This is a summary of our report on the “Audit of USAID’s Office of Transition Initiatives Syria-Related Activities.”

The mission of the USAID Bureau of Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance’s Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) is to help local partners in priority countries in crisis advance peace and democracy. As its Web page notes, “OTI provides fast, flexible, short-term assistance” with political transition and stabilization. It uses four criteria when determining whether to implement programs: (1) the importance of the country to U.S. national interests, (2) the existence of a window of opportunity, (3) the ability of OTI involvement to increase significantly the chances of a successful transition, and (4) the existence of a sufficiently stable operating environment.

According to OTI officials, the first criteria—importance of the country to U.S. national interests—predominated in the decision to work in Syria. Officials noted that changes in the conflict over time have both diminished OTI’s capacity to effect a successful transition and destabilized the operating environment in some areas.

In an effort to mitigate conflict and prepare for longer-term development assistance if conditions stabilized, in January 7, 2013, OTI awarded a task order for a 3-year program.

OTI designed this program to promote a political transition that would:

- Promote civil authorities that build the foundation for inclusive and representative governance structures.

- Support civil society groups and communities to participate actively in an inclusive and representative political transition.

The Regional Inspector General/Frankfurt (RIG/Frankfurt) conducted this audit as part of its fiscal year 2014 audit plan to determine whether OTI’s efforts are building inclusive and accountable governance structures that reflect the will and needs of the Syrian people.

The extent to which OTI’s efforts were successfully building inclusive and accountable governance structures was still unclear. The contractor had not conducted formal evaluations of overall program impact because the program was still relatively new—only slightly more than 1 year into the 3-year program. However, during the audit period, the contractor awarded a subcontract for evaluation activities, with preliminary field research to be completed in June 2014.

While overall impact was still unclear, the program had made progress on awarding grants with the program goal in mind. Further, the contractor had taken steps to establish mechanisms to monitor both program activities and the changing environment in Syria. However, the ongoing conflict resulted in challenges that have led to delays in development and implementation of these activities. The audit identified inconsistencies in some activity data and made three recommendations related to these areas.

Management decisions were acknowledged on three recommendations and final action was taken on two.