



U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



Semiannual Report to the Congress

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

APRIL 1-SEPTEMBER 30, 2013

USAID provides training and supplies for farmers in Cambodia, such as the beneficiary pictured on the cover (photo by Office of Inspector General, 2013).

MISSION

The mission of the Office of Inspector General (OIG) is to provide independent oversight that promotes efficiency and effectiveness while safeguarding the integrity of programs and operations under our jurisdiction.

VISION

OIG's vision is to be a leading oversight organization with a motivated and resourceful workforce that produces quality products that facilitate the foreign assistance mission, increases accountability, and promotes good stewardship of foreign assistance funds.

INSPECTOR GENERAL HOTLINE

The hotline makes it easy to report allegations of fraud, waste, abuse, mismanagement, or misconduct in the programs and operations of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), the U.S. African Development Foundation (USADF), the Inter-American Foundation (IAF), and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC). Employees of these organizations, as well as contractors, program participants, and members of the general public, may report allegations directly to the Office of Inspector General (OIG). Complaints may be submitted electronically by using e-mail or OIG's online complaint form.

Individuals who are concerned about the confidentiality or anonymity of electronic communication may submit allegations by telephone or mail.

The Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, and other laws protect those who make hotline complaints. Individuals who contact the hotline are not required to identify themselves and may request confidentiality when submitting allegations. However, OIG encourages those who report allegations to identify themselves so they can be contacted if OIG has additional questions. OIG will not disclose the identity of an employee of USAID, MCC, USADF, IAF, or OPIC, or any individual who provides information unless that person consents or the Inspector General determines that such disclosure is unavoidable during the course of an investigation.

E-MAIL

ighotline@usaid.gov

COMPLAINT FORM

<http://oig.usaid.gov/content/oig-hotline>

TELEPHONE

1-202-712-1023

MAIL

USAID OIG HOTLINE

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MESSAGE FROM THE ACTING INSPECTOR GENERAL

I am pleased to present the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of Inspector General (OIG) Semiannual Report to the Congress for the period April 1 through September 30, 2013, in accordance with the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended. We continue to provide independent and vigorous oversight of the operations and programs of USAID, MCC, USAIDF, IAF, and OPIC.

The importance of this oversight function is multiplied in institutional settings characterized by a high degree of volatility. Foreign affairs agencies as a group face significant changes in their operating environment as conditions abroad shift. In recent years, USAID has embarked on reforms designed to improve internal operations and transform its approach to delivering development assistance. Changes like these increase risks; therefore, OIG is working to ensure that the Agency has systems in place to properly manage these transitions while directly responding to associated risks of waste, fraud, and abuse.

OIG's approach to oversight has always included audits and investigations of U.S. foreign assistance funds implemented by host nation governments and local nongovernmental organizations. As USAID increases its use of these implementers through its Local Solutions initiative, OIG is intensifying related oversight efforts.

By using local systems to an increasing extent to deliver foreign assistance, USAID believes that it will strengthen host countries' long-term capacity to manage and address their own development needs. To support this effort, USAID is expanding the share of program funds it uses to provide direct support to host governments and implement projects through local nonprofit organizations and private businesses overseas.

We have also redoubled our monitoring of USAID's use of host-country institutions and partners with the aim of reducing risks to taxpayer dollars. OIG has examined Agency assessments of



Acting Inspector General
Michael Carroll

prospective local partners to help improve information about their ability to manage U.S. Government resources. We have audited Agency efforts to strengthen the capacity of local organizations that are potential recipients of U.S. Government assistance funds. In addition, we have examined host-country implementation of assistance programs after USAID has awarded corresponding contracts and grants.

Oversight of foreign assistance provided through local systems continues to be a key feature of our work. OIG's dedicated country hotlines in Haiti and Pakistan give local citizens the opportunity to report fraud, waste, and abuse concerning USAID and other international assistance programs and help to ensure transparency and prevent corruption. We have worked with local governments' audit institutions to strengthen their oversight of financial and management systems that handle U.S. Government assistance. When possible, our investigators work closely with host-country law enforcement partners to counter illegal activities and ensure that those who would commit fraud are brought to justice. When local legal and regulatory frameworks can be used to support accountability, OIG has leveraged them in partnership with local authorities to combat the misuse of U.S. taxpayer funds.

Our staff members frequently operate in difficult and dangerous environments around the world. OIG Foreign Service and Civil Service auditors, criminal investigators, and management and legal staff work with great dedication to reinforce program integrity and assist in the improvement of stabilization, reconstruction, and development activities. Their diligence and commitment to excellence in sometimes harsh and perilous conditions is commendable. We are particularly mindful of the sacrifices of our staff members who are deployed to posts in critical priority countries in the service of our mission.

This has been an especially challenging period for oversight in the Middle East and North Africa as conflict and unrest have disrupted OIG operations. The Regional Inspector General (RIG) for Cairo is the component of OIG that provides audit and investigative coverage for USAID programs and activities in this region. With oversight of several emerging USAID programs and large-scale continuing assistance programs in West Bank/Gaza and Jordan, our RIG Office in Cairo has been one of our most active hubs for audit and investigative activity.

OIG'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

- \$96.8 million in questioned costs and funds recommended to be put to better use
- \$516.2 million in investigative recoveries and savings
- 400 audit reports issued
- 57 investigations closed
- 6 convictions
- 50 administrative actions

In early July, OIG personnel operating in our RIG offices in Cairo were immediately evacuated to the United States along with their families in response to ongoing political and social unrest in Egypt. Our displaced personnel are operating temporarily out of our Washington, D.C., offices and we continue to monitor developments in Egypt closely.

Proper stewardship of U.S. tax dollars requires a robust accountability framework, and we are committed to ensuring that measures to support such a framework are in place. Taxpayers have a right to know that the foreign assistance funds they provide are administered with integrity and efficiency and we will continue to provide necessary oversight with that end in mind.

We appreciate continuing congressional interest in our work and support for our efforts to promote accountability of foreign assistance funds. We look forward to continuing to work closely with Congress to keep Members and their staffs fully informed about the results of our work.

INTRODUCTION

History and Mandated Authority

USAID OIG was established on December 16, 1980, by statutory amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. On December 29, 1981, the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1981 brought the USAID Inspector General under the purview of the Inspector General Act of 1978. OIG assumed audit and investigative oversight of USADF and IAF in 1999 and of MCC in 2004. OIG also maintains limited oversight authority of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation under 22 U.S.C. 2199(e).

The Inspector General Act authorizes the Inspector General to conduct and supervise audits and investigations. Our mission is to provide independent oversight that promotes efficiency and effectiveness, and safeguards the integrity of programs and operations under our jurisdiction. Some of our work is mandated by statute or other requirements; other work is performed at the discretion of OIG. When identifying and prioritizing appropriate audit and investigative activity, we consider stakeholder interests and needs, alignment with strategic goals, program funding, and the risks associated with the agencies' programs, including potential vulnerabilities in internal controls.

Areas of Responsibility

Audits

OIG audits activities relating to the worldwide foreign assistance programs and operations of USAID, MCC, USADF, IAF, and OPIC. Audit activities include performance audits and reviews of programs and management systems, financial statement audits required under the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990, and audits related to the financial accountability of grantees and contractors.

Investigations

OIG investigates allegations of fraud, waste, and abuse relating to the foreign assistance programs and operations of our client agencies. Investigations of criminal, civil, and administrative violations cover all facets of these worldwide operations. OIG also works proactively by providing fraud awareness briefings and literature, audiovisual aids, and advice on fraud prevention strategies for agency personnel and employees of foreign assistance implementers worldwide.

Joint Work and Partners

OIG participates in task forces and cooperates with other groups. In this reporting period, for example, OIG contributed to task forces and interagency groups that provide oversight for U.S. Government programs in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Pakistan that assist the Department of Justice in addressing procurement and grant fraud.

Department of Justice Task Forces

OIG participates on two Department of Justice task forces—the National Procurement Fraud Task Force and the International Contract Corruption Task Force. The mission of both is to promote the early detection, prevention, and prosecution of procurement and grant fraud associated with increased contracting activity for national security and other government programs.

Southwest Asia Joint Planning Group

This group was formed to coordinate oversight activities in Afghanistan, Iraq, Pakistan, and other countries in the region. The group originally comprised representatives of the Offices of Inspector General for USAID, the Departments of Defense and State, the Government Accountability Office (GAO), the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction, the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, the U.S. Army Audit Agency, the Naval Audit Service, the Air Force Audit Agency, and the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA).

Coordinated Audit Plan for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria

OIG collaborates with its counterparts at the Departments of State and Health and Human Services to develop an annual consolidated audit plan. The three OIGs work together to determine the audits each office will conduct to make the best use of U.S. Government resources.

Working With Bilateral Donors

OIG participates in a group of 11 bilateral donors that are working to improve transparency and accountability of multilateral organizations and to take on other issues of mutual interest.

ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES

OIG established the following measures in its 2012-2016 strategic plan. The data below reflects our results for fiscal year 2013.

Goal 1: Strengthen the ability of the organizations for which OIG provides oversight to manage and deliver foreign assistance efficiently and effectively through audit products and activities.		
Measure	Fiscal Year-end Target	Year-end Results
Percentage of audits with recommendations that focus on program effectiveness and efficiency*	60%	57%
Percentage of agency expenditures audited	55%	65%
Hours per audit	900 or less	973

*Includes audits with recommendations in the following categories: performance targets not met, insufficient coordination among development partners, risk to projects' sustainability, lack of host-country support, inefficient operations, unsatisfactory contractor performance, and inadequate commodity management or storage.

Goal 2: Deter and detect fraud, corruption, criminal activity, and misconduct in the programs, operations, and workforce of the organizations for which OIG provides oversight.

Measure	Fiscal Year-end Target	Year-end Results
Percentage of OIG investigations resulting in substantiated allegations that were referred for criminal, civil, or administrative action	80%	100%
Percentage of referrals that resulted in criminal, civil, or administrative action	50%	89%
Number of individuals reached through outreach events	2,800	6,259

Goal 3: Provide useful, timely, and relevant information to enable stakeholders to make informed decisions.

Measure	Fiscal Year-end Target	Year-end Results
Number of briefings and testimonies provided to Congress	15	17
Number of hits on the OIG Web site	500,000	6,377,829

Goal 4: Continually improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and quality of OIG operations and outputs.

Measure	Fiscal Year-end Target	Year-end Results
Percentage of employees indicating satisfaction with OIG customer service, operations, and initiatives	70%	57%**
Percentage of major management milestones met relating to strategic planning, continuity of operations, policy development, information technology management, financial resource management, operations planning, and external reporting requirements	80%	82%
Percentage of OIG hours spent on indirect tasks	40% or less	30%

** This percentage represents the baseline data captured in OIG's first annual employee satisfaction survey at the end of FY 2012.

Goal 5: Recruit, develop, and retain a highly qualified, motivated, and diverse workforce with the necessary tools and training to fulfill OIG’s mission.

Measure	Fiscal Year-end Target	Year-end Results
Percentage of vacancies with qualified candidates accepting an offer of employment within 120 days	100%	100%
Percentage of highly performing employees retained	80%	100%
Percentage of OIG employees expressing satisfaction with management policies and procedures, opportunities, to improve their skills, their ability to use their talents, recognition for good performance, and personal empowerment in work processes and their jobs	55%	47%***
Percentage of employees completing required core curriculum training for their level	100%	77%

*** This percentage represents the baseline data captured in OIG's first annual employee satisfaction survey at the end of FY 2012.

PROGRESS IN MEETING STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

In 2012, OIG released its FY 2012–2016 strategic plan. The five goals and supporting strategies in the plan reaffirm our commitment to providing quality oversight to the agencies we serve and informing the public and our stakeholders of how OIG is safeguarding taxpayer resources. The plan also emphasizes our obligation to continually find ways to improve our own operations and to ensure that our workforce is highly motivated and well trained to carry out its responsibilities. OIG identified 15 performance indicators to assess progress toward achieving the goals articulated in the plan.

Throughout FY 2013, OIG performed at a high level. We met 10 of our 15 annual performance targets and are developing plans to address the targets we did not meet. In addition, we implemented numerous strategies to promote the effectiveness and integrity of foreign assistance programs, provide quality information for our stakeholders, and enhance OIG’s internal processes and workforce.

Strategic Goal I

OIG set a number of ambitious performance targets for our audit program, and we had mixed success in meeting those targets. We exceeded our goal for percentage of agency expenditures audited, which is critical to ensuring that OIG’s audit activities are focusing on a reliable representation of the Agency’s portfolio. We fell just short of the goal for percentage of audits with recommendations that focus on program effectiveness and efficiency. This measure covers a limited definition of which recommendations contribute to efficiency and effectiveness. The majority of the work we do emphasizes improving program efficiency and effectiveness, so we are reviewing whether the current definition accurately reflects our performance.

Finally, we fell short on the average number of hours per audit. The target of 900 hours was the average of the planned staff-hour budget for each audit and review in the FY 2013 annual plan. We will be emphasizing to audit managers and staff at all levels the importance of performing our work efficiently and monitoring performance. In addition, we are requiring that audit proposals contain a detailed breakdown of the planned hours for each audit. These steps will help ensure that our resources are effectively and efficiently used.

Although these performance indicators show mixed results, OIG successfully implemented many activities presented in our strategic plan. For instance, we expanded the use of risk assessments to plan our activities. OIG developed criteria for risk analyses that consider risk factors consistently in all of USAID’s country programs. OIG’s overseas offices used these criteria to serve as the starting

point for their own individualized risk assessments in their respective regions, which were then used to identify where audit resources would be focused and to plan future work. We made greater use of subject-matter experts to increase the quality of audit analyses and coordinated closely with other oversight entities to ensure the most effective level of oversight of foreign assistance programs. In addition, we conducted regular outreach with Agency representatives to review priorities and discuss program successes, failures, and risks.

Strategic Goal 2

OIG met all of its performance targets related to deterring and detecting fraud, waste, and abuse in the programs for which we provide oversight. Of our investigations with substantiated allegations, all were referred for criminal, civil, or administrative action, and those referrals largely resulted in criminal, civil, or administrative action. We far exceeded our goal of the number of Agency employees, partners, and implementers reached through these outreach events. These education and relationship-building efforts expand awareness of the consequences of criminal, civil, and administrative violations.

OIG played a crucial role in a landmark drug safety settlement that resulted in \$150 million in criminal fines and forfeitures and \$350 million in settled civil claims. In addition, we increased opportunities to communicate the results of our investigations and expand awareness of the consequences of violations, and expanded investigators' presence abroad.

Strategic Goal 3

OIG's performance results indicate that we did a good job of providing useful, timely, and relevant information to our stakeholders. We surpassed the number of briefings and testimonies provided to Congress and far exceeded the number of hits on the OIG Web site. In addition, we established a social media presence (i.e., a Twitter site at https://twitter.com/USAID_OIG) that we use to announce the release of audit reports, discuss OIG's mission, advertise job openings, and market OIG's hotlines. We participated in a number of outreach efforts with Agency and mission representatives, audit and oversight organizations, and professional associations involved in assistance work. Finally, we redesigned the OIG Web site to make it more user-friendly.

Strategic Goal 4

OIG did a fairly good job of improving internal operations and outputs this year. We met two of the three performance targets by spending a very low percentage of organizational hours on indirect tasks and meeting most of the major management milestones identified for the year. In addition, we implemented several activities to improve communication across the organization, integrated performance planning and reporting into our annual plan and Semiannual Report to the Congress, revised and issued 12 directives to clarify and update internal policies, exceeded industry standards for network uptime (the percentage of time the system is functioning), and improved access to Citrix to minimize remote disruptions and reduce layers of logon procedures.

We have not met the target for measuring employee satisfaction with OIG customer service, operations, and initiatives. At the time we set the target, we did not have data we could use as a benchmark. When we conducted the customer satisfaction survey to set the baseline, we found that the current level of satisfaction—57 percent—is well below the target we had originally set. Several of our offices have taken steps to address weaknesses identified in the survey, and we will continue to use employee feedback to improve customer service satisfaction. We will conduct the survey again in FY 2014 to measure progress and identify additional improvement opportunities.

Strategic Goal 5

OIG's performance in relation to building a high-quality workforce was strong, although there is room for improvement. The performance results indicate that we did very well in terms of hiring efficiency and retention of highly performing employees. The Office of Personnel Management evaluated OIG's human resource programs and reported that operations were compliant with laws, rules, and regulations. The evaluation team provided a list of recommended actions, all of which have been addressed. In addition, we successfully implemented an electronic onboarding process that allows new employees to complete forms electronically, promoted telework as a critical recruitment and retention tool, and proactively recruited interns to fill short-term staffing needs and build interest in OIG as an employer.

In FY 2013, OIG conducted an employee survey to set a baseline for the employee satisfaction performance indicator. At the time, 47 percent of employees expressed satisfaction. In response to the results, we established four employee work groups to address the critical issues identified. We will readminister the survey in FY 2014 to measure progress in reaching the performance target.

OIG missed the target for completing 100 percent of required core curriculum training. Two OIG offices have required core curriculum training: Investigations and Audit. Investigations completed all of its required training.

Audit did a considerable amount of hiring over the past 3 fiscal years. Of the 23 auditors hired, 10 joined the OIG in FY 2013 and received the required core curriculum training for new hires, which includes training on OIG's approach to performing financial and performance audits, audit report writing, USAID and MCC programs and business processes, and USAID and MCC financial management processes. One auditor hired in FY 2013 was unable to attend when the program was presented. The 12 additional auditors who did not attend the training were hired in prior fiscal years. Seven of those currently are stationed overseas and were unable to attend the training dates. The remaining five auditors hired in prior fiscal years have considerable experience; consequently, it is not likely that they would materially benefit from attending the new employee orientation program. We will continue to ensure that newly hired auditors attend the required core curriculum training and that auditors already on board who would materially benefit from this training attend it at the earliest opportunity.

Audit's new employee orientation program, which was kicked off this year, demonstrates OIG's commitment to providing new employees the tools and resources they need to succeed and thrive in the OIG's organizational culture. It provides 2 to 4 weeks of classroom training that is based on examples of actual USAID and OIG conditions and is tailored to the unique needs of each new staff member. Two classes have completed the orientation.

Overall, these performance results demonstrate that OIG is performing quite well, although we still have room to improve. This is the first full year in which OIG has measured its progress against the current strategic goals and performance indicators. In response to the lessons learned from this process and to ensure that the strategic plan captures OIG's overall organizational performance, we will review the strategic plan and related indicators in FY 2014.

SUMMARY TABLES

Summary Table of Audits Conducted USAID, USADF, IAF, and OPIC April 1-September 30, 2013		
Type of Report	Number of Reports	Value of Questioned Costs
Financial Audits		
U.S.-based contractors	73	58,480,416
Quality control reviews	0	0
U.S.-based grantees	51	8,663,304
Quality control reviews	1	0
Foreign-based organizations	198	8,794,300
Quality control reviews	17	229,647
Foreign government funding	2	30,600
Local currency trust fund	1	0
Performance Audits		
USAID economy and efficiency	33	18,814,395
Foundations' economy and efficiency	2	0
Other	5	2,870
Total	383	95,015,532

**Summary Table of Audits Conducted
MCC
April 1-September 30, 2013**

Type of Report	Number of Reports	Value of Questioned Costs
Financial Audits		
Foreign-based organizations	14	1,781,392
Quality control reviews	2	0
Performance Audits		
Economy and efficiency	1	0
Total	17	1,781,392

**Summary Table of Investigative Activities Including Matters
Referred to Prosecutive Authorities
April 1-September 30, 2013**

Workload		Civil Actions	
Investigations opened	46	Civil referrals	2
Investigations closed	57	Civil declinations	2
		Settlements	3
		Total	7
Criminal Actions		Administrative Actions	
Prosecutive referrals	22	Personnel suspensions	2
Prosecutive declinations	2	Resignations/terminations	4
Arrests	1	Recoveries	10
Indictments	1	Suspensions/debarments	9
Convictions	6	Systemic changes	17
Sentencing	4	Other	8
Fines/assessments	3		
Restitutions	1		
Total	40	Total	50
Recoveries and Savings			
Judicial recoveries (criminal and civil)		\$504,071,300*	
Administrative recoveries		\$12,080,572	
Total		\$516,151,872	

* Of this total, \$500 million is associated with a joint investigation in which USAID OIG had a leading role. The subject of the investigation agreed to pay \$150 million in criminal fines and forfeitures and to settle civil claims for \$350 million. Additional information on this case is provided on page 71 of this report.

Note: Chart has been revised to include prosecutive referrals, which were inadvertently omitted from the previously issued version.

**Fraud Awareness Briefings Conducted Worldwide
April 1-September 30, 2013**

Month	Location	Sessions	Attendees
April	Baghdad, Iraq	1	15
	Rangoon, Burma	1	76
	Conakry, Guinea	2	16
	Kabul, Afghanistan	5	63
	La Paz, Bolivia	2	67
	San Salvador, El Salvador	1	24
	Washington, D.C.	1	33
May	Abuja, Nigeria	1	102
	Cairo, Egypt	3	66
	Dakar, Senegal	3	39
	Dedougou, Burkina Faso	1	12
	Islamabad, Pakistan	2	37
	Kabul, Afghanistan	3	8
	Koudougou, Burkino Faso	2	18
	Lima, Peru	2	88
	Manila, Philippines	1	78
	Ouagadougou, Burkino Faso	1	22
	San Salvador, El Salvador	1	24
	Sindou, Burkino Faso	1	26
	June	Baghdad, Iraq	1
Dushanbe, Tajikistan		1	5
Islamabad, Pakistan		2	21

**Fraud Awareness Briefings Conducted Worldwide
April 1-September 30, 2013**

Month	Location	Sessions	Attendees
June (cont.)	Kabul, Afghanistan	2	8
	Mazar-e-Sharif, Afghanistan	1	35
	Phnom Penh, Cambodia	1	6
	Ramallah, Palestinian Territories	8	146
	San Salvador, El Salvador	1	23
	Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic	3	88
	Washington, D.C.	2	22
July	Bogota, Columbia	3	80
	Cap-Haitien, Haiti	1	30
	Islamabad, Pakistan	1	6
	Lahore, Pakistan	1	67
	Kabul, Afghanistan	9	252
	Lusaka, Zambia	1	49
	Petionville, Haiti	2	70
	Phnom Penh, Cambodia	2	31
	Port-au-Prince, Haiti	1	25
	Quito, Ecuador	2	36
	San Salvador, El Salvador	4	85
	Tblisi, Georgia	4	288
	Washington, D.C.	3	27
August	Bamako, Mali	3	86
	San Salvador, El Salvador	1	11

**Fraud Awareness Briefings Conducted Worldwide
April 1-September 30, 2013**

Month	Location	Sessions	Attendees
August (cont.)	Hanoi, Vietnam	2	50
	Islamabad, Pakistan	2	9
	Jakarta, Indonesia	4	134
	Kabul, Afghanistan	5	67
	Kampala, Uganda	4	244
	Lilongwe, Malawi	2	68
	Yerevan, Armenia	1	30
	Manila, Philippines	1	19
	Tegucigalpa, Honduras	2	129
	Washington, D.C.	1	13
September	Accra, Ghana	5	157
	Dakar, Senegal	1	16
	Kabul, Afghanistan	5	167
	Kampala, Uganda	8	380
	Phnom Penh, Cambodia	1	58
	Port-au-Prince, Haiti	1	73
	Tegucigalpa, Honduras	1	6
TOTAL		140	3,951

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS AND ACTIVITIES: U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



USAID implements environmental and agricultural programs in provinces like this one in Cambodia (photo by USAID).

ACCOUNTABILITY

Contractor and Grantee Accountability—Audits

Overall Audit Activity

USAID is required by the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), the Single Audit Act, Office of Management and Budget (OMB) circulars, and its own internal policies and procedures to obtain appropriate and timely audits of its contractors, grantees, and enterprise funds. OIG provides oversight of these audit activities, ensuring that audits are conducted in accordance with appropriate quality standards.

Audits of U.S.-Based Companies

U.S.-based companies carry out many USAID-funded activities. DCAA and, less frequently, public accounting firms conduct audits, reviews, and preaward surveys of U.S.-based contractors on USAID's behalf. OIG then reviews DCAA's reports and transmits them to USAID management.

During this reporting period, OIG reviewed and transmitted 44 DCAA reports covering approximately \$1.02 billion in costs (with questioned costs of more than \$21 million) and reviewed and transmitted 12 incurred cost audit reports covering approximately \$28 million in costs (with questioned costs of more than \$15 million). OIG also completed one quality control review.

Audits of U.S.-Based Grantees and Enterprise Funds

U.S.-based nonprofit organizations also receive significant USAID funds to implement development programs overseas. As required by OMB Circular A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations," nonfederal auditors perform annual financial audits of USAID grantees that spend more than \$500,000 in federal funds annually. The auditors are required to identify:

- Significant deficiencies involving major programs.
- Material noncompliance with laws and regulations.
- Known fraud affecting federal awards.
- The status of prior audit findings.

In some instances, USAID contracts with DCAA to perform special financial audits and with independent public accounting firms to perform Agency-contracted financial audits of U.S.-based grantees. OIG provides oversight for the nonfederal auditors performing these audits to determine whether auditors have prepared audit reports in accordance with the reporting requirements of OMB Circular A-133 and generally accepted government auditing standards.

OIG also conducts quality control reviews to (1) determine whether the underlying audits were conducted in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards and meet the requirements of OMB A-133, (2) identify any follow-up work needed to support the opinions contained in the audit report, and (3) identify issues that may require management attention by federal officials.

Enterprise funds are U.S.-based nonprofit organizations established under the Support for East European Democracy Act of 1989 and the Freedom Support Act of 1992. Enterprise funds are subject to annual audits of financial statements performed by private accounting firms and reviewed by OIG.

During the reporting period, OIG issued 26 reviews for A-133 Single Audit Act reports and 37 reviews for Agency-contracted audit reports, and conducted 1 limited scope review, covering approximately \$3 billion in USAID funds.

Audits of Foreign-Based Contractors and Grantees

OMB Circular A-133 does not apply to foreign-based contractors and grantees. Given the high-risk environment in which USAID operates, however, USAID has extended similar audit requirements to its foreign-based contractors and grantees through standard provisions included in grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts. Financial audits of foreign-based contractors and grantees are normally conducted by independent audit firms approved by OIG's overseas regional offices.

Under the recipient-contracted audit programs, audits are required for all foreign entities that spend \$300,000 or more in USAID funds during their fiscal year. USAID may also request financial audits of nonprofit organizations that fall below the \$300,000 threshold.

USAID's financial audit requirements concerning its contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements are normally satisfied under the recipient-contracted audit program. However, Agency-contracted audits may be initiated by either USAID or OIG to provide additional audit coverage or address specific concerns.

OIG reviews all audit reports and, if they comply with OIG's Guidelines for Financial Audits Contracted by Foreign Recipients, transmits the reports to the appropriate USAID mission for corrective actions. Audit firms also are notified of any problems identified in the audit reports.

During this reporting period, OIG reviewed and transmitted 198 audits of foreign-based organizations, covering more than \$817 million in expenditures and resulting in about \$9 million in questioned costs, and 2 audits of foreign government funding, covering \$7 million in expenditures and \$30,600 in questioned costs. OIG also completed 17 quality control reviews to ensure that the audits were completed in accordance with appropriate audit standards.

Contractor and Grantee Accountability—Investigations

Grant in Egypt Terminated

An Egyptian NGO was awarded a grant from USAID, but the local government did not approve the NGO to implement the grant, as required in Egypt. The founder of the NGO asked USAID to modify the grant in order to give it to another company, which would not have required the approval of the Egyptian Government. The NGO founder said to USAID that she also owned the other company, but an investigation determined that she did not. The true owner of the second company advised OIG that he was manipulated by the NGO founder and was unaware of how project funds were allocated. As a result, USAID/Egypt allowed the grant to expire.

Employee Misconduct

USAID/Afghanistan Employee Terminated for Submitting False Documents

In May 2012, OIG received an anonymous complaint alleging favoritism in the hiring process of employees and falsification of diplomas and transcripts by applicants to gain points in their job applications sent to USAID/Afghanistan. OIG disproved the allegations of favoritism but did find that a foreign service national (FSN) employee submitted a false degree and diploma to USAID. In July 2013, the employee was terminated as a result of the investigation. USAID/Afghanistan has since implemented a policy requiring that all transcripts and degree documentation be verified prior to hiring employees.

USAID Employee Ordered to Repay More Than \$30,000 of Inflated Salary

A USAID direct-hire employee submitted falsified documents to receive a higher starting salary with USAID. After receiving an initial salary offer from USAID, the employee submitted correspondence from his “previous employer” (in fact, he was self-employed) and a document purporting to be an authentic W-2 form to USAID to justify a higher starting salary. Personal and corporate bank account records for the employee and his previous employer refuted his claim that he received a higher salary. In addition to the inflated salary, the employee fraudulently received additional benefits that accompanied the higher salary. A bill for collection was issued for more than \$30,000.

Grant to Egyptian Organization Canceled After Treasurer Withheld Salary Payments

Information was provided to OIG about the treasurer of a USAID-funded NGO implementing an activity that provided legal services to street children. OIG determined that the treasurer was withholding salary payments from employees even though he billed USAID for their entire salaries. USAID/Egypt terminated the grant.

Manufacturer of Water Pumps and Company Vice President Plead Guilty and Must Repay USAID More Than \$500,000

As a result of a 3-year OIG investigation, two executives and a U.S.-based manufacturer of water pumps were indicted in Tennessee. Certifying that the pumps were made in the United States, the company provided ten water pumps to a USAID program in Egypt for more than \$500,000. In fact, the pumps were manufactured in China at a fraction of what the company claimed was the cost. Days before a trial was to begin in April 2013, one of the vice presidents and the company itself pleaded guilty to a charge of false statements. The vice president was sentenced to 3 years' probation, and the company must repay \$529,000. The other vice president received a pretrial diversion.

Project Manager for USAID-Funded Project in Bolivia Confesses to Soliciting and Receiving Kickbacks

In February 2013, a USAID implementer disclosed that the FSN in charge of managing its \$1.5 million project had been accused of soliciting kickbacks from subcontractors. OIG conducted an investigation and discovered that most of the project's construction subcontracts were awarded to a select group of companies that paid the project manager up to 40 percent of the value of each subcontract. OIG investigators proceeded to secure a confession from the FSN as well as two of the Bolivian subcontractors. In addition, and in coordination with OIG's Office of Audit, the investigation also discovered that most of the construction projects were built using inferior materials. As a result, the implementer agreed to reassess and reconstruct the projects at its own expense. OIG referred the FSN and the two subcontractors to USAID suspension and debarment officials.

Afghan National Terminated for Steering \$277,000 Diesel Fuel Subcontract to a Relative on a USAID Project

In July 2013, USAID contractor Black & Veatch (B&V) terminated the employment of an Afghan deputy administrative procurement manager who was working on a USAID-funded project. An OIG investigation established that the former employee knowingly selected a relative to receive a \$277,000 diesel fuel subcontract. B&V acknowledged the former employee did not enforce its

procurement procedures effectively. B&V reported that it will implement internal controls aimed at preventing similar problems in the future.

Former USAID Executive Settles Claim of Improper Behavior for \$30,000

A former USAID chief financial officer will pay the government \$30,000 to settle allegations that he did official work on a matter in which he had a prohibited financial interest. In 2012, the now-retired Senior Executive Service employee helped draft a solicitation for a government contract for which he intended to apply. The OIG investigation demonstrated that he sought to supplement his retirement pension by continuing to work for USAID as a contract employee. OIG concluded that, in an effort to ensure that he would be awarded a government contract after he retired, the employee tailored the proposed contract to his specific skills and experiences. The investigation also determined that the subject was assisted by another high-ranking USAID executive, who also is no longer with the Agency. The settlement, which was the result of a coordinated effort with the Justice Department's Civil Division, does not reflect any finding of liability.

Expanding Accountability

Corruption and lack of accountability are major impediments to development. These issues threaten to negate years of economic growth, especially in the areas of the world subject to political instability and violence.

OIG audits and investigations afford two methods of safeguarding USAID funds; however, OIG pursues additional methods to promote accountability and transparency, described below.

Expanding Supreme Audit Institutions' Capabilities

OIG continues to work closely with selected supreme audit institutions (SAIs) in countries where USAID is present. SAIs are the principal government audit agencies in the recipient countries and are often the only organizations that have a legal mandate to audit the accounts and operations of their governments. As such, SAIs may be called upon to audit funds provided to host governments by USAID or other donors. OIG and USAID missions have signed memorandums of understanding (MOUs) with SAIs in 23 countries.

Before SAIs can conduct audits for USAID, they must demonstrate sufficient professional capacity and independence. OIG provides training to SAIs in how to conduct financial audits of USAID funds in accordance with Agency guidelines and U.S. Government auditing standards. OIG provides quality control for all audits of USAID funds performed by SAIs.

During this reporting period, SAIs issued nine audit reports covering approximately \$12 million in USAID funds. They reported approximately \$143,000 in questioned costs, 12 internal control weaknesses, and 12 material instances of noncompliance with agreements.

Training USAID Staff and Others

OIG remains committed to preventing loss of foreign assistance funds and continues to provide training in cost principles and fraud awareness to USAID employees, SAIs, auditors from local accounting firms, and implementing partners.

Cost Principles Training

USAID's contracts and grants incorporate cost principles that define the types of costs that can be legitimately charged to USAID programs.

To increase awareness of—and compliance with—cost principles and to promote the highest standards of accountability, OIG conducts training for overseas USAID staff, contractors, grantees, and others. This training provides a general overview of U.S. Government cost principles and actual examples of instances that demonstrate concepts such as reasonableness, allocability, allowability, and various specific cost principles (e.g., for travel expenses or entertainment costs). The training also includes information on financial audit requirements and accountability issues.

During this reporting period, OIG provided training in cost principles and related subjects in 7 countries to approximately 500 individuals.

Fraud Awareness

During the current reporting period, OIG emphasized preventive strategies as part of our oversight responsibilities and provided 140 fraud awareness briefings to 3,951 individuals.

These briefings—customarily given to employees, contractors, grantees, and others—alert participants to fraudulent practices and schemes, and advise them on how to report fraud if it is encountered. The briefings are tailored for presentation to specific groups, when requested, such as contracting officers or contracting officers' representatives (CORs).

Investigations resulting in criminal or civil prosecution are publicized on USAID's Web site and in other publications, calling attention to prosecutorial action taken against individuals or organizations whose illegal activities have targeted USAID programs.

In addition, OIG has developed publications and educational materials. The newest publication, “What an Investigation Means to You,” outlines the types of activities OIG investigates, the purpose of its investigations, the investigative process, and the employee’s role in that process. Another publication, “What to Report,” provides specific guidelines for making complaints to the OIG Hotline. OIG Hotline posters, flyers, and cards have been distributed worldwide. To expand OIG’s outreach efforts, these materials are produced in English, Spanish, French, and Arabic.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

USAID's agriculture and food security programs work to increase food security through Feed the Future, the U.S.

Government's global hunger and food security initiative. The Agency supports agricultural research and development, expanding and enhancing agricultural markets and trade, capacity development, global nutrition programs, and investment in sustainable agriculture. It also provides food assistance to vulnerable populations and those in crisis.

OIG's oversight of USAID's agriculture and food security programs this reporting period focused on assistance programs in Cambodia, Malawi, and Pakistan. Audits noted unsupported and questioned costs and problems with internal controls and compliance issues, among other areas for improvement.

Audit of USAID/Cambodia's Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem Stability Program

Report No. 5-442-13-008-P

Cambodia is predominately a rural society, with more than 70 percent of the population reliant on agriculture, fisheries, and forestry for their livelihoods. However, agricultural productivity can vary significantly because of flooding and drought, creating food insecurity—the inability to get enough good food to live an active, healthy life. To

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS AND ACTIVITIES

- USAID/Cambodia's Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem Stability Program demonstrates success in improving certain aspects of food security in Cambodia, such as effective program training, businesses' access to lower-cost loans, and a decrease in illegal fishing as a result of community education. Some problem areas are noted, including those relating to program coordination with provincial governments, questionable sustainability of certain natural resource management activities, an insufficient focus on poor beneficiaries, and contractor performance. One program official had an unjustified salary and a potential conflict of interest, resulting in \$82,625 in questioned costs.

- An OIG investigation in Nicaragua results in a bill for collection of more than \$23,000.

- In Malawi, OIG finds that one large grain bulking center USAID helped construct did not meet basic standards. Approximately 90 metric tons of shelled peanuts were stored in a pile on a concrete floor, and OIG found bags of grain that had been damaged by rodents and infested by termites. OIG also identified nearly \$16,000 in questioned costs related to unsupported food aid distributions and more than \$2.5 million in questioned costs related to unsupported compensation.

address this problem, USAID/Cambodia awarded a 5-year, \$56.8 million contract to Fintrac Inc. to implement the Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem Stability (HARVEST) Program. Its primary goal is to improve food security through enhanced agricultural development and rational management of natural resources. The program was designed to encompass six provinces where nearly 32 percent of Cambodia's population lives.

OIG found that the program is on track to improve food security in the provinces and cited several notable achievements. For example, one rice miller said the program training completely changed the way he interacted with suppliers, typically small rice farmers. He now talks with farmers about his needs and the needs of his larger clients and how they can work together to produce higher-quality rice. Another miller said that before working with the program, he took out loans from informal local lenders. The program linked him to a formal financial institution, and he estimated his business now saves around \$20,000 annually in interest expense. Members of a community fishery organization in one province said that because of the tools and community education provided by the program, illegal fishing in the protected areas has decreased, and locals have noticed an increase in the fish stock.

Notwithstanding the program's successes, OIG identified some problem areas, such as weak coordination with provincial governments, questionable sustainability of certain natural resource management activities, an insufficient focus on poor beneficiaries, branding issues, and other problems with contractor performance differing from contract specifications. In addition, one program official had an unjustified salary and a potential conflict of interest, resulting in \$82,625 in questioned costs.

OIG made nine recommendations to help the mission improve the overall effectiveness of the program. USAID made management decisions on all nine and has taken final action on two.

Bill for Collection of \$23,000 Issued for Misuse of Funds

A public international organization¹ (PIO) received a \$1 million USAID grant designed to improve cooperation among the donor community, civil society, and the Nicaraguan Government on issues relating to food security. OIG discovered that the PIO's management used approximately \$23,000 of the USAID grant to fund the activities of a separate project funded by the Spanish Government. Subsequent to the OIG findings, USAID/Nicaragua issued a bill for collection for more than \$23,000.

¹ A public international organization is an organization composed principally of governments.

OIG Investigation Leads to Termination of Three Awards

Two U.S.-based NGOs and a local subawardee were responsible for implementing food aid programs worth more than \$100 million in East Africa. In late 2012, OIG received reports from USAID of commodity theft. An investigation confirmed that aid from beneficiaries was siphoned to a local flour-milling operation for the purpose of international sale.



Stolen wheat found at a flour factory in Filtu, Ethiopia (photo by OIG).

OIG estimated that more than \$270,000 in USAID commodities was found at the flour-milling factory on the days investigators visited. Following the OIG investigation, all USAID funding in the area was terminated. The matter was then referred to several USAID offices for further review, as well as to local authorities.

Audit of USAID's Agricultural Programs in Malawi

Report No. 4-612-13-010-P

To enhance food security and encourage economic growth, USAID/Malawi and the Office of Food for Peace in Washington, D.C., established several agricultural programs with a total estimated cost of \$113.4 million as of December 2012. They align with USAID's food security objectives and the Government of Malawi's strategies to improve agricultural productivity and competitiveness, strengthen nutritional status, and increase resiliency to climate change and natural disasters. OIG focused on 73 percent of USAID's portfolio in Malawi and found that these programs generally were achieving their goals and improving beneficiaries' lives and livelihoods.

However, several issues need to be addressed. The mission relied on the data that partners reported without verifying it. As a result, some reported data was not valid or substantiated. In addition, weak internal controls, such as insufficient documentation and inadequate review of distribution records, led to USAID being unsure that food commodities worth nearly \$16,000 reached intended beneficiaries. For example, subrecipients could not readily provide thumbprints for almost 2,000 of the more than 10,000 distributions tested. In at least one instance, an individual other than the

beneficiary made thumbprints on behalf of food recipients. About 42 percent of distributions tested at one subrecipient's warehouse were unsupported on the day the audit team visited. Finally, noncompliance with U.S. Government regulations resulted in significant questioned costs. OIG found that more than \$2.5 million in compensation charged to USAID awards lacked adequate supporting documentation.



The pile of loose peanuts was near the damaged goods area where termite nests are visible between the wall and damaged bags (photo by OIG).

The state of warehouses was another issue. USAID helped construct 11 grain-bulking centers to link farmers to markets and reported that more than 30,000 metric tons of commodities flowed through these centers in 2012. Despite USAID support, the center processing the largest volume of commodities, Dalitso, did not meet basic standards. For example, OIG auditors observed that Dalitso was storing its entire stock of shelled peanuts—estimated by warehouse managers to be about 90 metric tons—in a large pile on the concrete floor. Auditors also noted bags of grain that rodents had further damaged and termites had infested.

OIG made 14 recommendations. USAID made management decisions on 12 and has taken final action on 3.

Audit of USAID/Pakistan's Agribusiness Project

Report No. G-391-13-004-P

In November 2011, USAID/Pakistan awarded a 5-year, \$89.4 million sole-source cooperative agreement to a local NGO, the Agribusiness Support Fund (ASF) to carry out the Agribusiness

Project. Under this cooperative agreement, ASF awarded a \$5.3 million subagreement to Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs, a U.S.-based international organization, to provide technical assistance and services.

Little progress had been made toward either of the main goals of the project. ASF had limited experience managing a project of this size when it was selected as the implementer. In fact, in the first preaward assessment, the implementer was rated as a high risk. However, according to USAID/Pakistan officials, the Embassy encouraged the mission to use Pakistani organizations as implementers, and the Embassy favored ASF. Also, because of security concerns and time constraints, the mission was unable to visit other potential candidates. When ASF received the award, it did not have procurement and finance policies that complied with USAID regulations, so the staff spent the first year developing manuals, working out best approaches to designing and implementing activities, and developing work plans.

Despite a late start, ASF had awarded \$2.6 million to 11 subrecipients and disbursed advance payments to 7 of them. However, for four of the recipients tested, several documents were missing or not provided, including documentation to prove that senior managers had reviewed and approved the monthly financial statements. One recipient could not provide proof that the bank account was in the organization's name and not in the name of an individual. Further, none of the recipients provided documentation showing that they were capable of accounting for advance payments or implementing the work.

ASF could not effectively manage the project and had not developed a system to monitor and track jobs created. Even though the project had awarded 110 grants as of February 2013, it had not created any permanent jobs. In addition, the five grant activities that auditors visited may not be sustainable. For example, four farmer groups had limited access to markets; thus, OIG could not determine whether the activities would increase employment in the surrounding community.

OIG made nine recommendations to help the mission improve the Agribusiness Project, and USAID made a management decision on one.

CRISIS AND CONFLICT

With a focus on crisis prevention, response, recovery and transition, USAID works to strengthen resilience by helping states and communities prepare for and mitigate the impacts of disasters; to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance; to accelerate recovery by supporting livelihoods, markets, and the sustainable provision of basic services; and to address underlying grievances that cause instability and conflict. The Agency also promotes peaceful political transitions by strengthening civil society and respect for human rights, facilitating reconciliation, supporting effective democratic governance, and fostering the resumption of basic economic activity.

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS AND ACTIVITIES

- **OIG's Audit of USAID/West Bank and Gaza's Peace and Reconciliation Program** notes success in bringing people together from opposite sides to discuss and work on common goals. Some problems are noted with performance data and measures and with the implementer following program guidance.

Audit of USAID/West Bank and Gaza's Peace and Reconciliation Program

Report No. 6-294-13-016-P

USAID/West Bank and Gaza's Peace and Reconciliation program is part of a worldwide effort to support a "people-to-people" conflict mitigation and reconciliation process between Israelis and Palestinians. The program's goal is to improve mutual understanding and dialogue in areas of common concern to ultimately address and resolve the root causes of conflict. The mission implements this program through awards with U.S. and local organizations that address conflict management and mitigation (CMM), 55 of which have been awarded in the region since 2004.

OIG audited this program to determine whether it is successfully bringing together people of different ethnic, religious, or political backgrounds and providing them with opportunities to address issues, reconcile differences, and promote greater understanding and mutual trust. OIG found that the program was successful in bringing people together from opposite sides to discuss and work on common goals. Furthermore, most implementers commented that the assistance officer's representatives provided guidance on data reporting and technical assistance in implementing their activities. The mission also provided numerous training and support services to help implementers develop reporting practices and financial management systems specific to USAID requirements.

Despite these successes, the mission lacked data to determine whether the program was making progress toward reconciling differences and promoting greater understanding and mutual trust. The mission began measuring changes in perception; however, only 12 of 22 implementers had this indicator in their performance management plans, and, as of May 2013, only 3 of those 12 had reported results. For example, Parents Circle-Families Forum (PCFF), an organization of bereaved Palestinians and Israelis who promote reconciliation as an alternative to hate and revenge, implemented a program called “Where Parallel Lines Meet.” The program supports three groups—social activists, media people, and educators—who share stories. Program participants showed an increase of 87 percent in positive perception of the other side. Although this one instance shows that perceptions were changed, it alone is not sufficient to state that all activities were having the same influence.



Palestinians learn new agricultural techniques in olive farms like this one (photo by OIG).

OIG found that because the mission did not fully follow CMM guidance at the program level, it did not have a way to assess the impact this program has had on resolving or mitigating issues of conflict or changing people's perceptions. OIG made seven recommendations to improve the program. USAID made management decisions on each of them and took final action on one.

Review of Selected Incurred Costs and Internal Controls for Parents Circle-Family Forum for the Period September 2011 Through December 2012

Report No. 6-294-13-003-S

As part of its CMM program, USAID/West Bank and Gaza entered into a \$700,000 cooperative agreement in September 2011 with PCFF to implement "Where Parallel Lines Meet." (See also "Audit of USAID/West Bank and Gaza's Peace and Reconciliation Program," for additional information about the program).

OIG conducted this review to determine whether PCFF had taken corrective action on internal control deficiencies identified in prior audits and whether selected incurred costs were allowable, allocable, and reasonable in accordance with the terms of the agreement and federal regulations. OIG found that PCFF had resolved the internal control problems reported in prior financial audits in the areas of supporting documentation for incurred costs, written approvals on time sheets, and bank account management. In addition, PCFF had implemented written accounting procedures covering procurements, timekeeping and payroll, travel, and disbursements, as required by the agreement. Review of the procurement, timekeeping, travel, and banking controls disclosed no exceptions. OIG did, however, identify more than \$2,800 in questioned salary costs, which included translator services.

OIG made two recommendations, one involving the questioned costs and one recommending a review of all program salary expenses under the USAID-funded program to identify any additional questioned costs. USAID made management decisions on both and has taken final action on one.

DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND GOVERNANCE

USAID's efforts to promote democracy, human rights, and good governance are multifaceted: They include supporting free and fair elections, civil society, and independent media, as well as protecting human rights, which includes countering trafficking in persons. USAID recognizes that promoting accountability and transparency in the countries it serves is key to these efforts.

OIG's work during this reporting period helped identify challenges in the areas of contract or program management and data quality issues, as well as more than \$150,000 in sustained questioned costs.

Audit of USAID's Albanian Justice Sector Strengthening Project

Report No. 9-182-13-004-P

In 1991, the East European nation of Albania held its first multiparty democratic election after more than 4 decades of Communist rule. Albania still faces high unemployment, corruption, weak infrastructure, organized crime, and persistent claims of electoral fraud. In the justice sector, use of judges' private chambers instead of public courtrooms for hearings and a lack of competency and professionalism among attorneys contribute to opportunities for judges and attorneys to engage in corrupt activities. The important

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS AND ACTIVITIES

- OIG's Audit of USAID's Albanian Justice Sector Strengthening Project finds that the project made significant contributions, including the installation of digital audio recording systems in Albanian courts, which increases transparency by moving hearings out of judges' private chambers so they can be recorded in public courtrooms. OIG notes some areas of concern, however, including whether some project activities will be sustainable.

- OIG's Audit of USAID/Bangladesh's Promoting Democratic Institutions and Practices Program notes some progress with respect to facilitating the gathering and discussion of information on policy issues and creating multiparty caucuses to encourage parties to work together. However, links between the program's objectives—critical to the program's success—are found to be weak.

- OIG finds that procurement delays, problems with consistent performance monitoring, and a lack of integration of gender programming in the project are limiting progress with the implementation of USAID/South Sudan's Core Institutional Structures Project. OIG also identifies more than \$150,000 in sustained questioned costs.

anticorruption and watchdog roles that civil society organizations and the media play are limited because the organizations generally are weak and media is not fully independent.

To address these issues, USAID's Albanian Justice Sector Strengthening (JuST) Project works to improve the enabling environment for policy reform and planning, enhance transparency and citizen oversight, and upgrade performance and management capabilities in the justice sector. The project, which was launched in October 2010, has a primary objective to improve the performance of the Albanian justice sector and strengthen the watchdog and anticorruption role of civic organizations and the media. Chemonics International is implementing the project through a 5-year, \$9 million contract.

OIG found that the project made significant contributions by implementing several targeted activities. The most visible and important achievement was the installation of digital audio recording systems in Albanian courts, which increases transparency by moving hearings out of judges' private chambers so they can be recorded in public courtrooms. As of March 2013, systems were installed in half of the courts, and all courts were expected to be equipped by the end of the year. As another example, project officials worked with Albania's National Chamber of Advocates to establish and jointly fund the country's first continuing legal education programs, which included more than 160 training sessions with 322 attendees.

OIG noted some areas of concern, including whether some project activities would be sustainable. OIG made four recommendations to help strengthen mission management and promote project sustainability. USAID made management decisions on each of the recommendations, and final action was taken on one.

Audit of USAID/Bangladesh's Promoting Democratic Institutions and Practices Program

Report No. 5-388-13-006-P

In April 2010, USAID awarded a \$23.2 million cooperative agreement to the Asia Foundation to implement the Promoting Democratic Institutions and Practices Program with its main subcontractor, the State University of New York's Center for International Development. The program seeks to strengthen Bangladesh's National Parliament and has two objectives: improving the institution's effectiveness and transparency, and facilitating increased participation of Bangladeshi civil society in governmental oversight and making public policy.

OIG found that the program had some notable achievements, such as facilitating the conduct of public hearings to gather citizens' input on specific national policy issues, establishing district policy forums, and creating multiparty caucuses to encourage members of different parties to work together.

However, the program was only partly achieving its objectives, and OIG identified several key performance problems that need to be addressed. For example, some activities were still in an early phase of implementation after almost 3 years of program operation. Links between the program's two components—critical to the program's success—were weak. According to a midterm evaluation of the program conducted at the mission's request in January 2013, the connection between the two components was "almost non-existent," with the two appearing to be isolated and not reinforcing each other. Further, training was not always adequate or targeted effectively. An analysis of the 100 parliamentary staff trained in 2012 revealed that most of the participants received some—but not all—of the relevant training being offered. Some also received training that did not pertain to their work. In addition, data for nine out of ten performance measures was not supported.

OIG made four recommendations for program improvement, and USAID has reached management decisions on each of them.

Audit of USAID/Morocco's Democracy and Governance Program

Report No. 7-608-13-005-P

As part of its ongoing support to Morocco, USAID launched the 4-year Local Governance Program in June 2005, implemented by RTI International. Almost 5 years later, the mission signed a follow-on, \$14.7 million contract with RTI International to implement a new program to facilitate more effective, accountable local governance in Morocco.

OIG found that USAID/Morocco's democracy and governance program made noteworthy improvements. Most completed activities met or exceeded their expected results, and ongoing activities are succeeding for the most part. For instance, the mission reported that the program organized more than 120 events attended by more than 3,700 participants (including 1,100 women). The program also succeeded in getting local governments to agree to incorporate internal audit divisions into their structure. For example, the city of Sale completed a vulnerability assessment and prepared an audit plan based on the assessment. Further, at the Direction Générale des Collectivités Locales' (DGCL's) request, program employees helped develop a draft charter for auditors. The program completed and translated into Arabic a procedure manual for internal auditors; it will now be integrated into the new operations manual that DGCL will make available to everyone in Morocco.

In addition, the program reported that as of 2012, seven youth councils were established, and more than 1,500 youths participated in program-sponsored activities. Moreover, more than 40 activities, including conferences and planning sessions, were organized on civic participation and governance. According to partner officials, other communes are creating councils, and the program launched a successful small grant program that promotes partnership between communes and their youths.

OIG made four recommendations to improve the program, and USAID took final action on all of them.

OIG Investigation Results in Terminated Grant

In January 2013, OIG received allegations of fraud involving a USAID-funded legal support program for women and children in Southeast Asia. An investigation was initiated with the cooperation of the program implementer and revealed that the staff of the subimplementer had altered travel documents to facilitate unauthorized travel. As a result, the subimplementer's grant was terminated in September 2013.

Audit of USAID/Pakistan's Small Grants Program

Report No. G-391-13-005-P

USAID/Pakistan's Small Grants Program allows community-based and NGOs throughout the country to set their own development agenda. The program encourages groups to submit concept papers for activities they believe would contribute to economic growth, education, health, democracy and governance, and other areas. The activities should have significant impacts and be unique, innovative, compatible with the mission's overall objectives, and sustainable after funding ceases.

In August 2010, the mission awarded the National Rural Support Programme, a local NGO, a \$50 million, 5-year contract to help implement the program. The contract provides \$25 million each to USAID/Pakistan's Small Grants Program and the Ambassador's Fund Program. OIG's audit focused on USAID/Pakistan's Small Grants Program.

OIG found that the program had mixed results. Some grants were making a difference, such as one implemented by an organization that was using a unique, innovative approach to training teachers. It created training videos and downloaded these videos on the teachers' cell phones for them to view and apply the teaching techniques in the classroom. Another grantee was providing health-care coverage, including X-rays and hospitalizations based on a health maintenance organization model, which is a new way of serving the marginalized community it operates in. However, three of nine grants tested did not achieve development impact or sustainability.

OIG made three recommendations to help promote ownership of the program by the technical offices, to better monitor the program for development impact and sustainability, and to ensure greater timeliness for reviewing and approving grant concept papers and application.

USAID has reached management decisions on each of the recommendations.

Audit of USAID/South Sudan's Core Institutional Structures Project

Report No. 4-668-13-008-P

In 2005, the Government of Sudan and the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement signed a peace agreement that, among other provisions, established the Government of South Sudan as a subnational entity. When the Government was established, however, it did not have the buildings, personnel, or systems it needed to function. Shortly before the peace agreement was signed, USAID entered into a contract with BearingPoint to initiate the Core Institutional Structures Project (Core) in order to strengthen South Sudan's governance activities. In May 2009, Core was taken over by Deloitte Consulting. In 2009 and 2010, USAID reevaluated the project's strategy and restructured it to meet the anticipated needs of an independent government. In January 2011, South Sudan voted for independence from Sudan.

Following these reevaluations, USAID extended Core and revised the project's objectives. The new objectives included improving the Government's decision-making process and communication capacity; implementing sound public financial management policies, legislation, and processes; strengthening the central bank's capacity; developing a legal and regulatory framework; and building the Government's capacity to manage oil resources. In 2010, USAID began the procurement process to establish successor projects but experienced delays. As of January 2013, USAID had awarded a contract to Deloitte for a follow-on project to the democracy and governance component but had not yet funded the project's economic growth component.

OIG audited Core to determine whether activities had increased South Sudan's capacity to govern effectively, inclusively, transparently, and accountably. The team determined that the project had done so. However, procurement delays, problems with consistent performance monitoring, and a lack of integration of gender programming in the project limited its progress.

In addition, inadequate billing oversight led to more than \$600,000 in questioned costs, including \$3,000 for fuel purchased by USAID that Deloitte did not properly safeguard, more than \$230,000 for personnel billed over their approved rates, more than \$38,000 for a U.S. citizen that was billed at a higher rate because he was listed as a non-American, and more than \$329,000 for the premium paid to hire non-Americans rather than Americans.

OIG made seven recommendations to strengthen USAID/South Sudan's oversight of the project. USAID made management decisions on all seven, including sustaining almost \$154,000 of the questioned costs, and took final action on three.

USAID Subcontractor Referred for Suspension and Debarment and Issued Bill of Collection

In February 2013, OIG responded to allegations related to the Gender Equity Program (GEP) in Pakistan that the Shah Sachal Sami Foundation (SSSF) falsified reports relating to the number of women it registered in the program. GEP is implemented by the Aurat Foundation, which awarded the grant to SSSF. OIG launched an investigation and requested documents from SSSF, which then refused to comply. Aurat terminated the agreement after concluding that SSSF lacked the capacity to meet project deliverables and found that documents were fabricated. In June 2013, OIG referred SSSF to USAID for possible suspension and debarment, and in August, USAID sent a bill for collection of more than \$22,000 to the Aurat Foundation.

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TRADE

USAID works to promote international economic growth and trade by supporting sound economic policies, mobilizing entrepreneurs' access to credit and markets, and supporting private enterprise. Goals include building skills and capacity, developing an enabling regulatory environment, and encouraging market linkages.

The most prevalent cross-cutting issues affecting USAID's economic growth and trade programs during this reporting period were compliance problems and data quality issues. OIG also identified questioned costs and concerns about program sustainability.

Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Kandahar Helmand Power Project

Report No. F-306-13-001-P

In 2010, USAID/Afghanistan joined forces with the country's national electrical power company, Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat (DABS), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Forces-Afghanistan, and Regional Commands South and Southwest to develop a plan for improving the electric supply in the southern provinces of Kandahar and Helmand. In December 2010, USAID/Afghanistan awarded a \$266 million contract to Black & Veatch Special Projects Corp. to support the Kandahar Power Initiative, later renamed Kandahar Helmand Power Project. It was designed to increase the supply, quantity, and distribution of electrical power as part of a larger national program to improve the South East Power System and connect it with other electrical grids in the country.

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS AND ACTIVITIES

- OIG notes that the Fostering Interventions for Rapid Market Advancement Project criteria for paying loans hindered borrowing in Bosnia-Herzegovina. OIG also observes that the program has been less than successful in attracting finance and promoting investment.
- The sustainability of USAID/El Salvador's Municipal Competitiveness Project OIG is questioned as municipalities have not implemented competitiveness plans, and economic growth and employment results are overstated.
- Despite some success in building capacity in community organizations, USAID/Jordan's Youth for the Future Program is not satisfying employment needs and does not have the institutional capacity needed to deliver the programs to at-risk youth.

The mission faced various challenges in completing the project as originally planned, some of which were out of the mission's control. About the same time the award was made, the Afghan Government and the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force agreed that NATO troops would leave the country completely by 2014. The resulting transition changed strategic priorities that affected the project's scope. In addition, security threats that plagued previous infrastructure projects also hampered the progress of the project.

OIG conducted the audit to assess the mission's project oversight, compliance with environmental requirements, and sustainability planning. OIG noted a need for improvement in all areas, particularly in planning. Many key processes and personnel that should have been in place when the project began were not. The mission claimed it had started planning for sustainability in 2012 but did not provide any such documentation. In addition, the mission did not have the personnel in place at the beginning to confirm that Black & Veatch was carrying out activities with minimal pollution and environmental damage. During the project's first 18 months, the mission did not conduct any documented environmental compliance monitoring. In fact, the first environmental monitoring activity was not completed until October 2012—almost 2 years after the project began.

The mission also was not able to track implementation and financial progress adequately because the original contract and mission expectations were not clear. During the first year, high turnover of employees and the focus on starting the project were contributing factors. In addition, the mission did not have the performance management plan in place during the first year and Black & Veatch did not give enough support to the organization contracted to monitor its operations. Management decisions have been made on all three recommendations.

Audit of USAID/Bosnia-Herzegovina's Fostering Interventions for Rapid Market Advancement Project

Report No. 9-168-13-003-P

In December 2008, USAID and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) agreed to finance the Fostering Interventions for Rapid Market Advancement project through a 5-year, \$19.6 million contract. Cardo Emerging Markets USA, Ltd., is implementing the contract, which was awarded in August 2009, along with its subcontractors. The goals of the project are to support sustainable economic growth, and improve employment opportunities and competitiveness in selected sectors in Bosnia-Herzegovina (BiH).

OIG found that the project is progressing and that many of its activities are assisting companies in the targeted sectors. For example, it helped 35 wood processing companies obtain international quality certifications. The project sponsored workshops and seminars that assisted 80 small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) with becoming authorized exporters. In addition, the project

helped more than 102 companies attend international trade fairs. These companies reported sales of almost \$17 million from initial sales and in the 6 months after the fairs. OIG determined that the project's grant program is comprehensive and implemented in a way to help many SMEs.

Nevertheless, several problems were found. According to Cardno, accessing funds through the Development Credit Authority (DCA) was harder than initially envisioned because BiH's major banks set high lending criteria that hindered borrowing. In addition, Cardno did not promote DCA properly, which hindered beneficiaries from getting loans. Cardno acknowledged that its DCA program has been less than successful in attracting finance and promoting investment.

Cardno also had issues with proper reporting. Quarterly reports and work plans had inaccurate performance data. For example, work plans reported activities that had not started as "ongoing." Further, Cardno reported different results for the first and second years in its quarterly reports. Project grants were not tracked properly and grant funds were overcommitted. The problematic data was not identified because neither the mission nor Cardno periodically assessed data quality.

OIG made 11 recommendations. USAID made management decisions on nine and has taken final action on three.

Audit of USAID/El Salvador's Municipal Competitiveness Project

Report No. I-519-13-005-P

In September 2009, USAID/El Salvador signed a \$9.2 million contract with Research Triangle Institute (RTI) to implement the Municipal Competitiveness Project. USAID/El Salvador subsequently increased the award to \$11.2 million, with an estimated completion date of March 2014. The main objective of the project is to strengthen Salvadoran municipalities' competitiveness, thus resulting in more income, more employment, and increased private investment and trade.

OIG found that the project was successfully implementing activities in 50 municipalities. The project provided investment training for more than 2,500 public officials and private sector representatives, and finalized the 2011 Municipal Competitiveness Index. However, OIG noted several problem areas. For example, the mission's monitoring and evaluation was weak, and the mission did not properly monitor the trainings RTI performed. Furthermore, mission officials had not conducted site visits to any of the 50 municipalities or met with the two associations receiving USAID-funded assistance. As a result, the mission was unable to determine whether the project was progressing as planned and was approving payments without verifying accomplishments.

OIG also found that the mission did not maintain all required documentation in the project files and may have overstated economic growth and employment results. With only 1 year remaining on

the project, the municipalities have yet to implement their competitiveness plans and, as a result, the project may not achieve its long-term sustainability goals.

OIG made six recommendations to help USAID/El Salvador improve implementation of its Municipal Competitiveness Project. USAID made management decisions on all six recommendations and has taken final action on one.

Audit of USAID/Haiti's Integrated Financing for Value Chains and Enterprises Program

Report No. I-521-I3-008-P

In 2009, USAID awarded the \$37 million Haiti Integrated Financing for Value Chain Enterprises (HIFIVE) Program to Academy for Educational Development (which later was transferred to FHI 360). The program was designed to increase the supply of financial services and products to underserved semiurban and rural populations. OIG concluded that the program has made some progress toward achieving this goal but still needed improvement.

To begin with, the mission did not implement all internal controls. Up to 23 percent of all grants took more than 60 days to approve, and one grant took more than 412 days. These delays occurred because of a lack of specific deadlines in the agreement. In addition, the agreement officer's representative (AOR) did not document all program site visits. The AOR said that she attended multiple events related to HIFIVE's implementation but did not document any in a site visit report because she was unaware of any documentation requirement. Moreover, after the mission sponsored an external evaluation of the program, it failed to share the findings with FHI 360 or document a response to the report. Again, there was confusion regarding employee responsibilities and who was accountable for the response.

Furthermore, auditors noted that the program did not comply fully with environmental requirements. For example, the mission did not provide all necessary environmental awareness training and did not provide the appropriate forms for screening projects. In addition, the AOR did not make sure that the initial environmental examination document was kept current or was being implemented because she did not know she was supposed to do so.

Management decisions have been made on all seven recommendations. However, OIG had also determined that between 2008 and 2010, the mission had entered into many awards without competition. This lack of competition raises concerns that the mission was not receiving the best service at the lowest cost. The mission subsequently made efforts to increase the number of awards achieved through full and open competition, so OIG did not make a recommendation on this matter

Audit of USAID/Jordan's Youth for the Future Program

Report No. 6-278-13-010-P

According to Jordan's 2006-2015 National Agenda, two of the country's priorities are to reduce its unemployment rate from 12.5 to 6.8 percent by 2017 and to increase the employability of its workforce through vocational training that aligns with private sector needs. To help Jordan achieve these goals, in March 2009, USAID/Jordan awarded the International Youth Foundation (IYF) a 5-year, \$30 million cooperative agreement. In May 2011, the mission increased the contract to \$33.4 million to build the capacity of the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD), IYF's key government partner.

The program, Youth for the Future, succeeded at building capacity in some community organizations and MoSD. At least 20 community organizations improved in the areas of youth outreach and recruitment, life skills training, career guidance and mentoring, and parent participation. Several organizations also established youth-friendly services such as health clubs and computer centers. However, multiple issues still exist.

To begin, the program was not satisfying employment needs. Despite success with a similar \$29 million program in Latin America where IYF trained 19,000 youth—with 51 percent of them retaining jobs for 6 months—only 19 percent of the 4,081 youths who completed program-supported training had retained work for 6 months. The program spent about \$33.4 million to reach 8,255 at-risk youth, bringing the average cost per youth to about \$4,000. In addition, the reported results for several related indicators were unreliable, limiting the mission's ability to make informed decisions about the program. Record keeping was poor, and results were often incorrectly classified.

MoSD's staff also did not have the requisite knowledge of youth development principles and programming or the institutional capacity needed to deliver the programs to at-risk youth. Further, the NGOs that were contracted to award and manage subgrants were not equipped to take on the responsibility. It took the NGOs 3 to 7 months to hire supporting staff needed to implement the program. As a result, IYF terminated the NGOs and spent additional time and money directly training the community organizations in strategic planning, financial management, income-generating services, program marketing, and public relations.

IYF also did not include the required subcontract provisions about human trafficking and terrorism financing in 19 subcontracts totaling \$2.8 million. IYF officials said they did not know the provisions were required to be included in subcontracts. USAID made management decisions on all five recommendations.

Audit of USAID/Lebanon's Investment in Microfinance Program

Report No. 6-268-13-015-P

Although Lebanon enjoys some of the better economic indicators in the region, many Lebanese citizens live in poverty and do not have basic financial services. According to the United Nations International Fund for Agricultural Development, many impoverished Lebanese live in rural governorates and work as farmers, herders, or fishermen. They have little access to banks or financial institutions and therefore have trouble getting the funds they need to invest in improving their businesses. Further complicating matters, the banking sector in Lebanon is very conservative, requiring high collateral guarantees that poor citizens cannot provide.

In April 2009, USAID/Lebanon partnered with the Volunteers for Economic Growth Alliance (VEGA) to initiate the Lebanon Investment in Microfinance program. The program's goal is to help existing microfinance institutions (MFIs), as well as small and medium-sized businesses, by expanding access to credit to increase small business sales, create jobs, and advance economic growth. In addition, the program provides training to MFIs and grants to those serving various markets and specialties (e.g., small group loans to women, loans that target geographic regions). Through VEGA, USAID also awarded International Executives Service Corps a \$12 million grant to implement the program.

OIG assessed whether the Lebanon Investment in Microfinance Program was achieving its goal to increase sales, create jobs, and advance economic growth. OIG found that the program generally improved access to credit by providing loans to more than 6,300 borrowers. Although 21 of 25 borrowers interviewed reported increased income and appeared to have benefited from the loans, the sample was not statistically representative and data were not available to confirm their claims. The program contributed to the creation of some jobs, but OIG found that the program took credit for creating some jobs that existed before the program started. OIG also noted that USAID did not obtain sustainability commitments from two of the eight MFIs, nor did it measure training results for the program.

OIG made six recommendations to improve the program. USAID made management decisions on all six and has taken final action on five.

Audit of USAID/Lebanon's Water and Wastewater Sector Support Program

Report No. 6-268-13-014-P

Reconstruction efforts in the years following Lebanon's civil war have been hindered by intermittent sectarian violence, and problems with basic infrastructure and government services continue. Moreover, because of Lebanon's mountainous topography, pumping stations are needed to deliver water. However, these systems do not always work because of the country's unreliable power system.

To address these issues, USAID/Lebanon awarded a \$34.4 million contract to Development Alternatives Inc. (DAI) to implement the Lebanon Water and Wastewater Sector Support Program. The goal was to help the four government entities in charge of those sectors—Beirut-Mount Lebanon Water Establishment, North Lebanon Water Establishment, Beka’a Water Establishment, and South Lebanon Water Establishment—improve water and wastewater services.

OIG found that the water establishment directors general and employees were pleased with the assistance provided and were satisfied generally with the training even though not all the employees were applying the procedures taught. DAI increased the capacity of the water establishments by training 250 establishment employees on lab equipment, resource planning systems, operations, and maintenance. DAI also installed 70 to 80 percent of the resource planning software components at two water establishments. In addition to implementing small- and medium-scale water projects, DAI began constructing walls and manhole covers to protect meters that measure the flow of water at a water source. DAI also provided adequate oversight of the quality of the infrastructure projects.

However, OIG determined that the program is achieving its goal to improve water services but not wastewater in particular. After the program was underway, the mission and DAI realized that wastewater treatment was not a priority for the Lebanese Government. In addition, OIG identified problems with the sustainability of equipment and infrastructure projects, contractor expenditures that exceeded approved budgets by more than \$7 million, discrepancies in invoices totaling \$1.3 million, delivered products that did not meet the contract’s requirements, and inaccurately reported performance results.

OIG made seven recommendations for improvement. USAID made management decisions on five and took final action on three.

Audit of USAID/Mali’s Economic Growth Activities

Report No. 7-688-13-003-P

In Mali, USAID is working to raise farm productivity, strengthen farm-to-market links, and expand economic opportunities for vulnerable households. Programs help farmers apply new technologies, supplies, and practices to improve yield and give them new business skills to increase production, commercialization, and revenues earned from expanded opportunities. OIG audited three programs that are part of Feed the Future, the U.S. Government’s global hunger and food security initiative: Integrated Initiatives for Economic Growth in Mali (IICEM); International Sorghum, Millet, and Other Grains Collaborative Research Support Program (INTSORMIL); and Mali Agriculture Value Enhancement Network (MAVEN). USAID/Mali disbursed more than \$37 million for economic growth activities under these projects over 2 years.

Though observations from the field and interviews with beneficiaries suggest that the program has had a significant positive impact, OIG found that not all reports of achievements are accurate or reliable. Moreover, OIG determined that multiple problems existed with monitoring the programs. The mission did not monitor partner expenses sufficiently, failed to approve key deliverables, and performed infrequent, irregular site visits. Some members of the mission staff have had to take on excess responsibilities, and some of the mission staff are assigned too many tasks to oversee the three projects properly. Furthermore, the staff turnover has been high for all three projects, which has made it difficult for both the partners and the mission in terms of continuity. Partners also failed to follow environmental, human trafficking, or branding and marking guidelines.

OIG made 11 recommendations. USAID made management decisions on ten and has taken final action on one.

Audit of USAID/West Bank and Gaza's Compete Project

Report No. 6-294-13-012-P

In January 2012, USAID awarded a \$35 million contract to Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI) with a 2-year, \$23 million option period to implement the Enterprise Development for Global Competitiveness Project, known as the Compete Project. The goal was to improve small and medium-sized Palestinian firms' access to global markets by strengthening their ability to compete and their export potential in four sectors essential to the future prosperity of the Palestinian economy: agriculture and agribusiness, stone and marble, tourism, and information technology.

DAI was successful in its first year of the project and has had many accomplishments. For instance, DAI installed four solar-powered water treatment systems to resolve water salinity problems that affected farms in the Jordan Valley. Less saline water is better for irrigation, which increases productivity, quality, and overall competitiveness of Palestinian produce. DAI also helped small and medium-sized stone and marble firms band together to create marketing consortiums. One beneficiary said that participating in just one trade show in Italy, with project support, resulted in \$3 million in contracts. Further, staff members recruited leading Palestinian high-tech enterprises and major international information, communication, and technology firms to invest in innovation projects.

Despite these successes, several issues remained. Activities were delayed partly because funding was withheld by Congress in 2011 and 2012 from the Palestinian Authority. In addition, a lengthy vetting process by the mission caused delays of up to 30 days or more after each request. Mission officials said that even though it was not possible to quantify the financial impact of the delays, they caused activities to lose momentum. For example, DAI lost most of Compete's original staff during the first year because of funding problems and experienced increased administrative and support costs associated with starting, stopping, and restarting activities.

Despite a contractual obligation to perform environmental screenings for each proposed activity as well as await approval from the mission, DAI began three activities without authorization. In addition, the mission failed to include a gender strategy requirement in its statement of work, so DAI did not prepare one.

USAID has made management decisions on all five OIG recommendations and has taken final action on three.

Virginia-Based Construction Firm Settles OIG/Department of Justice Investigation of Activities in Egypt for \$3.5 Million

In early 2002, OIG opened an investigation involving two U.S.-based contractors and one Egyptian contractor that won five construction contracts in Egypt that had been designated for U.S. firms only. The two U.S. contractors entered into a joint venture agreement to compete for these contracts. During the bidding process, they submitted a copy of their joint venture agreement showing only two partners. However, OIG learned that the two U.S. contractors also had a third, Egyptian, partner in their joint venture agreement, which they failed to disclose to USAID. An identical, undisclosed, joint venture agreement obtained by OIG included the Egyptian partner. After denying involvement in these alleged violations of USAID's source, origin, and nationality regulations during the course of 11 years of litigation, one of the original contractors settled its case by agreeing to pay the U.S. Government \$3.5 million. Litigation involving the two remaining partners continues.

EDUCATION

USAID's education programs work to improve early grade reading, expand access to education and workforce development, educate children and youth in crisis and conflict, and provide training to address skill and knowledge gaps among mid- and high-level managers and professionals in other countries.

OIG's audits of USAID education programs during this reporting period noted problems with contract or project management, questioned costs, and a lack of host country support in one instance. OIG also noted project sustainability concerns.

Audit of USAID/Ghana's Partnership for Accountable Governance in Education Project Report No. 7-64I-13-004-P

Roughly half of all Ghanaian students fail their basic education completion exam, and the quality of education in the West African nation is poor. In Ghana, Basic Education School is made up of 11 years of school education, through the junior high school level. This education tries to provide the essential building blocks students need to continue to higher levels of education and the foundation upon which work-related skills are developed.

To help the Ghanaian Government improve the educational system, USAID entered into an \$8 million agreement with Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE) in June 2010 to implement the Partnership for Accountable Governance in Education project. The project's objective

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS AND ACTIVITIES

- USAID/Ghana's education program is not on track to improve student achievement in basic schools. OIG finds that delays in signing of a memorandum of understanding between the implementer and its subpartner set activities back by more than a year, thus affecting the program's first- and second-year results.

Moreover, the implementer did not train any of the 3,680 head teachers as scheduled in fiscal year 2011. It also started implementing activities without a proper work plan or input from the districts where these activities were taking place.

- OIG notes delays, cost overruns, and a lack of a sustainability plan in USAID/Lebanon's Developing Rehabilitation Assistance to Schools and Teacher Improvement Program. In addition, since the program began, the agreement officer's representative reported problems to the agreement officer such as slow implementation, no chief of party, poor-quality deliverables, and poor program organizational structure, but the mission did not take corrective action.

is to help more students succeed through strengthened school governance and supervision activities in targeted districts, working with various stakeholders. The project is being implemented in 46 of Ghana's 216 districts.

The objective of the audit was to determine whether USAID/Ghana's education program is on track to improve student achievement in basic schools through strengthened educational governance and supervision. OIG determined that it was not.

For example, the delayed signing of a memorandum of understanding (MOU) between CARE and its subpartner, the Ghana Education Service, set activities back by more than a year, thus affecting the program's first- and second-year results. Moreover, CARE did not train any of the 3,680 head teachers as scheduled in fiscal year 2011. It also started implementing activities without a proper work plan or input from the districts where these activities were taking place. Auditors found that head teachers at schools OIG visited were not using all of the supervision and monitoring techniques they had learned during training, and the auditors noted a lack of outcome-based performance indicators in the project's performance management plan. OIG also found that CARE incorrectly attributed and computed its cost-share contributions and, as a result, did not provide the correct amount of funds and in-kind contributions to the program.

OIG made eight recommendations to help USAID strengthen its education project in Ghana, and USAID has reached management decisions on all of them.

Audit of USAID/Lebanon's Developing Rehabilitation Assistance to Schools and Teacher Improvement Program

Report No. 6-268-13-011-P

In Lebanon, 40 percent of students attend public schools held in dilapidated school buildings and classrooms that lack modern equipment and with teachers poorly trained in effective teaching methods. To help Lebanon's Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) address these problems, in September 2010, USAID/Lebanon awarded a \$75 million cooperative agreement to Education Development Center Inc. (EDC) to implement the Developing Rehabilitation Assistance to Schools and Teacher Improvement program. However, on the basis of program accomplishments so far, the mission will not achieve its goal under its current arrangement with EDC.

More than 2 years into the program, EDC was rehabilitating 154 schools and had completed work on 29. Together, they represented only 13.1 percent of the 1,400 planned and at the current spending rate, the program will be more than 1,000 schools short of its target. In addition, to reach the expected third-year target results, EDC spent \$2.4 million, or 44 percent of the training budget, to train only 166 of the planned 5,100 teachers. Further, EDC's assessment of eligible schools was more than a year

late and covered fewer schools than expected. This assessment cost nearly \$1.5 million, more than \$352,000 over the amount budgeted.

Although the mission used a cooperative agreement that limited its involvement in managing the program, the former mission director signed an MOU with Lebanon's Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) agreeing to jointly manage the program. However, this type of arrangement runs contrary to a cooperative agreement, which limits the mission's level of involvement. As a result, EDC was not able to implement some activities without prior MEHE review and approval, which caused significant delays.

Moreover, the program did not help develop a sustainability plan for the rehabilitated schools, train teachers and school staff how to use new science equipment, or update its monitoring database. Although mission officials were aware of poor program performance, they did not adjust implementation to provide a timely remedy. Since the program began, the agreement officer's representative reported problems to the agreement officer such as slow implementation, no chief of party, poor-quality deliverables, and poor program organizational structure, but the mission did not take corrective action.

USAID took final action on all six recommendations.

ENVIRONMENT AND GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

USAID's environmental and global climate change programs work to address issues related to climate change (such as promoting climate-smart planning and clean technologies), conserving biodiversity and forests, securing land tenure and resource rights, promoting sustainable land management and sustainable tourism, and ensuring environmental compliance in the implementation of USAID projects.

OIG's reports during this period noted some successes, but also problems with contract or project management, as well as contracting procedures not being followed. Data quality problems were also noted.

Audit of USAID/Indonesia's Indonesia Forest and Climate Support Project Report No. 5-497-13-007-P

The Indonesia Forest and Climate Support Project is working to reduce the threats of deforestation and climate change and help the Indonesian Government conserve the country's tropical forests, wildlife, and ecosystems. The project is focusing its efforts in eight landscapes that span 13 focal districts in four provinces throughout the country.

To implement the project, USAID awarded a 4-year, \$40 million task order to ARD Inc. (now Tetra Tech Inc.). The project is expected to reduce the rate of forest degradation and

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS AND ACTIVITIES

- **OIG finds that the Indonesia Forest and Climate Support Project has made gains in working with communities to improve agricultural practices and reduce pressure on nearby forests by increasing income from other sources. Hundreds of households in various districts are now improving the quality and quantity of produce. Other households that participated earlier on said that their yields have increased as much as 50 percent. Because of the project's support, some farmers said they have stopped expanding into the forests. However, OIG notes several weaknesses in the project, such as inappropriate and unrealistic contractual requirements; a weak performance monitoring plan and data; incomplete contractor performance reviews; lack of support for multistakeholder forums, which help encourage transparency and accountability in managing forest resources; and turnover and insufficient salaries that hindered the project's implementation.**
- **OIG notes success in some areas of USAID/Mexico's Global Climate Change Program, such as helping the Mexican Government develop a basis document for a low-emissions development strategy and supporting efforts to implement it. OIG notes concerns, however, with delays in program implementation, noncompliance with contracting requirements to help prevent human trafficking, and the need for better financial controls.**

loss, improve tropical forest management, reduce greenhouse gas emissions within targeted areas by 50 percent, provide training in spatial planning and sustainable economic development for local technical government staff, increase financial resources for forest management by at least 20 percent, and pilot low carbon growth development strategies in local districts.

The project works to address these goals through four components: focusing on land and forest resource governance; improving management and conservation of forest resources in a changing climate; developing private sector, local enterprise, and market linkages; and ensuring project coordination and management.

OIG found that the project has made gains in working with communities to improve agricultural practices and reduce pressure on nearby forests by increasing income from other sources. Hundreds of households in various districts are now improving the quality and quantity of produce. Although most participants are still involved in the activities and therefore believe that it is too early to judge the project's success, they said things look promising so far. Other households that participated earlier on said that their yields have increased as much as 50 percent. Because of the project's support, some farmers said they have stopped expanding into the forests.

Despite these gains, the project has not shown sufficient progress toward meeting its objectives. OIG noted several weaknesses, such as inappropriate and unrealistic contractual requirements; a weak performance monitoring plan and data; incomplete contractor performance reviews; lack of support for multistakeholder forums, which help encourage transparency and accountability in managing forest resources; and staff turnover and insufficient salaries that hindered the project's implementation.

OIG made six recommendations to improve the project's efficiency and effectiveness. USAID has made management decisions on each of them and taken final action on one.

Audit of USAID/Mexico's Global Climate Change Program

Report No. I-523-13-006-P

In 2009, the United States and Mexico entered into an agreement through which the two countries outlined their common commitment to a low carbon future and clean energy economies. The mission's Global Climate Change Program, which emanated from this agreement, includes activities to help Mexico reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, implement a low-emissions strategy, and establish a strong national monitoring, reporting, and verification system for greenhouse gases.

Program activities that OIG audited succeeded in some areas. For example, the Mexican Low Emissions Development Program helped the Mexican Government develop a basis document for a low-emissions development strategy and was supporting efforts to implement it. Mexico's Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (M-REDD) Program provided technical and strategic support for Mexico's General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection, the General Sustainable Forestry Law, and the development of REDD strategies at the national and state levels.

OIG noted several concerns, however, with delays in program implementation, resulting from a lack of start-up plans, problems with hiring personnel, misunderstandings among subpartners, and changes within the Mexican Government. One program did not comply with contracting requirements to help prevent human trafficking as the program's staff was not aware of them. Further, OIG identified the need for better financial controls and tracking of earmarked funds, as well as the need for complete program security plans.

OIG made 13 recommendations for improvement, and USAID has made management decisions on all of them. Final action was taken on seven.

Audit of USAID's Regional Program for the Management of Aquatic Resources and Economic Alternatives in Central America

Report No. I-596-13-009-P

According to USAID, reforming governance and management of coastal and marine resources in Central America is critical to stable and long-term economic development. To help achieve these reforms, the Agency wants to reduce threats posed by unsustainable fishing practices and coastal development in the region. In March 2010, USAID initiated a nearly \$12 million contract with Chemonics International, Inc., to implement the Management of Aquatic Resources and Economic Alternatives Program in Central America.

OIG examined whether the program was reducing threats posed by unsustainable fishing practices and coastal development. The program did not make much progress to address its first objective—to promote effective monitoring and enforcement of coastal and marine resources policies and legislation. Moreover, neither the mission nor the contractor adequately tested the quality of the data used for monitoring the progress reported toward the program's latter objective—to foster rights-based and market-based mechanisms and management initiatives for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine resources and ecosystems. Further, the mission did not design indicators to measure several of the program's expected results.

Contract compliance was weak in some areas. Mission staff did not monitor the program's cash flow, submit program reports to USAID's Development Experience Clearinghouse, nor confirm that Chemonics conducted gender-impact case studies.

OIG did note some progress. For example, the program trained more than 4,700 fishermen on best practices, as well as 2,000 people from fisheries and governmental and nongovernmental institutions on improved enforcement practices and institutional capacity strengthening. It also leveraged \$5.3 million in non-U.S. Government resources for conservation efforts.

OIG made eight recommendations to help USAID/El Salvador improve implementation of its Regional Program for the Management of Aquatic Resources and Economic Alternatives in Central America, and final action has been taken on all of them.

Three Suspects Charged with Defrauding Joint USAID and U.S. Forest Service Program

OIG received information that three individuals had devised a fraud scheme to steal \$700,000 from a joint USAID and U.S. Forest Service program in Sierra Leone. From a joint OIG investigation and a report from a cooperating audit firm, OIG confirmed that the suspects conspired to falsify cash withdrawal authorizations. Further, the OIG investigation revealed multiple internal control deficiencies, including the failure to perform bank reconciliations. A forensic analysis of the forged documents was conducted by the Department of Homeland Security with the support and coordination of the Diplomatic Security Service Regional Security Office in Sierra Leone. The matter was referred to local prosecutors and the 3 suspects have been charged with 59 counts of fraud.

GLOBAL HEALTH

USAID's global health programs work to combat and prevent HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, neglected tropical diseases, pandemic influenza, and other emerging threats. They also focus on health delivery systems, maternal and child health, and nutrition in vulnerable populations. Cross-cutting audit findings of USAID health programs during this reporting period included inadequate internal controls, contracting procedures not being followed, and concerns about program sustainability.

Audit of USAID/Bolivia's Health Program

Report No. I-511-13-003-P

USAID/Bolivia implemented a significant part of its health strategy through two awards to PROSALUD, a Bolivian NGO. PROSALUD's \$14.2 million Healthy Communities Project (HCP), which began in December 2011, sought to increase access to quality health care; improve the clinical knowledge, cultural awareness, and interpersonal communication skills of health-care providers; and support sexual and reproductive rights by promoting healthy practices. PROSALUD's Social Marketing Activity (known as Promeso) is a \$5 million project with a goal to expand access to contraceptives, increase the number of people who use contraceptives, reduce maternal and child mortality, and maintain Bolivia's low prevalence of HIV/AIDS.

OIG found that PROSALUD implemented the HCP and Promeso projects late because the implementer focused on closing out previously-funded USAID projects and had difficulty finding

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS AND ACTIVITIES

- OIG notes progress in USAID/Bolivia's Health Program despite initial delays, but cites problems with monitoring and evaluation, accounting systems, and a lack of a sustainability plan.
- USAID/East Africa's Maternal and Child Health Program in Burundi is generally achieving its goals, but several instances are cited in which the program is not using the equipment or facilities provided.
- Haiti's Ministry of Public Health and Population has adopted methods and practices to improve its leadership and management capacity, OIG finds, however, that the implementer will be unable to complete all of the work envisioned in the cooperative agreement despite having spent a significant portion of the agreement's funds.
- USAID has made progress to address sustainability issues with its Primary Health Care Project in Iraq, but OIG notes problems with contract administration and other implementation issues.

staff. After these initial delays, PROSALUD was able to make considerable progress, especially during the second half of 2012. However, several areas still needed improvement. For instance, PROSALUD's monitoring and evaluation plan for Promeso was incomplete and not fully implemented. PROSALUD did not define indicators, track targets and results, or verify data quality. It also did not develop a management and sustainability plan for Promeso.

PROSALUD's accounting system showed that several distributors and clinics had not paid for their contraceptives according to the terms of their credit lines. Five with balances that totaled \$49,539 were between 300 and 1,600 days overdue. Many of the outstanding debts were carried over from an earlier USAID-funded contraceptive distribution project. Promeso officials said the accounting system was already problematic when the project started, and they were concerned that existing records in it were not accurate.

In addition, although more than 40 training courses had been conducted, only one had its information entered into the Agency database, TraiNet. This problem occurred because USAID/Bolivia did not train PROSALUD employees to use TraiNet or give them access to the system. Further, the mission did not designate anyone from its staff to monitor TraiNet for completeness and accuracy. Staff reductions and the fact that many mission employees did not know much about TraiNet contributed to these problems. Although the officials became more aware of the need to enter data into TraiNet, the information entered to date was still incomplete.

Furthermore, the mission and its implementing partners stopped submitting documents into USAID's Development Experience Clearinghouse in recent years because mission staff was focused on other priorities. As a result, the mission's progress reports, annual reports, evaluations, assessments, and research studies for its projects are not in the Agency's archives.

OIG made ten recommendations. USAID made management decisions on all ten and took final action on seven.

Audit of USAID/East Africa's Maternal and Child Health Program in Burundi

Report No. 4-695-13-009-P

In October 2007, USAID/East Africa started the \$11.1 million Maternal and Child Health Program through a cooperative agreement with Pathfinder International. The program's goals are to increase the quality of maternal and child health services, prevent and treat childhood illnesses, and improve maternal and childhood nutrition. The keys to achieving these goals include high-impact interventions—such as increasing the use of skilled birth attendants during childbirth, providing immunizations, and distributing vitamin A supplements—that address the major causes of maternal and child mortality.

OIG found that the program generally was achieving its goals. For instance, children’s nutrition has improved, as has the percentage of births attended by a skilled birth professional. However, OIG did note several areas in need of improvement.

The program purchased 14 incubators, costing a total of about \$40,000, and distributed them to seven hospitals in November 2010. However, when the auditors visited in June 2012, two hospitals, Muyinga and Gashoho, were not using the incubators consistently or at all. Muyinga received four, and Gashoho Hospital received two. Gashoho Hospital officials said they could not use the incubators because the health-care providers had not been trained to use them properly. In October 2012, a Pathfinder official told OIG that training was still not completed because Gashoho did not have electricity. Negotiations were underway to connect Gashoho to the national power grid.

In addition, when auditors visited Muyinga Hospital in June 2012, the newly renovated maternity and pediatric wards were not being used. These wards, costing USAID approximately \$35,000, did not have the beds and mattresses that were promised by the program. These problems were not identified because USAID did not conduct sufficient, timely site visits to monitor program activities, and Pathfinder did not conduct enough supervisory visits to confirm that the hospitals implemented or incorporated learned practices.



This ward in Muyinga Hospital was not being used because a USAID funded program did not deliver beds and mattresses on time (photo by RIG/Pretoria).

USAID made management decisions on both recommendations.

Audit of USAID/Haiti’s Leadership, Management and Sustainability Project

Report No. I-521-I3-007-P

For years, Haiti’s health-care commodities logistics system worked poorly, and commodities supplied by the U.S. Government were at risk for loss or mismanagement. In 2007, USAID began controlling the distribution of commodities from point-of-entry to point-of-use, while providing technical assistance to improve the Haitian Government’s commodity system. In January 2008, USAID/Haiti initiated the Leadership, Management and Sustainability program to repair Haiti’s health-care

commodity management and distribution system and address the shortage of leadership and management capacity within Haiti's Ministry of Public Health and Population. This program was implemented by Management Sciences for Health (MSH).

When the initial program ended, in March 2010 USAID/Haiti issued a new 5-year, \$12 million cooperative agreement to MSH for the Leadership Management and Sustainability Project, emphasizing the management of reproductive health commodities. The project's goals are to establish strong program and management systems and to train and empower Haitian health managers to be effective leaders with the managerial skills to maintain those systems.

OIG found that Haiti's Ministry of Public Health and Population has adopted improved methods and practices; for example, it conducts an annual quantification exercise to forecast inventory stock levels and the resources needed to distribute family planning commodities. In 2012, the project distributed USAID commodities to 311 service delivery sites supported by U.S. Government partners, and visited sites to monitor inventory management and provide on-site training. This effort reduced instances of the facilities running out of commodities and helped make sure they were stored properly. The project also trained staff to deliver quality family planning services.

OIG noted certain challenges, including the implementer's inability to complete all of the work envisioned in the cooperative agreement. During the project's first 3 years, USAID cut back or eliminated planned support for two project areas. However, even with these reductions, MSH had already spent a significant portion of the agreement's funds. In addition, MSH had not developed the required sustainability plan, citing delays following the 2010 earthquake, the cholera epidemic, and changes in the organization's leadership. Moreover, USAID did not ensure that the implementer complied with family planning regulations.

OIG made three recommendations to help USAID make the project more efficient and effective. USAID has made management decisions on all of them.

Audit of USAID/Iraq's Primary Health Care Project in Iraq

Report No. 6-267-13-013-P

To support Iraq's efforts to improve the quality of its health care, in March 2011, USAID/Iraq awarded University Research Company LLC (URC) a \$74.9 million contract to implement the Primary Health Care Project in Iraq. The objective of the project was to help the Ministry of Health (MOH) strengthen its primary health-care delivery system so the Iraqi Government can provide quality primary health care to its citizens.

URC has made progress on the project and has taken steps to address the sustainability of its activities. The project, in coordination with the MOH, established a national technical advisory group

and brought together multiple ministries and donors to share information on activities that affect the delivery of primary health care. URC also developed materials to help centers improve the quality of care and create community partnerships.

However, remaining issues need to be addressed. USAID/Iraq's oversight of URC contract administration was weak. The mission failed to identify multiple instances in which URC either did not comply with contract requirements or did not pay attention to them. In addition, the project had not finalized performance management or annual work plans. The COR in place through February 2013—who had been a COR for more than 9 years—confirmed that he did not put documentation in the project files showing that deliverables and reports had received final approval. He acknowledged that maintaining this documentation would have been helpful to future CORs. In addition, documents in the project's electronic files were kept in multiple and redundant folders with no way to differentiate drafts from finals.

Staff members at some primary health-care centers either did not understand the purpose of equipment assessments or were unaware that the assessment had been conducted; other centers did not receive copies of the assessments when they were done. Moreover, although the Iraqi Government agreed to provide additional funds to the project to provide equipment to the centers, the mission had not formalized the process for tracking the delivery and use of this equipment.

OIG made nine recommendations to assist the mission in improving its management and oversight. USAID made management decisions on all nine recommendations and took final action on six.

Audit of USAID/Liberia's Malaria Interventions

Report No. 7-669-13-002-P

Liberia's 2011 Malaria Indicator Survey confirmed that malaria continues to be a major health problem in the country. USAID/Liberia and other stakeholders like the Global Fund work with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare's National Malaria Control Program (NMCP) to implement the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI). Since 2005, PMI-related activities have reduced prevalence among children from 66 percent to 28 percent in 2011. Two implementers, Abt Associates and MSH, are contributing to this goal with spraying and pharmaceutical projects for a combined total of \$8.5 million.

Abt's program is on track to meet its goal with over 96,000 structures sprayed. However, MSH's program is not because of delays and recommendations that have not been implemented. For example, some of the training participants said MSH employees told them that rapid diagnostic tests and artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) would be made available to their pharmacies shortly after the third training session in September 2012. However, as of the end of this audit, they had still not arrived. This delay negatively affected the competitiveness and profitability of some

pharmacies associated with this program. In addition, since the pharmacies had not heard from MSH, they did not know how to proceed with treating malaria patients. Some had discarded their stocks of chloroquine in anticipation of receiving ACTs from MSH and now turn patients away because they do not have anything to offer them.

This problem can be attributed to inadequate leadership at MSH to ensure adequate implementation and monitoring of the program. The chief of party for the program was placed on a performance improvement plan because of unsatisfactory performance, and he ultimately resigned in August 2012. The position has not been filled and, at the time of the audit, the program's staff consisted of two program associates and a financial officer. Although the auditors were informed that MSH officials based in the United States provided technical support to the team in Liberia and occasionally visited the program, this support has clearly been inadequate to ensure successful implementation of the program.

Another issue concerned branding. Only one of the eight pharmacy technicians interviewed who took part in training on using ACTs knew that the American people sponsored the program. In addition, only 1 of the 14 households interviewed about the spraying program knew that it was sponsored by the American people. NMCP uses the Global Fund to distribute PMI-funded commodities to various warehouses in the country and, as a result, they are branded with Global Fund logos, not USAID's.

Mission officials have said they do not intend to continue funding this activity beyond FY 2013 because of MSH's nonperformance, consistent with OIG's suggestion that it be terminated. USAID made management decisions on all four recommendations.

Procurement Irregularities Discovered

In June 2013, OIG received allegations of fraud involving a USAID-funded maternal and child health program in Southeast Asia. The allegations involved procurement irregularities and false claims regarding the purchase of equipment in support of the program. An OIG investigation was opened and upon consultation with the mission, a financial review was initiated. The review uncovered mismanagement of USAID funds by the implementer. As a result of the review, the mission denied a 6-month cost extension requested by the implementer in August 2013. The OIG investigation is ongoing, in conjunction with the financial review.

Bills for Collection Issued to Guyana NGO

In May 2013, USAID/Dominican Republic issued two bills for collection totaling more than \$150,000 to a Guyana NGO, which implemented a USAID HIV/AIDS project. An OIG investigation identified unlawful profits gained by the NGO since 2007 from an unreported higher currency exchange rate.

The investigation confirmed that the executive director paid for a university degree with funds gained from the incorrect exchange rate. He also used these funds to provide himself and his staff with courses, awards, and holiday parties.

Pharmaceutical Company Settles Drug Investigation for \$500 Million

In 2006, OIG joined the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Office of Criminal Investigation (OCI) in an investigation of an Asia-based pharmaceutical company that allegedly provided unstable drugs to African countries. (Funds from the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) were purportedly used to purchase the drugs.) OIG played a prominent role in a task force that included the FDA's OCI and Office of Compliance as well as the Department of Justice Criminal Division (Maryland), Civil Division (Maryland), and Main Justice's Office of Consumer Litigation. The task force members conducted multiple interviews and record reviews, served subpoenas, and requested and obtained a court ordered motion to compel the target company to turn over U.S. and international audit reports. In February 2007, the task force executed search warrants on the company's facilities, including at its U.S. headquarters in New Jersey.

Evidence obtained through the task force led to the following actions: two referrals to USAID for suspension and debarment, the issuance of a U.S. import alert (drugs and their active pharmaceutical ingredients were detained at U.S. borders) for more than 30 generic drugs produced by the company, issuance of two warning letters (citing the company for deviating from current good manufacturing practices) to two company pharmaceutical plants, the filing of a consent decree for permanent injunction (a court order prohibiting the company from selling drugs in the U.S. that were made at several overseas manufacturing plants until the quality could be verified), and the enforcement of FDA's Application Integrity Policy (notification that FDA is deferring substantive scientific review of one or more of the firm's applications or is proceeding to withdraw the approved applications).

On May 13, 2013, a settlement was reached between the company's U.S. subsidiary and the Department of Justice. On that date, the entity pleaded guilty to felony charges on the manufacture and distribution of adulterated drugs. The company agreed to pay \$150 million in criminal fines and forfeitures and to settle civil claims for \$350 million. The settlement is the largest drug safety settlement with a generic drug manufacturer to date.

MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES

During this reporting period, OIG conducted three audits of USAID management practices.

Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Use of Third-Country National Employees

Report No. F-306-13-002-P

U.S. Government strategy in Afghanistan—as in other missions—prioritizes the employment of nationals from the cooperating country over the use of third-country nationals (TCNs) for multiple reasons: integrating the foreign assistance effort in the country, building local capacity, and contributing to the local economy. In 2003, USAID needed to staff its new Afghanistan mission as quickly as possible with qualified personnel. Faced with a hiring shortage, USAID implemented policies to encourage experienced TCNs from other missions to work in Afghanistan and authorized pay and benefits on par with those of offshore U.S. personal service contractors.

In addition, like other mission employees, TCNs were allowed to work overtime, receive separate maintenance allowances, and return home for rest and recuperation with government-funded travel. From 2004 to 2012, USAID/Afghanistan employed 59 TCNs long-term (for more than 6 months) and expended \$20 million in direct compensation for them. Also, from 2004 to 2012, the mission brought in 96 TCNs hired for temporary-duty assignments (6 months or less). The mission expended \$4.5 million over 10 years for direct compensation of temporary-duty TCNs.

OIG determined that, although the overall use of TCNs was rare, some TCNs occupied positions for years. Moreover, the mission did not manage its use of TCN personal services contractors in accordance with applicable regulations and policies in three areas: justification of TCN recruitment, classification of positions held by TCNs, and justification of sole-sourcing TCN contracts.

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS AND ACTIVITIES

- OIG's Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Use of Third-Country National Employees finds that the mission did not manage its use of these employees in accordance with regulations and policies related to recruitment, position classification, and justification of sole-sourcing of contracts.
- OIG's Review of USAID/Pakistan's International Training Practices finds that USAID is not following procedures for documenting training in individual regions and that, in most cases, employees attended training worldwide for courses that were neither core nor mandatory.

For this audit, OIG selected a sample of 10 TCNs hired for long-term positions under 17 contracts. In all cases, the mission could not provide documentation on why a TCN was hired over a local or a U.S. candidate. In addition, 13 of the 17 lacked proper classifications; the files were either missing or did not contain the correct information. These omissions occurred in part because the mission's procedures for managing records were antiquated. The records were kept in hard copy with no electronic backup, and checklists and other procedures were not consistently followed.

Moreover, the mission's oversight of the classification and recruitment process was inadequate. Because positions lacked proper classifications, there was no assurance that positions were properly valued, and employees were improperly promoted. Further, it appears that managers in two mission offices used classification to boost compensation and recruitment.

OIG made six recommendations. USAID made management decisions on all six and took final action on one.

Audit of the Cost and Security Policies and Procedures for USAID's Mobile Devices

Report No. A-000-13-005-P

The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) defines mobile devices as portable computing and communications devices with information storage capability. Small and relatively inexpensive, these devices can be used for many functions, including sending and receiving electronic mail, storing documents, delivering presentations, and remotely accessing data.

USAID's Office of the Chief Information Officer is responsible for administering the Agency's mobile devices, which includes establishing policies and procedures for the issuance, use, administration, and security of the devices. As of September 2012, the Chief Information Officer's inventory included 1,456 BlackBerry mobile devices, 53 iPads, 167 iPhones, and 36 MiFi devices, which provide mobile hot spots for users to access the Internet.

NIST reported that, although handheld devices can enhance productivity, they also pose new risks to an organization's security. For example, because of their small size and use outside the office, the devices can be misplaced or stolen, which might allow an unauthorized individual to gain access to the information stored or accessed remotely. In addition, malware, which can initiate a wide range of attacks and spread to other devices, could be downloaded to the devices.

OIG conducted this audit to determine whether USAID incurred reasonable costs for its mobile devices and whether it had developed policies and procedures for securing its mobile devices based on an acceptable level of risk to the Agency.

USAID did not incur reasonable costs because it did not review and determine whether to accept costs associated with excessive charges. From September through November 2012, an average of 127 users incurred excessive charges totaling more than \$118,000. OIG judgmentally selected 12 users who incurred excessive charges of \$48,000 beyond their base rate plans and found that USAID could not provide evidence that anyone on staff reviewed and accepted their charges. In addition, USAID did not formalize the review of unused devices. From September through November 2012, USAID incurred more than \$64,000 in expenses for more than 300 mobile devices that were not used for at least 1 month during that period, representing 11 percent of the total monthly invoices. Further, the Agency incurred more than \$48,000 for 267 devices that were not used during the entire 3-month period. Although OIG found that USAID had developed numerous policies and procedures for securing its mobile devices, it was determined they could be improved.

OIG found other items of concern. The Agency did not have a complete mobile device inventory. The Chief Information Officer did not implement formal written procedures on how the inventory should be maintained. Moreover, the Agency did not manage mobile device user agreements properly. A third of the forms were either incomplete or missing, or were approved by the person who had the device. Lastly, bureaus and offices did not fully reimburse the Chief Information Officer for mobile devices. As of March 2013, they owed more than \$62,000.

OIG made 26 recommendations to help USAID strengthen controls over the cost and security policies and procedures for its mobile devices and to address other matters of concern. USAID made management decisions on all 26 recommendations and took final action on 1 of them.

Audit of USAID's Defense Base Act Insurance Program

Report No. 9-000-13-005-P

The Defense Base Act (DBA) requires federal contractors and subcontractors working outside the continental United States to provide the equivalent of workers' compensation insurance to their employees, and the U.S. Government reimburses DBA insurance carriers for claims paid in connection with injuries or deaths from war hazards.

According to the Federal Acquisition Regulation, contracting officers must include DBA insurance in each contract approved or financed under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 unless the Secretary of Labor approves a waiver of coverage. USAID uses a single DBA insurance carrier, Allied World National Assurance Company, which processes claims through Broadspire Services. USAID policy requires contracting officers to insert clauses into Agency-approved or -financed contracts that allow contractors to pass on expenses for DBA insurance to USAID. Although the requirement to purchase DBA insurance does not apply to cooperative agreement and grant recipients, they are required to obtain DBA coverage if they award subcontracts to organizations that hire employees under their assistance instruments.

OIG found that, except for the costs of the DBA insurance and a lack of controls over refunds—which occur because premiums are based on estimates—USAID has appropriate internal controls to administer its DBA insurance program in compliance with federal laws and regulations. In the sample tested, contracting officers complied with Agency guidance when issuing contracts. In evaluating Broadspire’s internal controls for processing Allied’s claims, auditors concluded that controls were suitably designed to provide reasonable assurance that payments processed on claim files were properly authorized and related to claims. In addition, Labor officials responsible for the DBA insurance program said that USAID contract or subcontract employees have not lodged any complaints about not receiving benefits to which they were entitled under DBA.

Nevertheless, OIG found several opportunities to strengthen certain aspects of USAID’s DBA insurance management, including evaluating cost-effective alternatives to the present system for complying with DBA insurance requirements. OIG also recommended that USAID determine the allowability of nearly \$6.6 million in ineligible questioned costs arising from DBA insurance premium refunds. USAID made management decisions on all five OIG recommendations; however, OIG disagreed with one management decision.

Review of USAID/Pakistan's International Training Practices

Report No. G-391-13-001-S

USAID/Pakistan currently has about 255 employees. Each year, the employees, in consultation with their supervisors, maintain up-to-date individual development plans identifying areas in which they would like additional training or experience. Identified training is then added to an employee’s individual development plan, which the employee’s supervisor approves. Any training taken outside the region should be allowed only in exceptional circumstances and must be approved by the deputy mission director. In 2012, the mission budgeted \$1.1 million for domestic and international training events. Of this amount, the mission spent about \$715,000 for the international training events. To reduce that cost, in FY 2012 the mission brought eight training events to the mission, which 150 employees attended.

In this review, OIG found that the mission did not document and approve exceptions for the training events as required. Training provided in-country or at the Asia Regional Training Center in Bangkok takes priority over similar courses provided in other locations, but contrary to accepted guidance, the mission’s management did not comply with the policy. The mission routinely allowed staff to participate in training events outside Thailand without getting the deputy mission director’s approval for exceptional circumstances or without conducting a cost-benefit analysis.

In most cases, employees attended training worldwide for courses that were neither core nor mandatory. During 2012, 113 employees attended international training in Thailand, South Africa, Canada, Singapore, the United Kingdom, Egypt, Hungary, Ghana, and the United States—including

Las Vegas, New York, and Washington, D.C. Of those, 35 (31 percent) went to one training event in Thailand, 42 (37 percent) went to one training event outside of Thailand, and 36 (32 percent) attended multiple international training events. In one example, the mission spent \$14,905 for one employee to attend two training events in Washington, D.C., for 2 consecutive weeks. These same classes, or similar ones, could have been taken in Pakistan or Thailand.

OIG made four recommendations; however, the mission disagreed with the recommendation to implement a plan to conduct a cost-benefit assessment for all international training events. The mission has stated that it already completes an assessment each year, but despite repeated requests during and after the review, could not provide proof that it had done one for 2013 when the budget increased by 35 percent. In addition, the mission continued to send staff on international training without reviewing for compliance with mission policy, even after receiving a draft of this review. Of OIG's recommendations, USAID has made management decisions on three and taken final action on two.

Review of USAID's Partner Country and Local Organization Assessments Under Implementation and Procurement Reform

Report No. 9-000-13-003-S

In August 2010, USAID introduced USAID Forward, its reform agenda to transform the Agency through new partnerships, innovation, and greater emphasis on results. USAID Forward contains seven reform initiatives, including implementation and procurement reform (IPR), now known as "local solutions." The premise of IPR is that establishing implementation mechanisms to engage directly with partner governments and civil society is a key factor in achieving permanent and transformational development results. By 2015, USAID anticipates implementing up to 30 percent of its program funds through partner-country systems and local organizations. OIG's review gauged USAID's performance in assessing and managing the risks associated with two IPR objectives. Specifically, it examined USAID's efforts in assessing public financial management systems of partner countries to determine the suitability of using those systems for implementing USAID-funded assistance. The review also assessed the use of USAID's preaward survey tool to determine whether local organizations have sufficient financial and managerial capacity to manage USAID funds.

Review of IPR Objective 1: Strengthening partner-country capacity to improve aid effectiveness and sustainability and increasing use of reliable partner-country systems and institutions.

USAID uses a framework consisting of five stages. Stage 1, Rapid Appraisal, examines country-level fiduciary risk and political or security factors that exacerbate such risk. Stage 2, Risk Assessment, identifies fiduciary risk at ministries, departments, agencies, or subnational units of government and, as appropriate, proposes measures to mitigate those risks.

OIG found that 23 of 24 rapid appraisals provided a high-level snapshot of fiduciary risks associated with the use of partner-country public financial management systems and helped inform decisions on whether to undertake a more rigorous, formal risk assessment. Auditors found, however, that the risk assessments did not always provide a reasonable basis for deciding whether to use partner-country systems. Of 34 risk assessments from seven missions that OIG reviewed, 16 of USAID/Ghana's assessments and 1 assessment by USAID/Peru did not provide a reasonable basis for determining whether to use partner-country public financial management systems. The remaining 17 risk assessments from the other five missions did.

OIG found that all seven missions that performed risk assessments had developed risk mitigation measures. Missions in Peru and Jordan had begun to implement the measures, while the remaining missions were not yet at the implementation stage.

In reviewing USAID's implementation of the early stages of the framework, OIG noted two areas for improvement—oversight, and policy and guidance. With respect to oversight, the review found that the Chief Financial Officer's (CFO's) Global Partner Country Systems Risk Management Team exerted little quality control over the rollout of the risk assessment process. As a result, the quality of risk assessments varied. In terms of policy and guidance, the review found that the CFO's assessment guidance did not effectively address three key issues: (1) the relationship between project design and the assessment process and how these inform one another, (2) consideration of the technical capacity of the proposed entity to implement the specific type of program, and (3) the appropriate type and extent of testing in risk assessments, as well as documentation of that testing. As a result, the assessments did not consistently address those three areas.

Review of Objective 2: Strengthening local civil society and private sector capacity to improve aid effectiveness and sustainability.

OIG examined the use of the Agency's Non-U.S. Organization Pre-Award Survey, which was developed to assess whether a local organization "has the capacity to adequately perform on the award in accordance with the principles established by USAID and the Office of Management and Budget" for any organization being considered for a USAID grant or cooperative agreement. According to Agency guidance, the preaward survey helps determine whether the local organization's financial management and internal control systems are adequate to manage, control, account for, and report on the uses of potential USAID funds, thus protecting the U.S. Government's interests.

OIG found that all four missions reviewed—Armenia, Philippines, Rwanda, and South Africa—had conducted preaward surveys in accordance with applicable guidelines and that the surveys had determined whether local organizations had the capacity to adequately perform the award. Those who evaluated partner-country systems said the preaward survey tool was generally a useful,

standardized method for reviewing the adequacy of an organization's financial and managerial capacity and making a determination of responsibility.

OIG also found that all four missions had developed risk mitigation measures. Missions in Rwanda and South Africa had implemented risk mitigation measures, while those in Armenia and the Philippines were not yet at the implementation stage.

OIG made seven recommendations to address issues raised in this report, and USAID made management decisions on all of them.

TABLES: U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Significant Recommendations Described Previously Without Final Action USAID April I–September 30, 2013					
Report Number	Report Title	Date of Report	Rec. No.	Management Decision Date	Final Action Target Date
9-000-08-001-P	Audit of the Adequacy of USAID's Antiterrorism Vetting Procedures	11/06/07	1	11/06/07	06/30/2014
			3	11/06/07	06/30/2014
			4	11/06/07	06/30/2014
			5	03/26/12	06/30/2014
			6	11/06/07	06/30/2014
			8	11/06/07	06/30/2014
I-511-09-004-P	Audit of Engender Health's Management of Activities Financed by USAID/Bolivia	01/15/09	2	01/15/09	06/30/15
			3	01/15/09	06/30/15
A-000-11-002-P	Audit of USAID's Compliance with the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002 for Fiscal Year 2010	11/09/10	3 25	11/09/10 11/09/10	12/31/14 02/28/15
0-000-11-001-C	Audit of USAID's Financial Statements for Fiscal Years 2010 and 2009	11/12/10	1	11/12/10	09/30/15
7-681-11-003-P*	Audit of USAID'S HIV/AIDS Activities in Côte d'Ivoire	02/04/11	2	02/04/11	03/31/14
F-306-11-005-S**	Review of USAID/Afghanistan's Afghan Civilian Assistance Program	08/31/11	7	02/14/12	09/30/15
G-391-12-001-P	Audit of USAID/Pakistan's Firm Project	11/03/11	5	-	12/31/13
A-000-12-003-P	Audit of USAID's Fiscal Year 2011 Compliance With the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002	11/15/11	6.1	11/15/11	12/30/13
			9.2	11/15/11	12/31/14
			13.1	11/15/11	12/31/13
			15.1	11/15/11	10/30/13
			15.2	11/15/11	10/30/13
			23	11/15/11	12/30/14
			24	11/15/11	12/31/15
			27	11/15/11	12/30/14
			29	11/15/11	12/30/13

*With the Department of Treasury for cross-servicing.

** In appeal with the Procurement Executive.

**Significant Recommendations Described Previously Without Final Action
USAID
April 1–September 30, 2013**

Report Number	Report Title	Date of Report	Rec. No.	Management Decision Date	Final Action Target Date
4-654-12-006-P	Audit of USAID/Angola's Public-Private Partnerships for Development	02/27/12	7	08/28/12	01/01/14
A-000-12-004-P	Audit of USAID's Contracts for Cloud Computing Services	04/12/12	3	4/12/2012	11/30/13
G-391-12-006-P	Audit of USAID/Pakistan's Support to the Benazir Income Support Program	05/21/12	3	05/21/12	12/31/13
F-306-12-003-P	Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Internal Controls in the Administration of the Involuntary Separate Maintenance Allowance	06/25/12	8	03/27/13	12/31/13
4-615-12-011-P	Audit of Commodities Funded Under the President's Malaria Initiative in Kenya	06/28/12	1	06/28/12	12/02/13
I-527-12-008-P	Audit of USAID/Peru's Environmental Activities	09/19/12	10	09/19/12	11/30/13
9-000-12-005-P	Audit of USAID's Small Business Utilization Practices	09/27/12	3 9	09/27/12 09/27/12	06/30/14 09/30/14
6-263-13-002-P	Audit of USAID/Egypt's Transition Support Grants Program	10/22/12	6	10/22/12	03/31/14
4-674-13-001-P	Audit of USAID/Southern Africa's Tuberculosis Activities	11/05/12	1 2 3 4	11/05/12 11/05/12 11/05/12 11/05/12	11/04/13 11/04/13 11/04/13 11/04/13
4-611-13-002-P	Audit of Commodities Funded Under the President's Malaria Initiative in Zambia	11/08/12	1	11/08/12	12/31/13

**Significant Recommendations Described Previously Without Final Action
USAID
April I–September 30, 2013**

Report Number	Report Title	Date of Report	Rec. No.	Management Decision Date	Final Action Target Date
A-000-13-003-P	Audit of USAID's Fiscal Year 2012 Compliance With the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002	11/14/12	1	11/14/12	12/31/14
			2	11/14/12	10/31/13
			3	11/14/12	11/30/13
			5	11/14/12	12/30/13
			6.1	11/14/12	10/30/13
			6.2	11/14/12	12/31/13
			6.5	11/14/12	10/30/13
			6.6	11/14/12	12/31/13
			8	11/14/12	10/31/13
			9	11/14/12	01/15/14
			10	11/14/12	12/30/13
			12.1	11/14/12	10/30/13
			12.2	11/14/12	10/30/13
			12.3	11/14/12	12/30/13
	Audit of USAID's Fiscal Year 2012 Compliance With the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002 (Continued)		13	11/14/12	12/20/14
			14	11/14/12	09/30/14
			15	11/14/12	12/30/13
			16	11/14/12	12/30/13
			17	11/14/12	10/31/13
			18	11/14/12	10/31/13
			20	11/14/12	12/30/13
			21	11/14/12	12/30/14
4-621-13-003-P	Audit of USAID-Funded Net Distribution Activities Implemented by Mennonite Economic Development Associates in Tanzania	11/15/12	4	06/25/13	06/14/14
			5	06/25/13	12/31/13
			6	06/25/13	12/31/13
			7	06/25/13	06/14/14
			8	11/15/12	06/14/14
0-000-13-001-C	Audit of USAID's Financial Statements for Fiscal Years 2012 and 2011	11/16/12	1	11/16/12	09/30/15
			3	11/16/12	09/30/14
			4	11/16/12	12/31/13
			6	11/16/12	06/30/14
6-294-13-003-P	Audit of USAID/West Bank and Gaza's Civic Participation Program	11/25/12	1	11/25/12	10/31/13
			3	11/25/12	10/31/13
5-442-13-002-P	Audit of USAID/Cambodia's Better Health Services Project	12/07/12	2	06/05/13	01/31/14
			3	12/07/12	01/31/14
4-962-13-004-P	Audit of USAID's Internal Controls Over Prepositioned Food Assistance for the Horn of Africa	01/07/13	1	02/19/13	12/31/13
			3	02/19/13	07/31/14

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G-391-13-001-P	Audit of USAID/Pakistan’s Design for Sustainability in the Jamshoro Thermal Power Station Repair and Rehabilitation Project	01/17/13	2	01/17/13	12/31/13
			3	01/17/13	12/31/13
A-000-13-004-P	Audit of Selected Controls Over USAID Badges Used to Access USAID Facilities	01/30/13	1	01/30/13	01/30/14
			2	01/30/13	01/30/14
			3	01/30/13	01/30/14
			5	01/30/13	01/30/14
			6	01/30/13	01/30/14
			7	01/30/13	01/30/14
			8	01/30/13	01/30/14
			8.1	01/30/13	01/30/14
			9	01/30/13	01/30/14
			10	01/30/13	01/30/14
			11	01/30/13	01/30/14
6-278-13-001-S	Review of USAID/Jordan’s Cash Transfer Activities	01/31/13	4	01/31/13	01/31/14
			6	01/31/13	11/30/13
			10	01/31/13	12/31/13
			11	01/31/13	12/31/13
6-294-13-006-P	Audit of USAID/West Bank and Gaza’s Palestinian Community Assistance Program	02/07/13	1	02/07/13	10/31/13
			2	02/07/13	10/31/13
			3	02/07/13	10/31/13
			4	02/07/13	10/31/13
			5	02/07/13	10/31/13
			6	02/07/13	10/31/13
			7	02/07/13	10/31/13
6-263-13-008-P	Audit of USAID/Egypt’s Education Support Program	02/24/13	1	02/24/13	12/10/13
			2	02/24/13	10/15/13

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I-521-13-001-P	Audit of USAID/Haiti's Development Credit Authority Activities	02/28/13	1	02/28/13	12/31/13
			2	02/28/13	12/31/13
			3	02/28/13	12/31/13
			4	02/28/13	12/31/13
			5	02/28/13	12/31/13
			6	02/28/13	12/31/13
			7	02/28/13	12/31/13
			8	02/28/13	12/31/13
			9	02/28/13	12/31/13
			10	02/28/13	12/31/13
			11	02/28/13	12/31/13
			12	02/28/13	12/31/13
			13	02/28/13	12/31/13
			14	02/28/13	12/31/13
			15	02/28/13	12/31/13
			16	02/28/13	12/31/13
4-654-13-006-P	Audit of USAID/Angola's HIV/AIDS Activities	03/05/13	1	03/05/13	11/30/13
			2	03/05/13	11/30/13
			3	03/05/13	11/30/13
			4	03/05/13	11/30/13
			5	03/05/13	11/30/13
			6	03/05/13	11/30/13
			7	09/05/13	11/30/13
			8	03/05/13	11/30/13
			9	03/05/13	11/30/13
			10	09/05/13	11/30/13
			11	03/05/13	11/30/13
			13	03/05/13	11/30/13
			14	03/05/13	11/30/13
			0-000-13-001-S	Report on USAID's Compliance With the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2010	03/15/13
2	03/15/13	12/31/13			
3	03/15/13	12/31/13			
6-263-13-009-P	Audit of USAID/Egypt's Trade Facilitation Project	03/25/13	6	03/25/13	10/31/13
			9	03/25/13	10/31/13
5-492-13-005-P	Audit of USAID/Philippines' Private Sector Mobilization for Family Health Project, Phase II	03/25/13	3	03/25/13	12/31/13
			4	03/25/13	12/31/13
			5	03/25/13	12/31/13

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I-521-13-004-P	Audit of USAID/Haiti's Prevention of Sexual Transmission of HIV/AIDS Program	03/27/13	1	03/27/13	10/15/13
			2	03/27/13	10/15/13
			3	03/27/13	10/15/13
			4	03/27/13	10/15/13
			5	06/04/13	10/15/13
			7	03/27/13	10/15/13
			8	03/27/13	10/15/13
			G-391-13-002-P	Audit of USAID/Pakistan's Gender Equity Program	03/28/13

**Incidents in Which OIG Was Refused Assistance or Information
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Section 6(b)(2) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 requires an inspector general to report to the head of the agency whenever requested information or assistance is unreasonably refused or not provided.

During this reporting period, there were no reports of such instances.

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Foreign Government				
G-391-13-019-R	04/04/13	Financial Audit of USAID/Pakistan Grant Agreement No. 391-IL-00-08-01111-00, Managed by Health Services Academy (HSA), for the Period From July 1, 2011, to June 30, 2012	31	QC
G-391-13-026-R	09/13/13	Financial Audit of the USAID/Pakistan Program Agreement No. 391-JAMFARA-003-00, Managed by the Jamshoro Power Company Limited, for the Year Ended June 30, 2012		
Foreign Based Organizations				
I-517-13-033-R	04/29/13	Financial Audit of the “Effective Schools Program,” Cooperative Agreement No. 517-A-00-10-00102-00, Administered by the Pontificia Universidad Catolica Madre y Maestra (PUCMM), for the Period From July 1, 2011, to June 30, 2012		
I-532-13-034-R	04/30/13	Audit of the Agreements No. 532-IL-532-4-ENV-AA-0007, 532-IL-532-4-ENV-AA-00009, 532-AG-2010-AA IL No. 2, and 532-IL-ENV-AA-00005, for the “USAID/GOJ Gustav Agricultural Rehabilitation Project (GARP),” Managed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MOAF), for the Period From April 1, 2010, to July 31, 2011	105	QC
I-517-13-035-R	05/03/13	Financial Audit of the Fund Accountability Statement of the “Civil Society Action for Improved Public Sector Performance Program,” Grant Agreement No. 517-A-00-09-00103-00 for the Period From October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2012 and “Formation of Young Leaders of Political Parties in the Dominican Republic - Phase II Program,” Grant Agreement No. 517-A-00-09-00105-00; Managed by Participación Ciudadana for the Period From October 1, 2011, to July 16, 2012		
I-512-13-036-R	06/04/13	Audit of the Fund Accountability Statement of USAID Agreement No. AID-512-A-09-00002-00, “Clean and Renewable Energy Program,” Managed by Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável e Energias Renováveis (IDER) for the Period From January 1, 2012, to December 31, 2012		

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I-518-13-037-R	07/12/13	Audit of Cooperative Agreement No. 518-A-00-07-00056-00, for the “Program for the Protection of Water Resources to Keep the Biodiversity: Financial Mechanisms for the Protection of the Watersheds of Ecuador,” Managed by Fideicomiso Mercantil Fondo Ambiental Para la Protección de las Cuencas y Agua (FONAG), for the Period From October 1, 2010, to September 30, 2011		
I-511-13-038-R	07/16/13	Audit of the Cooperative Agreement No. 511-A-00-06-00014-00 for the “Strengthening the Institutional Capacity of FDTA-Valles,” Managed by Fundación Para el Desarrollo Tecnológico Agropecuario de los Valles (FDTA-Valles), for the Period From December 1, 2005, to September 30, 2012		
I-511-13-039-R	07/17/13	Audit of the “Family Planning and Reproductive Health Services Program,” Under USAID’s Cooperative Agreement No. 511-A-11-00001, Managed by Center for Research, Education and Services (CIES), for the Period From September 29, 2011, to December 31, 2012		
I-519-13-040-R	07/19/13	Close-out Audit of the Action Plan for Implementing the Single Registry of Participants (SRP) - USAID, Implemented by the Ministry of Economy (MINEC) Through the General Directorate for Statistics and Census (DIGESTYC) for the Period From December 1, 2011, to June 30, 2012		
I-511-13-041-R	08/12/13	Audit of Cooperative Agreement No. 511-A-11- 00002 for the “Promeso Program,” and Cooperative Agreement 511-A-12-00001 for the “Healthy Communities Program,” Managed by Asociación Protección a la Salud (PROSALUD), for the Period From January 1, 2012, to December 31, 2012		

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I-520-13-042-R	08/12/13	Audit of the Fund Accountability Statement of the “Entrepreneurial Competitiveness and Strengthening Program,” Cooperative Agreement No. 520-A-00-06-00103-00, Managed by the Asociación Nacional del Café (ANACAFE), for the Period From January 1, 2012, to September 30, 2012		
I-538-13-043-R	08/12/13	Audit of USAID Resources Managed by the Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM) Under Regional Strategic Assistance Grant Agreement Number 538-RSAAG-538-2011-001 for the Period From January 1, 2011, to December 31, 2012		
I-526-13-044-R	08/12/13	Audit of Cooperative Agreement No. AID-526-A-10-00003 “Support Governmental Reform to Improve Management and Policy Making Systems” Managed by Gestion Ambiental (GEAM), for the Period From January 1 to December 31, 2012		
I-517-13-045-R	08/28/13	Close-out Audit of USAID Resources, Cooperative Agreement No. AID-517-A-10-00001 for the “Environmental Management and Conservation Program,” for the Period From January 1 2011, to May 23, 2012, and No. 517-A-00-09-00109-00 for the “Major League Baseball-Dominican Development Alliance USAID Incentive Fund,” for the Period From January 1, 2011, to September 17, 2012, Managed by Instituto Dominicano de Desarrollo Integral, Inc. (IDDI)	9 1	QC UN
I-512-13-046-R	08/28/13	Close-out Audit of the Cooperative Agreement No. AID-512-A-09-00001-00, “Ethno-Environmental Corridors in the Brazilian Amazon Program,” Managed by the Instituto Internacional de Educação do Brasil (IEB), for the Period of January 1st to September 30th, 2012	18	QC

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I-527-13-047-R	08/28/13	Audit of the Fund Accountability Statement of the Project “Alliance for Child Nutrition” Cooperative Agreement No. 527-A-II-00003, Managed by Asociación Benefica Prisma (PRISMA), for the Period From May 26, 2011, to December 31, 2012		
I-511-13-048-R	08/28/13	Audit of the Fund Accountability Statement, Agreement No. 511-0660, Managed by the Rural Roads Project (CC.VV.) for the Strategic Objective Economic Diversification Increasingly Sustainable in Coca Leaf-Growing Areas and Associated Areas for the Year Ended December 31, 2012	54 25	QC UN
I-511-13-049-R	08/29/13	Audit of the “Family Planning and Reproductive Health Services Program,” Under USAID’s Cooperative Agreement No. 511-A-II-00001, Managed by Center for Research, Education and Services (CIES), for the Period From January 1, to July 15, 2013		
I-521-13-050-R	08/29/13	Audit of the Cooperative Agreement No. 521-A-00-10-00014-00 for the “Promoting Proactive Transparency and Accountability in Haiti,” Managed by La Fondation Héritage Pour Haiti (LFHH), for the Period From May 1, 2011, to April 30, 2012	4	QC
I-527-13-051-R	08/30/13	Audit of the Fund Accountability Statement of Cooperative Agreement No. AID-527-A-10-00003 “Promoting Governance in Decentralized Governments Through Civil Society Participation,” Managed by Centro de Estudios Para el Desarrollo y la Participación (CEDEP), for the Period from January 1, 2012, to March 31, 2013	11	QC
I-522-13-052-R	08/30/13	Audit of the Cooperative Agreement No. AID-522-A-II-00001 for the “Decentralization Enabling Environment (DEE) Project,” Managed by the Federation of Non-Governmental Organizations for the Development of Honduras (FOPRIDEH), for the Period From January 1, to December 31, 2012	7 1	QC UN

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I-526-13-053-R	09/06/13	Audit of the Program “Supporting Reforms in the Paraguayan Justice Sector Aimed at Increasing Transparency and the Rule of Law” No. 526-A-00-01-00005-00; Managed by the Fundación Comunitaria Centro de Información y Recursos Para el Desarrollo (CIRD) for the Year Ended December 31, 2012		
I-527-13-054-R	09/06/13	Audit of the Fund Accountability Statement of Cooperative Agreement No. 527-A-00-12-00002 “Digital Inclusion Program,” Managed by the Information and Education Center for the Prevention of Drug Abuse (CEDRO), for the Period From February 29 to December 31, 2012		
I-519-13-055-R	09/06/13	Audit of the Cooperative Agreement No. 519-A-00-06-00033-00, “Strengthening Healthcare and Basic Education,” Managed by Fundación Empresarial Para el Desarrollo Educativo (FEPADE), for the Period From January 1, 2012, to October 15, 2012		
I-520-13-056-R	09/16/13	Close-Out Audit of USAID Resources “Food Program Under PL-480 Title II,” Cooperative Agreements No. FFP-A-00-07-00010-00, DFD-G00-09-00293-00, and AID-OFDA-G-10-000112, Managed by Asociación SHARE de Guatemala (SHARE), for the Period From October 1, 2011, to June 30, 2012	125	QC
I-519-13-057-R	09/16/13	Audit of the Cooperative Agreement No. 519-A-11-00001, “Adopt a School,” Managed by Fundación Empresarial Para el Desarrollo Educativo (FEPADE), for the Period From January 1, 2012, to December 31, 2012		
I-519-13-058-R	09/16/13	Audit of the Cooperative Agreement No. AID-519-A-12-00003, “Project for Investment in the Future,” Managed by Fundación Empresarial Para el Desarrollo Educativo (FEPADE), for the Period From July 13, 2012, to December 31, 2012		

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I-519-13-059-R	09/16/13	Close-out Audit of the Fund Accountability Statement of the Project “Development of Technical, Social and Procurement Abilities within the Population of Zaragoza and San Juan Opico Municipalities RTI/CVPP,” Donation Grant No. 0211537-G-2012-006 Between RTI International and Fundación Empresarial Para el Desarrollo Educativo (FEPADE), for the Period From April 30, 2012, to October 31, 2012		
I-519-13-060-R	09/18/13	Close-out Audit of the Fund Accountability Statement of the Project “Development of Technical and Entrepreneurial Abilities at the Ilopango Municipality, RTI/CVPP,” Donation Grant No. 211537-G-2012-017-00 Between RTI International and Fundación Empresarial Para el Desarrollo Educativo (FEPADE), for the Period From August 1, 2012, to October 31, 2012		
I-511-13-061-R	09/16/13	Close-out Audit of USAID Resources, Cooperative Agreement No. AID-511-A-11-00003 for the “Agricultural Productivity at the Chaco through the Management of Basins and the Diversification of Earnings Program,” Managed by Fundación Natura Bolivia, for the Period From October 3, 2011, to May 31, 2013	183	QC
I-526-13-062-R	09/24/13	Audit of the Fund Accountability Statement of the Project, “Strengthening and Expanding Civil Society Institutional Capacities,” Cooperative Agreement No. 526-A-10-00004, Managed by Semillas Para la Democracia, for the Period From January 1, 2012, to December 31, 2012		
I-512-13-063-R	09/20/13	Audit of the Cooperative Agreement No. AID-512-A-11-00005 for the “Biodiversity Conservation of Public Lands in the Brazilian Amazon Program,” Managed by the Instituto Internacional de Educação do Brasil (IEB), for the Period From October 1, 2011, to December 31, 2012		

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I-514-13-064-R	09/25/13	Audit of the Cooperative Agreement No. AID-514-A-09-00004 for the “Strengthen the Institutional Capacity and Governance of Colombia’s Protected Areas for Long-Term Environmental Conservation, Community and Cultural Preservation and Improved Livelihoods,” Managed by PATRIMONIO NATURAL - (Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Areas Protegidas), for the Period From January 1, 2012, to December 31, 2012		
I-517-13-065-R	09/25/13	Audit of USAID Resources, Cooperative Agreement No. 517-A-12-00001 for the “Sustainable Tourism Empowerment Program,” Managed by Consorcio Dominicano de Competitividad Turistica, Inc. (CDCT), for the Period From January 2, 2012, to December 31, 2012	6 6	QC UN
I-512-13-066-R	09/25/13	Close-out Audit of the Cooperative Agreement No. AID-512-A-09-00004 for the “Youth Employability Program,” Managed by Instituto Empreender, for the Period From January 1, 2012, to May 31, 2013		
I-518-13-067-R	09/30/13	Audit of the Cooperative Agreement No. AID-518-A-11-00003 “Strengthening the Civil Society in Ecuador,” Managed by Grupo Faro for the Year Ended December 31, 2012	88	QC
I-517-13-068-R	09/30/13	Audit of USAID Resources Cooperative Agreement No. 517-A-12-00002 for the “At Risk Youth Activity/Young Alert Program,” Managed by ENTRENA, SRL, for the Period From July 5, 2012, to December 31, 2012	4 4	QC UN
I-522-13-069-R	09/30/13	Audit of the Fund Accountability Statement Grant No. 522-G-00-06-00304-00, Under the Convention Strategic Objective No. 522-0433, “More Healthy and Educated People,” and Under Assistance Agreement No. 522-0450, “Health Activity,” Managed by the Asociación Hondurena de Planificación Familiar (ASHONPLAFA), for the Period From January to December 31, 2012		

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I-522-13-070-R	09/30/13	Audit of the Fund Accountability Statement Under the Assistance Agreement No. 522-0441, for the Community Led Infrastructure and the Educational Infrastructure Programs of the Merida Initiative and the Central American Regional Security Initiative (MERIDA/CARSI); Managed by the Honduran Social Investment Fund (FHIS) Through the Directorate of Major Infrastructure (DIM), for the Period From January 1 to December 31, 2012		
I-522-13-071-R	09/30/13	Audit of the Agreement No. 522-0433 “Investing in People: Healthier and Better Educated People,” for the Period From October 1, 2011, to December 31, 2012, and Agreement No. 522-0450 “Assistance for the Health Program” for the Period From January 15 to December 31, 2012; Managed by the Honduran Secretariat of Health Through the Unit for Extension of Coverage and Funding (UECF)	136 76	QC UN
I-517-13-072-R	09/30/13	Audit of Fund Accountability Statement of USAID Resources “Basic Education Program,” Grant Agreement No. 517-A-00-10-00100-00, Administered by the American Chamber of Commerce of the Dominican Republic, Inc, (AMCHAMDR), for the Period From January 1, 2012, to December 31, 2012		
3-118-13-050-R	04/17/13	Closeout Audit of Foundation “Institute For Information Freedom Development” (FIIFD) Under USAID Cooperative Agreement No. 118-A-12-00005 for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2012		
3-118-13-051-R	05/20/13	Audit of the Centre for Social and Labor Rights(CSLR) Under USAID Cooperative Agreement No. 118-A-00-04-00047-00 for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2012		
3-118-13-052-R	05/01/13	Audit of International Memorial Cooperative Agreement No. 118-A-11-00010-00 for the Year Ended December 31, 2012		

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3-118-13-053-R	04/26/13	Audit of Transparent World Under Agreement No. 118-A-00-10-00088-00 for the Year Ended December 31, 2012		
3-118-13-054-R	05/01/13	Audit of Foundation for Independent Radio Broadcasting (FIRB) Under Multiple Agreements for Year Ended December 31, 2012		
3-118-13-055-R	05/03/13	Audit of The Fund for Sustainable Development No. 118-A-00-11-00015 for the Year Ended December 31, 2012		
3-118-13-056-R	05/06/13	Audit of The Russian Health Care Foundation Under Agreement No. 118-A-11-00016-00 for the Year Ended December 31, 2012		
3-118-13-057-R	05/09/13	The Russian Microfinance Center (RMC) Under Cooperative Agreement No. 118-A-11-000005 and ACDI/VOCA Agreement No. J691A for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012		
3-118-13-058-R	05/28/13	Audit of Moscow Helsinki Group Under Multiple Agreements for Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012		
3-118-13-059-R	05/08/13	Closeout Audit of NGO Center for Environmental Innovations (CEI) Under USAID Cooperative Agreement No. 118-A-00-10-00093 for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2012		
3-118-13-060-R	05/08/13	Audit of Center for Anti-Corruption Research and Initiative “Transparency International-R” (TIR) Under USAID Cooperative Agreement No. 118-A-11-00021-00 for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2012		
3-118-13-061-R	05/07/13	Audit of Foundation for Democracy “GOLOS” Under Agreement No. 118-A-00-10-00070 for the Year Ended December 31, 2012	1 1	QC UN
3-118-13-062-R	05/16/13	Closeout Audit of the National Foundation for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Under USAID Cooperative Agreement Nos. 118-A-00-10-00036-00 and 118-A-00-10-00047-00 for Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012		

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3-118-13-063-R	05/22/13	Audit of Regional Society of Disabled People Perspektiva Under USAID Cooperative Agreement No. 118-A-00-03-00085-00 for Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012		
3-118-13-064-R	05/17/13	Audit of Agency for Social Information (ASI) Under Multiple Agreements for Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012		
3-000-13-065-R	05/15/13	Audit of Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) Under Multiple Agreements for Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2009		
3-118-13-066-R	06/12/13	Closeout Audit of the Center for Fiscal Policy, Consulting Group Under Multiple Agreements for Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012		
3-118-13-067-R	06/18/13	Closeout Audit of Foundation “Institute for Urban Economics” (IUE) Under USAID Cooperative Agreement No. 118-A-12-00009 and Donation Agreement Under Cooperative Agreement No. 118-A-11-00020 for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2012		
3-121-13-068-R	07/10/13	Audit of Agrarian Markets Development Institute (AMDl) Under USAID Cooperative Agreement Nos. 121-A-12-00005 and 121-A-12-00002 for Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012		
3-000-13-069-R	07/15/13	Audit of GOAL, Multiple Agreements for Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2011		
3-168-13-070-R	07/17/13	Audit of Community Development Foundation Mozaik Under USAID Cooperative Agreement, Nos. 168-A-00-10-00103-00 and 168-A-00-10-00101-00 for the Period From February 11, 2010, to December 31, 2010		
3-168-13-071-R	07/17/13	Audit of Community Development Foundation Mozaik Under USAID Cooperative Agreement Nos. 168-A-00-10-00103-00 and 168-A-00-10-00101-00 for Fiscal Year December 31, 2011		
3-121-13-072-R	07/19/13	Audit of the All-Ukrainian Public Organization “Institute for Budgetary and Socio-Economic Research,” Under Multiple Agreements for Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2012		

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3-000-13-073-R	08/06/13	Audit of Norwegian People's Aid, Under USAID Multiple Agreements for Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2010	35	QC
3-114-13-074-R	08/07/13	Audit of the Center for Training and Consultancy Under USAID Cooperative Agreement No. 114-A-09-0004 and Sub Grant No. 114-A-10-0004 for Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2011		
3-121-13-075-R	08/14/13	Audit of Ukrainian Association of Local Governments "Association of Ukrainian Cities" (AUG) Cooperative Agreement No. 121-A-00-10-00703-00 for Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012		
3-114-13-076-R	08/15/13	Audit of the Center for Training and Consultancy (CTC) Under USAID Multiple Agreements for the Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2012		
3-168-13-077-R	08/21/13	Audit of Microcredit Foundation MI-BOSPO Under USAID Cooperative Agreement No. 168-A-00-10-00104-00 for Fiscal Year December 31, 2012		
3-168-13-078-R	09/03/13	Closeout Audit of Civil Society Promotion Center Under USAID Cooperative Agreement No. 168-A-00-08-00106-00 for the Period From August 20, 2011, to Closeout as of May 21, 2013		
3-165-13-079-R	09/03/13	Audit of Rural Development Network of the Republic of Macedonia, Under USAID Cooperating Agreement No. AID-165-A-12-00003 for Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012	4 4	QC UN
3-000-13-080-R	09/11/13	Audit of Medair, Under Multiple Agreements for Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2010	233 233	QC UN
3-121-13-081-R	09/12/13	Audit Report of Charitable Organization "Commercial Law Center" (CLC) Under USAID Cooperative Agreement Nos. 121-A-00-08-00704 and 121-A-00-11-00004 for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012		
3-000-13-082-R	09/13/13	Closeout Audit of Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) Under Multiple Agreements for Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2010		

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3-000-13-083-R	09/30/13	Audit of Global Earthquake Model Foundation, Under Agreement No. AID-OFDA-G-11-00209 for Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2012	86 86	QC UN
3-000-13-084-R	09/27/13	Audit of International HIV/AIDS Alliance under USAID Multiple Agreements for Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2011		
4-663-13-004-N	04/03/13	Agency Contracted Closeout Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR) Health Bureau Under Implementation Letters IL-663-0014.1/2#17 and IL-663-0014.1/2#25 for the Period From January 1, 2007, to March 31, 2010	22 21	QC UN
4-663-13-005-N	07/15/13	Agency Contracted Closeout Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Relief Society of Tigray (REST) Under Cooperative Agreement No. 663-A-00-02-00366-00 and Audit of Agreement No. FFP-A-00-08-00081 for the Year Ended December 31, 2010		
4-663-13-006-N	07/16/13	Agency Contracted Closeout Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Ministry of Education Under Grant Agreement No. 663-IL-663-0014.3#27 for the Period From November 25, 2009, to June 30, 2011	115 114	QC UN
4-611-13-007-N	08/08/13	Agency Contracted Closeout Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Agricultural Consultative Forum Under Cooperative Agreement No. 690-A-00-04-00341-00 for the Period From January 1, 2009, to September 30, 2010	58 56	QC UN
4-612-13-032-R	04/02/13	Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Mulanje Mountain Conservation Trust Under Cooperative Agreement No. 674-A-00-10-00019-00 for the Period January 4, 2010, to September 30, 2011	3 3	QC UN
4-623-13-033-R	04/03/13	Audit of USAID Resources Managed by East African Community (EAC) Under Assistance Agreement No. 623-AA-09-002-00-EAC for the 21 Month Period From October 1, 2009, to June 30, 2011	109 12	QC UN

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4-674-13-034-R	04/03/13	Audit of USAID Resources Managed by NEPAD Business Foundation Under Cooperative Agreement No. 674-A-00-11-00047-00 (Removing the Barriers Program) for the Period From June 1, 2011, to March 31, 2012	153 127	QC UN
4-615-13-035-R	05/02/13	Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) Under Strategic Objective and Development Assistance Grant Agreement No. 615-007 (Increased Rural Household Incomes Program) Implementation Letter 17 for the Period From July 1, 2010, to June 30, 2012	67 2	QC UN
4-902-13-036-R	05/06/13	Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Wajir South Development Association (WASDA) Under Cooperative Agreements No. DFD-G-00-09-00330-00, AID-OFDA-G-11-00079 and AID-OFDA-G-11-00079-2 for the Period From September 7, 2009, to March 3, 2012	79 79	QC UN
4-613-13-037-R	05/15/13	Closeout Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights Under Grant Number 674-G-00-09-00129-00 for the Year Ended September 30, 2012		
4-673-13-038-R	05/15/13	Audit of USAID Resources Managed by the Church Alliance for Orphans Trust Under Agreement No. 674-A-00-11-00013-00 for the 14 Months Ended February 29, 2012	116 109	QC UN
4-674-13-039-R	05/22/13	Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Hospice Palliative Care Association of South Africa (HPCA) Under Cooperative Agreement No. 674-A-00-10-00023-00 for the Year Ended March 31, 2012		
4-621-13-040-R	05/23/13	Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF) Under Cooperative Agreement No. 621-A-00-10-00004-00 for the Year Ended December 31, 2011	11	QC

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4-623-13-041-R	05/24/13	Recipient Contracted Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Regional Centre for Quality of Health Care Under Strategic Objective Agreement No. 623-SOAG6230011.02-60088 for the Year Ended June 30, 2012	24	QC
4-613-13-042-R	06/03/13	Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Counselling Services Unit Under Grant Agreement No. 613-G-00-01-00244-00 for the Year Ended December 31, 2012		
4-617-13-043-R	06/03/13	Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Mulago-Mbarara Teaching Hospitals' Joint AIDS Program (MJAP) Under Cooperative Agreement No. AID-617-A-09-00006 for the Year Ended September 30, 2012		
4-902-13-044-R	06/03/13	Audit of USAID Resources Managed by African Development Solutions (formerly Horn Relief) Under Grant Agreement Nos. DFD-G-00-10-00046-00 (Close-out), AID-OFDA-G-10-00014, AID-OFDA-G-11-00180 and AID-OFDA-G-11-00203 for the Year Ended December 31, 2011	25 25	QC UN
4-674-13-045-R	06/04/13	Closeout Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Link Community Development Under Agreement No. 674-A-00-09-000137-00 for the 11 Month Period From November 1, 2011, to September 30, 2012	517 499	QC UN
4-621-13-046-R	06/07/13	Audit of USAID Resources Managed by The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare-Kigoma Zonal Training Centre (KZTC) Under Strategic Objective Grant Agreement No. 621-011.01, Implementation Letter Nos. 30, 35 and 43 for the Year Ended June 30, 2012		
4-621-13-047-R	06/11/13	Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Ministry of Health and Social Welfare-Primary Health Care Institute in Iringa Under Strategic Objective Grant Agreement No. 621-001.01, Implementation Letter Nos. 33 and 44, for the Year Ended June 30, 2012		

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4-621-13-048-R	06/13/13	Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Ministry of Health and Social Welfare-Centre for Educational Development in Health in Arusha (CEDHA) Under the Strategic Objective Grant Agreement No. 621-0011.01, Implementation Letter Nos. 34 and 42 for the Year Ended June 30, 2012		
4-617-13-049-R	06/25/13	Closeout Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Kigezi Diocese Water and Sanitation Program Under Grant Agreement No. AID-617-G-10-00002 for the Period December 2, 2009, to December 1, 2012		
4-615-13-050-R	06/25/13	Closeout Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Egerton University - Tegemeo Institute Under Development Assistance Grant Agreement No. 615-007 Implementation Letter No.14 for the Period July 1, 2010, to April 30, 2012	2	QC
4-621-13-051-R	07/01/13	Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Ministry of Health and Social Welfare-Zanzibar Malaria Control Program (ZMCP) Under the Strategic Objective Grant Agreement No. 621-011.01, Implementation Letter Nos. 31 and 39 for the Period July 1, 2010, to June 30, 2012		
4-612-13-052-R	07/02/13	Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Dignitas International Under Cooperative Agreement No. 674-A-00-10-00034-00 for the Year Ended December 31, 2011	4 4	QC UN
4-663-13-053-R	07/08/13	Closeout Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Hamlin Fistula Ethiopia in Respect of Fistula Identification, Referral and Treatment in Ethiopia Under Grant Agreement No. 663-G-00-00418-00 for the Period From July 1, 2011, to August 31, 2012		
4-615-13-054-R	07/08/13	Audit of USAID Resources Managed by African Medical Research Foundation (AMREF) Kenya for Aphia Plus Northern Arid Lands Service Delivery (IMARISHA) Under Cooperative Agreement No. AID-A-12-00015 for the Period March 15, 2012, to September 30, 2012		

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4-623-13-055-R	07/10/13	Audit of USAID Resources Managed by East, Central and Southern Africa Health Community (ECSA-HC) Under Strategic Objective Agreement No. 6230011.02-60087 and the Human Resources Alliance for Africa (HRAA) Under Strategic Objective No. 690-0020 for the Year Ended June 30, 2012		
4-674-13-056-R	07/10/13	Audit of USAID Resources Managed by The Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa Under Cooperative Agreement No. 674-A-00-11-00015-00 for the Period From January 17, 2011, to March 31, 2012	7 1	QC UN
4-621-13-057-R	07/15/13	Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Maasai Women Development Organization Under Grant Agreement No. 621-G-00-07-00005-00 and Cooperative Agreement No. 621-A-00-08-00010-00 for the Two Years Ended December 31, 2012		
4-674-13-058-R	07/17/13	Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Anova Health Institute Under Cooperative Agreement No. 674-A-00-08-00009-00 and Johns Hopkins Health and Education in South Africa Under Sub Award No. JHHESA-01-09 for the Year Ended September 30, 2012	2	QC
4-611-13-059-R	08/08/13	Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Development Aid from People to People in Zambia Under Cooperative Agreement No. 611-A-00-09-00001-00 for the Two Years Ended December 31, 2011	154 6	QC UN

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4-674-13-060-R	08/21/13	Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Wits Health Consortium (Pty) Ltd (WHC) - Wits Reproductive Health and HIV Institute (VRHI) Under Cooperative Agreement No. 674-A-00-08-00005-00; Intervention with Microfinance for AIDS and Gender Equity (IMAGE) Under Cooperative Agreement No. 674-A-12-00014-00 and Ikwezi - MAMA Monitoring and Evaluation and Vodacom iKhwezi mHealth (MAMA) Under Cooperative Agreement No. AID-674-A-12-00004 for the Year Ended September 30, 2012	59	QC
4-612-13-061-R	09/04/13	Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Lilongwe Medical Relief Trust (Safeguard the Family Project) Under Cooperative Agreement No. 612-A-00-11-00005-00 for the Period From November 1, 2010, to June 30, 2012	23 20	QC UN
4-673-13-062-R	09/12/13	Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Nawalife Trust Under Cooperative Agreement No. 673-A-12-00001, Strengthening HIV Prevention for the General Population of Namibia for the Period From January 24, 2012, to February 28, 2013	3	QC
4-621-13-063-R	09/16/13	Closeout Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Ifakara Health Institute Under Cooperative Agreement No. 621-A-00-08-00007-00 for the Period July 1, 2011, to November 4, 2012		
4-617-13-064-R	09/17/13	Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Reproductive Health Uganda Under Cooperative Agreement No. AID 617-A-09-00007 for the Year Ended December 31, 2012	1	QC

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4-674-13-065-R	09/18/13	Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Mothers 2 Mothers South Africa Under Cooperative Agreement No. GHH-A-00-07-00019-00, New Partners Initiative (closeout audit); Cooperative Agreement No. AID-623-A-11-00020, Kenya Mentor Mothers Programme; Subagreement UL-00-9-180-02068-0-00, Elizabeth Glaser Pediatrics AIDS Foundation (EGPAF)-Lesotho: Subagreement US-00-9-270-02318-0-00, EGPAF -Swaziland; Subagreement PI321A0027, PACT; Subagreement 36521-02. John Snow Inc. (JSI) -Uganda; Subagreement LMS Southern Africa CRTA 10-1, Management Sciences for Health; Subagreements TZA-050-01 and TZA-050-02, Engender Health - Tanzania, for the Year Ended December 31, 2011	6 2	QC UN
5-367-13-002-N	05/31/13	Financial Audit of USAID Resources Managed by the Department of Health Services, Government of Nepal (GON), Under USAID Strategic Objective Grant Agreement (SOAG) No. 367-011 and Assistance Agreement No. 367-012, Implementation Letter Nos. 8, 9 and 3.1, for the Fiscal Years Ended July 15, 2009, 2010, and 2011, respectively	49 27	QC UN
5-367-13-004-N	07/29/13	Closeout Audit of USAID Resources Managed by the Department of Education-Ministry of Education, Government of Nepal, Under USAID Strategic Objective Grant Agreement Project No. 367-009, Implementation Letter No. 16 for the Period From July 17, 2011, to July 15, 2012	17 4	QC UN
5-486-13-022-R	04/05/13	Audit of the Asia's Regional Response to Endangered Species Trafficking Program, USAID/RDMA Cooperative Agreement No. 486-A-11-00006, Managed by the Freeland Foundation (Freeland), for the Period From April 1, 2011, to December 31, 2011	2	QC

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5-176-13-023-R	04/26/13	Financial Audit of the Program “AUCA Moving Forward,” USAID/Central Asia Republics Grant Agreement No. AID-176-G-10-00003, Managed by American University Central Asia (AUCA), for the Period From September 1, 2010, to July 31, 2012	12 2	QC UN
5-386-13-024-R	04/26/13	Closeout Financial Audit of the Innovations in Family Planning Services III - Uttarakhand, Project No. 386-0527, Managed by Uttarakhand Health & Family Welfare Society (UKHFWS), for the Period From April 1, 2011, to March 31, 2012		
5-386-13-025-R	05/08/13	Financial Audit of the Innovations in Family Planning Services III (IFPS III) - Uttar Pradesh, Project No. 386-0527, Managed by State Innovations in Family Planning Services Agency (SIFPSA), for the Period From April 1, 2011, to March 31, 2012		
5-386-13-026-R	05/31/13	Closeout Financial Audit of Subaward Costs of Bangalore Electricity Supply Company Limited (BESCOM) Reimbursed by USAID Under Its Prime Award to Power Finance Corporation (PFC) to Implement Demonstration Equipment of the Distribution Reform, Upgrades and Management (DRUM) Component of the Project Titled “Energy Conservation and Commercialization” (ECO), USAID/India Project No. 3860542, for the Period From April 1, 2011, to March 31, 2012		
5-386-13-027-R	06/27/13	Closeout Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Voluntary Health Services, for the Period From April 1, 2011, to June 30, 2012	98	QC

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5-492-13-028-R	07/18/13	Closeout Audit of the Project “Operation of the Anti-Human Trafficking Halfway Houses, and Mobilizing and Building Capacity of Multi-Stakeholders in Philippine Southern Backdoors and Other Identified Trafficking Hotspots (PORT Project),” USAID/Philippines’ Cooperative Agreement No. 492-A-00-05-00024-00, Managed by the Visayan Forum Foundation, Inc. (VFFI), for the Period From September 30, 2005, to December 31, 2011	2,122 1,812	QC UN
5-176-13-029-R	08/29/13	Financial Audit of the Project “Integrated Energy Efficiency Approach in Residential Housing of Dushanbe, Tajikistan,” USAID/Central Asian Republics (CAR) Cooperative Agreement No. AID-176-A-10-00003, Managed by the Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia (CAREC) for the Period from September 30, 2010, to November 30, 2012		
5-388-13-030-R	09/17/13	Closeout Financial Audit of the Social Marketing Sustainability Program, USAID/Bangladesh Cooperative Agreement No. 388-A-00-08-00020-00, Managed by the Social Marketing Company (SMC), for the Period From October 1, 2011, to September 30, 2012		
5-367-13-031-R	09/18/13	Financial Audit of Ghar Ghar Ma Swasthya (GGMS) Program, USAID/Nepal Cooperative Agreement No. AID-367-A-10-00002, Managed by Nepal CRS Company Pvt Ltd (CRS), for the Period From August 1, 2011, to July 31, 2012		
5-386-13-032-R	09/24/13	Financial Audit of Health of the Urban Poor Program, USAID/India Cooperative Agreement No. 386-A-00-09-00305-00, Managed by Population Foundation of India (PFI), for the Period from April 1, 2011, to March 31, 2012	401 12	QC UN
5-492-13-033-R	09/30/13	Closeout Financial Audit of the Health Policy Development Program, USAID/Philippines Cooperative Agreement No. 492-A-00-06-00031, Managed by the UPecon Foundation, Inc., for the Period from January 1, 2012, to March 31, 2013		

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5-492-13-034-R	09/30/13	Financial Audit of the Upscaling Forest Restoration Efforts in Key Biodiversity Areas Project, USAID/Philippines Cooperative Agreement No. AID-492-A-11-00004, Managed by the Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE) for the Period from July 18, 2011, to June 30, 2012	14 14	QC UN
5-116-13-035-R	09/30/13	Financial Audit of USAID Funds Managed by the Eurasia Foundation of Central Asia-Kyrgyzstan for the Period from January 1, 2012, to December 31, 2012		
6-263-13-024-N	04/11/13	Financial Audit of Government of Egypt's Dollar Separate Accounts, Under USAID/Egypt's Sector Policy Reform Programs, for the Period From July 1, 2006, to June 30, 2011		
6-294-13-027-R	04/10/13	Close-out Audit of Locally Incurred Costs by Community Development Group Under Numerous Subcontracts with MWH Americas Inc.'s Indefinite Quantity Contract Number 294-I-00-08-00202-00, Task Orders 1 and 2, Infrastructure Needs Program 1, for the Period From March 19, 2010, to February 24, 2011		
6-263-13-028-R	04/23/13	Audit of USAID Resources Managed and Expenditures Incurred by Horizon Interactive Studios, Grant Number AID-263-G-11-000024, Increase Political and Civic Participation and Engagement Project, for the Period From July 27, 2011, to October 31, 2012		
6-263-13-029-R	04/30/13	Close-out Financial Audit of USAID/Egypt Resources Managed and Expenditures Incurred by Human Development Association Under Engage and Monitor Project, Grant Number 263-G-00-10-00047-00, for the Period From September 29, 2010, to September 29, 2011	162 137	QC UN
6-278-13-030-R	05/12/13	Close-out Audit of Business Development Center, Tatweer I Program, Cooperative Agreement Number 278-A-00-06-00311-00, for the Period From December 1, 2008, to February 28, 2010	61 61	QC UN

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6-294-13-032-N	05/30/13	Audit of Locally Incurred Costs by Massar, Subcontract No. WBGPACE001 Under Prime Chemonics Task Order No. DFD-I-06-05-00219-00, Palestinian Authority Capacity Enhancement Project, From September 26, 2008, to June 30, 2009		
6-294-13-032-R	05/13/13	Audit of the USAID Resources Managed by Windows-Channels for Communication Under Cooperative Agreement Number 294-A-00-10-00108-00, Youth Media Program, for the Period From May 6, 2010, to September 30, 2011	8 8	QC UN
6-278-13-033-N	09/15/13	Close-out Audit of the Cost Representation Statement of USAID Resources Managed by Al Nasher Technical Services Company, Jordan Communication and Outreach Campaign, Contract Number 278-C-00-06-00331-00, for the Period From October 12, 2006, to January 12, 2008		
6-263-13-033-R	05/22/13	Audit of USAID Resources Managed and Expenditures Incurred by Al Gora Community Development Association, Grant Number 263-G-00-08-0000-00, Promoting Civic Participation Among Students in North Sinai Project, for the Period From January 1, 2010, to December 31, 2012		
6-294-13-034-N	09/19/13	Audit of USAID Resources Managed by CH2M HILL Under USAID Contract Number 294-C-00-00-00063-00, Water Resources Program-Phase III, for the Period From July 1, 2006, to September 30, 2007	656	QC
6-294-13-034-R	05/22/13	Audit of USAID Resources Managed by School for Peace-Neve Shalom/Wahat Al-Salam, Subgrant Under Prime American Friends of Neve Shalom/Wahat Al-Salam, Cooperative Agreement Number 294-A-00-10-00109-00, Creating Change Agents Program, for the Period From July 27, 2010, to September 30, 2011		

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6-278-13-035-R	05/22/13	Audit of the Fund Accountability Statement of Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature, Eco-Tourism Project, Under USAID Cooperative Agreement Number 278-A-00-08-00320-00, for the Period From October 1, 2008, to December 31, 2009		
6-278-13-036-R	05/22/13	Audit of the Fund Accountability Statement of Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature, Eco-Tourism Project, Under USAID Cooperative Agreement Number 278-A-00-08-00320-00, for the Period From January 1, 2010, to December 31, 2010		
6-278-13-038-R	06/05/13	Audit of the Fund Accountability Statement of INJAZ Company for Creation of Economic Opportunities for Jordanian Youth, Youth Education Program for Jordan (INJAZ III), Cooperative Agreement Number 278-A-00-09-00309-00, for the Period From July 1, 2009, to June 30, 2010		
6-278-13-039-R	06/05/13	Audit of the Fund Accountability Statement of INJAZ Company for Creation of Economic Opportunities for Jordanian Youth, Youth Education Program for Jordan (NJAZ III), Cooperative Agreement Number 278-A-00-09-00309-00, for the Period From July 1, 2010, to June 30, 2011		
6-263-13-040-R	06/05/13	Audit of the Fund Accountability Statements of USAID Resources Managed by Transparency International e. V., Berlin, Germany, Award Number 263-G-00-07-00103-00, for the Period From January 1, 2011, to June 30, 2011, and Award Number 263-A-00-10-00076-00, for the Period From January 1, 2011, to December 31, 2011		
6-263-13-044-R	06/20/13	Close out Audit of USAID Resources Managed and Expenditures Incurred by Media-Arts for Development, Eagle In You Project, Grant Agreement No. 263-G-00-08-00006-00, for the Period From March 3, 2009, to April 30, 2012		

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6-294-13-045-O	04/09/13	Close-out Examination of Ocean Infrastructure and Investment Co. Ltd Compliance With Terms and Conditions of its Sub-Fixed Price Contract, Under International Relief and Development Task Order Number 3, Indefinite Quantity Contract Number 294-I-00-08-00217-00, for the Period From October 20, 2008, to August 14, 2009		
6-294-13-047-O	04/11/13	Examination of Saqqa and Khoudary General Contracting Co. Ltd.'s Compliance With the Terms and Conditions of Three Sub-Fixed Price Contracts With American Intercontinental Constructors LLC, Indefinite Quantity Contract Number 294-I-00-08-00215-00, Infrastructure Needs Program, for the Period From October 5, 2008, to November 7, 2010		
6-294-13-047-R	08/25/13	Close-out Audit of the Fund Accountability Statement of USAID Resources Managed by Sharek Youth Forum Under Subgrant Number LDR-I0-001-24018-10-WB-SG001, Under Prime CHF International, Cooperative Agreement Number 294-A-00-05-00242-00, Local Democratic Reform, for the Period From April 1, 2010, to October 20, 2011		
6-294-13-048-O	05/21/13	Close-out Examination of Al Amjad Al Arabia for Contracting & General Construction's Compliance With Terms and Conditions of Sub-Fixed Price Contract Under Prime Apco-Arcon, Task Order Number 23 Under Indefinite Quantity Contract Number 294-I-00-08-00221-00, Infrastructure Needs Program, for the Period From November 14, 2009, to June 2, 2010		
6-294-13-049-O	05/22/13	Close-out Examination of Roots' Compliance With Terms and Conditions of Sub-Fixed Price Contract Under Prime Apco Arcon, Contract Number 294-I-00-08-00221-00, Infrastructure Needs Program, for the Period From April 1, 2009, to April 30, 2009		

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6-294-13-051-O	06/26/13	Close-out Examination of Al Azzam General Contracting Co.'s Compliance With Terms and Conditions of Subcontract Number 2010-0006, Under Prime International Relief and Development, Indefinite Quantity Contract Number 294-I-00-08-00217-00, Task Order Number 48, Infrastructure Needs Program I, for the Period From October 30, 2010, to May 8, 2011		
6-294-13-052-O	06/26/13	Close-out Examination of Brothers Contracting Company's Compliance With Terms and Conditions of Subcontract Number 2010-0010, Under Prime International Relief and Development, Indefinite Quantity Contract Number 294-I-00-08-00217-00, Task Order Number 50, Infrastructure Needs Program I, for the Period From October 26, 2010, to June 29, 2011		
6-294-13-052-R	09/18/13	Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Engineers Association Jerusalem Center, Subgrant Agreement Number 24043-11-WB-SG001 Under Prime Cooperative Housing Foundation's (CHF International) Cooperative Agreement Number 294-A-00-10-00211-00, Local Government and Infrastructure Program, for the Period From December 1, 2010, to September 30, 2012		
6-294-13-054-O	06/26/13	Close-out Examination of Ocean Infrastructure and Investment Co. Ltd.'s Compliance With Terms and Conditions of Subcontract Number 2010-0005, Under Prime International Relief and Development, Indefinite Quantity Contract Number 294-I-00-08-00217-00, Task Order Number 48, Infrastructure Needs Program I, for the Period From December 4, 2010, to June 20, 2011		

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6-294-13-055-O	06/26/13	Close-out Examination of Al Saaideh General Contracting Co.'s Compliance With Terms and Conditions of Subcontract Number 2010-0008, Under Prime International Relief and Development, Indefinite Quantity Contract Number 294-I-00-08-00217-00, Task Order Number 48, Infrastructure Needs Program I, for the Period From October 30, 2010, to May 9, 2011		
6-294-13-056-O	06/27/13	Close-out Examination of Technical Group Company for General Contracting's Compliance with Terms and Conditions of the Subcontracts Under Prime International Relief and Development		
6-294-13-057-O	06/27/13	Close-out Examination of United Newland for Investments LTD's Compliance With Terms and Conditions of Subcontracts Under Prime International Relief and Development		
6-294-13-058-O	06/27/13	Close-out Examination of Site Group for Services and Well Drilling Ltd. Co.'s Compliance With Terms and Conditions of Subcontract Number 2009-Water TO-43, Under Prime International Relief and Development, Indefinite Quantity Contract Number 294-I-00-08-00217-00, Task Order Number 43, Infrastructure Needs Program I, for the Period From September 26, 2011, to May 31, 2012		
6-294-13-060-O	07/31/13	Close-out Examination of Al-Khaisi for Industry General Trading and Contracting Compliance With Terms and Conditions of Subcontracts Under Prime ANERA		
6-294-13-061-O	07/31/13	Close-out Examination of Amer Brothers Company for Trading and General Contracts Compliance With Terms and Conditions of Subcontract Number EO2-SA-GS-085, Under Prime ANERA, Cooperative Agreement Number 294-A-00-08-00219-00, Emergency Water and Sanitation Program II, for the Period From February 15, 2011, to August 22, 2011		

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6-294-13-062-O	07/31/13	Close-out Examination of Arrawaq for Contracting and General Trading Compliance With Terms and Conditions of Subcontract Number EO2-SA-GS-086 Under Prime ANERA, Cooperative Agreement Number 294-A-00-08-00219-00, Emergency Water and Sanitation Program II, for the Period From February 27, 2011, to October 16, 2011		
6-294-13-063-O	07/31/13	Close-out Examination of Eastward Palestinian Co. for Industrial Trading and Contracting Ltd Compliance With Terms and Conditions of Subcontract Number EO2-SA-GS-083 Under Prime ANERA, Cooperative Agreement Number 294-A-00-08-00219-00, Emergency Water and Sanitation Program II, for the Period From February 16, 2011, to October 16, 2011		
6-294-13-064-O	07/31/13	Close-out Examination of Al-Petra for Excavations' Compliance With Terms and Conditions of Subcontract Number EO2-WSO-SW-077, Under Prime ANERA, Cooperative Agreement Number 294-A-00-08-00219-00, Emergency Water and Sanitation Program II, for the Period From April 28, 2011, to January 28, 2012		
6-294-13-065-O	07/31/13	Close-out Examination of Ali Abu Safieh and Partners for General Contracting's Compliance With Terms and Conditions of Subcontract Number EO3-WSO-SW-102, Under Prime ANERA, Cooperative Agreement Number 294-A-00-08-00219-00, Emergency Water and Sanitation Program II, for the Period From June 20, 2011, to March 20, 2012		
6-294-13-066-O	07/31/13	Close-out Examination of Abu Haniyeh for Construction and Development's Compliance With Terms and Conditions of Subcontract Number EO2-WSO-NW-075 Under Prime ANERA, Cooperative Agreement Number 294-A-00-08-00219-00, Emergency Water and Sanitation Program II, for the Period From December 23, 2010, to February 28, 2012		

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6-294-13-067-O	07/31/13	Close-out Examination of Abu Shammala & Abu Dan Co. General Trade and Contracting Ltd. Compliance With Terms and Conditions of Subcontract Number EO2-SA-GS-081, Under Prime ANERA, Cooperative Agreement Number 294-A-00-08-00219-00, Emergency Water and Sanitation Program II, for the Period From February 7, 2011, to September 15, 2011		
6-294-13-068-O	08/25/13	Close-out Examination of Arab Brothers for Precast Industries and Contracting's Compliance With Terms and Conditions of Sub-Fixed Unit Price Contract Number TO-24-ABC, Under Prime APCO/Arcon, Indefinite Quantity Contract Number 294-I-00-08-00221-00, Task Order Number 24, Infrastructure Needs Program I, for the Period From April 3, 2010, to March 31, 2011		
6-294-13-069-O	09/17/13	Close-out Examination of Al Amarah Company for Contracting's Compliance With Terms and Conditions of Subcontract Number 24018-11-WB-SA004 Under Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF International), Cooperative Agreement Number 294-A-00-05-00242-00, Local Democratic Reform Program, for the Period From February 21, 2011, to September 15, 2011		
6-294-13-070-O	09/17/13	Close-out Examination of State Company for General Contracting's Compliance with Terms and Conditions of Subcontracts Under Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF International), Cooperative Agreement Number 294-A-00-07-00213-00, Emergency Jobs Program, for the Period From June 7, 2010, to October 5, 2010		
6-294-13-071-O	09/17/13	Close-out Examination of Center for Engineering and Planning's Compliance With Terms and Conditions of Subcontracts Under Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF International), Cooperative Agreement Number 294-A-00-05-00242-00, Local Democratic Reform Program, for the Period From October 1, 2010, to December 30, 2011		

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6-294-13-072-O	09/17/13	Close-out Examination of Abu Al Samn Company for Contracting and Investment's Compliance With Terms and Conditions of Subcontract Number 24043-11-NW-SA015 Under Prime Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF International), Cooperative Agreement Number 294-A-00-10-00211-00, Local Government and Infrastructure Program, for the Period From July 14, 2011, to October 7, 2011		
6-294-13-073-O	09/17/13	Close-out Examination of Al Asmar Company for Construction's Compliance With Terms and Conditions of Subcontracts With Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF International), Cooperative Agreement Number 294-A-00-10-00211-00, Local Government and Infrastructure Program, for the Period From June 16, 2011, to March 30, 2012		
6-294-13-074-O	09/17/13	Close-out Examination of Al Salfeeti Contracting Establishment's Compliance With Terms and Conditions of Subcontracts Under Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF International), Cooperative Agreement Number 294-A-00-10-00211-00, Local Government and Infrastructure Program, for the Period From July 11, 2011, to February 10, 2012		
6-294-13-075-O	09/17/13	Close-out Examination of Al Tamayouz for General Contracting's Compliance With Terms and Conditions of Subcontracts Under Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF International), Cooperative Agreement Number 294-A-00-10-00211-00, Local Government and Infrastructure Program, for the Period From July 6, 2011, to December 5, 2011		
6-294-13-076-O	09/26/13	Close-out Examination of Shaltaf Company for General Contracting's Compliance With Terms and Conditions of Fixed Price Subcontracts Under Prime APCO/ArCon, Indefinite Quantity Contract Number 294-I-00-08-00221-00, Infrastructure Needs Program I, Task Order Numbers 49 and 51, for the Period From November 27, 2010, to October 19, 2011		

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6-294-13-077-O	09/26/13	Close-out Examination of Al Hamdeyah Company for General Contracts' Compliance With Terms and Conditions of Subcontract Number 24043-II-NW-SA022 Under Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF International), Cooperative Agreement Number 294-A-00-10-00211-00, Local Government and Infrastructure Program, for the Period From September 25, 2011, to April 20, 2012		
7-620-13-003-R	07/30/13	Recipient-Contracted Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Society for Family Health Under the Expanded Social Marketing Project in Nigeria (Cooperative Agreement No. 620-A-11-0001) for the Period April 5, 2011, to December 31, 2011	31	QC UN
7-623-13-004-R	07/31/13	Close-out Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Cooperazione Internazionale Under the Psychosocial Support and Reintegration of Survivors of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Program in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (Cooperative Agreement No. 623-A-00-09-00009-00) for the Period January 1, 2011, to April 30, 2012		
7-669-13-005-R	07/31/13	Recipient-Contracted Audit of USAID Resources Managed by EQUIP Liberia Under the Malaria Prevention and Control Program (Grant No. GHS-A-00-08-00003-00) for the Period September 30, 2010, to December 31, 2011; the Disaster Declaration for the Influx of Ivorian Refugees Program (Grant No. 669-G-00-11-00032) for the Period January 7, 2011, to April 7, 2011; and the OFDA Emergency Health and Protection Program (Grant No. AID-OFDA-G-11-00095) for the Period March 26, 2011, to March 25, 2012	85	QC
7-620-13-006-R	08/29/13	Recipient-Contracted Audit of USAID Resources Managed by the Gembu Centre for HIV/AIDS Advocacy Nigeria (GECHAAN) Under the New Tomorrows Project (Cooperative Agreement No. 620-A-00-08-00076-00) for the Period January 1, 2011, to December 31, 2011	14	QC

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7-620-13-007-R	09/30/13	Recipient-Contracted Audit of USAID Resources Managed by the Women Farmers Advancement Network (WOFAN) Under the Access to Safe Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project (WASH) (Cooperative Agreement No. 620-A-00-09-00017-00) for the Period January 1, 2012, to December 31, 2012		
7-624-13-008-R	09/30/13	Consolidated Audit of USAID and Other Donor Resources Granted to the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) for the Period January 1, 2011, to December 31, 2011	1 1	QC UN
7-624-13-009-R	09/30/13	Recipient Contracted Audit of USAID Resources Managed by the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (CORAF/WECARD) (Grant Agreement No. 624-A-00-07-00046) for the Period January 1, 2011, to December 31, 2011	100 17	QC UN
F-306-13-002-R	09/25/13	Financial Audit of the Program “Building Livelihood and Trade,” USAID/Afghanistan Cooperative Agreement No. 306-A-00-09-00503-00, Managed by the Turquoise Mountain Trust (TMT), for the Period From January 1, 2012, to December 31, 2012		
F-306-13-006-N	04/30/13	Financial Audit of USAID Resources Managed by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Through the Ministry of Finance Under the Civilian Technical Assistance Program, Grant Agreement No. 306-09-CTAP-0001 for the Period From October 1, 2010, to March 20, 2012		
F-306-13-008-N	05/23/13	Closeout Audit of the USAID Resources Managed by Aga Khan Trust for Culture Under Urban Revitalization Program, Grant Agreement No. 306-G-00-10-00529-00 From June 23, 2010, to October 31, 2011	123 53	QC UN

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F-306-13-012-N	06/27/13	Closeout Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Ministry of Communications and Information Technology to Implement Policy Capacity Initiative Activity, Implementation Letter No. 306-IL-09-12-0004.00 for the Period From October 1, 2010, to March 31, 2011		
F-306-13-015-N	08/31/13	Closeout Audit of the Fund Accountability Statement of USAID Resources Managed by the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Through the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation Under the Regional Airports Project, Implementation Letter No. 306MILMIIM05-17 for the Period From January 9, 2011, to July 31, 2012		
F-306-13-017-N	09/30/13	Financial Audit of USAID Resources Managed By the Independent Directorate of Local Governance under the District Delivery Program, Implementation Letter No. 306-IL-10-04-01 for the Period April 1, 2010, to March 20, 2012	1,884 1,722	QC UN
G-391-13-001-N	05/17/13	Financial Audit of the Program Titled: “Accelerated Capacity Building of Provincial Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Settlement Authority/Provincial Disaster Management Authority,” USAID/Pakistan Contract no. 391-C-00-10-01144-00, Managed by KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co., for the Period February 16, 2010, to January 31, 2012		
G-391-13-018-R	04/01/13	Financial Audit of the Program Titled “Anti-Corruption Program Pakistan,” USAID/Pakistan Cooperative Agreement No. 391-A-00-09-01117-00, for the Project Ended December 31, 2011, and Program Titled “Anti-Fraud Hotline,” USAID/Pakistan Cooperative Agreement No. 391-A-00-10-01194-00, Managed by Transparency International Pakistan, for the Year Ended June 30, 2012		

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G-391-13-020-R	04/15/13	Financial Audit of Projects Managed by Lahore University of Management Sciences: Foreign Recipient Contracted Assessment and Strengthening Program Under Cooperative Agreement # 391-A-00-11-01202-00, and Subrecipient Contracted Merit and Needs Based Scholarship Program Under Grant Agreement # 391-G-00-04-01023-00, for the Year Ended June 30, 2012		
G-391-13-021-R	05/15/13	Financial Audit of the Program Titled: "USAID Agribusiness Project," USAID/Pakistan Agreement no. AID-391-A-12-00001, Managed by Agribusiness Support Fund, for the Period From November 10, 2011, to June 30, 2012	1	QC
G-391-13-022-R	05/20/13	Financial Audit of the USAID Resources Managed by National Rural Support Programme, for the Year Ended June 30, 2012	25	QC
G-391-13-023-R	05/23/13	Financial Audit of the Program Titled: "USAID's Citizens' Voice Project," USAID/Pakistan contract no. AID-391-C-11-00001, Managed by Trust for Democratic Education and Accountability, for the Period May 27, 2011, to June 30, 2012	1	QC
G-391-13-024-R	05/29/13	Financial Audit of the Project Titled "Monitoring and Evaluation Project," USAID/Pakistan Contract No. 391-C-00-10-01138-00, and Program Titled "Assessment and Strengthening Program," USAID/Pakistan Cooperative Agreement No. 391-A-00-11-01203-00, Managed by Associates in Development (Private) Limited, for the Year Ended June 30, 2012	66	QC
G-391-13-025-R	06/18/13	Financial Audit of the Program Titled: "Gender Equity Program," USAID/Pakistan Agreement No. 391-A-00-10-01162-00, Managed by Aurat Publication and Information Service Foundation, for the Year Ended June 30, 2012	220 220	QC UN
Local Currency Trust Fund				
5-492-13-003-N	06/26/13	Financial Audit of USAID/Philippines' Peso Trust Fund for Operating Expenses, for the Period from January 1, 2012, to December 31, 2012		

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U.S.-Based Contractors				
3-000-13-001-I	09/17/13	TCG International, Inc. Report on Incurred Costs for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2003	2,009 2,009	QC UN
3-000-13-002-I	09/18/13	TCG International, LLC Report on Incurred Costs for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2004	1,330 1,330	QC UN
3-000-13-003-I	09/18/13	TCG International, LLC Report on Incurred Costs for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2005	1,810 1,810	QC UN
3-000-13-004-I	09/18/13	TCG International, LLC Report on Incurred Costs for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2006	2,047 2,047	QC UN
3-000-13-005-I	09/24/13	TCG International, LLC Report on Incurred Costs for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2007	2,223 2,223	QC UN
3-000-13-006-I	09/24/13	TCG International, LLC Report on Incurred Costs for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2008	1,833 1,833	QC UN
3-000-13-007-I	09/23/13	TCG International, LLC Report on Incurred Costs for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2009	1,883 1,883	QC UN
3-000-13-008-I	09/23/13	TCG International, LLC Report on Incurred Costs for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2010	2,076 2,076	QC UN
3-000-13-009-I	09/24/13	Democracy International, Inc. Report on Incurred Costs for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2006		
3-000-13-010-I	09/24/13	Democracy International, Inc. Report on Incurred Costs for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2007	3	QC
3-000-13-011-I	09/24/13	Democracy International, Inc. Report on Incurred Costs for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2008		
3-000-13-012-I	09/26/13	Democracy International, Inc. Report on Incurred Costs for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2009		
3-000-13-015-D	04/26/13	Nextant, Inc. (Nexant) Report on Audit of Revised Cost Accounting Standards (CAS) Disclosure Statement		
3-000-13-016-D	04/24/13	Fintrac, Incorporated Report on Incurred Costs for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2004		
3-000-13-017-D	04/24/13	Fintrac, Incorporated Report on Incurred Costs for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2005		

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3-000-13-018-D	04/24/13	Desk Review of Development Alternatives, Inc. DCAA Incurred Cost Audit for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 1999	70 70	QC UN
3-000-13-019-D	04/23/13	Black and Veatch Special Project Corp. (BVSPC) Report on Timekeeping Policies and Procedures, Labor Floor Check and Petty Cash Policies and Procedures		
3-000-13-020-D	04/24/13	PA Government Services, Inc. Report on Audit of Adequacy and Compliance of the Revised Disclosure Statement, Effective January 1, 2007		
3-000-13-021-D	04/26/13	Initiatives, Inc. Report on Incurred Costs for Fiscal Years (FY) Ended December 31, 2004, and December 31, 2005	4 4	QC UN
3-000-13-022-D	05/01/13	Casals & Associates, Inc. Report on Incurred Costs for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2007		
3-000-13-023-D	05/02/13	International Resource Group, Ltd Report on Incurred Costs for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2005	7	QC
3-000-13-024-D	05/02/13	Carana Corporation Report on Incurred Costs for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2003		
3-000-13-025-D	05/03/13	The Mitchell Group, Inc. Report on Incurred Costs for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2003		
3-000-13-026-D	05/06/13	Planning and Development Collaborative International, Inc. Report on Direct Incurred and Billed Costs for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended September 30, 2006		
3-000-13-027-D	06/03/13	Tetra Tech ES, Inc. Report on Audit of Adequacy Review of Disclosure Statement of DCAA Audit		
3-000-13-028-D	06/13/13	Louis Berger Group, Inc. (LBGI) Report on Audit of Cost Accounting Standards (CAS) Disclosure Statement Revision I, Effective July 1, 2008		
3-000-13-029-D	07/03/13	Medical Service Corporation International, Inc. Report on Incurred Costs for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2002.		
3-000-13-030-D	06/20/13	Desk Review of the DCAA Audit of Incurred Cost for FY 2005 of The Manoff Group Inc.		

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3-000-13-031-D	07/01/13	The Manoff Group, Inc. Report on Incurred Costs for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2006		
3-000-13-032-D	07/01/13	Carana Corporation Report on Incurred Costs for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2004		
3-000-13-033-D	07/03/13	Medical Service Corporation International, Inc. Report on Incurred Costs for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2003		
3-000-13-034-D	07/02/13	The Mitchell Group, Inc. Report on Incurred Costs for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2004		
3-000-13-035-D	07/02/13	International Resource Group, Ltd Report on Incurred Costs for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2006	38	QC
3-000-13-036-D	07/03/13	The Mitchell Group, Inc. Report on Incurred Costs for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2005		
3-000-13-037-D	07/10/13	Medical Services Corporation International, Inc. Report on Incurred Costs for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2004		
3-000-13-038-D	07/10/13	Mendez England and Associates, Inc. (ME&A) Report on Incurred Costs for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2002		
3-000-13-039-D	07/10/13	Casals & Associates, Inc. Report on Incurred Costs for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2005	19 19	QC UN
3-000-13-040-D	07/24/13	Medical Service Corporation International, Inc. (MSCI) Report on Incurred Costs for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2005	7 7	QC UN
3-000-13-041-D	07/24/13	Abt Associates, Inc. (AAI) Report on Audit of Disclosure Statement Revision 9, Effective April 1, 2009		
3-000-13-042-D	08/06/13	Berger Group Holdings, Inc. (BGHI) Report on Audit of Cost Accounting Standards (CAS) Disclosure Statement Revisions 2 and 3, Both Effective July 1, 2012		
3-000-13-043-D	08/27/13	The Manoff Group, LLC Report on Incurred Costs for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2007		

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3-000-13-044-D	09/03/13	Mendez England and Associates, Inc. (ME&A) Report on Incurred Costs for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2004		
3-000-13-045-D	09/04/13	Mendez England and Associates, Inc. Report on Incurred Costs for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2003		
3-000-13-046-D	09/04/13	Mendez England and Associates, Inc. (ME&A) Report on Incurred Costs for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2005		
3-000-13-047-D	09/04/13	Checchi and Company Consulting, Inc. Report on Incurred Costs for Fiscal Years (FY) Ended June 30, 2005 and 2006	7 7	QC UN
3-000-13-048-D	09/09/13	AMEX International, Inc. Report on Incurred Costs for Fiscal Years (FY) 2002, 2003 and 2004	335 287	QC UN
3-000-13-049-D	09/10/13	Carana Corporation Report on Incurred Costs for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2005		
3-000-13-050-D	09/13/13	Abt Associates, Inc. Report on Labor Floor Check for Fiscal Year (FY) 2012		
6-267-13-005-D	06/16/13	Independent Audit of AECOM International Development, Inc., Costs Incurred and Billed Under USAID Contract Number 267-I-021-06-0015, for the Period From October 1, 2010, to January 6, 2012		
6-267-13-008-D	06/26/13	Independent Audit of Management System International, Inc., Costs Incurred and Billed Under USAID Contract Number DFD-I-00-05-00221, for the Period From October 1, 2008, to July 31, 2011		
6-267-13-009-D	09/16/13	Independent Audit Report of Management Systems International, Inc.'s ((MSI) Costs Incurred and Billed Under USAID Contract Number DFD-I-00-05-00221-00, for the Period of October 1, 2007, to September 30, 2008	923	QC
6-267-13-010-D	09/26/13	Independent Report on the Application of Agreed-Upon Procedures for Sallyport Global Services, Life Support and Personal Security Detail Invoices Billed to USAID Time & Material Contracts, Al-Mansour District, Baghdad, Iraq		

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6-294-13-025-N	04/24/13	Close-out Audit of the Cost Representation Statement of Local Costs Incurred by Camp, Dresser, and Mckee International Under USAID Contract Number GHA-I-01-04-00006-00, Small Water Infrastructure Fast Track Phase II, for the Period From September 21, 2005, to September 20, 2006	7	QC
6-267-13-027-N	04/29/13	Audit of the Cost Representation Statement of Locally Incurred Costs of USAID Resources Managed by Management Systems International, Under Contract Number AID-267-C-II-00005, Iraq Administrative Reform Project-Tarabot, for the Period From June 5, 2011, to March 31, 2012	9	QC
6-267-13-028-N	04/30/13	Close-out Audit of the Cost Representation Statement of USAID Resources Managed by Development Alternative Inc., Contract Number 267-C-00-07-00505-00, Iraq Rapid Assistance Program, for the Period From October 1, 2009, to September 30, 2010		
6-294-13-035-N	09/23/13	Audit of the Cost Representation Statement of Locally Incurred Costs by The Service Group, Subcontract Number GG477A-2007-001, Under Prime Louis Berger Group, Contract Number 294-GEG-I-00-04-00003-00, for the Period From October 1, 2007, to June 30, 2009		
6-267-13-036-N	09/26/13	Audit of the Cost Representation Statement of Locally Incurred Costs by University Research Co. LLC Under Contract Number AID-267-C-II-00004, Primary Health Care Program, for the Period From March 4, 2011, to March 31, 2012		
6-294-13-037-N	09/26/13	Audit of the Cost Representation Statement of Local Costs Incurred by Metcalf and Eddy, International, Under Contract Number 294-C-00-99-00038-00, Gaza Coastal Aquifer Management Program, for the Period From October 1, 2002, to August 31, 2007	76 67	QC UN

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6-294-13-037-R	05/29/13	Audit of Locally Incurred Costs of USAID Resources Managed by Tetra Tech ARD, Under Contract Number DFD-I-04-05-00218-00, Civic Engagement Program II, for the Period From September 29, 2008, to March 30, 2012		
6-294-13-038-N	09/26/13	Close-out Audit of the Cost Representation Statement of Local Costs Incurred by Metcalf and Eddy, International, Under Contract Number 294-C-00-99-00038-00, Gaza Coastal Aquifer Management Program, for the Period From September 1, 2007, to December 31, 2008		
6-294-13-046-O	04/09/13	Close-out Examination Procedures Related to Interbuilmat Inc. Compliance With Terms and Conditions of Contract Number 294-C-00-08-00203-00, for the Period From February 11, 2008, to August 31, 2008		
6-294-13-046-R	07/30/13	Audit of Locally Incurred Costs of USAID Resources Managed by Development Alternatives, Inc., Under USAID Contract Number AID-294-C-12-00001, the Competitiveness Project, for the Period From December 30, 2011, to September 30, 2012		
6-294-13-049-R	09/17/13	Close-out Audit of the Cost Representation Statement of USAID Resources Managed by Health Strategies International, LLC, Subcontract Number 294-C-00-08-00225-00-HSI Under Prime Chemonics, Contract Number 294-C-00-08-00225-00, Flagship Project, for the Period From October 1, 2009, to November 17, 2011		
6-294-13-050-O	06/26/13	Close-out Examination of International Relief and Development Compliance With Terms and Conditions of USAID Task Orders, Infrastructure Needs Program I, for the Period From December 8, 2009, to May 31, 2012		

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6-294-13-051-R	09/18/13	Close-out Audit of the Cost Representation Statement of USAID Resources Managed by Loma Linda University, Subcontract Number 294-C-00-08-00225-00-LLU, Under Prime Chemonics, Contract Number 294-C-00-08-00225-00, Flagship Project, for the Period From October 1, 2009, to September 30, 2011		
6-294-13-053-O	06/26/13	Close-out Examination of InterBuilMat Inc.'s Compliance With Terms and Conditions of Subcontract Number 1, Under Prime International Relief and Development, Indefinite Quantity Contract Number 294-I-00-08-00217-00, Task Order Number 42, Infrastructure Needs Program I, for the Period From October 28, 2009, to November 7, 2010		
6-294-13-053-R	09/18/13	Close-out Audit of the Cost Representation Statement of USAID Resources Managed by IntraHealth International, Inc., Subcontract Number 294-C-00-08-00225-00-IntraHealth Under Prime Chemonics, Contract Number 294-C-00-08-00225-00, Flagship Project, for the Period From October 01, 2009, to September 30, 2011		
6-294-13-059-O	07/30/13	Examination of Dimensions Healthcare's Compliance With Terms and Conditions of Fixed Price Subcontract Number 294-C-00-08-00225-00-07, Under Prime Chemonics, Contract Number 294-C-00-08-00225-00, Palestinian Health Sector Reform and Development Project, for the Period From January 22, 2010, to January 20, 2012		
F-306-13-001-D	07/16/13	Supplemental Audit of Direct Costs Incurred and Billed by Black & Veatch Special Projects Corporation Under Contract No. 306-I-00-06-00517-00 From August 25, 2006, to September 30, 2008	2,245 2,245	QC UN

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F-306-13-002-D	09/24/13	Audit of Direct Costs Incurred and Billed by Black & Veatch Special Projects Corporation Under the Afghanistan Infrastructure & Rehabilitation Program, Contract No. 306-I-00-06-00517-00 for the Period October 1, 2008, to September 30, 2012	16,987 16,987	QC UN
F-306-13-010-N	06/13/13	Audit of the Costs Incurred in Afghanistan by Chemonics International Inc. Under the Trade Accession and Facilitation for Afghanistan Project, Contract No. 306-C-00-09-00S29-00 for the Period From November 18, 2009, Through November 15, 2012	4,120 3,944	QC UN
F-306-13-011-N	06/26/13	Financial Audit of Costs Incurred in Afghanistan under the USAID Contract No. 306-I-00-06-00517 with the Joint Venture Louis Berger Group, Inc./Black & Veatch Special Projects Corp. for the Period October 1, 2010, to September 30, 2011	12,069 11,697	QC UN
F-306-13-014-N	07/30/13	Audit of the Costs Incurred in Afghanistan by Chemonics International Under The Regional Afghan Municipalities Program for Urban Populations (RAMPUP) in RC-South, Contract No. 306-C-00-10-00527-00, for the Period June 10, 2010, to December 31, 2011	6,347 6,346	QC UN
U.S.-Based Grantees				
3-000-13-001-L	09/30/13	Limited Scope Review of Africare FYs 2010 & 2011		
3-521-13-001-N	09/16/13	Report on Financial Closeout Audit of USAID Resources Managed by the Rural Justice Center Field Office in Haiti Under Grant Agreement No. S21-G-00-09-00028-00 From June 9, 2009, to August 9, 2010	494 201	QC UN
3-000-13-013-E	04/17/13	Desk Review of the Audit Report for the Albania-American Enterprise Fund for the Year Ending September 30, 2010		

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3-000-13-014-E	04/17/13	Desk Review of the Audit Report for the Albania-American Enterprise Fund for the Year Ending September 30, 2011		
3-000-13-015-E	04/17/13	Desk Review of the Audit Report for the Polish-American Enterprise Fund for the Year Ending December 31, 2011		
3-000-13-026-T	05/22/13	ACDI/VOCA, OMB Circular A-133 Audit Report for Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2011		
3-000-13-027-T	05/22/13	Christian Mission Aid United States of America, OMB Circular A-133 Audit Report for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012		
3-000-13-028-T	05/24/13	American Near East Refugee Aid, Inc., OMB Circular A-133 Audit Report for Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 2012		
3-000-13-029-T	06/03/13	Desk Review of Management Sciences for Health, Inc. FY12 A-133 Audit Report		
3-000-13-030-T	06/06/13	Medical Care Development, Inc., OMB Circular A-133 Audit Report for Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2011		
3-000-13-031-T	06/03/13	GSMA Foundation, Inc., OMB Circular A-133 Audit Report for Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2012		
3-000-13-032-T	06/03/13	Internews Network, OMB Circular A-133 Audit Report for Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2011		
3-000-13-033-T	06/07/13	Save the Children Federation, Inc. OMB Circular A-133 Audit Report for Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2011	36	QC
3-000-13-034-T	06/03/13	Desk Review of The Population Council, Inc. FY11 A-133 Audit Report		
3-000-13-035-T	06/07/13	Childfund International USA, OMB Circular A-133 Audit Report for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended June 30, 2012		
3-000-13-036-T	06/07/13	Catholic Relief Services-U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops, OMB Circular A-133 Audit Report for Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2012	181	QC
3-000-13-037-T	06/13/13	The Asia Foundation (TAF), OMB Circular A-133 Audit Report for Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2012		

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3-000-13-038-T	07/11/13	Desk Review of CHF International and Related Entities OMB Circular A-133 Audit Report For Fiscal Year Ended September 30, FY 2012		
3-000-13-039-T	07/12/13	Desk Review of Food For The Hungry OMB Circular A-133 Audit Report For Fiscal Year Ended September 30, (FY) 2012		
3-000-13-040-T	07/24/13	Review of International Foundation For Electoral Systems A-133 Audit Report for Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2012		
3-000-13-041-T	08/06/13	CARE USA A-133 Audit Report for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012	80	QC
3-000-13-042-T	07/25/13	Review of Consortium for Elections and Political Process Strengthening A-133 Audit Report For Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2012		
3-000-13-043-T	08/06/13	Desk Review of A-133 Audit Report for Pact, Inc., for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2012		
3-000-13-044-T	08/07/13	Desk Review of A-133 Audit Report for Viet-Nam Assistance for the Handicapped for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012		
3-000-13-045-T	08/08/13	Review of American Council on Education A-133 Audit Report For Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2012		
3-000-13-046-T	08/13/13	Review of PACT, Inc. and Affiliate A-133 Audit Report For Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2011		
3-000-13-047-T	08/15/13	Cure International, Inc. OMB Circular A-133 Audit Report for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended June 30, 2012		
3-000-13-048-T	08/23/13	Review of FY 2012 ACIDI/VOCA International OMB Circular A-133 Audit Report For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012		
3-000-13-049-T	08/27/13	Review of The Population Council, Inc. OMB Circular A-133 Audit Report For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012		
3-000-13-050-T	09/10/13	Public Health Institute, OMB Circular A-133 Audit Report for Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2012		
3-000-13-051-T	08/29/13	Desk Review of Medical Care Development, Inc. FY 12 A-133 Audit Report		

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6-267-13-006-D	06/16/13	Independent Audit of International Foundation for Election Systems, IFES, Inc., Consortium for Election and Political Process Strengthening, Costs Incurred and Billed Under Cooperative Agreement Number 267-A-00-04-00405-00, From July 1, 2009, to February 29, 2012	11	QC
6-267-13-007-D	06/26/13	Independent Audit of Garda World Consulting Inc., Subaward Number 267-A-00-04-00405-00, Under International Foundation for Election Systems/Consortium for Election and Political Process Strengthening, Agreement Number DGC-A-00-01-00004-00, for the Period From July 1, 2007, to September 30, 2011	514 514	QC UN
6-294-13-023-N	04/10/13	Close-out Audit of Locally Incurred Costs by Young Men’s Christian Association Under Sub-Grant Agreement Number SC/TVET 001, With Save the Children, Cooperative Agreement Number 294-A-00-07-00210-00, Technical and Vocational Education and Training Program in the West Bank, for the Period From October 1, 2007, to September 30, 2008		
6-294-13-026-N	04/28/13	Close-out Audit of the Funds Accountability Statement of Locally Incurred Costs by Search for Common Ground Under Cooperative Agreement Number 294-A-00-09-00215-00, Promoting “Common Ground” Print and Broadcast News In Israel, the West Bank and Gaza Program, for the Period From July 1, 2010, to September 30, 2011		
6-267-13-029-N	05/15/13	Audit of Fund Accountability Statement of Local Costs Incurred, Under Cooperative Agreement Number 267-A-00-08-00504-00, Managed by Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance, Community Action Program III, for the Period From October 1, 2010, to September 30, 2011		

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6-267-13-030-N	05/30/13	Audit of the Fund Accountability Statement of USAID Resources Managed by International Relief and Development Under Cooperative Agreement Number 267-A-00-08-00506, Community Action Program (ICAPIII), for the Period From October 1, 2008, to September 30, 2010	2,103 2,103	QC UN
6-267-13-031-N	05/30/13	Audit of the Fund Accountability Statement of USAID Resources Managed by International Relief and Development Under Cooperative Agreement Number 267-A-00-08-00506, Community Action Program (ICAPIII), for the Period From October 1, 2010, to September 30, 2011	159 159	QC UN
6-294-13-031-R	05/13/13	Close-out Audit of Fund Accountability Statement of Local Costs Incurred by International Orthodox Christian Charities, Subaward Number ARDWBG465, Under Prime Tetra Tech ARD, Task Order Number DFD-I-04-05-00218-00 for the Period From January 15, 2010, to June 15, 2011	1	QC
6-294-13-041-R	06/16/13	Close-out Audit of Locally Incurred Costs Managed by Family Health International (FHI 360), Under Cooperative Agreement Number 294-A-00-08-00222-00, Expanded and Sustained to Financial Services, for the Period From October 1, 2011, to December 31, 2012		
6-294-13-042-R	06/16/13	Audit of the Fund Accountability Statement of USAID Resources Managed by Internews Network Under Award Number 294-A-00-10-00207-00, Enhancing Palestinian Independent Media Program, for the Period From September 30, 2010, to September 30, 2011		
6-294-13-043-R	06/16/13	Close-out Audit of the Fund Accountability Statement of USAID Resources Managed by Just Vision, Under Grant Number 294-G-00-09-00213-00, Multi Media Education and Outreach, for the Period From October 1, 2011, to September 25, 2012		

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6-294-13-045-R	06/20/13	Audit of Locally Incurred Costs of USAID Resources Managed by Mercy Corps Under Cooperative Agreement Number 294-A-00-10-00210-00, Palestinian Community Assistance Program, for the Period From October 1, 2011, to September 30, 2012		
6-294-13-048-R	09/15/13	Close-out Audit of Locally Incurred Costs of USAID Resources Managed by Save the Children Federation, Inc. Under Cooperative Agreement Number 294-A-00-07-00210-00, Vocational Training and Education Development Program, for the Period From July 1, 2010, to October 31, 2011		
6-294-13-050-R	09/17/13	Audit of the Fund Accountability Statement of Locally Incurred Costs by Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF International), Under Cooperative Agreement Number 294-A-00-10-00211-00, Local Government and Infrastructure Program, for the Period From October 1, 2011, to September 30, 2012		
F-306-13-007-N	05/14/13	Financial Audit of Costs Incurred in Afghanistan by Roots of Peace Under the Commercial Horticulture and Agriculture Marketing Program, Cooperative Agreement No. 306-A-00-10-00512 for the Period From February 1, 2010, to December 31, 2011	1,828 864	QC UN
F-306-13-009-N	05/29/13	Audit of Costs Incurred in Afghanistan by The Asia Foundation (TAF) Under the Afghan Public Opinion Surveys Program, Cooperative Agreement No. 306-A-00-09-00514-00 for the Period June 23, 2009, to September 30, 2011	330 125	QC UN
F-306-13-013-N	07/24/13	Close-out Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Creative Associates International Inc. Under the Ambassador's Small Grants Program, Cooperative Agreement No. 306-A-00-09-00517-00 for the Period July 2, 2009, to January 31, 2012	2,171 1,925	QC UN

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F-306-13-016-N	09/22/13	Close-out Audit of Costs Incurred By Education Development Center, Inc. to Implement The Skills Training For Afghan Youth Project Under Associate Cooperative Agreement 306-A-00-10-00524-00 for the Period April 01, 2010, to December 31, 2011	1	QC
G-391-13-003-O	04/05/13	Report on Financial Review Procedures Performed on USAID Resources (Local Cost) Managed by the American Institute of Research, USAID Agreement No. 391-A-00-08-01100-00, Program Titled: “Links to Learning: Education Support to Pakistan Program,” for the Period From July 1, 2010, to December 31, 2011	454 454	QC UN
G-391-13-004-O	05/15/13	Report on Financial Review Procedures Performed on USAID Resources (Local Cost) Managed by the Education Development Center Inc., USAID Agreement No. 391-A-11-00001, Program Titled: “Pre-Service Teacher Education, for the Period April 5, 2011, to December 31, 2011	302 298	QC UN

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Economy and Efficiency				
I-511-13-003-P	06/20/13	Audit of USAID/Bolivia's Health Program		
I-519-13-005-P	05/06/13	Audit of USAID/El Salvador's Municipal Competitiveness Project		
I-523-13-006-P	06/20/13	Audit of USAID/Mexico's Global Climate Change Program		
I-521-13-007-P	08/02/13	Audit of USAID/Haiti's Leadership, Management and Sustainability Project		
I-521-13-008-P	09/05/13	Audit of USAID/Haiti's Integrated Financing for Value Chains and Enterprises		
I-596-13-009-P	09/24/13	Audit of USAID's Regional Program for the Management of Aquatic Resources and Economic Alternatives in Central America		
4-668-13-008-P	07/11/13	Audit of USAID/South Sudan's Core Institutional Structures Project	605 3	QC UN
4-695-13-009-P	07/26/13	Audit of USAID/East Africa's Maternal and Child Health Program in Burundi		
4-612-13-010-P	07/30/13	Audit of USAID's Agricultural Programs in Malawi	2,518 2,505	QC UN
4-649-13-011-P	09/17/13	Audit of USAID's Compliance with Executive Order 13536 Prohibiting Support to al-Shabaab in Somalia		
5-388-13-006-P	06/19/13	Audit of USAID/Bangladesh's Promoting Democratic Institutions and Practices Program		
5-497-13-007-P	07/24/13	Audit of USAID/Indonesia's Indonesia Forest and Climate Support Project		
5-442-13-008-P	08/16/13	Audit of USAID/Cambodia's Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem Stability Program	83 83	QC UN
6-278-13-010-P	04/15/13	Audit of USAID/Jordan's Youth for the Future Program		
6-268-13-011-P	04/28/13	Audit of USAID/Lebanon's Developing Rehabilitation Assistance to Schools and Teacher Improvement Program		

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6-294-13-012-P	05/27/13	Audit of USAID/West Bank and Gaza's Compete Project		
6-267-13-013-P	06/16/13	Audit of USAID/Iraq's Primary Health Care Project in Iraq		
6-268-13-014-P	06/23/13	Audit of USAID/Lebanon's Water and Wastewater Sector Support Program	1,355 1,322	QC UN
6-268-13-015-P	07/17/13	Audit of USAID/Lebanon's Investment in Microfinance Program		
6-294-13-016-P	09/15/13	Audit of USAID/West Bank and Gaza's Peace and Reconciliation Program		
7-669-13-002-P	05/14/13	Audit of USAID/Liberia's Malaria Interventions		
7-688-13-003-P	05/31/13	Audit of USAID/Mali's Economic Growth Activities	54	QC
7-641-13-004-P	07/22/13	Audit of USAID/Ghana's Partnership for Accountable Governance in Education Project	384 384	QC UN
7-608-13-005-P	09/30/13	Audit of USAID/Morocco's Democracy and Governance Program		
9-168-13-003-P	05/30/13	Audit of USAID/Bosnia-Herzegovina's Fostering Interventions for Rapid Market Advancement Project		
9-182-13-004-P	09/13/13	Audit of USAID's Albanian Justice Sector Strengthening Project		
9-000-13-005-P	09/18/13	Audit of USAID's Defense Base Act Insurance Program	6,586	QC
A-000-13-005-P	09/17/13	Audit of the Cost and Security Policies and Procedures for USAID's Mobile Devices		
F-306-13-001-P	09/25/13	Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Kandahar Helmand Power Project	164	QC
F-306-13-002-P	08/31/13	Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Use of Third-Country National Employees		
G-391-13-003-P	05/22/13	Audit of USAID/Pakistan's Independent Monitoring and Evaluation Program	7,065	QC
G-391-13-004-P	06/12/13	Audit of USAID/Pakistan's Agribusiness Project		

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G-391-13-005-P	09/17/13	Audit of USAID/Pakistan’s Small Grants Program		

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Quality Control Reviews (QCR)				
I-521-13-006-Q	04/18/13	Quality Control Review of PAGS, Close-Out Audit of the Fund Accountability Statement of USAID Resources Provided Under Grant No. 521-G-00-10-00003-00 “Medishare Project,” Managed by Medishare for the Period From February 23, 2010, to August 15, 2010		
I-517-13-007-Q	07/10/13	Quality Control Review of Campusano & Asociados of Dominican Republic, Regarding the Financial Audit of the Fund Accountability Statement of the “Civil Society Action for Improved Public Sector Performance Program,” Grant Agreement No. 517-A-00-09-00103-00 and “Formation of Young Leaders of Political Parties in the Dominican Republic - Phase II Program,” Grant Agreement No. 517-A-00-09-00105-00; Managed by Participación Ciudadana for the Period From September 1, 2010, to September 30, 2011	228	QC
I-517-13-008-Q	07/22/13	Quality Control Review of Horwath, Sotero Peralta & Asociados of the Dominican Republic, Regarding the Financial Audit of Fund Accountability Statement of USAID Resources, Grant Agreement No. 517-A-00-10-00100-00, Administered by the American Chamber of Commerce of the Dominican Republic, Inc., (AMCHAMDR), for the Period From January 1, 2011, to December 31, 2011	11	QC UN
I-517-13-009-Q	07/25/13	Quality Control Review of BDO - Ortega y Asociados of the Dominican Republic, Regarding the Financial Audit of the Effective Schools Program, Cooperative Agreement No. 517-A-00-10-00102-00, Administered by the Pontificia Universidad Católica Madre y Maestra (PUCMM), for the Period From July 1, 2010, to June 30, 2011		
3-000-13-001-Q	05/28/13	Quality Control Review of the Audit Report on the Financial Audit of the Government of Georgia’s Separate Dollar Account, U.S. Dollar Related Account and Local Currency Treasury Single Account Under USAID/ Caucasuss Budgetary Support for the Government of Georgia Fiscal Year 2009 Period From November 1, 2008, to February 28, 2009, Conducted by Grant Thornton CSJC		

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Report Number	Date of Report	Report Title	Amt. of Findings (\$000)	Type of Findings
3-000-13-002-Q	05/28/13	Audit Agency for Charitable Organization “Commercial Law Center” (CLC), the USAID Office of Inspector General (OIG) Performed a Quality Control Review (QCR) of the Recipient Contracted Audit Performed by JSC KPMG for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2010		
3-000-13-003-Q	05/27/13	Quality Control Review of Gelman Rosenberg & Freedman’s Audit Documentation for Africare’s Single Audit-FYs 2010 & 2011		
3-000-13-004-Q	05/23/13	Quality Control Review of Crowe Clark Whitehill LLP for Recipient Contracted Audit of MERLIN for Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2011		
3-000-13-005-Q	05/21/13	Quality Control Review of GVA EURAUDIT Audit of GOAL for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2010		
3-000-13-006-Q	09/24/13	Quality Control Review of Gelman, Rosenberg & Freedman Audit of Southern Africa Enterprise Development Fund (SAEDF) For The Fiscal Year (FY) Ended December 31, 2010 and 2011		
3-000-13-007-Q	09/10/13	Quality Control Review of BDO Audit of Population Services International (PSI) For The Fiscal Years (FY) Ended December 31, 2010 and 2011		
4-674-13-001-Q	05/22/13	Quality Control Review of USAID Resources Managed by Hospice Palliative Care Association of South Africa (HPCA) Under Cooperative Agreement No. 674-A-00-10-00023-00 for the Year Ended March 31, 2012		
4-663-13-002-Q	06/03/13	Quality Control Review (QCR) of the Agency Contracted Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Ministry of Health (MoH) Under Implementation Letters 663-IL-663-0014.1/2 #78, 663-IL-663- 0014.1/2#97, IL663-0014.1/2 #15, IL-663-0014.1/2 #44, IL-663-0014.1/2 #53 and IL-663-0014.1/2 #58 for the Period From July 8, 2007, to July 7, 2011		
4-621-13-003-Q	06/13/13	Quality Control Review of USAID Resources Managed by Deloitte Consulting Ltd. TUNAJALI Program Under HIV/ AIDS Care and Treatment and Rapid Funding Envelope Contract No. 621-C-007-00002-00, Community Care for PLWHA and OVC Cooperative Agreement No. 621-A-00-07-00023-00 and the PEPFAR Mission Support Services Indefinite Quantity Contract (MS5 IOC-II) Contract No. 21-I-00-08-00003-00 for the Year Ended December 31, 2010		

Miscellaneous Reports
Associated Questioned Costs, Unsupported Costs, and Value of Recommendations
That Funds Be Put to Better Use
USAID
April 1–September 30, 2013

Report Number	Date of Report	Report Title	Amt. of Findings (\$000)	Type of Findings
4-617-13-004-Q	07/17/13	Quality Control Review of Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Joint Clinical Research Centre (JCRC) Under Cooperative Agreement No. AID-617-A-10-00006 for the Period June 10, 2010, to June 30, 2011		
4-902-13-005-Q	08/08/13	Quality Control Review of USAID Resources Managed by Africa Centre for Holistic Management (ACHM) Under Grant Agreement No. DFD-G-00-10-00084-00 for the Year Ended December 31, 2011		
4-663-13-006-Q	09/25/13	Quality Control Review of Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Justice For All-Prison Fellowship Ethiopia (JFA-PFE) Under Cooperative Agreement No. 663-A-00-07-00416-00 for the Year Ended December 31, 2011		
G-391-13-002-Q	09/30/13	Quality Control Review of the Audit Report and Audit Documentation for the Financial Audit Conducted by KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co. of Program Titled “USAID’s Citizens’ Voice Project,” USAID/Pakistan Contract No. AID-391-C-11-00001, Managed by Trust for Democratic Education and Accountability, for the Period From May 27, 2011, to June 30, 2012		
Other				
4-668-13-001-S	07/17/13	Review Report on a Procurement Issue Related to USAID/ South Sudan’s Core Institutional Structures Project		
6-267-13-002-S	06/13/13	Survey of Security Services Employed by USAID/Iraq’s Contractors and Grantees		
6-294-13-003-S	06/20/13	Review of Selected Incurred Costs and Internal Controls for Parents Circle-Family Forum for the Period September 2011, Through December 2012	3	QC
9-000-13-003-S	06/07/13	Review of USAID’s Partner-Country and Local Organization Assessments Under Implementation and Procurement Reform		
G-391-13-001-S	04/30/13	Review of USAID/Pakistan’s International Training Practices		

**Reports With Questioned and Unsupported Costs
USAID
April 1-September 30, 2013**

Reports	Number of Audit Reports	Questioned Costs (\$)	Unsupported Costs ¹ (\$)
A. For which no management decision had been made as of April 1, 2013	58	24,436,722 ^{2,3}	20,206,756 ^{2,3}
B. Add: Reports issued April 1-September 30, 2013	119	95,015,532 ⁴	73,437,627 ⁴
Subtotal	177	119,452,254	93,644,383
C. Less: Reports with a management decision made April 1-September 30, 2013	101 ⁵	37,400,878 ⁶	24,820,694 ⁶
Value of costs disallowed by agency officials		8,046,018	6,202,389
Value of costs allowed by agency officials		29,354,860	18,618,305
D. For which no management decision had been made as of September 30, 2013	77	82,051,376 ⁷	68,823,689 ⁷

¹Unsupported costs, a subcategory of questioned costs, are reported separately as required by the Inspector General Act.

²The ending balances on March 31, 2013, for questioned costs totaling \$20,657,439 and for unsupported costs totaling \$16,413,278 were increased by \$3,779,283 for questioned costs and increased by \$3,793,478 for unsupported costs respectively, to reflect adjustments in recommendations from prior periods.

³Amounts include \$1,309,250 in questioned costs and \$1,304,250 in unsupported costs for audits performed for OIG by other federal audit agencies.

⁴Amounts include \$21,166,031 in questioned costs and \$20,138,953 in unsupported costs for audits performed for OIG by other federal audit agencies.

⁵Unlike the monetary figures in this row, this figure is not being subtracted from the subtotal. Some audit reports counted here may be counted again in the figure below because some reports have multiple recommendations and fall into both categories.

⁶Amounts include \$3,679,971 in questioned costs and \$3,629,661 in unsupported costs for audits performed for OIG by other federal audit agencies.

⁷Amounts reflect \$18,795,310 in questioned costs and \$17,813,542 in unsupported costs for audits performed for OIG by other federal audit agencies.

**Reports With Recommendations That Funds Be Put to Better Use
USAID
April 1-September 30, 2013**

Reports	Number of Audit Reports	Value (\$)
A. For which no management decision had been made as of April 1, 2013	1	76,766
B. Add: Reports issued April 1-September 30, 2013	0	0
Subtotal	1	76,766
C. Less: Reports with a management decision made April 1-September 30, 2013	0	0
Value of costs disallowed by agency officials	0	0
Value of costs allowed by agency officials	0	0
D. For which no management decision had been made as of September 30, 2013	0	0

**Reports Over 6 Months Old With No Management Decision
USAID
April 1-September 30, 2013**

Report Numbers	Auditee	Issue Date	Status
G-391-12-001-P	Pakistan	11/03/11	<p>Recommendation 5. That USAID/Pakistan determine the allowability of \$1,359,337 in questioned costs (unsupported) and recover those costs determined to be unallowable. The Office of Acquisition and Assistance, the Office of Financial Management, and Bureau for Economic Growth, Education and Environment will investigate the unsupported questioned costs of \$1,359,337 and make a decision on those costs. A management decision on this recommendation will be reached when USAID/Pakistan determines whether the questioned costs are allowed or disallowed; final action will occur when any disallowed amount is collected.</p>

**Significant Revisions of Management Decisions
USAID
April 1-September 30, 2013**

Section 5(a)(11) of the Inspector General Act requires a description and explanation of the reasons for any significant revised management decisions during the reporting period.

During this reporting period, USAID did not make any significant revisions of management decisions.

**Significant Management Decisions With Which the Inspector General Disagrees
USAID
April 1-September 30, 2013**

Section 5(a)(12) of the Inspector General Act requires semiannual reports to include information concerning any significant management decisions with which the inspector general disagrees.

During this reporting period, there were no instances where the Inspector General disagreed with a significant management decision.

Noncompliance with the Federal Financial Improvement Act of 1996
USAID
April 1-September 30, 2013

Section 5(a)(13) of the Inspector General Act requires semiannual reports to include an update on issues outstanding under a remediation plan required by the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996 (FFMIA), (Public Law 104-208, Title VIII, codified at 31 U.S.C. 3512 note). FFMIA requires agencies to comply substantially with (1) federal financial management system requirements, (2) federal accounting standards, and (3) the U.S. Standard General Ledger at the transaction level. An agency that is not substantially compliant with FFMIA must prepare a remediation plan.

Under a previously reported audit report, No. A-000-13-003-P, dated November 14, 2012, OIG identified an instance of substantial noncompliance with FFMIA as required by OMB Bulletin 07-04, "Audit Requirements for Financial Statements." Specifically, OIG reported that (1) USAID has not established an effective risk management program to ensure that policies and procedures are assessed and working as intended and (2) USAID's decentralized management of information technology and information security does not allow the Agency to implement a process to effectively assess, respond to, and monitor information security risk across the organization. To address the significant deficiency, USAID has prepared a 3-year corrective action plan, which is expected to be fully implemented by the end of fiscal year 2015.

**Significant Findings From Contract Audit Reports
USAID
April 1-September 30, 2013**

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181, Section 845) requires inspectors general to submit information on contract audit reports, including grants and cooperative agreements, that contain significant audit findings in semiannual reports to the Congress.

The act defines “significant audit findings” to include unsupported, questioned, or disallowed costs in excess of \$10 million and other findings that the inspector general determines to be significant.

On OIG’s behalf, DCAA conducted the “Audit of Direct Costs Incurred and Billed by Black & Veatch Special Projects Corporation Under the Afghanistan Infrastructure & Rehabilitation Program, Contract No. 306-I-00-06-00517-00 for the Period October 1, 2008, to September 30, 2012” and questioned \$16, 986,934 in costs incurred and billed by Black & Veatch. The objective of the Afghanistan Infrastructure & Rehabilitation Program (AIRP) was to provide USAID/Afghanistan a full range of technical assistance, physical support, and infrastructure services to the Government of Afghanistan, the Afghan people, and private the sector in the following areas: (1) energy and natural resources, (2) transport, (3) urban development/water sanitation, and (4) public buildings. The audit objective was to determine whether the AIRP costs incurred and billed were allowable, reasonable, and properly allocated in accordance with the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), cost accounting standards, USAID acquisition regulations, and contract provisions.

OIG questioned \$16.5 million in significant subcontractor costs that are not adequately supported in accordance with the FAR and subcontract terms, and travel costs totaling \$.5 million in excess of the lowest standard airfare that are not adequately documented and justified in accordance with the FAR. OIG recommended that USAID/Afghanistan determine the allowability and recover as appropriate the unsupported questioned costs. Management decisions have not been reached on the two recommendations.

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS AND ACTIVITIES: MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

MCC forms partnerships with some of the world's poorest countries and provides large-scale grants to them when they demonstrate they are committed to good governance, economic freedom, and investment in their citizens. These grants fund country-led solutions for reducing poverty through sustainable economic growth.



Fishermen return from work near an MCC-funded improved fish landing site in Tifnit, Morocco (photo by Jake Lyell for MCC).

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Fund Accountability Statements

OIG reviews and approves fund accountability statement audits of compact funds under recipient government management. These fund accountability statement audits are conducted by independent public auditors. Under the terms of MCC compacts, funds expended by a recipient country must be audited at least annually. The recipient country establishes an accountable entity, usually a Millennium Challenge Account (MCA), that produces financial statements documenting account activity. The audit of a fund accountability statement is conducted by an audit firm that OIG has approved.

The selected audit firm issues an opinion on whether the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the program revenues and costs incurred and reimbursed, in conformity with the terms of a compact agreement and related supplemental agreements for the period being audited.

In addition, the audit firm is required to employ generally accepted government auditing standards in performing the audits. All MCA audit reports are reviewed, approved, and issued by OIG.

During this reporting period, OIG issued 14 fund accountability statement audits, which included 13 recommendations.

MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTABILITY

Audit of the Millennium Challenge Corporation's Fiscal Year 2013 Compliance With the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002

Report No. M-000-13-005-P

OIG contracted with the independent certified public accounting firm of CliftonLarsonAllen LLP (Clifton) to conduct the audit. Clifton was required to conduct the audit in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. The objective of the audit was to determine whether MCC implemented selected minimum security controls for selected information systems to meet Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002 (FISMA) requirements to reduce the risk of data tampering, unauthorized access to and disclosure of sensitive information, and disruption to MCC's operations.

To answer the audit objective, Clifton assessed whether MCC implemented selected management, technical, and operational controls outlined in National Institute of Standards and Technology Special Publication 800-53, Recommended Security Controls for Federal Information Systems and Organizations, Revision 3. Clifton performed audit fieldwork at MCC's headquarters in Washington, D.C., from March 2013 to July 2013.

The auditors concluded that MCC implemented 116 of 141 selected security controls for selected information systems in support of FISMA. For example, MCC implemented an effective incident handling and response program. It also maintained an adequate and effective specialized training program for employees requiring role-based training.

Although MCC generally had policies for its information security program, its implementation of those policies was not fully effective in ensuring the preservation of the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the Agency's information and information systems, potentially exposing them to unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction.

To address the weaknesses reported in Clifton's report, OIG made 15 recommendations to MCC's management. Four of them asked MCC to reopen recommendations made in the prior year audit. Although OIG acknowledged MCC's management decisions on each of the 15 recommendations, it did not agree with MCC's management decisions for two of the recommendations. Therefore, OIG encouraged MCC to revisit its management decisions for those recommendations and revise them to fully address the weaknesses identified in Clifton's audit report.

Millennium Challenge Account (MCA)-Contract Canceled

The director of a West African-based MCA was found by OIG to have arranged for his brother-in-law to be hired as an adjudicator between the MCA and one of its construction contractors. The adjudicator for MCA projects decides whether the MCA or the contractor prevails in claim disputes. The investigation revealed that this conflict of interest was not disclosed to the contractor as required by MCC regulations and could have resulted in inappropriate claims being paid. The adjudicator subsequently resigned, the director was terminated, and the contract was rescinded by the MCA.

TABLES: MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

Significant Recommendations Described Previously Without Final Action MCC April 1–September 30, 2013					
Report Number	Report Title	Date of Report	Rec. No.	Management Decision Date	Final Action Target Date
M-000-11-001-O	The Risk Assessment of the Millennium Challenge Corporation's Information Technology Governance Over Its Information Technology Investments	06/01/11	3	09/01/11	03/10/14
			4	09/01/11	03/01/14
			13	09/01/11	11/06/13
M-000-12-002-P	Follow-up Audit of the Millennium Challenge Corporation's Implementation of Key Components of a Privacy Program for its Information Technology Systems	03/30/12	7	03/30/12	11/01/13
			8	03/30/12	11/01/13
			9	03/30/12	11/01/13
			22	03/30/12	11/01/13
M-000-13-001-P	Audit of the Millennium Challenge Corporation's Fiscal Year 2012 Compliance With the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002	11/06/12	4	11/06/12	11/06/13
			5	11/06/12	11/06/13
			6	11/06/12	11/06/13
			11	11/06/12	11/06/13
			12	11/06/12	11/06/13
			13	11/06/12	11/06/13
18	11/06/12	11/06/13			

**Significant Recommendations Described Previously Without Final Action
MCC
April 1–September 30, 2013**

Report Number	Report Title	Date of Report	Rec. No.	Management Decision Date	Final Action Target Date
M-000-13-001-C	Audit of the Millennium Challenge Corporation's Financial Statements, Internal Controls, and Compliance for the Period Ending September 30, 2012 and 2011	11/15/12	1	11/13/12	11/15/13
			2	11/13/12	11/15/13
			3	11/13/12	11/15/13
			4	11/13/12	11/15/13
			5	11/13/12	11/15/13
			6	11/13/12	11/15/13
			7	11/13/12	11/15/13
			8	11/13/12	11/15/13
			9	11/13/12	11/15/13
			10	11/13/12	11/15/13
			11	11/13/12	11/15/13
			12	11/13/12	11/15/13
			13	11/13/12	11/15/13
			14	11/13/12	11/15/13
			15	11/13/12	11/15/13
			16	11/13/12	11/15/13
			17	11/13/12	11/15/13
			18	11/13/12	11/15/13
			19	11/13/12	11/15/13
			20	11/13/12	11/15/13
			21	11/13/12	11/15/13
			22	11/13/12	11/15/13
M-000-13-003-N	Audit of the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Resources Managed by Millennium Development Authority (MiDA) Under the Agricultural Credit Program (ACP) in Ghana from May 1, 2008, to September 30, 2011	11/21/12	1	05/16/13	11/21/13
M-000-13-002-P	Audit of the Millennium Challenge Corporation's Resettlement Activities	12/06/12	1	12/06/12	12/06/13
			2	12/06/12	12/06/13
			3	12/06/12	12/06/13
			4	12/06/12	12/06/13
			5	12/06/12	12/06/13

**Significant Recommendations Described Previously Without Final Action
MCC
April 1–September 30, 2013**

Report Number	Report Title	Date of Report	Rec. No.	Management Decision Date	Final Action Target Date
M-000-13-008-N	Fund Accountability Statement (FAS) and Close-Out Audit of the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Resources Managed by the Millennium Challenge Georgia Fund (MCG) Under the Compact Agreement Between the MCC and the Government of Georgia for the Period from January 1, 2011, to April 7, 2011 (FAS) and April 8, 2011, to August 4, 2011 (Close-out)	01/08/13	1	08/06/13	09/19/14
M-000-13-003-P	Audit of the Millennium Challenge Corporation's Programs in Mozambique	01/31/13	2 3 4 5	01/31/13 01/31/13 01/31/13 01/31/13	01/31/14 01/31/14 01/31/14 01/31/14
M-000-13-004-P	Audit of the Millennium Challenge Corporation's Monitoring of Trafficking in Persons in MCC-Funded Programs	02/12/13	1	02/12/13	02/12/14

Miscellaneous Reports
Associated Questioned Costs, Unsupported Costs, and Value of Recommendations
That Funds Be Put to Better Use
MCC
April 1-September 30, 2013

Report Number	Date of Report	Report Title	Amount of Findings	Type of Findings
M-000-13-001-Q	06/07/13	Quality Control Review (QCR) of the Ernst & Young S.R.L. Performance and Documentation Associated With the Audit Titled Audit of the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Resources Managed by Millennium Challenge Account-Moldova (MCA-Moldova), Under the Compact Agreement Between MCC and the Government of the Republic of Moldova From January 1, 2012, to June 30, 2012		
M-000-13-002-Q	08/12/13	Quality Control Review of Diaz Murillo Dalupan and Company		

Performance Audits
Associated Questioned Costs, Unsupported Costs, and Value of Recommendations
That Funds Be Put to Better Use
MCC
April 1-September 30, 2013

Report Number	Date of Report	Report Title	Amount of Findings	Type of Findings
M-000-13-005-P	09/20/13	Audit of the Millennium Challenge Corporation's Fiscal Year 2013 Compliance with the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002		

Incidents in Which OIG Was Refused Assistance or Information
MCC
April 1-September 30, 2013

Section 6(b)(2) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 requires an inspector general to report to the head of the agency whenever requested information or assistance is unreasonably refused or not provided.

During this reporting period, there were no reports of such instances.

Financial Audits
Associated Questioned Costs, Unsupported Costs, and Value of Recommendations
That Funds Be Put to Better Use
MCC
April 1–September 30, 2013

Report Number	Date of Report	Report Title	Amt. of Findings (\$000)	Type of Findings
Programs and Operations				
M-000-13-020-N	06/27/13	Limited Scope Audit of Millennium Challenge Account-Morocco (MCA-Morocco) Staff Salaries and Fringe Benefits	1,340 88	QC UN
MCA Audit and Reviews				
M-000-13-016-N	04/16/13	Audit of the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Resources Managed by Millennium Challenge Account-Mali (MCA-Mali), Under the Compact Agreement Between the MCC and the Government of Mali From July 1, 2012 to August 24, 2012 (Fund Accountability Statement) and August 25, 2012, to December 31, 2012, (Close-out)		
M-000-13-017-N	06/10/13	Audit of the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Resources Managed by Millennium Challenge Account-Lesotho (MCA-Lesotho), Under the Compact Agreement Between the MCC and the Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho From January 1, 2012, to December 31, 2012		
M-000-13-018-N	06/10/13	Audit of the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Resources Managed by Millennium Challenge Account-Mongolia (MCA-Mongolia), Under the Compact Agreement Between the MCC and the Government of Mongolia From January 1, 2011, to December 31, 2011	164 164	QC UN
M-000-13-019-N	06/10/13	Audit of the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Resources Managed by Millennium Challenge Account-Tanzania (MCA-Tanzania), Under the Compact Agreement Between the MCC and the Government of Tanzania From January 1, 2012, to December 31, 2012		
M-000-13-021-N	07/12/13	Audit of the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Resources Managed by Alliance for Green Revolution for Africa (AGRA) a Covered Provider Under the Grant Agreement Between the Millennium Development Authority (MiDA) and AGRA From July 1, 2011, to April 30, 2012		

Financial Audits
Associated Questioned Costs, Unsupported Costs, and Value of Recommendations
That Funds Be Put to Better Use
MCC
April 1–September 30, 2013

Report Number	Date of Report	Report Title	Amt. of Findings (\$000)	Type of Findings
M-000-13-022-N	07/12/13	Audit of the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Resources Managed by Millennium Challenge Account-El Salvador (Fondo del Milenio), Under the Compact Agreement Between the MCC and the Government of El Salvador From January 1, 2012, to September 20, 2012		
M-000-13-023-N	07/31/13	Audit of Fund Accountability Statement of the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Resources Managed by Millennium Development Authority (MiDA) Under the Compact Agreement Between the MCC and the Government of Ghana From July 1, 2011, to April 30, 2012		
M-000-13-024-N	08/08/13	Audit of the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Resources Managed by Millennium Challenge Account-Morocco (MCA-Morocco), Under the Compact Agreement Between the MCC and the Government of Morocco From January 1, 2012, to December 31, 2012	1	QC
M-000-13-025-N	08/12/13	Audit of the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Resources Managed by Millennium Challenge Account - Philippines (MCA-Philippines), Under the Compact Agreement Between the MCC and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines From January 1, 2012, to June 30, 2012		
M-000-13-026-N	08/16/13	Fund Accountability Statement (FAS) and Close-out Audit of the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Resources Managed by Millennium Challenge Account - Armenia SNCO, Under the Compact Agreement Between the MCC and the Government of the Republic of Armenia From January 1, 2011, to September 29, 2011, (FAS) September 30, 2011, to January 27, 2012 (Close-Out)	276 1	QC UN
M-000-13-027-N	08/20/13	Audit of the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Resources Managed by Millennium Challenge Account-Namibia (MCA-Namibia), Under the Compact Agreement Between the MCC and the Government of the Republic of Namibia From January 1, 2012, to December 31, 2012		

Financial Audits
Associated Questioned Costs, Unsupported Costs, and Value of Recommendations
That Funds Be Put to Better Use
MCC
April 1–September 30, 2013

Report Number	Date of Report	Report Title	Amt. of Findings (\$000)	Type of Findings
M-000-13-028-N	08/22/13	Audit of the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Resources Managed by Millennium Challenge Account-Moldova (MCA-Moldova), Under the Compact Agreement Between the MCC and the Government of Moldova From July 1, 2012, to December 31, 2012		
M-000-13-029-N	09/03/13	Audit of the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Resources Managed by Millennium Challenge Account-Mongolia (MCA-Mongolia), Under the Compact Agreement Between the MCC and the Government of Mongolia From January 1, 2012, to December 31, 2012		

**Reports With Questioned and Unsupported Costs
MCC
April I-September 30, 2013**

Reports	Number of Audit Reports	Questioned Costs (\$)	Unsupported Costs (\$)
A. For which no management decision had been made as of April I, 2013	4	23,486,462	1,504,560
B. Add: Reports issued April I-September 30, 2013	4	1,781,392	253,704
Subtotal	8	25,267,854	1,758,264
C. Less: Reports with a management decision made April I-September 30, 2013	4 ¹	23,486,462	1,504,560
Value of costs disallowed by agency officials		8,217,471	1,254,625
Value of costs allowed by agency officials		15,268,991	249,935
D. For which no management decision had been made as of September 30, 2013	4	1,781,392	253,704

¹ Unlike the monetary figures in this row, this figure is not subtracted from the subtotal. Some audit reports counted here may be counted again in the figure below because some reports have multiple recommendations and fall into both categories.

Reports With Recommendations That Funds Be Put to Better Use
MCC
April 1-September 30, 2013

During the reporting period, there were no reports with recommendations that funds be put to better use.

**Reports Over 6 Months Old With No Management Decision
MCC
April 1-September 30, 2013**

During the reporting period, there were no reports more than 6 months old without a management decision.

**Significant Revisions of Management Decisions
MCC
April 1-September 30, 2013**

Section 5(a)(11) of the Inspector General Act requires a description and explanation of the reasons for any significant revised management decisions during the reporting period.

During this reporting period, MCC did not make any significant revisions of management decisions.

**Significant Management Decisions With Which the Inspector General Disagrees
MCC
April 1-September 30, 2013**

Section 5(a)(12) of the Inspector General Act requires semiannual reports to include information concerning any significant management decisions with which the inspector general disagrees.

During this reporting period, there were no instances in which the Inspector General disagreed with a significant management decision.

**Significant Findings From Contract Audit Reports
MCC
April 1-September 30, 2013**

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181, Section 845) requires inspectors general to submit information on contract audit reports, including grants and cooperative agreements, that contain significant audit findings in semiannual reports to the Congress.

The act defines "significant audit findings" to include unsupported, questioned, or disallowed costs in excess of \$10 million and other findings that the inspector general determines to be significant.

During the reporting period, OIG had no significant findings from contract audit reports for MCC.

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS AND TABLES: UNITED STATES AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

USADF provides grants of up to \$250,000 to local community groups and enterprises that benefit underserved and marginalized groups in Africa. The Foundation measures grant success in terms of jobs, increased income levels, and improved social conditions.

No performance audits were issued of USADF programs or operations during this reporting period.

**Significant Recommendations Described Previously Without Final Action
USADF
April 1–September 30, 2013**

Report Number	Report Title	Date of Report	Rec. No.	Management Decision Date	Final Action Target Date
7-ADF-08-007-P	Audit of the African Development Foundation/ Ghana Project Activities	09/17/08	1	09/17/08*	12/31/13
			7	09/17/08*	12/31/13
			14	09/17/08**	12/31/13

*Revised management decision 06/30/2011

**Revised management decision 05/03/2011

**Incidents in Which OIG Was Refused Assistance or Information
USADF
April 1–September 30, 2013**

Section 6(b)2) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 requires an inspector general to report to the head of the agency whenever requested information or assistance is unreasonably refused or not provided.

During this reporting period, there were no reports of such instances.

Financial Audits
Associated Questioned Costs, Unsupported Costs, and Value of Recommendations
That Funds Be Put to Better Use
USADF
April 1-September 30, 2013

No financial audits were issued during the reporting period.

Performance Audits
Associated Questioned Costs, Unsupported Costs, and Value of Recommendations
That Funds Be Put to Better Use
USADF
April 1-September 30, 2013

No performance audits were issued during the reporting period.

Miscellaneous Reports
Associated Questioned Costs, Unsupported Costs, and Value of Recommendations That
Funds Be Put to Better Use
USADF
April 1-September 30, 2013

During the reporting period, no miscellaneous reports were issued with associated questioned costs, unsupported costs, or recommendations that funds be put to better use.

Reports With Questioned and Unsupported Costs
USADF
April 1-September 30, 2013

During the reporting period, no reports were issued with questioned or unsupported costs.

Reports With Recommendations That Funds Be Put to Better Use
USADF
April 1-September 30, 2013

During the reporting period, no reports were issued with recommendations that funds be put to better use.

**Significant Revisions of Management Decisions
USADF
April 1-September 30, 2013**

Section 5(a)(11) of the Inspector General Act requires a description and explanation of the reasons for any significant revised management decisions during the reporting period.

During this reporting period, USADF did not make any significant revisions of management decisions.

**Significant Management Decisions With Which the Inspector General Disagrees
USADF
April 1-September 30, 2013**

Section 5(a)(12) of the Inspector General Act requires semiannual reports to include information concerning any significant management decisions with which the inspector general disagrees.

During this reporting period, there were no instances in which the Inspector General disagreed with a significant management decision.

**Significant Findings From Contract Audit Reports
USADF
April 1-September 30, 2013**

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181, Section 845) requires inspectors general to submit information on contract audit reports, including grants and cooperative agreements, that contain significant audit findings in semiannual reports to the Congress.

The act defines “significant audit findings” to include unsupported, questioned, or disallowed costs in excess of \$10 million and other findings that the inspector general determines to be significant.

During the reporting period, OIG had no significant findings from contract audit reports for USADF.

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS AND TABLES: INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

The Inter-American Foundation is an independent U.S. Government agency created to provide development assistance in Latin America and the Caribbean. IAF provides grant support for creative ideas for self-help received from grassroots groups and NGOs, while encouraging partnerships among community organizations, businesses, and local governments that are working to improve the quality of life for poor people and strengthen democratic practices

Audit of the Inter-American Foundation's Fiscal Year 2013 Compliance with the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002

Report No. A-IAF-13-007-P

OIG contracted with the independent certified public accounting firm of CliftonLarsonAllen LLP (Clifton) to conduct the audit. Clifton was required to conduct the audit in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. The objective of this audit was to determine whether the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) implemented selected minimum security controls for selected information systems in support of the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) of 2002.

To answer the audit objective, Clifton assessed whether IAF implemented selected management, technical, and operational controls outlined in National Institute of Standards and Technology Special Publication 800-53, Recommended Security Controls for Federal Information Systems and Organizations, Revision 3. Clifton performed audit fieldwork at IAF's headquarters in Washington, D.C., from April 26, 2013, through August 6, 2013.

The auditors concluded that IAF implemented 71 of 85 tested security controls in support of FISMA. For example, IAF established adequate information technology security policies and procedures. They also implemented an effective incident handling and response program, and maintained adequate control over physical access to facilities and the computer room.

However, auditors identified areas in IAF's information security program that can be improved. Based on the report, OIG made eight recommendations to help IAF strengthen its information security program. Management decisions were made on each of the eight recommendations. However, OIG disagreed with four of them and encouraged IAF to revise them to fully address the weaknesses identified in Clifton's audit report.

**Significant Recommendations Described Previously Without Final Action
IAF
April 1–September 30, 2013**

Report Number	Report Title	Date of Report	Rec. No.	Management Decision Date	Final Action Target Date
A-IAF-13-001-P	Audit of the Inter-American Foundation's Compliance with the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002 for Fiscal Year 2012	11/15/12	8	11/15/12	12/30/13
			9	11/15/12	12/30/13
			11	11/15/12	11/01/13

**Incidents in Which OIG Was Refused Assistance or Information
IAF
April 1–September 30, 2013**

Section 6(b)2) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 requires an inspector general to report to the head of the agency whenever requested information or assistance is unreasonably refused or not provided.

During this reporting period, there were no reports of such instances.

Financial Audits
Associated Questioned Costs, Unsupported Costs, and Value of Recommendations
That Funds Be Put to Better Use
IAF
April 1-September 30, 2013

Report Number	Date of Report	Report Title	Amount of Findings	Type of Findings
No financial audit reports were issued during this reporting period.				

Performance Audits
Associated Questioned Costs, Unsupported Costs, and Value of Recommendations
That Funds Be Put to Better Use
IAF
April 1-September 30, 2013

Report Number	Date of Report	Report Title	Amount of Findings	Type of Findings
A-IAF-13-007-P		Audit of the Inter-American Foundation's Fiscal Year 2013 Compliance with the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002		

**Significant Findings From Contract Audit Reports
IAF
April 1-September 30, 2013**

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181, Section 845) requires inspectors general to submit information on contract audit reports, including grants and cooperative agreements, that contain significant audit findings in semiannual reports to the Congress.

The act defines “significant audit findings” to include unsupported, questioned, or disallowed costs in excess of \$10 million and other findings that the inspector general determines to be significant.

During the reporting period, OIG had no significant findings from contract audit reports for IAF.

**Miscellaneous Reports
Associated Questioned Costs, Unsupported Costs, and Value of Recommendations
That Funds Be Put to Better Use
IAF
April 1-September 30, 2013**

No miscellaneous reports were issued during this reporting period.

**Reports With Questioned and Unsupported Costs
IAF
April 1-September 30, 2013**

No reports were issued during this period with questioned or unsupported costs.

**Reports With Recommendations That Funds Be Put to Better Use
IAF
April 1-September 30, 2013**

No reports were issued during this period with recommendations that funds be put to better use.

**Reports Over 6 Months Old With No Management Decision
IAF
April 1-September 30, 2013**

During the reporting period, there were no reports more than 6 months old without a management decision.

Significant Revisions of Management Decisions
IAF
April 1-September 30, 2013

Section 5(a)(11) of the Inspector General Act requires a description and explanation of the reasons for any significant revised management decisions during the reporting period.

During this reporting period, IAF did not make any significant revisions of management decisions.

Significant Management Decisions With Which the Inspector General Disagrees
IAF
April 1-September 30, 2013

Section 5(a)(12) of the Inspector General Act requires semiannual reports to include information concerning any significant management decisions with which the inspector general disagrees.

There were no significant management decisions during this reporting period with which the Inspector General disagrees.

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS: OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation is a U.S. Government development finance institution that mobilizes private capital to address development challenges. It works with the U.S. private sector to help U.S. businesses gain footholds in emerging markets by promoting increased revenues, jobs, and growth opportunities at home and abroad. Operating in more than 150 countries, OPIC provides financing, guarantees, and political risk insurance, and offers support for private equity investment funds.

OIG provides oversight of OPIC under 22 U.S.C. 2199, as well as through a March 2013 MOU between OIG and OPIC. This statute authorizes OIG to conduct reviews, inspections, and investigations for OPIC. The 2013 MOU, which expired at the end of FY 2013, provided for OIG to operate an OPIC fraud awareness program and oversee an audit of OPIC's compliance with FISMA requirements. Under the agreement, OIG provided these services on a reimbursable basis.

OIG conducted one audit of OPIC during this reporting period.

Audit of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation's Fiscal Year 2013 Compliance With the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002

Report No. A-OPC-13-006-P

FISMA requires agencies to develop, document, and implement an agency-wide information security program to protect their information and information systems, including those provided or managed by another agency, contractor, or other source. The act also requires agencies to have an annual assessment of their information systems.

OIG contracted with the independent certified public accounting firm of Cotton & Company LLP (Cotton) to conduct the audit. Cotton was required to conduct the audit in accordance with U.S. Government Auditing Standards. The objective of the audit was to determine whether OPIC implemented selected minimum security controls for selected information systems to reduce the risk of data tampering, unauthorized access to and disclosure of sensitive information, and disruptions to OPIC's operations.

The auditors concluded that OPIC implemented 51 of the 69 tested security controls. For example, OPIC effectively implemented incident response capabilities, configuration change control procedures, security control assessments, and system authorization and risk assessment processes.

However, auditors also identified several weaknesses in OPIC's information security controls. Based on the report, OIG made 14 recommendations to assist OPIC in strengthening its information security program. Management decisions were made on all 14 recommendations, and final action was taken on 1 of them.

PEER REVIEWS

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) requires federal inspectors general to report on results of peer reviews in their semiannual reports.

The following are results of peer reviews conducted on USAID OIG during the reporting period.

Audit

No peer reviews were conducted during this period. The last peer review of USAID OIG's audit functions was conducted in September 2012. There are no outstanding recommendations from a peer review conducted on USAID OIG to be implemented.

In a comment letter accompanying the September 20, 2012, peer review report completed by the Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Inspector General, the DOE Inspector General included several recommendations "not considered to be of sufficient significance to affect the opinion expressed in that report" concerning our Office of Audit: (a) to ensure adherence to auditing standards, policies and procedures to fully document the planning and testing of fraud-related steps and resolution of allegations; (b) to reemphasize compliance with auditing standards relating to adequacy and documentation of supervisory review; and (c) to ensure that auditors (i) fully document and report rationales for selection and application of sampling techniques and (ii) properly utilize procedure summaries in TeamMate as primary work papers for documenting audit work. We have attended to all of these recommendations. An internal review to address findings on fraud risk and sampling techniques is planned for January 2014, and a training program on our Office of Audit Handbook, also slated for January, will emphasize the issues set forth in the findings.

Investigations

No peer reviews were conducted during this period. The last peer review of USAID OIG's investigative functions was completed in April 2011. There are no outstanding recommendations from a peer review conducted on USAID OIG to be implemented.

ABBREVIATIONS

BU	funds recommended to be put to better use
DCAA	Defense Contract Audit Agency
FISMA	Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002
IAF	Inter-American Foundation
MCA	Millennium Challenge Account
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
NGO	nongovernmental organization
OIG	Office of Inspector General
OPIC	Overseas Private Investment Corporation
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
QC	questioned costs
UN	unsupported costs
USADF	United States African Development Foundation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

United States Agency for International Development

Office of Inspector General

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