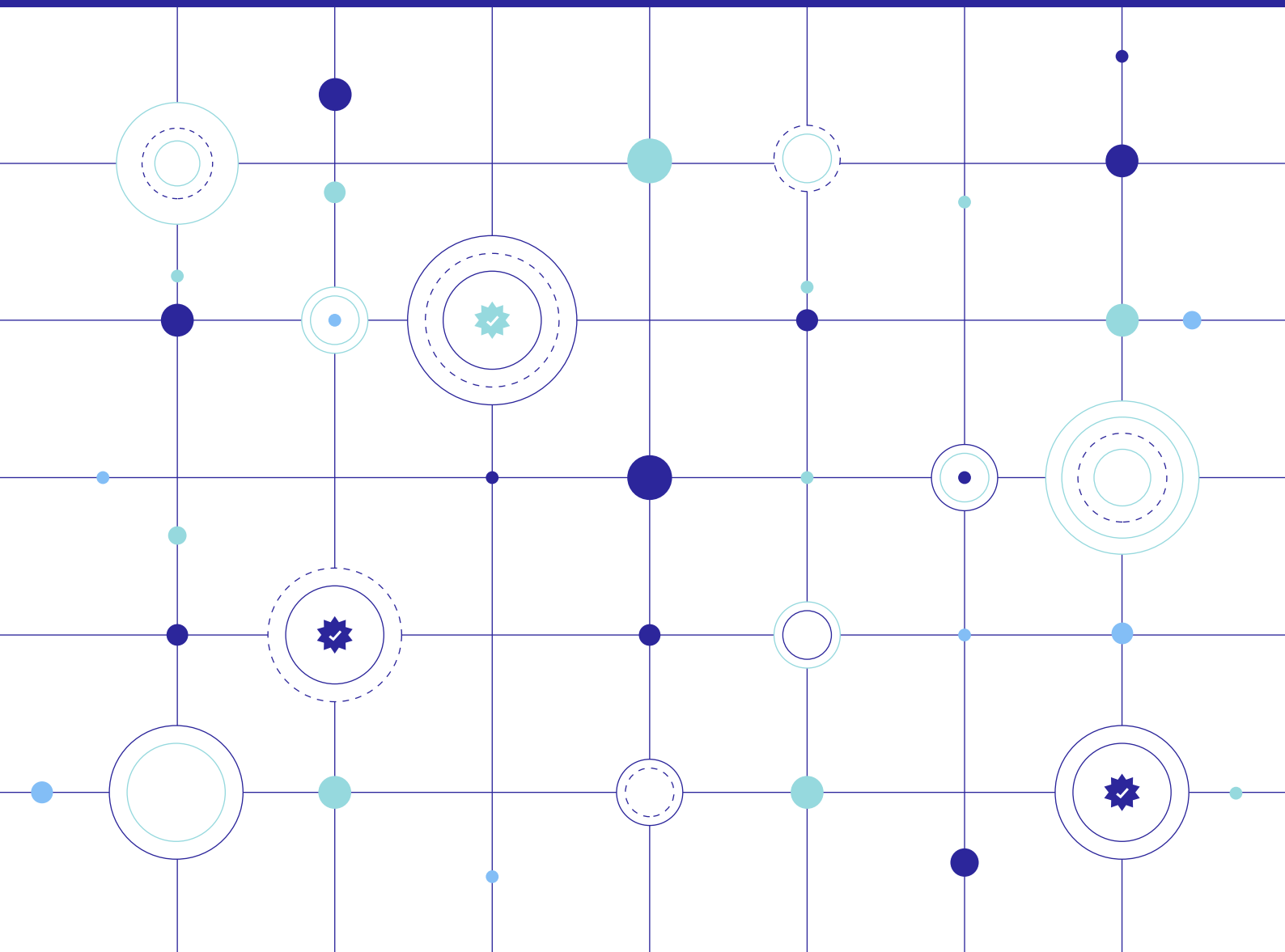
Understanding Where DPGs Are Deployed

Findings from the 2026 DPGA Research Pilot

Digital Public Goods Alliance

DPG



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Disclaimer

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Executive Summary

Governments, funders, civil society and researchers need accurate, verifiable data on where and how digital public goods (DPGs) are deployed. Currently, the lack of a reliable data resource prevents this broader community of stakeholders from evaluating real-world impact and impedes efforts to identify emerging trends.

The objective of this report is to present findings from a pilot initiative focused on tracking, validating, and measuring the global deployment of a sample of selected software DPGs. This pilot has two primary aims: to deliver an initial snapshot of DPG deployment, and to test a methodology to guide future research efforts.

The pilot documented 244 deployments of 18 DPGs in 103 countries in 2026, drawing on desk research, consultation with 16 DPG product owners, and verification from DPGA members including the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Government of Brazil.

The report starts with the pilot's scope and method. It then explains which DPGs were examined and why, how they work together, and how they relate to Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) and climate action, followed by country examples on selected deployments, lessons and learnings on mapping DPG deployments and how to contribute. The annex provides insight into the full methodology, the deployment table and a glossary of fields.

Key Findings

What the Data Tells Us About DPG Deployments

DPGs are increasingly part of how public authorities work.

Adoption varies by geography and is most prevalent in low- and middle-income countries.

Nearly 40% of the documented deployments are currently in the pilot or implementation phases.

DPGs achieve deployment scale across countries or through extensive use within them.

Many countries use multiple DPGs, but few have integrated them to work together.

What We Found for DPI and Climate Action Relevant DPGs

Leaving Aside DHIS2, DPGs Support Digital Public Infrastructure in 57 Countries, with the Stage of Deployment Varying by DPI Function.

Climate action relevant DPGs represent a distinct, secondary cluster focused on localised planning, carbon accounting, and resource monitoring.

What We Learned About Mapping DPG Deployments

Usage metrics remain fragmented, and restricted data availability prevents standardised comparative analysis.

Deployment scale and user counts confirm adoption, but may not serve as reliable proxies for developmental impact.

Establishing an accurate global baseline on DPGs relies on active data-sharing among governments, product owners, researchers, and implementers.

Introduction

Tracking where and how digital public goods (DPGs) are deployed is inherently difficult because of the very nature of open-source software: a public authority can adopt, adapt, and deploy a system without ever notifying its original creators.As a result, many DPG deployments and other open-source components remain unacknowledged. We do not know the exact extent of their global footprint, relying on data that is fragmented and anecdotal.

To support decision-making, investment, and research, stakeholders require accurate, verifiable data. For funders and product owners, empirical data on DPG scale and sustainability drives strategic investments. Meanwhile, governments require validated, peer-country use cases to justify public procurement, and civil society leverages this intelligence to coordinate effective advocacy.

A research pilot with a small subset of digital public goods was designed with the following specific objectives

— To establish a census of deployments, showing where select DPGs are deployed and at what stage.
— To provide more detail for a selected set of deployments on aspects related to usage, delivery, scale and interoperability.[1]
— To test and critically evaluate an approach to measure and track the breadth of DPG deployment.

The broader aim is to build a repeatable, scalable, and highly actionable evidence base, drawing on the pilot's findings, limitations and feedback from the wider ecosystem.

[1] Findings on solution maturity and health will be published in the context of an upcoming study on the sustainability of DPGs.

Methodology

Methodology

This pilot study establishes an empirical baseline for the global adoption, deployment, and usage of 18 selected software digital public goods. The cohort of DPGs spans relevance to three thematic domains: digital public infrastructure (DPI), climate action, and cross-sector solutions. Tracking open-source implementations across jurisdictions presents distinct methodological challenges. To address these challenges,this study employs a strict data collection and verification protocol to ensure analytical rigor. All figures reflect operational status as of 17 October 2026.

Cohort Selection

Insight on the specific DPGs are found in the chart below.

Domain	Digital Public Goods Included in Pilot Cohort
DPG supporting digital public infrastructure	DHIS2, Mifos X, Mojaloop, MOSIP, OpenCRVS, OpenFn, OpenG2P, OpenSPP, X-Road, DIGIT, Inji, Sunbird Ed
DPG supporting climate action	Energy Access Explorer, GeoPrism Registry, Prospect, Rural Environmental Registry,National Carbon Credit Registry
A widely deployed DPG beyond DPI and climate	Decidim

Unit of Analysis and Deployment Thresholds

The foundational unit of analysis for this pilot is the DPG deployment, defined as one discrete DPG utilised for one public service within one sovereign jurisdiction. To focus on meaningful, real-world implementations, a deployment is only included in the count of deployments if it meets three requirements:

Public Function: Governed by statutory mandate, directly owned/funded by a government, or mandated as public infrastructure.

Jurisdictional Scale: Operating nationally, or within a sub-national jurisdiction of at least 500,000 residents, a capital city, or with at least 100,000 active users.

Lifecycle Stage: Advanced beyond scoping or procurement into an active testing or production environment (i.e., at least Pilot stage).

Deployments are categorised geographically (National, Sub-national, Supranational, or product owner-nominated) and mapped to standardised lifecycle stages to harmonise divergent product owner vocabularies. A full breakdown of geographic scopes and lifecycle stage definitions is available in **Annex A**.

Data Collection and Evidence Grading

Data was collected between June and October 2026. This included secondary desk research of public administrative records, structured consultations with 16 DPG product owners, validation with third-party institutions, and independent evidence verification.

To reflect source robustness, each record identified is assigned an Evidence Tier and a Verification Status:

Tier 1 (Official & Sovereign): Primary legal statutes, gazetted regulations, multilateral project documents, or direct confirmation by government asset owners.

Tier 2 (Ecosystem Documentation): Published case studies by platform maintainers or independent technical press.

Tier 3 (Indirect Reference): Institutional reports validating the administrative program, but lacking direct programmatic attribution to the underlying DPG.

Tier 4 (Product owner-Reported): Assertions originating solely from product owner survey submissions lacking accessible external documentation.

Records based only on the product owner's account (Tier 4) are kept in the dataset given that many are early-stage deployments without any public announcements. They are labelled product owner-reported so readers can see which records have an accessible public source and which do not yet.

A full list of deployments is in the deployment table (Annex B), which shows each deployment's stage, source and evidence label, along with the records that are not counted and the reason it was left out.

To further contextualise the quantitative baseline, country deployment examples are featured throughout the report.

Pilot Findings

Pilot Findings

Where Selected DPGs Are Deployed

Finding 1

DPGs Are Increasingly Part of How Public Authorities Work

The pilot documented 244 deployments of 18 DPGs in 103 countries. DPGs supporting DPI account for the majority of this footprint, with 190 deployments in 93 countries, followed by climate action DPGs with 37 deployments in 19 countries. Decidim accounts for 17 deployments in 12 countries and the European Union.[2] Of the 286 records collected, 244 met the definition of a deployment and are counted. The remaining 42 did not meet the definition: 20 were pre-implementation initiatives, 6 decommissioned systems, 5 had no stage given and 11 fell outside the definition for other reasons.

Countries with a Counted Deployment, by DPG and Most Advanced Stage

Each country counts once per DPG, so several state deployments in one country do not inflate a DPG's bar

Counts reflect what stewards reported: Decidim, for example, runs in 400+ smaller instances not counted here

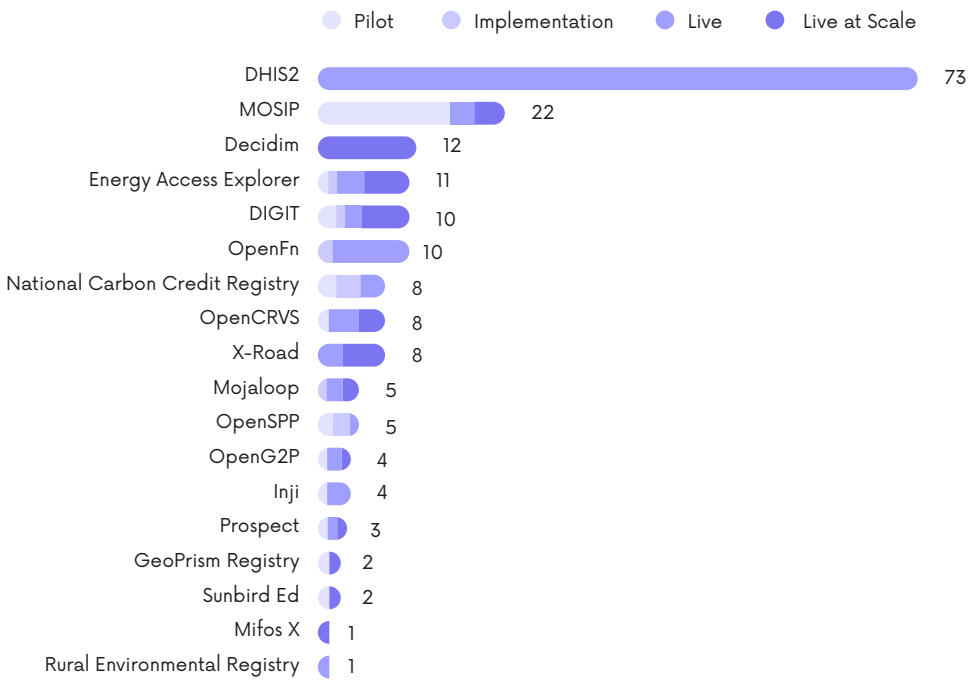


Figure 1: DPG deployment table (Annex B) · countries with at least one counted deployment, all 18 DPGs including DHIS2; EU Citizens' Portal not shown · data as of 17 Oct 2026

[2] Decidim's 17 counted deployments are a small part of its use. The platform runs in more than 400 instances, mostly municipal, and most fall below the scale threshold. The counted rows are its larger platforms: the petitions sites of the French Senate and National Assembly, Brasil Participativo, Uruguay's national platform run by AGESIC, Italy's ParteciPa, the European Union's Citizens' Portal, and city platforms in New York, Barcelona and Helsinki.

Finding 2

Adoption Varies by Geography and Is Most Prevalent in Low- and Middle-Income Countries

Roughly three-quarters of deployments are in low- and lower-middle-income countries, most of them in sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Sub-Saharan Africa reveals a highly distributed adoption pattern, with 66 documented deployments spanning 30 countries, nearly two-thirds of the region. Rather than relying on a single dominant country, the region's footprint is wide and spread across many countries with the majority of these initiatives running as national-level systems.

South Asia accounts for 37 DPG deployments in 4 of the region's 8 countries, making it a highly active region for DPG deployment. However, this regional picture is heavily skewed by India, which alone accounts for 32 deployments (driven primarily by state-level rollouts of DIGIT and Energy Access Explorer). Excluding India, the remainder of South Asia accounts for only 5 deployments, highlighting a significant variance in adoption across the region.

Latin America and the Caribbean has 21 deployments across 14 countries, a third of the region's countries. Activity is spread across the region rather than concentrated in one country, and it differs in kind from the rest of the dataset. More than half the deployments are live (13 of 21), led by participation platforms on Decidim in Brazil, Mexico City, Paraguay and Uruguay, and by Inji credentials in Peru, Trinidad and Tobago and the Dominican Republic. Alongside these sits a pipeline of five MOSIP national ID pilots, in the Bahamas, Bolivia, Haiti, Mexico and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

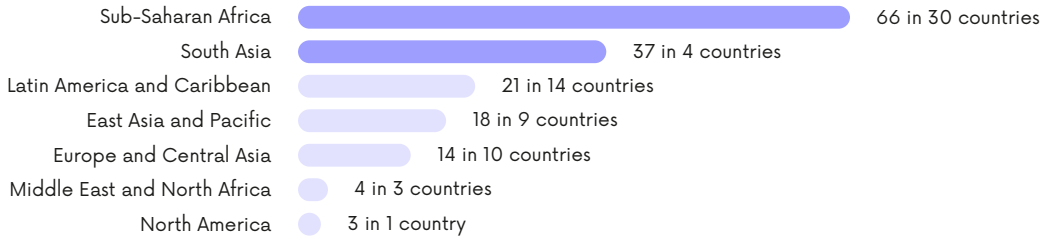
The Middle East and North Africa is the least represented region in the census, with 4 deployments across 3 countries: Morocco, Iraq and Djibouti. Each involves a different DPG, spanning national identity (MOSIP in Morocco, live at scale), social protection (OpenSPP for Iraq's food ration system, live), education (Sunbird Ed in Morocco) and municipal services (DIGIT in Djibouti), the latter two still in implementation. No deployments were recorded in the Gulf states, Egypt, Tunisia or Lebanon. The census cannot tell whether this reflects lower adoption, a preference for proprietary or domestically built systems, or gaps in what product owners reported. DHIS2, reported separately, is present in eight MENA countries and territories, which suggests DPGs are not absent from the region's public systems.

Most Deployments are in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, in Lower-Income Countries

63% in these two regions | 72% in low- or lower-middle-income countries

India alone has 32 | DHIS2 excluded

By World Bank region



By World Bank income group, FY2026

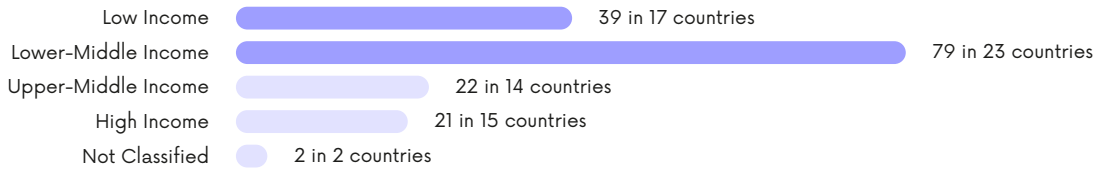


Figure 2: Source: DPG deployment table (Annex B); World Bank country classifications, FY2026 · Note: 163 counted deployments in 71 countries, DHIS2 and the EU Citizens' Portal excluded · data as of 17 Oct 2026.

Spotlight

DHIS2

DHIS2 is the most widely deployed DPG in the pilot cohort by a wide margin, and also the oldest.It dates back to the mid-1990s, while most other DPGs in the cohort were first released in the last decade . Its product owner lists 80 national information systems in 73 countries, for health and also for education and agriculture, and the platform runs in hundreds more instances at district, program and organisational level that this census does not try to count.

The HISP Centre at the University of Oslo maintains DHIS2 with a network of 23 regional HISP groups that implement and support it in-country, and in many countries DHIS2 is the national system other DPGs connect to.The chart on "Countries by DPG counted" above counts countries rather than deployments, thus so DHIS2 can be shown alongside the others, and each DPG's bar reflects how widely it is adopted rather than how many state or city systems its product owner listed. The other charts in this section leave DHIS2 out because its scale would hide every other pattern in the data, not because its deployments matter less.

DHIS2 National Information Systems

73 countries with a national DHIS2 system, all recorded as live in the steward's country tracker

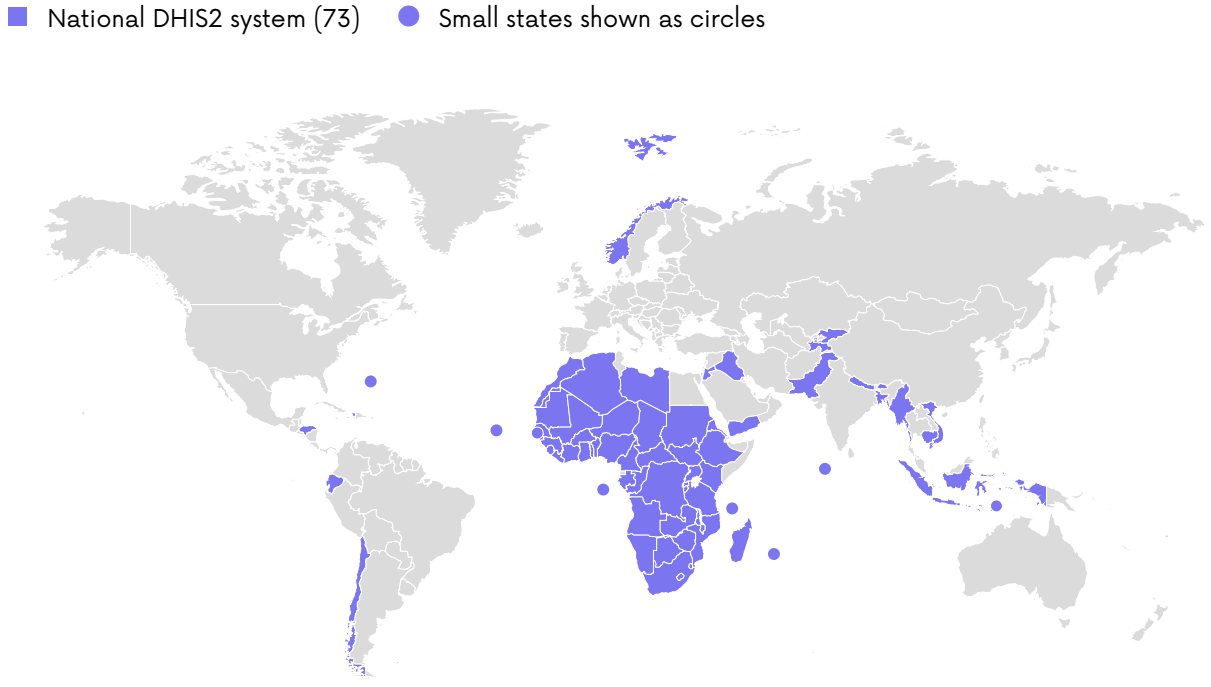


Figure 3: The map shows where we hold records, not every place these DPGs run.
Source: DPGA deployment table (Annex B) · data as of 17 Oct 2026.

Finding 3

Nearly 40% of the Documented Deployments Are Currently in the Pilot or Implementation Phases

A substantial portion of the DPG deployments studied are in pilot or implementation phase. Excluding DHIS2, whose national systems are all live, 64 of the 164 counted deployments (39%) are still being built: 33 pilots and 31 systems in implementation. An additional 20 initiatives remain in pre-implementation and are excluded from the formal count entirely. The map below shows the most advanced stage reached in each country.

Most Advanced Stage of Deployment by Country

Each country is shaded by its most advanced counted DPG deployment, DHIS2 excluded

71 countries

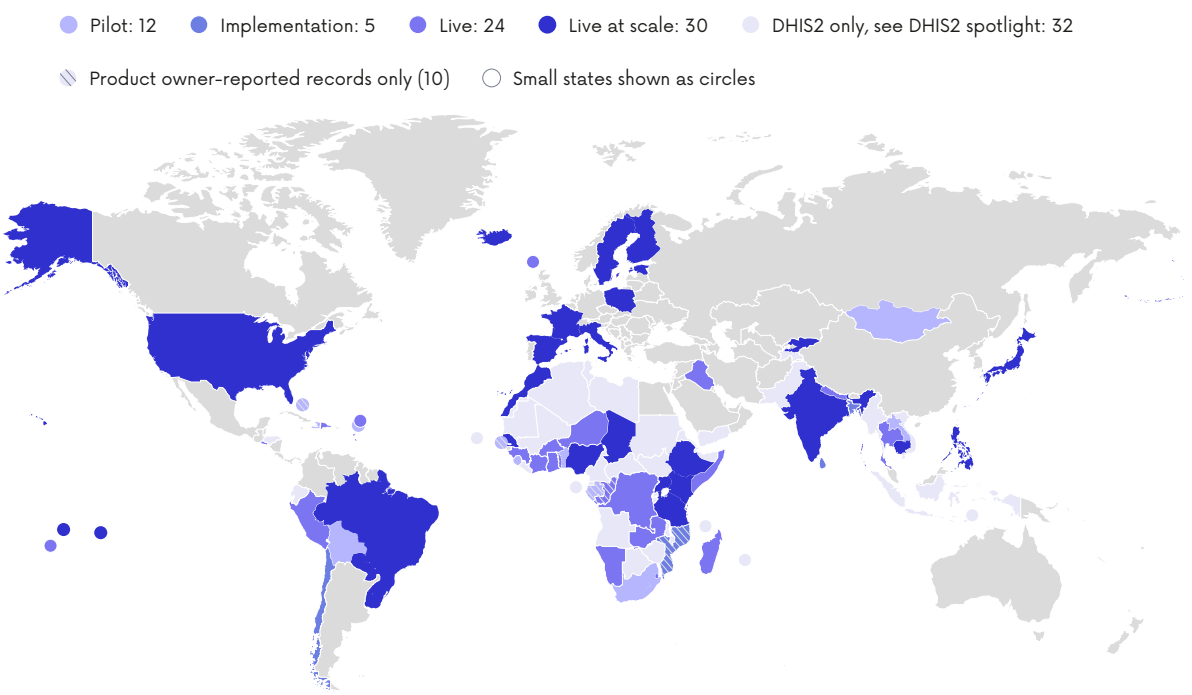


Figure 4: DPG deployment table (Annex B) · countries with at least one counted deployment, of DHIS2· data as of 17 Oct 2026.

Stages of deployment vary significantly by DPG. MOSIP, for example, represents a major upcoming wave of Digital ID development, with 16 of its 22 counted deployments currently in the pilot phase. Other platforms, like DIGIT and Energy Access Explorer, are driving high deployment counts through rapid scaling at the sub-national level, while systems like X-Road are mature implementations, with all eight of their country deployments currently live. Deployments in the pilot or implementation phases offer critical windows for funders and partners to shape how a system is built before it scales. Conversely, the 100 deployments that have already reached live status require a strategic pivot toward maintenance, upgrades, and long-term sustainability.

Share of Each DPG's Deployments in Pilot or Implementation

Counted deployments still in pilot or implementation

DPGs with three or more, DHIS2 excluded

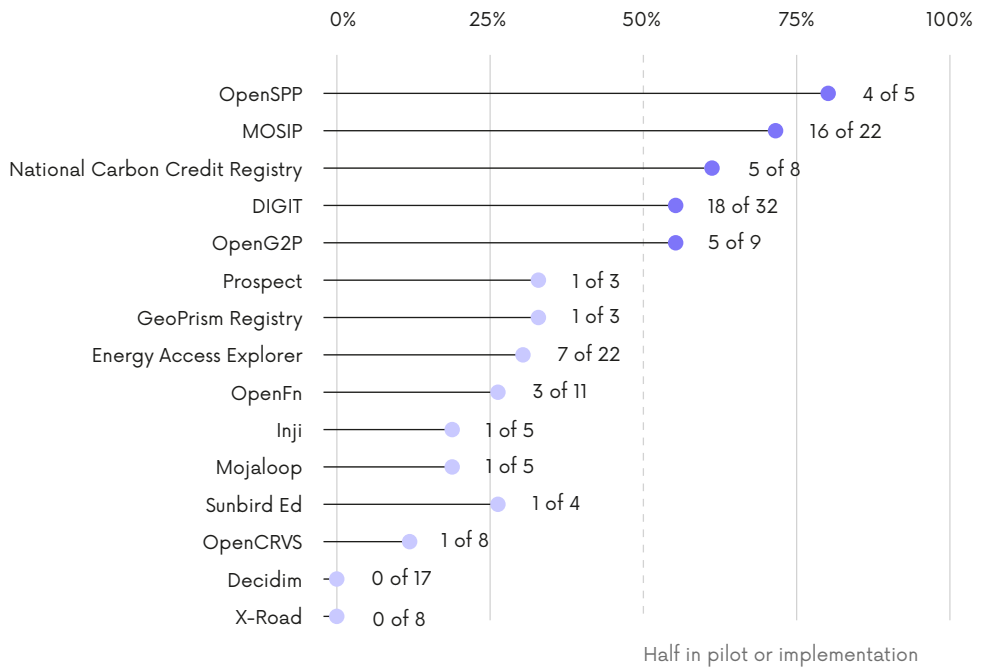


Figure 5: Source: DPG deployment table (Annex B). Note: 15 DPGs with three or more counted deployments, DHIS2 excluded; Mojaloop from desk research only · data as of 17 Oct 2026.

Finding 4

DPGs Achieve Deployment Scale Across Countries or Through Extensive Use Within Them

DPGs scale in fundamentally different ways: solutions like OpenCRVS achieve broad international adoption by deploying across multiple countries, whereas systems like Sunbird Ed achieve deep, localised integration by scaling intensively within a single nation like India. Both models have different adoption trajectories that must be evaluated contextually.

Comparing DPG deployments using raw totals alone can be misleading because it treats all implementations as equal. For example, equating numerous sub-national municipal instances with a single national ID rollout falsely compares local tools serving thousands to sovereign infrastructure serving tens of millions.

Most Sub-National Deployments Are Made by DIGIT, Energy Access Explorer, and Decidim

42 of 164 counted deployments are sub-national (DHIS2 excluded)

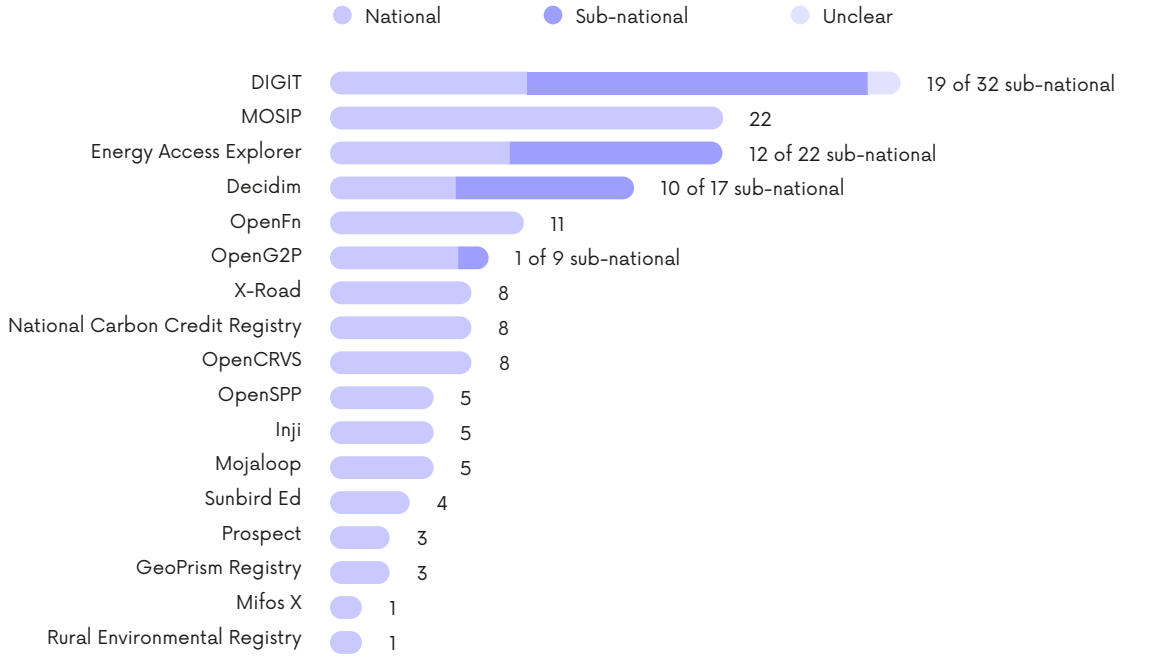


Figure 6: Source: DPG deployment table (Annex B). Note: Scope assigned from each deployment's owner; the EU Citizens' Portal is shown with national deployments · 164 counted deployments, DHIS2 excluded · data as of 17 Oct 2026.

Pilot Findings

How DPGs Are Used

Finding 5

Many Countries Use Multiple DPGs, but Few Have Integrated Them to Work Together

Across the 18 DPGs studied, public authorities in nearly half of adopting jurisdictions (50 of 103 countries) deploy multiple DPGs. In 23 of these cases, the combination consists of DHIS2 alongside one other DPG, reflecting DHIS2's extensive footprint rather than deliberate cross-system pairing. Excluding DHIS2, 27 of 71 countries operate more than one DPG. The highest concentration is in the Philippines, which utilises six, while Ethiopia, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Uganda operate four each. Most of these multi-DPG implementations span disparate sectors—such as energy planning tools operating alongside national identity registries—where cross-system integration is neither intended nor required.

How Many DPGs Each Country Uses

Number of DPGs with counted deployments in each country, DHIS2 excluded | 71 countries

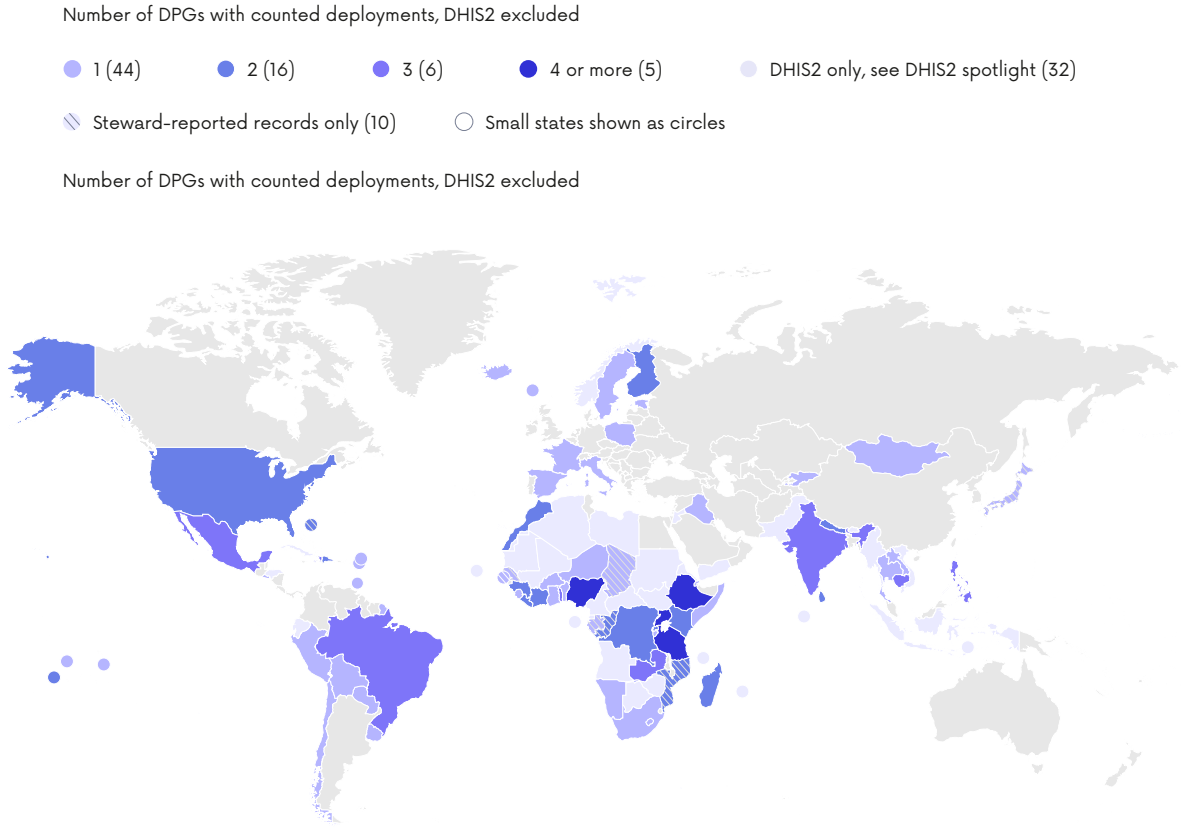


Figure 7: The map shows where we hold records, not every place these DPGs run. The European Union's Citizens' Portal (Decidim) is counted but not shown. ource: DPGA deployment table (Annex B) · data as of 17 Oct 2026

Running multiple DPGs does not constitute an operational stack. Excluding DHIS2, 10 countries deploy multiple DPI-focused solutions, yet only three—Ethiopia, and Tonga—demonstrate verified, production-level integration and the Philippines has done so in a pilot.

Country	DPGs in the DPI Domain	Added by Product Owner Reports	Documented Integration
Philippines	MOSIP, OpenG2P	OpenCRVS, OpenSPP	Yes: PhilSys authentication used in the OpenG2P pilot for DSWD's crisis assistance (AICS), July 2023
Ethiopia	MOSIP, OpenG2P	OpenFn	Yes: Fayda ID used by OpenG2P for EDRMC relief and the ATI farmer registry
Tonga	MOSIP, OpenCRVS		Yes: OpenCRVS vital events feed TongaPass, live nationally since May 2025
Tanzania	Mojaloop, X-Road	OpenG2P (Zanzibar)	Not documented; X-Road attribution of Jamii X-Change is still unconfirmed
Guinea	MOSIP, Mojaloop		Not documented
Madagascar	MOSIP, OpenCRVS		Not documented
Cambodia	X-Road	MOSIP, OpenFn	Not documented
Mexico	Mifos X	MOSIP	Not documented
Togo	MOSIP	OpenSPP	Not documented
Uganda	MOSIP	OpenCRVS	Reported in secondary sources, not confirmed

DPGs Working Together in Ethiopia, Tonga and the Philippines

Tonga

Civil Registration Feeding the National ID

Tonga replaced paper registers and a Microsoft Access database with two DPGs built to work with one another. Births and deaths registered in OpenCRVS feed TongaPass, the national ID built on MOSIP, therefore the identity register stays current with civil events. The Digital Transformation Department in the Prime Minister's Office leads the work, with the Ministry of Justice running civil registration. It is a small country, which made national coverage achievable quickly, but the design is the one larger countries are trying to reach.

Tonga

Snapshot

Systems: TongaPass (MOSIP); civil registration (OpenCRVS); WSO2 API layer between them

Lead agencies: Digital Transformation Department, Prime Minister's Office; Ministry of Justice

Live since: OpenCRVS went live nationally on 29 May 2025; TongaPass is live nationally

Scale: About 107,000 people across 170 islands

Partners: VS One World (TongaPass); Bevolv (OpenCRVS system integrator)

Evidence: **Biometric Update, June 2025**; OpenCRVS and MOSIP product owner returns

Ethiopia

One ID, Reused Across Programs

Ethiopia uses Fayda ID, was built on MOSIP, as the identity layer for registries built on OpenG2P. The Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission uses it to register returnees and people displaced by conflict or disaster, and the Agricultural Transformation Institute uses it to build a national farmer registry linked to land records. The same identity check serves both, which is the reuse that DPI promises and rarely shows. OpenFn also reports a national EMR interoperability deployment, which we have not yet confirmed independently.

Ethiopia

Snapshot

Systems: Fayda ID (MOSIP); EDRMC and ATI registries (OpenG2P); EMR interoperability (OpenFn, product owner-reported)

Owners: National ID Program, Office of the Prime Minister; EDRMC; Agricultural Transformation Institute and Ministry of Agriculture

Legal basis: Proclamation No. 1284/2023

Scale: 24.4 million Fayda registrations by September 2025; 301,966 returnees registered; relief pilot of 18,809 displaced people, now targeting about 1.3 million; farmer registry targeting 15 million

Financing: World Bank Digital ID for Inclusion and Services Project (P179040)

Evidence: **id.gov.et**; **UNDP Digital X**

The Philippines

Identity Checks in Benefit Delivery

In July 2023 the Department of Social Welfare and Development and the Philippine Statistics Authority piloted OpenG2P for crisis assistance (AICS) at DSWD's central office, with applicants registering through PhilSys authentication instead of queuing with paper documents. PhilSys, built on MOSIP, is now one of the largest MOSIP deployments anywhere. The pilot's second phase was planned for later in 2023, and we have not confirmed what followed. Product owner reports add an OpenCRVS pilot at the PSA and OpenSPP for the modernisation of the 4Ps cash transfer program, which would make the Philippines the country with the most DPGs in our data.

The Philippines

Snapshot

Systems: PhilSys (MOSIP); AICS pilot (OpenG2P); civil registration pilot (OpenCRVS, product owner-reported); 4Ps modernisation (OpenSPP, product owner-reported)

Owners: Philippine Statistics Authority; Department of Social Welfare and Development

Legal basis: Republic Act 11055 (Philippine Identification System Act)

Scale: More than 91 million people registered in PhilSys and about 100 million authentications (PSA, early 2026)

Integration: PhilSys authentication used in OpenG2P registration, piloted 3 to 7 July 2023

Evidence: **PSA**; **DSWD**

Finding 6

Usage Metrics Remain Fragmented, and Restricted Data Availability Prevents Standardised Comparative Analysis

Verified usage metrics are available for only half of the records we analysed in more detail (24 of 48), concentrated in live national systems. Because operational indicators vary by DPG, actual usage must be evaluated across distinct deployments rather than pooled:

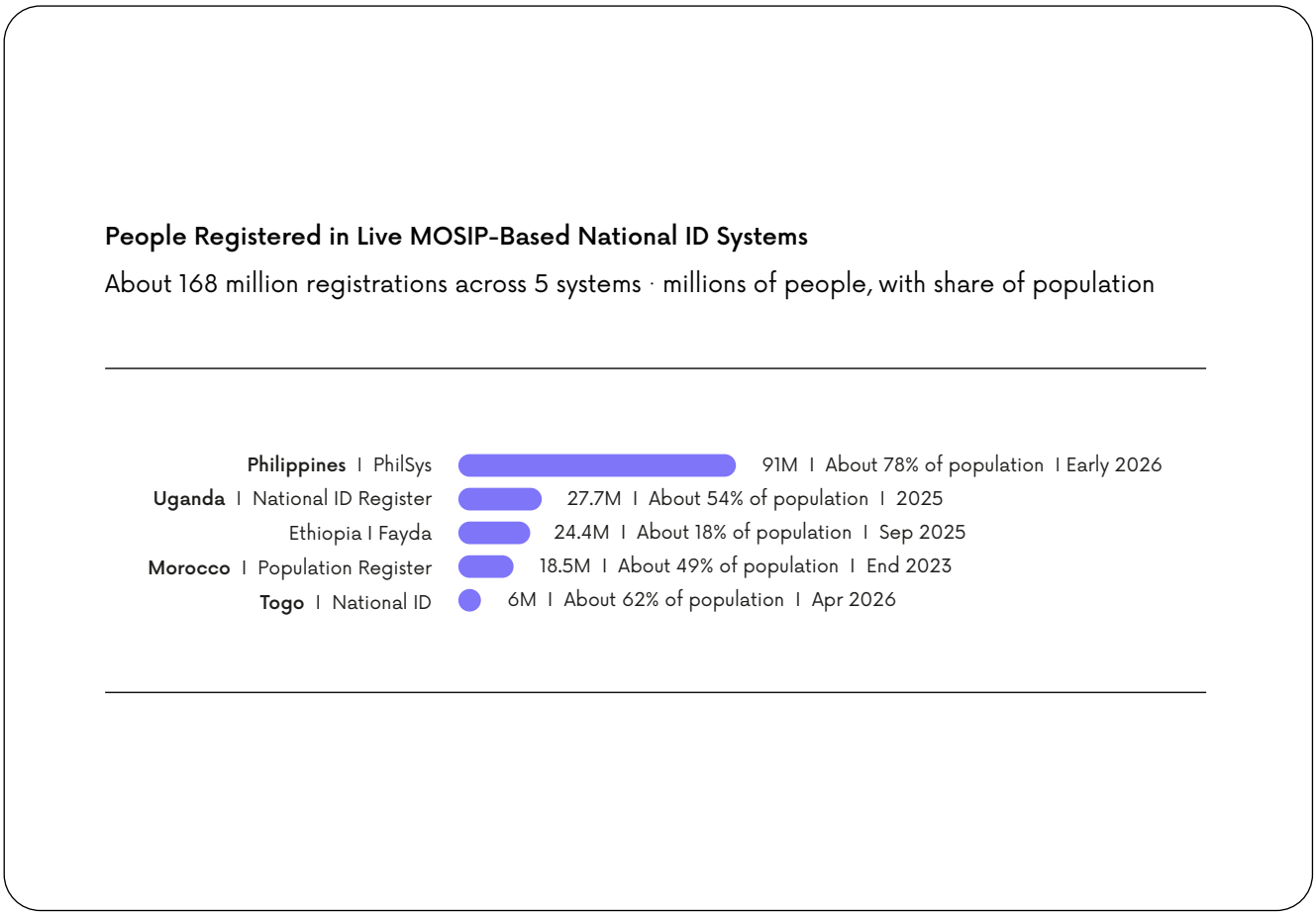


Figure 8: DPGA in-depth records (Wave 1 desk research): PSA and DICT, World Bank project reports, NIRA, ANID; population from UN estimates, 2025 · data as of 17 Oct 2026.

Five live national ID systems built on MOSIP hold about 168 million registrations between them. Coverage ranges from under a fifth of Ethiopia's population, where Fayda is still scaling toward its 2028 target, to most of the population in the Philippines. Nigeria is migrating about 120 million existing records to a MOSIP-based system, which would make it the largest MOSIP deployment once complete; it is not shown because the migration is under way.

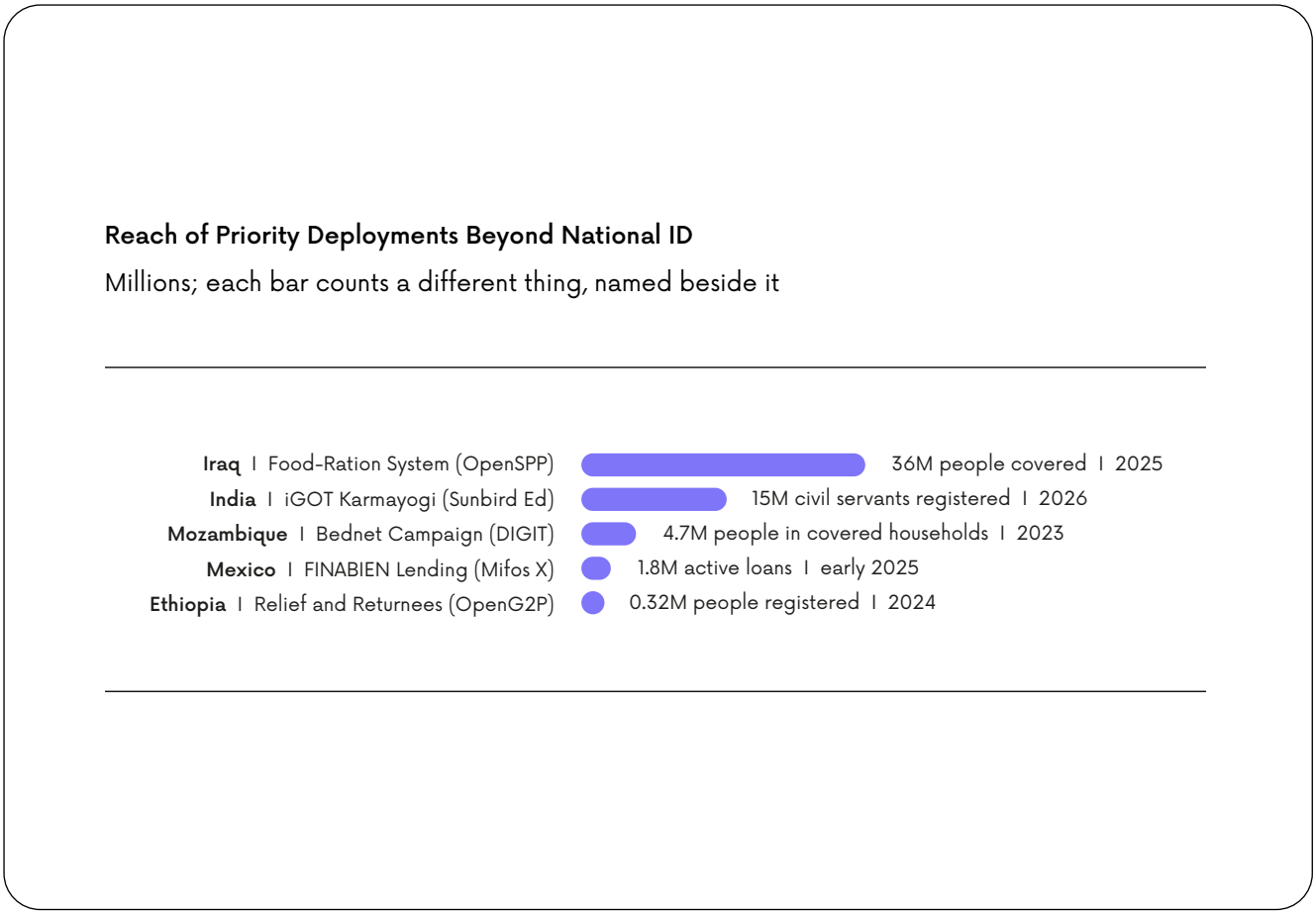


Figure 9: DPGA in-depth records (Waves 1 and 2): Ministry of Trade and WFP, PIB and Rajya Sabha, Mozambique NMCP campaign reports, FINABIEN, EDRMC and UNDP · data as of 17 Oct 2026.

Outside identity, the numbers are large too, though each counts something else. India's DIKSHA school platform on Sunbird Ed records approximately 188 million cumulative course enrolments, a measure of activity rather than of people, therefore it is not charted. Somalia's civil registration on OpenCRVS has completed more than 28,000 birth registrations in 30 districts, with 160 hospitals linked.

Data exchange and payment systems are measured in transactions. Kyrgyzstan's Tunduk grew from 363,000 transactions in 2018 to about 3.5 billion in 2024, and Cambodia's CamDX has carried more than 117 million since 2020.

These metrics validate that DPGs can sustain sovereign scale, but fragmented reporting across the rest of the portfolio underscores the need for standard, domain-specific indicators (registrants, annual throughput, and beneficiaries served).

Pilot Findings

DPGs in the Digital Public Infrastructure and Climate Action Domains

Finding 7

Leaving Aside DHIS2, DPGs Support Digital Public Infrastructure in 57 Countries, with the Stage of Deployment Varying by DPI Function

The pilot covers 12 DPGs in the DPI domain, with 190 counted deployments in 93 countries. Ten of them map to a DPI functional layer: digital identity, digital payments, data exchange, registries and verifiable credentials. OpenG2P spans several of these, and DHIS2 is shown separately. These ten account for 154 deployments in 92 countries, or 74 in 51 countries excluding DHIS2. The other two, DIGIT and Sunbird Ed, are sector platforms for municipal services and education, and account for the remaining 36 deployments in 11 countries.

Deployment stages vary significantly across functional layers. Data exchange is the most established, with 16 of 19 implementations across X-Road and OpenFn operating live in production. By contrast, digital identity is predominantly an active pipeline: 16 of MOSIP's 22 deployments remain in pilot stages, though its six live systems—in Ethiopia, Morocco, the Philippines, Togo, Tonga, and Uganda—anchor sovereign national identity registries for almost 200 million users. Digital payments remain targeted but strategically significant, led by central bank switches where four of five Mojaloop deployments are live. Trust infrastructure remains the least visible layer; decentralised verifiable credentials appear primarily outside the core collection through Inji deployments, including digital credential wallets in Peru and Trinidad and Tobago's VerifyTT.

DPI Function	DPGs in the Pilot	Counted Deployments	Countries	Live or Live at Scale
Digital identity	MOSIP	22	22	6
Digital payments	Mojaloop, Mifos X	6	6	5
Data exchange	X-Road, OpenFn	19	17	16
Registries	OpenCRVS, OpenSPP	13	12	8
Verifiable credentials	Inji	5	4	4
G2P delivery, spanning registries and payments	OpenG2P	9	4	4
Health information	DHIS2	80	73	80

Finding 8

Climate Action Relevant DPGs Represent a Distinct, Fast-Growing Secondary Cluster Focused on Localised Planning, Carbon Accounting, and Resource Monitoring

The five DPGs from the climate action domain that were included in the pilot have 37 counted deployments in 19 countries, and they mostly serve sector-specific purposes such as planning, registries and monitoring. Energy Access Explorer accounts for 22, split evenly between national energy planning platforms and state or county ones, and 15 of them are live. The National Carbon Credit Registry runs as a national registry in 8 countries, 3 of them live. Prospect monitors and verifies energy and results-based finance projects in 3 countries, GeoPrism Registry manages geospatial data hierarchies in Mozambique and for US federal agencies, and the Rural Environmental Registry supports Brazil's rural land registry in 16 states.

Pilot Findings

Country Deployment Examples

Country Deployment Examples

While aggregate counts track global adoption, analysis of specific implementations shows how public authorities deploy DPGs on the ground. Five deployments illustrate the diverse ways governments implement, extend, and govern these systems.

Trinidad and Tobago

Starting with Verifiable Credentials

Trinidad and Tobago initiated its DPI implementation through verifiable credentials rather than a foundational national identity system. Launched by iGovTT in April 2026 and built on Inji, VerifyTT enables universities and vocational training providers to issue tamper-proof digital certificates directly to graduates' digital wallets. These credentials integrate directly with EmployTT, the national job-matching portal. The government plans to expand the platform to include civil status records from the Registrar General's Department and police certificates of character, prioritising immediate citizen utility and trust before deploying more complex identity systems.

Trinidad and Tobago

Snapshot

System: VerifyTT (Inji)

Owner: iGovTT, Ministry of Public Administration and Artificial Intelligence

Go-Live: 22 April 2026

Current Use: Digital academic certificates across 8 tertiary institutions (including UWI, UTT, and WeLearnTT) integrated with the EmployTT job portal

Planned Additions: Civil registry records (Registrar General's Department); certificates of character (Police Service)

Key Partners: CDPI, Co-Develop

Iraq

Modernising Sovereign Food-Ration Delivery

Iraq is replacing its decades-old FoxPro system powering the Public Distribution System (PDS)—a food-ration safety net covering nearly every household—with OpenSPP. Led by the Ministry of Trade in partnership with the World Food Programme, the deployment has rolled out governorate by governorate since an initial 2019 trial in Baghdad, with Najaf completed in 2023. Following a national data-cleaning initiative in 2025, approximately 36 million citizens are registered on the platform. The PDS is intended to serve as the structural backbone for Iraq's planned single social registry.

Iraq

Snapshot

System: OpenSPP (replacing legacy FoxPro database)

Owner: Ministry of Trade, in partnership with the World Food Programme (WFP)

Timeline: Phased rollout began in Baghdad (2019); Najaf completed (2023); national data cleaning completed (2025)

Scale: ~36 million citizens enrolled

Strategic Goal: Establishing the digital foundation for a unified national social registry

Mexico

Autonomous In-House Platform Extension

Mexico's public welfare lender, FINABIEN, demonstrates how governments can adapt and extend open-source DPGs internally without ongoing dependency on a DPG product owner. Operating a core banking solution built on Mifos X in collaboration with federal public research center Infotec, FINABIEN manages roughly 1.8 million active welfare loans across more than 1,700 branches. FINABIEN independently developed custom modules on top of the base platform—including emergency relief lending following Hurricane Otis, electric-vehicle financing, and an automated verification lookup against Mexico's national population register (RENAPO).

Mexico

Snapshot

System: Mifos X

Owner: FINABIEN (Financiera para el Bienestar), in collaboration with Infotec

Scale: ~1.8 million active loans disbursed via FINABIEN cards and 1,700+ branches (as of early 2025)

Internal Enhancements: National population register (RENAPO) integration; custom loan modules for emergency response, disaster relief, and savings schemes

Cambodia

Public and Private Sector Data Exchange

Cambodia's CamDX, built on X-Road, serves as the national data exchange system connecting both public agencies and commercial businesses. Managed by the Techo Startup Center under the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the platform was launched in June 2020 and institutionalised under Sub-Decree 164/2021. By May 2026, CamDX had routed over 117 million transactions and linked 32 public entities with 55 private institutions. The data exchange operates alongside CamDigiKey (the national mobile eID) and the Ministry of Interior's population registry.

Cambodia
Snapshot

System: CamDX (X-Road)

Owner: Techo Startup Center, Ministry of Economy and Finance

Legal Basis: Sub-Decree 164/2021

Scale: 117M+ cumulative transactions; 32 public agencies and 55 private institutions connected (as of May 2026)

Connected Systems: CamDigiKey (mobile eID); Ministry of Interior population registry

Brazil

Transforming a Domestic Registry into a Global DPG

Brazil's Rural Environmental Registry, serves as the national record of rural properties and their environmental features, such as native vegetation and protected areas. Landholders must register under the Forest Code. The registry runs on SICAR, managed by the Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services. Since 2014 more than 8 million rural properties have been registered, almost all of them through SICAR's original registration module. The Rural Environmental Registry Registration Module (RER RM) is a new version of that module, developed as a DPG. It has two purposes: to update Brazil's own system and to share the technology with other countries. It now runs in 16 states, with 3 more migrating. A second module, the RER Data Sharing Platform, publishes and shares data on all 8 million properties through Brazil's public registry portal. It applied for DPG recognition in October 2026 and is not counted in this report. RER demonstrates a country turning a national system it has operated for a decade into a DPG that other countries can adopt for land and environmental registration.

Brazil

Snapshot

System: Rural Environmental Registry Registration Module (RER RM / SICAR)

Owner: Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services

Scale: 8M+ rural properties registered; live across 16 states, with 3 actively migrating

Global Role: Open-source module engineered to enable international adoption of rural land and environmental registries

Complementary Systems: RER Data Sharing Platform (public registry portal)

Pilot Findings

Mapping Global DPG Deployments: Lessons and Reflections from the Pilot

Tracking the global footprint of DPGs reveals they are increasingly vital to public authorities worldwide. However, mapping this landscape introduces a fundamental paradox: the very traits that make DPGs successful—their adaptability and capacity for local, independent governance—make them inherently difficult to track centrally.

While this lack of central visibility may suggest that the software is functioning precisely as intended, mapping the overall scale of DPG outcomes is still required to support the ecosystem. Recognising this need, new measurement strategies are emerging. Global frameworks like UCL IIPP's Global DPI Mapping and Kalpa Impact's DPI Use Cases Explorer are advancing the field, while some DPGs, like OpenFn and CKAN, are pioneering their own dashboards and ecosystem catalogs.

Building on this momentum, the scale of adoption documented in this census provides an initial empirical baseline for the ecosystem. However, as a pilot study, it also revealed important limitations we must learn from, uncovering three specific gaps that future research on DPGs must address to mature:

1

Usage Metrics Remain Fragmented, and Restricted Data Availability Prevents Standardised Comparative Analysis

DPGs studied in this pilot operate at an important scale, managing over 168 million digital identities and routing billions of transactions. However, usage data remains scarce and inconsistent. Because systems track fundamentally different metrics—such as unique registrants, financial transactions, or course enrollments—the lack of standardised reporting currently prevents meaningful comparisons across contexts and geographies.

2

Deployment Scale and User Counts Confirm Adoption, but May Not Serve as Reliable Proxies for Developmental Impact

We must recognise that documenting DPG presence is only the first step. Adoption and transaction volumes establish that the infrastructure works, but they are not proxies for downstream developmental impact, service quality, or social inclusion.

Additionally, a deployment count only confirms implementation; it obscures whether a system remains connected to its original core. When countries heavily customize software without contributing back, they risk creating isolated "forks." Future research must prioritize evaluating how these systems actually affect citizens on the ground and track upstream integration to ensure DPGs do not lose access to critical global security patches and community updates.

3

Establishing an Accurate Global Baseline on DPGs Relies on Active Data-Sharing Among Governments, Product Owners, Researchers, and Implementers

DPG product owners provide a crucial window into early-stage pilots, giving funders and partners visibility into infrastructure pipelines before system designs lock in. However, political announcements frequently outpace technical reality on the ground. Moving from an anecdotal map to a reliable global census will rely on closer collaboration and active data-sharing among governments, product owners, and researchers.

As the DPG ecosystem matures from initial adoption to scale, closing these data gaps will require collaborative action. The following section outlines the roadmap for the next phase of this census and details how governments, product owners, and funders can actively participate in building a more transparent evidence base.

Where this Research is Going and How to Contribute

Where this Research is Going and How to Contribute

This pilot dataset is a starting point, and its future evolution depends entirely on the communities that build, fund, study, and govern digital public goods. As we transition from the 2026 pilot toward a more systematic way to measure their adoption, scale and impact, we want to hear directly from researchers, sovereign governments, DPG product owners, and the implementing ecosystem.
We are actively seeking feedback on how this initiative should continue. We want to know which metrics, interactive dashboards, and footprint logs will be most valuable for your strategic decision-making, and how you want to interact with this data going forward.

Beyond shaping the methodology, we are calling on the ecosystem to actively engage with the data we have published. There are four direct ways to contribute and participate:

Tell Us What We Are Missing

This effort will inevitably have blind spots. If you spot an unrecorded deployment, an outdated project phase, or a missing integration, tell us. Community corrections ensure the database reflects operational reality.

Submit DPG Platform Data

If you are a DPG product owner or steward and want to ensure your platform's global footprint is accurately represented in our upcoming directories, contact us to integrate your pipeline and deployment data into the standardised collection.

Confirm Sovereign Records

Governments are the definitive source of truth for public digital infrastructure. If your country or public agency is deploying a DPG, we invite you to share your data or verify the existing records regarding your system's legal basis, usage scale, and operational partners.

Conduct Independent Research

We strongly encourage academic researchers, policy analysts, and ecosystem partners to download, interrogate, and build upon this **dataset**. Use our baseline mapping to conduct deeper, independent investigations, specifically into those hard to measure areas such as usage, inclusion and governance.

We welcome your insights!
Please reach out here ↗ to provide feedback
or request more information.

Annexes

Annexes

Annex A Methodology

Contents

Full deployment definition, public-function tests, scope thresholds, stages, evidence tiers, country rule, treatment of derived works such as UPYOG

Source

DPGA deployment definition, 2026 pilot.

Annex B Deployment Table

Contents

All 286 records, including 244 counted deployments, with stage, source, independent check, and the reason any record is not counted. Shared as a separate table.

Source

DPGA deployment table, October 2026.

Annex C Field Glossary

Contents

Definitions of each field in the product owner sheets and in-depth records.

Source

product owner sheet tab 3.

Annex A Methodology

This annex sets out how the deployment census was built: what was counted, where the data came from, how each record was labelled and how we handled the cases that did not fit. It is written out so anyone can repeat the exercise and get comparable numbers. First, the following table lays out the key terms used throughout the report.

A1 Key Terms

Term	Meaning in this report
Product Owner	The organisation that maintains a DPG and leads its roadmap.
Pilot Cohort	The 18 DPGs whose deployments are documented in this report. Five further DPGs were considered, but deployment-level data was not available for them in this round.
Deployment	One DPG, used for one public service, in one country.
Counted Deployment	A deployment that performs a public function, meets a scale rule and has reached at least pilot stage.
Stage	Pre-implementation, pilot, implementation, live, live at scale or decommissioned.
Scope	National, sub-national or product owner-nominated.
Documented Source	A link or document a reader can check, such as a government page, law, project document or news report.
Independent Source	A documented source not produced by the product owner.
Product Owner-Reported	A record that rests on the product owner's account. It is not treated as wrong, only as not yet confirmed elsewhere.

A2 Unit of Analysis

The unit counted is the deployment: one DPG, used for one public service, in one country. Each government program counts separately, even when one public body runs several on the same DPG: Ethiopia's disaster risk management commission has separate records for its relief and returnee programs on OpenG2P. This replaces the owner-by-country rule proposed in the inception report and follows how product owners and governments reported their deployments. A country running MOSIP for its national ID and OpenG2P for a cash transfer program has two deployments. A country running DIGIT for municipal services in three states has three, if each state passes the scale rule. We explain findings by country because that is how funders and governments plan, but we never treat a country count as a deployment count. Where two DPGs work together in one system, such as MOSIP and OpenCRVS in Tonga, each DPG receives its own record.

DIGIT, Inji and Sunbird Ed are not listed on the DPGA's DPI collection page, but this report groups them with the DPI DPGs: Inji is a verifiable credentials stack maintained alongside MOSIP, and DIGIT and Sunbird Ed are platforms for public services built on DPI principles Mojaloop's records come from desk research only: its product owner can name operators only with each central bank's permission, therefore no product owner sheet came back, and its figures should be read as a minimum.

A3 Data Sources and Collection

The dataset combines four sources, and every record indicates which one it came from.

1 Desk Research — June to August 2026

Deployments for wave 1 and 2 DPGs from public sources

In-depth records (34 fields) for 48 priority deployments

Wave 3: maturity and health profiles only (September).

2 Steward consultation — From 15 September

Workbook sent to each steward

Stewards corrected rows, added missing and early-stage deployments, gave sources

16 stewards returned sheets

3 Third-party confirmation — October

IDB confirmed 6 Latin American rows.

Brazil's ministry confirmed use of the Rural Environmental Registry.

Owner or funder confirmation treated as primary evidence.

4 Independent check — October

Searched for public evidence on every unsourced steward row

Steward's stage kept unless evidence contradicted it; conflicts flagged

Deployment table — Annex B

286 records, each labelled with its source and evidence level

Mojaloop deployments come from desk research only: the steward can name operators only with each central bank's permission.

A4 What Counts as a Deployment

A record counts as a deployment when it passes three tests: it performs a public function, it meets one of the scale scopes, and it has reached at least pilot stage.

The public-function test asks for evidence of at least one of the following:

— a law, regulation or government decision establishes or requires the service
— a government owns, funds or has formally endorsed it
— it is the only practical route to a right, a benefit or a public service
— it provides a service the government would otherwise have to provide
— it is infrastructure that other organisations are required to use or connect to
— a government has formally adopted it for planning or compliance

Scale of use, low cost and an open license do not pass the test on their own. A commercial wallet used across a country has no public mandate. A civil register run by a UN agency where no national register exists does pass, because it performs a function the state would otherwise provide.
Scale has three scopes, plus a rule for supranational deployments, all reported separately and never added together.

Scope	Rule
National	Available across the country, or owned by a national body with national rollout under way. A system live in 30 of 90 districts and being scaled nationally counts, with its current coverage noted.
Sub-national	Owned by a state, province, county or city that has at least 500,000 people, is the capital, or serves at least 100,000 users.
Product Owner-nominated	A significant instance the product owner names that fits neither rule above. documented and reported separately.
Supranational	Run by an intergovernmental body for its member states, such as the European Union. Counted, but not assigned to a country or added to country totals.

The survey tool sent to the product owners asked for national deployments only. Several product owners, DIGIT and Energy Access Explorer in particular, returned many state and county deployments, to account for this we added the sub-national rule to count the large ones and keep small municipal instances out. Population figures come from the latest national census or official estimate.

Stage follows the six values in the product owner survey tool. Only the four middle stages count.

Stage	Workbook definition	Included
Pre-implementation	Planning or design only, including memoranda, feasibility studies, announcements and regulatory sandboxes	No
Pilot	Limited live testing	Yes
Implementation	Rollout to full coverage in progress	Yes
Live	Operational, but not yet at full national or jurisdiction-wide scale	Yes
Live at scale	Fully operational at national scale, or across the whole jurisdiction for a sub-national deployment	Yes
Decommissioned	No longer in use	No

Where product owners used their own terms, we mapped them to these values: “production” to live, “scaled” to live at scale, “rollout” to implementation, and “scoping”, “pipeline” and “pre-production” to pre-implementation. Records with no stage at all are kept but not counted.

A5 Evidence Labels

Every record carries two labels.

Verification status indicates what we know about the record independently of the product owner. A record is verified when a source other than the product owner confirms that this DPG runs this service, and product owner-reported when the product owner's account is the only source. For product owner rows that came without a source we documented the result of our own search in more detail, so a reader can see what was checked and what was found.

Search Result	Meaning
Verified, confirmed or corroborated	An independent source confirms the deployment and names the DPG
Partial	A source confirms the program or the government's partnership, but not the DPG behind it
Program confirmed, DPG not named	The service clearly exists, but no public source links it to the DPG
Contradicted	Public evidence points to a different system or supplier
Searched, no independent source found	Searched and found no evidence beyond the product owner's material
Not checked	Not yet searched in this round

Evidence tier grades the strongest source behind a record.

Tier	Source Type
Tier 1	Primary and official: a law or regulation, a government or central bank publication, a development bank project document that names the DPG, or direct confirmation from the owning government or funder
Tier 2	The product owner's own published material, such as case studies and project pages, or independent news and trade press that names the DPG
Tier 3	An indirect reference, such as a document that describes the program without naming the DPG
Tier 4	A single unconfirmed source, usually a product owner sheet with no source given

When the report indicates a deployment has a documented source, it means a link or document a reader can check, given by the product owner, found in our desk research, or found in our own search. A product owner's account is itself evidence, and a record without a documented source is labelled product owner-reported, not rejected. A documented source is not necessarily Tier 1.

A6 Counting Rules

A software product built on a DPG and registered as a DPG in its own right is counted under its own name. UPYOG is built on DIGIT, and its deployments in Andhra Pradesh, Manipur, Jammu and Kashmir and elsewhere are recorded under UPYOG and left out of the DIGIT count.

Countries are sovereign states. Sub-national units such as Zanzibar, Somaliland and Puntland are recorded at deployment level under their country. Territories that product owners list on their own, such as the Faroe Islands, Niue and the Cook Islands, are counted as countries, and the report indicates so wherever a country total includes them.

DHIS2 is reported separately. Its 80 rows across 73 countries are product owner-reported national health information systems, and adding them to the other DPGs would hide every other pattern in the data.

Footprint estimates from product owners, such as the number of countries or instances a DPG runs in overall, are kept apart from the deployment count. They use each product owner's own definition and are never added to the totals.

Corrections that lowered a record's stage were applied as soon as they arrived, even where public announcements suggested more progress. Several MOSIP and OpenG2P rows moved back to pre-implementation this way.

A7 Edge Cases

Case	Decision	Included
ALMANACH, Somalia (OpenFn)	Not counted	Run by the ICRC and the Somali Red Crescent with Swiss TPH; no documented role for a Somali government body, therefore it fails the public-function test
EU Citizens' Portal (Decidim)	Counted, not assigned to a country	Run by an intergovernmental body with a public function; reported under the European Union rather than a member state
City deployments below the threshold	Not counted	Under 500,000 people, not the capital and under 100,000 users
Andhra Pradesh (DIGIT)	Moved to UPYOG	The product owner confirmed the state now runs UPYOG
SALAMA, Mozambique (DIGIT)	Not counted	The product owner reported it decommissioned
MOSIP in The Gambia and Gabon	Counted as pilots, flagged contradicted	Public evidence names Margins ID Group and Thales as the national ID suppliers; MOSIP has been asked to explain its role
Inji in the Dominican Republic and Jamaica	Not counted	The IDB confirmed both, but the dataset records them before launch; to be updated in the next round
National ID, Peru	No MOSIP record	MOSIP's 2024 pilot with RENIEC is kept in the table but not counted; the IDB confirmed the national digital ID uses a different system
Faroe Islands, Niue, Cook Islands	Counted as countries	Listed separately by product owners
Open Geospatial Consortium research pilots (GeoPrism Registry)	Not counted	Paid research projects run by the product owner itself, with no public owner, therefore they fail the public-function test

A8 Limitations

The census shows where there are records, not every place these DPGs run. Coverage depends on what product owners know and choose to share, and some cannot share it. Early-stage deployments are under-documented in public, therefore the share backed by an independent source is lowest for pilots and implementations. Fields such as the day-to-day operator and the number of local firms contracted are mostly empty, because governments, not product owners, hold that information. 5 other DPGs were considered but had no deployment-level data available in this round.

The pilot did not measure how far each deployment diverges from the DPGs they are built on, though we found anecdotal evidence that some do. Some governments run the core software largely as released; others adapt, extend or rebrand it. Mexico's FINABIEN runs Mifos X inside an internal system built with a federal research centre. UPYOG, built on DIGIT, is now registered as a DPG in its own right. How closely a deployment follows the core affects whether it benefits from the product owner's updates and whether it can still work with other deployments of the same DPG. A closer study was beyond this pilot. The next round could ask product owners which version and modules each deployment uses and whether changes are contributed back.

A9 Data Freeze and Versioning

Data collection closed on 17 October 2026. Every figure in the report is computed from the deployment table (Annex B) as it stood on that date, which also lists every record not counted and the reason. Later corrections will go into the next version of the dataset rather than this report.

A10 Comparison with IIPP's State of DPI Report

The UCL Institute for Innovation and Public Purpose (IIPP) publishes the DPI Map, the most detailed dataset of national DPI systems. Their 2025 State of DPI Report names the systems in each region that score highest on its DPI attributes: 23 digital ID systems, 9 payment systems and 43 data exchange systems. This study checked each name against the pilot's records to see where DPGs sit among the systems IIPP considers most DPI-like.

This is a narrow test. It covers only the highest-scoring systems, and IIPP's attributes are its own and cover three DPI layers. The DPGA's understanding of DPI is broader, taking in registries, verifiable credentials and the integration layers that connect systems, such as OpenCRVS and OpenFn, therefore a system missing from IIPP's lists can still be important national infrastructure.

It was found a DPG in 2 of the 23 ID systems, both on MOSIP, and in 8 of the 43 data exchange systems, all on X-Road, although for 2 of these, in El Salvador and Tanzania, the current status or attribution is

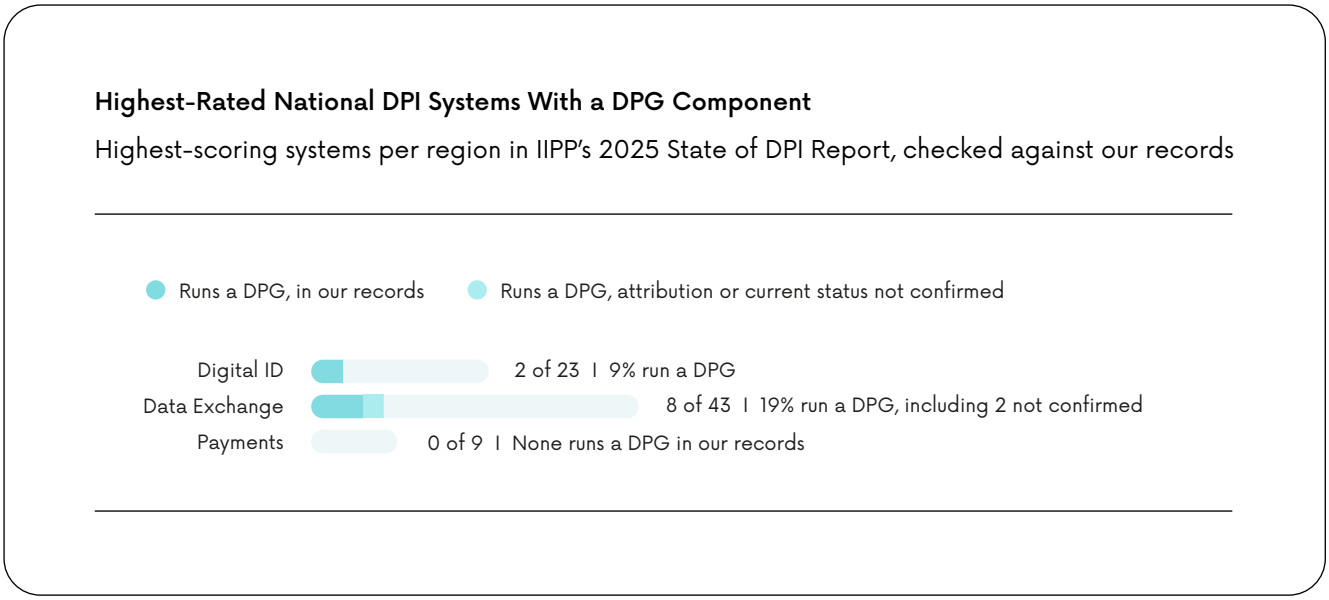


Figure 10: IIPP, 2025 State of DPI Report, regional tables of highest-scoring systems; DPGA deployment table (Annex B) · data as of 17 Oct 2026.

not confirmed. None of the 9 payment systems, which include Brazil's Pix, Mexico's CoDi and Zambia's National Financial Switch, runs a DPG in our records.

The lists also leave out DPG-based systems that the pilot's records show are national in scale. Four of MOSIP's 6 live national ID systems, in Morocco, Togo, Tonga and Uganda, are not in IIPP's ID table, and none of the national payment switches attributed to Mojaloop, in Tanzania, Rwanda, Liberia and Guinea, is in its payment table. There are several possible reasons, which the pilot cannot yet separate. Many DPG deployments are recent or still scaling; some serve national functions outside the three layers IIPP rates; and the attributes behind the scores may weigh features that DPG-based systems are still building.

IIPP's text also cites the data exchange systems of Benin and Madagascar. Benin's, which IIPP lists as "X-Road BJ", runs on UXP, a commercial product from the Estonian firm Cybernetica, derived from the early X-Road codebase and developed separately since, therefore we do not record it as an X-Road deployment. Madagascar's is likely an X-Road deployment: the X-Road product owner lists Madagascar, and a 2023 World Bank contract under the PRODIGY project is for scaling up the X-Road solution (OP00242485). This evidence arrived after data collection closed, thus Madagascar will be added in the next version of the dataset.

The DPI Map's full dataset covers 64 DPI-like ID systems, 97 payment systems and 103 data exchange systems across 210 countries. Matching our deployment records against all of them, and against other definitions such as the World Bank's, is the next step, and we are discussing it with the IIPP team. It would show what share of national DPI systems run on a DPG, which this sample cannot. We report the DPG component as a fact about each system; IIPP's alignment scores are its own, and the DPGA does not grade systems.

Annex B Deployment Table

The deployment table is published as a separate spreadsheet. It lists all 286 records, including the 244 counted deployments, the 42 records not counted, including the 4 reassigned to UPYOG, with the reason each uncounted record was left out. Its columns are defined in C.1 below.

Annex C Field Glossary

The pilot used three data structures: the published deployment table, the workbook sent to product owners, and the in-depth deployment record. This annex defines every field in each, meaning that the data can be read, reused and collected again in the same form.

C1 Deployment Table (Annex B)

Field	Definition
DPG	The digital public good. A solution registered as a DPG in its own right, such as UPYOG, is listed under its own name.
Collection	The DPGA collection the DPG belongs to: DPI, Climate Action, Decidim.
Country	The sovereign state where the deployment runs. Territories that product owners list separately, such as the Faroe Islands, Niue and the Cook Islands, appear as countries.
Deployment or service	The public service or system, as named by the product owner or by our research.
Stage	One of pre-implementation, pilot, implementation, live, live at scale, decommissioned, or not stated. Definitions are in Annex A.
Counted in report	Yes when the record passes the public-function test, meets a scale scope and is at pilot stage or beyond.
Reason not counted	Why a record is kept in the table but left out of the totals.
How the records were collected	desk research, reported by the product owners, or confirmed directly by a government.
Source	The link or reference supporting the record, given by the product owner or found in our research.
Independent check	For product owner records that came without a source, the result of research's own search; also notes third-party confirmations such as the IDB's.

C2 Product Owner Workbook

Each product owner received a workbook with three tabs. The first held the platform profile, the second the deployments we had found, and the third the inclusion rules and field explanations. Product owners corrected the first two tabs and added rows.

Platform tab:

Field	Definition
DPI dimension	The layer of digital public infrastructure the DPG serves, such as digital ID, payments, data exchange or G2P delivery.
What the platform does	A short description of the platform's main functions.
Platform product owner	The organisation that maintains the DPG and leads its roadmap.
Legal entity and foundation	The legal home of the DPG, and whether a separate foundation exists.
Governance	How decisions on the code, roadmap and releases are made, and by whom.
Licence	The open-source licence or licences, recorded by component where they differ.
Authoritative repositories	The code repositories that hold the current version, with deprecated ones flagged.
Release cadence	How often new versions are released, and the most recent release we recorded.
Contributor base	Who contributes code, and how concentrated contribution is.
Deployments gathered thus far	A pointer to the deployments listed in the second tab.
Total footprint estimate	The product owner's own estimate of how many deployments or instances exist in total, with its basis. Kept apart from the deployment count.

Deployments tab:

Field	Definition
Country / Deployment	The country and the short name of the system, for example "Tanzania, TIPS".
Scope	National, sub-national, product owner-nominated or supranational.
Lifecycle stage	One of pre-implementation, pilot, implementation, live, live_scaled or decommissioned.
Service owner	The public entity is ultimately accountable to the public for the service, usually a ministry, central bank or public agency. It is not necessarily the organisation that runs the software.
Day-to-day operator	The organisation is on call when the system breaks and responsible for keeping it running. This can be a government team, a contracted vendor, an NGO or the product owner. A ministry running its own system on rented cloud counts as the government operating it.
Local firms contracted	The number of firms based in the country that are contracted for integration, support or maintenance. Left blank, not zero, when unknown.
Notes	Context such as current coverage, version used, key partners or reasons for uncertainty.
Source / Last verified	Links or documents that support the record, and when they were last checked.

C3 In-depth Deployment Record

In-depth records for 48 priority deployments were completed. Each has 34 fields in nine groups.

Group	Field	Definition
Identifiers	composite_id	Links records that form one multi-DPG system, such as MOSIP and OpenG2P together in the Philippines.
Identifiers	dpg_id, dpg_name	The DPG's identifier and name.
Identifiers	record_id	The unique identifier of the record.
Deployment	country_iso3	The country's three-letter ISO code.
Deployment	dpi_dimension	The DPI layer the deployment serves.
Deployment	use_case_text	What the deployment does and for whom.
Deployment	lifecycle_stage	The stage, using the values in Annex A.
Deployment	go_live_date	The date the deployment entered production, or the best available year.
Deployment	regions	Geographic coverage within the country.
Scale	usage_value	The latest usage figure, with its date.
Scale	usage_unit	What the figure counts, such as registrations, transactions or IDs issued.
Scale	active_usage_relying_parties	The agencies, banks or services that rely on the deployment.
Stakeholders	product_sponsor_owner	The public entity that owns the service.
Stakeholders	prime_implementer	The main organisation that built or integrated the deployment.
Stakeholders	si_category	Whether the prime implementer is domestic, international, a government agency or a non-profit.
Funding	funder_name	The organisation is financing the deployment, with project numbers where known.
Funding	funding_type	Grant, loan, credit, domestic budget or a mix.
Funding	funding_amount_usd	The amount committed, in US dollars, as stated in the source. Often a program total rather than spending on the DPG itself.

Funding	funding_concentration_flag	True when a single funder provides most of the financing.
Funder priorities	interoperability_signal	Evidence that the deployment connects to other systems, such as an ID system feeding a payments or social registry.
Funder priorities	contribution_governance	How the deployment relates to the DPG's governance, for example whether the country contributes code back.
Evidence	verification_status	Whether the record is verified against a source independent of the product owner.
Evidence	confidence_level	High, medium or low confidence in the record as a whole.
Evidence	confidence_rationale	The sources and reasoning behind the confidence level.
Evidence	evidence_tier	Tier 1 to Tier 4, as defined in Annex A.
Evidence	source_ref, source_url	The main sources, by name and link.
Provenance	collected_by	Who compiled the record.
Provenance	collected_method	How it was compiled, usually desk research.
Provenance	freshness_date	The date the information was last checked.
Workflow	validation_wave	The research wave the record belongs to.
Workflow	internal_review_status	Where the record stands in review, from draft to corrections applied.
Workflow	notes	Caveats, open questions and corrections.

DPGs Highlighted in the Report







































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