Decoding DPGs

Digital public goods are open technology solutions that countries can freely adopt to accelerate digital transformation, improve residents' lives, and drive economic growth

DPGs adhere to the DPG Standard and take the form of open-source software, open standards, open datasets, open content collections, and open AI systems.

Why build and adopt DPGs?

DPGs are open-source and accessible – meaning that any country can freely adopt and adapt them for their specific contextual needs.

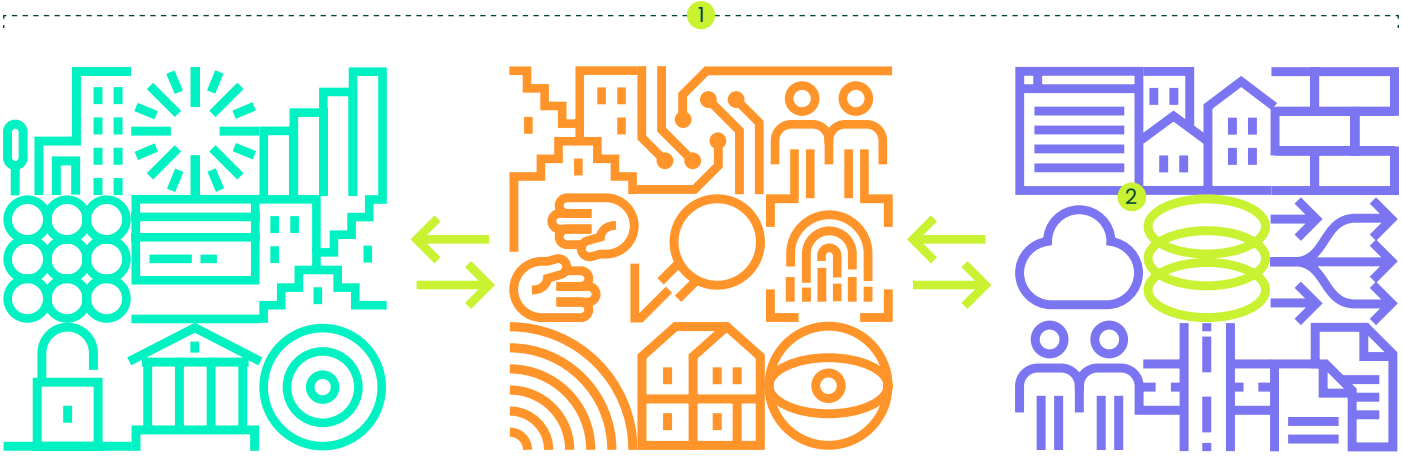
DPGs are designed to be secure to use and give countries greater control over their digital public infrastructure.

DPGs are fully customizable and often cheaper and faster to implement than using proprietary products.

DPGs can help catalyze local tech ecosystems, leading to economic growth, job creation, and multi-stakeholder collaboration on tech development.

DPGs are constantly improving - the more countries that use them and contribute back, the better they get.

How DPGs help create digital public infrastructure



1 DPGs enable countries to build and enhance safe, inclusive, and interoperable digital public infrastructure - composed of core components, such as digital ID, payment systems, and data exchange – in an efficient way.

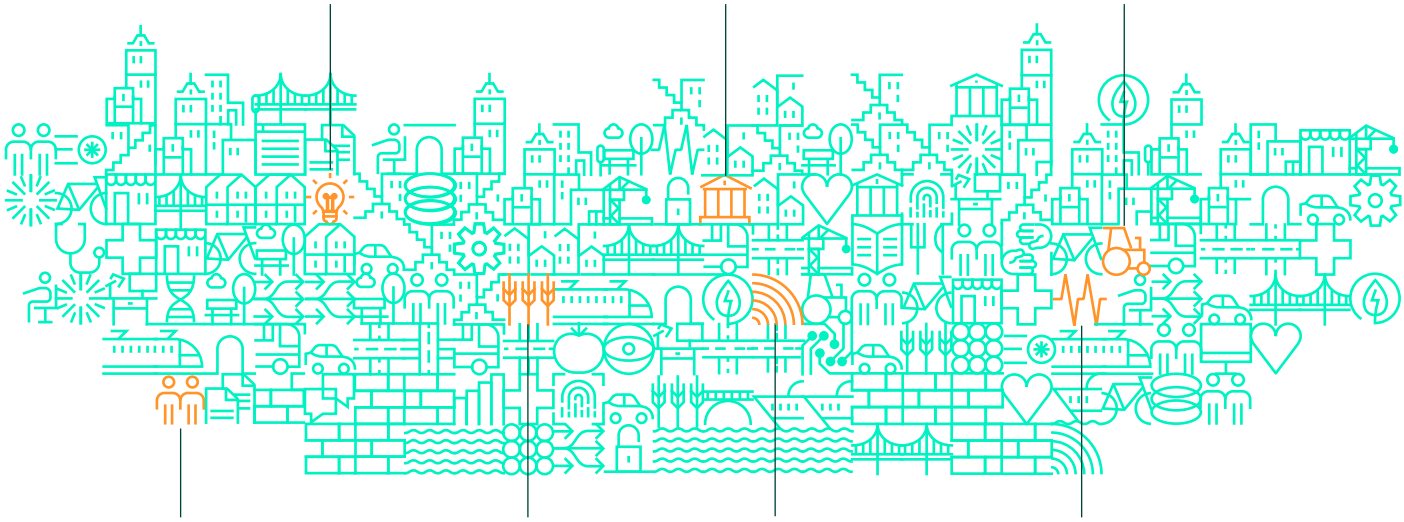
2 While DPI constitutes the underlying digital systems essential for modern governance and economic activity, DPGs provide crucial components to construct and optimize these systems.

How DPGs improve everyday lives

Drive entrepreneurship and local innovation, particularly among young people.

Strengthen women's economic power in societies.

Strengthen agricultural outputs for farmers.



Support small scale producers.

Reduce food insecurity via cash transfers and subsidies.

Increase financial inclusion by enabling digital payments.

Improve healthcare management systems.

DPGs in numbers

198
countries and territories worldwide are currently using DPGs.

126
countries have developed DPGs.

91%
increase in the number of DPGs since February 2022.

350+M
countries and territories worldwide are currently using DPGs.

80+
countries worldwide already relying on DPGs to power their healthcare and education systems.

40+
African countries using DPGs.

17SDGs
that DPGs help achieve.

Learn more: digitalpublicgoods.net/dpgs-decoded

Digital public goods: Accelerating progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

DPGs can be used by countries to bolster food security and mitigate the impact of climate change on food systems. An example is Data in Climate Resilient Agriculture (DiCRA), a DPG that uses remote sensing and pattern detection algorithms to identify farms in India that are highly vulnerable to climate change. Based on data insights from DiCRA, farmers can better adopt smarter agricultural practices, boost the resilience of their crops and livestock, and sustain their livelihoods.

Sustainable Development Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

DPGs can help countries manage their healthcare systems more efficiently. This helps to drive progress on key health targets, including reducing maternal mortality and fighting communicable diseases. An example is DHIS2, an information management system that is being used by Ministries of Health in more than 80 countries around the world. DHIS2 supports countries with patient monitoring, immunization registries, and health budgeting.

Sustainable Development Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Countries can use DPGs to bridge education gaps and empower the next generation with vital skills. An example is NotesMaster, a freely accessible e-learning platform based on local curricula. Teachers can use NotesMaster to create digital lessons that are frequently peer-reviewed. To date, this DPG provides students with access to quality lessons in 31 countries around the world.

Sustainable Development Goal 8: Foster sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all

DPGs can be used to build instant and interoperable digital payment systems, which help create more inclusive economies. An example is Mojaloop, which can be used by governments to create payment systems that connect all digital financial providers and customers, particularly those who are financially excluded.

Sustainable Development Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

DPGs can deliver essential monitoring and risk prevention measures to mitigate the impact of climate disasters. PRISM, the Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring, is a DPG that assesses the potential risk and impact of extreme weather events on the most vulnerable communities, using information from satellites and other remote sensing sources. With this data, countries can design risk reduction activities and target disaster responses to those most in need.

Learn more: digitalpublicgoods.net/dpgs-decoded

How countries around the world are using DPGs to improve residents' lives and drive inclusive economic growth

Rwanda: using Mojaloop to create a payment system that supports financial inclusion

Rwanda is developing its own secure, real-time, interoperable payment system using the DPG Mojaloop, with the aim of increasing financial inclusion across the country. The project is owned by the Rwandan government's Ministry of ICT and Innovation, with the actual payment system operated by RSwitch, a semi-private entity owned by the government and industry. RSwitch uses systems integrators in the private sector to implement Mojaloop, enabling Rwanda to strengthen its national digital capabilities.

Sierra Leone: using OpenG2P to enhance social protection programs

OpenG2P is a DPG that facilitates large-scale digital cash transfers between governments and residents. It was co-founded by the government of Sierra Leone's Directorate of Science, Technology and Innovation in collaboration with partners including UNDP. Having emerged out of Sierra Leone's Ebola Payments Program, OpenG2P is now housed in the International Institute of Information Technology in Bangalore. It has announced a collaboration with DPG MOSIP, which enables countries to implement digital ID, to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of payments to residents of Sierra Leone.

Colombia: using X-Road to deliver citizen-orientated digital services

As part of the digital transformation of Colombia's government services, the country has adopted X-Road, a DPG that enables government agencies to share information in a seamless way. This interoperability of systems has helped Colombia to modernize and digitize citizen-facing services.

Uganda: using DHIS2 to respond to COVID-19

During the pandemic, the DPG DHIS2 contributed to COVID-19 information management in more than 50 countries, highlighting how it can be adapted quickly to different contexts. In Uganda, DHIS2 was used to implement a screening program at Uganda's borders, helping authorities to manage health risks while allowing trade to continue. Having implemented DHIS2 for DEMIS (Decentralized Education Management Information System) at a district level, Uganda was also able to use the DPG to support school-based COVID-19 monitoring and reporting.

Philippines: using MOSIP to create a national ID system that serves marginalized groups

The Philippines has created its own national ID system, known as PhilSys, based on the DPG MOSIP. Through PhilSys, the government has registered over 83 million residents, including those in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas, and with no internet connectivity. The government is using PhilSys to improve the delivery of public services and the central bank has endorsed it as an acceptable form of ID. This means more residents, regardless of background, can participate in the financial system.

Learn more: digitalpublicgoods.net/dpgs-decoded