

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



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

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

Sierra Leone: using OpenG2P to enhance social protection programs

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

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

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

Uganda: using DHIS2 to respond to COVID-19

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

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

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