

FUNDING THE LOCALIZATION AGENDA

Measuring progress of United States
development and humanitarian
assistance to local organizations

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In recent years, there has been an attempt to transform the development and humanitarian landscapes by shifting towards directly funding local actors to implement the work. In 2021, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) announced that 25 percent of its funding would go directly to local organizations by 2025. This report, which seeks to establish a baseline by tracking USAID funding to local organizations in eight countries from 2019–2021, uses the same methodology as Publish What You Fund (PWYF), which originally conducted this research in ten different countries. This report represents a comparative analysis of the methodology developed by PWYF and a methodology designed to reflect how USAID is measuring progress towards its local funding target. The results show a significant difference between the two approaches, with the PWYF method concluding that 4.0 percent of funding went directly to local organizations, compared to 7.3 percent of funding going directly to local organizations using the method reflective of USAID’s approach.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

In November 2021, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Administrator, Samantha Power, announced her administration's intention to allocate 25 percent of program funds directly to local partners by the end of 2025. Providing 25 percent of USAID funds to local organizations can have immense benefits in the development and humanitarian worlds and improve the effectiveness of aid. It will go a long way in making aid programs nationally owned and, consequently, more sustainable. Therefore, as USAID strives to reach this 25 percent funding goal, it is important to develop a transparent process to measure what percentage of the funds is going directly to local actors.

This paper is a continuation of a study conducted by Publish What You Fund (PWYF), with support from Oxfam America and other organizations. The purpose of this study is to replicate the PWYF methodology and further analyze publicly available data on how much USAID funding goes directly to local partners. Specifically, we use the PWYF methodology to review current USAID spending patterns in eight countries where Oxfam operates (for reasons explained below under Research Approach, Oxfam started with ten countries but ended up dropping two) and expand on the independent baseline established by PWYF against which to measure progress towards the 25 percent direct local funding target. In this study,

we also compare two approaches to measuring funding to local organizations: 1) an approach designed to reflect USAID's measurement approach ("illustrative USAID approach")¹ and 2) the measurement approach developed by PWYF. The objective is to show how decisions relating to which organizations are defined as local as well as what proportion of funds to include in the calculation of the 25 percent funding target can cause the final percentages to be different. In sum, this paper establishes how different approaches to measuring the 25 percent direct local funding target produce significantly different results.

Research Approach

To understand what percentage of current USAID funding is going to local organizations, we need to identify what the numerators and denominators of this fraction are. The numerator is what we intend to measure, i.e., what counts as a local organization, and the denominator is the total amount of USAID funding—to both local and international organizations—of which the numerator is a proportion.²

It is important to note that different methods can be used to calculate both the numerator and the denominator. For the numerator, different methods can be used to answer the question of what makes an entity "local." For the denominator, different methods can be used to determine what

¹ The analysis in this report does not exactly replicate USAID's current approach to measuring local funding for two reasons. First, USAID released several significant updates related to how it is measuring its local funding target while the research was in process, such as the fiscal year (FY) 2022 Localization Progress Report, the key performance indicator description, and data from the US government's (USG's) System for Award Management (SAM) and Global Acquisition and Assistance System (GLAAS). Second, because the purpose of the study was to replicate the PWYF methodology, the research uses the model PWYF developed to reflect USAID's measurement approach, based on the information available to PWYF at the time of their study, rather than USAID's current approach.

² Publish What You Fund (PWYF), "Metrics Matter: How USAID Counts 'Local' Will Have a Big Impact on Funding for Local Partners," https://www.publishwhatyoufund.org/app/uploads/dlm_uploads/2023/02/Metrics-Matter-Full-Research-Paper.pdf.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{\% of funding going} \\
 \text{directly to local} \\
 \text{organizations}
 \end{array}
 = \frac{\begin{array}{l} \text{amount of USAID} \\ \text{funding going directly} \\ \text{to local organizations} \end{array}}{\text{total USAID funding}}$$

is included in the total figure for assistance. Not surprisingly, different definitions of local and different ways of calculating the denominator lead to different results.

Like PWYF’s study, this research utilized data on USAID funding obtained from the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) to explore different approaches to measuring the percentage of funding going to local organizations. We used several filters to distill the information uploaded by USAID to IATI into a format that suited our needs. First, we selected ten countries for analysis: El Salvador, Ghana, Honduras, Myanmar, Nigeria, Palestine, Philippines, Senegal, Syria, and Uganda. Two of those countries—Myanmar and Syria—were eventually dropped due to a lack of conclusive

data.³ Next, since we wanted to examine only data on funds that were actually disbursed by USAID and not those that were simply committed, the disbursement filter was used. We also only looked at data for US government (USG) fiscal years (FYs) 2019–2021. Like USAID, our denominator did not include data on public sector implementors and government-to-government budget support.

Subsequently, we conducted secondary research to identify characteristics that establish an organization as local or not. Deciding what qualifies an organization as local is important since that is what determines the equation’s numerator. The denominator is calculated as the amount of USAID funding going to the country.

The illustrative USAID approach and the comparative measurement approach modelled by PWYF differ in the definitions of both the numerator—what is included in the definition of local—and the denominator—how total funding is calculated. Please see chart below.

³ Many of the organizations that received money from USAID during the years under review were redacted (in Myanmar, 45 percent and in Syria, 56 percent). Since we have no way of determining which of the redacted organizations were local, we excluded the countries from the local funding analysis.

	PWYF Approach	Illustrative USAID Approach
Definition of local	<p>While PWYF does not adopt a specific definition of local, PWYF uses a standardized approach to categorize implementing organizations according to 13 characteristics.</p> <p>An implementing organization is considered to be local when it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is headquartered and incorporated in the recipient country; • Excluding subsidiaries/brands of international organizations; • Is managed and governed by nationals of the recipient countries or by non-nationals from a specific beneficiary group (e.g. refugees); • Only working sub-nationally or nationally.⁴ 	<p>An implementing organization is considered to be “local” when it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is headquartered and incorporated in the recipient country; • Is either managed and governed by nationals of the recipient country or by non-nationals; and <p>Is working subnationally, nationally, regionally or internationally.⁵</p>
Calculation of numerator	Total USAID funding disbursed to entities that meet the PWYF definition of local.	Total USAID funding disbursed to organizations that meet the illustrative USAID definition of local.
Calculation of denominator	USAID project funding disbursed to: academia, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector, UN agency program and funds managed by implementing partners, and multilateral project interventions, among others. ⁶	USAID project funding disbursed to: academia, NGOs, and the private sector.

Using IATI data and filters, the two approaches to measuring the percentage of local funding to local organizations can be summarized as follows:

Publish What You Fund Approach:

Detailed local criteria

All project funding, excluding Government-to-Government

Illustrative USAID Approach:

Simple local criteria

Project funding to NGOs, academia, and private sector

⁴ PWYF, “Metrics Matter,” Annex 1. PWYF also notes, “Definitions we used to identify characteristics include those put forward by USAID, PEPFAR [President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief], Network for Empowered Aid Response (NEAR) and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) definition developed as part of the Grand Bargain commitments.” PWYF, “Metrics Matter,” 10.

⁵ PWYF, “Metrics Matter,” Table 1.

⁶ See PWYF, “Metrics Matter,” Table 2 for a full list of USAID funding streams included in the denominator.

Key Findings

The main results of the study comparing the PWYF and illustrative USAID approaches to measuring the 25 percent direct local funding target in the eight chosen countries are summed up in Table 1.

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF THE KEY FINDINGS USING THE PWYF AND USAID APPROACHES

Approach	Total project funding for 2019–2021 (United States dollars (USD))	Disbursement to local organizations for 2019–2021 (USD)	% (Target is 25%)
PWYF	\$3.9 billion	\$161 million	4.0%
USAID	\$2.3 billion	\$175 million	7.3%

Source: Oxfam calculations using International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) data.

Key findings from the research for this paper include:

- **The way a local organization is defined, combined with what is included or excluded in the calculation of total funds going to a country, matters a great deal, as they lead to significantly different results.** The results for the approach developed by PWYF demonstrate that out of a total project funding of \$3.9 billion, \$161 million (**4.0 percent**) went to local organizations. Results using the **illustrative USAID approach** show that total project funding from 2019–2021 was \$2.3 billion, out of which \$175 million (**7.3 percent**) went to local organizations. The difference in magnitude in the percentage of funding to local organizations between the two approaches underscores that the debate over how local organizations are defined is not semantic. The details of the measurement approach also have a substantial impact on the results. The definition of local organization and the measurement approach are both critical for USAID’s 25 percent local funding target to be meaningful.
- **Not all the data used by USAID in the calculation of its figures are available to the public; therefore, it is not possible to**

fully replicate USAID’s results independently.

While some data from the System for Award Management (SAM) are publicly available, the full database is not easily searchable. Additionally, the Global Acquisition and Assistance System (GLAAS) is not publicly available. Therefore, while USAID publicly released the information that it generated from these databases, it is not possible to independently replicate USAID’s results from start to finish. It only is possible to use the data USAID shared from SAM and GLAAS to replicate USAID’s calculations of local funding. If USAID is committed to and measuring itself against a goal, the data they use to determine progress should be available to the public so that the results can be replicated fully. The measurement approach of using data from IATI developed by PWYF is replicable and relatively easy to use. IATI offers an existing, publicly available dataset of USAID funding that can be analyzed according to a range of criteria, such as those proposed by PWYF.

- **The percentage of USAID funding to local actors at the country level ranges significantly among countries.** Palestine had the highest percentage of funding going to local organizations using calculations based on both the PWYF approach (15.9 percent) and

the illustrative USAID approach (17.6 percent). Using the PWYF approach, all the other countries except El Salvador had less than 10 percent of funds going to local organizations.

USAID has indicated that the 25 percent is an agency-wide target—in other words, an average of funding to local organizations across all of USAID’s country and regional offices—rather than a per-country one. However, this means that a high amount of direct funding to local actors in one country could mask low amounts of funding going to local actors in many other countries. In order to have a 25 percent goal that is equitable for all local actors, USAID should release country-specific local funding targets and try to make progress that is more consistent across the countries and regions where it works.

One noteworthy point from this study is that it was not possible to determine the amount of funding that went to local organizations operating in Myanmar and Syria. In both these countries, a high percentage of funds went to organizations that USAID has redacted in conformity with the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act (FATAA) of the US government. These redacted categories could contain local organizations but since we have no way of proving this through the metric we developed, we dropped these two countries from the list instead of operating under the assumption that the redacted categories are not local organizations.

- **The existing localization data are currently gender blind.** Throughout this research, it was not possible to establish which programs or projects implemented by local organizations receiving USAID funding are focused on women’s rights. This is due to the lack of gender markers in the data USAID uploads to IATI, which, consequently, made it difficult to include any form of gendered analysis in our research.

Recommendations

1. **USAID should adopt a stricter, consistent definition of local entity** for measuring its localization commitments. The definition used in the FY 2022 Localization Progress Report and the key performance indicator description for the local funding target is different from the definition cited in “Localization at USAID: The Vision and Approach.” Further, the underlying dataset released by USAID along with the FY 2022 Progress Report appears to include some internationally affiliated organizations under the “Local Funding” category, although these organizations may technically meet the local funding target definition. While defining local is not straightforward, the absence of a stricter, consistent USAID definition of local entity perpetuates competition between local and international actors for funding that USAID says is intended to support organizations that lack resources and voice within the international system.
2. **USAID should adopt a measurement approach using data that are comprehensive and available to the public, such as the IATI database.** Understanding that USAID cannot readily make its proprietary databases available to the public while still maintaining an acceptable degree of privacy for its partners, it is nonetheless possible to produce transparent and replicable reporting using the public IATI data, to which USAID already contributes. This would allow independent examination and verification of the data being used without creating a significant additional burden on the agency.
3. **USAID should release its country-by-country direct local funding targets per fiscal year.** Our results show a high variation of funding across countries, which underscores the need for country-by-country targets to be released by USAID. Specifically, the agency-

wide calculation being used for direct local funding is an average and does not highlight which countries are making less progress and may need additional support. In addition, our findings for Syria and Myanmar highlight why individual mission targets are important: we know that in fragile and conflict-affected countries, local organizations are doing incredible work on the front lines of humanitarian and development response.

4. **USAID should start using gender equality policy markers in its IATI reports**, as it does in Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)/Development Assistance Committee (DAC)/Creditor Reporting System (CRS) reports, to aid stakeholders in understanding the gendered aspects of USAID funding. Use of gender policy markers would provide some initial insight into whether

USAID’s direct funding to local organizations is supporting its stated gender equality objectives⁷—recognizing that gender policy markers reflect the intended objectives of projects and programs implemented by organizations and do not reflect the nature of an organization itself—such as whether an organization is women-led or focused on gender equality. Yet use of the gender marker in conjunction with the data it provides to IATI would be one step to enable USAID to begin to track progress towards its gender equality commitments and its localization commitments together and adjust its policies and practices accordingly. As with the use of the IATI database, USAID already tracks gender equality policy markers and has this information available.

⁷ USAID’s 2023 Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment Policy states, “Across our global development and humanitarian work, USAID will emphasize direct engagement with, funding of, and support for local organizations, particularly those led by women, girls, and gender-diverse individuals and those dedicated to promoting gender equality.” Additionally, the [United States Strategy on Global Women’s Economic Security](#) and the [National Strategy on Gender Equity and Equality](#) both specify the need to include women-led organizations and associations in the USG’s programs and foreign assistance.

1. INTRODUCTION

In November 2021, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Administrator, Samantha Power, announced her administration’s intention to allocate 25 percent of program funds directly to local partners by the end of 2025 and to have 50 percent of USAID programming place local communities in the lead in program design, implementation, and evaluation by 2030. Even though this announcement was received positively, the need for international donor agencies to prioritize funding and cede some decision-making powers to local stakeholders in the humanitarian and development sectors is a phenomenon that has been talked about for years, with little quantifiably significant progress.⁸ However, if successful, providing 25 percent of USAID funds to local organizations would have immense benefits in the development and humanitarian worlds and improve the effectiveness of aid. It will go a long way in making aid programs nationally owned, and consequently, more sustainable.^{9,10}

As USAID strives to reach this 25 percent goal, it is important to develop a transparent process to measure what percentage of funding is going to local actors. USAID released a description of the indicator that it will use to measure progress towards the 25 percent target,¹¹ and in June 2023, it released its [Localization Progress Report](#) for FY 2022. In it, USAID states that direct local funding to individuals, organizations, or corporations to implement USAID-funded work reached nearly \$1.6 billion, or 10.2 percent of obligations in the fiscal year.

Prior to the release of the Localization Progress

Report, Publish What You Fund (PWYF), an organization dedicated to aid and development transparency, with support from Oxfam America and a number of other organizations, developed its own approach to determine current percentages of funding going to local organizations. PWYF then used this approach to carry out a study of how much USAID assistance went directly to local actors.¹² The purpose of the PWYF study is to review current USAID spending patterns and establish an independent baseline against which to measure progress towards the ambitious 25 percent target for channelling funds to local organizations.¹³ Even though USAID announced two agency-wide targets as part of its localization initiative—the 25 percent direct funding target and 50 percent locally led programming target, discussed above—both our paper and the PWYF research focus only on the 25 percent direct funding aspect.

This paper is a continuation of the original PWYF report, using the same measurement approaches in an additional eight countries. The decision to conduct supplementary research resulted from Oxfam’s interest in expanding the analysis to ensure there is a larger data set from which we can determine what trends, patterns, and results occur. Equally important, the 18 countries studied by PWYF and Oxfam together show results that cover about one-fifth of USAID program countries, are geographically diverse, and cover a mix of country-income classifications. Combining the datasets allows us to have a stronger understanding of USAID funding to local organizations and a highly informed set of recommendations.

⁸ Previous attempts by USAID include Mark Green’s “The Journey to Self-Reliance” and Raj Shah’s decision to award 30 percent of USAID funding to local organizations. You can read more on Mark Green’s initiative [here](#) and Shah’s legacy [here](#).

⁹ Save the Children and Oxfam, “The Power of Ownership,” [powerofownership.org](#).

¹⁰ Oxfam, “Local Humanitarian Leadership: The View from Local Actors,” <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/local-humanitarian-leadership-the-view-from-local-actors-621190/>.

¹¹ USAID, “Measuring Progress on Localization,” <https://www.usaid.gov/localization/measurement>. Accessed April 26, 2023.

¹² PWYF, “Metrics Matter.”

¹³ Ibid.

2. RESEARCH APPROACH

The main data source for this research is the information published by the US government in the [International Aid Transparency Initiative \(IATI\)](#) registry. IATI is an organization that is concerned with the transparency of development and humanitarian resources. They operate with a set of rules and guidance for organizations to follow in submitting humanitarian and development spending data. The data are then made publicly available. IATI has a variety of tools such as [D-portal](#), [Country Development Finance](#), and the [Aid Information Management Systems \(AIMS\)](#) with which individuals and organizations can peruse their data.

Using IATI's Country Development Finance tool, we downloaded the data on commitments, disbursements, and expenditures for our selected countries. Due to the extensive nature of the information contained in the dataset, we applied the following filters, in line with the approach developed by PWYF:

- **Transaction type**—We focused on disbursements, i.e., payments made to the receiving country.
- **Aid type**—We focused only on B03 and C01,¹⁴ i.e., contributions to specific-purpose programs and funds managed by implementing partners (B03) and project-type interventions (C01).

- **Provider organization**—As the aim of this study is to see how much money USAID channels directly to local organizations, we selected only disbursements made by USAID. We did not look at funding from other US government aid agencies, such as the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the US International Development Finance Corporation, the Inter-American Foundation, or the US African Development Foundation.
- **Reporting organization**—We applied this filter so we can analyze only disbursements reported by USAID.
- **Years**—The time period considered for this research is US fiscal years 2019–2021. In the future, we hope to conduct new research using the same methodology and data from 2022 to compare against the results gained from the 2019–2021 research.¹⁵

Despite the level of detail involved in the IATI datasets, there is not enough information on the receiving organizations to determine whether they are local. It is worth noting that what defines an organization as “local” is a widely contested topic. For this reason, PWYF developed 13 characteristics¹⁶ derived from a broad cross-section of current definitions, including those from the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), USAID, and the Network

¹⁴ Other categories of aid, which we did not take into consideration, include A02 (Sector Budget Support), D01 (Donor Country Personnel), D02 (Other Technical Assistance), and G01 (Administrative Costs Not Included Elsewhere).

¹⁵ PWYF, “Metrics Matter.”

¹⁶ See Annex 1 for more detail on the 13 characteristics used to define a local organization.

for Empowered Aid Response (NEAR).¹⁷ Some key characteristics include the organization’s principal place of business/headquarters, type of entity, board of governors and staff composition, and whether the organization is a subsidiary of an international/regional organization or brand. For example, Oxfam does not consider Oxfam country and regional offices “local” organizations because of their affiliation with the global Oxfam confederation and the resources that are available to them through it. Some other international nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and other humanitarian and development implementing partners disagree on this categorization and consider their country-based offices to qualify as local entities. We then conducted secondary research using information from the receiving organizations’ websites, IATI’s D-portal, etc. to manually apply the 13 characteristics to the receiving organizations.

To understand what percentage of current USAID funding is going to local organizations, we need to identify what the numerators and denominators of this fraction could be. The numerator is what we intend to measure, i.e., what counts as a local organization receiving funding, and the denominator is the total amount of funding—to both local and international organizations—of which the numerator is a proportion.¹⁸

$$\text{\% of funding going directly to local organizations} = \frac{\text{amount of USAID funding going directly to local organizations}}{\text{total USAID funding}}$$

It is important to note that different approaches can be used to calculate both the numerator and the denominator. For the numerator, it is the question of what makes an entity “local.” For the denominator, it is what is being included in the total figure for assistance. In this paper, we explore how different definitions of local and different ways of calculating the denominator led to different results.

Significantly, USAID does not consider funding to local-, regional-, or national-level governments in its denominator, nor did PWYF in its research. Oxfam, therefore, did not include government-to-government funding in its calculations for this report.

PWYF approach

PWYF uses a standardized approach to categorize implementing organizations according to 13 characteristics (the numerator). An organization is considered “local” when, among other criteria, it:

- Is headquartered and incorporated in the recipient country;
- Excludes subsidiaries/brands of international organizations;
- Is managed and governed by nationals of the recipient countries or by non-nationals from a specific beneficiary group (e.g., refugees);
- Is only working sub-nationally or nationally.¹⁹

PWYF’s method of creating its proportion of total funding to a country (the denominator) includes aid going to academia, NGOs, the private sector, United Nations (UN) agencies, multilateral agencies, and global programs. The rest are organizations that USAID categorizes as redacted, unknown, or left blank in accordance with the foreign aid act. The Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act (FATAA) mandates that all federal departments or

¹⁷ The IASC is the humanitarian coordination forum of the United Nations (UN). Its objective is to enact policies, set strategic priorities, and pull together resources in response to humanitarian crises. PEPFAR is the US government initiative to support those living with HIV/AIDS and prevent the spread of the disease. The Office of the US Global AIDS Coordinator and Global Health Diplomacy at the US Department of State leads, manages, and oversees PEPFAR. NEAR is a group of local and national civil society organizations working in the Global South.

¹⁸ PWYF, “Metrics Matter.”

¹⁹ Ibid.

agencies administering US foreign development, humanitarian, and economic assistance provide quarterly comprehensive information about such programs. However, exceptions to this mandate are granted when, among other reasons, public disclosure of information would be detrimental to the national interests of the United States.²⁰ These redacted categories are usually large global projects, and PWYF worked with the assumption that all USAID redacted organizations are not local since there is no information to indicate otherwise. Similar to USAID, PWYF excluded all aid to the local public sector—general and sectoral budget support, project implementation by government agencies, and aid going to subnational governmental entities.²¹

Illustrative USAID Approach

In order to replicate PWYF’s methodology, we modelled a second measurement approach designed to reflect how USAID initially indicated it would measure progress towards the local funding target (“illustrative USAID approach”). Using the illustrative USAID approach, an implementing organization is considered to be “local” (the numerator) when it:

- Is headquartered and incorporated in the recipient country;
- Is either managed and governed by nationals of the recipient country or by non-nationals; and
- Is working subnationally, nationally, regionally or internationally.²²

This definition draws from information in “Localization at USAID: Vision and Approach” as well as other publicly available information at the time PWYF developed its methodology.²³ However, it should be noted that USAID has subsequently released several significant updates related to how it is defining “local” organizations and measuring the direct local funding target, including the FY 2022 Localization Progress Report and a key performance indicator description for the local funding target.²⁴ Therefore, the analysis in this report does not exactly capture USAID’s current approach to measuring progress towards the local funding target.

Yet whichever USAID definition of “local” is used, the definition is broader and less stringent than the definition of “local” in the PWYF approach, meaning more organizations can be added to the list and affect the percentage of funding tagged as going to local organizations.

To establish the denominator for the illustrative USAID approach, the analysis includes direct awards to NGOs, academic institutions, and private sector organizations. Categories of funding that are not direct awards—e.g., funding to public international organizations, interagency agreements, personal services contractors, and government-to-government assistance²⁵—are excluded from the analysis. The effect of excluding these categories is that the USAID denominator is smaller relative to the PWYF denominator, which leads to a larger percentage figure.

²⁰ USAID, “Foreign Assistance Reporting and the Foreign Assistance Data Redaction System,” <https://2017-2020.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/579maa.pdf>.

²¹ See PWYF, “Metrics Matter.”

²² Ibid.

²³ USAID, “Localization at USAID: The Vision and Approach,” https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/2022-12/USAIDs_Localization_Vision-508.pdf.

²⁴ See Annex 2 for a comparison of USAID definitions of local entities.

²⁵ USAID, “Localization at USAID.”

3. COUNTRY SELECTION

Generally, Oxfam America does not use US government funds (except in rare instances of humanitarian emergencies) that might limit our independence or restrict our ability to speak out against policies with which we don't agree.²⁶ However, we wanted to understand the USAID funding environment in priority countries where Oxfam operates. The factors used to select our countries were the following:

1. It is one of Oxfam America's 17 strategic countries, clusters, or regions (CCRs)²⁷ or one of the Together Against Poverty (TAP) 2 Strand 2²⁸ grant focus countries; and
2. It was a recipient of USAID funding from 2018–2021, and USAID'S Local Works²⁹ program exists in-country.

Additionally, we strived for geographic diversity. The shortlist of countries was Burkina Faso, Colombia, El Salvador, Ghana, Honduras, Indonesia, Lebanon, Myanmar, Nigeria, Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT), Philippines, Senegal, South Sudan, Syria, Uganda, Vietnam, and Yemen. Out of this list, Burkina Faso was excluded because it received relatively lower levels of USAID funding compared to peer countries such as Senegal and Nigeria. Similarly, Colombia was eliminated because it is neither an Oxfam America strategic partner nor does the country have a Local Works program,

unlike the other two countries in the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region (El Salvador and Honduras), which satisfy these criteria.

In Southeast Asia, we originally selected Myanmar over Vietnam and Indonesia even though Vietnam is a priority country for Oxfam America. Indonesia was excluded since it is neither an Oxfam America priority nor a Local Works country, and it receives similar levels of USAID funding to Myanmar. However, Myanmar was dropped from the final list for the reasons mentioned below. Lastly, for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), we selected the Occupied Palestinian Territory because it is an Oxfam America priority, while Yemen and Lebanon are not, and Syria (which was later dropped) due to the amount of USAID funding it received. The rationale for excluding Myanmar and Syria is discussed further under Challenges. For a complete list of countries included by region, see Table 2.³⁰

TABLE 2. LIST OF COUNTRIES BY REGION

Sub-Saharan Africa	Asia	LAC	MENA
Ghana	Myanmar	El Salvador	Palestine
Nigeria	Philippines	Honduras	Syria
Senegal			
Uganda			

Source: Oxfam calculations using IATI data.

²⁶ Available at <https://www.oxfamamerica.org/donate/make-grant/>.

²⁷ The criteria that guide Oxfam America's selection of its strategic countries, clusters, or regions (CCRs) include strategic alignment to the 2030 strategic framework, quality of programming, level of program operational risk, and funding potential. Our CCR Strategic Partners include full country programs, complex crises countries, influencing offices, and clusters. The partners reflect important geographic diversity. A cluster refers to a group of countries brought together under one management umbrella. Clusters have one strategy and work as one team led by the Cluster Director.

²⁸ TAP (Together Against Poverty) is a multi-affiliate advocacy and research project funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. It is divided into two strands, with Strand 1 focusing on aid effectiveness while Strand 2 looks at agricultural policy in four Sub-Saharan African countries (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, and Nigeria) and support for that policy from the European Commission and the Netherlands.

²⁹ The inclusion of countries where USAID's Local Works program exists is important because Local Works seeks to engage local actors in the decision making and management of USAID-funded projects. More information on it can be found [here](#).

³⁰ See Annex 3 for a complete list of countries and the criteria.

4. CHALLENGES

As with any research, certain limitations can affect the results. In our case, this study included conducting secondary research and coding data on, originally, organizations in ten countries over a three-year period. However, some community-based organizations and others that work nationally do not have a strong online presence. In such instances, we had to rely on information obtained from third-party websites, which could potentially be inaccurate. Fortunately, such organizations were few in number (less than 4.0 percent) in our sample, meaning that any inaccuracies would not have a significant effect on the results.

Furthermore, one of the characteristics for determining if an organization is local is to establish who the owners are. However, most private organizations do not have this information publicly available. In addition, international nongovernmental organizations (INGOs) usually do not have owners due to their nonprofit status. Therefore, we worked with the assumption that if an organization is registered in a country, has a majority of staff members who are citizens of the country, has a board comprised mainly of its citizens, and is not affiliated with an international or foreign entity, then it is owned by nationals of the country.

Initially, this research was undertaken with the above mentioned ten countries. However, we had to drop Myanmar and Syria because most of the organizations that received money from USAID during the years under review were redacted (in Myanmar, 45 percent and in Syria, 56 percent).

Even though, out of the ten countries reviewed, Syria received the highest level of funding at \$1.9 billion, a substantial \$1.1 billion went to redacted organizations. Therefore, while some of the redacted organizations could be local, we have no way of confirming that with the data. We thus decided to remove Myanmar and Syria from our final list of countries instead of working under the assumption that no funds went to local organizations in Myanmar and Syria. Annex 4 has more information on which categories of organizations in Myanmar and Syria received funding from USAID in 2019–2021.

Another concern that surfaced was the lack of gender markers in IATI on data uploaded by USAID. Even though USAID reports on the gender equality policy marker for their OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) data, it doesn't do this yet for IATI data.³¹ Acknowledging that the gender marker is not an indicator of the type of recipient organization, this tracking is important given that USAID's 2023 gender equality and women's empowerment policy requires that "USAID must conduct a context-specific gender analysis prior to or during the design of all country strategies, projects, and activities, to determine and identify steps to address gender inequalities and thereby improve the lives of women and girls, men and boys, and gender-diverse individuals."³² This requirement should also apply to localization efforts. USAID has taken the important step of committing to address women's economic empowerment and gender equality with strategies that specify working in partnership with local actors. Rather than treating its localization efforts

³¹ PWYF, "Making Gender Financing More Transparent" (July 2021), https://www.publishwhatyoufund.org/app/uploads/dlm_uploads/2021/06/Making-Gender-Financing-More-Transparent.pdf.

³² USAID, "2023 USAID Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy," <https://www.usaid.gov/document/2023-gender-equality-and-womens-empowerment-policy>.

and its gender equality work as two separate siloes, USAID could be tracking the intersection between the two.

Lastly, as mentioned earlier, we used data downloaded from the IATI website. However, USAID has access to other sources of information, such as the US government System for Award

Management (SAM) and the Global Acquisition and Assistance System (GLAAS). Even though some information from SAM is publicly available, the full database is not easily searchable. GLAAS is not publicly available. Therefore, our results and findings are based on a different data set (IATI) than the data set that USAID uses to track and report on its progress towards the local funding target.

5. RESULTS

Results Using PWYF's Approach

We used the previously noted definition of what constitutes a local organization (headquartered and incorporated in the recipient country; excludes subsidiaries/brands of international organizations; managed and governed by nationals of the recipient countries or by non-nationals from a specific beneficiary group (e.g., refugees); and only working subnationally or nationally (not regionally or internationally)) as

the numerator. For the denominator, we included aid going to academia, NGOs, the private sector, UN agencies, multilateral agencies, and global programs. Notably, public sector implementors are excluded from this denominator.

Results for PWYF's method showed that out of a total project funding of \$3.9 billion, \$161 million (4.0 percent) went to local organizations in the eight countries Oxfam examined. See Table 3.

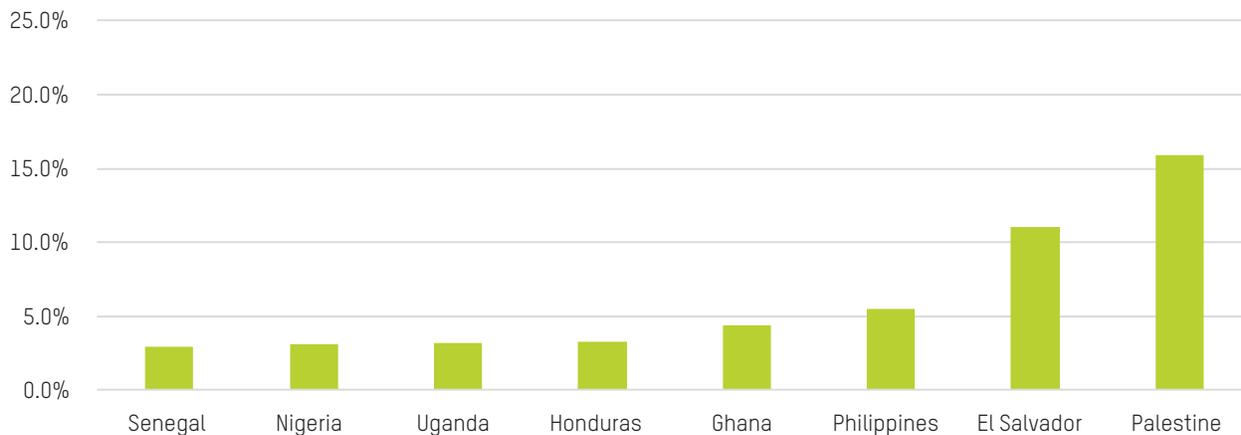
TABLE 3. RESULTS USING PWYF'S NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR

Country	Local USD disbursements using PWYF approach	Total project funding (USD)	Proportion to local organizations (%)
<i>Senegal</i>	\$8,385,078	\$292,004,408	2.9
<i>Nigeria</i>	\$50,889,177	\$1,625,647,550	3.1
<i>Uganda</i>	\$31,906,531	\$1,002,581,666	3.2
<i>Honduras</i>	\$8,388,010	\$252,761,386	3.3
<i>Ghana</i>	\$9,685,892	\$221,081,955	4.4
<i>Philippines</i>	\$17,260,162	\$312,496,132	5.5
<i>El Salvador</i>	\$18,540,899.00	\$168,617,483	11.0
<i>Palestine</i>	\$15,558,040	\$97,683,297	15.9
<i>Total</i>	\$160,613,789	\$3,972,873,877	4.0

Source: Oxfam calculations using IATI data.

When examined individually, Palestine had the highest percentage of funding going to local organizations. All the other countries except El Salvador scored well below 10 percent. Results from all eight countries are shown in Figure 1 below.

FIGURE 1. RESULTS USING PWYF’S DENOMINATOR AND APPROACH FOR CHARACTERIZING LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS



Source: Oxfam calculations using IATI data.

Lastly, using the PWYF definition of local, the breakdown of funding going to local implementers across all eight countries can be seen in Table 4 below. We can see that NGOs received the highest

amount of funding—73.7 percent—with the next-highest entity being the private sector at 17.4 percent.

TABLE 4. BREAKDOWN OF FUNDS GOING TO LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS BY SECTORS

Sector	Local disbursements (USD)	%
NGO	\$118,445,939	73.7
Private sector	\$27,909,203	17.4
Academia	\$14,258,647	8.9
Total	\$160,613,789	100

Source: Oxfam calculations using IATI data.

Results Using Illustrative USAID Approach

We applied the approach illustrative of what USAID currently is using in its direct local funding indicator for our selected countries. In this analysis, we counted an organization as local if it is incorporated in the receiving country for the numerator and used only NGOs, academic

organizations, and the private sector for the denominator.

The results of the analysis for the eight selected countries showed that total project funding from 2019–2021 was \$2.3 billion, out of which 7.3 percent (\$175 million) went to local organizations. See Table 5. This finding means that to reach the 25 percent localization target, USAID would need to increase funding to local organizations by \$422

million.³³ That amount is significantly less than the \$847 million needed to reach 25 percent with the PWYF method. One reason for this huge difference is that since USAID only counts funds going to NGOs, academia, and the private sector, it is working with a smaller denominator, which then produces higher figures that make it easier to reach the 25 percent target.

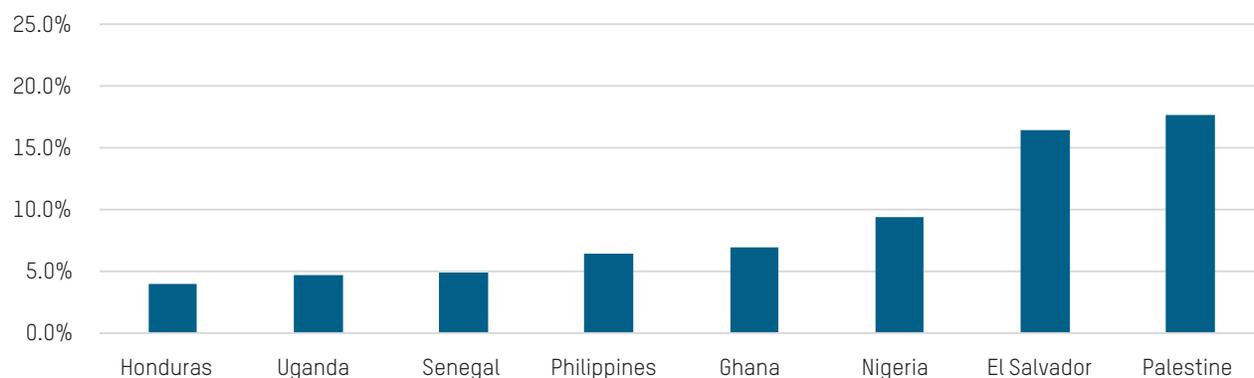
TABLE 5. RESULTS USING USAID’S NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR

Country	Local USD disbursements using USAID approach	Total project funding (USD)	Proportion to local organizations (%)
Honduras	\$8,388,010	\$208,700,555	4
Uganda	\$32,808,450	\$697,296,949	4.7
Senegal	\$12,493,590	\$254,654,863	4.9
Philippines	\$17,424,803	\$272,401,239	6.4
Ghana	\$11,705,298	\$169,419,359	6.9
Nigeria	\$50,889,177	\$539,927,208	9.4
El Salvador	\$25,289,056	\$154,571,329	16.4
Palestine	\$16,313,978	\$92,800,182	17.6
Total	\$175,312,362	\$2,389,771,684	7.3

Source: Oxfam calculations using IATI data.

Individually, Palestine again had the highest percentage of funding at 17.6 percent, with the majority of the money going to private organizations. El Salvador came in at 16.4 percent, with Nigeria following at 9.4 percent. Honduras received the lowest percentage of funds at 4 percent. These calculations are illustrated in Figure 2 below.

FIGURE 2. RESULTS USING USAID’S DENOMINATOR AND APPROACH FOR CHARACTERIZING LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS



Source: Oxfam calculations using IATI data.

³³ The total project funding for the three years using the illustrative USAID approach is \$2,389,771,684. Twenty-five percent of that is \$597,442,921. If we take out the \$175,312,362 that went to local organizations, USAID would need to channel an additional \$422,130,559 directly to local organizations to reach its 25 percent target.

It is also worth noting that differences between the percentages going to one country versus another can stem from various factors, including the political climate, nature of civil society, and current relationship of the country with the US as well as individual USAID mission priorities. For example, USAID’s Centroamérica Local initiative includes the three Northern Triangle countries—El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala—all of which can be characterized as restrictive operating environments due to closing civic space, among other factors. While it is not possible to determine why the percentage of funding to local organizations is so much higher in El Salvador than it is in Honduras within the parameters of this study, the difference in the percentages is notable. Further exploration of the factors that are contributing to the difference in direct funding to local organizations in these two seemingly similar operating environments could help USAID make progress towards its direct local funding target.

Inclusion of FY 2022 Quarter 1 (Q1) Figures

Although this study focuses on US FYs 2019–2021, we intend to conduct further research in the future exploring the amount of funding that has been disbursed to local organizations following the November 2021 announcement of localization commitments by Administrator Power. However, when the research on this report commenced (January 2023), USAID had complete figures for the first quarter (Q1) of FY 2022 available on IATI. We therefore undertook further analysis of the data with the Q1 FY 2022 figures included. See Table 6. Annex 5 contains detailed graphs and tables showcasing results that include Q1 of FY 2022. The difference between the figures for our study countries is not substantial, because the data for 2022 are only for one quarter.

TABLE 6. RESULTS SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN PERCENTAGE FIGURES WHEN Q1 2022 IS INCLUDED IN THE ANALYSIS

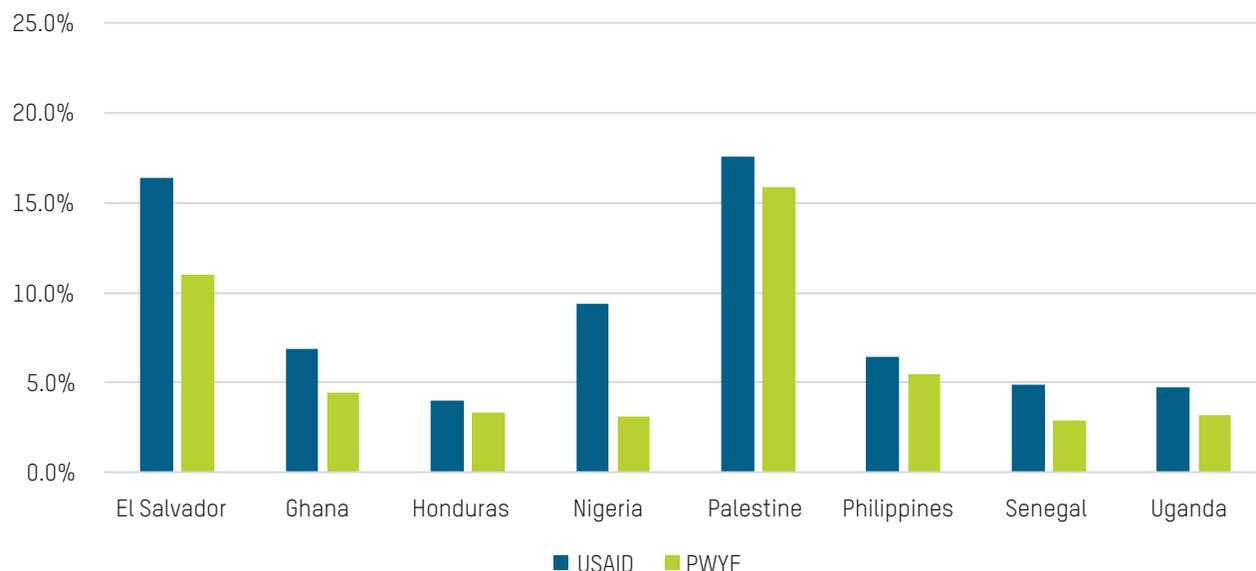
	FY 2019–2021	FY 2019–2021 + Q1 2022
<i>Proportion of funds to local organizations using PWYF approach</i>	4.0%	4.1%
<i>Proportion of funds to local organizations using USAID approach</i>	7.3%	7.6%

Source: Oxfam calculations using IATI data.

The Two Approaches at a Glance

To obtain a clearer view, the proportion of funds received in the eight countries according to the USAID and PWYF methods of measurement is demonstrated in Figure 3. In the figure, the difference between the percentages for Nigeria is striking. In the case of Nigeria, even though the local disbursement figures (numerator) are almost the same for both the USAID and PWYF approaches, the difference lies in the denominator. With the USAID method, the denominator excludes funds going to multilaterals, global programs, and UN agencies, which brings the total amount of project funding to \$539 million, while the inclusion of these entities in the PWYF approach brings the amount to \$1.6 billion. The smaller denominator results in a larger percentage figure, which is a prime illustration of how USAID’s methodology can inch the results closer to 25 percent. Note that PWYF includes multilaterals, global programs, and UN agencies in the denominator because local entities could implement projects and programs in place of these actors.

FIGURE 3. RESULTS FOR THE EIGHT COUNTRIES USING USAID AND PWYF APPROACHES



Source: Oxfam calculations using IATI data.

An 18-Country Overview

As indicated in earlier paragraphs, this study was conducted using a methodology developed by Publish What You Fund (PWYF). The PWYF study focused on ten countries: Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Moldova, Nepal, and Zambia. In their research, using USAID’s approach of defining local organizations and their denominator, it was established that 11.1 percent of funding went to local organizations. However, when the PWYF method was used, 5.7 percent of USAID’s funding went to local entities. Since USAID currently operates in over 100 countries,³⁴ our two studies combined cover all the five regions USAID works in and consequently account for about 20 percent of USAID program countries. We therefore decided to combine our data to understand what figures would result from the set of 18 countries.

Using the PWYF method of analysis, the total amount of funding that went to the 18 countries was \$11.8 billion, out of which \$606 million went to local organizations. This constitutes 5.2 percent of total funds. See Table 7.

³⁴ Information available at <https://www.usaid.gov/about-us>.

TABLE 7. RESULTS FOR 18 COUNTRIES USING PWYF’S DENOMINATOR AND NUMERATOR

	Total project funding (USD)—PWYF approach	Disbursement to local organizations (USD)—PWYF approach
<i>Oxfam’s 8 countries</i>	\$3,972,873,877	\$160,613,789
<i>PWYF’s 10 countries</i>	\$7,783,756,857	\$445,103,499
Total	\$11,756,630,734	\$605,717,288

Source: Oxfam and PWYF calculations using IATI data.

On the other hand, the percentage of funding that went to the 18 countries using the USAID approach is 10 percent (almost double the figure generated by the PWYF method). In this method, a total of \$7.9 billion was disbursed to organizations operating in these 18 countries, out of which \$788 million went to local entities. See Table 8.

TABLE 8. RESULTS FOR 18 COUNTRIES USING USAID'S DENOMINATOR AND NUMERATOR

	Total project funding (USD)— USAID approach	Disbursement to local organizations (USD)—USAID approach
<i>Oxfam's 8 countries</i>	\$2,389,771,684	\$175,312,362
<i>PWYF's 10 countries</i>	\$5,524,763,171	\$612,394,754
<i>Total</i>	\$7,914,534,855	\$787,707,116

Source: Oxfam and PWYF calculations using IATI data.

6. CONCLUSION

Increasing financial support to local actors is, undoubtedly, an important means of giving power and agency to organizations and individuals. Even though it is not the only means, it is relevant enough for Administrator Power's announcement of 25 percent USAID funding to local organizations to cause a lot of enthusiasm within the development and humanitarian spaces. However, as demonstrated by this paper, USAID's method of calculating the progress towards its 25 percent funding goal to local organizations leads to inflated figures and subsequently, shortchanges the goals of empowering more local groups and ensuring that more funding goes to the type of local organizations that USAID has indicated it

wants to support in its vision for localization. Our findings for the eight additional countries are highly consistent with what PWYF found in their initial research, underscoring the conclusion that the way local is defined and funding is measured matter a great deal, as they lead to significantly different results. Our findings also show that the approach developed by PWYF is replicable and relatively easy to use. USAID could take this approach by modifying their definition of what qualifies as a local organization and including multilaterals, UN agencies, and global programs in their denominator. Doing so is essential to getting results that reflect the reality on the ground.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

Given that our findings support those of PWYF, we believe that the following recommendations are necessary.

1. **USAID should adopt a stricter, consistent definition of local entity** for measuring its localization commitments. The definition used in the FY 2022 Localization Progress Report and the key performance indicator description for the local funding target is different from the definition cited in “Localization at USAID: The Vision and Approach.” Further, the underlying dataset released by USAID along with the FY 2022 Progress Report appears to include some internationally affiliated organizations under the “Local Funding” category, although these organizations may technically meet the local funding target definition. While defining local is not straightforward, the absence of a stricter, consistent USAID definition of local entity perpetuates competition between local and international actors for funding that USAID says is intended to support organizations that lack resources and voice within the international system.
2. **USAID should adopt a measurement approach using data that are comprehensive and available to the public, such as the IATI database.** Understanding that USAID cannot readily make its proprietary databases available to the public while still maintaining an acceptable degree of privacy for its partners, it is nonetheless possible to produce transparent and replicable reporting using the public IATI data, to which USAID already contributes. This would allow independent examination and verification of the data being used without creating a significant additional burden on the agency.
3. **USAID should release its country-by-country direct local funding targets per fiscal year.** Our results show a high variation of funding across countries, which underscores the need for country-by-country targets to be released by USAID. Specifically, our findings for Syria and Myanmar highlight why individual mission targets are important: we know that in conflict-affected countries, local organizations are doing incredible work on the front lines of humanitarian and development response.
4. **USAID should start using gender equality policy markers in its IATI reports,** as it does in Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)/Development Assistance Committee (DAC)/Creditor Reporting System (CRS) reports, to aid stakeholders in understanding the gendered aspects of USAID funding. Women and children are generally the largest population group affected by underdevelopment and humanitarian disaster. USAID has made a commitment to advancing women’s empowerment and participation in development and humanitarian programming in order to provide more effective aid to more people. By using the gender marker in conjunction with the data it provides to IATI, USAID can more readily track its progress towards that commitment and adjust its policies and practices accordingly. As with the use of the IATI database generally, USAID already tracks gender equality policy markers and has this information available.

ANNEX 1

List of Characteristics That Determine if an Organization Is Local

- Entity's principal place of business
- Type of entity (private, academia, NGO, public sector, multilateral)
- Organization's focus (subnational, national, regional, international)
- Is the organization a community-based organization (CBO)? (i.e., Does it only work subnationally within the area local to the organization's headquarters (HQ)?) (yes/no)
- Is the organization legally organized/registered under national laws in the recipient country? (yes/no)
- Is the organization a subsidiary/brand of an international organization? (yes/no)
- Is the organization a subsidiary/brand of a regional organization? (yes/no)
- How long has the organization been operating in the country?
- Is the organization beneficially owned by individuals (the owners) who are citizens of the country that is the organization's principal place of business? (yes/no)
- Is the organization majority run by individuals (the executive) who are citizens of the country that is the organization's principal place of business (or else run by and for a specific target group, e.g., refugee organizations)? (yes/no)
- Is the organization governed by individuals (the Board) who are citizens of the country that is the organization's principal place of business? (yes/no)
- Does the organization have a bank account in the recipient country? (yes/no)
- Does the organization manage other programs? (yes/no)

ANNEX 2

Comparison of USAID Definitions of Local Entities

USAID document	Relevant definition(s)
<p>Localization at USAID: The Vision and Approach</p> <p>August 2022</p>	<p>“The data pulled for this indicator will capture local partners as those which are registered and headquartered in the country in question. However, our goal is to reach organizations that are based in and responsive to the communities where they operate. The definition of a local entity found in USAID’s ADS 303 provides more detail on the types of local development actors with which we seek to partner: ‘A local entity means an individual, a corporation, a nonprofit organization, or another body of persons that—is legally organized under the laws of; has as its principal place of business or operations in; is majority owned by individuals who are citizens or lawful permanent residents of; and managed by a governing body the majority of who are citizens or lawful permanent residents of a country receiving assistance from funds appropriated under title III of this Act’” (p. 4).</p>
<p>ADS Chapter 303: Grants and Cooperative Agreements to Non-Governmental Organizations</p> <p>(Partial Revision Date: 09/20/2023)</p>	<p>“Local Entity: As defined in Section 7077 of Public Law 112-74, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (P.L. 112-74), as amended by Section 7028 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (P.L. 113-76), and included by reference in subsequent appropriations acts, local entity means an individual, a corporation, a nonprofit organization, or another body of persons that—(1) is legally organized under the laws of; (2) has as its principal place of business or operations in; and (3) is (A) majority owned by individuals who are citizens or lawful permanent residents of; and (B) managed by a governing body the majority of who are citizens or lawful permanent residents of a country receiving assistance. For purposes of this definition, ‘majority-owned’ and ‘managed by’ include, without limitation, beneficiary interests and the power, either directly or indirectly, whether exercised or exercisable, to control the election, appointment, or tenure of the organization’s managers or a majority of the organization’s governing body by any means” (p. 96–97).</p> <p>“Locally Established Partner (LEP): <i>A U.S. or international organization</i> [emphasis added] that works through locally-led operations and programming models. LEPs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have maintained continuous operations in-country for at least five years and materially demonstrate a long-term presence in a country through adherence or alignment to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local staff should comprise at least 50 percent of office personnel, - Maintenance of a dedicated local office, - Registration with the appropriate local authorities, - A local bank account, and - A portfolio of locally-implemented programs. • Have demonstrated links to the local community, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If the organization has a governing body or board of directors, then it must include a majority of local citizens; - A letter of support from a local organization to attest to its work; and - Other criteria that an organization proposes to demonstrate its local roots” (p. 97).
<p>Key Performance Indicators: Direct Acquisition & Assistance Funding for Localization</p> <p>April 2023</p>	<p>“Local Partner: An individual, a corporation, a nonprofit organization, or another body of persons that is in an acquisition or assistance partnership with USAID; is legally organized under the laws of, and has as its principal place of business or operations in a country classified as developing; and is providing assistance in the same country as its principal place of business” (p. 6).</p>

ANNEX 3

Country Selection Criteria

Country	Oxfam America priority	Geographical location	USAID funding 2018	USAID funding 2019	USAID funding 2020	USAID funding 2021	Local Works program
<i>Burkina Faso</i>	TAP 2 country	West Africa	\$34,962,205	\$70,608,976	\$82,168,522	\$147,698,732	No
<i>Colombia</i>	No	LAC	\$177,694,515	\$233,069,105	\$294,036,881	\$423,716,301	No
<i>El Salvador</i>	Yes	LAC	\$82,257,505	\$90,208,563	\$66,473,680	\$67,270,645	Yes
<i>Ghana</i>	Yes	West Africa	\$159,765,287	\$158,035,389	\$92,419,773	\$90,525,270	No
<i>Honduras</i>	Yes	LAC	\$113,067,778	\$124,123,585	\$62,286,052	\$120,954,956	Yes
<i>Indonesia</i>	No	Southeast Asia	\$135,537,837	\$135,224,994	\$143,301,160	\$124,853,980	No
<i>Lebanon</i>	No	MENA	\$141,132,349	\$156,727,072	\$185,921,081	\$203,812,327	No
<i>Myanmar</i>	No	Southeast Asia	\$128,819,845	\$121,516,831	\$166,668,361	\$156,031,213	Yes
<i>Nigeria</i>	TAP 2 country	West Africa	\$713,827,297	\$619,292,930	\$700,552,454	\$797,063,281	No
<i>Palestine</i>	Yes	MENA					No
<i>Philippines</i>	Yes	Southeast Asia	\$110,352,278	\$101,180,780	\$115,283,429	\$150,247,858	Yes
<i>Senegal</i>	Yes	West Africa	\$137,282,152	\$155,031,179	\$136,292,548	\$129,383,082	No
<i>South Sudan</i>	No	East Africa	\$742,156,967	\$566,000,587	\$562,822,876	\$819,689,128	No
<i>Syria</i>	No	MENA	\$634,855,541	\$517,805,490	\$699,707,376	\$773,863,648	No
<i>Uganda</i>	Yes	East Africa	\$419,164,662	\$422,243,803	\$455,721,424	\$445,030,489	Yes
<i>Vietnam</i>	Yes	Southeast Asia	\$70,236,694	\$69,411,679	\$85,331,550	\$107,613,503	Yes
<i>Yemen</i>	No	MENA	\$550,465,106	\$677,755,250	\$573,956,650	\$813,788,654	No

ANNEX 4

USAID Funding to Myanmar and Syria

Table 4.1 illustrates which types of organizations received funding from USAID in Myanmar using the PWYF approach.

TABLE 4.1. CATEGORIES OF USAID-FUNDED ORGANIZATIONS IN MYANMAR

Category	Amount (USD)	%
<i>Global programs/USAID redacted</i>	\$167,249,749	45.2%
<i>UN agencies</i>	\$135,785,085	36.7%
<i>INGOs</i>	\$39,830,342	10.8%
<i>Private sector</i>	\$13,895,876	3.8%
<i>Multilaterals</i>	\$13,006,500	3.5%
Total	\$369,767,552	

Source: Oxfam calculations using IATI data.

Unlike Myanmar, no multilateral organizations received funds to implement projects in Syria. However, just like in Myanmar, the UN agencies got the second-highest amount of money at \$771 million. Not surprisingly, no funding was given to the government or to government agencies to implement projects due to frayed relations between the Syrian and US governments. However, it is worth mentioning that Oxfam in Syria works with the Ministry of Water Resources and other local partners for improved emergency water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) coordination. Table 4.2 illustrates which types of organizations received funding from USAID in Syria using the PWYF approach.

TABLE 4.2. CATEGORIES OF USAID-FUNDED ORGANIZATIONS IN SYRIA

Category	Amount (USD)	%
<i>Global programs/USAID redacted</i>	\$1,095,107,291	56.8%
<i>UN agencies</i>	\$771,770,610	40%
<i>INGOs</i>	\$55,625,235	2.9%
<i>Private sector</i>	\$4,894,911	0.3%
Total	\$1,927,398,047	

Source: Oxfam calculations using IATI data.

ANNEX 5

Inclusion of Q1 FY 2022 in the Analysis

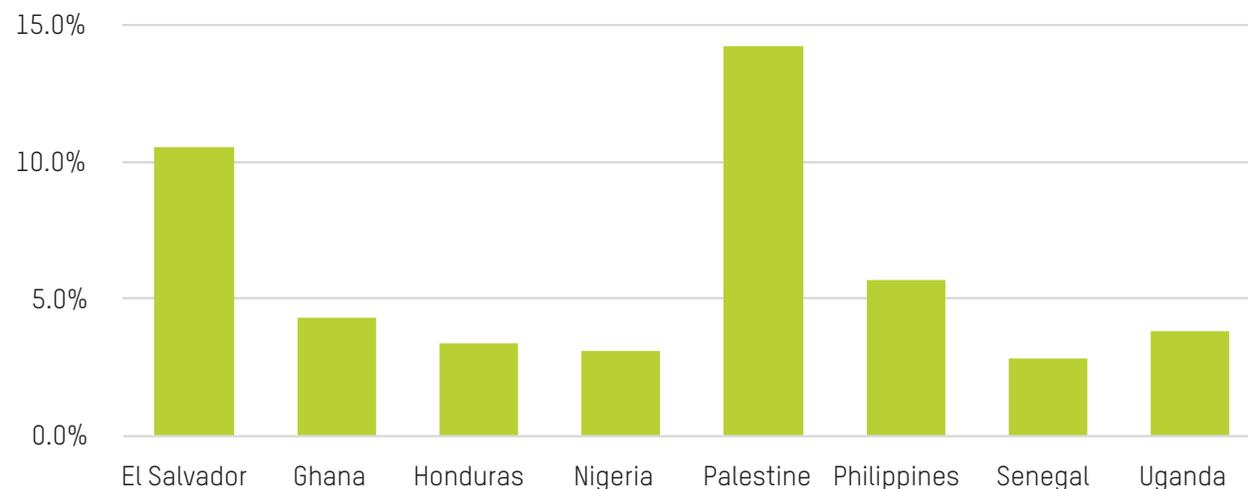
Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 show country-by-country results using the PWYF approach.

TABLE 5.1 COUNTRY-BY-COUNTRY RESULTS USING THE PWYF APPROACH

Country	Local USD disbursements using PWYF approach (USD)	Total project funding (USD)	Proportion to local organizations (%)
<i>El Salvador</i>	\$19,567,156	\$185,724,079	10.5
<i>Ghana</i>	\$10,384,669	\$240,800,066	4.3
<i>Honduras</i>	\$9,361,285	\$279,402,862	3.4
<i>Nigeria</i>	\$56,456,568	\$1,831,041,891	3.1
<i>Palestine</i>	\$15,558,040	\$109,494,737	14.2
<i>Philippines</i>	\$19,879,921	\$346,746,604	5.7
<i>Senegal</i>	\$8,785,220	\$309,540,733	2.8
<i>Uganda</i>	\$41,200,963	\$1,082,834,364	3.8
Total	\$181,193,822	\$4,385,585,336	4.1

Source: Oxfam calculations using IATI data.

FIGURE 5.1. RESULTS USING THE PWYF APPROACH



Source: Oxfam calculations using IATI data.

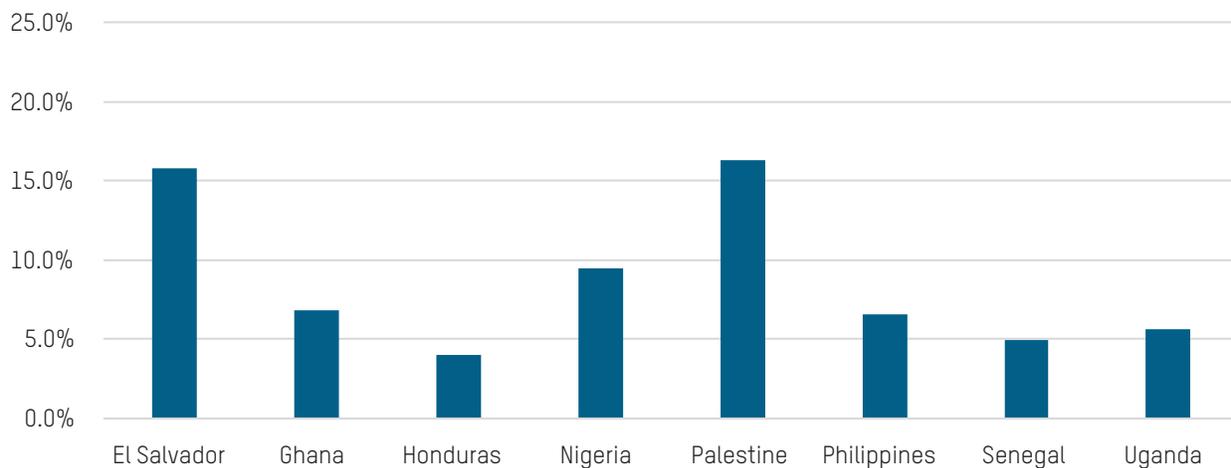
Table 5.2 and Figure 5.2 show country-by-country results using the USAID approach.

TABLE 5.2. COUNTRY-BY-COUNTRY RESULTS USING THE USAID APPROACH

Country	Local USD disbursements using USAID approach	Total project funding (USD)	% of funding to local organizations
<i>El Salvador</i>	\$26,420,501	\$167,175,144	15.8
<i>Ghana</i>	\$12,591,494	\$184,334,210	6.8
<i>Honduras</i>	\$9,361,285	\$233,081,212	4
<i>Nigeria</i>	\$56,456,568	\$595,766,858	9.5
<i>Palestine</i>	\$16,434,706	\$101,122,760	16.3
<i>Philippines</i>	\$20,044,562	\$302,499,801	6.6
<i>Senegal</i>	\$13,308,069	\$268,919,662	4.9
<i>Uganda</i>	\$42,102,882	\$745,834,750	5.6
Total	\$196,720,067	\$2,598,734,397	7.6

Source: Oxfam calculations using IATI data.

FIGURE 5.2. RESULTS USING THE USAID APPROACH



Source: Oxfam calculations using IATI data.

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