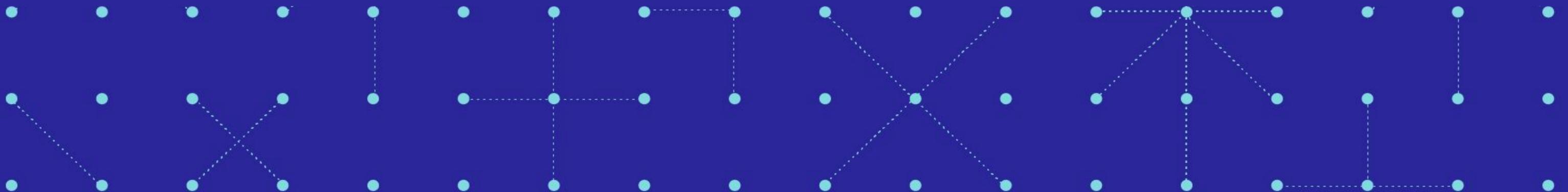


Digital
Public
Goods
Alliance

Mythbusting open source

Amreen Taneja & Jon Lloyd, DPGA



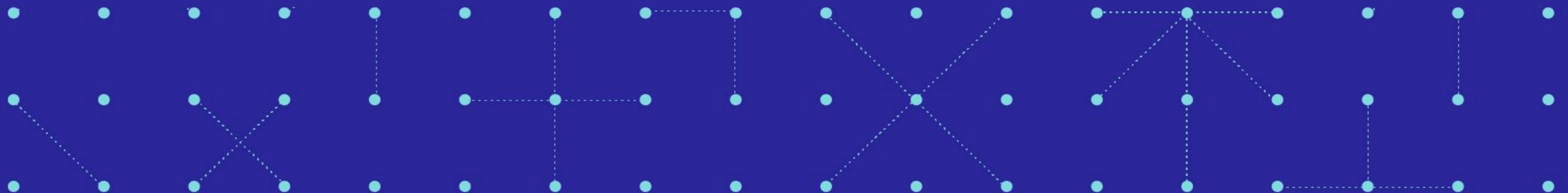
What You'll Get From this Session

1. Understand some of the common myths about open source
- 2. Hear from a leading country who has successfully overcome challenges with open source misconceptions
- ◆ 3. What DPGs are and the importance of the DPG Standard
4. Q&A



True or false?

Can you accurately spot fact from fiction?



True or false?

Open source is less secure than proprietary software.

True or false?

Open source is less secure than proprietary software.

FALSE!

Open-source digital solutions are not, inherently, any more secure or less secure than closed-source solutions. In fact, there are security benefits!

True or false?

Open source is free.

True or false?

Open source is free.

FALSE!

There is always a cost when implementing any technological solution, usually in the areas of implementation, customisation, and maintenance. However, open source can be cheaper in the long term.

True or false?

Open source is good for innovation.

True or false?

Open source is good for innovation.

TRUE!

Open source can open up ecosystems that may have been stifled by monopolies and allow for more innovation and opportunities for the private sector.

True or false?

Open source means there can be restrictions on how they're used.

True or false?

Open source means there can be restrictions on how they're used.

TRUE!

Depending on the type of open-source licence used, there are certain permission, limitations and conditions on how you can use open source tools

True or false?

Open source is bad for sensitive data collection.

True or false?

Open source is bad for sensitive data collection.

FALSE!

In fact, open source components are already found in most proprietary software!

True or false?

Open source is inferior to proprietary solutions.

True or false?

Open source is inferior to proprietary solutions.

FALSE!

They can be just as flexible, faster, and focused on improvements as any other piece of software – it's all about who creates and maintains them.

True or false?

Open source products can't make money

True or false?

Open source products can't make money.

FALSE!

There are a lot of ways to monetise open source technology, especially DPGs.

True or false?

Open source is effectively implemented “off the shelf” to use immediately.

True or false?

Open source is effectively implemented “off the shelf” to use immediately.

FALSE!

They usually require some level of adaptation, expertise and support to be most effective and locally relevant.

True or false?

The DPGA Secretariat doesn't want every open source product to become a digital public good.

True or false?

The DPGA Secretariat doesn't want every open source product to become a digital public good.

TRUE!

But the DPGA secretariat thinks it is particularly important that DPGs exist.

True or false?

All open source products are digital public goods.

True or false?

All open source products are digital public goods.

FALSE!

Not every open source product is compliant with the DPG Standard.

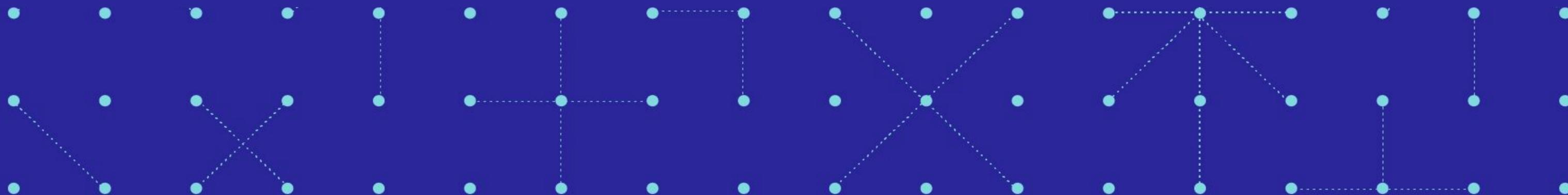
How did you do?

- Did any of these surprise you?
- ◆ Is there anything about open source or DPGs where you're still in doubt?



Why open source matters?

More than an open license



About open source

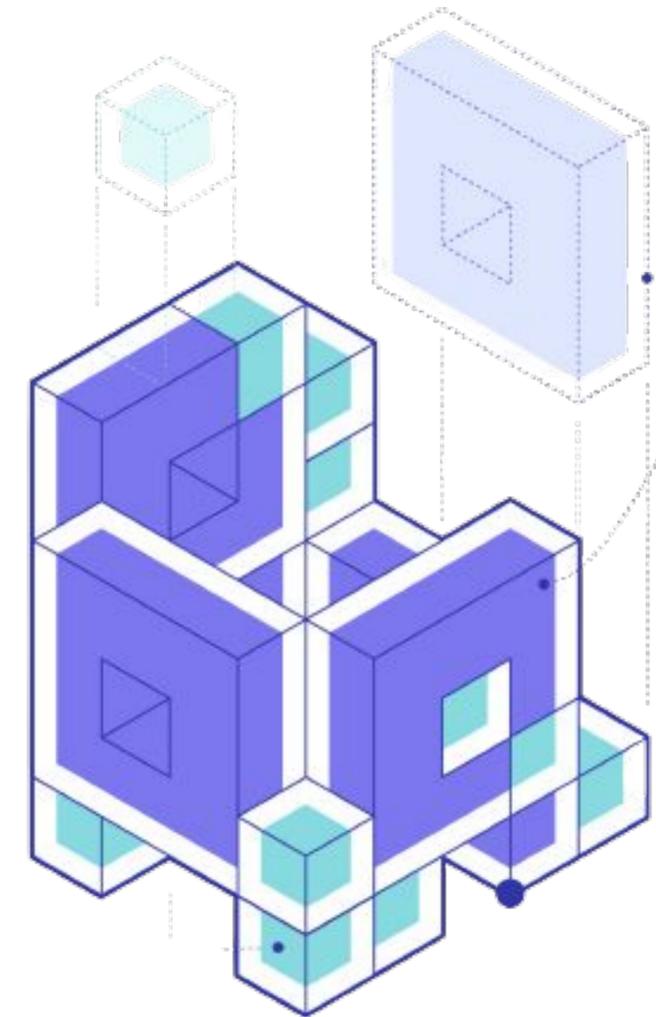


The value of open source

The value of OSS on the:

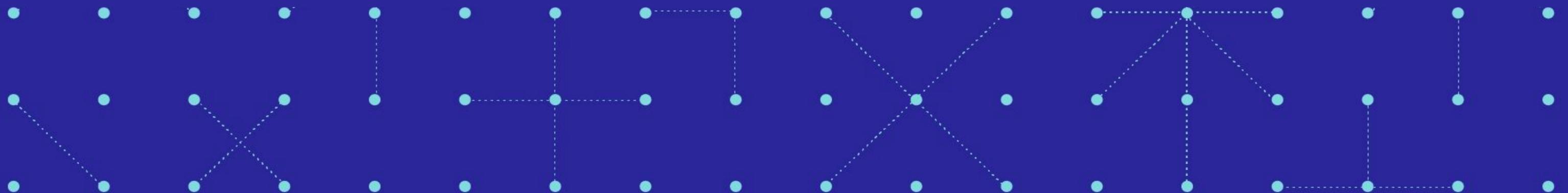
- supply-side is \$4.15 billion USD
- demand side is \$8.8 trillion USD

Without open source, firms would need to spend 3.5 times more on software than they currently do.



What is a digital public good?

DPG definition and DPG Standard



Digital technologies:
electronic tools,
systems, devices and
resources that generate,
store or process data.



United Nations

Secretary-General's Roadmap
for Digital Cooperation

Digital Public Goods

- ✓ Advance the SDGs
- ✓ Open Source
- ✓ Do No Harm

Public Goods: a commodity that is provided without profit to all members of a society, and is to the benefit or well-being of the public.

The Digital Public Goods Standard

- ✓ Advance the SDGs
- ✓ Open Source
- ✓ Do No Harm

1. Relevance to Sustainable Development Goals
2. Use of Approved Open Licenses
3. Clear Ownership
4. Platform Independence
5. Documentation
6. Mechanism for Extracting Data
7. Adherence to Privacy and Applicable Laws
8. Adherence to Standards & Best Practices
9. Do No Harm

digitalpublicgoods.net/standard

Why is the DPG Standard needed?

- ✓ Definition and Baseline
- ✓ Promoting Public Good
- ✓ Do No Harm Principle
- ✓ Combating Open-source Washing
- ✓ Enhances credibility and trustworthiness



1. SDG Relevance

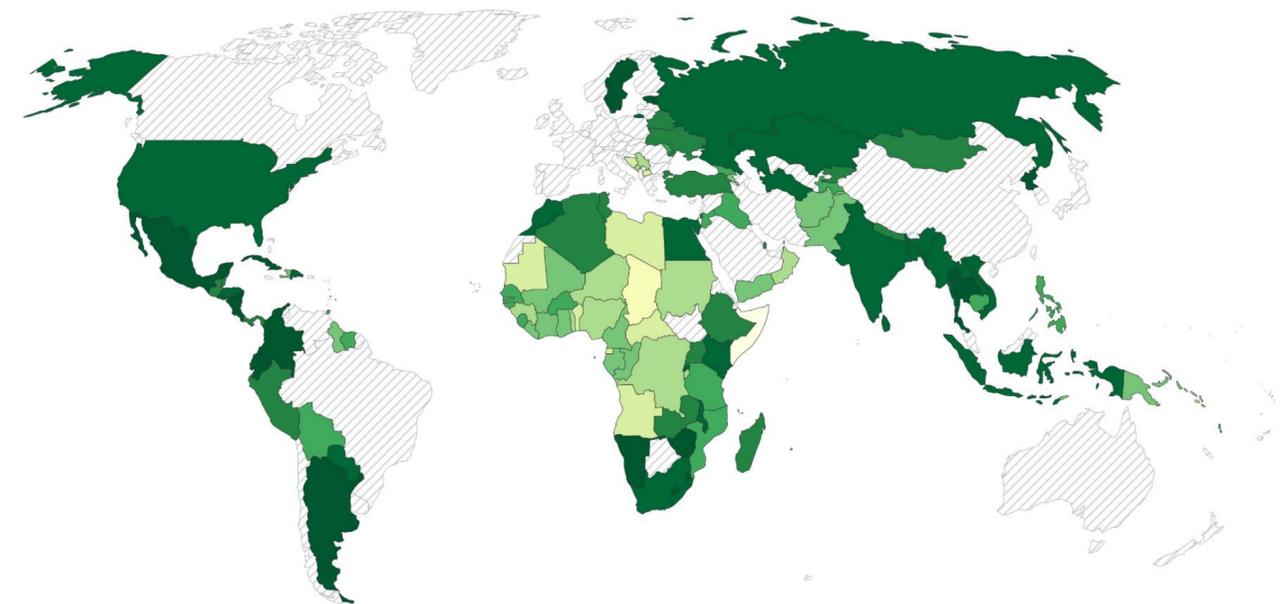
Demonstrated efforts into advancing one or more goals



Share of women whose family planning needs are met, 2021

Our World in Data

The proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who are currently using at least one modern contraceptive¹ method, out of the total population of women who have demand for family planning² methods.



Data source: Data from multiple sources compiled by the UN

OurWorldInData.org/fertility-rate | CC BY

2. Open Licensing

Use of an approved open license for code, data and content



- Freedom to run/ Access
- Freedom to study/ No Discrimination
- Freedom to redistribute
- Freedom to distribute modifications

3. Clear Ownership

Ownership of assets must be defined and documented



Successful Example:



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

AGROVOC Multilingual Thesaurus

4. Platform Independence

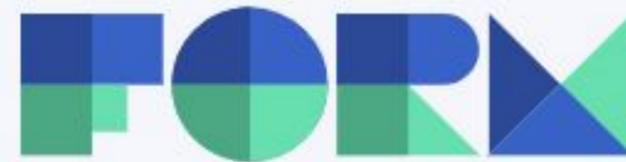
Prove independence from the closed component(s) and/or indicating the existence of functional, open alternatives



VS



Successful Example:



5. Documentation

Source code/ data/ content, use cases, and/or functional requirements

Name	Email	ID	Gender
Arthur	arthur@gmail.com	A1	M
Marie	marie@gmail.com	A2	F
Bob	bob@gmail.com	A2	M
Peter	peter@gmail.com	A3	M

Column name	Definition	Data type	Required
Name	This column refers to the first name of customers	String	Yes

Data dictionary

Contributor Covenant v2.0 adopted

API for Digital Public Goods

Application Programming Interface (API) for Digital Public Goods, available at <https://api.digitalpublicgoods.net>.

This API provides an alternative method of accessing the information available at <https://github.com/DPGAlliance/publicgoods-candidates>.

Yet for another alternative, a more user-friendly version, you can browse the [Digital Public Goods Registry](#).

Architecture

Shell

```
curl https://api.digitalpublicgoods.net
```

Default Response

```
Status: 200 OK
```

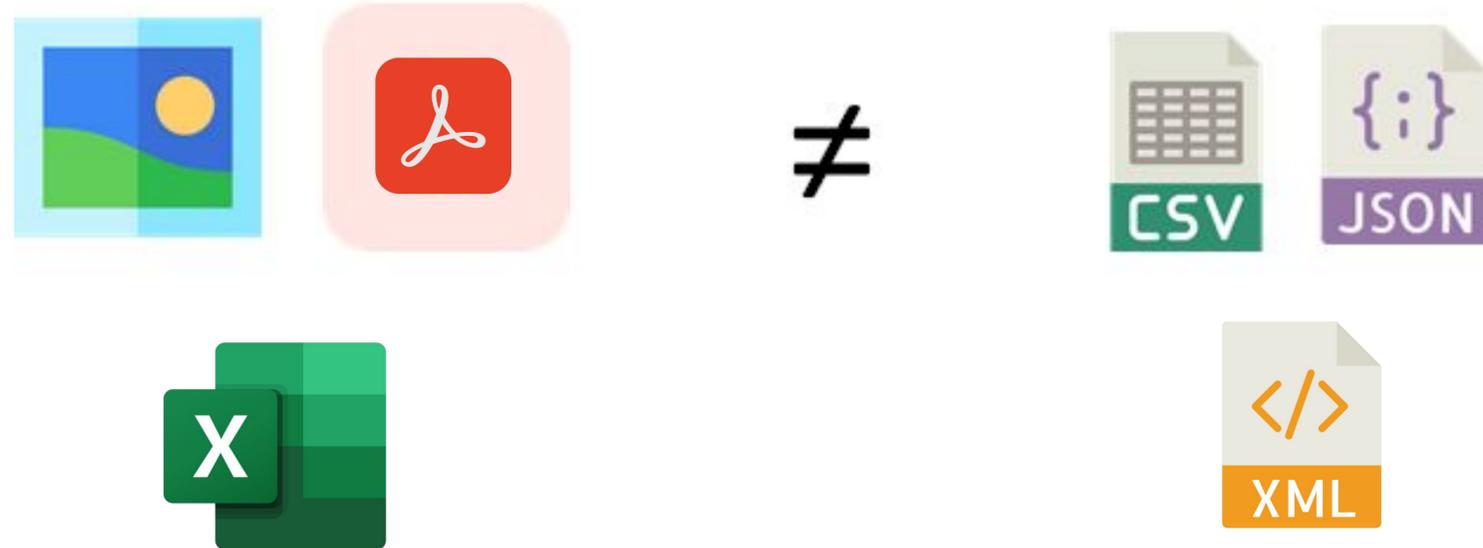
```
{
  "dpgs": "https://api.digitalpublicgoods.net/dpgs",
  "dpg/{dpg}": "https://api.digitalpublicgoods.net/dpg/{dpg}/",
  "nominees": "https://api.digitalpublicgoods.net/nominees",
  "nominee/{nominee}": "https://api.digitalpublicgoods.net/nominee/{nominee}"
}
```

Developer docs

6. Mechanism for Extracting Data

Design for possibility of extracting or importing data in open formats.

Non- PII Data: This refers to information that does not by itself identify a specific individual.



Successful Example:



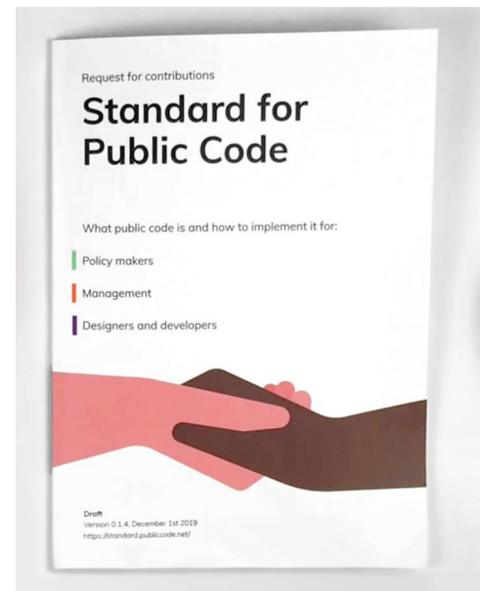
7. Privacy and Applicable Laws



- EU General Data Protection Regulation
- Indian Information Technology Act
- US Persons with Disabilities Act 2020

8. Standards & Best Practices

Design for possibility of extracting or importing data in open formats



Open Standards



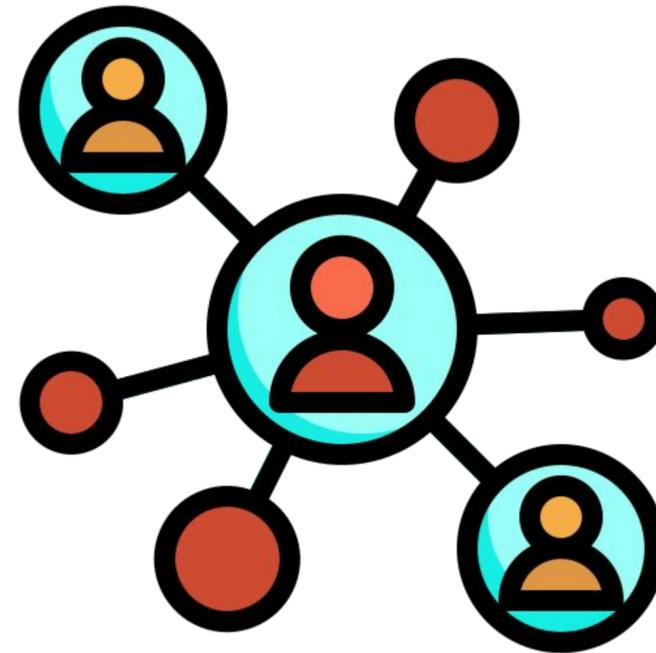
INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Digital Solutions Guidelines for
Public Financial Management

Best Practices

9. Do No Harm by Design

Design for possibility of extracting or importing data in open formats

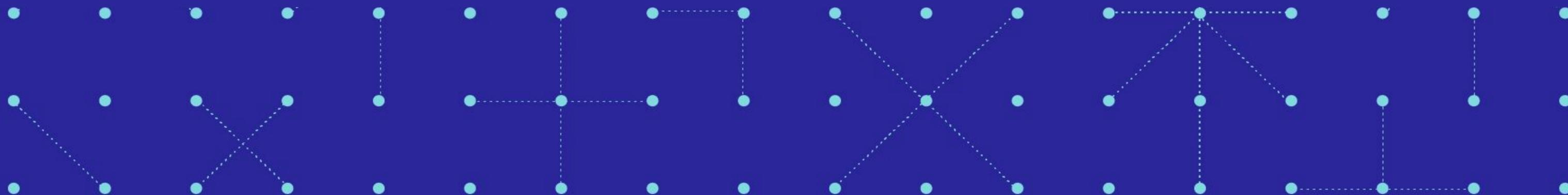


Successful Example:



- 9.a) Data Privacy & Security
- 9.b) Inappropriate & Illegal Content
- 9.c) Protection from Harassment

FAQs and Resources

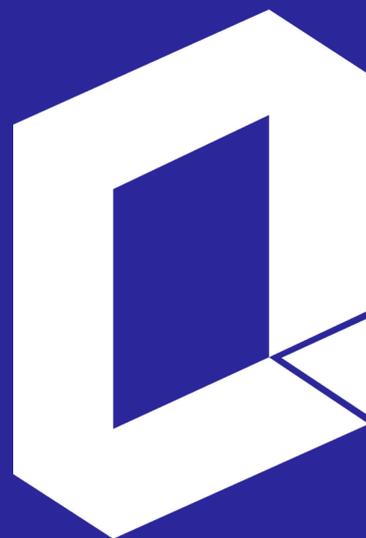


Resources

- [DPG definition](#), [DPG Standard](#) & [DPG Registry](#)
- [DPG Submission guide](#), [DPG Wiki](#) & [DPG Eligibility test](#)

Also all found at <https://digitalpublicgoods.net>





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