



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Annual Plan 2008





USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Mission

The mission of Office of Inspector General (OIG) is to contribute to and support integrity, efficiency, and effectiveness in all activities of the organizations for which it has oversight responsibilities.

Values

In accomplishing our mission, OIG is committed to the following:

- Integrity
- Excellence
- Teamwork

Strategic Goals

- Reduce vulnerabilities in high-risk USAID, USADF, and IAF programs
- Increase effectiveness of USAID, USADF, and IAF programs in addressing strategic goals and priorities
- Help to ensure operational integrity in USAID, USADF, and IAF management systems programs

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IG AUTHORITY, RESPONSIBILITY AND CHALLENGES

Authority and Responsibility

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of Inspector General (OIG) was established on December 16, 1980, by Public Law (P.L.) 96-533, which amended the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. On December 29, 1981, the President signed the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1981, bringing the USAID Inspector General under the purview of the Inspector General Act of 1978. OIG assumed audit and investigative oversight of the United States African Development Foundation (USADF) and the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) in 1999 in accordance with P.L. 106-113.

The Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, authorizes the Inspector General to conduct and supervise audits and investigations. As a result of this work, OIG (1) promotes economy, efficiency, and effectiveness and (2) detects and prevents fraud, waste, and abuse in USAID, USADF, and IAF programs and operations.

OIG established this plan in support of its three strategic goals and the five key objectives in U.S. Department of State's and USAID's framework for U.S. foreign assistance as shown below:

1. Reduce vulnerabilities in high-risk USAID, USADF, and IAF programs
2. Increase effectiveness of USAID, USADF, and IAF programs in addressing strategic goals and priorities
3. Help to ensure operational integrity in USAID, USADF, and IAF management systems programs.

Strategic Objective One – Achieving Peace and Security: Priorities include security cooperation and security sector reform, conflict prevention, mitigation and response, and transnational crime.

Strategic Objective Two – Governing Justly and Democratically: Priorities include rule of law and human rights, good governance, political competition and consensus building, and civil society.

Strategic Objective Three – Investing in People: Priorities include health, education, social services and protection for especially vulnerable populations.

Strategic Objective Four – Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity: Priorities include private markets, trade and investment, energy security, environment, and agriculture.

Strategic Objective Five – Providing Humanitarian Assistance: Priorities include protection, assistance, and solutions, disaster prevention and mitigation, and orderly and humane means for migration management.

This plan describes the activities that the USAID/OIG will undertake in support of USAID, USADF, and IAF in fiscal year (FY) 2008.

Significant activity planned is described briefly under the strategic goal it supports. The decision to perform the specific work of this plan was made by considering the risk associated with USAID, USADF, and IAF programs, and assessing potential vulnerabilities in internal controls.

During FY 2008, OIG will continue its review of USAID's most complex and vulnerable programs, such as those in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Lebanon; and the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. OIG also will continue its oversight of USAID's programs around the world and its financial management and information technology systems and processes.

The results of this plan will be reported in future semiannual reports to Congress.

SIGNIFICANT PLANNED OIG ACTIVITY FOR FY 2008

Some OIG work is mandated by statute or other requirement, and other work is performed at the discretion of OIG. When planning work, OIG considers stakeholder interests and needs, alignment with strategic goals and anticipated results to prioritize and identify the audits and activities to undertake.

Examples of significant audits and activities to be performed under individual strategic goals during FY 2008 are described below:

Strategic Goal I:

Reduce vulnerabilities in high-risk USAID, USADF, and IAF programs

Fraud Awareness and Prevention Outreach

OIG will promote awareness of fraud and/or cost principles by providing training to agency employees, contractors, grantees, and others to alert them to fraudulent schemes and practices. OIG will continue developing and distributing fraud-awareness literature, audiovisual aids, and other material to the Agency and its partners. In furtherance of these fraud-prevention efforts, OIG will offer advice and support to the agencies and their partners on antifraud strategies through briefings, meetings, conferences, and other fora.

OIG will develop proactive activities to identify vulnerabilities in multimillion-dollar and high-risk USAID, USADF, and IAF programs involving U.S. contractors and grantees, which could lead to criminal, civil or administrative actions.

OIG will make recommendations for systemic improvements if weaknesses are uncovered in the USAID, USADF, and IAF programs or operations, and will work with them to correct the problems.

Audit of USAID/Iraq's Job Creation Activities in Its Community Stabilization Program

Program Summary:

As of February 2007, USAID/Iraq had funded \$165 million of the anticipated \$300 million Community Stabilization Program. This program provides a vital link between U.S. military programs funded under the Commander Emergency Response Program and longer term initiatives under the Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRT), elected Iraqi Provincial Councils, and the Government of Iraq. The intended results of the Community Stabilization Program are to decrease unemployment with a focus on young men, mitigate conflict through increased community activities, and revitalize community infrastructure and essential services provided by the Iraqi Government.

Audit Objective:

This audit will determine whether USAID/Iraq's job creation activities under its community stabilization program are achieving the intended results and the impact of the results.

Audit of USAID/Afghanistan’s Alternative Livelihoods Program

Program Summary:

Afghanistan is the world’s biggest producer of opium poppies, which are used to make heroin. To help eradicate the illegal drug trade in Afghanistan, the alternative livelihoods program, through immediate needs activities, provides local communities in key poppy-producing provinces with labor-intensive work programs intended to de-incentivize poppy growth. Additionally, USAID designed a 3-year integrated rural development program in priority provinces targeted under the Government of Afghanistan’s counter-narcotics program. This program includes building new farm-to-market roads, improving irrigation, establishing tailoring and clothing businesses for people who stay at home to work, and providing capacity building to local and provincial governments.

Audit Objective:

This audit will determine whether activities under the \$415 million alternative livelihoods program were on schedule to achieve planned results and the impact of those results.

Audit of USAID/Afghanistan’s Local Governance and Community Development Project in the Northern and Western Regions of Afghanistan

Program Summary:

The center of gravity for USG (USG) activity is shifting to Afghanistan’s outlying provinces. While national programs are beginning to adjust to this shift, their geographic reach is still limited in many areas. In Afghanistan, PRTs have been an important vehicle for the delivery of USG and international assistance outside of Kabul, particularly in unstable regions. PRTs are small, joint civilian-military organizations that were established in Afghanistan at the end of 2002. They are designed to improve security, extend the reach of the Afghan Government, and facilitate reconstruction in priority provinces. Particularly in insecure areas, the core objective of the PRT is to implement projects that will improve stability so that more traditional forms of development assistance can resume.

USAID/Afghanistan awarded a \$95 million contract to Development Alternative, Inc. to implement through a PRT the Local Governance and Community Development Project (LGCD). The principal goal of the LGCD is to help the Government of Afghanistan, in partnership with local communities, develop the capacity to identify and address the issues that are driving instability and support for insurgency in outlying provinces and insecure parts of provinces. The ultimate goal is to help the Government of Afghanistan and local citizens develop the institutions, processes, and practices that will create a stable environment for long-term political, economic, and social development.

Audit Objective:

This audit will determine whether USAID/Afghanistan’s LGCD Project is achieving its intended results and the impact of those results.

Follow-Up Audit of USAID/Iraq’s Community Action Program

Program Summary:

USAID/Iraq awarded a 2-year, \$95 million contract to continue the work started under the previous 3-year Community Action Program (CAP). This CAP began on October 1, 2006, and will end on September 30, 2008. The main objective of the new award is to support democratic governance through strengthening responsive and effective local government from the community up to the government level. Eventually, the program will be implemented throughout all 18 governorates of Iraq.

Audit Objective:

This will be the second audit of this program; the first was performed in fiscal year 2004. This audit will determine whether USAID/Iraq is accurately measuring the jobs created by the program activities, whether the activities are achieving planned results, and the impact of those results.

Follow-Up Audit of USAID/Iraq's Local Governance Activities

Program Summary:

As of February 2007, USAID/Iraq had awarded a total of \$262.4 million for a second Local Governance Program (LGP) that was to consolidate gains made in the first program. In April 2007, OIG audited program activities for the 15 months ending December 31, 2006; the final report was issued July 31, 2007 (E-267-07-007-P). Because of implementation of the program changes planned in the summer of 2007 and the expectation that the LGP is to run through December 31, 2008, a follow-up audit is warranted. Regarding changes, program assistance will be provided through PRT and Regional Reconstruction Teams established under the leadership of the U.S. Ambassador to Iraq. As the PRTs phase down in 2008, the LGP is viewed as the vehicle to continue working at the provincial and local levels.

Audit Objective:

This audit will determine whether USAID/Iraq is achieving the intended result of its local governance program and will assess PRT's effect on implementation of local governance activities. The audit will also provide an opportunity to follow up on findings from the April 2007 Audit of the LGP.

Audit of USAID/Iraq's National Capacity Development Program

Program Summary:

USAID/Iraq's \$165 million National Capacity Development Program is designed to help the Government of Iraq strengthen the management capability of executive branch institutions and key training centers. The program will provide assistance to approximately 10 ministries and establish national training centers. It will provide assistance in the development of a procurement law, expansion of national and local spending units operational under the Financial Management Information System, and expansion of the registration of families for the Social Services Safety Net. It will provide technical assistance for the passage of an election law and the formation of an Electoral High Commission to replace the interim Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq.

Audit Objective:

The audit will determine whether the activities are achieving planned results and the impact of those results.

Follow-up Audit of Provincial Reconstruction Teams in Iraq

Program Summary:

The Government of Iraq established elected Provincial Councils in the governorates, and the USG established PRTs to assist them. The teams consist of both chief of mission and multinational Force elements, including USAID, the Iraq Transition Assistance Office, and the Department of State. USAID/Iraq works through the PRTs to support the Government of Iraq in defining the legal basis for local government and to help establish core competencies at various levels of local government. USAID PRT representatives serve as activity managers for all USAID activities in their respective provinces or regions and integrate all USAID activities in support of the PRT work plans. Therefore, the USAID PRT representatives must maintain close relationships with the implementing partners in their regions. The majority of PRTs are expected to operate through fiscal year 2008, when the operation will transition to a traditional USAID training program to develop local governance capacity.

Audit Objective:

This audit will assess USAID/Iraq PRT representatives' performance as activity managers transition USAID's assistance to PRTs.

Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Afghans Building Capacity Program

Program Summary:

Since 2002 the Government of Afghanistan and the international community have focused on supporting the establishment of national government structures, education and health systems, civil society, and a private sector economy in Afghanistan. Of necessity, these emergency reconstruction efforts have been heavily reliant on foreign technical expertise to get the job done. However, the Government of Afghani-

stan and USAID recognize the need to shift program focus away from emergency reconstruction toward developing Afghan capacity to plan and manage the economic and social development process over the long term. In response to this need, USAID/Afghanistan awarded Bearing Point a \$218.5 million contract to implement the Afghans Building Capacity (ABC) Program. The objective of the program is to obtain services and specified deliverables to support and contribute to the achievement of all four USAID/Afghanistan Mission's strategic objectives.

Audit Objective:

This audit will determine whether USAID/Afghanistan's ABC Program is achieving its intended results and the impact of those results.

Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's School and Health Clinic Buildings Completed Under the Schools and Clinics Construction and Refurbishment Program

Program Summary:

The objective of the schools and clinics construction and refurbishment program is to improve the educational and health services provided to Afghans, particularly those living in rural areas. As an integral part of this effort, USAID/Afghanistan allocated \$92 million to construct or refurbish 776 schools and health clinics throughout Afghanistan by December 2006.

Audit Objective:

This audit will determine whether the schools and health clinics are being used for their intended purposes and the impact of those results.

Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Higher Education Project

Program Summary:

In Afghanistan, the past 25 years have had a profound effect on education. Throughout this period, schools and universities—often the target of political and physical attacks—struggled to perform the most basic tasks of teaching and learning. USAID, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Higher Education, developed a Strategic

Plan for 2006–2010 that has expanded programs and introduced new initiatives, including linking universities, and providing technical assistance to targeted institutions. USAID/Afghanistan has awarded a \$38 million cooperative agreement to the Academy for Educational Development to implement its Higher Education Project. This project supports the goal by improving the quality of preservice teacher education at four-year institutions of higher education. The focus is on improving the teaching of professors of education through training in teaching methods, subject knowledge, and professional attitudes. A key aspect of the project is to institutionalize structures and develop an academic culture that supports high-quality teaching and professional activities.

Audit Objective:

This audit will determine whether USAID/Afghanistan's Higher Education Project is achieving its intended results and the impact of those results.

Worldwide Audit of USAID's Procurement and Distribution of Commodities for the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (Multicountry Audit)

Program Summary:

Congress enacted legislation to fight HIV/AIDS internationally through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (Emergency Plan). The \$15 billion, 5-year program provides \$9 billion in new funding to speed up prevention, treatment and care services in 15 focus countries. As part of the Emergency Plan, the Supply Chain Management System project was established in September 2005 to provide global procurement and distribution for essential HIV/AIDS medicines and supplies. By creating a consolidated procurement mechanism, the system is intended to leverage economies of scale, providing the best value and increasing efficiency while improving coordination between suppliers and recipients.

Audit Objective:

This audit will assess whether the system facilitates USAID's effective management of Emergency Plan commodity procurement and distribution. The multicountry audit of procurement and distribution of commodities for the Emergency Plan includes four

separate, centrally directed audits for West/Central Africa; East/Southern Africa; Asia and Near East; and Latin America/Caribbean.

Audit of USAID/Iraq's Agribusiness Program

Program Summary:

The Inma Agribusiness Program (Inma means growth) is an estimated \$209 million, 3-year program with two 1-year option periods. If both option years are exercised, the estimated amount of the contract is approximately \$343 million. The program will promote economic diversification and job generation, with an emphasis on the growth of the agriculture and agribusiness (agro-food) sectors in the provincial, regional, and subregional economies. During the first year Inma will focus on agribusiness development activities, demonstrations of improved marketing practices and production oriented to increase value-added in the existing produce of the sector. Feasibility and marketing studies will identify opportunities for targeted and strategic investments. Inma activities will be implemented using four primary types of interventions: (1) activities implemented directly by the Technical Assistance Teams with local partners; (2) grants to local groups; (3) training and capacity building by training Iraqis; and (4) implementation of job orders selected from proposals received from Provincial Reconstruction Teams and other authorized groups.

Audit Objective:

The audit will determine whether the activities are achieving the intended results and the impact of those results.

Audit of USAID/Iraq's Provincial Economic Growth Program

Program Summary:

The Provincial Economic Growth Program is planned as a 24-month activity with two option years. The budget is estimated at \$150 million, and the program is expected to begin in August or September 2007. The program will provide business development and financial services to Iraqi beneficiaries in strategic locations across the country and promote economic diversification and employment. Emphasis will be on

the growth of the manufacturing and service sectors in provinces throughout Iraq. Two components will provide business development services with one focus on sector competitiveness and a second on the expansion of commercial lending through microfinance institutions and banks.

Audit Objective:

The audit will determine whether the activities have created an enabling environment for business operations, whether the program is achieving the intended results, and the impact of those results.

Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Agriculture, Rural Investment, and Enterprise Strengthening Program

Program Summary:

Originally, USAID/Afghanistan's alternative livelihoods program was to have included activities to accelerate legitimate economic growth in key poppy-growing provinces in Afghanistan by creating or strengthening credit and financing institutions. However, credit and financing activities were not implemented under the program because of contracting problems. In September 2006, USAID/Afghanistan launched the 3-year, \$80 million Agriculture, Rural Investment and Enterprise Strengthening (ARIES) program. The overall purpose of the ARIES program is to (1) provide Afghans with expanded access to rural financial services, primarily in poppy-growing regions, and (2) create a strong private sector foundation for a rural finance system that is capable of providing a full spectrum of financial services on a sustainable basis.

Audit Objective:

This audit will determine whether the ARIES program is achieving the intended results and the impact of those results.

Audit of Selected Activities Funded Under USAID/Afghanistan’s Infrastructure and Rehabilitation Program

Program Summary:

In August 2006, USAID/Afghanistan awarded a \$1.4 billion contract to a joint venture to implement the Afghanistan Infrastructure and Rehabilitation Program (AIRP). Under the AIRP, which runs through 2011, the joint venture will rehabilitate and construct vital energy, water, and transportation infrastructure across Afghanistan. Initial work will focus on rehabilitating and extending roads, power generation capacity, and power transmission networks. Subsequent work is expected to address water and sanitation infrastructure and a broad range of public building improvements. The joint venture will also help the Government of Afghanistan improve its institutional capabilities.

Audit Objective:

This audit will determine whether selected activities funded under the AIRP have achieved the intended results and the impact of those results.

Audit of USAID/Afghanistan’s Accelerating Sustainable Agriculture Program

Program Summary:

USAID/Afghanistan awarded a \$61 million contract to Chemonics to implement the Accelerating Sustainable Agriculture Program (ASAP), designed to promote agricultural production at all levels along selected value chains or through the development of domestic market centers. ASAP consists of two main components: markets and institutional capacity building. By promoting the development of market centers and commodity groups, ASAP will facilitate the development of effective market chains for domestic consumption of locally produced goods and will provide greater access to export markets.

Audit Objective:

This audit will determine whether USAID/Afghanistan’s ASAP is achieving its intended results and the impact of those results.

Audit of USAID/Afghanistan’s Technical Assistance Services to Implement the Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise Development Activity in Afghanistan

Program Summary:

USAID/Afghanistan awarded a \$37 million contract to Development Alternative, Inc. with the primary goal of eliminating nongovernment barriers to establishing and running a business in Afghanistan. Under this award mechanism, the Mission intends to increase the contribution of the private sector to economic growth in a minimum of four provinces: Badakhshan, Nangarhar, Helmand, and Herat.

Audit Objective:

This audit will determine whether USAID/Afghanistan’s Technical Assistance Services to Implement the Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise Development Activity in Afghanistan is achieving the intended results and the impact of those results.

Strategic Goal 2: Increase effectiveness of USAID, USADF, and IAF programs in addressing strategic goals and priorities

Audit of USAID's Office of Military Affairs

Program Summary:

Postconflict reconstruction activities in Afghanistan and Iraq, as well as rapid humanitarian assistance in response to disasters such as the Asian tsunami and the Pakistani earthquake, have required a high degree of coordination between USAID and all branches of the armed forces. To facilitate this coordination and provide a focal point for interaction with the U.S. military, USAID established the Office of Military Affairs in March 2005.

Audit Objective:

This audit will focus on the achievement of the office's planned results and the impact of those results.

Audit of USAID's Office of Middle East Programs

Program Summary:

USAID established the new Office of Middle East Programs (OMEP) to directly support U.S. strategic interests. OMEP regional programs are designed to mitigate conflict in the region or to promote the values and skills required for young people in a globalized world. In particular, OMEP regional programs seek to delegitimize terrorist ideology through targeted youth leadership initiatives, reduce tension fueled by water shortages and improve water resource management, and advance regional efforts to combat corruption and govern justly. Of the \$5 million planned funding, \$3.5 million was planned for counter-terrorism programs aimed at youth.

Audit Objective:

This audit will determine whether USAID's OMEP achieved its intended results and what the impact of the programs has been.

Audit of USAID/Liberia's Community Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project

Program Summary:

Decades of destabilization, poor governance, and the consequences of 14 years of brutal conflict constitute overwhelming challenges to Liberia's recovery process. Although a new chapter began for Liberia with the election of President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, USAID expects the road to reform to be the most challenging phase of Liberia's rehabilitation and stabilization process. USAID/Liberia has committed \$60.6 million for its Conflict Mitigation and Community Reintegration program for FY 2006 and FY 2007 to conduct a variety of activities, including the Liberia Community Infrastructure Project, a nationwide public works program that establishes numerous community-based, labor-intensive construction brigades of skilled tradesmen and unskilled laborers. The program is intended to rehabilitate urban and rural roads and water systems, community buildings, hospitals, clinics, schools, and community offices by employing ex-combatants and other war-affected Liberians and to offer on-the-job training in skills such as surveying, masonry, carpentry, equipment operation, and maintenance.

Audit Objective:

The audit will determine whether USAID/Liberia has achieved the results planned for its community infrastructure rehabilitation project, and what the impact of this project has been.

Audit of USAID/Bolivia's Alternative Development Program

Program Summary:

USAID/Bolivia's Integrated Alternative Development Program, the largest program in USAID/Bolivia's portfolio, is a key component of the USG's comprehensive counternarcotics strategy.

Audit Objective:

This audit will determine whether the program was on schedule to achieve planned results and will assess its impact. The audit will also determine whether USAID/Bolivia used performance-based contracting methods to the maximum extent possible in accordance with Federal Acquisition Regulation Part 37.102.

Follow-Up Audit of USAID/Peru’s Alternative Development Program

Program Summary:

USAID/Peru’s Alternative Development Program (ADP) is a key component of the USG’s comprehensive counternarcotics strategy, which also includes ADP activities in Colombia, Bolivia, and Ecuador. Program interventions are focused on making an immediate economic and social impact by generating temporary income, supporting basic services, and promoting local organizations and improved governance in areas where voluntary or forced coca eradication has taken place. The proposed FY 2007 budget for the program was \$42.5 million.

Audit Objective:

This audit will determine whether actions taken by USAID/Peru in response to recommendations in the Audit of USAID/Peru’s Alternative Development Program* were effective. It will examine the extent to which the program has achieved current performance targets, as well as the program’s impact.

Audit of USAID/Nepal’s Conflict Mitigation Program

Program Summary:

For almost a decade now, the Maoist insurgency has had a profound negative impact on the social, political, and economic development of Nepal. The insurgency has thrived in rural areas, where poor governance and the dominance of local elites have bred poverty, injustice, and exclusion. The conflict mitigation program is a 5-year, \$30 million bilateral program

between USAID and the Government of Nepal. Its aim is to promote peace by improving governance and increasing incomes in targeted areas. The program aims to improve infrastructure, expand economic opportunities, and support victims of torture.

Audit Objective:

This audit will determine whether the conflict mitigation program has achieved the intended results and the impact of those results.

Audit of USAID/Russia’s Program to Reduce Trafficking in Persons

Program Summary:

The trafficking of human beings has become a major source of concern. Throughout the countries of the former Soviet Union, girls (females under 16 years of age) and women are trafficked within their own country and across international borders in a modern-day slave trade. They become virtual slaves, unable to control their fate. This program is designed to combat trafficking of women in Russia by creating viable alternatives for at-risk women, empowering them with individual training and awareness that builds confidence and professional experience while creating new economic opportunities.

Audit Objective:

The audit will determine whether USAID/Russia’s activities to combat the trafficking of women have created viable alternatives for women at risk and the impact of these activities.

Worldwide Audit of Governance Activities (Multicountry Audit)

Program Summary:

USAID financed about \$699 million in FY 2005 for governance activities, which provided technical assistance and training to build institutional and technical capacity and to improve selected areas of the administration of justice in courts. Countries with more effective and equitable justice systems provide

* “Audit of USAID/Peru’s Alternative Development Program,” Audit Report No. I-527-06-001-P dated December 13, 2005.

more stable and attractive investment environments by offering legal protections for investors. USAID expects that its funding for governance activities will help alleviate suffering and promote opportunities for people who are adversely affected by poverty, conflict, and a breakdown of good governance.

Audit Objective:

This audit will focus on the achievement of planned results and the impact of those results. The multicountry audit of USAID governance activities includes six centrally directed audits for Egypt; West/Central Africa; East/Southern Africa; Asia and Near East; Europe and Eurasia; and Latin America/ Caribbean.

Audit of USAID/Moldova's Democratic Transition Program

Program Summary:

USAID/Moldova's strategy concentrates on expanding economic opportunity and citizen engagement in economic and political decision making. The key challenges for USAID in Moldova are corruption, limited transparency, and fragile rule of law, all of which discourage foreign investment and frustrate citizens' attempts to be active in political life. This program encourages growth by improving the environment for private enterprise and improving Moldova's competitiveness in world markets. It supports strong communities and accountable democratic institutions by strengthening local government and civil society, and helping to control Moldova's most dangerous public health threats.

Audit Objective:

The audit will determine whether USAID/Moldova's Democratic Transition Program is achieving its planned results and the impact of these activities.

Audit of USAID/Mongolia's Judicial Reform Project

Program Summary:

For decades, most trial courts in Mongolia were not automated and access to court case information was practically nonexistent. To address this problem, USAID established the \$14 million judicial reform project. The project is designed to assist Mongolia implement its strategic plan for reforming the judicial sector. The project will do this by enhancing court administration and case management, continuing legal education, ethics, public education and assistance in key legislative areas that will make the justice system work more effectively.

Audit Objective:

The audit will determine if USAID/Mongolia's Judicial Reform Project is achieving its planned results and the impact of these activities.

Audit of the Millennium Challenge Corporation Threshold and USAID Anticorruption Activities in Paraguay

Program Summary:

The Government of Paraguay has signed a \$34.7 million Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) threshold program to initiate a multisectoral attack on corruption and create conditions conducive to economic growth and business development in Paraguay. The program will focus on two areas. First, it will fight impunity by increasing the investigative capability of the Public Ministry (equivalent to the U.S. Department of Justice) by increasing the capability of the judiciary disciplinary system and increasing transparency and effectiveness of legislative oversight of public finances, among other activities. Second, it will reduce informal economic activity by increasing the operational efficiency and transparency of the government tax authority and by strengthening border and customs controls, among other activities. In addition, USAID initiated a democracy and governance program with non-MCC funding totaling \$3.8 million in FY 2007 to address the extremely high level of corruption, government ineffectiveness, and poor rule of law.

Audit Objective:

This audit will determine whether MCC- and USAID-financed anticorruption activities in Paraguay have achieved the intended results and will assess the impact of the activities.

Audit of USAID’s Commodities for Avian Influenza Activities

Program Summary:

In accordance with the USG National Strategy for Pandemic Influenza, USAID plays a leading role in international efforts to combat the avian influenza virus. Two offices in USAID are responsible for conducting specific avian influenza activities with a budget of approximately \$191 million. As of December 2006, the bulk of the USAID-owned commodities had not been deployed as planned; they remained warehoused in the United States.

Audit Objective:

OIG will conduct this audit to review activities associated with the procurement, deployment, and warehousing of avian influenza commodities.

Audit of USAID/Democratic Republic of the Congo’s Basic Education Program

Program Summary:

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has been plagued by dictators and civil war for 45 years. Although a newly elected unified government took office in June 2006, state institutions are fragile and need targeted support to operate effectively. The DRC is in the bottom one percent of the world’s nations in terms of health and education indicators, so major investments in those sectors are essential. With the support of USAID/DRC and through the Presidential African Education Initiative, girls are being provided with scholarships and incentives to stay in school, and communities are receiving help with their efforts to improve access to quality education.

Audit Objective:

The audit will determine whether USAID/DRC has achieved the intended results for its basic education

program, and what the impact of this program has been.

Audit of USAID/Senegal’s Implementation of the President’s Malaria Initiative

Program Summary:

The President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI), a collaborative USG effort led by USAID, is a historic \$1.2 billion, 5-year initiative to control malaria in Africa. Senegal is one of four second-round target countries to benefit from the PMI, with \$16 million set aside for activities in Senegal in fiscal year 2007. Malaria is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in the country and is responsible for about one-third of all outpatient consultations and between 20 and 30 percent of mortality in health facilities; it is a high priority for the government. The PMI uses a comprehensive approach to prevent and treat malaria by supporting four key areas: insecticide-treated mosquito nets, indoor spraying of homes with insecticides, lifesaving antimalarial drugs, and treatment to prevent malaria in pregnant women. Funding will also be provided to improve the quality of laboratory diagnosis of malaria. A nationwide survey will be conducted to provide baseline information for the PMI on the coverage of major malaria interventions.

Audit Objective:

The audit will determine whether USAID/Senegal has achieved the intended results for its PMI and what the impact of the program has been.

Audit of USAID/Sudan Field Office’s Social Infrastructure Building Activities

Program Summary:

As part of the USAID/Sudan Field Office’s effort to manage crisis and promote stability, recovery, and democratic reform, it is supporting core institutional structures to help establish a transparent and accountable government for southern Sudan. USAID is providing visible peace dividends in the form of roads and other infrastructure in state capitals and priority geographic areas. The Mission’s support for social infrastructure includes activities to build schools, health centers, and clinics. The combination of

a lengthy civil war, dire poverty, and a large undereducated population has resulted in numerous challenges to USAID activities in southern Sudan. An OIG 2005 survey of the field office found that these challenges and others have resulted in an environment which is at high risk for accountability problems.

Audit Objective:

This audit will determine whether the social infrastructure building activities have achieved the intended results and the impact of those achievements.

Audit of USAID/Sudan's Education Activities

Program Summary:

In Sub-Saharan Africa, particularly Sudan, where children work to support the family instead of going to school, literacy rates are low. In addition, there is a long-standing cultural/traditional practice in Sudan of not educating girls because it is assumed that they will marry and take care of the household. Consequently, the percentage of families with illiterate mothers continues to rise.

Audit Objective:

The audit of USAID/Sudan's education/literacy program will determine whether the Mission's programs were effectively implemented and achieved the intended results, as well as the impact of those achievements.

Audit of USAID/Uganda's Implementation of the President's Malaria Initiative

Program Summary:

On June 30, 2005, President Bush announced the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), dedicating \$1.2 billion over 5 years to combat the disease, with \$11 million set aside for activities in Uganda in fiscal year 2007. The goal of the PMI is to help national malaria control programs cut malaria-related deaths by 50 percent in 15 target countries in Africa. This goal will be achieved by reaching 85 percent of the most vulnerable population — children under 5 years of age and pregnant women — with proven and effective prevention and treatment control measures. The PMI

uses a comprehensive approach to prevent and treat malaria by supporting four key areas: insecticide-treated mosquito nets, indoor spraying of homes with insecticides, lifesaving antimalarial drugs, and treatment to prevent malaria in pregnant women.

Audit Objective:

The audit will determine whether the PMI has achieved its intended goals in Uganda.

Audit of USAID's Agribusiness Development Program

Program Summary:

USAID's Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) Office of Agriculture designed programs to strengthen agriculture's contribution to broad-based economic growth, better health, and improved natural resource management. To achieve its objectives in FY 2005 and 2006, EGAT invested about \$64.4 million in its agriculture program, which targets food, feed, and fiber systems from production to processing, marketing, distribution, utilization, and trade. EGAT has reported that its programs have promoted agribusiness development and marketing, eliminated trade barriers, developed food-based solutions for disease prevention and mitigation, improved agricultural and rural policies and governance, and revitalized long-term training in agriculture.

Audit Objective:

In addition to determining the types of activities that the Office of Agriculture implements, the audit will determine whether the intended results were achieved and what impact the activities have had.

Audit of USAID's Economic Growth Program

Program Summary:

EGAT's Office of Economic Growth centrally manages contracts and grants to enable missions to access technical expertise. Some of these centrally managed awards fall under a category called active (or nonpassive) support. This involves innovative technical assistance approaches that missions might not, on their own, consider or pursue. The overall objectives

of active awards are to (1) provide a global backstop and (2) raise the overall technical quality of mission economic growth programs.

Audit Objective:

This audit will seek to determine whether active awards have achieved their two objectives and what their impact has been.

Audit of USAID/Egypt’s Financial Sector Modernization Activities

Program Summary:

USAID/Egypt has combined all its economic growth programs under one master contract valued at \$125 million and comprising seven component areas. In one of these areas, the Government of Egypt and the USG have agreed on a multiyear program for financial sector modernization in Egypt. The activities began in fiscal year 2006 with \$15.7 million in initial funding. The program’s expected results include (1) increasing the private bank share of total bank loans outstanding and (2) stabilizing long- and short-term credit conditions.

Audit Objective:

This audit will determine whether these activities for Financial Sector Modernization achieved the intended results and what their impact has been.

Audit of USAID/Jordan’s Fiscal Reform Project

Program Summary:

USAID/Jordan’s 2007 program is \$245 million, which includes a \$95 million cash transfer and \$150 million of other development activities. Of the \$150 million, \$57 million (almost 40 percent) is devoted to economic growth. The Fiscal Reform Project (FRP) is a 3-year, \$14 million project that began in June 2006. It is designed to improve tax policy in Jordan, in terms of both tax laws and their execution. The project is also helping the Ministry of Finance develop a more transparent and effective budget unit. The project will affect 1,400 staff members of the tax agency, several hundred budget staff across all ministries, and about 300 members of the Ministry of Finance policy staff and Treasury staff. The plan is to develop a Fiscal

Analysis Unit in the Ministry of Finance, as well as a results-oriented budgeting system. Additional support will be provided on business process reengineering and change management for the civil service.

Audit Objective:

This audit will determine whether USAID/Jordan’s FRP has achieved the intended results and the impact of those results.

Audit of USAID/India’s Greenhouse Gas Pollution Prevention Project

Program Summary:

India is the world’s fifth-largest and second-fastest-growing producer of greenhouse gas emissions. The largest single contributor to greenhouse gas emissions is India’s power sector. Using old equipment, inefficient technologies, poor maintenance practices, and low-quality coal, Indian power stations emit more greenhouse gases than similar coal-fired power stations in the United States. The \$39 million greenhouse gas pollution prevention project seeks to help India reduce its emissions by introducing new technologies and best practices to promote the use of clean energy.

Audit Objective:

This audit will determine whether the project has achieved the intended results and the impact of those results.

Audit of Critical USAID/Philippines’ Activities Under Its Growth With Equity in Mindanao II Program Implemented by Louis Berger Group, Inc.

Program Summary:

At a life-of-project funding of \$82 million, the growth with equity in Mindanao II (GEM-2) program is USAID/Philippines’ largest program. It addresses the fundamental problems that have given rise to the conflict in the southern Philippines, a conflict that has helped make that region a recruiting source for terrorist organizations. The GEM-2 program attempts to increase economic opportunity for all the people in Mindanao but especially those in conflict-affected

areas. The largest program activity is infrastructure, which involves hundreds of small construction projects such as water systems, warehouses, boat landings, and community centers. Other activities are creating or strengthening business-support organizations; assisting in the wide-scale production, marketing, and export of potentially lucrative nontraditional crops and commodities; and adopting and implementing improved government practices.

Audit Objective:

This audit will determine whether selected activities under the GEM-2 program have been achieving the intended results and the impact of those results.

Audit of USAID/Madagascar’s Biologically Diverse Forest Ecosystem Conservation Activities

Program Summary:

USAID/Madagascar is working with the Government of Madagascar, the private sector, nongovernmental organizations, local communities, and other donors to help implement a National Environmental Action Plan. Specifically, USAID has supported the creation of new protected areas to meet the international standard of 10 percent surface area under protected status. USAID has continued to support farmers by introducing improved agricultural techniques, transferring management of natural resources to local communities, and linking producers to markets.

Audit Objective:

This audit will determine whether USAID/Madagascar is achieving the intended results for the selected conservation activity and the impact of those results.

Audit of USAID/Bolivia’s Economic Growth Programs

Program Summary:

Bolivia is the poorest country in the Latin America and the Caribbean region after Haiti. In the past 3 years, excluding basic education activities that have a more long-term effect on prospects for economic growth, USAID/Bolivia resources devoted to economic growth totaled \$68 million, including \$52

million in Public Law-480 Title II (PL-480) activities. The activities financed by the non-PL-480 \$16 million are designed to increase agricultural sector productivity, increase trade and investment, and strengthen the financial sector and access to capital. PL-480 resources are used to improve roads and other productive infrastructure from fields to markets, improve access to agricultural inputs, and reduce activities that damage the environment.

Audit Objective:

This audit will examine whether USAID/Bolivia’s economic growth activities have achieved the intended results and will examine their impact. It will also determine whether USAID/Bolivia’s reporting on its economic growth activities provided stakeholders with complete and accurate information on the progress of the activities and the results achieved.

Audit of USAID/Brazil’s Environmental Programs

Program Summary:

USAID/Brazil’s environmental program seeks to increase environmentally sustainable benefits and economic opportunities to poor forest and river dwellers, reduce the rate of Amazon rainforest deforestation, and help indigenous populations protect their traditional lands from environmental degradation.

Audit Objective:

The audit will determine whether USAID/Brazil’s environmental program activities were on schedule to achieve the intended results and will assess their impact. It will also determine whether USAID/Brazil’s reporting on its environmental program provided stakeholders with complete and accurate information on the progress of the activities and the results achieved.

Audit of USAID/Lebanon’s Reconstruction Program to Rehabilitate Schools

Program Summary:

In response to the summer 2006 hostilities between Israel and Hezbollah, President Bush pledged to help the Lebanese people and announced in August 2006 a humanitarian, reconstruction, and security assistance program for Lebanon. One portion of this effort is the \$7 million education assistance for development program, one of three reconstruction projects. The program activities will provide 209 public schools with (1) school infrastructure rehabilitation to enhance the physical capabilities of public schools through minor repairs; (2) school equipment such as laboratory equipment, supplies and books; (3) awareness programs on health, nutrition, and social awareness for a better learning environment; and (4) extracurricular activities to enhance the students’ skills and the overall learning experience. The program is expected to benefit more than 80,000 students.

Audit Objective:

This audit will determine whether USAID-financed activities for the Lebanon education assistance for development program have achieved the intended results and the impact of those results.

Audit of USAID’s Assistance to Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children in Developing Countries

Program Summary:

Over 14 million children have lost one or both parents to HIV/AIDS. These numbers will almost double over the next 10 years. USAID is the primary USG agency responsible for identifying and assisting orphans and other vulnerable children in developing countries; it is funding more than 75 activities in 22 countries to help families and communities create and sustain a supportive environment for children affected by HIV/AIDS.

Audit Objective:

This audit will focus on the achievement of intended results and the impact of those results.

Audit of USAID/Jordan’s Monitoring of Source Origin Requirements for Water Activities

Program Summary:

USAID/Jordan has funded, through host country contracting, numerous water sector contracts from 2001 through 2007. Some of these contracts have been the target of allegations of significant source and origin violations. USAID regulations require USAID missions to provide reasonable assurance that the goods and services financed by USAID meet the requirements of the Foreign Assistance Act and provide benefit to the U.S. economy as well as fulfilling the needs of the foreign assistance program. To be eligible for USAID financing, goods and services for USAID programs must comply with the requirements of 22 CFR 228 (Rules on Source, Origin and Nationality for Commodities and Services Financed by the Agency for International Development).

Audit Objective:

This audit will determine whether goods and services for USAID-financed water activities met the source and origin requirements of the Foreign Assistance Act.

Survey and Audit of USAID’s Management of the Millennium Challenge Corporations’ Threshold Program

Program Summary:

The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) is a bilateral international development fund announced by the Bush Administration in 2002 and established in 2004. Through this program, the Administration proposed to increase U.S. foreign aid by \$5 billion per year. MCC’s Threshold Program is directed toward a limited number of countries that have not yet qualified for MCC assistance but have demonstrated a significant commitment to meeting the eligibility criteria. MCC approved \$39 million in FY 2004, \$120 million in FY 2005, and \$160 million in FY 2006 in support of this program.

Audit Objective:

The audit will assess whether USAID is managing the Threshold Program to verify that intended results are achieved and will determine the impact of those results.

Strategic Goal 3: Help to ensure operational integrity in USAID, USADF, and IAF management systems programs

Integrity Enhancement

OIG will investigate allegations of employee misconduct received from Agency employees, contractors, grantees, the hotline, and other sources.

OIG will refer investigative results to the Department of Justice for possible criminal and/or civil prosecution; and to USAID or USADF or IAF for administrative action.

Audit of USAID's Faith-Based and Community Initiatives

Program Summary:

In 2001, the President created the White House Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives to establish policies, priorities, and objectives to further expand the work of faith-based and community organizations. Since 2002, USAID's Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives has sought to create a level playing field for faith- and community-based organizations to compete for USAID programs.

Audit Objective:

This audit will determine whether USAID has sufficient controls and procedures to provide reasonable assurance that funds provided to faith-based organizations are used in accordance with the principles established by Executive Orders.

Audit of USAID's Implementation of Its Manage to Budget Process

Program Summary:

In April 2006, the USAID Administrator testified before the U.S. House of Representatives International Relations Committee that the Agency's process of decentralizing operating expenses to each of the offices in Washington (known as Manage to Budget) would be implemented in FY 2007. The goal of implementing Manage to Budget is to strategically align operating expense resources to program

resources to improve the effectiveness of administrative operations. The process is designed to help control costs, reduce overhead, and reduce the use of program funds for administrative expenses.

Audit Objective:

This audit will determine whether USAID's implementation of its Manage to Budget process has helped control costs, lower overhead, and reduce the use of program funds for administrative expenses.

Audit of the Management of Unliquidated Obligations at the Bureau for Global Health

Program Summary:

A worldwide audit of USAID's unliquidated obligations in 1997–98 estimated that approximately 8 percent of USAID's \$4.4 billion pipeline (funds obligated but not expended) exceeded funding guidelines or was no longer needed as of September 30, 1996. More recently, the audit of USAID's fiscal year 2006 financial statements indicated that USAID had difficulty properly recording deobligated funds. Finally, an OIG audit of USAID's avian influenza efforts (Report Number 9-000-07-007-P) noted about \$19 million in unliquidated obligations that were either not limited to required needs or were no longer needed for valid purposes.

Audit Objective:

The audit will review obligations of the Bureau for Global Health and identify any excess funds that could be deobligated and put to better use by USAID.

Audit of USAID's Succession Planning

Program Summary:

The number of USAID employees who are eligible for retirement is increasing. The Office of Personnel Management states that strategic human capital management is one of the primary initiatives of the President's Management Agenda. It is incumbent

on USAID to use succession planning, training, and executive development for existing staff to fill the gaps in skills that retiring workers will leave behind.

Audit Objective:

This audit will review all pertinent USAID policies, regulations, procedures, and training programs related to succession planning to determine whether USAID has a viable succession plan with related policies and practices.

Audit of USAID’s Contractor Debarment and Suspension Process

Program Summary:

According to a Federal Acquisition Regulation, “Debarment” means action taken by a debarring official to exclude a contractor from Government contracting and Government-approved subcontracting for a reasonable, specified period. There has been a large increase in USAID’s procurement operations owing to reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan and Iraq. Because of the large amounts USAID is spending in those countries, there is an increased risk of making awards to contractors on the debarment list.

Audit Objective:

This audit will determine whether USAID has managed its contractor debarment and suspension process effectively.

Audit of Field Support Agreement Expenditures

Program Summary:

USAID uses field support to permit overseas missions to access centrally awarded contracts, cooperative agreements, and grants. However, because grantees are only required to report expenses at the agreement level, USAID’s ability to accurately report the status of its financial and budgetary resources at the mission level is hindered. To correct this deficiency, the cognizant technical officers who monitor field support agreements periodically request country-specific information from grantees so that pipeline information can be accurately maintained. In January 2004, a USAID enterprise architecture team

launched a project to address unmet data collection and reporting needs that prevent the Office of HIV/AIDS from reporting programmatic, financial, and budgetary information.

Audit Objective:

This audit will determine whether USAID has accounted for and tracked, by country, accurate expenditures under its field support agreements.

Review of Management’s Discussion and Analysis Section in USAID’s Fiscal Year 2008 Consolidated Financial Statements

Program Summary:

The Government Management and Reform Act of 1994 requires the annual preparation and audit of organization-wide financial statements for certain departments and agencies of the Federal Government. Agencies are also required to prepare a section entitled “Management’s Discussion and Analysis,” which consists of a brief narrative overview that describes the reporting entity and its mission, activities, program and financial results, and financial condition.

Audit Objective:

This audit will obtain an understanding of the components of USAID’s internal controls related to the existence and completeness of assertions relevant to the performance measures included in the Management’s Discussion and Analysis section and will determine whether they have been placed in operation.

Audit of USAID’s Review of Its Institutional Support Contracts and Agreements

Program Summary:

Historically, as USAID’s Civil Service and Foreign Service workforce levels were either constrained or reduced for budgetary reasons, USAID has increased its use of institutional support mechanisms as a way to supplement its civil service and foreign service workforce. The management and oversight of these agreements has become decentralized; this has led to some redundancy among agreements, with

several providing the same functions to different operating units. In some cases, this situation has led to increased costs and inefficiencies. Accordingly, USAID is beginning a review of its short- versus long-term hiring needs and the use of institutional support contracts and agreements.

Audit Objective:

This audit will determine whether USAID implemented the recommendations made by the in-house review of its institutional support contracts and agreements.

Audit of USAID's Management of Real Property

Program Summary:

USAID's real property portfolio includes more than 1,600 properties valued at over \$116 million. USAID property managers face numerous challenges in managing this multimillion-dollar real estate portfolio. The Executive Branch has acknowledged the Government's problems in this area. In February 2004, the President added the Federal Asset Management Initiative to the President's Management Agenda. To address these weaknesses, USAID worked with the State Department's Bureau for Overseas Buildings Operations to produce a joint Asset Management Plan.

Audit Objective:

This audit will assess the progress USAID has made in addressing the specific actions mandated in the Federal Asset Management Initiative.

Follow-up Audit of USAID's Interagency Agreements Under Section 632 (b) of the Foreign Assistance Act

Program Summary:

In fiscal year 1999, OIG issued an audit report on USAID's interagency agreements under section 632(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act. That audit found close to \$34 million in residual funds that had remained idle for many years and could have been deobligated.

Audit Objective:

This audit will determine whether USAID has established effective controls to identify completed interagency agreements, obtain information from recipient agencies to close out completed agreements, and deobligate funds that are no longer needed.

Follow-up Audit of USAID's Government-wide Commercial Purchase Card Program

Program Summary:

The Government-wide Commercial Purchase Card Program was established to enable Federal agencies to streamline their acquisition processes. In 2001, OIG conducted an audit to determine whether USAID was using purchase cards to the extent required by laws, regulations, and policies, and had designed and implemented effective controls over its purchase card program.

Audit Objective:

The audit found that the Agency did not have effective controls in place. This audit will determine whether USAID has taken action to address the problems identified in the 2001 audit report.

Audit of USAID/Washington's Security Controls Over Financial Management and General Support Systems for Fiscal Year 2008

Program Summary:

USAID, like other government agencies, relies extensively on information systems to process data for its financial statements. Consequently, it is critical that USAID maintain controls over these systems. Security controls are the management, operational, and technical safeguards and countermeasures prescribed for an information system to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the system and its information. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Special Publication 800-53 (Recommended Security Controls for Federal Information Systems) makes recommendations for minimum security controls that are classified into 17 groups. For this audit, we will concentrate on 10 of the 17 control groups: (1) personnel security,

(2) physical and environmental protection, (3) contingency planning, (4) configuration management, (5) maintenance, (6) media protection, (7) awareness and training, (8) identification and authentication, (9) audit and accountability, and (10) system and communications protection.

Audit Objective:

This audit will also determine if USAID/Washington implemented minimum security controls to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of its financial management and general support systems as required by NIST.

Audit of USAID Missions' Security Controls Over Financial Management and General Support Systems for Fiscal Year 2009 (Multicountry Audit)

Program Summary:

OIG has initiated a 3-year cyclic approach for this annual audit. The fiscal year 2009 audit represents the third year of the cycle; it will include the testing of selected management and technical control families outlined in NIST Special Publication 800-53, Recommended Security Controls for Federal Information Systems. The audit will focus on six control groups: (1) system and information integrity, (2) incident response, (3) identification and authentication, (4) audit and accountability, (5) system and communications protection, and (6) access controls.

Audit Objective:

This audit will determine whether USAID missions have implemented selected security controls over their financial management and general support systems, and whether the controls are operating effectively. The missions selected for this audit will be the same ones selected the FY 2009 financial statement audit.

The multicountry audit of USAID's Mission Security Controls Over Financial Management and General Support Systems for FY 2009 will include seven centrally directed audits for West/Central Africa; East/Southern Africa; Asia and Near East; Europe and Eurasia; Latin America/Caribbean; Iraq; and Egypt.

Audit of USAID's Compliance With the Provisions of the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002 for Fiscal Year 2008

The Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002, Public Law 107 347, requires each agency to develop, document, and implement an agency-wide information security program to provide security for the information and information systems that support the operations and assets of the agency, including those provided or managed by another agency, contractor, or other source.

Audit Objective:

This audit will contribute to the protection of data, computer equipment, and resources from unauthorized access, modification, and destruction. Specifically, it will determine whether USAID's information system security program meets the requirements of the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002.

Audit of USADF's Compliance With the Provisions of the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002 for Fiscal Year 2008

The Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002, Public Law 107 347, requires each agency to develop, document, and implement an agency-wide information security program to provide security for the information and information systems that support the operations and assets of the agency, including those provided or managed by another agency, contractor, or other source.

Audit Objective:

This audit will contribute to the protection of data, computer equipment, and resources from unauthorized access, modification, and destruction. Specifically, it will determine whether USADF's information system security program meets the requirements of the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002.

Audit of IAF's Compliance With the Provisions of the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002 for Fiscal Year 2008

Program Summary:

The Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002, Public Law 107 347, requires each agency to develop, document, and implement an agency-wide information security program to provide security for the information and information systems that support the operations and assets of the agency, including those provided or managed by another agency, contractor, or other source.

Audit Objective:

This audit will contribute to the protection of data, computer equipment, and resources from unauthorized access, modification, and destruction. Specifically, it will determine whether IAF's information system security program meets the requirements of the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002.

Audit of USAID's Compliance With the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996 for Fiscal Year 2008

Program Summary:

The Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996 (FFMIA), Public Law 104-208, Title VIII (31 U.S.C. 3512), was intended to advance Federal financial management by ensuring that management systems provide reliable, consistent disclosure of financial data and that they do so on a uniform basis across the Federal Government from year to year. Among other things, the Act requires that OIG report on USAID's compliance as part of the annual financial statement audit process. In fiscal year 2006, USAID completed the deployment of its agency-wide financial management system, Phoenix, and concluded that it was substantially compliant with the core financial requirements established in 2001. However, in January 2006, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued new requirements. It is expected that OMB will require agencies to be substantially compliant with these new requirements in fiscal year 2008.

Audit Objective:

This audit will determine whether USAID has implemented and maintained financial management systems that substantially comply with the new system requirements for FFMIA.

Agreed-Upon Procedures for Assessing USAID's Implementation of the Privacy Requirements in Section 522 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005

Program Summary:

Enacted on December 8, 2004, Section 522 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005 (Public Law 108-447) requires that each agency designate a chief privacy officer and implement comprehensive privacy and data protection policies and procedures. The Act also requires each agency to prepare a written report of its use of private information in identifiable form and to have an independent third-party review performed at least every 2 years.

Audit Objective:

This audit will determine USAID's compliance with Section 522 and address the reporting requirements outlined in Section 522.

Audit of USAID's Implementation of Intrusion Detection and Prevention Systems

Program Summary:

Government information systems (computers and networks) are increasingly the targets of attacks ranging from vandalism to cyber attacks. Intrusion Detection and Prevention (IDP) Systems have become a necessary addition to the security infrastructure of nearly every organization to protect information systems. Intrusion detection is the process of monitoring the events occurring in a computer system or network and analyzing them for signs of violations or threats of violations of computer security policies, acceptable use policies, or standard security practices. Intrusion prevention is the process of attempting to stop potential incidents. USAID systems may be especially vulnerable because they are distributed over many locations and must be relatively accessible to a wide range of people.

Audit Objective:

This audit will determine whether USAID has implemented IDP systems for its general support system based on applicable criteria and industry guidance.

Audit of USAID's Implementation of Personal Identity Verification (Phase II) for Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12

Program Summary:

In August 2005, the President signed Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 (HSPD-12), which requires the development and agency implementation of a mandatory, Government-wide standard for secure and reliable forms of identification for Federal employees and contractors for gaining physical access to federally controlled facilities and logical access to federally controlled information systems. In accordance with HSPD-12, the Department of Commerce, NIST, issued Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 201, Personal Identity Verification (PIV) of Federal Employees and Contractors. FIPS 201 has two major sections, PIV phases I and II. PIV (I) requires agencies to develop policies and procedures to determine that the personal identities of employees are verified and registered before they receive ID cards. PIV (II) requires controls in place to secure physical access to buildings and for logical access to information systems. OMB issued implementing instructions for agencies to begin complying with PIV phases I and II by October 27, 2005, and October 27, 2006, respectively. OIG conducted an audit of PIV phase I in 2007; it included a review of USAID's progress at that time in implementing phase II.

Audit Objective:

This audit will evaluate USAID's compliance with PIV II.

Audit of USAID's Controls Over the Accuracy of Its Use of Spreadsheets to Support Its Financial Statements

Program Summary:

A University of Hawaii study found that 50–90 percent of operational spreadsheets have serious errors. The study found that human error was inherent to spreadsheet design. Typical errors are mechanical errors (mistyping a number or pointing to the wrong cell); logic errors (entering the wrong formula because of a mistake in reasoning); and omission errors (leaving something out). Spreadsheet error research, in turn, has shown that nearly all large spreadsheets have multiple errors and that errors of material size are very common. Another concern is spreadsheet fraud, which is easy to perpetrate. According to the USAID document "Documentation of USAID Internal Controls," the Agency imports Phoenix information to Excel templates to automatically generate certain financial statements such as balance sheets, net costs, and financial positions.

Audit Objective:

This audit will evaluate USAID's implementation of controls over the spreadsheets that support the Agency's financial statements.

Audit of USAID's Predeployment Activities for the Joint Assistance Management System

Program Summary:

The Joint Assistance Management System is a joint effort between USAID and the Department of State to collaborate in implementing a single software version to support both agencies' grants and assistance function. USAID's assistance budget grew to over \$15 billion in 2006, with only minor increases in staffing to handle the monitoring and reporting of the results of the assistance grants. USAID's processes for managing procurements and grants are paper-based, and processes often vary from one mission to another. Program officials expect to pilot test the full grants solution in August 2007 and to fully deploy the joint grants solution worldwide by the end of fiscal year 2008.

Audit Objective:

This audit will contribute to the probability of successfully implementing the grant and assistance software by reviewing managers' implementation of key best practices during the project.

Audit of USAID's Inventory Processes to Identify Information Technology Hardware, Operating Systems, and Applications on USAID's Network

Program Summary:

An accurate and up-to-date inventory of the hardware and software that comprise USAID's network is critical to support IT-related functions that include implementing patch management, identifying and documenting the "as-is" IT architecture, ensuring software license compliance, identifying unapproved software and noncompliant equipment, and supporting help desk functions. In lieu of a manual inventory, a more effective approach is to use commercially available automated inventory management tools whenever possible. On the basis of USAID guidance, Property Management of Information Resources, the Agency uses the software application Remedy to support asset management tasks. All assets purchased for Agency use can be logged into the system and their location and primary users maintained in the database.

Audit Objective:

This audit will evaluate USAID's process for collecting, maintaining, and verifying its inventory of the IT resources (e.g., hardware, operating systems, and applications) that support the Agency's network.

Audit of USAID's Implementation of USAID/ Washington's Security Controls Over Mobile Computing Devices

Program Summary:

Mobile computing devices—such as laptop computers, personal digital assistants (PDAs), and flash drives—provide flexibility, enhance communications, and enable USAID personnel to be more productive. However, the use of these devices during travel or outside USAID poses risks to the devices and the

information they contain. And on their return to the office, they can potentially harm the systems they connect with. Additional security measures must be implemented to mitigate the security risks presented by mobile computing and to protect data maintained on these devices. As a result of a laptop theft that placed personal data of 26 million veterans in jeopardy, the Office of Budget and Management (OMB) has required Federal agencies to strengthen the protection of sensitive information stored on laptop computers.

Audit Objective:

This audit will assess whether USAID has implemented effective security controls over mobile computing devices in accordance with OMB's requirements and NIST guidelines.

Audit of the Performance of USAID's Worldwide Global Acquisition System at Missions With Poor Telecommunications Availability (Multicountry Audit)

Program Summary:

In December 2006, USAID began to pilot its Global Acquisition System (GLAS) in select Washington offices and overseas missions. GLAS—a Web-based off-the-shelf software—is designed to provide end-to-end procurement processing to automate, standardize, and streamline business processes. However, USAID is aware that the application's performance may be problematic given the Agency's information technology infrastructure. For example, USAID identified two system-performance-related issues as high risks to the success of GLAS. In addition, in a February 2005 audit report that focused on the performance of USAID's core accounting system, OIG reported that interconnectivity performance fell short at USAID missions in the Asia, Near East, and especially Africa regions, where telecommunications infrastructure was limited in lesser developed or remote areas. Although that report focused on the core accounting system, good telecommunications between USAID/Washington and the missions is even more important for GLAS, as the application is very "chatty" (i.e., uses many round trips to accomplish some tasks).

Audit Objective:

This audit will determine whether GLAS users in areas where telecommunications infrastructure is limited are able to process transactions efficiently.

The multicountry audit of GLAS at missions with poor telecommunications availability includes seven centrally directed audits for West/Central Africa; East/Southern Africa; Asia and Near East; Europe and Eurasia; Latin America/Caribbean; Iraq; and Egypt.

Audit of Performance-Based Task Orders for Information Technology Services

Program Summary:

USAID has awarded several software application and Internet development support services blanket purchase agreements (BPAs). In fiscal year 2006, BPAs worth about \$105 million were put in place using performance-based task orders to procure a variety of information technology services.

Audit Objective:

This audit will determine whether USAID is holding contractors accountable for providing services and whether the performance of USAID contractors can be improved.

Audit of USAID's Fiscal Year 2008 and 2007 Financial Statements (Multicountry Audit)

Program Summary:

The Government Management Reform Act requires OIGs to conduct audits of Federal agency consolidated financial statements.

Audit Objective:

The objective is to determine whether USAID's fiscal year 2008 and 2007 financial statements are presented fairly in all material respects, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles and OMB Circular A-136. OIG will obtain an understanding of USAID's internal control structure and perform tests of compliance with laws and regulations that could have a direct and material effect on the principal statements and Required Supplementary Information.

The multicountry audit of USAID's fiscal year 2008 and 2007 financial statements includes seven centrally directed audits for West/Central Africa; East/Southern Africa; Asia and Near East; Europe and Eurasia; Latin America/Caribbean, Iraq; and Egypt.

Audit of USADF's Fiscal Year 2008 and 2007 Financial Statements

Program Summary:

The Government Management Reform Act requires OIGs to conduct audits of Federal agency consolidated financial statements.

Audit Objective:

The objective is to determine whether the fiscal year 2008 and 2007 financial statements are presented fairly in all material respects, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles and OMB Circular A-136. OIG will obtain an understanding of USADF's internal control structure and perform tests of compliance with laws and regulations that could have a direct and material effect on the principal statements and Required Supplementary Information.

Audit of IAF's Fiscal Year 2008 and 2007 Financial Statements

Program Summary:

The Government Management Reform Act requires OIGs to conduct audits of Federal agency consolidated financial statements.

Audit Objective:

The objective is to determine whether the fiscal year 2008 and 2007 financial statements are presented fairly in all material respects, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles and OMB Circular A-136. OIG will obtain an understanding of IAF's internal control structure and perform tests of compliance with laws and regulations that could have a direct and material effect on the principal statements and Required Supplementary Information.

Oversight of OMB Circular A-133 Audits, Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) Audits, Enterprise Fund Audits; Audits Contracted by USAID, and Audits Contracted by Overseas Contractors and Grant Recipients

Program Summary:

Under the terms of OMB Circular A-133, the Support for Eastern European Democracy Act, Federal acquisition regulations, and the terms of grant and cooperative agreements, annual audits are required and conducted in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. USAID relies on nonfederal auditors to audit the operations of nonprofit grantees and USAID Enterprise Funds, and on Federal auditors to audit the operations of its for-profit contractors.

OIG annually conducts oversight activities to determine that

- Nonfederal auditors have adequately assessed the allowability of USAID awards expended.
- Federal audits meet USAID's needs.
- Bills are reviewed before being paid to Federal auditors.
- Adequate internal control assessments have been made.
- Nonfederal auditors are familiar with the compliance auditing requirements of the Enterprise Fund programs.
- The independence of the nonfederal auditors has not been compromised in appearance or fact.

Audit Objective:

The objectives are to evaluate the work of nonfederal auditors for independent familiarity with the compliance auditing requirements of USAID's programs, and have adequacy of assessment of the allowability of USAID awards expended and the adequacy of the internal controls of audited entities.

Quality Control Reviews of Audits Performed by Independent Public Accountants

OIG annually conducts quality control reviews of audit firms to establish reasonable assurance that nonfederal auditors are independent, familiar with compliance auditing requirements of USAID's programs, and have adequately addressed applicable Federal and American Institute of Certified Public Accountants audit standards in determining the allowability of USAID-funded activities.

Status Report on Financial Audits of USAID/ West Bank and Gaza Activities

Program Summary:

The USAID/West Bank and Gaza has funded activities that have engendered intense congressional interest. Congress has mandated that independent audits of all USAID/West Bank and Gaza contractors and grantees, and significant subcontractors and subgrantees, be conducted at least annually. As of May 31, 2007, OIG had initiated more than 170 financial audits and issued 102 final reports.

Audit Objective:

OIG will issue a survey report that summarizes the status and results of the first 150 financial audit reports, including key variables such as amounts audited, questioned costs, and internal control deficiencies.

Audit of Compliance With Forward Funding Requirements in the Latin America and Caribbean Region

Program Summary:

USAID policy states that missions should not initially forward fund obligations by more than 24 months for new programs. Thereafter, program managers should not forward fund obligations for more than 12 months beyond the end of the fiscal year in which the obligation takes place.

Audit Objective:

This audit will assess the extent to which USAID missions in the Latin America and Caribbean region have complied with the forward funding limits and will recommend deobligations of funds in excess of need.

APPENDIX A:

OIG AUDIT ACTIVITIES BY STRATEGIC GOAL

PLANNED OIG ACTIVITIES UNDER STRATEGIC GOAL I
October 1, 2007 – September 30, 2008

Strategic Goal I: Reduce vulnerabilities in high-risk USAID, USADF, and IAF programs
Fraud Awareness and Prevention Outreach
Audit of USAID/Iraq's Job Creation Activities Within Its Community Stabilization Program
Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Alternative Livelihoods Program
Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Local Governance and Community Development Project in Northern and Western Regions of Afghanistan
Audit of USAID/Iraq's Community Action Program
Follow-up Audit of USAID/Iraq's Local Governance Activities
Audit of USAID/Iraq's National Capacity Development Program
Follow-up Audit of Provincial Reconstruction Teams in Iraq
Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Afghans Building Capacity Program (ABC)
Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's School and Health Clinic Buildings Completed Under the Schools and Clinics Construction and Refurbishment Program
Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Higher Education Project
Worldwide Audit of USAID's Procurement and Distribution of Commodities for the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
Audit of USAID/X's Procurement and Distribution of Commodities for President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (Asia and Near East Mission TBD)
Audit of USAID/X's Procurement and Distribution of Commodities for PEPFAR (East/Southern Africa Mission TBD)
Audit of USAID/X's Procurement and Distribution of Commodities for PEPFAR (Latin America and Caribbean Mission TBD)
Audit of USAID/X's Procurement and Distribution of Commodities for PEPFAR (West/Central Africa Mission TBD)
Audit of USAID/Iraq's Agribusiness Program
Audit of USAID/Iraq's Provincial Economic Growth Program
Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Agriculture, Rural Investment and Enterprise Strengthening Program
Audit of Selected Activities Funded Under USAID/Afghanistan's Infrastructure and Rehabilitation Program
Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Accelerating Sustainable Agriculture Program (ASAP)
Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Technical Assistance Services to Implement the Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise Development Activity in Afghanistan

PLANNED OIG ACTIVITIES UNDER STRATEGIC GOAL 2
October 1, 2007 – September 30, 2008

Strategic Goal 2: Increase Effectiveness of USAID, USADF, and IAF programs in addressing strategic goals and priorities
Audit of USAID's Office of Military Affairs
Audit of USAID's Office of Middle East Programs
Audit of USAID/Liberia's Community Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project
Audit of USAID/Bolivia's Alternative Development Program
Follow-up Audit of USAID/Peru's Alternative Development Program
Audit of USAID/Nepal's Conflict Mitigation Program
Audit of USAID/Russia's Program to Reduce Trafficking in Persons
Worldwide Audit of USAID's Governance Activities
Audit of USAID/Moldova's Democratic Transition Program
Audit of USAID/Mongolia's Judicial Reform Project
Audit of the Millennium Challenge Corporation Threshold and USAID Anticorruption Activities in Paraguay
Audit of USAID's Commodities for Avian Influenza Activities
Audit of USAID/Democratic Republic of the Congo's Basic Education Program
Audit of USAID/Senegal's Implementation of the President's Malaria Initiative
Audit of USAID/Sudan Field Office's Social Infrastructure Building Activities
Audit of USAID/Sudan's Education Activities
Audit of USAID/Uganda's Implementation of the President's Malaria Initiative
Audit of USAID's Agribusiness Development Program
Audit of USAID's Economic Growth Program
Audit of USAID/Egypt's Financial Sector Modernization Activities
Audit of USAID/Jordan's Fiscal Reform Project
Audit of USAID/India's Greenhouse Gas Pollution Prevention Project
Audit of Critical USAID/Philippines' Activities Under Its Growth with Equity in Mindanao II Program Implemented by Louis Berger Group, Inc.
Audit of USAID/Madagascar's Biologically Diverse Forest Ecosystem Conservation Activities
Audit of USAID/Bolivia's Economic Growth Programs
Audit of USAID/Brazil Environment Programs

Audit of USAID/Lebanon's Reconstruction Program to Rehabilitate Schools
Survey and Pilot Audit of USAID's Implementation of Assistance for Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children in Developing Countries
Audit of USAID/Jordan's Monitoring of Source Origin Requirements for Water Activities
Survey and Pilot Audit of USAID's Management of the Millennium Challenge Corporation's Threshold Program
Audit of USAID/Egypt's Governance Activities
Audit of USAID/X's Governance Activities (Asia and Near East Mission TBD)
Audit of USAID/X's Governance Activities (East/Southern Africa Mission TBD)
Audit of USAID/X's Governance Activities (Europe and Eurasia Mission TBD)
Audit of USAID/X's Governance Activities (Latin America and Caribbean Mission TBD)
Audit of USAID/X's Governance Activities (West/Central Africa Mission TBD)

PLANNED OIG ACTIVITIES UNDER STRATEGIC GOAL 3
October 1, 2007 – September 30, 2008

Strategic Goal 3: Help to ensure operational integrity in USAID, USADF, and IAF management systems programs
Integrity Enhancement
Audit of USAID's Faith-Based and Community Initiatives
Audit of USAID's Implementation of Its Manage to Budget Process
Audit of the Management of Unliquidated Obligations at the Bureau for Global Health
Audit of USAID's Succession Planning
Audit of USAID's Contractor Debarment and Suspension Process
Audit of Field Support Agreement Expenditures
Review of Management's Discussion and Analysis Section in USAID's Fiscal Year 2008 Consolidated Financial Statements
Audit of USAID's Review of Its Institutional Support Contracts and Agreements
Audit of USAID's Management of Real Property
Follow-up Audit of USAID's Interagency Agreements Under Section 632 (b) of the Foreign Assistance Act
Follow-up Audit of USAID's Government-wide Commercial Purchase Card Program
Audit of USAID/Washington's Security Controls Over Financial Management and General Support Systems for Fiscal Year 2008
Audit of USAID Missions' Security Controls Over Financial Management and General Support Systems for Fiscal Year 2009
Audit of USAID's Compliance With Provisions of the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002 for Fiscal Year 2008
Audit of USADF's Compliance With Provisions of the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002 for Fiscal Year 2008
Audit of IAF's Compliance With Provisions of the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002 for Fiscal Year 2008
Audit of USAID's Compliance With the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996 for Fiscal Year 2008
Agreed Upon Procedures for Assessing USAID's Implementation of the Privacy Requirements in Section 522 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005
Audit of USAID's Implementation of Intrusion Detection and Prevention (IDP) Systems
Audit of USAID's Implementation of Personal Identity Verification (Phase II) of Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD-12)
Audit of USAID's Controls Over the Accuracy of Its Use of Spreadsheets to Support Its Financial Statements

Audit of USAID's Predeployment Activities for the Joint Assistance Management System
Audit of USAID's Inventory Processes to Identify Information Technology Hardware, Operating Systems, and Applications on USAID's Network
Audit of the Implementation of USAID/Washington's Security Controls Over Mobile Computing Devices
Audit of the Performance of USAID's Worldwide Global Acquisition System at Missions With Poor Telecommunications Availability
Audit of Performance-Based Task Orders for Information Technology Services
Audit of USAID's Fiscal Year 2008 and 2007 Financial Statements
Audit of USAID's Fiscal Year 2008 and 2007 Financial Statements (USAID/Egypt)
Audit of USAID's Fiscal Year 2008 and 2007 Financial Statements (USAID/Iraq)
Audit of USAID's Fiscal Year 2008 and 2007 Financial Statements (Asia and Near East Mission TBD)
Audit of USAID's Fiscal Year 2008 and 2007 Financial Statements (East/Southern Africa Mission TBD)
Audit of USAID's Fiscal Year 2008 and 2007 Financial Statements (Europe and Eurasia Mission TBD)
Audit of USAID's Fiscal Year 2008 and 2007 Financial Statements (Latin America and Caribbean Mission TBD)
Audit of USAID's Fiscal Year 2008 and 2007 Financial Statements (West/Central Africa Mission TBD)
Audit of USADF's Fiscal Year 2008 and 2007 Financial Statements
Audit of IAF's Fiscal Year 2008 and 2007 Financial Statements
Status Report on Financial Audits of USAID/West Bank and Gaza Activities
Oversight of OMB Circular A-133, DCAA, and Enterprise Fund Audits
Quality Control Reviews of OMB Circular A-133, DCAA, and Enterprise Fund Audits
Audit of USAID/X's Security Controls Over Financial Management and General Support Systems for FY 2008 (Asia and Near East Mission TBD)
Audit of USAID/X's Security Controls Over Financial Management and General Support Systems for FY 2008 (East/Southern Africa Mission TBD)
Audit of USAID/X's Security Controls Over Financial Management and General Support Systems for FY 2008 (Europe and Eurasia Mission TBD)
Audit of USAID/X's Security Controls Over Financial Management and General Support Systems for FY 2008 (Latin America and Caribbean Mission TBD)
Audit of USAID/X's Security Controls Over Financial Management and General Support Systems for FY 2008 (West/Central Africa Mission TBD)
Audit of the Performance of USAID/Egypt's Global Acquisition System
Audit of the Performance of USAID/Iraq's Global Acquisition System
Audit of the Performance of USAID/X's Global Acquisition System (Asia and Near East Mission TBD)
Audit of the Performance of USAID's Global Acquisition System (East/Southern Africa Mission TBD)

Audit of the Performance of USAID's Global Acquisition System (Europe and Eurasia Mission TBD)
Audit of the Performance of USAID's Global Acquisition System (Latin America and Caribbean Mission TBD)
Audit of the Performance of USAID's Global Acquisition System (West/Central Africa Mission TBD)
Audit of USAID/Egypt's Security Controls Over Financial Management and General Support Systems for FY 2008
Audit of USAID/Iraq's Security Controls Over Financial Management and General Support Systems for FY 2008
Audit of Compliance With Forward Funding Requirements in the LAC Region
Audit of the USADF's Compliance With the Provisions of the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002 for Fiscal Year 2008
Audit of the IAF's Compliance With the Provisions of the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002 for Fiscal Year 2008

APPENDIX B:

OIG AUDIT ACTIVITIES FOR USAID

**PLANNED OIG AUDIT ACTIVITIES – USAID
GENERAL
October 1, 2007 – September 30, 2008**

Audit Title
Worldwide Audit of USAID's Procurement and Distribution of Commodities for the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
Audit of USAID's Office of Military Affairs
Worldwide Audit of USAID's Governance Activities
Audit of USAID's Commodities for Avian Influenza Activities
Survey and Pilot Audit of USAID's Management of the Millennium Challenge Corporation's Threshold Program
Audit of USAID's Agribusiness Development Program
Audit of USAID's Economic Growth Program
Survey and Pilot Audit of USAID's Implementation of Assistance for Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children in Developing Countries
Audit of USAID's Faith-Based and Community Initiatives
Audit of USAID's Implementation of Its Manage to Budget Process
Audit of the Management of Unliquidated Obligations at the Bureau for Global Health
Audit of USAID's Succession Planning
Audit of USAID's Contractor Debarment and Suspension Process
Audit of Field Support Agreement Expenditures
Review of Management's Discussion and Analysis Section in USAID's Fiscal Year 2008 Consolidated Financial Statements
Audit of USAID's Review of Its Institutional Support Contracts and Agreements
Audit of USAID's Management of Real Property
Follow-up Audit of USAID's Interagency Agreements Under Section 632 (b) of the Foreign Assistance Act
Follow-up Audit of USAID's Government-wide Commercial Purchase Card Program
Audit of USAID/Washington's Security Controls Over Financial Management and General Support Systems for Fiscal Year 2008
Audit of USAID Missions' Security Controls Over Financial Management and General Support Systems for Fiscal Year 2009
Audit of USAID's Compliance With Provisions of the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002 for Fiscal Year 2008
Audit of USAID's Compliance With the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996 for Fiscal Year 2008

Agreed Upon Procedures for Assessing USAID's Implementation of the Privacy Requirements in Section 522 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005
Audit of USAID's Implementation of Intrusion Detection and Prevention (IDP) Systems
Audit of USAID's Implementation of Personal Identity Verification (Phase II) of Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD-12)
Audit of USAID's Controls Over the Accuracy of Its Use of Spreadsheets to Support Its Financial Statements
Audit of USAID's Predeployment Activities for the Joint Assistance Management System
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Audit of the Implementation of USAID/Washington's Security Controls Over Mobile Computing Devices
Audit of the Performance of USAID's Worldwide Global Acquisition System at Missions With Poor Telecommunications Availability
Audit of Performance-Based Task Orders for Information Technology Services
Audit of USAID's Fiscal Year 2008 and 2007 Financial Statements
Oversight of OMB Circular A-133, DCAA, and Enterprise Fund Audits
Quality Control Reviews of OMB Circular A-133, DCAA, and Enterprise Fund Audits

**PLANNED OIG AUDIT ACTIVITIES – USAID
AFRICA
October 1, 2007 – September 30, 2008**

Audit Title
Audit of USAID/X's Procurement and Distribution of Commodities for PEPFAR (West/Central Africa Mission TBD)
Audit of USAID/X's Procurement and Distribution of Commodities for PEPFAR (East/Southern Africa Mission TBD)
Audit of USAID/Liberia's Community Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project
Audit of USAID/X's Governance Activities (East/Southern Africa Mission TBD)
Audit of USAID/X's Governance Activities (West/Central Africa Mission TBD)
Audit of USAID/Democratic Republic of the Congo's Basic Education Program
Audit of USAID/Senegal's Implementation of the President's Malaria Initiative
Audit of USAID/Sudan Field Office's Social Infrastructure Building Activities
Audit of USAID/Sudan's Education Activities
Audit of USAID/Uganda's Implementation of the President's Malaria Initiative
Audit of USAID/Madagascar's Biologically Diverse Forest Ecosystem Conservation Activities
Audit of USAID/X's Security Controls Over Financial Management and General Support Systems for FY 2008 (West/Central Africa Mission TBD)
Audit of USAID/X's Security Controls Over Financial Management and General Support Systems for FY 2008 (East/Southern Africa Mission TBD)
Audit of the Performance of USAID's Global Acquisition System (East/Southern Africa Mission TBD)
Audit of the Performance of USAID's Global Acquisition System (West/Central Africa Mission TBD)
Audit of USAID's Fiscal Year 2008 and 2007 Financial Statements (East/Southern Africa Mission TBD)
Audit of USAID's Fiscal Year 2008 and 2007 Financial Statements (West/Central Africa Mission TBD)

**PLANNED OIG AUDIT ACTIVITIES – USAID
ASIA AND THE NEAR EAST
October 1, 2007 – September 30, 2008**

Audit Title
Audit of USAID/Iraq's Job Creation Activities Within Its Community Stabilization Program
Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Alternative Livelihoods Program
Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Local Governance and Community Development Project in Northern and Western Regions of Afghanistan
Audit of USAID/Iraq's Community Action Program
Follow-up Audit of USAID/Iraq's Local Governance Activities
Audit of USAID/Iraq's National Capacity Development Program
Follow-up Audit of Provincial Reconstruction Teams in Iraq
Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Afghans Building Capacity Program (ABC)
Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's School and Health Clinic Buildings Completed Under the Schools and Clinics Construction and Refurbishment Program
Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Higher Education Project
Audit of USAID/X's Procurement and Distribution of Commodities for President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (Asia and Near East Mission TBD)
Audit of USAID/Iraq's Agribusiness Program
Audit of USAID/Iraq's Provincial Economic Growth Program
Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Agriculture, Rural Investment and Enterprise Strengthening Program
Audit of Selected Activities Funded Under USAID/Afghanistan's Infrastructure and Rehabilitation Program
Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Accelerating Sustainable Agriculture Program (ASAP)
Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Technical Assistance Services to Implement the Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise Development Activity in Afghanistan
Audit of USAID's Office of Middle East Programs
Audit of USAID/Nepal's Conflict Mitigation Program
Audit of USAID/X's Governance Activities (Asia and Near East Mission TBD)
Audit of USAID/Egypt's Governance Activities
Audit of USAID/Mongolia's Judicial Reform Project
Audit of USAID/Egypt's Financial Sector Modernization Activities
Audit of USAID/Jordan's Fiscal Reform Project

Audit of Critical USAID/Philippines' Activities Under Its Growth with Equity in Mindanao II Program Implemented by Louis Berger Group, Inc.
Audit of USAID/Lebanon's Reconstruction Program to Rehabilitate Schools
Audit of USAID/Jordan's Monitoring of Source Origin Requirements for Water Activities
Audit of USAID/X's Security Controls Over Financial Management and General Support Systems for FY 2008 (Asia and Near East Mission TBD)
Audit of USAID/Egypt's Security Controls Over Financial Management and General Support Systems for Fiscal Year 2008
Audit of USAID/Iraq's Security Controls Over Financial Management and General Support Systems for Fiscal Year 2008
Audit of the Performance of USAID/X's Global Acquisition System (Asia and Near East Mission TBD)
Audit of the Performance of USAID/Egypt's Global Acquisition System
Audit of the Performance of USAID/Iraq's Global Acquisition System
Audit of USAID's Fiscal Year 2008 and 2007 Financial Statements (Asia and Near East Mission TBD)
Audit of USAID's Fiscal Year 2008 and 2007 Financial Statements (USAID/Egypt)
Audit of USAID's Fiscal Year 2008 and 2007 Financial Statements (USAID/Iraq)
Audit of USAID/India's Greenhouse Gas Pollution Prevention Project
Status Report on Financial Audits of USAID/West Bank and Gaza Activities

**PLANNED OIG AUDIT ACTIVITIES – USAID
EUROPE AND EURASIA
October 1, 2007 – September 30, 2008**

Audit Title
Audit of USAID/Russia's Program to Reduce Trafficking in Persons
Audit of USAID/X's Governance Activities (Europe and Eurasia Mission TBD)
Audit of USAID/Moldova's Democratic Transition Program
Audit of USAID/X's Security Controls Over Financial Management and General Support Systems for FY 2008 (Europe and Eurasia Mission TBD)
Audit of the Performance of USAID's Global Acquisition System (Europe and Eurasia Mission TBD)
Audit of USAID's Fiscal Year 2008 and 2007 Financial Statements (Europe and Eurasia Mission TBD)

**PLANNED OIG AUDIT ACTIVITIES – USAID
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
October 1, 2007 – September 30, 2008**

Audit Title
Audit of USAID/X's Procurement and Distribution of Commodities for PEPFAR (Latin America and Caribbean Mission TBD)
Audit of USAID/Bolivia's Alternative Development Program
Follow-up Audit of USAID/Peru's Alternative Development Program
Audit of USAID/X's Governance Activities (Latin America and Caribbean Mission TBD)
Audit of the Millennium Challenge Corporation Threshold and USAID Anticorruption Activities in Paraguay
Audit of USAID/Bolivia's Economic Growth Programs
Audit of USAID/X's Security Controls Over Financial Management and General Support Systems for FY 2008 (Latin America and Caribbean Mission TBD)
Audit of the Performance of USAID's Global Acquisition System (Latin America and Caribbean Mission TBD)
Audit of USAID's Fiscal Year 2008 and 2007 Financial Statements (Latin America and Caribbean Mission TBD)
Audit of Compliance With Forward Funding Requirements in the LAC Region
Audit of USAID/Brazil Environment Programs

APPENDIX C:

OIG AUDIT ACTIVITIES FOR USADF

PLANNED OIG AUDIT ACTIVITIES – USADF
October 1, 2007 – September 30, 2008

Audit Title
Audit of the United States African Development Foundation's Compliance With the Provisions of the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002 for Fiscal Year 2008
Audit of the United States African Development Foundation's Fiscal Year 2008 and 2007 Financial Statements

APPENDIX D:

OIG AUDIT ACTIVITIES FOR IAF

PLANNED OIG AUDIT ACTIVITIES – IAF
October 1, 2007 – September 30, 2008

Audit Title
Audit of the Inter-American Foundation's Compliance With the Provisions of the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002 for Fiscal Year 2008
Audit of the Inter-American Foundation's Fiscal Year 2008 and 2007 Financial Statements



USAID
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1-800-230-6539

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