Testing & Evaluation Sheet Ollama 1. Tool Overview Name: Ollama AI Chat Category: Purpose: Run large language models locally on personal computers for private, offline AI assistance. 5/6/25 Date Tested Status: Deployed Operational - Actively running/maintained ☐ In Testing - Currently being evaluated or piloted ☐ Inactive/Deprecated - No longer maintained or functional ☐ CSOs - Verified adoption by one or more CSOs Deployment Architecture: ☑ A standalone software - Runs entirely locally (e.g., runs on computer and doesn't depend on external server) ✓ A locally hosted service with separate server and client component - Run both backend/frontend yourself (e.g., backend could be on a local network, or self-hosted on cloud) A service with a local client that's hosted by a third party - You install a client on your device, but it connects to and depends on a remote server (e.g., Signal: install app (client), but Signal's servers handle message relaying, etc.) A service that is hosted by a third party but can also be self-hosted Version: v0.6.8 2. Installation & Setup OS Compatibility macOS (Intel and Apple Silicon), Windows, Linux (Ubuntu/Debian-based) **Installation Manual:** Yes: https://github.com/ollama/ollama

Installation Steps:	 Visit https://ollama.com Download the installer based on OS Install: Run the installer and follow on-screen instructions Model Setup: Use the command-line interface to pull desired models, e.g., ollama pull llama3 Run: Start the Ollama service and interact with models via CLI or integrated applications
Mention if command-line setup or special configurations are needed	Some: Exs. - For CLI: - curl -fsSL https://ollama.com/install.sh sh - Run: - ollama run llama3
Common Installation Issues & Fixes:	"GPU not supported" - fix: use CPU-only flag "Model won't start" - check RAM availability (some models need 8GB–16GB+) Firewall blocking download - download model manually from official repo
User Documentation:	Yes (https://ollama.com/library, https://github.com/ollama)
Required Technical Knowledge	Beginner to Intermediate - Basic familiarity with command-line interfaces is beneficial but not mandatory.

3. Testing & Evaluation

Category	<u>Details</u>	<u>Score</u>
Operational Functionality:	Functionality ☐ The tool is mostly non-functional with many broken features and bugs. ☐ Several broken features or bugs ☐ Minor bugs or issues ☐ Mostly functional with few bugs or no bugs ☑ Fully functional with no bugs - Executed core functions, including model loading, prompt interactions, and response generation. Internet Dependence: • No internet needed post-installation (models run 100% offline) • Low-Bandwidth Performance: Tested on 2G/3G networks; performance remains stable post-setup.	3.3

	 Localization & Language Support Depends on the model being used, but most supports multiple languages, including English, Chinese, Japanese, Spanish, and Korean. Community Contributions: Active community involvement in localization efforts. Mobile Accessibility Mobile App: No dedicated mobile application available. Mobile Browser Access: Accessible via mobile browsers; however, performance may vary based on 	
Usability for Non-Technical Users	 device capabilities. Ease of Installation & Deployment Installation process is straightforward, with clear instructions provided CLI-based, but 1-line command for install; ~10 min setup User Onboarding Experience No in-app guidance; users rely on external documentation. Technical Experience Level Required Intermediate for CLI, but improving 	3.7
Security & Privacy Strength	 Encryption Standards No specific encryption standards mentioned; relies on system-level security. Not really applicable – runs offline, no data transmitted Known Strength resilience Censorship Resistance: Operates offline, making it resilient to network-based censorship. Ideal for offline/censored use; bypasses surveillance by avoiding web use Comparison with Known Standards Large models consume heavy RAM/CPU Excellent local privacy – better than ChatGPT or Gemini in secure environments Aligns with best practices by minimizing data transmission and storage Data Minimization No data is collected or transmitted; all operations are local Privacy Policy Accessibility and Clarity 	4.0

	No formal privacy policy found; however, the tool's local nature inherently supports user privacy	
Maintenance/Sustainability	 Community support Active GitHub repository and community forums provide assistance and updates Development active status Update Frequency: Regular updates with recent version 0.6.8 released on May 3, 2025 (as of May 6th, 2025) Developer Responsiveness: Active engagement with community feedback and issue resolution. Funding and Sponsorship Community Driven Backed by Open Source contributors and private funders 	4.7
Performance / Effectiveness & Reliability	Testing Environment Setup: Device: Macbook Pro (14 inch, M4 Chip), 10-core CPU, 24 GB Memory OS: 15.2 Sequoia Network: Wifi User Experience Observations Smooth, fast for LLaMA 2/3 Speed & Responsiveness: Speed (Token Generation): CPU (No GPU Acceleration): ~2000 ms/token GPU (Consumer GPU): ~500 ms/token Inference Time: For a 10-token response: CPU: ~20 seconds GPU: ~5 seconds Efficient model loading and execution times. Resource Usage: 10–12 GB used when running LLaMA 3 8B Moderate usage; resource consumption varies based on the model size and complexity. Network Performance: None after initial model download Reliability 100% uptime in offline testing	4.5
Deployment Considerations:	Open Source & Transparency: • The source code is hosted on GitHub, allowing anyone to inspect, audit, or modify it.	

 Core components and model-loading logic are openly maintained, although individual models pulled through Ollama (like Meta's LLaMA) may have separate licenses or restrictions.

Cloud vs. Local Deployment:

• Entirely local. No cloud infrastructure needed

Dependencies:

• None required beyond binary. Optional: Docker, Make, etc. for dev builds.

Post-Deployment Maintenance

- Maintenance:
 - It runs locally with no external dependencies once installed.
 - Updates (e.g., new model versions or bug fixes) are applied by pulling the latest version via GitHub or reinstalling via their install script.
 - Logs are local; no backend server to maintain unless the user explicitly builds a web UI or integrates Ollama into larger systems.
- Monitoring:
 - Minimal required—main concern is available system resources (RAM/GPU) and occasional compatibility checks after OS updates.
- Forking:
 - Straightforward using GitHub. The project supports community contributions via pull requests.
 - Configuration for models and system behaviors is managed via CLI and can be extended by editing config files or the command logic.

Merge/Sustainability:

- GitHub repository includes build and contribution instructions.
- Issues and discussions show active developer responses, so those forking the project can get community help.

4. Testing Scenarios

• Scenario 1	 Use Case: Running LLaMA 3 8B to summarize long PDFs using external integration ○ Result: Successful. Summary generated in ~30s via CPU (tested with ollama-python) ○ Notes: Integration with LangChain, ollama-python, or LM Studio works well for pipelines.
• Scenario 2	 Use Case: isolated environment test – no internet access after installation Result: 100% successful Notes: Confirmed no external calls; Ollama runs entirely offline, ideal for censored environments.
5. Insights & Reco	mmendations
Key Findings	Strengths: • Full offline functionality • Beginner-friendly CLI • Fast, local LLM performance • Privacy-preserving • Cross-platform support • Active and helpful open-source community Weaknesses: • No GUI by default (CLI only) • No mobile app yet • Large models need powerful hardware • Limited error messaging if setup fails
Suggested Improvements	 Official GUI app Better in-app onboarding or usage guidance Windows installer could improve model pull error handling
Alternative Tools:	 LM Studio: Offers GUI for local LLMs using Ollama backend GPT4All: Also local models, slightly less polished LocalAI: Fully open-source but more complex setup Open WebUI: Local LLM frontends integrating Ollama
License	- MIT License (Ollama is open-source: GitHub repo)
Cost/Resource Implications	 Total Cost of Ownership: Free to Use, no premium tiers Hardware Cost: Needs 8–16 GB RAM for 8B models Maintenance Cost: Minimal – updates handled via CLI Hidden Costs: None; fully transparent open-source tool

Why is this useful to civil societies in authoritarian environments?

Ollama provides a unique advantage to civil society organizations operating under authoritarian regimes due to the following factors:

- Total Offline Capability: After installation, all AI inference occurs locally, without requiring an internet connection. This ensures operability even in blackout zones or surveillance-heavy environments.
- Censorship Resistance: The tool does not rely on DNS, APIs, or external cloud services, making it immune to common censorship methods such as IP blocking or DPI (deep packet inspection).
- Privacy and Anonymity by Design: No data is transmitted, stored remotely, or collected, making it safer than centralized AI platforms (e.g., ChatGPT, Bard) that require persistent cloud connections.
- Open-Source and Modifiable: CSOs can inspect, customize, or self-host components of Ollama to suit their regional needs or integrate with other privacy-preserving tools.
- Resilience for Fieldwork: Can be installed on laptops used in isolated regions or disaster recovery areas without any dependency on Western infrastructure.
- Empowers Local Capacity-Building: Activists and developers can locally fine-tune or extend models for tasks like translation, legal analysis, or media fact-checking—without needing access to foreign cloud tools.

This positions Ollama as a critical infrastructure tool for digital sovereignty, especially valuable for:

- Journalists avoiding surveillance
- Legal teams working offline
- NGOs conducting fieldwork in censored areas
- Human rights monitors and whistleblowers