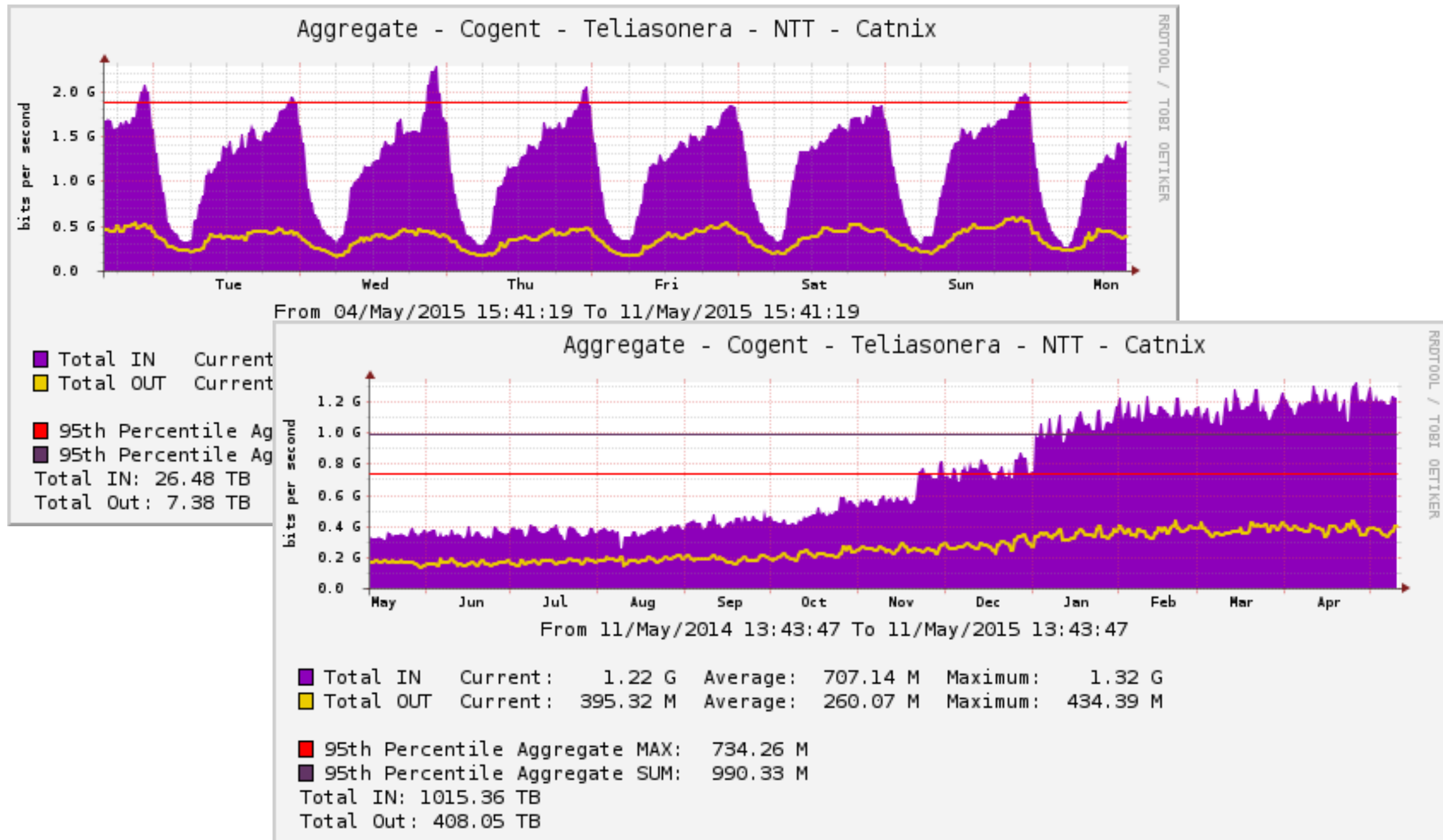




# Growth & regional connections (distrib. IXP)



# Aggregated Internet traffic



# CAPEX

Table 2: guifi.net CAPEX estimation (Sep. 2014)

	Quantity [u.]	Estimated average cost [€/u.]	Total [€]
WiFi node	25,500	250	6,375,000
OF node	100	250	150,000
PoPIX	12	2,750	33,000
<b>Commons</b>			<b>6,558,000</b>
PoPIX	12	2,750	33,000
<b>Interconnection</b>			<b>33,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>6,591,000</b>

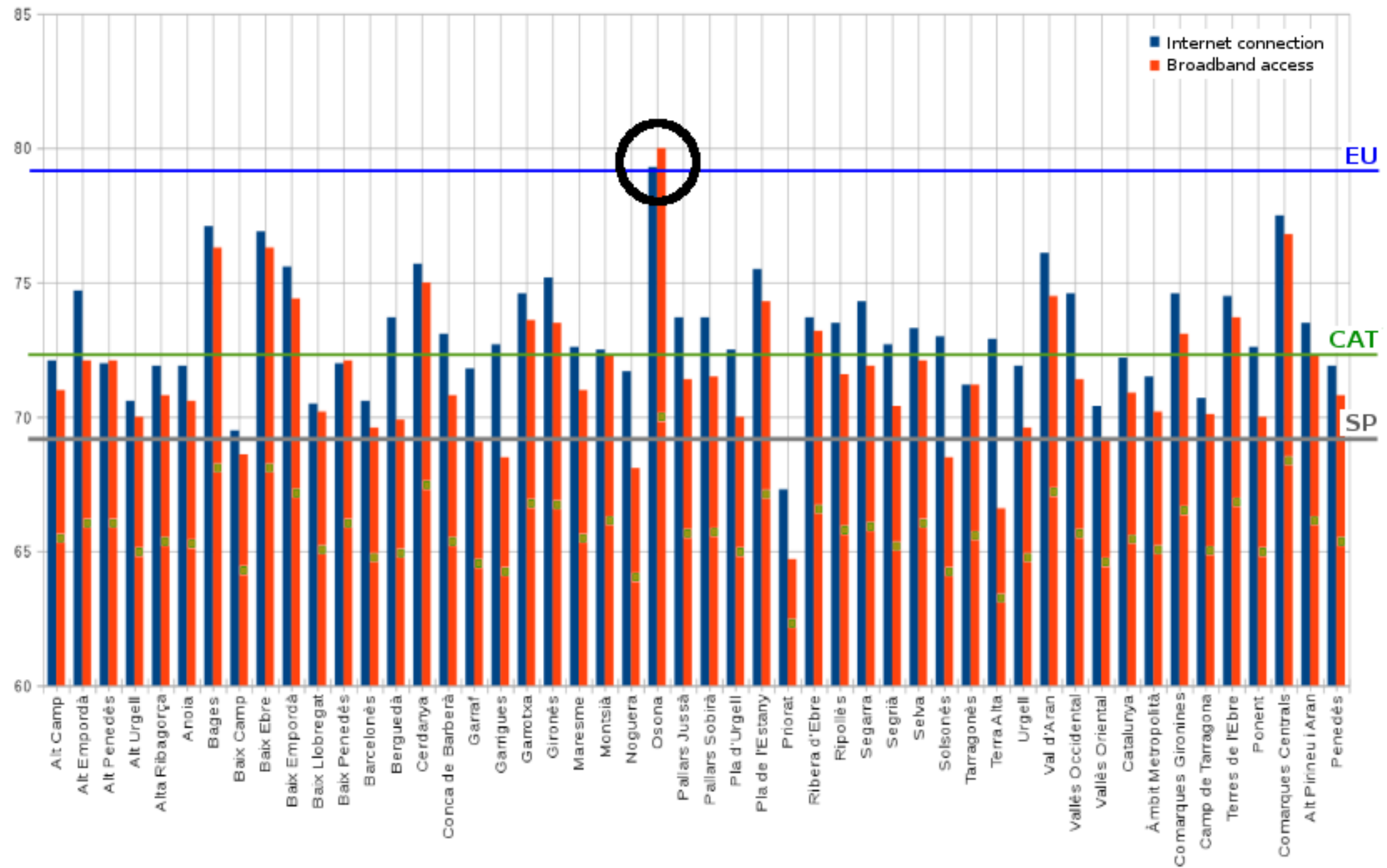


# OPEX

Table 3: guifi.net OPEX estimation (Sep. 2014)

	Quantity [u.]	Estimated average cost [€/u./month]	Total [€/month]
WiFi node	25,500	8	204,000
OF node	100	8	800
PoPIX	12	300	3,600
<b>Commons</b>			<b>208,400</b>
Proxies	100	60	6,000
PoPIX	12	300	3,600
CATNIX	1	600	600
Uplink	2	1,000	2,000
Colo Bar	1	1,500	1,500
Colo Vic	1	200	200
RIPE-NCC	1	150	150
Provi.	1	4,000	4,000
admin.	1	1,500	1,500
techn.	1	1,500	1,500
Insura.	1	70	70
<b>Interconnection</b>			<b>11,050</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>228,650</b>

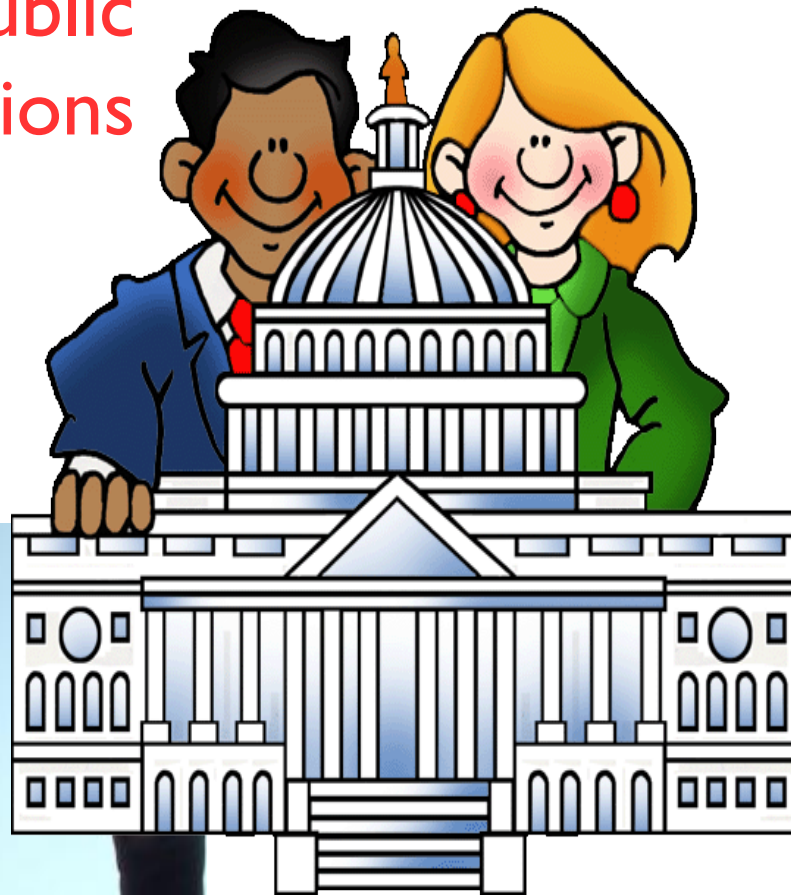
# Impact



# 3 Key Pillar Ecosystem

People, Collaborative Public Administrations & «Km 0» Self-employed Professionals & Small/Medium Enterprises

Government & Public  
Administrations



Enterprises



PEOPLE





# Economic Model & Sustainability

Expenses  
Income

Type	Shared?	Business mainstream	Speculative?
Proprietary	No. Reseller	Infrastructure + Services	Yes. Sometimes a stronger driver than the business mainstream
Commons	Always	Services	NO

# Total Cost of Ownership (over 12 years)

	Service specs	Setup	Initial fee	Duration	Final fee	<b>TCO 12 years</b>
Movistar ES	100/10	0€	53,58€	1 year	65,68€	<b>10.889,03€</b>
Orange FR	200/50	299€	39,9€	0	39,9€	<b>6.168,92€</b>
guifi.net CAT	Max.(IG Sym.)	300€	53,00€	5 year	24,2€	<b>6.093,60€</b>

# The challenge: sustainability and governance

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## Commons Governance

### Based on “FONN Compact”

- **Users free to choose services & providers**
- **Concurrency of services & providers**

operating on the same infrastructure

- Providing services & contents
- Building & Maintaining infrastructure

### How?

(proprietary operators argue that this is not possible...)



# Inspiration

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- Elinor «Lin» Ostrom (1933-2012)
- Political Economist
- 2009 Nobel Prize in Economics 2009



- *The whip against the «tragedy of the commons» :-)*

# Design principles for CPR institutions

- ① **Clearly defined boundaries** (effective exclusion of external un-entitled parties);
- ② Rules regarding the appropriation and provision of common resources that are **adapted to local conditions**;
- ③ Collective-choice arrangements that **allow most resource appropriators to participate in the decision-making process**;
- ④ **Effective monitoring** by monitors who are part of or accountable to the appropriators;
- ⑤ A scale of **graduated sanctions** for resource appropriators who violate community rules;
- ⑥ Mechanisms of **conflict resolution** that are cheap and of easy access;
- ⑦ **Self-determination** of the community recognized by higher-level authorities; and
- ⑧ In the case of larger common-pool resources, **organization in the form of multiple layers of nested enterprises**, with small local CPRs at the base level.

# CPR and networks as a commons

- Open Network Assets Listings, Open Provisioning & Open Monitoring Apps.
- Foundation as horizontal Layer in absence of conflicts of interest
  - Localization & delegation, collaborative (regular meetings, web site, mailing lists, social networks...)
- **Agreements & Service Level Commitments**
  - FONN Compact (Global) & Specific
- **Compensation Systems and Investments Recognition**
- **Mediation & Conflict Resolution**
- **Best Practices & anti-corruption**

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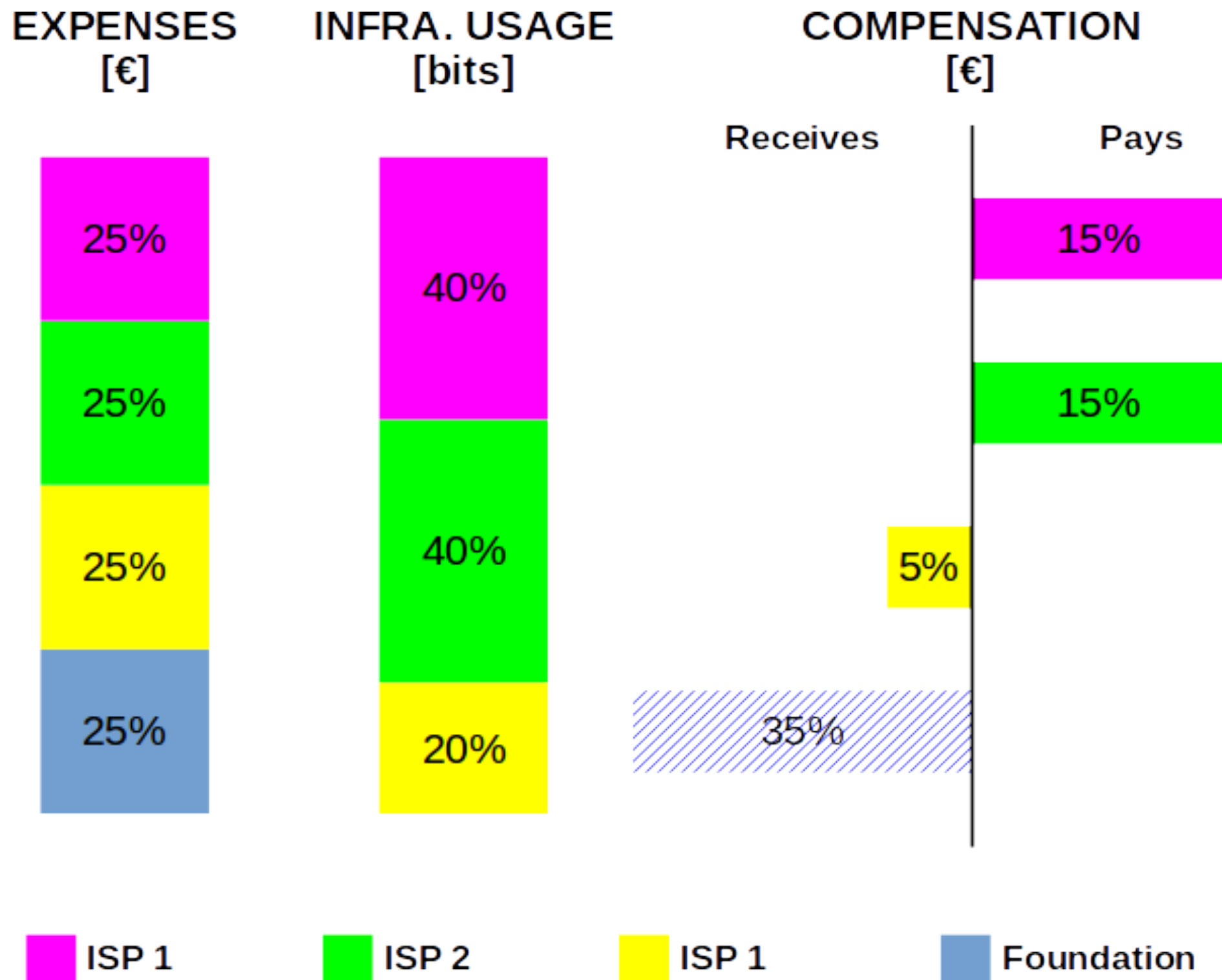
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**Key to ensure non-discrimination & ethics in business practices**



# Compensation system simplified example



# Questions?

