Sumak Yachay
Devenir Sociedad del Conocimiento Común y Abierto
Design the FLOK Society

REPORT RESEARCH AND PLANNING DEVELOPED BY
THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Index

Summary

This is the framework document (expandable and revisable) for the design of a collaborative and social participation (popular and institutional) and experts culminating in a productive summit (not merely descriptive). The aim is to trigger and coordinate a global participatory process and immediate national application for the change of productive matrix towards a society of open and common knowledge in Ecuador, resulting in 10 base documents for legislation and state policies (synchronized with the organic social code for the knowledge economy) as well as useful for the production networks of knowledge that already exist in Ecuador. The conceptual, philosophical and economic process and the historical and socio-cognitive context framework, the organizational principles governing the process, collaborative and communicative digital tools and advance planning of the whole process-detailed top.

Key words

Knowledge society, FLOK (Free, Libre, Open Knowledge) society, Sumak Kausay, Sumak Yachay, Pachamama Knowledge, colavorative research, summit- process, copyleft, open software, common, procommon, cognitive autonomy, community economy, Social Knowledge Economy.

"As sons and daughters of Pachamama, of Mother Earth we offer up the world our spiritual, linguistic and historical principles and cultural codes the ancestral knowledge of our parents, the historical memory that rests in our architecture, our ceramics, our textiles, all of the safeguarded knowledge that our ancestor whisper in silence and that we can "read" in their wrinkles and in our stone books, the words of our forefathers with which lakes and seas moisten our tongues, the ancestral stories that our genes awaken and that speak within us, that the hills and snow capped mountains tell us that the winds blow our ears". CHOQUEHUANCA

"The Knowledge Revolution, that proposes the innovation, science and technology, as foundation for a change in the productive matrix, conceived as a different way of producing and consuming. This transition will take the country from a phase of dependence on limited resources (finite) to one of unlimited resources (infinite), such as science, technology and knowledge"
SENPLADES, *Plan Nacional del Buen Vivir 2013-2017*, p.19

"To share knowledge is an action done by intelligent beings who have proved that knowledge is a good that grows only as long as it is shared." Prof. Mario Hector Vogel

"Ipsa scientia potestas est [Knowledge itself is power]." Francis Bacon, Medita-tiones Sacrae, 1597.

1. Anticipation

It´s February 24th 2014, Quito: Sandra (Ecuador, 25 years old Doctorate in Community work) and her couple Alejandro (Colombian, 26 years old software engineering, M.Sc. in Global IT Economy) enter into a basketball stadium convention center enabled for the occasion. They don´t imagine yet, but they won´t leave that place for the next 4 days. It´s a space production of which they already were part for months, ever since Sandra entered the virtual space to contribute in the development of the strategic lines in the community digital development of her department. They gaze at the landscape as an ecosystem of cables, people, machines, lights, and processes. Thirty – six round worktables with an average of ten people each, clustered tables in groups of three, forming a kind of functional clover in a global tangle. Gigantic screens show the flow of information that passes through the space. People come and go between clovers. A graph shows the progress in the work documents. Now, screen N° 4 shows the accepted contributions to the document "Strategic proposal for scientific commons". Screen N° 1 shows a summary of global workflow: 12987 lines of legal, conceptual and political code are now stable, 4567 are in beta, the counter just added another four lines. Down there, in this bustle of knowledge Sandra and Alejandro are going to meet Michel Bauwens, who they recognize from the compulsory online courses (through the development platform http://edx.iaen.edu.ec) that every participant has had to make to get to the summit. Now they comprehend how to define a real P2P economy based on open and participatory process. Now they can discuss the details with Michel and helped to advance the document. "Territorialization of the cognitive work". Sandra starts a conversation with a European parliamentarian from the Pirate Party. Last week they had contacted, to implant privacy policies and free software in rural cybercafés (where she discovered when she was 17 years old, the Wikipedia through an icon with an E that by then was associated to Internet). They start to work and edit paragraphs 34 and 78 of the framework document Isaac Hacksimov, is the editor who will contact with two other reviewers to revise the new version of the paragraphs that will ultimately go into the foundational document for the National Assembly. Alejandro takes a turn at translating and documenting the process, some Swiss hackers in Teleco-mix are twittering the citizen encryption group meeting and making translation proxies. Now they have to translate one of the tweets for an Ecuadorean Parliamentarian who is worried about cor-ruption: "open the data and follow the links, transparency is democracy." The discussion goes on, the production keeps mounting… a new ground is being written.

2. Theoretical Framework: Sumak Yachay as second nature and a cognitive habitat of Buen Vivir.

Knowledge, which was once a far-off sun, a light like sword against darkness, wielded only by a single hand (that of the shaman, the priest, the alchemist, the philosopher) is today, thanks to new technologies, Mother Earth of lights, cyberspace, knowledge forests, cultural and productive eco-systems that are diverse, multiple, appropriable, accessible… infinite.

Today, knowledge workers, cultural laborers, cultivators, are 1) the sector with the largest economic gains[4], with more than 230 million cognitive workers[5], and 2) contribute the largest share of global economic growth[6]. Knowledge is a recursive (or exponential) factor for both growth and social empowerment: with increased knowledge there is increased economic capacity, but there is also greater capacity to achieve improved conditions for the (re)production of life and of knowledge…

Moreover, there is a factor that makes knowledge especially valuable and beneficial. In contrast with other scarce and exclusive goods, such as primary goods like land or petroleum, knowledge has only to be created once for it to benefit everyone forever. We say that it CAN "benefit everyone forever" because history has left us with arid land—intellectual property encompasses almost everything. Armies asphalt over knowledge's frontiers; they patrol the walls guarding fertile ground.

We are on the battlefield that has defined the Citizen's Revolution of Buen Vivir in terms of knowledge and its cyber tools: a globalized colonialist inheritance and interference defined by a cognitive individualism based on consumption and the transaction of knowledge in the form of intellectual property. This colonialist inheritance is now confronted by, on one hand, the indigenous traditions of Yachay, of the (re)production of community knowledge and, on the other hand, the new forms of commons digital collaboration defined by hacker ethics and culture. The principles of reciprocity (randi-randi) and the organization of community work[7] (maki-maki) resonate within what we could call a digital Knowledge Pachamama (the commons of the general intellect).

When faced with the barricades that guard cognitive territories[8], we can embrace the real possibility of planting, tending and fertilizing the communal grounds of open knowledge[9]. The Ecuadorian government has the firm will to promote, preserve and incentivize a society of open knowledge, a commons cognitive economy, a cultural Pachamama, the technology, the knowledge and open, free, accessible information for everyone. All forms of life involve some form of knowledge, a relationship with the environment, regulating the exchange of matter and energy[10]. To dwell within is to understand, and Buen Vivir requires good knowledge. Open, commons, shared knowledge is a habitat and a necessity for Buen Vivir. Only the "better life" value system demands the exclusion of access to knowledge; Buen Vivir and Sumak Kawsay demand, within this totality of knowledge, a Sumak Yachay for knowledge both old and new. This is why it is critical to develop good knowledge, which will benefit everyone and create a rich and fertile environment for our cultural, social, economic and political lives (see Figure Figure.. on page…)—ultimately, to create a productive structure based on the commons of open knowledge.

Small and large gardens of "good understanding" already exist, even some forests, but… How does one cultivate an Amazonian jungle, a complete ecosystem of free knowledge? It must be an ecosystem that can withstand desertification or the attacks of invasive species that leach away collective resources, one that can't easily be violated. How to accomplish all this? Planting the five most beautiful flowers in the world won't work, nor will throwing 3 million seeds over a desert, nor would it work to design a French garden requiring a permanent army of gardeners to keep its labyrinths bountiful.

sumak yachay

p2p

knowledge society

procomún abierto
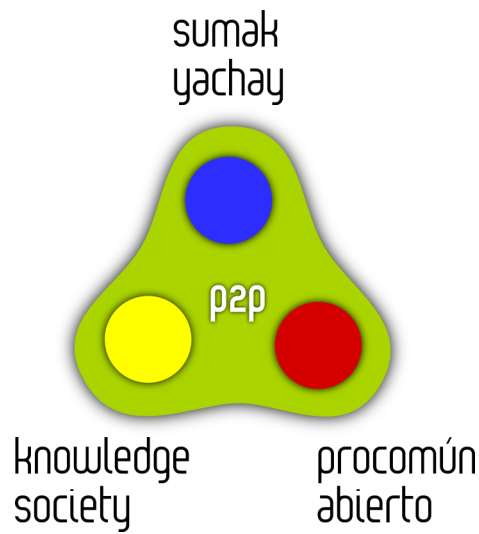
Nature itself holds the key: the ecosystemic wealth and the homeodynamic harmony of a forest doesn't receive same quantity of sunlight that the entire territory it occupies receives, nor does it receive all of the water that flows through its rivers. The same quantity of sunlight falls on a desert and on the Amazon, the same quantity of water rains into the sea as into the Yasuní. The jungle's secret is that it is so powerful and rich that it creates its own climate, its own rivers, its shadows, its humus, and it's Earth.

We must begin to plant, to bring the crops, to cultivate near the oasis, to take away the barriers and to began living on and within the jungle according to what grows in our hands, to allow the forests to connect, to open up the gardens, tear away the asphalt, to let in the sun and the rain, to let the earth breathe, to clean the water, to send away the toxic industries, to prevent monocultures…and the jungle will grow.

3. Political-Institutional Framework in Ecuador and the Free Software and Copy left Movement.

The Ecuadorian economy has been characterized as a supplier or raw materials in the international market while importing goods and services with higher added value. The constant and unforeseen changes in international commodity prices, and its difference from the increasing prices of products with higher value added and high technology, have placed the Ecuadorian economy in a situation of unequal exchange subject to the vagaries the world market.

Aware of this situation, the Government of the Citizen Revolution, led by President Rafael Correa, boosted from the start of a process management changing pattern of productive specialization of the economy that allows the Ecuador generate higher value added production as part of the construction of a knowledge society.

Transform the productive matrix is one of the greatest challenges in the country, which will allow Ecuador to overcome the current generation model riches hub, exclusive and based on natural resources, democratic, and inclusive model based on knowledge and capacities and Ecuadorians.

The current production matrix has been one of the main limiting so that Ecuador reach a society of Good Living. Overcome its structure and current configuration is therefore one of the priority aims of the Government of the Citizen Revolution and thus appears as the central betting the new National Plan for Good Living in Ecuador:

"The Knowledge Revolution proposes innovation, science and technology as the foundations for a change in the productive structure, which is conceived as a distinct form of production and consumption. This transition will take the country from a phase of dependence on finite resources to one of infinite resources, such as science, technology and knowledge." SEN-PLADES, National Plan for Good Living 2013-2017, p.19

This transformation task, however, is extremely complex; in a productive matrix knowledge-based converge aspects as diverse as political of technological development, academic institutions, management of ancestral knowledge, documentation formats and public data the regulation of telecommunications or software development and management of cultural rights. The success of this production matrix lies precisely in an integrated design of a number of changes at different levels and in different areas of production, of the social action and institutional design processes. In

addition the government of Ecuador is not committed for any kind of knowledge economy, but by a *common and open knowledge*:

> The accumulation, distribution, and redistribution strategy, in agreement with the 2013-2017 Government Program, proposes the development of an "open commons of knowledge". This development model includes the creation and adoption of creative ideas, as well as the potential production of new goods and services and the distribution of their benefits. The management of knowledge— seen as a public, common and open good—is a constitutional principle and is more efficient economically than other, closed models. (National Plan for Good Living 2013-2017, p. 67)

Two large political projects converge within this proposal: that of Buen Vivir of the Ecuadorian Citizen's Revolution, on one hand, and the free culture and software movement on the other. The first project elevates the indigenous Andean concept of Sumak Yachay as a programmatic axis for a citizen's revolution: define and develop a social transformation based on equilibrium between nature and human relations that permits personal development without the exclusion or subordination of nature or of human beings11. The second large project comes from the hacker culture, the copyleft and p2p movements, and the defense of the commons in the technology era: the democratization of knowledge and technology through electronic networks and social empowerment. These will be achieved by utilizing the existent, infinite knowledge resources and by the distributive cooperation of the socio-technical community. The achievements and services that the international free software community has achieved in the last 20 years are the best examples of knowledge development and a productive economy based on B*uen Vivir*. An example is GNU/Linux, a free and complete operating system that meets all of the needs of individuals and institutions and which is very similar in quality and quantity to the private software on the market. In 2001, the estimated price of a GNU/Linux system such as Debian was around.

Along with the free software movement, there has been a surge in the number of movements in other areas such as industrial design and biotechnologies that have the same emancipating, collaborative and open objective, which they aim to achieve by means of free culture, the defense of digital rights and free access to scientific knowledge. This is all done in pursuit of a distributive knowledge economy. These movements are uniting with community efforts that aim to rescue and protect ancestral knowledge and natural resources from the threats of decline, from the cultural and biotechnological monopolies of the large patent industries, and from becoming mere cultural entertainment. In all of these commons efforts, various economic relationships have been established without recourse to intellectual property, and all exist within the context of cognitive capitalism from open access scientific publishers like PLoS15 or Frontiersin16 to the seed banks and agricultural cooperatives17 to open telecommunications networks like Guifi (with more than 50,000 nodes) or the development of free hardware like Arduino or the open and collaborative design for construction and agricultural machinery at prices lower than on the market just to mention some economically viable production methods that are being developed around the globe.

To all of this we must add the series of transformations that are occurring in Ecuador in the areas of communication, higher education or its international support of hacktivists

fighting for trans-parency and digital rights. Through the initiative Designing the FLOK Society, Ecuador seeks to establish a dialogue with the social network—an innovative and productive dialogue that will permit the country to better face the challenge of creating new economic and social models based on the open commons of knowledge, which is the human specie's infinite second nature.

4.   Organizing principles and thematic blocks

The challenge being faced is extraordinarily complex. It requires the participation of international experts, academic investigators, hackers, lawyers, community leaders, activists, business leaders, etc., in an investigatory process that will define and create policies and regulatory principles in order to guarantee the success of a productive model based on the open commons of knowledge (see Figure 2 on page 9 for a diagram of the development areas and added components).

Below are a series of organizing principles of the process's architecture, such as thematic blocks, or knowledge areas, that should be integrated into the new productive structure.

4.1   General and Specific Objectives

General Objective: Perform analysis, design and structuring of a research team for the development of government policies based on evidence for the transition to a common social economy, free and open as the foundation of knowledge production matrix of Ecuador.

Specific Objective:

- Designing a research plan that allows collaboration between researchers in different areas, which is aligned with the principles of policy-based evidence and have a regional scope.

- Define indicators, according to the statement in the 2013-2017 plan for the good life, let consider externalities in the metric of the Social Knowledge Economy.

- Establish implementation strategies of the social economy of free and open knowledge from a state, public and private perspective.

- Define future research needs based on the results presented after this process

4.2   Organizational principles:

- **Conceptualize and Proceduralization:** we have to work from the beginning of this document (from this same document) on the concept of open process. Instead of talking of a conference or event (which is just a moment, a photo or a n instant in the process) or a large document and process talked, growth, development, evolution of the Pachamama Knowledge. A process model, replicable, replicant, copy, fertilizer and territorialized. Open and networking, the process itself, not just their results or summits. And above all, focused on laying the foundations of a conceptual framework which means a constituent process Yachay Sumak and its resonances with cyberculture commons.

- **Think, Research, Learn:** There won't be a change of a productive matrix if we don't go beyond the knowledge currently available. This process requires deploying a network of global and local researchers which enable and effective and operational design of the matrix. At the same time stakeholders will have to learn by doing (in pure constructivist style) in this research process production.

- **Communicate, Seduce, Invite:** we have a strong communications group and two pronged: one social and the other technique oriented to generate a national narrative based around a common and open knowledge, through a direct and powerful language. In turn, aims to create another compelling narrative for the technical world, focusing on the challenge of researching and designing a process of open knowledge society, which mobilize hackers, researchers, thinkers, developers, lawyers, etc.

- **Concrete:** We have to connect the process for a sustainable growth (the hubs of national development. Ministers, senior officials, etc.) These are already hyper-saturated, do not connect (only) to the *broadcasting* (ie one-to-many mass microphone, streaming), you must not randomly connect to as many people. We must be connected on a free of scale, a telecommunications student John Perry Barlow, the webmaster of the association of Linux users with CAC artist, Michel Bauwens with bold jurist, to the next responsible energy policies in Greece with teaching of IAEN ...in an artisan and organic way. Connecting all scales through connection improbable, long-range links, multi scale links. It is about injecting, planting and irrigating the nation of open cognitive growing processes at all levels promoting local self-development with feedback at state, regional and global scales.

1. Hardware y conectividad
2. Software Libre
3. Cultura Libre
4. Educación y sociedad del conocimiento
5. Políticas científicas y de innovación
6. Procomún inmaterial industrial y bio/nano tecnologías
7. Open Data, transparencia y TIC en la administración
8. Territorialización del trabajo cognitivo
9. Seguridad cibernética
10. Integración
F. Facilitación y traducción
C. Comunicación
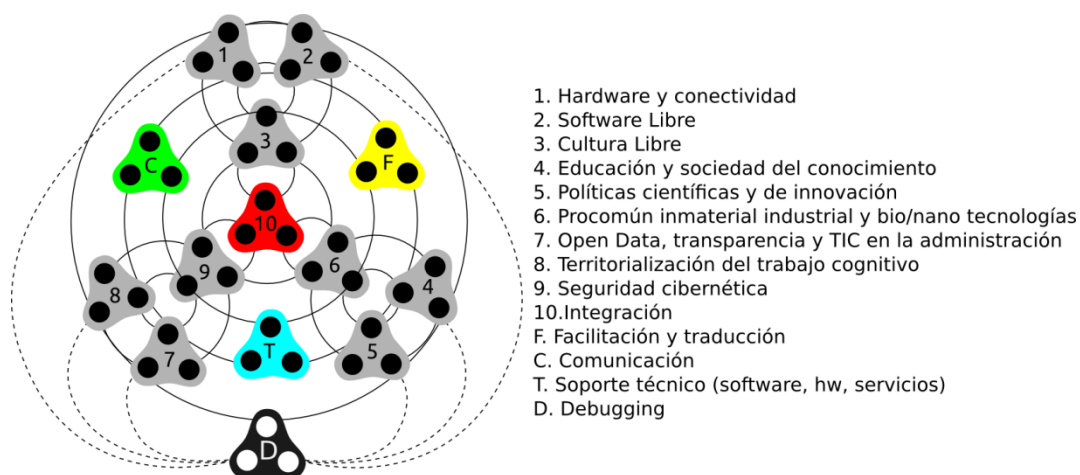T. Soporte técnico (software, hw, servicios)
D. Debugging

Figure 2: Architecture of the participation in the summit, each of the areas are represented by a triad, triads in turn are grouped in triads-production research areas that connect with a central

core. Cross-links between distributed areas ensure integration. Transverse Equipment Communication, Facilitation, Technical support and Debugging team would try to find application errors, inconsistencies, and ways of blocking proposals for its effective implementation.

- **Produce:** The production process itself should settle the architecture of participation, so that the event allows for peak-production growth based on previous work on the unfinished devices (working papers, production platforms, models, online resources, discussions in progress...). We can think of the production process divided into sectors or dimensions of knowledge society, culminating in a series of programmatic documents: policy proposals but also maps vital networks for Ecuadorian techno-cultural ecosystem, needs analysis, potential of growth sectors and identify strategic options, design of production models, etc..

- **Equality and multicultural integration:** we can´t leave behind the most disadvantaged sectors of society, indigenous, women, and African American should preferably be invited. We begin with the use of inclusive language, making use of both the female and the male generic to refer to people, professions and human agents always seek to prioritize the meeting and the participation of the most disadvantaged sectors through effective participation methods and adjusted the singularities of these communities.

- **Continuation, Care and Monitoring:** To continue to the results, both in areas like social, legislative and institutional establishment and international reproducibility within Latin America. It is therefore essential that the Ecuadorian citizen participation and overall post-summit monitor the development and implementation of policies designed during the development process.

- **Prototype production of common knowledge and open:** The event itself should serve as a model of knowledge production: the software, the graphic identity, the texts, the economy, hiring, authorship and processes of all kinds have been accessible and visible, with copyleft licenses, ensuring transparency citizen and public audit, as well as reuse and adaptation to other contexts.

4.3 Thematic Areas

1. **Hardware and Connectivity: Sustainability and sovereignty over technological infra-structure.**

a. Hardware: Free and sustainable hardware, buying criteria, technology market problems, hardware sovereignty, recycling, etc.
b. Connectivity: It is necessary to distinguish between internal and external networks-- namely, institutional/community/citizen connectivity and global connectivity (neutral points, the UNASUR ring, trans-oceanic cables, satellites, etc.), as well as free networks (see http://guifi.net).
c. Energy: self-managed energy systems for rural areas and data-centers, etc.

2. **Free Software.**

a. Education: beginning with the base: the street, schools, television, videogames, social networks, cybercafés and phone centers.
b. Implementation: migration programs for public administration, migration facilitation for associations, people, businesses, etc.

c. Production and development: obligatorily display in public places the current developments in public administration.

d. Sovereignty and autonomy policies: for example obligatorily be able to buy computers without operating systems, ie. without Windows and with the cost of Windows discounted from the price.

3. Free Culture

a. Management licenses and societies.

b. Author sustainability: remuneration, development, public investment policies, etc.

c. Publishing mediums: repositories, etc.

d. Areas: resolve problems in the previous points according to area of production (film, mu-sic, literature, art, etc.).

4. Education and Knowledge Society:

a. Insert tasks, devices and indicators of social benefit of knowledge in educational planning.

b. Copyleft in textbooks and collaborative and diverse curriculum develop at the national level.

c. Management, facilitation and certification of non-formal education and non-academic knowledge.

5. Scientific Policies

a. Adjustment evaluation indicators of the results, and systems and scientific processes towards the open commons of knowledge productive structure.

b. Open Access and Open Data in Science: Publication and repositories of results and investigation processes, rethinking all scientific communication.

c. Development of collaborative scientific production systems at the national level.

d. Architecture of the investigation system: investigation groups and projects, networks, evaluation agencies, events, institutions, etc.

6. Immaterial, Industrial, Bio/Nano Technologies and Biodiversity Commons

a. Industrial patent alternatives: towards an open design for local industries and self-management.

b. Biodiversity and the rights of the Pachamama and natural heritage: defense against harm to Nature's genetic and biotechnological wealth.

c. Distributed Energy.

7. Territorialization of Cognitive Work

a. Local knowledge economy: knowledge and infrastructure from and for communities.

b. Urbanism and knowledge society.

c. Space models of cognitive work (co-working, cybercafés, cognitive cooperatives, etc.).

8. Open Data, Transparency and ICT in Public Administration

a. Accessibility and open forms of public production

b. Data structure for public administration: open data and linked data

c. Digital management and governance models

9. Cyber Security

a. Technological sovereignty, cyber-defense and national security programs

b. Social empowerment for cyber-security

c. Certificates and public administration

10. Primary Sector: open and sustainable production

a. Seed citizen networks

b. Open and distributed production of means of production

c. Popular and Solidarity Economy in the production, distribution and consumption

11. Accessible and sovereign health

a. Social economy of bioknowledge

b. Pharmaceutical industries, ancestral knowledge and affordable medicines

12 Institutions for the Social Knowledge

a. Regulatory and institutional framework
b. Means of utilization of the knowledge for the popular and solidary economy
c. Financing

5. Strategic planning proposal for the process

The objective of the process-summit is to articulate and facilitate a global process of investigation and the design of a productive structure based on the open commons of knowledge. This will be achieved by bringing in institutional, regional, national and community actors. The process-summit will use a series of open Internet documents in the form of wikis and a network of work meetings that will extend throughout time and (cyber-) space and that will converge in the summit.

The coordinating team of Designing the FLOK Society (see human resources section below) will be tasked with coordinating the creating of the 10 documents as well as coordinating the political process from their base at IAEN through meetings and reports with the Ministry of Knowledge and Human Talent, SENESCYT and other Ecuadorian public institutions. It is a process of researching, defining, producing and communicating the importance of public policies, all of which will require a participatory architecture that permits the assemblage of diverse proposals and knowledge. One of the most important objectives is that the 10 resultant documents should be of immediate utility for the Organic Code for the Social Knowledge Economy and the National Plan for Good Living, and other fundamental rules for changing the production matrix.

The process-summit has various phases (see calendar below): first the event will open up for national and international participation. At the national level, local associations and institutions will be contacted in order to do a series of meetings and presentations of the project (including the diffusion of this document). At the international level, a communication campaign in Spanish and English will be launched on the web and social media. The involvement of researchers and stakeholders of all kinds in each of the areas sought. For the final summit, seeks to invite most active participants, funding the trip and remuneration for the work week during the summit. Some of the special guests will be contacted and hired months before the summit in order to contribute during the process too, been area coordinators or to contribute with base documents.

Below we expose the open guidelines of our architecture of the participation, the digital tools, the calendar of activities and results and the needs of human resources for the execution of the process - summit
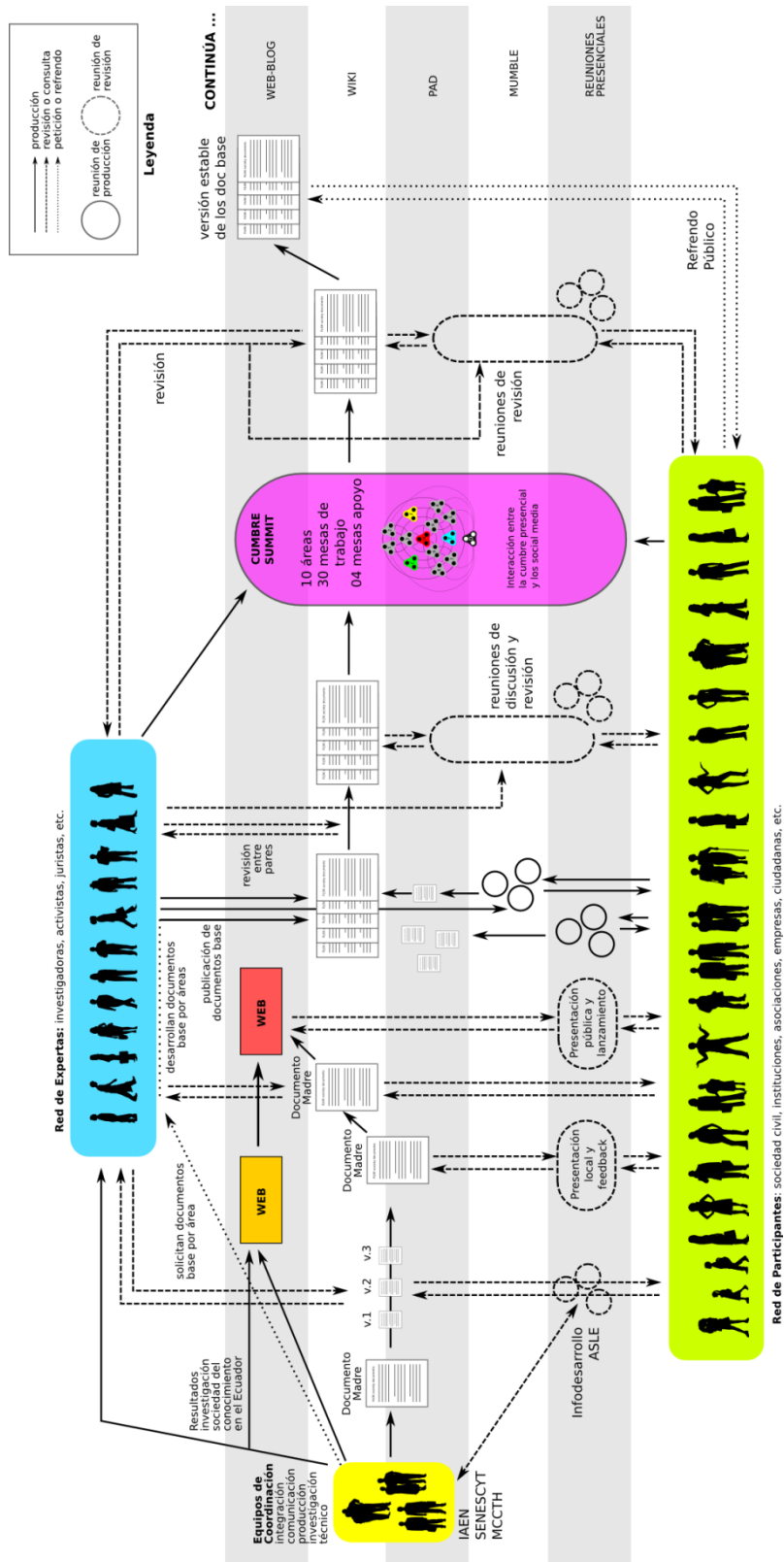
Figure 3: Flow of participation during the process of research production. See caption for details.

5.1 Participatory Architecture and Processes

Participation will integrate the following processes (which can be seen in a flow diagram for participation in investigation in Figure 3 on page 13):

1. In person work meetings with associations and public institutions in the process-summit presents paths and open participation.

2. Development of a sociological study by the Network Corporation Info Desarrollo with the dual goal of identifying the real needs of the Ecuadorian population regarding social knowledge economy and to strengthen the empowerment process in this economy of these communities (assessment and recovery traditional practices such practices commons, knowledge dialogue, training in ICT and enforcement processes of social human rights leaders, etc..). Specifically, the study consisted of an empirical phase with 25 workshops throughout the country, in which about a thousand people and a phase of analysis of the results.

3. Mapping cognitive existing productive forces in Ecuador, and the potential synergies with sectors and global networks.

4. Invitation to national and international experts to develop specific proposals for each area to serve as base documents.

5. Call for online work sessions in Etherpad available (see tools section) and rooms through Mumble voice.

6. Review of proposals, and other social and institutional agents.

7. Publication of working texts on a wiki (see work tools) and collaborative review and re-issue (Mediated by editors / as).

8. Discussion meetings of each of the proposals in its middle phase of development and fulfillment.

9. Final evaluation at the summit.

10. Systemization and deployment of the results of the summit in terms of public policy proposals and implementation strategies defined.

As proposed participation and collaborative and open edition, the results of each of the processes launched surely affect this initial forecast.

5.2 Digital tools for research and collaborative production and communication of proposals and results

In this section we explain the set of tools that are now available to articulate the process of research, production and communication.

- Media Wiki: is the most completed and stable wiki platform (the one Wikipedia uses) allows controlling different versions of documents, users profiles, upload documents, etc. http://flok-society.iaen.edu.ec/wiki. We´ll add the following properties.

    o Semanticized

    o 2 Languages

- o Control of special versions, languages and revisions or publishers discharged further changes.

- o Software to map institutions, communities and partnerships in Ecuador.

- Wordpress: (It´s already operating: http://flok-society.iaen.edu.ec)

  - o Survey Software (It might go in the Wiki)

  - o Focused in communication: A cover with organized information into 4 blocks and how to participate.

  - o Two languages: Spanish and English

  - o Includes the contributors participants file card, integrating the information of the users of the mediawiki.

- Mumble: Voice communication server for creating rooms for meetings. The client of Mumble is available for Windows, Mac an GNU/Linux: http://flok-society.iean.edu.ec/mumble

- Etherpad that allows writing in real time for 16 people at the same time without creating users and without identifying http://flok-society.iaen.edu.ec/pad

- Shared Biography in Zotero for open knowledge topics, etc.

5.3 Calendar

The process is divided in 7 phases:

1. [GP] Gestation Phase: August 1-30th. Project design, study contractual necessities, cre-ation of teams and planning of institutional participation.

2. [IP] Incubation Phase: September 1-30th. First round of surveys and deployment of con-tact networks, creation of plans and basic human and technical infrastructure.

3. [DP1] Development Phase 1: October 1st – November 25th. Testing launch and official launch, articulation of first participatory processes and mini-summit.

4. [DP2] Development Phase 2: November 25th – April 1st. Monitoring of production process, work meetings, and communication campaigns.

5. [SP] Summit Phase: April 1st – July 31st. Preparation for and development of the summit, results and document elaboration.

6. [PSP] Post-summit Phase: June 1st – July 31st. Elaboration, discussion, revision and edition of the results.

7. [IMP] Implementation and Monitoring Phase: this period will vary (possibly one or two years, covers the translation of the results to specific legislative initiatives, as well as the monitoring by civil society and institutional actors for effective implementation.

Below is a detailed calendar with dates, as well as the parts of the process and results.

Date	Process	Results and Notes
PHASE 1 Gestation		
August 1-30, 2013	Preliminary formation and de-velopment. Meetings with social institu-tions and actors in order to pre-sent the project. Invitations to most important actors.	*Web beta *Wiki with source document *Conceptual development finished *Theoretical design of the participatory architecture *Identification of participating actors and participants *Detailed definition of work team and search for members *Consensual work document *Bibliographic repository for existing national and international documentation about open knowledge.
PHASE 2: Incubation		
September 1-30, 2013	Deployment and development of support network, foundational documents and informatics systems for participation. First participatory round via surveys Meetings with institutions and social actors in order to coordinate participation. Invite most important actors and solicit reports	*Map of support network and possible participating agents, level of participation. * Beta versions of foundational documents. *Design of informatics system for participation and collective production. *Contract coordination team members. *Survey development by area. * Survey result analysis. *Integration of relevant investigations into repository and summary document.
PHASE 3: Development 1		
October 5, 2013	Test launch of the participatory platform and communication campaign Finish inviting most important actors	*Web and social network communication campaign design to create publicity for process -summit. * Web with user accounts created for actors already involved in process and those contacted. *Foundational documents uploaded in order to encourage participation. *Invite list for confirmed special guests now available.
October 20, 2013	Public launch of participatory and communication proposal	*Web of the process and participatory architecture in place. * Results monitoring for participation, visits and launch diffusion.
October 20 – 20 December 2013	Irrigation, care, analog-digital hybridization and integration of participatory process.	*Development of implicated participant list. *Process monitoring report. *Meetings with local actors and putting results on the online platform.

December 18-21,2013	Preparatory meeting with principal actors and institutions.	*Results discussion. *Confirmed list of special guests and national actors for the final event.
PHASE 4: Development 2		
January 4th 2014	**Second public launch** geared towards final meeting.	*Launch campaign and web announcing guests and preliminary results. *Inscription system.
March 20th 2014	**Third public launch** before event.	*Definitive list of participants. * Summit program, posters, etc.
PHASE 5: Summit		
May 1st-26th, 2014	Preparations for the summit	*Testing of network and informatics system *List revision
May 27th-31st,2014	**Summit**	*10 programmatic documents in alpha version. *Media impact dossier
PHASE 6: Post-summit		
April 24th - May 7th, 2014	Processing results	*10 documents are revised, translated, unified in terms of format, etc.
March 15th, 2014	**Publication and diffusion of open results**	*Final publication of summit results, beta version *Diffusion campaign
June 1st, 2014	**Publication and diffusion of open results**	*Final publication of summit results in beta version, open for debate and revision
June 2nd - juliy 1st 2014	**Final phase** of discussion and document revision	*Stable and closed version of documents.
June 2nd- July 31st, 2014	**Public consultation on results**	*Public consultation on results.
PHASE 7: Implementation and monitoring		
Depends on institutional agenda, covers translation phase for initial results to specific legislative initiatives, as well as implementation monitoring by civil society.		

5.4 Human Resources

Human resources in a project of this magnitude are very large; we talk in total 50 people. We have divided the type of participants or members involved in three sections: a) Coordinating Team (with Multiple entries) b) network participants, c) Reviewing and publisher network. The Function and type of equipment and contacts or forms of involvement of three categories is detailed.

Coordinating Teams

A capable event development team is absolutely necessary. It will be composed of the following:

* Strategic and political-institutional coordination team: 5-7 people (advisors, prome-teos24, directors, ministers, etc.) that share a vision of the process-summit and that coor-dinate its content in terms of strategy and of integration into the Ecuadorian political-institutional project.

* Design and integration team: this is the most important team, made up of 5-10 people and that includes at least two or three that are dedicated exclusively to monitoring every-thing. At minimum, a coordinator from each one of the following teams should also be included.

* Technical design team: responsible for the designs, implementation and maintenance of the online collaborative production architecture, the web, digital coordination system dur-ing the summit, the systems of versions control, etc.

* Production team: for the summit and preparative meetings beforehand, a type of pro-duction secretary.

* Investigation team: The event needs structured and quality information about diverse aspects such as the number of cognitive works in Ecuador or the cost of administration software licenses. That is why it would be convenient to count on an investigative team that will manage the necessary and resultant knowledge of the foundational documents production processes.

* Communication and documentation team: In charge of national and international dif-fusion, in the press and television as well as well as within the network, impact monitor-ing, dossier creation, process documentation, etc.

* Area coordinators: It is very important that each area have one or various coordinators that can be within the editing network and that will actively coordinate with the integra-tion team.

* Translation team: This team will be in charge of doing the English, Quichua, and Span-ish translations in order to keep the web and documents up-to-date. The official version will be in Spanish, while the Quichua and English will be versions of this document. The contributions in English or Quichua will first be translated to Spanish in order to be ac-cepted or not within the collaborative production and investigation system. This requires a rapid translation team.

We want to enable three types of coordinating team members on the basis of their dedication and type of contract:

1. Contracted full-time with 100% dedication. These people must be contracted directly from the first moment of incorporation until two months after the summit's end, when all material will be operatively integrated into the State's policies. Here we are going to need people with very different contract profiles, depending on their CV, the responsibility level of the position, and the abilities required for the task: we are speaking of contracts between $800 and $4000 a month.

2. A second group of members now have contracts as public servants: investigators in IAEN, social agents, NGOs, prometeos, legal teams, advisors, work teams in SENESCYT or other ministries, activists, etc. Their dedication to the process-summit will vary between 10 and 50% of their daily work, but this dedication and the functions they will fill have to be made clear through some sort of "contract" in which they take responsibility. They will always stay active in their coordination and production processes but there will be certain moments of more active work.

3. A third group is composed of actors that will not be able to stay in Quito permanently, but who want to come and participate for certain parts of the process (month-long visits before,

during, or after the event) and that will participate via long-distance. Some of these people will require very specific contracts (maybe as consultants), others will have contracts as prometeos for one or two months, or they could perhaps find a way to work within their own organizations in order to maintain an active participation in the project without increasing costs for Ecuador.

Participatory Network

In all cases, we are always referring to a proportion of at least 2:1 local actors to foreigners:

* Institutions: assemblywomen and men, provosts, technical functionaries, etc.

* Academics and investigators

* Cyber-activists and hackers

* Community actors

* Economic and development agents: businesses, cooperatives, etc.

Editing and Revision Network

The participatory process must be actively coordinated by a series of "expert" editors that process and accept the modifications, but the exact format that this will take has yet to be determined. This team will be in large part composed of a selection of actors from the participant networks. The network needs to be formed soon in order for it to also function as a consultative team during the process.

5.5 Project duration and lifespan

The Project will last 9 months according to the calendar, but its scope beyond the estimated time on the same, doesn´t provide for a limited life time since its goal is a transformation in public policy.

Beneficiaries

Potential beneficiaries of the project include all citizens of Ecuador, since an unprecedented access to knowledge in Ecuador, with direct impact on public education and universal access in the development of technologies generated. It will also provide a framework for the development of technologies that break with the premise and the technology gap that develops from a logical global community ownership.

Al also propose regional policies, the project can benefit South America as a whole.

5. Indicators of results achieved

The parameters of the indicators proposed goals (comprising the ten documents described) will be evaluated:

- Prospecting: has long-term potential impact of political vision.
- Outward: takes into account the factors that influence learning and points

- Innovative and creative: question the status quo and is open to new ideas
- Evidence-based: uses the best evidence available in a wide range of sources
- Inclusive: is fair and takes into account the interests of all
- Scalable: works across institutional boundaries when considering your application
- Self-correcting: maintains policies under review and is adaptable to the needs of their objectives through different scenarios.
- Oriented monitoring: integrates assessment in the political process
- Learn lessons: learning from experience of what works and what does not further, because this project is part of the National Plan for Good Living, will also use their indicators as a support for the project metrics.

6. Institutional Framework National Implementing Entity

The project will be conducted by The National Institute of Higher Education (IAEN by its Spanish initials), and is administered by the general dean of research of that institution, in coordination with the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation and Knowledge Coordinator and Human Resource Ministry. Additionally, the project will receive support from various governmental, private and civil society to define during its development entities.

6.1 Project Funding

The MCCTH, SENSCYT and IAEN, meanwhile, will make the budgetary provisions of the case, allowing them to cover the costs of total or partial activities of this project, the financial technical annex which is an integral part of the project described.

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