

OGP Annual Report

April 1, 2025 to
March 31, 2026

*Working together for open,
resilient, prosperous societies*



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Introduction

2025-2026 was a defining moment for the Open Government Partnership (OGP). Over this time, OGP advanced reforms with demonstrated impact in people's lives, welcomed new members, and went through important leadership transitions. Celebrated at the 9th OGP Global Summit in Vitoria-Gasteiz, Spain, these milestones unfolded against a backdrop of rising democratic pressures and shifting political commitments worldwide.

As OGP approaches its 15th anniversary, one message stands out clearly: the evidence for open government's results has never been stronger. Open government builds public trust through co-creation; makes societies more resilient through participation in policymaking; drives economic growth through transparent oversight and open contracting; strengthens climate action; and reinforces the institutions of government by making them more open, accountable, and participatory.

This report highlights the progress the Partnership has made across the four key areas of impact, outlined in its 2023-2028 Strategy. It also identifies the contribution of the OGP Support Unit in helping turn commitments into meaningful change.



Partnership in Motion: OGP's Biggest Wins and Challenges in 2025-26

1. Inspiring Ambitious Reforms

86% of OGP countries implemented commitments in 2025, while 15 national members and 48 subnational members submitted new commitments. Among commitments submitted and implemented, the most popular thematic areas were public participation, anti-corruption, and inclusion. These commitments range from local pilots to national reforms; examples of the most ambitious across each thematic area are below.

- **The Philippines** [committed](#) to set up independent, citizen-led monitoring of local infrastructure. The program covers 800 projects worth \$56 million across all 17 regions of the country, and gives civil society a formal, funded role in overseeing how public money is spent, rather than a token seat at the table.
- **Malawi** [committed](#) to require public disclosure of the real owners behind companies bidding for public contracts, along with more open tendering. This closes a loophole that lets hidden owners rig procurement and capture public spending.
- **Nandi, Kenya**, [committed](#) to build social inclusion into governance with dedicated budget lines and clear participation targets for public decision-making: raising youth participation to 50%, women to 40%, and people with disabilities to 20%. The goal is for marginalized groups to help shape the policies and spending that affect them.

Thirty-six subnational members made commitments for the first time in 2025, signaling how open government is growing closer to local communities. National governments are reinforcing this trend, embedding local priorities within their action plans to improve services, planning, and participation at the subnational level.



- In **Indonesia**, provincial governments [committed](#) to expand access to clean water across at least three districts in East Nusa Tenggara and to set up participatory reviews of local programs.
- In **Ecuador**, the Municipios Abiertos initiative [committed](#) to strengthen planning and management capacity in local governments.
- And in **Papua New Guinea**, a new [commitment](#) aims to run regional budget literacy workshops so communities can better understand and engage with how public money is planned and spent.



2. Building a Coalition of Reformers

The Partnership continues to grow, with Thailand officially joining OGP in January 2026, becoming the 10th member from Asia-Pacific. This follows the Maldives, Timor-Leste, Zambia, and Benin joining OGP in the prior two years.

Over 2,000 reformers participated in the 9th OGP Global Summit in Vitoria-Gasteiz, Spain (October 6–10, 2025), which brought together government representatives, civil society leaders, and policymakers from across 70+ countries. Hosted by Spain during its co-presidency alongside Cielo Magno of Bantay Kita, Philippines, some highlights are:

- **The adoption of the Vitoria-Gasteiz Declaration**, which was endorsed by 160+ governments, civil society organizations, and partners, who pledged their commitment to democracy, civic space, and open government, making it one of the broadest collective statements of political support for open government in OGP's history.
- **The first-ever [Open Gov Challenge Awards](#)**, recognizing reformers who are raising the ambition of open government across regions and themes.
- **A Summit agenda built around three pillars: People, Institutions, and Technology**, with high-level sessions spanning responsible AI in government, anti-corruption and financial transparency, open contracting, justice sector reform, and digital public infrastructure, signaling the breadth of OGP's evolving policy reach.
- **The leadership transition** from Spain and Cielo Magno to the Government of Brazil and Steph Muchai as OGP Co-Chairs for 2025-2026.

Beyond the Summit, OGP continued to serve as connective tissue between global policy debates and in-country action, facilitating 81 peer exchanges in 2025, bringing together action-oriented coalitions of countries and communities of practice seeking solutions to shared challenges.

- **The OGP Coalition on Justice** was relaunched at the OGP Global Summit with the Supreme Court of Chile and the Government of Canada co-leading, bringing together nine countries, three local members, and civil society partners to accelerate people-centered justice reforms through the Open Gov Challenge.
- **The OGP Youth Collective** was relaunched in partnership with Accountability Lab and the Youth Democracy Cohort, with 79 members accepted from all OGP regions, building the next generation of open government champions and ensuring youth voices shape reform design.
- **The Civic Space Lab** was launched in collaboration with UNDP, OECD, ICNL, ECNL, and FID, providing targeted support to reformers in countries to advance ambitious civic space reforms. This matters because protecting the conditions for open government, specifically the ability of citizens to speak, organize, and hold power to account, is foundational to every other reform OGP supports.
- **A new Proactive Disclosure Coalition**, led by the Netherlands, with OGP as custodian and OECD as co-developer, was launched at the Summit to develop shared international standards, thereby turning commitments to transparency into concrete, measurable progress.
- **The Open Algorithms Network** facilitated peer learning on AI governance and algorithmic transparency across countries including Canada, Colombia, Nigeria, Kenya, and Scotland, helping members navigate responsible technology use through shared solutions. As governments worldwide grapple with how to deploy AI responsibly, this network is positioning OGP members at the frontier of innovation that protects rights while enabling growth and ensuring new technologies serve people, not just efficiency.



3. Spreading Norms

Members are using OGP's Open Gov Challenge to raise ambition across the Partnership through uniquely multi-stakeholder approaches. As of April 2026, 175 commitments from 42 countries and local members have been accepted in the Challenge. More than half of assessed Challenge submissions are highly ambitious (defined as stretching government practice beyond its current baseline), well above the 18% global OGP average. One in three reforms is led by an institution that is new to OGP, and actors including parliaments, judiciaries, and anti-corruption bodies are increasingly involved in OGP commitments. The most common reform areas for commitments in the Open Gov Challenge are anti-corruption, public participation, and justice; locally, public participation, climate, and fiscal openness. Two years into the Challenge's launch, the first wave of commitments is moving from co-creation into action:

- **Ukraine's** [Challenge commitment](#) to monitor reconstruction spending evolved into DREAM, a digital system for managing public investment, now embedded in national legislation. Originally launched by civil society, this system is expected to become a cornerstone of public investment management as Ukraine progresses through EU accession screening in Brussels.
- **Cali, Colombia,** made a [Challenge commitment](#) to open up public infrastructure spending. The city has since added new features to its "Infraestructura para Todos" platform, letting residents track public works directly. The work was recognized by CoST, the international infrastructure transparency initiative.

The Open Gov Challenge Awards, celebrated at the Summit, recognized country ambition. OGP awarded across Regional and Thematic categories, with national awardees including Nigeria, Brazil, the Philippines, the United Kingdom, and Ukraine. Local regional winners included Quezon City (Philippines), Tangier (Morocco), Nuevo León (Mexico), and Zagreb (Croatia). The Philippines and Costa Rica also won Thematic Awards. Future award rounds will recognize not only ambition, but also proven results.



- **Costa Rica's** award-winning [commitment](#) focuses on opening up the justice system, co-creating a participatory framework that lets citizens and civil society shape how restorative justice services are held accountable. The commitment moves away from one-way reporting and toward meaningful dialogue between the judiciary and the public.
- **Metsamor, Armenia,** [committed](#) to bring young people into local governance, establishing a network of youth ambassadors across the community's rural settlements. The commitment aims to give regional youth a formal voice in municipal decision-making and reduce the out-migration that follows when they feel unheard.
- **The Philippines'** [commitment](#) focuses on opening up climate finance data, building a citizen-friendly platform that lets the public track climate spending and report issues directly to government agencies. The commitment builds on existing budget-tagging systems that, until now, have been too technical for ordinary citizens to use.
- **The United Kingdom** [committed](#) to shedding light on public contracting data, building dashboards that let the public see how government contracts are awarded and spent. The commitment continues earlier UK efforts to improve the quality and openness of its procurement data.

OGP helped connect a domestic reform to the global agenda on political finance transparency. Mongolia's Open Gov Challenge commitment on political finance transparency helped build momentum for a coalition of four OGP members (Mongolia, Albania, Ghana, and Norway) to co-sponsor a [resolution](#) on political finance transparency, which was adopted at UNCAC CoSP11.



OGP is building open justice as a shared norm across the Partnership. OGP co-organized the ministerial dialogue at the OECD Roundtable on Access to Justice (November 2025) for the first time, alongside Pathfinders, bringing OGP's implementation platform to high-level justice officials, many new to OGP. The first Regional Open Justice Conference, which OGP co-organized with the Dominican Republic judiciary and International Open Justice Network (RIJA) (August 2025), produced the [Santo Domingo Declaration](#) to boost democracy and transparency in the judicial sector through ten commitments. Twenty-one countries signed on to the Declaration.



4. Mainstreaming Open Government

OGP countries are increasingly connecting open government reforms across levels and branches of government. Of the national action plans submitted in 2025:

- Four included commitments involving the parliament (Indonesia, Malawi, Papua New Guinea, and Uruguay). Côte d'Ivoire and Spain also submitted standalone parliamentary action plans.
- Five included commitments involving the judiciary (Argentina, Ecuador, Indonesia, Peru, Uruguay).
- Nine included commitments involving subnational members.

This trend is accelerating. Spain's Congress of Deputies published its first-ever Open Parliament action plan (2025-27) in 2025, comprising 31 commitments aimed at improving transparency, promoting citizen participation, ensuring integrity and accountability, and promoting training and awareness in parliamentary processes. Morocco's Parliament adopted its third Open Parliament action plan this year, while North Macedonia — a pioneer of the 'open state' approach in Europe — included its third Open Parliament and second Open Justice action plans within its latest national plan (2024-26), and placed OGP on the formal Cabinet agenda for the first time.

Morocco also stands out for the scale of its national-to-local ambition. Through the REMACTO network, more than 200 local governments have co-created over 1,000 open government commitments with civil society, making it one of the most extensive local open government efforts globally.

OGP members are increasingly embedding open government into institutions, allowing for more inclusive and sustainable reforms. We are seeing this across the Partnership:

- **Guatemala** established a multi-stakeholder forum in March 2025, bringing together civil society, academia, indigenous peoples, and the private sector — representing the most inclusive governance structure yet for OGP in Guatemala.
- In **Armenia**, over a decade of OGP-supported collaboration has built a lasting culture of co-creation. This culminated in late 2024 when Prime Minister Pashinyan established a Participatory Governance Department within the Prime Minister's office, overseeing OGP, citizen engagement, civic space, whistleblowing, and anti-corruption, and hence, embedding open government at the center of policymaking.
- In 2025, **North Macedonia** placed OGP on the formal Cabinet agenda for the first time, with the Prime Minister publicly signaling that openness is a whole-of-government priority linked to the country's EU accession trajectory.

OGP has updated its Action Framework to ensure that OGP remains fit for purpose in today's political and reform contexts. It was approved by the Steering Committee in February 2026, clarifying expectations, expanding flexibility for members, and strengthening accountability, while maintaining OGP's core principles of co-creation, action, and accountability. In doing so, it strengthens the sustainability and credibility of the Partnership for the decade ahead. Learn more about it [here](#).



Open Government's Role in Revitalizing Democracy and Cutting Red Tape

Open government is proving its value not just in savings and recovered assets, but in renewing the relationship between citizens and the state.

Saving money, recovering assets

Nigeria's IRM [Results Report for 2023–2025](#) puts hard numbers behind this. Improved procurement transparency through the Open Contracting Data Standard resulted in approximately \$155 million in savings for the federal government in the first half of 2025, freeing up resources for critical public services. Strengthened beneficial ownership transparency through a public register containing information on more than 728,000 persons of significant control enabled enforcement agencies to reclaim over \$105 million in recovered assets in 2024. These efforts also contributed to Nigeria's removal from the FATF Grey List. Civil society and journalists are now cross-referencing the register with other public databases, exposing red flags and holding companies to account.

These results build on a growing track record. In San Pedro Garza García, Mexico, an OGP commitment halved municipal service response times and tripled citizen reporting — with 84% of 67,715 reports resolved on time. In Makueni County, Kenya, an open contracting portal saved over KES 30 million (~\$264,000) in the Roads Department within two years of launch.

Cutting red tape

OGP members are using their commitments to reduce delays, costs, and procedural complexity. The Dominican Republic's "Programa Burocracia Cero" is redesigning public procedures through digital platforms and interoperability among agencies. As European members are increasingly exploring state simplification, they have used OGP to identify win-win efficiencies and limit deregulation.

Revitalizing democracy

OGP commitments that enhance citizen voices have a demonstrable effect on improving public engagement and tax morale. In Armenia, participatory budgeting has expanded to 21 municipalities, with some seeing 50–60% voter turnout as communities watch their ideas become playgrounds, parks, and youth clubs. Established, in part, by a 2013 OGP commitment, France's *High Authority for the Transparency of Public Life* made officials' assets more transparent and put information out about investigations. The result was an improvement in public perceptions of democracy. The evidence base is reinforced by independent research: as OGP's [review of parliamentary transparency research](#) highlights, a survey experiment in Ireland found that disclosing political donations strengthened citizens' trust in political parties, while asset declarations by members of parliament reduced public perceptions of corruption.



5. Headwinds, and the Case for Open Government

Open government does not operate in a vacuum. Over the past year, the Partnership worked against a backdrop of democratic backsliding, geopolitical fragmentation, and tighter resources. Civic space continued to narrow in many countries. Some governments reassessed their engagement with multilateral initiatives, including OGP – the US and Israel withdrew from the Partnership during this period, and Georgia was permanently suspended. These developments reflect the shifting political contexts in which OGP operates and underscore the voluntary nature of membership. Reductions from key bilateral aid funders and foundations squeezed the civil society and government partners that carry open government forward.

But retreat is not the defining story of open government in 2025. The same pressures that make the work harder make the case for it stronger, and evidence from OGP's community this year bears that out.

- **Demand for open government is diversifying, not receding.** The Partnership welcomed new members, deepened engagement across Africa, Latin America, and Asia-Pacific, and reached an all-time high in OGP Local membership in the last two years. The door remains open to any government willing to commit to transparency, participation, and accountability. As noted above, countries are continuing to show their commitment for open government, as evidenced in the endorsement of the Vitoria-Gasteiz Declaration on open government by more than 160 signatories.
- **Members and partners see the value firsthand.** In a 2025 survey of more than 150 OGP stakeholders from across government and civil society, most said they feel *more* positive about political support for the open government agenda in their country, a striking result in a year of democratic strain. Additionally:
 - Nearly 90% of civil society respondents said their priorities are reflected in their country's OGP initiatives to *some or a large extent*, evidence that co-creation produces action plans which are owned by the communities they serve.
 - When asked what OGP offers above all, most pointed to its connection to global standards and best practices: the frameworks and peer networks that serve as anchors for domestic reformers when local conditions are difficult.
- **OGP is helping to sustain domestic civil society.** With declining global development assistance, the funding squeeze is being felt most acutely by the domestic coalitions that drive reform on the ground, co-create action plans, and hold governments to account between electoral cycles. **In response, the Helen Darbishire Fund for Civil Society, named in honor of the late human rights and access to information champion, delivered its first round of grants, totaling \$250,000 to organizations and coalitions in 11 OGP countries.**
 - In Benin, one of OGP's newest members, the Fund is helping civil society empower young citizens through community data gathering and policy dialogues ahead of the country's first-ever action plan.
 - In Brazil, it is helping Transparency International prepare for the 2026 government transition by advancing judicial transparency and developing a national Open Government Strategy.



- In Uruguay, it is building the evidence base for open government's long-term value by researching which past OGP commitments became lasting public policies.
- And in the United Kingdom, it is supporting civil society coordination ahead of the next action plan co-creation.

Political transitions continued to test whether reforms can outlast the governments that create them. This is where OGP's investment in institutionalization pays off. The year ahead will require the Partnership to continue diversifying its political leadership, deepening engagement beyond national executives to include parliaments, judiciaries, and local governments, and making the evidence-based case that open, accountable governance is a necessity for turbulent times.

As OGP marks 15 years in 2026, we will champion the transformative reforms across the OGP community, celebrate their real-world impact, and continue charting a path towards a more open, resilient, and prosperous future.

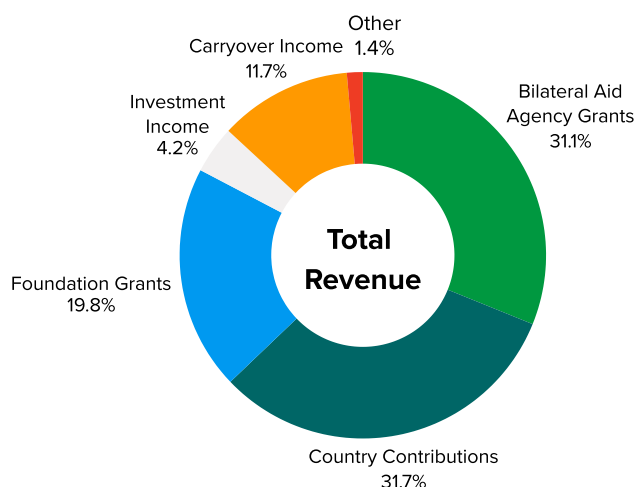


Budget and Finances

Revenue

All of OGP's budgets, audit reports, and other financial information are available [online](#). All figures below are in US dollars.

Revenue	Budget	Actual
Bilateral/Multilateral Grants	\$3,712,800	\$3,816,318
Country Contributions	\$3,400,000	\$3,889,394
Foundation Grants	\$2,338,646	\$2,425,220
Investment Income	\$441,300	\$509,446
Other Income	\$95,200	\$175,000
Carryover Income from Ending Reserves for Programatic Investments	\$2,553,555	\$1,438,651
TOTAL	\$9,987,946	\$12,254,029



FY 2025-26 Funders

Foundation Grants

Charles S. Mott Foundation	Packard Foundation
Co-Develop	Ford Foundation
Open Society Foundations	William and Flora Hewlett Foundation
KR Foundation	

FY 2025-26 Funders

Bilateral/Multilateral Support

Agence Française de Développement (AFD)

European Commission - Directorate-General for International Partnerships (DG INTPA)

European Commission - Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations (DG NEAR)

Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO)

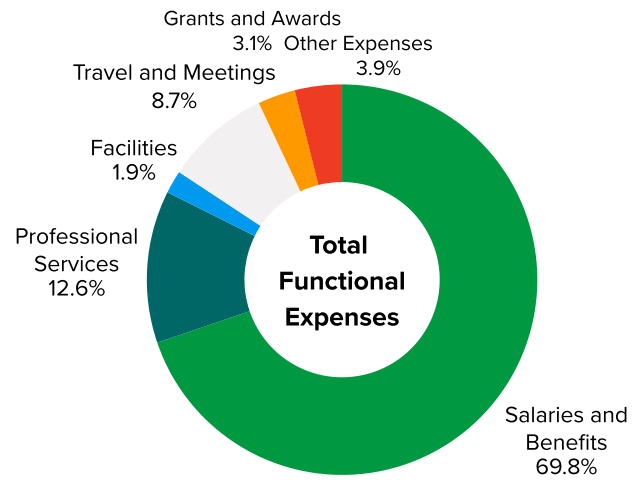
Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID)

Expertise France

[Contributions from 36 national member governments](#)

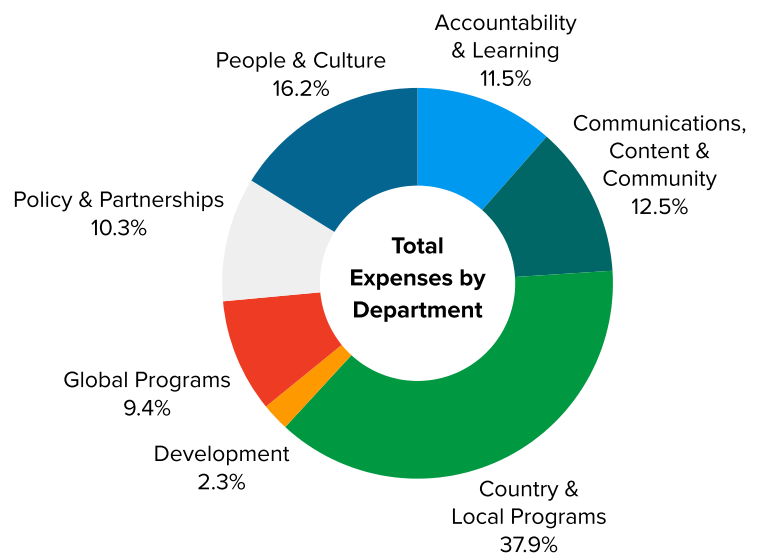
Expenses

Functional Expenses	Actual
Salaries and Benefits	\$8,535,682
Professional Services	\$1,545,846
Facilities	\$238,774
Travel and Meetings	\$1,071,184
Grants and Awards	\$383,717
Other Expenses	\$478,827
TOTAL	\$12,254,030



**excludes JustSystems for \$500,812*

Expenses by Department	Actual
Accountability and Learning	\$1,411,713
Communications, Content, and Community	\$1,525,978
Country and Local Programs	\$4,646,895
Development	\$278,214
Global Programs	\$1,150,935
Policy and Partnerships	\$1,260,588
People and Culture (Operations/Organizational Development)	\$1,979,707
TOTAL	\$12,254,030



**excludes JustSystems for \$500,812*

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