Digital Public Goods Alliance

JPNIC study session on DPG/DPI

16.02.2026

Max Kintisch

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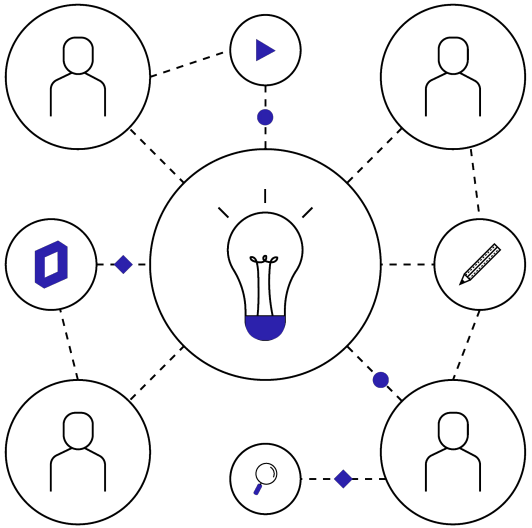
01

About the DPGA

About the DPGA

The Digital Public Goods Alliance (DPGA) is a **UN-endorsed, multi-stakeholder initiative** that brings together countries and organisations from all over the world, with the mission to **facilitate the discovery, development, use of, and investment in digital public goods** in order to accelerate attainment of the **Sustainable Development Goals.**



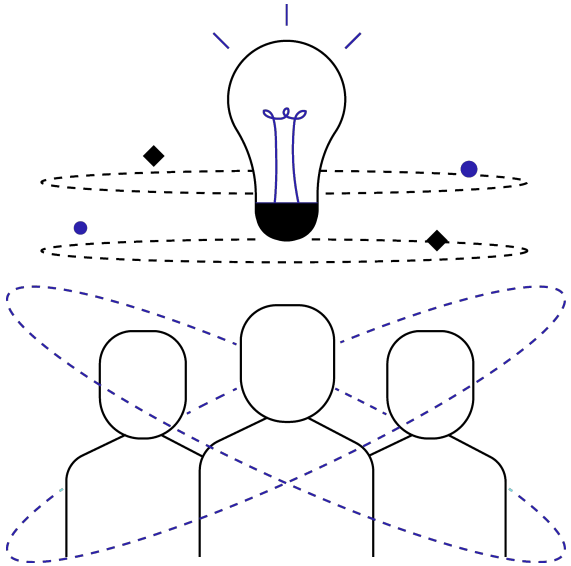
> We must undertake a concerted global effort to encourage and invest in the creation of digital public goods: **open source software**, **open data**, **open AI models**, **open standards** and **open content**.
> These **digital public goods** should adhere to privacy and other applicable laws and best practices, do no harm, and help attain the **SDGs**.

United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres
Roadmap for Digital Cooperation

About DPGA Members

The Digital Public Goods Alliance is a vibrant **global community of national governments, multilaterals and international non- and for-profit organisations** aligned around a shared vision for digital cooperation and accelerating attainment of the **SDGs** through **digital public goods**.

Identified for their leadership in the **DPG-ecosystem**, member organisations contribute significantly to advancing the discovery, development, use of, and investment in DPGs.



- **Meaningful Relationships**
- **Multilateral Knowledge Exchanges**
- **New Collaborations**

02

Strategic Objectives and Targets

Strategic Objectives

Objective 01

Digital public goods with high potential for addressing critical development needs and urgent **global challenges** are discoverable, sustainably managed, and accessible for **government institutions** and other **relevant implementing organisations**.

Objective 02

UN institutions, multilateral development banks, and other **public** and **private institutions** that are highly relevant for supporting implementation of digital technologies have the knowledge, capacity, and incentives to effectively **promote and support adoption of DPGs**.

Objective 03

Government institutions have the **information, motivation,** and **capacity** to effectively implement DPGs that address country needs, including to plan, deploy, maintain, and evolve their **digital public infrastructure**.

Objective 04

Countries have public sector capacity and vibrant commercial ecosystems in place to **create, maintain, implement,** and **incubate DPGs locally**.

Strategic Targets

Target 01

50-in-5

By the end of 2028, **50 countries** have:

- → Leveraged digital public goods to design, launch and scale at least one component of their digital public infrastructure stack, in a manner that is safe and inclusive, and enables one or more priority use cases

Target 02

Fighting Climate Change

By the end of **2028**, sustainably maintained and highly relevant digital public goods:

- → Have enabled diverse groups of stakeholders to take action and improve collaboration to fight and adapt to climate change; and
- → Are enabling long-term action and collaboration to fight and adapt to climate change.

Strategic Targets

Target 03

Fighting Information Pollution and Restoring Trust

By the end of **2028**, sustainably maintained and highly relevant digital public goods:

- → Have enabled diverse groups of stakeholders to take action and improve collaboration to fight information pollution and enhance information integrity; and
- → Have enabled new norm-shaping technologies to scale that help restore trust and protect and advance human rights.

Target 04

Making Digital Public Goods the Norm for Preventing and Responding to Urgent Global Challenges

By the end of **2028**, digital public goods are part of the international community's default approach for rapidly empowering relevant stakeholders to prevent and respond to urgent global challenges, including through:

- → A globally recognised and scalable methodology for rapidly establishing communities of practice to align on priority topics and help identify relevant digital public goods for preventing and responding to urgent global challenges; and
- → The establishment of one or more financing instruments to fund digital public goods of high-relevance for preventing and responding to urgent global challenges.

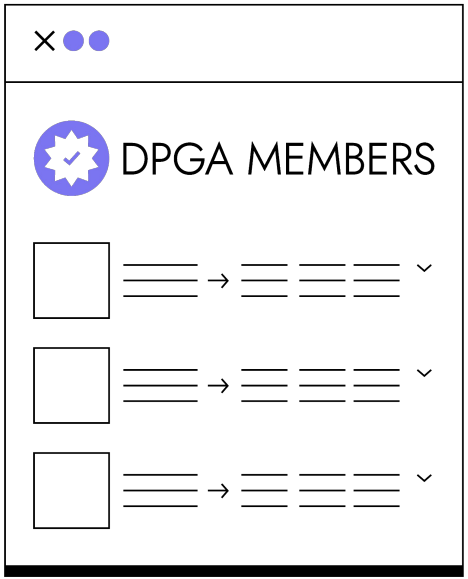
03

DPGA Roadmap

DPGA Roadmap

The **DPGA Roadmap** is a tool showcasing how **member organisations** and **countries** are advancing the discovery, development, use of, and investment in, digital public goods while contributing to the **DPGA's strategic objectives**.

A coordination, alignment, engagement and communication tool capturing stakeholder activities that significantly advance **DPGA strategic objectives**.



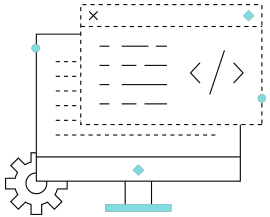
04

About Digital Public Goods

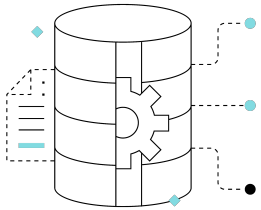
About Digital Public Goods

DPGs include **open-source software**, **open data sets**, **open content collections** and **open AI systems** that adhere to privacy and other applicable laws and best practices, do no harm, and help attain the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** and otherwise comply with the **DPG Standard**.

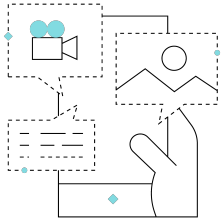
01 **Open-source Software**



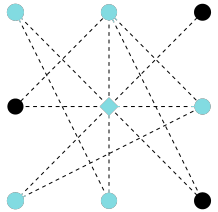
02 **Open Data Sets**



03 **Open Content Collections**



04 **Open AI Systems**



Why DPGs?

01

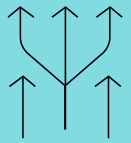
Open-source and accessible, meaning that any country can freely adopt and adapt them for their specific needs.

02

Give countries greater control over how they build and enhance their digital public infrastructure.

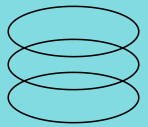
03

Customizable, enabling countries to create more inclusive digital solutions tailored to their local context.



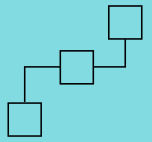
04

Often cheaper and faster to implement than proprietary solutions, allowing countries to avoid vendor lock-in and high costs associated with proprietary software licenses and updates.



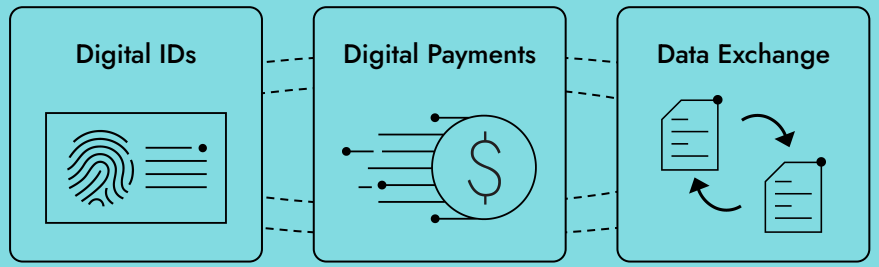
05

Catalyze local tech ecosystems, leading to economic growth, job creation, and multi-stakeholder collaboration on tech development.



DPGs for DPI

Countries can use **DPGs** to build components of their **digital public infrastructure** in a **safe, inclusive** and **interoperable** way that helps lay the foundations for **sustainable development**.



01

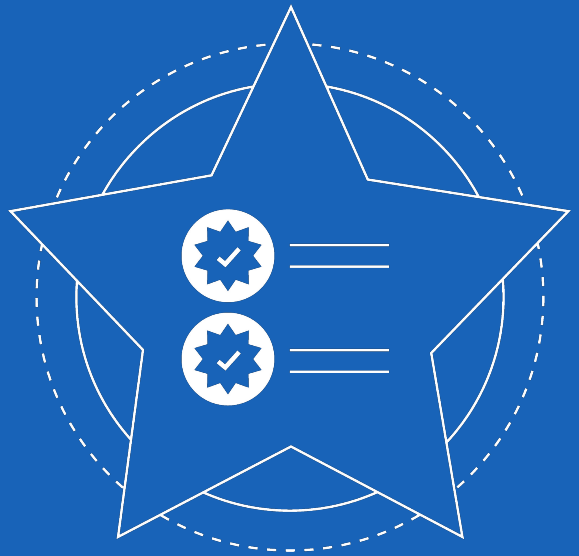
While **DPI** constitutes the underlying digital systems essential for **modern governance** and **economic activity**, **DPGs** can be crucial components used to **construct** and **optimize** these systems.

02

DPI – composed of core components, such as **payment systems**, **secure data exchange**, and **digital ID** – enables countries to deliver **essential services** and **create economic opportunity** across many sectors.

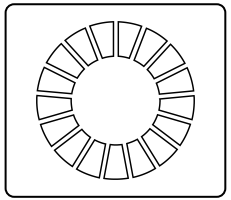
05

DPG Standard

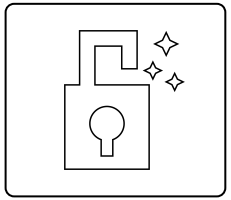


The **DPG Standard** is a set of specifications and guidelines designed to maximise consensus about whether a digital solution conforms to the definition of a digital public good.

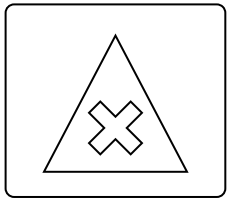
DPG Standard



Advance the SDGs



Open Source



Do No Harm

01 Relevance to Sustainable Development Goals
02 Use of Approved Open Licenses
03 Clear Ownership
04 Platform Independence
05 Documentation
06 Mechanism for Extracting Data
07 Adherence to Privacy and Applicable Laws
08 Adherence to Standards & Best Practices
09 Do No Harm

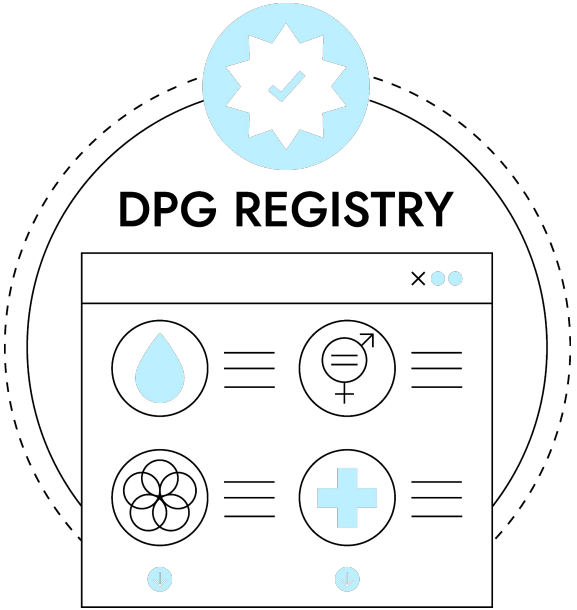
06

DPG Registry

DPG Registry

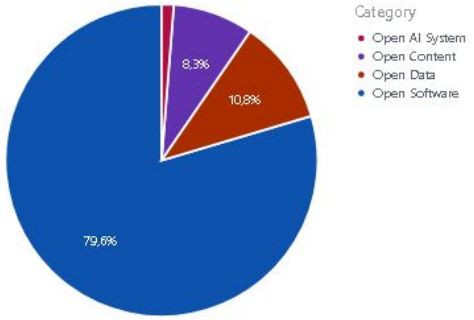
The **DPG Registry** lists all of the **digital solutions** that have applied for DPG recognition and have been proven to meet the **DPG Standard**.

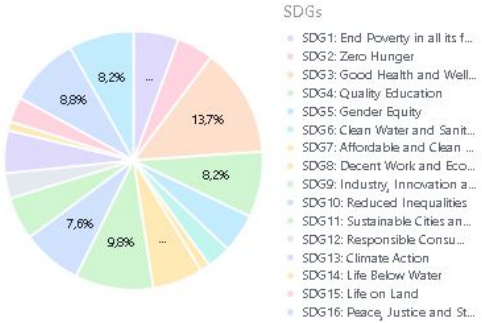
It's a global resource to **support governments, international organisations** and other **stakeholders** to discover **open-source solutions** that are designed to **support the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals**.

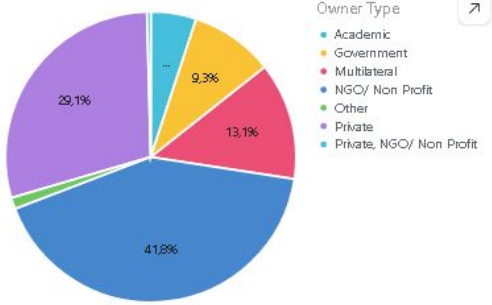


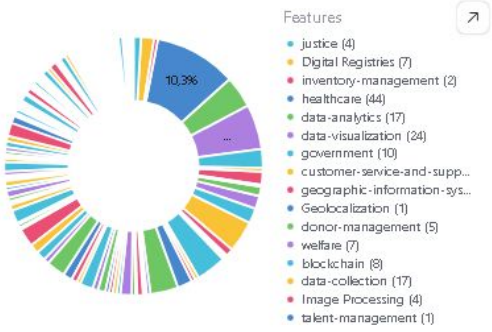
All Time	Expired DPGs	Active DPGs
240	0	240

Open Software	Open AI Systems	Open Data	Open Content
191	3	26	20



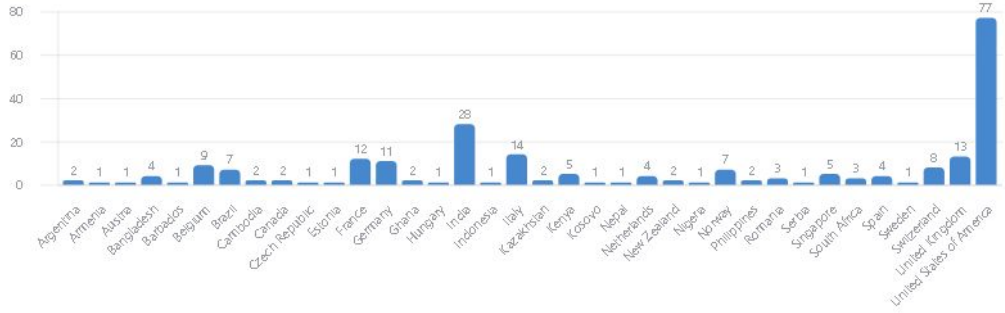


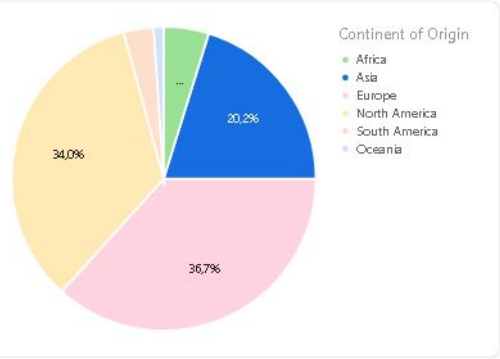


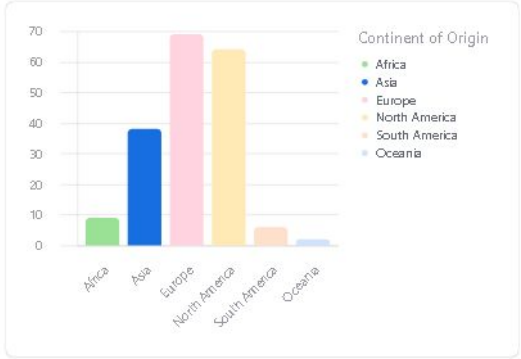


Africa	Asia	Australia	Antartica
9	38	0	0

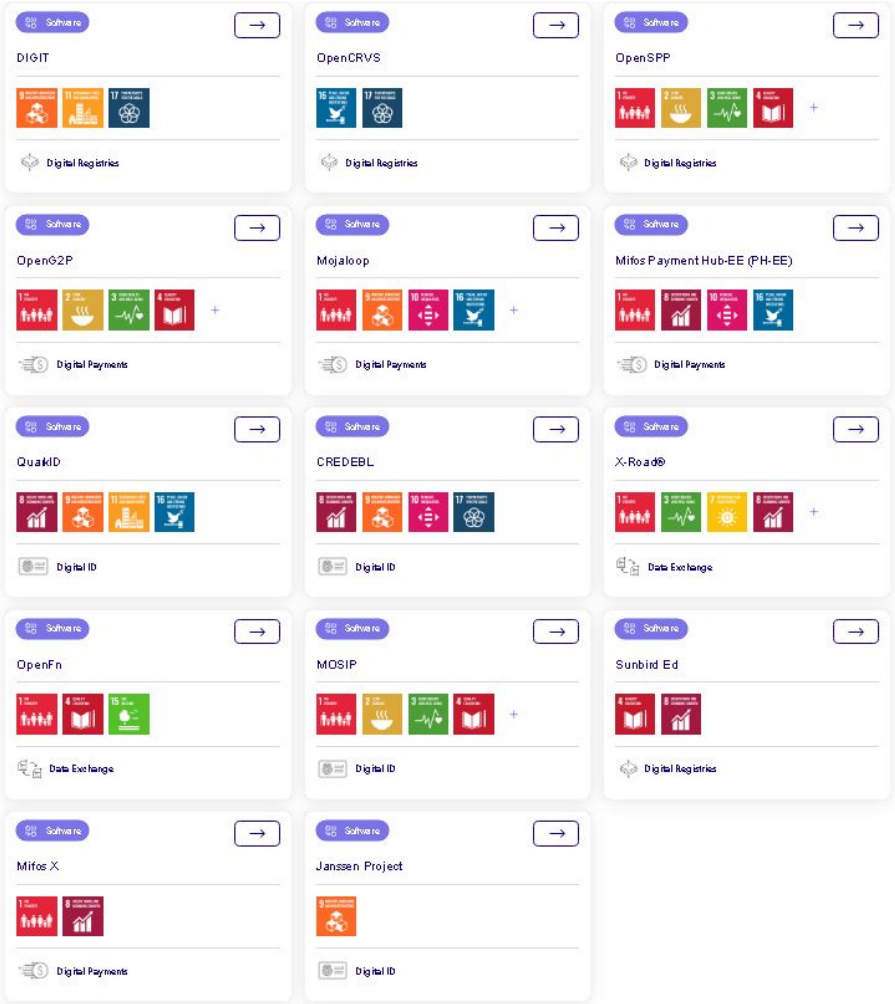
Europe	North America	South America	Oceania
69	64	6	2







DPGs for DPI


Software
DIGIT
Digital Registries
Software
OpenCRVS
Digital Registries
Software
OpenSPP
Digital Registries
Software
OpenG2P
Digital Payments
Software
Mojaloop
Digital Payments
Software
Mifos Payment Hub-EE (PH-EE)
Digital Payments
Software
QuakID
Digital ID
Software
CREDEBL
Digital ID
Software
X-Road®
Data Exchange
Software
OpenFn
Data Exchange
Software
MOSIP
Digital ID
Software
Sunbird Ed
Digital Registries
Software
Mifos X
Digital Payments
Software
Janssen Project
Digital ID

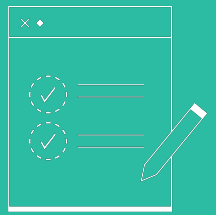
07

How to Become a DPG?

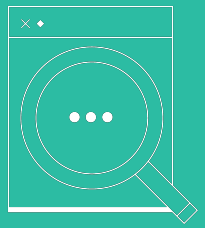
How to Become a DPG?

Understanding how **digital solutions** receive **DPG recognition.**

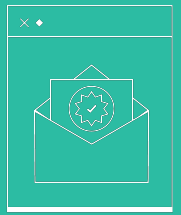
01 Apply



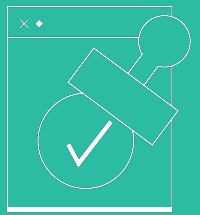
02 Review



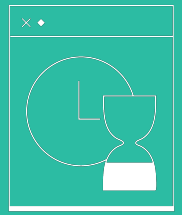
03 Result



04 Validity



05 Annual Review



How to Become a DPG?

01

Apply

Use a **custom application** to guide you through the requirements.

02

Review

DPGA Secretariat's technical team will review the application in detail against all the indicators of the **DPG Standard** to ensure adherence.

03

Result

If the application meets all the requirements of the **DPG Standard**, it is recognised as a digital public good and featured on the **DPG Registry**. The DPG owner then joins the **DPG Product Owners community**.

04

Validity

DPG status is valid for **one year** from its approval and applications undergo an annual review process to ensure that all solutions continue to comply with the **DPG Standard**.

05

Annual Review

In case the solution fails to continue to meet the **DPG Standard**, the solution is removed from the **DPG Registry**.

08

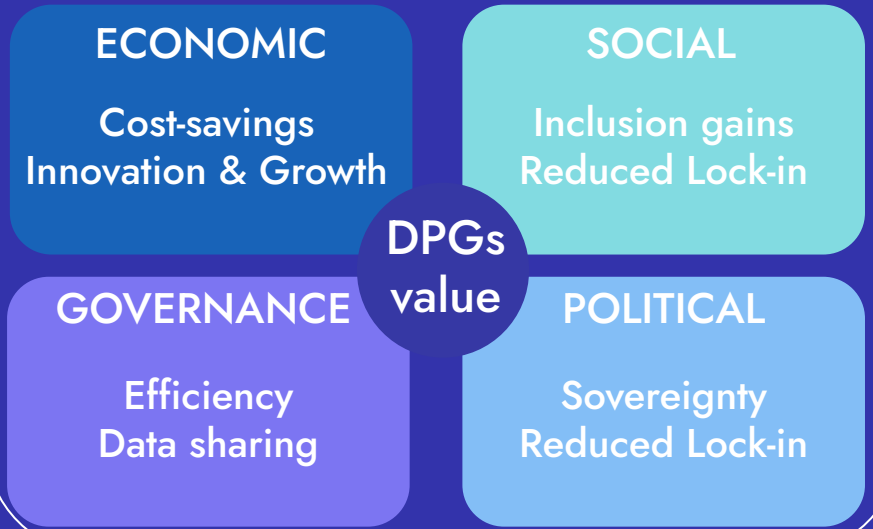
Evidence on value & sustainability

Governments are using DPGs as part of their digital transformation efforts.

A Changing Global Context

- Governments are converging on **open, interoperable DPI** (G20, GDC) to gain more control over their digital systems and data.
- DPI demand is rising as ODA finance contracts (**–7% ODA in 2024**).
- Proprietary systems are increasingly perceived as costly and strategically limiting.

Value of OSS/DPGs



Policymakers' motivations are central to understanding the value of DPGs.

From Paywalls to Public Goods: How the Philippines is using DPGs to Reclaim Technological Autonomy

Primary DPGs: MOSIP · Mojaloop · OpenCRVS · OpenG2P · OpenSPP

Key motivation

Locked into costly, inflexible proprietary systems –

Reclaim technological autonomy by breaking out of paywalls and lock-in.

Value created

95% ↓ cost (Mojaloop)

8.3M newly banked

Interop + e-Gov Act

Sovereignty > vendors

Challenges

- Low in-house capacity → SI dependency
- Rigid procurement
- Fragmented adoption

Key learning

DPGs return agency to governments—but only if paired with local capacity and phased, pragmatic implementation.

"(...)They own the technology and we simply subscribe to it (...) we feel helpless and just have to absorb the additional costs." — CIO, DSWD

How DPGs Strengthen Health and Crisis Response

Rapid, Scalable Response

- ★ National systems launched in weeks, not years.(Sri Lanka, India, Indonesia using DIVOC).
- ★ Reusable modules give 3–5× efficiency gains. (70+ DHIS2 countries).

Better Outcomes Under Pressure

- ★ Data quality leaps (e.g., **>90% accuracy** with DHIS2in Rwanda).
- ★ Faster surveillance, vaccination, and targeting. (Ebola in West Africa, COVID-19 in Sri Lanka & Nepal).

Sovereign, Adaptable Infrastructure

- ★ Governments control critical data.
- ★ Open architectures adapt quickly to shocks(Ebola → COVID reuse).

Coordination & Accountability

- ★ Shared standards connect ministries, labs, and responders.
- ★ Real-time reporting reduces fragmentation (Lebanon, Mozambique).

A set of interlocking barriers—financial, institutional, and community-level—prevents many countries from making full use of DPGs.

Implementation & Institutions

- Uneven capacities
- Lack of consistent metrics and evidence to assess performance.

Governance & Ecosystem

- Local vendor markets remain thin.
- Procurement systems favor proprietary, turnkey solutions

Finance & Funding

- Core maintenance remains underfunded.
- DPGs rely heavily on short-term grants, with few viable long-term financing mechanisms.
- Commercial incentives and public-good objectives can misalign

Product & Technical

- Limited modularity and upgrade paths cause costly divergence across deployments.
- Assurance on security and quality is sometimes too weak for national systems.

Summary reflections on the value of DPGs

1. DPGs deliver value on different levels: economic, political, social and governance.

2. Country cases show control is a primary motivation & DPGs can strengthen it

3. Value of DPGs is uneven because core structural conditions vary

The opportunity now is to align on the outcomes and conditions that make DPG value repeatable, scalable, and measurable.

Thank you!

Director of Research

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Secretraiat

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To learn more about the initiatives of **DPGA members**, please visit the **Roadmap**.