

YEAR IN REVIEW 2017

RENEWED PROMISE

IN CHALLENGING TIMES

Open
Government
Partnership





Photo by Digvijay Singh

OGP in 2017: Renewed Promise in Challenging Times

2017 was a year of unprecedented global challenges—but also a year that underscored the need for organizations like OGP to step forward and address these challenges. According to independent watchdog [Freedom House](#), democracy faced its most serious crisis in decades as fundamental human rights, the rule of law, and civil society came under attack around the world. [Civicus](#) reported serious violations of the freedoms of association, expression, and peaceful assembly in over 100 countries, and [Edelman's Trust Barometer](#) showed trust in government at an all-time low.

It was precisely in this challenging context that the Open Government Partnership—with a growing membership of 75 countries, 15 local governments, and thousands of civil

society organizations—realized the imperative to serve as a positive global movement for deepening democracy and openness. In 2017, we grounded this vision in transformative reforms from government and civil society to put citizens first and advance global norms on open government.

This meant recalibrating our work to sharply focus on three levels: **global, country, and thematic**. We also introduced major changes to three cross-cutting areas: the establishment of a new program to better apply learning and evidence to our work; an updated set of Rules of the Game to strengthen the carrots and sticks for participating countries; and an expanding operational team to focus on organizational health.

Global Outreach

- Countries joined the partnership: [Afghanistan](#), [Kyrgyz Republic](#), and [Portugal](#)
- Countries left the partnership: Tanzania and Turkey
- Current OGP Co-Chairs: Government of Georgia and Mukelani Dimba of International School for Transparency
- Incoming OGP Co-Chairs: Government of Canada and Nathaniel Heller of Results for Development
- New global campaign: [Trust: the Fight to Win it Back](#)
- [Four OGP Ambassadors](#) and [17 OGP Envoys](#) joined OGP
- [UN General Assembly side event](#): 300 attendees, including the Presidents of France and Estonia, Prime

Ministers of Georgia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the First Vice President of the European Commission, and Winnie Byanyima, Executive Director of Oxfam International

- [Americas Regional Meeting](#): 1700 attendees from 35 countries, including the President and Vice President of Argentina
- [Asia-Pacific Leaders Forum](#): 600 attendees, including the Vice Presidents of Indonesia and Afghanistan and the Deputy Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic

Country Results

- [18 OGP countries](#) published National Action Plans
- The IRM published [15 progress reports and 40 End of Term reports](#)
- The average number of star commitments per National Action Plan (NAP) increased from 0.8 in 2016 to 1.5 per NAP in 2017

- 18% of commitments led to major or outstanding changes to government practice
- The [OGP Local program](#) formalized after successful pilot year

Thematic Leadership

- New [Thematic Leadership Subcommittee](#) established
- Nine regional peer exchanges organized
- A 300% increase in facilitated bilateral, trilateral, or multi-lateral peer exchange, compared to 2016
- A 60% increase in Working Groups providing technical assistance to countries compared to 2016

- Thematic priorities: anti-corruption; [public service delivery](#); public participation in policymaking; and civic space. In 2017–19 Action Plans alone:
 - Nine countries made commitments on beneficial ownership or open contracting (anticorruption)
 - 12 countries made commitments on public service delivery
 - 14 countries made commitments on public participation
 - Six countries made commitments on civic space.

To strengthen the Partnership further, OGP:

- Established the Knowledge, Learning, Innovation, and Capacity Building (KLIC) program
- Improved the [Rules of the Game](#)
- [Hired top talent ahead of our spin-off](#)



Photo by Morgana Wingard, NAMUH Media

Global Outreach

Strengthened global leadership and geo-political influence of open government

Rebuilding Trust in Government:

September 2017: The world is experiencing a crisis of trust in institutions with some of the lowest levels of trust recorded for 30 years. Governments, businesses, NGOs, and media alike are struggling to make sense of this crisis and to respond with reforms that could help rebuild trust. On the [sidelines](#) of UNGA, OGP launched *Trust: the Fight to Win it Back*, a collection of powerful essays from the world's leading thinkers and doers on how to rebuild trust in government. Presidents and Prime Ministers from France, Georgia,

Estonia, FYR Macedonia, and Vice Presidents from Costa Rica, Indonesia, and the European Commission participated in the event, along with civil society organizations and civic tech entrepreneurs.

Following the launch of the campaign, OGP hosted a peer exchange workshop on [declining trust in high-income countries](#). Through the workshop, participants from 11 countries identified major drivers of declining trust in high-income contexts as well as the beginnings of potential solutions.

Americas Regional Meeting, Buenos Aires, November 2017: This two day event included 80 sessions, more than

400 speakers, and 1,700 participants representing 35 countries. The main event was accompanied by a Point of Contact Conference, a CSO Day and a Data Bootcamp, among others. Government and civil society reformers from 17 national and six local governments in OGP had more intensive learning exchanges around coalition building, design, and implementation of public service delivery commitments and citizen engagement approaches. The President and Vice President of Argentina, the Mayor of Buenos Aires, Ministers from six countries (Argentina, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Uruguay), and OECD Deputy Secretary-General Mari Kiviniemi participated. A ministerial

roundtable focused on rebuilding trust and managing electoral transitions as part of a larger conversation on reinvigorating the political coalition in the region.

Asia-Pacific Leaders Forum, Jakarta, December 2017: 750 people participated, representing 13 countries. Indonesian Vice President Jusuf Kalla opened the meeting with seven Ministers, two Deputy Ministers, six local leaders (including from the regency of Bojonegoro and the capital of Jakarta), and seven executives of oversight institutions. Afghanistan and the Kyrgyz Republic, the newest OGP countries in region, were represented by their Vice President and Deputy Prime Minister respectively. Participants discussed how open government can foster equitable growth, fight corruption, address climate change, and improve service delivery.

An expanded network of high-profile messengers

Four dynamic women joined as OGP Ambassadors: OGP Ambassadors have engaged at several high-level forums highlighting the role of open government and OGP in the broader geopolitical context. In 2017, we were delighted to welcome as Ambassadors the Right Honorable Helen Clark, the

former Prime Minister of New Zealand and former United Nations Development Programme administrator; Helle Thorning-Schmidt, the former Prime Minister of Denmark and current Chief Executive Officer of Save the Children; Alicia Bárcena, the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean; and Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, the former Minister of Finance of Nigeria and former Managing Director of the World Bank.

Launched the OGP Envoys network: **OGP Envoys** comprise former OGP Steering Committee principals from civil society and government who played significant roles in building the Partnership. Since the network's founding, OGP Envoys have provided strategic input to key moments for the partnership, including high-level orientation of new countries into the Partnership.

Key media wins

- Strong growth across all of OGP's social media accounts, adding close to 11,000 new followers to an online audience now near 80,000.
- *Trust: The Fight to Win it Back* was **downloaded** over 700 times and viewed 11,000 times.

- OGP launched its first signature video, *Food From This Soil*, showcasing how open government is working to **help communities secure land rights** in Liberia.
- Americas Regional Meeting had over 125 mentions in the media, including CNN, Politico, Washington Post, Huffington Post, Associated Press and Voice of America.
- #OGPArgentina was the #1 trending topic in Buenos Aires, and the #3 trending topic in Argentina. #OGPArgentina was tweeted over 10.7K times.
- In the lead up to the Asia Pacific Leaders Forum, three op-eds by high-level **authors** were published in the *Jakarta Post*, one of the largest dailies in the region.
- OGP writers published:
 - Two op-eds by OGP CEO Sanjay Pradhan were published in *The Jakarta Post* and *El Cronista*.
 - Director for Civil Society Engagement Paul Maassen authored an op-ed in *The Guardian*, and was quoted in an *Economist Intelligence Unit* report.
 - An essay from the Trust publication authored by Paul Polman, Chief Executive Officer of Unilever, was republished in the *Huffington Post*.



Alicia Bárcena
Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)



Helen Clark
Former Prime Minister of New Zealand



Ngozi Okonjo Iweala
Chair, Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisations; former Finance Minister of Nigeria



Helle Thorning-Schmidt
CEO, Save the Children
Former Prime Minister of Denmark

Country Results

Broadened ownership and deeper institutionalization of OGP

In 2017, the Support Unit focused on broadening ownership across government and civil society and institutionalizing the OGP agenda more deeply in countries. Wider breadth of ownership should translate to more ambition and better completion of Action Plans. From the latest IRM analysis, 64 percent of OGP countries have public-facing agencies¹ involved in Action Plan development and implementation, and 71 percent of countries had the legislature or the judiciary involved in implementing Action Plan commitments.

To measure institutionalization, we examine the durability of the OGP agenda through political transitions. Inevitably, many OGP countries each year experience a change of political

leadership. Often this coincides with when OGP action plans are due. We have been tracking how many countries are able to navigate this transition without affecting their OGP participation. For example, of all the countries that experienced a political transition immediately before they were due to submit an Action Plan during 2014-16, approximately 80 percent ended up submitting their plans. In 2017 however, this number dipped to around 54 percent, partly because many of the countries in this cohort had already been struggling to submit an Action Plan for a number of years. This shows us that OGP needs to deploy different strategies to persuade new administrations to renew their country's commitment to OGP, especially in regions such as Latin America where 2018 will include a number of pivotal elections.

Constructive dialogue at national and local levels

Since OGP was launched in 2011, the Support Unit has worked hard

Argentina's consultation process on Action Plan development generated 176 proposals and involved eleven provinces, which developed their own working groups to contribute to their Action Plan. [The plan](#) was presented in the presence of the Chief of Cabinet, Minister of Modernization, and civil society organizations. It includes ambitious commitments on gender and justice.



to ensure that civil society gets an equal seat at the table. As a result, the number of countries with institutionalized forums has gone up every year. Sixty percent of OGP national governments now have an institutionalized forum for dialogue between government and civil society, up from 57 percent in 2016. In addition, 66 percent of local governments have an institutionalized forum for dialogue. As the mechanism for dialogue becomes

¹ The IRM is now tracking whether frontline agencies (public-facing agencies that focus on citizens such as Health, Education, Labor, Veteran's Affairs, etc) were significantly involved in the action plan process

SOUTH KOREA: LEVERAGING NEW LEADERSHIP IN THE ASIA PACIFIC

In preparation for its term as an incoming Steering Committee member, South Korea launched the national, multi-stakeholder OGP Korea Forum. The Support Unit discussed approaches to enabling citizen participation and fighting elite capture in meetings with the Minister of Interior and Safety, the President's Senior Secretary for Social Innovation, senior leadership at KOICA (the state aid agency), the Mayor of Seoul, and senior civil society leaders. South Korea can play a vital leadership role for OGP in inspiring transformative reforms in ICT-mediated open government, while simultaneously learning from successful initiatives of OGP peers such as Estonia's Rahvakogu platform, Canada's Open Dialogue, and Chile's lobbying reform, to realize President Moon's vision of delivering a government for the people.



a norm, the Support Unit is beginning to focus more attention on the content and output of these dialogues.

Connected reformers and engaged partners

Our first large scale survey of government officials in charge of OGP (called points of contact or POC) in their countries show that over 75 percent of respondents reported taking part in a peer exchange this year, and nearly 80 percent of those officials mentioned applying the lessons learned in those exchanges to improve Action Plan development. This mirrors our own recorded instances of facilitated bilateral, trilateral, regional and multilateral peer exchange, which went up by more than 300 percent compared to 2016.

Reformers in **Ukraine** formalized an OGP Coordination Council in 2017 and worked to develop clear rules of participation which gave an equal voice to civil society members. The Support Unit organized a co-creation workshop and convened a donor meeting to support the Council's efforts to raise ambition, facilitate implementation, and become a hub for action on open government. The Council has since formed thematic groups, whose role will be to anchor the conversation on the development of Ukraine's next Action Plan.



EXPLORING NEW PARTNERSHIPS ACROSS GOVERNMENT

While OGP has typically engaged with the executive branch to tackle complex policy challenges, we need to engage a broader set of institutions. In 2017, the OGP Support Unit and Steering Committee explored new avenues of engagement with public institutions. Engagement this year was largely focused on forging links with their networks and identifying entry points that they would find valuable to work with OGP on.

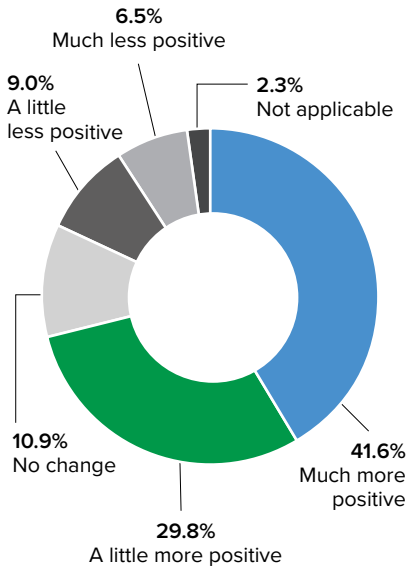
Ombudsman offices: The Support Unit was invited to participate in the annual conference of the European Network of Ombudsmen in Brussels. We were asked to speak on how open government could help address the rise of populism and citizen distrust of government, and to host a workshop with the EU Ombudsman to explore how ombudsman offices could better support and promote the open government agenda.

Parliaments: The Support Unit explored ways to help parliaments leverage the OGP platform, including through the [Global Legislative Openness Conference](#), hosted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and organized by OGP's Legislative Openness Working Group and UNDP. The conference convened over two hundred members of parliament, government officials, and civil society representatives to explore issues of legislative openness. We also launched a [new paper on parliamentary engagement](#) in OGP, to highlight how parliaments could use the OGP platform.

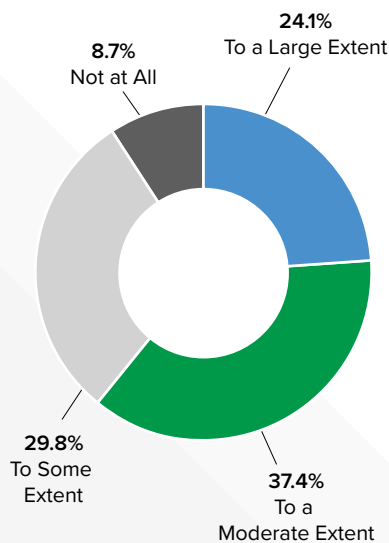
2017 CIVIL SOCIETY SURVEY

680 respondents

In the past twelve months, have you become more or less positive about the potential of OGP to deliver change in your country/subnational entity?



To what extent does the action plan of your country/subnational entity match open government priorities identified by civil society?



Ambitious Policy Reforms

The IRM measures ambition in Action Plans by assigning “stars” to commitments that are specific, relevant to open government, potentially transformative, and substantially complete. The average number of star commitments per National Action Plan has increased from 0.8 in 2016 to 1.5 per NAP in 2017. Even more encouragingly, the IRM assessed local Action Plans to

be more collaborative and twice as likely to include a potentially transformative commitment.

But 1.5 stars per NAP is still not as high as we would like, and one of the main reasons stems from implementation problems. A recent analysis by the IRM on [why OGP commitments fail](#) shows that across OGP, nearly two of every three commitments are not fully

AMBITIOUS, TRANSFORMATIVE, AND COMPLETE: MAKING PROGRESS THROUGH STAR COMMITMENTS

Since juries were often randomly selected and comprised of citizens with little knowledge of the case being tried, the [Liberian](#) government amended the Jury Laws in 2013. As part of this OGP commitment, the government began awareness-raising and established the Central Jury Management Office to educate citizens and select jurors with appropriate skills for cases.



To promote a culture of transparency within government, in 2015 the government of [Costa Rica](#) launched a transparency index that measured the levels of access to information, civic participation, public accountability, and open data at each government institution. More than 200 institutions now participate in the index.



In [Mongolia](#)—where one in ten people die from air pollution-related causes—the government began publishing 29 different datasets on environmental indicators, including climate, pollution, and contaminated lands. A new air quality monitoring website, which shows air quality data in real time had been accessed by nearly 120,000 visitors as of early 2017. Mongolian media has used the data to raise awareness around the extremely poor air quality in the capital city of Ulaanbaatar, where air pollution is 80x the level recommended by the World Health Organization.



implemented within the two-year Action Plan period. And there is little to no progress on nearly one of every three. The reasons fall under five broad categories: commitment design, commitment relevance, institutions and coordination, political support and capacity. These findings will inform how we provide better country support in 2018.

Accountability for Action Plans

In 2017, The IRM published **15 progress reports and 40 End of Term reports**, continuing to perform its core accountability function. They also produced new data on the extent to which countries were addressing IRM report recommendations in subsequent Action Plans. We learned that 58 percent of countries incorporated at least half of the five key recommendations of previous IRM reports in the following Action Plan cycle, illustrating that countries are using the iterative nature of the OGP process to continually improve.

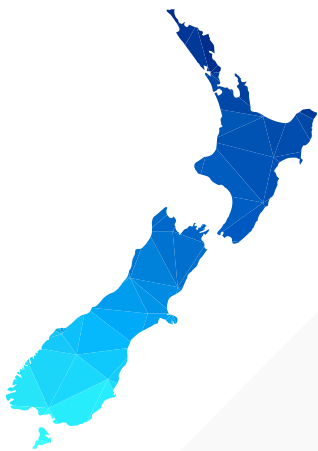
To ensure that this external accountability mechanism continues to meet participants' needs, the IRM commissioned an **independent review** of its mandate, process, and impacts. After interviewing and surveying more than one hundred OGP stakeholders, the review found that the IRM had very strong credibility in terms of method and findings.

The main barrier to the IRM's influence was late reports. As a consequence, the IRM is considering moving to a process of early reporting on Action Plans to provide—as much as possible—real-time feedback on the design and contents of Action Plans. The IRM was also found to need more work in taking a longer-term view of OGP Action Plan development in key issue areas. Currently, there is some limited research in this area, but OGP will work in 2018 to cultivate partners who might better be able to carry out multiple Action Plan assessments of OGP progress.

Improved Rules of the Game

The Steering Committee approved changes to OGP's rules to raise the bar on OGP participation, incentivize better Action Plan performance, and institute stronger responses to inaction.

- **Values check.** Moving forward, countries that want to join OGP will not only have to comply with the minimum eligibility requirements, but also pass a values check assessment. This Values Check would be measured by country scores on two **Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem)** indicators around government relationships with civil society. Countries that wish to join the partnership now must pass the Values Check assessment, in addition to meeting the standards of OGP eligibility criteria.
- **Response policy.** The Steering Committee approved an updated version of the Policy on Upholding the Values and Principles of OGP, as articulated in the Open Government



CROSS-COUNTRY INSPIRATION THROUGH PEER EXCHANGE

In OGP's Point of Contact (PoC) Survey, government officials from **New Zealand** mentioned being inspired to provide their citizens with quarterly updates of progress on Action Plan implementation after learning about similar practices from their Australian and Italian peers. Following an Asia-Pacific convening on public service delivery organized by the Support Unit, **Mongolia** pledged to replicate LAPOR!—a grievance redress mechanism from Indonesia—in their own country.

Declaration ([Response Policy](#)). The changes include clarifying the rationale for the Response Policy, explaining how an inquiry can be triggered, and updating the terminology—for example, by replacing the term “inactive” with “suspended.”

- **Country calendars.** During 2017, Support Unit staff carried out a

consultation process with stakeholders in order to introduce small changes to the Action Plan calendar and make it more flexible. These changes included giving countries more time to develop Action Plans and Self-Assessment Reports.

- **Limiting the number of commitments.** To incentivize more

ambitious commitments, the Steering Committee strongly recommended that countries cap the number of commitments per action plan to 20 with a suggested maximum of five milestones per commitment.

PROMISING 2017 COMMITMENTS



Federal competition “Living Together Hand in Hand”. Germany, [1st National Action Plan](#) (2017–2019). The Federal Ministry of the Interior is hosting a competition “Living Together Hand in Hand—Shaping Local Communities” which will award municipalities up to one million euros for the best ideas to integrate immigrants and foster engagement with the local community. The goal is for the winning municipality to act as a model to improve efforts toward social cohesion in other municipalities.



Post-Conflict Integrated Information System; Accountability System for the Peace Agreement. Colombia, [3rd National Action Plan](#) (2017–2019). The execution of the peace agreement between the government and the FARC guerrillas is a historic moment for Colombia. After more than 50 years of internal conflict, expectations for implementation are high. As part of their third Action Plan, Colombia included two commitments to strengthen the peace process and increase transparency, citizen participation, and social and regional inclusion in government. The [Post-Conflict Integrated Information System](#) and the [Accountability System for the Peace Agreement](#) will be tools for dialogue and accountability that citizens can use to monitor the peace process.



Increasing Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health Information. Buenos Aires, [1st Local Action Plan](#) (2016–2017). Argentinian cultural norms can impede access to contraceptive devices and sexual health services, with young women experiencing particular difficulty. In light of this, Buenos Aires committed to generating a comprehensive public database on the availability of sexual and reproductive health services at different health centers, paired with a geolocation map of the centers to increase access to their services. Once completed, a reporting mechanism will allow citizens to rate their service delivery experience at the centers and lodge complaints as needed.



Thematic Ambition

OGP's strategic refresh articulates a sharper focus around advancing reforms in areas that truly impact the lives of ordinary citizens. During the global summit in Paris in 2016, government and civil society together formulated a forward-looking agenda for OGP called the [Paris Declaration](#), which consists of 20 policy priorities and collective actions that countries can advance. The Declaration has now become an organizing framework for thematic action through OGP. In the 2017-19 Action Plans, under the anticorruption theme six countries

had commitments on either beneficial ownership or open contracting, while three countries had commitments on both. Twelve countries made commitments on public service delivery, 14 made commitments on public participation, and six made commitments on civic space.

OGP has become a critical mechanism to link global agendas and national processes on thematic priorities. To keep the momentum going on this work, here are a few notable things we did in 2017:

- The Steering Committee's newly-created [Thematic Leadership Subcommittee](#) will provide political leadership in this area as we move into 2018.
- To strengthen thematic partnerships, the Steering Committee retired the OGP working groups in favor of a new [thematic partnerships model](#).
- We signed an Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the B-Team. The core purpose of this collaboration is to enhance the participation and

engagement of the private sector in open government reforms.

- We also signed an MoU with WeGo, a global network for smart sustainable cities, on cooperation in learning, knowledge sharing, and leveraging each others' networks in promoting open government.
- We piloted theme-specific peer exchange workshops in three regions:
- The [Open Government for Public Service Delivery in Asia Pacific workshop](#) was organized by the Support Unit in collaboration with the ADB and UNDP. It brought together ministry officials, civil society leaders, and other partners from Afghanistan, Indonesia,

Mongolia, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka - who have designed and implemented initiatives which incorporate citizen voices in public service delivery.

- In collaboration with the Chairs of the Thematic Leadership Subcommittee, the Support Unit organized a high-level implementation workshop on beneficial ownership, hosted by the Government of Slovakia and Fair Play Alliance. The workshop focused on the experience of countries pioneering beneficial ownership registers—such as Slovakia, UK and Ukraine—bringing together legislators, implementing agencies, advocates, and international partners for a practical discussion

on how to implement commitments in this area.

- The Support Unit also organized thematic learning workshops on beneficial ownership and open contracting in West Africa and on open contracting with government points of contact in Europe. The key outcomes from these workshops were inspiring new ideas for forthcoming action plans and exchanging tools for addressing key commitment development and implementation questions.

We are also working to leverage our partners and their deeper footprint in countries to link open government to [gender](#) and [environmental](#) sectors.

NEW THEMATIC AREAS



In Costa Rica, the government committed to formalizing a dialogue through which **climate** change data will be standardized and made available in an open data format. Newly open datasets include financing of measures related to climate adaptation, mitigation, and early warning efforts, in alignment with Costa Rica's National Policy of Adaptation to Climate Change. This comprehensive commitment ingrains citizen participation and monitoring of the government's efforts to prepare for the effects of climate change and natural disasters, and requires education and awareness-raising of the human and institutional relation to climate change.



The Argentine government committed to addressing far-reaching societal **gender inequities** by co-creating public policies with civil society aimed at promoting equal opportunities for men and women. Policy formulation will be intersectoral and inter-ministerial, and will focus on the development of an Equal Opportunities Plan. Ultimately, the plan seeks to catalyze effective implementation of policies that close the existing gender gap across a variety of metrics, including in the unemployment rate, average wage, managerial representation, and time spent on unpaid work, all of which currently favor men.



Photo by Panthea Lee, Reboot

Why does this all matter?

We have seen some solid outcomes year on year on the global, country, and thematic levels. Ultimately, these outcomes need to add up to making a difference in people's lives. We have already begun work on tracking our long-term impact, and though we don't have many of the answers yet, we think we are asking the right questions.

- Are Action Plans addressing policy challenges in areas that are objectively determined to need improvement?
 - Our biennial Civil Society Survey tells us that civil society largely agrees that they are. In 2018 we will start a new line of work on this, specifically by identifying policy gaps using third party indicators, and comparing them to the ambition and implementation of OGP commitments in those policy areas.
- Is participation in OGP leading to deeper civic engagement in public life over time?

- Civic space is foundational for OGP. It has increasingly come under attack, with operating space for civil society obstructed in a matter of months in some countries.

[Analysis using the CIVICUS monitor and EIU Civil Liberties Index](#)

shows that civic space within OGP participating countries is noticeably better, and we want to keep it that way. We are also interested in improved mechanisms for citizen participation over time, through regulations, legislation, or directives for public consultation, and intend to undertake analytical work in this area during 2018.

- Are citizens beginning to engage with OGP policy reforms, and are they beginning to see benefits?
 - Since 2016, we have tried to answer this question by following some of the best OGP commitments two or three years later to see how they have changed the status quo. In 2016, we documented [seven stories](#). In 2017, we followed

[Liberia's](#) journey into ensuring that information on commercial land use rights is publically available. In 2018, we will be showcasing another five stories from the United Kingdom, Paraguay, Chile, the United States, and the Philippines. Through the forthcoming OGP Trust Fund, we hope to prioritize rigorous research on how OGP commitments are making an impact on people's lives.

We started off this year in a challenging geo-political context, with rising populism, shrinking civic space, and trust in government at an all time low. But reformers inside and outside government are continuing to push boundaries towards more open, fair, inclusive, and responsive government. In 2018, the inspiring community of reformers that constitutes OGP has the chance to tip the balance towards openness, and make a real difference in people's lives.

Budget and Finances

In preparation for the 2018 spin off from our fiscal sponsor, OGP established a [Board of Directors](#) with fiduciary oversight for the Partnership.

As part of OGP's commitment to openness, all of our budgets and audits are [publicly available on our website](#). For 2017, OGP's budget was USD \$9.6M and total revenue was USD \$8.2M, which was supplemented by a carryforward of \$3.5M from 2016.

2017 OGP BUDGETED REVENUE SOURCES

(not including 2016 carry over funding)

Current Funders

Private Foundations

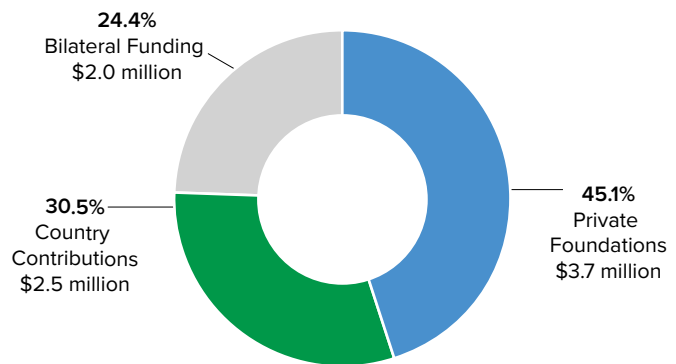
- Hewlett Foundation
- Omidyar Foundation
- Open Society Foundations
- Ford Foundation

Bilateral Aid Agencies

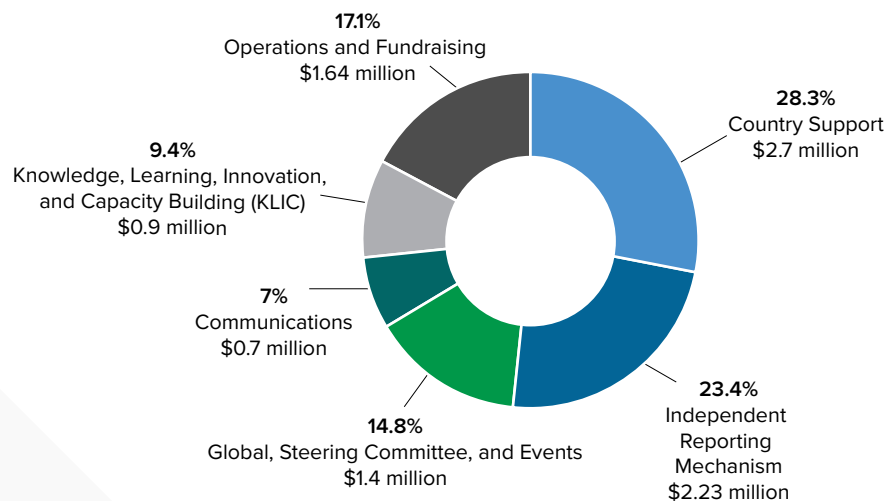
- Department for International Development (UK)
- US Agency for International Development (US)
- Department of State (US)

Governments

The full list of government contributions can be accessed on [our website](#).



OGP 2017 BUDGETED EXPENDITURES



Looking ahead to 2018

APRIL: **SPIN OFF**

On April 1, 2018 the OGP Support Unit will spin off from its fiscal sponsor, the Tides Center, to become an independent nonprofit with in-house organizational capacity.

FEBRUARY AND JULY: **TRUST FUND LAUNCH**

The OGP Trust Fund will officially launch in 2018. Proposals for co-creation grants will be considered early in the year, with consideration for proposals on research and implementation solicited after the full launch at the Global Summit in Tbilisi, Georgia.

MAY: **OPEN GOVERNMENT WEEK**

In May, OGP will host a global Open Gov Week to celebrate and encourage the co-creation of potentially transformative open government commitments in the newest cohort of action plans.

AUGUST: **SUBMISSION OF ACTION PLANS**

2018 will be a record year for OGP, with the co-creation and submission of 76 National and Local Action Plans on the calendar.

APRIL: **SUBNATIONAL EXPANSION**

After a successful pilot program, the **OGP Local program** will be expanding to include five more entities in the “pioneers” tier with the goal of eventually creating a cycle that moves local entities between the leaders network and the higher engagement tier.

APRIL: **BUILDING AN OPEN GOVERNMENT CHAMPIONS NETWORK**

OGP will host a convening of 30 world-class political leaders, civil society heads, and thought leaders all working toward smarter and more ambitious open government reforms at the Rockefeller Foundation Bellagio Conference Center in April 2018. The conference will include intensive training, crash-course lectures, and interactive sessions for the next generation of leaders in their country or in their field.

JULY: **OGP GLOBAL SUMMIT**

In July, the Government of Georgia will host the fifth **OGP Global Summit** on open government in Tbilisi.

NOVEMBER: **ASIA PACIFIC REGIONAL MEETING**

The Government of South Korea will host an OGP regional meeting in Seoul in November 2018.

Open Government Partnership

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