

An Open, Free and Secure Digital Future for All

2025 Annual Report

Participating United Nations Organizations

United Nations Office for Digital and Emerging Technologies

United Nations Development Programme

United Nations Human Settlements Programme

United Nations Office for Project Services

United Nations University

Up to date as of April 2026

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“With the Digital Cooperation Fund, the United Nations has a reliable platform for joint programming and fundraising to advance the digital cooperation agenda.”

Amandeep Gill

United Nations Under-Secretary-General and
Special Envoy for Digital and Emerging Technologies;
Chair of the Digital Cooperation Fund Steering Committee

Executive Summary

One year after the adoption of the Global Digital Compact, the Digital Cooperation Fund supported the transition from landmark agreement to institutional reality – across artificial intelligence governance, digital public infrastructure, global coordination, and open-source cooperation. Throughout the global digital cooperation landscape, the Fund enabled key achievements.

- On AI governance, the Fund and its projects supported the process toward the adoption of the UN General Assembly Resolution 79/325, establishing the Independent International Scientific Panel on AI and the Global Dialogue on AI Governance.
- On DPI, the Universal Safeguards Framework reached version 2.0, with 25 countries implementing or requesting support.
- On global coordination, the UN Digital Cooperation Portal launched, uniting 15+ UN entities behind GDC implementation.
- The Fund supported its first open-source project, with UN Open Source Week drawing 1,000+ participants from 75 countries.
- To enable structured collaboration with strong partners, the DCF Steering Committee approved a Non-UN Partner (NUNP) modality, allowing DCF projects to add partners where there is a strong programmatic rationale.

Looking to 2026, the Fund will scale what works and support these emerging mechanisms: supporting the Panel and Dialogue, expanding DPI adoption, sustaining Geneva–New York coordination, growing local GDC implementation, and advancing open-source stewardship.



The Digital Cooperation Fund

In an era of rapid technological change, ensuring the equitable and safe distribution of its benefits requires urgent, multi-stakeholder action on a global scale.

Launched in 2023, the Digital Cooperation Fund (the Fund) embodies this mission. Aligned with the Secretary-General's Roadmap for Digital Cooperation and the Global Digital Compact, the Fund is dedicated to advancing digital cooperation for the global common good. Partners of the Digital Cooperation Fund support concentrated investments in carefully targeted action areas of the Roadmap and the Compact.

Funding windows include:

- Supporting digital cooperation on governance of artificial intelligence (AI);
- Digital cooperation for safe and inclusive Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI);
- Digital cooperation on data governance;
- Open-source cooperation; and
- Global digital cooperation.

Digital Cooperation AI Governance

Digital Cooperation on
AI Governance

Safe and Inclusive Public Infrastructure

Digital Cooperation
for Safe and Inclusive
Digital Public
Infrastructure

Global Digital Cooperation

Global Digital
Cooperation

Active Funding Windows

Strategic Framework and Governance

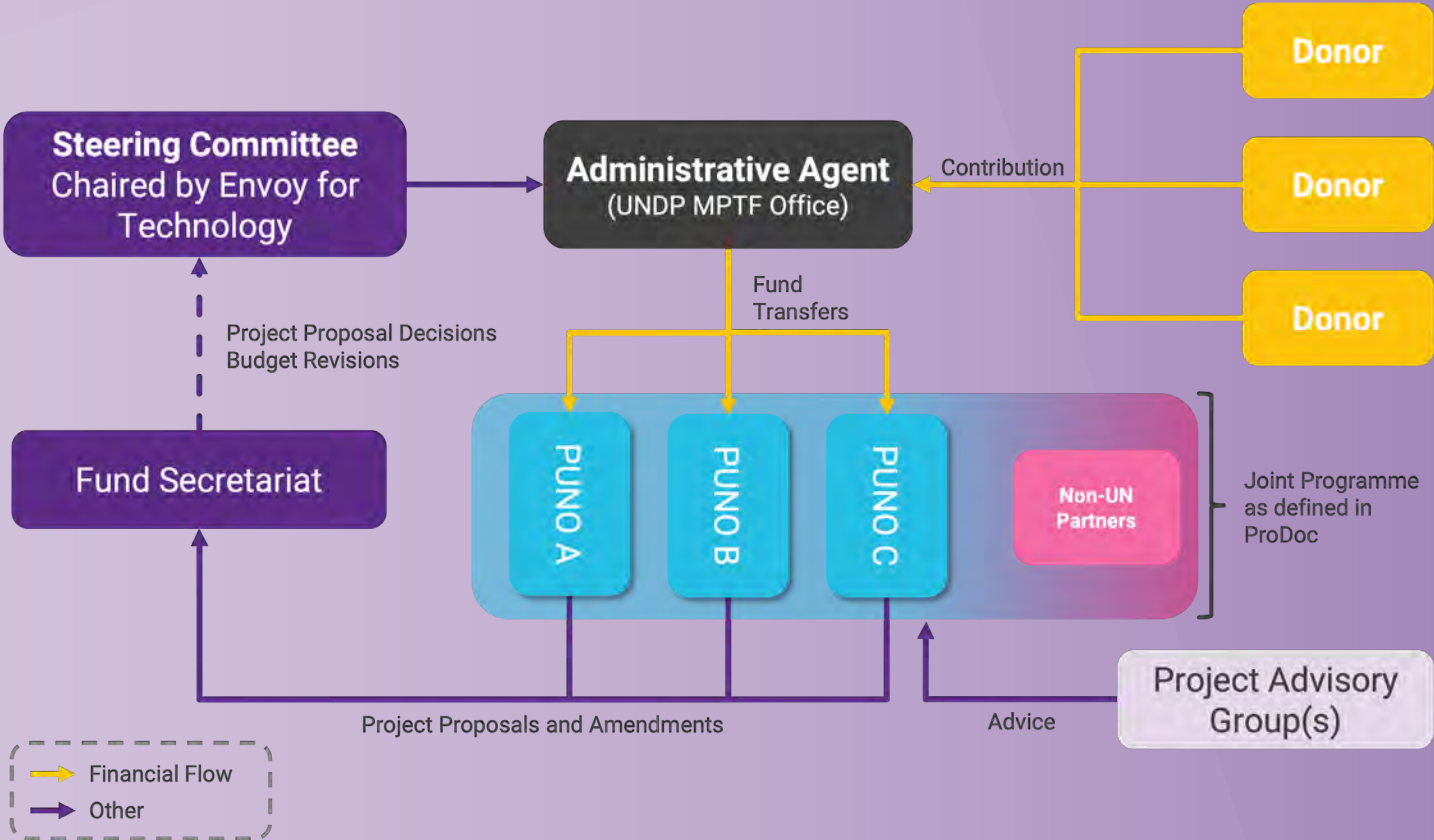
The Fund takes a strategic approach to project selection and financing. In particular, the Fund prioritizes areas that remain under-addressed and demand international or global multi-stakeholder action beyond national-level digital transformation efforts.

The Fund fulfills an important role in enabling joint programming and fundraising across the UN system, effectively strengthening system-wide coordination on digital and emerging technologies. This role includes the follow-up and implementation of the Global Digital Compact since its adoption in September 2024.

To maximize its impact, the United Nations works with a wide array of external partners. In digital cooperation, academic institutions, think tanks, NGOs, civil society, and other organizations often pioneer new solutions. To enable structured collaboration with these strong partners, the DCF Steering Committee approved a Non-UN Partner (NUNP) modality, allowing DCF projects to add partners where there is a strong programmatic rationale.

Under this modality, Non-UN Partners implement in parallel with their own resources and do not receive funds or supplies from Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs). Their role is anchored in the signed Joint Programme document (ProDoc), including the results framework, work plan, and budget, and is subject to due-diligence requirements consistent with the UNSDG Guidance Note on a New Generation of Joint Programmes. NUNPs contribute to delivery but do not participate in fund or project decision-making.

Figure 1





11/2023
& 09/2025

Omidyar
Network

\$750,000



11/2023

Co-Develop
(Global Impact)

\$1,175,200



11/2023

Czech
Republic

\$19,879



12/2023

Italy

\$217,699



12/2023

Germany

\$753,086



2/2024

Switzerland

\$779,896



2/2024

Finland

\$545,291



Funding Window 1



Digital Cooperation on AI Governance

From Consensus to Action: Building a Lasting Architecture

Artificial intelligence did not slow down in 2025. If anything, the pace of development sharpened a central question that has animated global digital cooperation for the past two years: who governs this technology, and how? As AI systems grow more capable and more consequential, the demand for structured, science-backed global policy dialogue has increased.

In August 2025, the UN General Assembly adopted Resolution 79/325 by consensus, establishing the first UN mechanisms dedicated specifically to global cooperation on AI governance: the Independent International Scientific Panel on Artificial Intelligence (the Panel) and the Global Dialogue on Artificial Intelligence Governance (the Dialogue). The resolution operationalized a key commitment of the Global Digital Compact.

The Fund supported the transition from the adoption of the GDC to the establishment of these new institutional mechanisms. By sustaining engagement and coordination during the gap between recommendation and implementation, the Fund helped carry that momentum forward before it could dissipate. In AI policy, windows close fast. This continuity mattered.

Global Cooperation on AI Governance

When the High-Level Advisory Body (HLAB) on AI delivered its final report and the GDC was adopted in 2024, the risk was drift. Expert networks could disengage, knowledge products could lose visibility, and the multilateral engagement, trust, and political will built over two years could stall before new institutions were in place.

The Global Cooperation on AI Governance project mitigated that risk. It sustained engagement with scientific and policy communities during the intergovernmental negotiations towards Resolution 79/325 and kept the GDC's commitments visible in the global policy debate.

The project operated during the window after the consensus building process ended but before the new institutional mechanisms were established, helping sustain engagement and coordination during a critical phase of the multilateral process. During this period, Member States negotiated and adopted Resolution A/RES/79/325.

Contributed to: Adoption of General Assembly Resolution A/RES/79/325, establishing the Independent International Scientific Panel on Artificial Intelligence and the Global Dialogue on Artificial Intelligence Governance





United Nations

General Assembly

A/RES/79/325

Distr.: General
27 August 2025

Seventy-ninth session
Agenda item 123

Strengthening of the United Nations system

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 26 August 2025

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/79/L.118)]

79/325. Terms of reference and modalities for the establishment and functioning of the Independent International Scientific Panel on Artificial Intelligence and the Global Dialogue on Artificial Intelligence Governance

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 79/1 of 22 September 2024, entitled "The Pact for the Future", including the annex thereto entitled "Global Digital Compact",¹ in which the General Assembly decided to establish a multidisciplinary Independent International Scientific Panel on Artificial Intelligence and initiate a Global Dialogue on Artificial Intelligence Governance, bearing in mind that the present resolution, as well as the activities of the Panel and the Dialogue are limited to the non-military domain and do not refer to artificial intelligence for military purposes,

Recalling also its resolutions 77/320 of 25 July 2023, 78/213 of 19 December 2023, 78/265 of 21 March 2024, 78/311 of 1 July 2024 and 79/194 of 19 December 2024,

1. Establishes, within the United Nations, the multidisciplinary Independent International Scientific Panel on Artificial Intelligence with balanced geographic representation to promote scientific understanding, comprising 40 members, serving in their personal capacity, selected for a term of three years:
 - (a) To issue evidence-based scientific assessments synthesizing and analysing existing research related to the opportunities, risks and impacts of artificial intelligence, which amounts to one annual policy-relevant but non-prescriptive summary report including thematic briefs as it deems necessary, guided by principles of independence, scientific credibility and rigour, multidisciplinary and inclusive participation;

¹ Resolution 79/1, annex I.



“These two global mechanisms are not just new functions. They are building blocks of a new architecture of technology governance. They are our promise to future generations to ensure that humanity remains at the centre of technological progress.”

Amandeep Gill

United Nations Under-Secretary-General and
Special Envoy for Digital and Emerging Technologies



Launching the Global Dialogue on AI Governance

On 25 September 2025, the Global Dialogue on AI Governance was launched at a high-level meeting held in the Trusteeship Council Chamber at UN Headquarters in New York, in the margins of the high-level week of the 80th session of the General Assembly. For the first time, the United Nations convened governments, scientists, industry leaders, and civil society under the auspices of the General Assembly specifically to discuss AI governance. Spanish Prime Minister Pedro Sánchez and Costa Rican Foreign Minister Arnoldo André Tinoco addressed the opening session, signalling the breadth of political support behind the new framework.



“The question is no longer whether AI will transform our world. The question is whether we will govern this transformation together — or let it govern us.”

António Guterres

United Nations Secretary General



Supporting the Panel and Dialogue: Enabling the Call for Voluntary Contributions

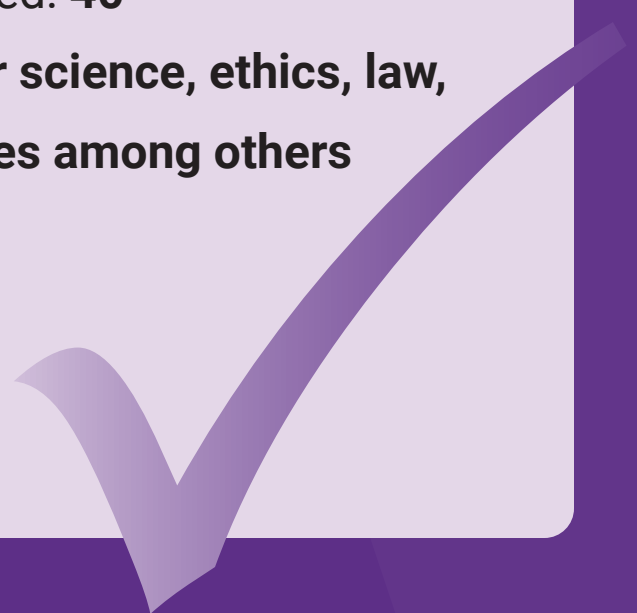
With the Panel and Dialogue now established, the focus shifts from creation to operation. Resolution 79/325 explicitly encourages Member States, the private sector, financial institutions, foundations, and other donors to provide voluntary contributions to both modalities, made public in the interest of full transparency. The Fund will support their effective functioning through their separate Secretariat arrangements.

Panel	Dialogue
The rapid advancement and widespread adoption of artificial intelligence requires comprehensive scientific analysis to harness its potential and to fully understand its impacts. Through the Global Digital Compact, UN Member States committed to promoting greater scientific understanding by establishing an Independent International Scientific Panel on Artificial Intelligence. In line with General Assembly Resolution 79/325, the Digital Cooperation Fund seeks investments to support the effective functioning of the Independent International Scientific Panel on Artificial Intelligence (the Panel).	The Global Dialogue on AI Governance provides an inclusive platform within the United Nations for states and stakeholders to discuss the critical issues concerning AI facing humanity today. Resolution 79/325 encourages donors to facilitate the participation of representatives and stakeholders of developing countries by offering travel support, through voluntary contributions that are made public in the interest of full transparency. The Digital Cooperation Fund is supporting the Joint Secretariat of the Dialogue by raising resources to support a limited number of eligible candidates from developing countries to participate in-person.

The objective is clear: ensuring that all countries, regardless of technological capacity, have access to the rigorous, independent scientific assessments needed to engage with AI on equal terms, and that the decisions shaping our collective future are guided by evidence.

At a Glance

- Resolution adopted by consensus: **A/RES/79/325**
- Applications received for the Scientific Panel: **2,600+**
- Scientific Panel members appointed: **40**
- Disciplines represented: **computer science, ethics, law, economics, and the social sciences among others**



Funding Window 2



**Safe and
Inclusive
Digital Public
Infrastructure**

From Principles to Practice: Infrastructure We Can't Afford to Get Wrong

Digital Public Infrastructure is increasingly recognized as a core engine for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. When it works well, DPI extends financial services to the unbanked, delivers social protection to those who need it most, and creates the digital backbone on which inclusive economies are built. The Global Digital Compact reflects this consensus, committing Member States to promote safe, inclusive, and rights-respecting DPI as a vehicle for closing digital divides and accelerating development. In 2025, that commitment met its first real test: governments were moving faster on DPI deployment than on the governance frameworks around it.

But speed without standards carries a cost: without proper safeguards, DPI also carries serious risks. Marginalized groups can be excluded by design. Surveillance capabilities can be built into the infrastructure itself. Rights violations can scale at the same speed as the technology. The question is not whether DPI would spread, but whether it would spread safely.

The Digital Cooperation Fund's DPI window is dedicated to answering that question. Through the Universal DPI Safeguards Framework, the Fund ensured that the principles of safety, inclusion, and human rights are not afterthoughts bolted onto DPI deployments, but built into the foundation from the start. Without this investment, 25 governments now building against the Framework would have been deploying without an agreed global standard to build against.

Safe DPI is not a technical preference. It is an equity imperative.

DPI Safeguards Initiative

Without implementation tools, measurable outcomes, or public accountability mechanisms, version 1.0 of the Framework was a standard governments could endorse but not operationalize. That gap was what the DPI Safeguards Initiative closed in 2025.

In 2025, the DPI Safeguards Initiative, the Fund's flagship project under this pillar, shifted into a higher gear. Led jointly by UN ODET and UNDP, the initiative released version 2.0 of the Universal DPI Safeguards Framework, a significant evolution of the tool first launched at UNGA79 in 2024.

Version 2.0 brings both depth and accountability to the Framework. It now includes over 250 good practices mapped to measurable outcomes, giving governments and implementing organizations a concrete, actionable roadmap rather than a set of principles alone. Alongside it, a new action tracker provides transparent, public progress reporting, making it possible to see, in real time, how Framework commitments translate into practice on the ground.

The results on adoption tell their own story. Nine countries are already implementing the Framework, with 16 more having requested support. That pipeline – 25 countries in total – reflects a level of demand that validates both the urgency of the problem and the quality of the tool the initiative has built.

To mitigate risks, it is essential that appropriate actors drive, implement and oversee all stages of DPI development and operation, with the institutional mechanisms and capacity to fulfil their requisite roles. For the purposes of the Framework, a sample of actors were considered who play an active role in enabling DPI-related services. Figure 2.1 shows these responsible authorities broadly categorized as government, regulators, donors, technology providers and advocates. While these are by no means exhaustive and may be classified in a number of alternative ways, they provide a representative sample of the key stakeholders required for DPI safeguards.



held by various personae that personae play active roles, have and the effective implementation is, frustrations and pain points o, and used by, them.

Table 2.1 | Possible roles and use-cases within the Framework

Responsible authority	Typical persona (non-exhaustive)	Typical DPI-related roles responsibilities
Governments	Policymaker	- Overall governance: from policy making to public delivery - Policies to set development guide inclusive - Budgetary support dev. purposes development - Provide public constitution - Listen to improve and - Se
	DPI Programme Manager	
	DPI Implementer	
	Minister with Responsibility for ICT	
Regulators	Executive Legal Officer	Head of ICT Regulation Authority
Donors		- Project Manager - Local Head of Development

The Universal Digital Public Infrastructure Safeguards Framework

A Guide to Building Safe and Inclusive DPI for Societies

United Nations
Office of the Secretary-General's
Envoy on Technology

DIGITAL PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE
Universal Safeguards

UNDP



Universal Safeguards

DPI Safe

The Safeguards
a re older p
a u network
incl al publ

Universal DPI Safeguards: Guardrails to Accelerate Progress on the SDGs

The DPI Safeguards initiative marked a major milestone at the 80th Session of the UN General Assembly, convening over 200 stakeholders during the first UN Digital Cooperation Day to advance Universal DPI Safeguards as foundational guardrails for inclusive DPI. The high-level dialogue showcased country experiences from Brazil, India, Malawi, Nigeria, Rwanda, and South Africa, including new political commitments by Brazil and South Africa to adopt the Universal DPI Safeguards Framework. The event launched three global public goods — Universal DPI Safeguards Framework v2.0, Pathways to DPI Safeguards Implementation, and the DPI Safeguards Indicator Library — expanding practical, rights-based guidance for DPI governance, implementation, and measurement. A multistakeholder panel underlined that robust safeguards are essential to equitable access, breaking down barriers for marginalized communities while improving efficiency for governments and citizens. The day concluded with the announcement of eight research grants under the DPI Insights Community, catalyzing new evidence on trust, consumer protection, equity, and inclusion in DPI ecosystems.

Scaling Adoption and Building Accountability

With 25 countries already implementing or requesting support for the Universal DPI Safeguards Framework, the next phase is about turning early momentum into lasting institutional change. In 2026, the DPI Safeguards Initiative will pursue three concrete goals with a funding target of \$4 million, each designed so that the investment creates change that outlasts the project itself.

First, expanding country adoption: bringing the Framework to more governments and ensuring that implementation support keeps pace with demand.

Second, establishing a UN Member States-led forum dedicated to Universal DPI Safeguards, where countries meet regularly, discussions are made publicly available, and multistakeholder inputs are actively sought — particularly in the lead-up to the high-level GDC review.

Third, launching the Safeguards Accelerator Program, a dedicated mechanism to help countries design, implement, and sustain safeguards through the full DPI lifecycle.

Together, these goals would transform the Safeguards Framework from a global reference tool into a living governance institution — one with country ownership, public accountability, and the reach to shape how DPI is built and deployed across the world. The countries investing most heavily in DPI today are building for populations that, in many cases, have never had a formal ID, a bank account, or reliable access to public services.

What gets embedded in that infrastructure now will determine what those populations can and cannot access for decades.

Funding Window 3



**Global
Digital
Cooperation**

One Year On: Turning the Global Digital Compact into Action

One year after the adoption of the Global Digital Compact, 2025 posed the harder question that always follows a landmark agreement: what next? The GDC sets out a shared vision for an inclusive, open, safe, and secure digital future. Translating that vision into coordinated action, including across the UN system, across Member States, and across stakeholder communities, was the central challenge of the year.

For the UN system, this meant working more closely together and speaking with one voice. The architecture of global digital cooperation is complex, spanning dozens of mandates, several entities, and processes. Making it coherent required deliberate effort: aligning agendas, reducing duplication, and ensuring that the system's collective weight could be brought to bear on shared priorities.

It also required bringing multi-stakeholder coalitions into the implementation process — civil society, the private sector, cities, and technical communities whose engagement is essential if GDC commitments are to move from text to reality.

2025 saw the adoption of the WSIS+20 outcome, the twenty-year review of the World Summit on the Information Society. Getting this crucial moment right meant ensuring complementarity rather than duplication with the GDC — two landmark frameworks pulling in the same direction.

The Digital Cooperation Fund's Global Digital Cooperation pillar sat at the heart of this challenge, supporting the processes and presence needed to keep global digital cooperation coherent at a critical moment. Without the Fund's support for the Geneva Liaison Project and the Mayors for Digital Cooperation initiative, the UN system's engagement would have been thinner in Geneva and absent entirely at the municipal level.

Agreements are only as good as the implementation that follows. Implementation at that scale requires coordination, which was built in 2025.



UNITED NATION

Geneva Liaison Project

In a year defined by the double imperative of GDC implementation and the WSIS+20 review, the coordination between Geneva-based and New York-based digital cooperation processes had never been more consequential. The Geneva Liaison Project rose to that moment, strengthening the bridge between two ecosystems that too often operate in parallel rather than in concert.

The project's impact was visible in the launch of the UN Digital Cooperation Portal, a shared platform bringing together over 15 UN system entities, including many headquartered in Geneva. By activating Geneva-based organizations as partners in global digital cooperation, the UN ODET-managed project helped ensure that the full breadth of the UN system's expertise and mandates could be brought to bear on the GDC's implementation.

Mayors for Digital Cooperation

GDC implementation designed without engaging cities misses the level of government closest to the people. The Mayors for Digital Cooperation (MDC) initiative was launched by UN-Habitat and UN ODET to support mayors in localizing the GDC and advancing people-centred digital development. MDC serves as a global platform for joint action, knowledge exchange, and capacity building among cities. It enables mayors to co-create solutions, pilot innovative projects, and elevate the voices of local communities — particularly those most at risk of being left behind in the digital age.

In 2025, the MDC convened at UN ODET's Digital Cooperation Day, held on the margins of the UN High-Level Week. The initiative hosted a fireside conversation featuring Mayor Yvonne Aki-Sawyer and Gina Ortiz Jones, moderated by Dr. Dave Amos, host of City Beautiful. The conversation explored the question of how cities can learn from each other to harness the potential of digital technology and close digital divides.



Localizing Digital Co



Dave Amos

Assistant Professor
City Planning & City
Beautiful Creator



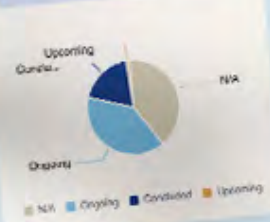


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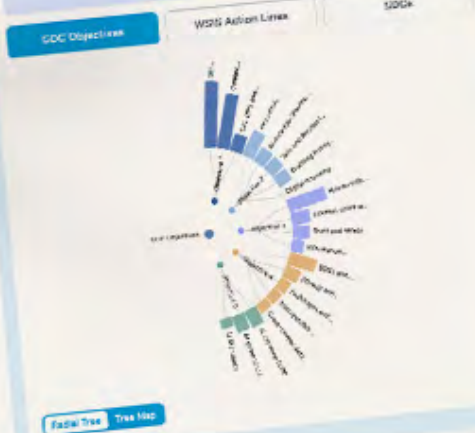
Beneficiaries



2244 INITIATIVES

1277 ORGANIZATIONS

Initiatives Across Global Frameworks



Organizational Contributions to GDC Initiatives



The UN Digital Cooperation Portal

The commitments in the Global Digital Compact require significant collective action to achieve its ambitious goals. The UN Digital Cooperation Portal gave that action a shared home: a single platform where stakeholders map digital initiatives, connect to partners, and track progress against the GDC's five objectives.

The Portal brings together more than fifteen UN system entities and numerous stakeholders to present their progress across the five Global Digital Compact objectives.

Beyond showcasing UN system contributions, the Portal has become a helpful tracker for external Compact implementation, making use of publicly available resources to show a global summary of initiatives by objective. It also includes an "AI Toolbox" and tools that help users frame their work against GDC objectives directly.

Keeping the System Coherent and Local Actors Engaged

As GDC implementation deepens, the coordination work that underpins it only becomes more important. The Geneva–New York bridge will need to be actively maintained and strengthened as implementation processes multiply and the GDC and WSIS+20 take further shape. A new investment would sustain the Geneva Liaison presence through this next critical phase, ensuring the UN system continues to speak with one voice on the issues that matter most.

One key lesson from 2025 is that GDC implementation rises and falls with localized action. With a funding goal of \$2 million, the Mayors for Digital Cooperation initiative will carry that conviction to the World Urban Forum in Baku in 2026, and develop a Cities Digital Inclusion Toolkit. Measuring digital divides in cities is the first step to closing them. The Toolkit would give mayors and local governments the tools they need to understand, track, and act on digital exclusion in their own communities.

Funding Window 4



**Open-Source
Cooperation**

Cost-effective, Secure, and Transparent Digital Services

Open-source software offers governments cost-effective, secure, and transparent building blocks for digital services. It is already the foundation: most digital products in use today, including proprietary ones, already rely heavily on open-source libraries. Independent analyses estimate that wider adoption could reduce the total cost of ownership of government digital infrastructure by up to 40%.

Beneath the surface of the digital economy, much of the critical open-source infrastructure that the world relies on is neglected and chronically underfunded — maintained by small communities of developers with few resources and little institutional support. Until 2025, that mismatch between dependency and investment had no coordinated international response.

The Digital Cooperation Fund's Open-Source Cooperation pillar launched its first concrete project in this space in 2025. Without it, the international coordination and mapping work that began this year would not exist.

The world has built its digital infrastructure on open-source software. It has not yet built the institutions to sustain it.

Open Source Global Acceleration Initiative

Governments are eager to adopt open-source solutions. They lack the peer networks to learn from each other and the visibility to know which assets are worth investing in.

In response, the Open Source Global Acceleration Initiative (OSGAI) was launched in 2025 as the Fund's first project under the Open-Source Cooperation pillar. The first workstream addresses the coordination gap. OSGAI provides a platform for governments, open-source communities, civil society and multi-stakeholder partners to collaborate through an annual UN Open Source Week and a broader programme of convenings. The goal is not just to convene; it is to foster genuine collective problem-solving and peer-to-peer exchange, building the kind of community learning that turns isolated efforts into a coherent global movement.

The second workstream tackles sustainability. OSGAI will begin mapping critical open-source assets, the foundational components that underpin key digital systems yet remain vulnerable due to low visibility, insufficient maintenance, and inadequate stewardship. By bringing these assets into focus, the initiative enables the international community to collectively invest in keeping them healthy and fit for purpose.

Together, the two workstreams address what has long been an uncomfortable gap between open-source's promise and its reality: the world depends on this software but has not yet built the institutions to sustain it.

A woman with short brown hair and red-rimmed glasses is looking down, holding a black pen with a green eraser. She is wearing a black and white patterned sleeve. In the foreground, a blue sign with white text reads "OSPOS FOR GOOD".

OSPOS FOR GOOD



UN Open Source Week 2025: A Movement Finds Its Moment

From 16–20 June 2025, the United Nations Office for Digital and Emerging Technologies (ODET) and the United Nations Office of Information and Communications Technology (OICT) hosted the 2025 UN Open Source Week. It drew over 1,000 participants from 75 countries, more than 160 speakers, and close to 100 sponsors and partners — the largest edition since the event's founding.

Co-hosted with Germany, the Dominican Republic, and Nigeria, the week highlighted the expanding role of open source and Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) in driving inclusive digital transformation, strengthening digital sovereignty, and advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Over five days, the programme combined high-level keynotes, practical hackathons, breakout sessions, and community-led events. Participants co-created open-source solutions for UNICEF platforms, expanded Wikipedia's coverage of global digital policy, debated approaches to ethical AI, shared insights from government OSPOs, and charted pathways for inclusive DPI.

Ambassador Maurizio Massari of Italy:

"Open-source technologies are not just tools; they are building blocks for inclusive development, transparent governance, and shared innovation."



Building on Momentum: Open Source the Future

The 2026 edition of UN Open Source Week will deepen the programme, expand participation, and push the connections made in 2025 toward concrete collaborative outcomes across governments, open-source communities, and multilateral partners.

Alongside the next edition of Open Source Week, OSGAI will advance its mapping of critical open-source assets, identifying the foundational software components that underpin key public systems yet remain vulnerable and underfunded. This mapping is the essential first step toward building the international stewardship mechanisms these assets urgently need.

With a funding goal of \$1.5 million, the next phase of OSGAI will deliver both: a global convening that continues to grow the movement, and a rigorous evidence base that makes the case for sustained collective investment in the open-source infrastructure the world already depends on.

