

Using Multiple Case Studies to Analyse Open Source Software Business Sustainability in Sub-Saharan Africa

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Abstract. Amidst the debate about what sort of technology is appropriate for achieving sustainable development, Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) offers some solutions to today's technology problems for many developing countries. However, there is a paucity of empirical evidence to help us understand the potentials FOSS technologies have for small businesses in Sub-Saharan Africa. This research utilizes nine case studies data from seven African countries to find out how entrepreneurs are leveraging FOSS to help them create sustainable business based on openness. The findings show increasing awareness of the business potential of FOSS, and a business model incorporating both FOSS and proprietary software is needed to run a sustainable IT business in these countries. However, the lack of skilled FOSS developer base, the absence of appropriate policies, and poor payment habits by clients are just some of the factors affecting businesses. Other problems encountered, possible solutions to those problems and lessons to be learnt from each case study are also discussed. The research offers entrepreneurs, ICT practitioners, and policy makers the platform to understand the *Why* and *How* FOSS technologies are impacting the traditional way of doing business in Sub-Saharan Africa.

1 Introduction

The plethora of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) applications available throughout the internet in projects and forges are not only having huge socioeconomic impact in many sectors in many different parts of the world, but are continuously redefining the way businesses (small and big) operate. The past few years have witnessed growing research interest in FOSS and its adoption and utilization in the business sector [16, 22, 28]. However, research results (e.g. [29, 30]) posit that in most businesses, FOSS solutions will not operate in isolation but will exist side by side with their commercial counterparts. In fact, [33] has conceptualized the “*AIM Postulate*”, which advocates an emerging business posture towards software co-existence by moving away from (Fear, Uncertainty and Doubt/Distrust) FUD to collaborative ecosystems. The AIM postulate is grounded in

the empirical observation of an emerging trend where businesses are more inclined to determine: “Where in my business operation do I need FOSS?” “How best can I leverage FOSS projects and communities to support my business?” According to AIM, software co-existence is all about

- i. Applying best practices (closed or open) to software process, products, and services.
- ii. Integrating with existing knowledge, experience, IT infrastructure, and
- iii. Maximizing business value and organizational learning opportunities.

However, in many companies top level management still expressed some concerns towards full-scale FOSS adoption or the integration of FOSS technologies as a key business strategy [14]. Some of the concerns are associated with the difficulty of finding the right staff and developing the competencies necessary to work with FOSS [19]. Software support [27,9], quality [34], security, and the ability to integrate FOSS with existing infrastructure are also major concerns for many FOSS entrepreneurs.

The trend in the adoption and utilization of FOSS has remained, to a large extent, a phenomenon for the developed economies. For example, a series of case studies conducted by [25] shows that many regional municipalities in Europe are using FOSS. The Gartner study [12] reported that 85% (N=274) of enterprises in Asia Pacific, Europe and North America are using FOSS. Furthermore, the study projected that, by 2012, at least 80% of all commercial software solutions will include substantive FOSS components. These findings are consistent with similar studies carried out by Actuate [1, 2], using data obtained from surveys conducted with about 1,000 businesses in North America, UK, Germany and France. In general, the economic impact of FOSS for Europe and the rest of the developed world are well documented in the FLOSS Impact report [13]. Research evidence on the adoption and utilization of FOSS in business environments tends to concentrate on big businesses from North America, Europe [1, 2], China [2], and Australia [14]. Furthermore, FOSS business models adopted by Europe SMEs have extensively been discussed by [8].

1.1 Research Contribution and Questions

According to the FOSSDeva survey [10], many people (65.91%) strongly agree that FOSS is the way forward for developing countries; 51.14% see FOSS as a means to stimulate indigenous software industries, create local jobs, and lower technology acquisition costs. Over 60% believe that governments FOSS policy can help the spread and adoption of FOSS. Furthermore, [39] conducted an empirical study to investigate the main facilitators and inhibitors of FOSS adoption in the Tunisian software business sector. In another study, [40] discussed the perceptions, attitudes, and barriers to FOSS adoption and diffusion patterns in Jamaican SMEs. While, [21] discussed how the Chinese software industry can leverage the FOSS movement for its own development. Although these studies focus on FOSS adoption and diffusion

in SMEs in developing countries, there exist diminutive research literature on FOSS business activities that can help us understand how small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Sub-Saharan Africa are leveraging FOSS to either start their business ventures or enhance their existing business practices. The contribution of this research to the FOSS body of knowledge aims to fill this gap in the literature by offering answers to the following research question:

How are small businesses in Sub-Saharan Africa leveraging benefits inherent in FOSS to create sustainable businesses?

By addressing this question the research hopes to offer insight into other questions which may arise, such as

- (i) how are Africa SMEs leveraging FOSS to support their business practices?
- (ii) what are the FOSS business benefits for SMEs?
- (iii) what problems or difficulties do they encounter and what are the possible solutions to those problems?
- (iv) what lessons can we learn about the unique way of doing FOSS business in this part of Africa?

An empirical analysis of case studies data obtained from nine ICT-based SMEs from Uganda, Ethiopia, South Africa, Kenya, Tanzania, Nigeria, and Mozambique is used to show how the SMEs in these countries are leveraging benefits inherent in FOSS to create sustainable businesses. Business benefits include low business start-up and technology acquisition costs [21, 39, 40], free access to source code and software, low total cost of ownership (TCO), availability of community support, and ability to customize the software to meet local business needs. A case study research strategy or approach advanced by [37] is used to gather the information needed to profile the companies, analyse their revenue generation models, capture their motivation for engaging in FOSS business, and list down some lessons that can be learnt from the way the companies operate.

This kind of research is important in a number of ways: increase our understanding of the FOSS business landscape in Sub-Saharan Africa, provide business opportunities by helping African entrepreneurs understand how to leverage the benefits inherent in FOSS, find possible ways of integrating FOSS into the African research and development agenda, provide guidelines for regional FOSS cooperation projects, integrate FOSS education into existing engineering curricular, and increase FOSS awareness on the continent. It is also hoped that this kind of research may act as an eye-opener for ICT businesses already investing or planning to do business in this region of the world. Furthermore, the findings from these case studies may provide guidelines for policymakers in the region to implement a “new” kind of ICT governance framework based on openness.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. Section two presents background and related work on the impact and socioeconomic status of FOSS in the global and African context. The research methodology, presented in section three, demonstrates the use of a case study approach to investigate FOSS business sustainability. This is

followed by section four where we present our analysis and discussion of the case studies results, as well as the validity threats and future work. Concluding remarks are presented in section five.

2 Background and Related Work

A multitude of interrelated factors are contributing to the upward trend in global adoption and utilization of FOSS. Some of these factors include: global acceptance that FOSS can stand at par and, even in some instances, perform better than its commercial proprietary counterparts [5, 15]; continued improvement in the quality of FOSS [34]; an alternative Bazaar style of developing software [26, 31]. The Bazaar as opposed to the Cathedral style of developing FOSS [26] harnesses diverse talents of globally distributed teams of software developers who, for the most part, freely volunteer their time and efforts to develop and maintain the software. The development model promises faster and cost effective software development cycle. Compared to proprietary software, FOSS is also said to have lower total cost of ownership. Entrepreneurs have hybrid business models opportunities [24, 8], customers are free from vendor lock-ins, users have greater learning and knowledge sharing prospects [32], and regions or countries can support technology independence [7, 20, 23] by adopting and encouraging the use of FOSS.

The economic impact of FOSS is highlighted by many studies. For example, the IDC study [11] predicts that FOSS will grow at a 22.4% rate to reach US\$8.1 billion by 2013. The growth rate is mainly due to increased enterprise adoption from major firms such as IBM [30, 5], or Hewlett Packard. The study also found out that hybrid business models are taking more permanence in modern software business. That is, many proprietary software businesses or vendors are also involved in the development, deployment, support and maintenance, and even consultancy of FOSS solutions. These findings are consistent with a study carried out with U.S. companies and government institutions' usage of FOSS [36]. The authors found out that, motivated by reduce IT costs, faster systems delivery, and making systems more secure, 87% of the companies (N = 512) surveyed are using FOSS, and bigger companies with at least US\$50 million annual revenue are more likely to use FOSS than smaller companies. This trend is in sharp contrast with what is observed in Europe, where small firms are the lead adopters of FOSS [17].

Thus, it can be argued that FOSS is really in vogue; the technology is having a real impact and redefining the software industry. There is gradual shift in focus from protecting software knowledge to maximizing gain from FOSS development, use, and distribution. As the FOSS development paradigm grants “free” access to the source code, software companies are not obligated to pay software licenses fees. If a company has staff with the technical knowledge, they can download and compile the source code, customize the software to suit the company's customer's needs, or even localize the software to suit a particular business market. However, if a company is not endowed with such technical savvies, it can leverage assistance available 24/7 in

forums and mailing list or contract a vendor or a developer to carry out the modifications needed by the customer. Notwithstanding the availability of these community support options, it is more likely that the typical small business will be constrained by limited ICT literacy, and the lack of the business analytic skills, and absorptive capacity to effectively identify and deploy appropriate FOSS solutions to support their business. Hence intermediaries will play a crucial role in the adoption of complex ICT applications by SMEs, and strategically placed community intermediaries within local and regional and national business ecosystems will be essential to the effective adoption and diffusion of FOSS by SMEs [43] This provides new business models for ICT services SMEs in developing countries, where FOSS becomes both a compelling alternative to propriety software and an option to help them support a sustainable business. Another compelling reason, argued [40] is that the FOSS domain offers an increasingly mature portfolio of business applications that represents viable alternative solutions to meet customers' expectations.

Furthermore, FOSS can, arguably, bring about new business opportunities for small businesses in developing countries [7, 27, 28, 35]. For established SMEs, FOSS enables them to move from product-based to service-based (software hosting, support, consulting, training, integration, or customization) activities [39]. Generally, FOSS is increasingly being recognized by many governments, regional municipalities, and businesses as the means by which developing countries can expand their use of ICTs without the need for huge capital expenditure.

3 Research Methodology

The methodology employed in this research aims to investigate FOSS business sustainability in the African context. The methodology employs case studies to find out how and why FOSS is being used by ICT-based SMEs to support and sustain their business ventures. The reason for choosing case studies as research instruments is grounded on Yin's [37] argument that a case study design should be considered when "the focus of the study is to answer how and why questions" and when the researcher wants to "cover contextual conditions" which are believed to be relevant to the phenomenon under study. Thus, a case study approach is considered appropriate technique for this research since it can add value [4] and contribute to the body of knowledge by helping researchers and practitioners in the domain to better understand FOSS business sustainability in Sub-Saharan Africa. The methodology employed in this research is schematically shown in figure 1, with the key steps marked in circles and are numbered from 1-7.

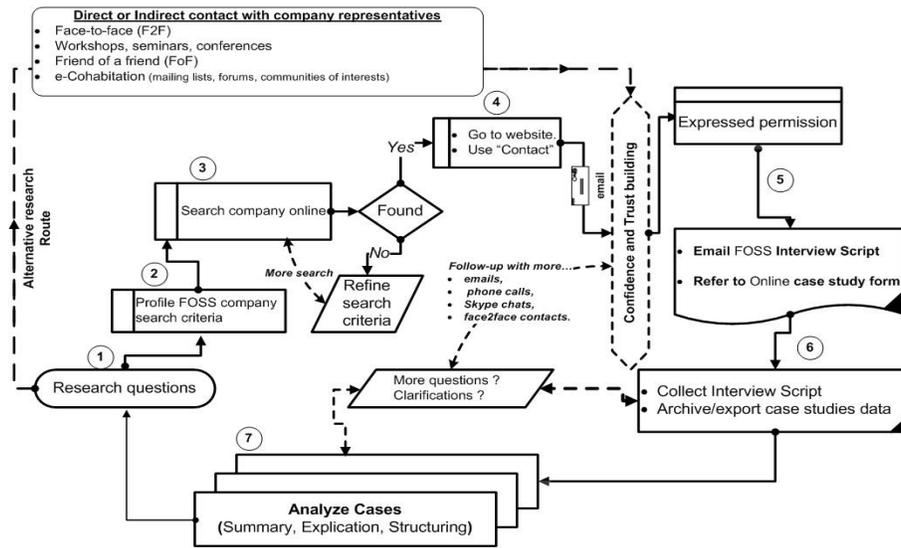


Fig. 1. Case Studies Methodology to Study FOSS Business Sustainability.

In the first instance, an FOSS Interview Script, shown in **box 1**, was developed and used to collect the case studies data from the SMEs. The script consists of a set of case study research questions (Step 1), which are grouped into three main areas; Company profile, motivation for engaging in FOSS business, revenue generation or company's main source of income, and an experience report section. The script, which also has an online version, concludes with a case study feedback section where subjects are asked to indicate (Yes/No) whether they would like to receive further information about the case study they submitted and would like to be contacted for further clarification.

Box 1: FOSS Interview Script for African ICT-based companies

Case Study Code:...

(e.g. SA01 meaning the 1st case study from South Africa, country prefix SA)

Company profile:

Q1. Name/email of contact person:

Q2. Country of residence:

Q3. Name of the city/town where the company is located:

Q4. Registered full name and acronym of the company:

Q5. Company's web presence (if any) :

Q6. When was the company established?

Q7. How many people are employed in this company?

Motivation for engaging in FOSS business:

Q1. Please describe your motivation for using Open Source in your business

.....
Revenue generation or source of income:

- Q1. Which services (e.g. ICT Training, Web Hosting, Software Development, Consultancy, etc.) are you offering?
- Q2. If you are offering “FOSS/IT Outsourcing” as a service. Which of the following describes your outsourcing strategy?
- Offshore outsourcing (e.g. to other countries outside Africa)
 - Onshore outsourcing (e.g. to other countries within Africa)
 - Both offshore and onshore outsourcing
- Q3. Which service in Q1 is generating more income for your company?
- Q4. What is your company's annual turnover (in USD)?
- Q5. Who are your most prolific customers and the types of services they request most?
- Q6. What are some of the strategies you use to market your products and services?
- Q7. What are some of the difficulties, if any, you face in getting paid for the services you offer?
- Q8. Please describe whether you are developing new products or customizing existing FOSS solutions (bespoke software) to fit your customers' needs?
- Q9. Are you localizing (translating into local languages) some of your products?

.....
Experience Report:

- Q1. Looking at other companies (in and outside your country) who may be offering similar services as you do, what would you say works well for your company?
- Q2. What is your advice for someone starting FOSS business in Africa in general and your country in particular?
- Q3. Please describe three key problems you have encountered in running this kind of business and your solutions to those problems?
- Q4. What are some of your business plans which will ensure the viability and sustainability of the business in the long run?

.....
Case studies feedback:

Would you like to receive frequent updates about the status of the Case Study information you supplied (Yes/No)?

Subsequently, case study participants were given a choice to record their case study using either the Interview Script (emailed to them as attachment) or by completing the case study form online (Step 5). With the former choice, participants were asked if one week is sufficient to collect the FOSS interview script responses (Step 6). After five days, a reminder was sent asking if the interviewee is on course and will be able to submit responses. In some cases the responses collected generated more questions or more clarifications on some of the responses given was needed. Where this was the case, the interviewee was contacted again (using emails, phone calls, and Skype chats) and asked to provide more clarification before analyzing the case studies (Step 7).

Qualitative content analysis was used to describe each case study. Content analysis can be defined as “the study of recorded human communications” [3]. As a

process, content analysis is the transformation of raw text data into a standardized, orderly form. In analyzing the case studies, three aspects of content analysis proposed by [18] were adopted:

- *Summary*: in summarizing the responses received from the case studies, attempts were made to preserve the essential content but still trying to capture the main ideas submitted by the interviewees.
- *Explication*: this process of re-examination and reading between the lines involves explaining, clarifying and annotating the responses supplied via the FOSS interview script or online case study form.
- *Structuring*: responses received from the companies follow the designed pattern of the FOSS Interview Script. The main aim of the structuring process is to filter out a structure from the responses provided and apply that structure in the analysis of the case studies. The outcome of the structuring process is what is used to profile each case study, as shown in table 3.

The methodology also shows an alternative research route. This “direct or indirect contact with company representatives” can act as a possible means of recruiting more case studies and bypassing the online search paths in Steps 2 - 4. This can take many forms; such as meeting company representatives face-to-face in workshops, seminars, conferences or through a friend of a friend, through participation in mailing lists, forums, social media where company representatives may be subscribed to; a phenomenon referred to in this research as “e-cohabitation”.

3.1 Case Studies Data

Table 1 shows the major characteristics of the case studies, including the case study code, the geographical distribution of the companies studied, the year founded, and the staff strength of each company as of January 2012. As shown, the companies are relatively young and have been in existence, on the average, for 7.66 years. Furthermore, considering the European Commission’s definition of SMEs [41], which considered a company to be an SME in terms of the number of employees and either turnover or balance sheet total, we can conclude that most or seven of the companies studied are *micro*- (ET01, KE01, NG01, SA02, SA03, TZ01, UG01). These SMEs have ten or less employees and are considered as the main forces in economic growth and job creation, not only in developed economies, but also in emerging economies or economies in transition [40]. MZ01 and SA01 can be described as *small*- since they have employees numbering more than ten and less than fifty employees. However, since this research was not able to register either the turnover or balance sheet totals of the companies, the term enterprise may be most appropriate to use to refer to the companies as entities engaged in an economic activity. They are, in effect characterized as “self-employed, family firms, partnerships and associations regularly engaged in an economic activity” [41].

Table 1: Major Characteristics of the Case Studies

Case study code	Country	Company Name	Year founded	No. of staff
ET01	Ethiopia	Amest Santim Systems	2005	5
KE01	Kenya	OpenWorld	2004	7
MZ01	Mozambique	SENF OSS	2006	12
NG01	Nigeria	Future Software Resources	2008	5
SA01	South Africa	GIS Global Image	2000	17
SA02	South Africa	Ntinga Information Systems	2007	1
SA03	South Africa	Linux Holding	2003	1
TZ01	Tanzania	Zalongwa Technologies	2006	8
UG01	Uganda	Linux Solution	2000	10

4 Results and Discussions

Table 2 shows the FOSS related business activities captured for each of the case studies. It is interesting to note that all the enterprises are engaged in developing and customizing FOSS solutions as part of their business activity. However, a conversation with the director of SA01 revealed that by FOSS development, most of the enterprises mean customizing the GUI and adding functionalities. Thus, it was not clear as to whether the enterprises are actually coding or developing FOSS solutions or just customizing existing FOSS. This might explain why in all the case studies, we have “Yes” for both software development and software customization. Nevertheless, this underscores one of the key, often understated attributes of FOSS, which is the considerable degree of flexibility and adaptability relative to proprietary software, which makes it possible to customize ICT solutions to fit business needs and operating processes of smaller organisations. All the enterprises are also involved in providing FOSS maintenance and support. With the exception of SA02, all the enterprises employ ‘mixed’ business activities involving both FOSS and proprietary software. For example, SA02 provides both FOSS and proprietary Geographical Information Systems (GIS) software solutions and services in the areas of system design and implementation, GIS consulting services such as Information Management Policies and GIS strategies. One explanation for this general trend is because, as noted in SA03 and KE01, clients request services on both FOSS and proprietary software. Most customers are just interested in whatever solution they can use to accomplish their objectives (UG01). This finding is in support of the AIM postulate [33] discussed earlier, which highlighted the increasing integration and co-existence in mainstream business computing ecosystems. There is also great consistency across the business cases relating to FOSS consultancy services, and the development and hosting of web services such as websites. Training is the only service that exhibited significant variation with half the respondents offering training services.

Table 2: FOSS Business Activities Captured

Case study code	Company Name	FOSS Business Activities Captured						
		Dev	Cus	Con	Tra	MaS	Web	Mix
ET01	Amest Santim Systems	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
KE01	OpenWorld	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MZ01	SEnFOSS	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NG01	Future Software Resources	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
SA01	GIS Global Image	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SA02	Ntinga Information Systems	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
SA03	Linux Holding	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TZ01	Zalongwa Technologies	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
UG01	Linux Solution	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y

Dev. = Software development, **Cus.** = Customization, **Con.** = Consultancy, **Tra.** = Training, **MaS** = Maintenance and Support, **Web** = Web base service development and hosting, **Mix** = both FOSS and proprietary software, **Y** = Yes, **N** = No

Results of the qualitative content analysis of the case studies are summarized in table 3. In the summary each SME or enterprise is profiled according to FOSS business motivation, services offered and method of revenue generation, problems the company encounters in doing FOSS business and possible solutions, and lessons learnt about the unique way the company does business.

Some consistent themes and patterns of business practice were identified in the case responses. As distinct from the early years of the FOSS revolution, advocacy is a much less prevalent business motivation. Only one case [UG01] mentioned “encouraging FOSS adoption” as a motivation. Otherwise the range of business motivations were all anchored on the perceived value proposition of FOSS, including:

- a) the use of FOSS as a low-cost tool in software/web development;
- b) providing customizable FOSS business solutions; and
- c) Using FOSS expertise as a service differentiator.

As reflected earlier in Table 2, there is a degree of consistency in the business models based on FOSS, with almost all of the cases offering a similar portfolio of services i.e. Consultancy, Software development & Customization, Software Maintenance and Support, Web based service development and hosting, and generally supporting mixed computing environments with both FOSS and proprietary software. The business models resonate with the OSS2.0 archetypes suggested by [44] which suggested the emergence of small service centric software companies that thrive by providing training, technical support, and consultancy for local organizations that deploy open source products

Problems encountered, specific to FOSS, also fell generally into two categories;

- a) managing and changing client perceptions of FOSS as a legitimate business computing solution; and
- b) acquiring and maintaining the requisite level of resident FOSS expertise.

With increased FOSS adoption and use by SMEs within local, regional and national business ecosystems the latter challenge of maintaining the requisite level of resident, highly technical FOSS expertise is likely to manifest as a recurrent problem for service providers. This identifies a critical role for strategically placed community intermediaries as suggested by [45] that can provide aggregated technical services that are important to clusters of SMEs to facilitate the adoption of complex ICT applications. These challenges also suggest opportunities for Policy interventions at the state or national level that will endorse and encourage the legitimacy and use of FOSS, as a means of stimulating the indigenous software industry, creating local jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities.

Table 3: Profile of the Case Studies

Case study code	FOSS Business Motivation	Services and revenue generation	Problems encountered and possible solutions		Lessons learnt
ET01	Not “re-inventing the wheel” - tools the founders needed for software and website development are freely available	Software development and web hosting (domain name registration), networking, maintenance, consulting, outsourcing, technical support.	- Lack of skill labour or getting staff who are experts in GNU/Linux and FOSS - Building a client base who are comfortable with FOSS	- Train your staff locally and make sure they stay with the company after training. Make them feel as if they are part of the company and decision making process.	- Boldly participate in public bids for projects. - Make products and services affordable by reducing costs. - Involve customer in FOSS customization
KE01	- Use and customize freely available FOSS solutions. - Keep costs down. - Interact with a larger software developer and user communities. - Use the latest, cutting-edge, technologies to satisfy customers’ needs.	Consultancy, Training, Product development and Support.	- Building a client base who trust FOSS solutions. - Getting necessary registration and company documents - Hiring employees with experience in FOSS	- Educate customers about FOSS capabilities. - Go to the customer instead of waiting for customers to come to you	Trying the untested, and always be ready to do things differently in terms of responding to client requests.
MZ01	- To carve out a niche in the ICT market. - Turn FOSS experience into profitable business activity to earn a living.	- FOSS training, consultancy, application development, server (mail and web) installation and maintenance with key ministries, banks, and telecoms.	-Expansion in the region because of language barrier (all our activities are conducted in Portuguese). - Prompt payment from our major customers, especially government ministries.	- We’re gradually developing and customizing applications in English and French to help us reach other markets in Africa. -mostly take bank loans to cover some operational costs.	-Language is an essential business enable. It can be a plus because CENFOSS in MZ01 is the only Portuguese company in the Eastern Africa region, but it can also be disadvantageous because MZ01 finds it difficult to expand beyond Mozambique.
NG01	- Keep costs at a minimum by reusing FOSS components and outsourcing essential development activities. - Reduce the main start-up costs by using FOSS to building and market websites.	- Web site design and hosting, software customization, consultancy.	- Company registration procedures. - Finding skilled work force that is willing to work for a low salary.	Outsource most of their work to India	- Try and test software in-house before deploying it to customers - Research on various types of software that do the same thing. - Engage and understand the FOSS project whose software you are customizing, distributing, or localizing. - Have an individual with vast experience and a good track record in participating in FOSS projects and communities.
SA01	- Access to software being developed and maintained by a larger developer community. - Lower software development and maintenance costs.	- Both FOSS and proprietary GIS software solutions - GIS systems design and implementation, training. - Sales and support of flagship product (Papyrus Spatial),	- Difficult to retain staff who know and are experience in FOSS development and how to deal with communities. - Working with Gov. depts. and implementing GIS	- Organize free software installation demos/ training sessions in schools and colleges. Company lunches / dinners for potential customers	- Educating the client in what the FOSS is all about. - Building a strong personal and business profile and networks online using social media. - Participate in FOSS forums and mailing lists.

		Consultancy.	solutions based on FOSS		
SA02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Awareness and experience that there is huge potentials for FOSS business in South Africa. -High demand of FOSS professionals and people are becoming increasingly frustrated with security issues of proprietary software. 	<p>Mainly from distributing (installing and configuring) FOSS applications such as GNU/Linux servers (web and mail) and providing maintenance and upgrade services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -coping with demands for services, especially on the server side. - getting paid on time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -have a schedule and follow a plan. -don't continue working for customers who don't pay but be flexible 	<p>A sustainable business is one where there is flexibility.</p> <p>Hard work and learn as much as possible about FOSS and clients.</p>
SA03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Put interest and experience in FOSS into business use. - Transfer their curriculum development and teaching experience into FOSS - Utilize freely available FOSS training materials for business purpose while contributing to FOSS communities and projects. 	<p>FOSS training (80% of company's revenue) as a major business.</p> <p>Marketing for other FOSS companies, hosting GNU/Linux servers and developing and selling websites.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Making people (customers) understand that even though FOSS is "free", people still need to pay for services and training. -Poor payment habits from clients 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - establish a firm policy on getting paid before delivering services or before students register and complete their courses. -get a good and well experience account. -educate your customers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Part of business is to enjoy what you do and you are passionate about. - A proper strategic plan (3-5yrs) in place which has the capacity to expand and accommodate unexpected changes in market conditions. - Look at what your potential competitors are doing and learn from them. Think of what sort of services the market needs. -Be knowledgeable in the industry you are going to do business in and know the laws and policies governing business in the country.
TZ01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distinguish the company from other established proprietary IT companies. - Ease software development by adopting ready and mature FOSS. -Less cost in terms of money and time. - benefit and learn from large community of developers and users -Sustain the company's flagship FOSS product (SARIS) . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Web site development, web-based programming using PHP, database solution, e-business solutions, custom Internet web applications development, and readymade web site packages for small sites. - Selling FOSS products, hosting websites for customers, maintenance and other services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Getting company start-up capital - Financing new projects or business initiatives, - Managing and retaining staff Poor payment habits of clients 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partner investment - Hire university students as interns and train them as future staff for your company. - On-the-job training of young programmers, website designers, database administrators. 	<p>Employ a finance officer acts as the revenue "Collector"</p>
UG01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encouraging FOSS adoption - Prove FOSS has business potentials - Carve out a niche in the market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical support, consultancy, software deployment, IT hardware 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Start-up capital, financing new projects. - Procuring proprietary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Start as a small and gradually grow. - Preference for private sector 	<p>Avoid specializing in only one service sector or product.</p>

		<p>sales/supply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mixture of FOSS and proprietary. - Customizing of existing FOSS solutions than developing new ones. 	<p>software from abroad.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retaining competent staff - Poor payment habits by clients and Qualifying for government contracts. 	<p>clients.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strictly enforced payment terms 	
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4.1 Validity threats

While this research may have provided some insight into the business potential for ICT-based enterprises in Sub-Saharan Africa, we have only introduced nine case studies from seven out of possible fifty-four African countries. Given the increasing prominence of FOSS on the continent, we posit that there are many more enterprises leveraging FOSS for business purpose. There might even be variations in FOSS business practices by enterprises within the same country or region. Furthermore, since our case studies are just from English speaking Africa, language may even be a factor that can bias our sample. Thus, there is danger in generalizing the results presented here to the entire African FOSS business ecosystem. However, as [42] found out in their study of the Apache web server, the analysis of sometimes few cases or even a single case can provide important insights and ground for future research in this area. Therefore, we hope that the methodology and analytical framework provided in this paper can form the groundwork for further research work to investigate FOSS business sustainability and innovation in Sub-Saharan Africa.

4.2 Future work

The research presented in this paper has opened avenues for future work which may provide supplementary information to help researchers further understand FOSS business sustainability and innovation in Sub-Saharan Africa. As a follow-up to this research an online “FOSS Case Studies for African ICT Companies¹” is being launched to provide more case studies for this kind of research. More case studies data will help ICT4D, entrepreneurs, and Information Systems researchers better understand the trend in FOSS business innovation activities over time and the factors influencing them.

5. Conclusion

This research presented and discussed how small businesses in Sub-Saharan Africa are leveraging the benefits inherent in FOSS to create sustainable businesses. The literature review highlighted the global trend, economic impact, and sustainability aspects of FOSS and how all these factors come into play to provide unique technology opportunities for Sub-Saharan Africa. A methodology was presented to show that a case study research approach can be a possible means of investigating how ICT businesses are using and benefiting from FOSS. In the analysis, each case study was presented showing the profile, FOSS business motivation, and the services offered. Problems encountered and solutions adopted in operating a mix FOSS-proprietary software business in the particular country, as well as lessons to be learnt from the way the companies do business was also presented.

The case studies showed that FOSS provides an alternative business model option for ICT firms in Sub-Saharan Africa. However, operating solely on FOSS solutions and services is not a sustainable business option. Rather, companies operate

¹ <http://servnet.ias.unu.edu/limesurvey/index.php?sid=67749&lang=en>, Last accessed, May 15, 2012.

a form of quasi-business; taking advantage of the low cost and ability opportunities to customize FOSS solutions, and at the same time selling and doing maintenance of proprietary software. Furthermore, the companies' main motivation for engaging in FOSS business is driven by reduction in the cost of software development and deployment. For most of the companies, the software they needed to start a business (e.g. building websites, deploying and maintain a learning management system) was readily available as FOSS. This helped them avoid problems, such as purchasing and paying high licenses cost, associated with associated with starting a business with proprietary software.

The qualitative nature of the study, provides insights into the emerging FOSS business models in sub-Saharan Africa, problems encountered by businesses and lessons to be learnt from the case studies individually and collectively. It provides a basis for replication in other developing contexts, as well more extensive quantitative studies, based on the trends and factors highlighted. In conclusion, similar to the advice given to China's software industry by [21], this research ascertains that there is substantial evidence from these case studies to suggest that Africa should focus on its domestic software market as a starting point and develop a more comprehensive strategy for the long term. The study highlights opportunities for Policy interventions that can help to stimulate the growth and development of entrepreneurs and existing businesses that base their business model on FOSS. Such interventions could seek to endorse the legitimacy of FOSS, and demonstrate by example through Government's own adoption and use of FOSS. Such initiatives could help to deflect the level of uncertainty or distrust that may continue to persist among prospective FOSS business clients and could also help to stimulate greater investment in FOSS training and expertise in the sector, two of the challenges cited by respondents in the case study.

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