
**SEMIANNUAL
REPORT
OF
THE
INSPECTOR
GENERAL**

As of March 31, 1982

**Office of the Inspector General
Agency for International Development
U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency**

SEMIANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR GENERAL
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

April 30, 1982

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the first semiannual report of the Inspector General (IG), Agency for International Development (AID). Previously, reports on AID IG activities were prepared on an annual basis, pursuant to Section 624(g) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as Amended. However, on 29 December 1981 the IG's Office was brought within the aegis of the Inspector General Act of 1978, which requires semiannual reporting.

I believe that this report, which covers the period from 1 October 1981 through 31 March 1982, reflects very creditable performance by the Agency's audit, investigative, and security functions. In all three areas, the challenge has been to maximize IG impact by focusing our limited resources on areas of significant vulnerability in Agency operations. As is indicated by the very substantive nature of the audit and investigative findings reported herein, as well as the Security Office's extensive efforts to improve the physical security of AID employees stationed overseas, we are making headway in meeting that challenge.

I am also heartened by the results being achieved through the Agency's audit recommendation follow-up system. This report reflects not only a decrease in the number of open recommendations, but also a heightened receptivity to and concern about audit recommendations on the part of Agency management. You will note, for instance, that some of the more significant reports issued during this semiannual period had been resolved by the end of the period. Further, with two exceptions, responsive corrective action has been or is being taken on all of the significant audit findings listed in my FY 1981 Annual Report. Finally, management's conscientious follow-up on monetary recommendations has resulted in very substantial financial benefits to the Agency.

Despite these accomplishments, I remain convinced that Inspector General resources must be strengthened if this office is to provide adequate audit and investigative oversight of AID's world-wide operations. Toward this end, I will be exploring two possibilities with you over the next few months: (i) use of independent public accounting firms to supplement financial/compliance reviews by IG auditors; and (ii) centralization of the investigative staff in Washington, D.C., in order to allow for more efficient and effective overall utilization of that staff.

SEMIANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR GENERAL
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, INSPECTOR GENERAL ACT	1
AUDITING	2
Summary of Audit Activity	2
Significant Audit Findings and Recommendations	3
Agency Action on Audit Recommendations	7
INVESTIGATIONS AND INSPECTIONS	14
Investigative Caseload	15
Summary of Matters Referred to Prosecutive Authorities	17
Highlights of Investigative Findings and Resulting Benefits	18
Special Efforts to Prevent and Detect Fraud, Waste and Abuse	19
SECURITY	21
Overseas Physical Security	21
Domestic Physical Security	21
Personnel Security	21
Document Security	22
INSPECTOR GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES, ORGANIZATION, STAFFING, BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES	23
Responsibilities	23
Organization	23
Staffing	25
Budget	27
Management Initiatives	28
APPENDIX: FY 1982 Audit Reports Issued As Of 31 March 1982	

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS,
INSPECTOR GENERAL ACT

Section 4(a)(2) - Review of Legislation and Regulations: During this semiannual period, the Office of the Inspector General worked with the Agency's General Counsel to develop procedures whereby the Inspector General will have the opportunity to review all key legislation and regulations relating to Agency operations. Those procedures had not been finalized by the end of this reporting period.

Section 5(a)(1) - Significant Problems, Abuses, and Deficiencies: See pages numbered 3 through 7, 18 and 19 in this report.

Section 5(a)(2) - Recommendations with Respect to Significant Problems, Abuses, and Deficiencies: See pages numbered 3 through 7 in this report.

Section 5(a)(3) - Prior Significant Recommendations Not Yet Implemented: See pages numbered 11 through 13 in this report.

Section 5(a)(4) - Matters Referred to Prosecutive Authorities: See pages numbered 17 and 18 in this report.

Section 5(a)(5) and 6(b)(2) - Summary of Instances Where Information Was Refused: There were no instances during this reporting period where requested information was refused.

Section 5(a)(6) - Listing of Audit Reports: See the Appendix to this report.

AUDITING

Summary Of Audit Activity

During this semiannual period, the Regional Inspectors General for Audit issued a total of 98 audit reports covering program expenditures of \$353 million. These reports questioned the validity of \$9.2 million in costs that had been incurred by the Agency, and they identified additional funds of \$11.8 million that should be recovered through deobligations or reductions of outstanding advances. Overall, the Regional Inspectors General made 292 formal recommendations for corrective action by Agency management.

The following tables summarize the reports by type of audit, issuing office, and program area reviewed.

TABLE 1

Audit Reports Issued From 10/01/81 Through 03/31/82,
By Type Of Audit

Organizational Audits	2
Functional Audits	14
Project Audits	31
Contract Audits	8
Supplementary Work on Financial Audits by Other Government Audit Organizations	33
Preaward Surveys	<u>10</u>
Total	<u>98</u>

TABLE 2

Audit Reports Issued From 10/01/81 Through 03/31/82,
By Issuing Office

Regional Inspector General for Audit/Cairo	4
Regional Inspector General for Audit/Karachi	5
Regional Inspector General for Audit/Latin America	9
Regional Inspector General for Audit/Manila	8
Regional Inspector General for Audit/Nairobi	11
Regional Inspector General for Audit/Washington	<u>61</u>
Total	<u>98</u>

TABLE 3

Audit Reports Issued From 10/01/81 Through 03/31/82,
By Program Area Reviewed

Agriculture, Nutrition and Rural Development	27
Population, Planning and Health	16
Education and Human Resources	15
Selected Development Activities	18
International Disaster Assistance	2
Operating Expenses	9
P.L. 480	3
Housing Investment Guarantees	1
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	1
Country Owned Local Currency	1
Other	<u>5</u>
Total	<u>98</u>

Significant Audit Findings And Recommendations

- 22,000 Metric Tons of Food Misused. Audit review of a labor-intensive road and earth works building/rehabilitation program in a South Asian country revealed serious program abuses. The U.S. Government's annual contribution to the program consisted of about 90,000 metric tons (MTs) of wheat--worth approximately \$21 million. IG auditors found that food payments to workers were less than they should have been, because certain local officials diverted wheat from distribution to workers and, instead, sold it for flour on the open market. In other cases, workers were not adequately informed as to the amount they were to be paid for the work they had done. Overall, the auditors determined that 22,000 MT of wheat had been diverted to unauthorized uses during fiscal years 1980 and 1981; planned AID contributions of P.L. 480 Title II wheat were too high by 20,000 MT per year; and the American voluntary agency responsible for program implementation lacked sufficient authority to effectively manage and monitor the U.S. wheat contributions.

Agency management moved swiftly during this semiannual period to address the deficiencies described in the audit report. As the result, the host government has agreed to repay the missing wheat (worth about \$4.7 million), and to enhance the role and authority of the American voluntary agency in its oversight and

management of the Food-For-Work program. For its part, AID has agreed to reduce Title II shipments by 20,000 MT annually, for a cost avoidance of about \$4.6 million beginning in fiscal year 1983. (IG Report No. 5-388-0052)

- Internal Controls Deficient in AID Payment Systems. In reviewing Agency systems for disbursing funds through direct payments and bank letters of commitment, IG auditors found that the Agency had not established procedures and safeguards sufficient to prevent improper payments. An audit sample of \$40.4 million in paid vouchers revealed that 16 percent of them (representing \$6.5 million) were defective in one way or another. The audit team concluded that the Agency's system for administrative approval of vouchers is unreliable; and, as the result, AID Certifying Officers often certify to payments without having reasonable assurance that they are proper and valid. The Agency's system for payment through bank letters of commitment was found to entail even greater risk, since that system is almost totally lacking in internal controls.

The IG report recommended that Agency management (i) develop improved systems of internal control, to provide reasonable assurance that payments are for valid expenses and purposes; and (ii) pending institution of such internal control systems, limit use of the bank letter of commitment method of disbursement. As the result of these recommendations, the Agency has established a senior-level task force to review and recommend modifications in all of AID's payment systems. (IG Report No. 0-000-82-38)

- Audit Findings Result in Project Termination. Audit review of a \$4.3 million development training project to benefit women in a North African country disclosed that project objectives were not being accomplished. Most of the planned work had not been accomplished, and was still not being addressed. This resulted, in large part, from project design problems, and from the AID Mission's failure to assure adequate host country contract administration. Based on audit findings communicated during the course of the IG review, the AID Mission and the host government terminated the project even before issuance of the final IG report. Cancellation of the project will permit the deobligation and reprogramming of more than \$2 million.

Since the project had been terminated at the time of audit report issuance, the IG recommendations were primarily geared to changing certain Agency policies and procedures, in order to prevent a recurrence of the problems experienced with this project. As of 31 March 1982, Agency responses to these recommendations had not yet been received. (IG Report No. 0-608-82-47)

- Project Being Undermined By Inadequate Donor Coordination. In reviewing a multi-donor agricultural drainage project in a Middle Eastern country, IG auditors found that serious implementation problems had developed because of inadequate coordination among the host country, AID, and the third project donor. AID-financed pipe manufacturing plants were sitting idle because of delays in the non-AID installation elements of the program; AID-provided raw materials and equipment, valued at \$289,395, were either not being used or were being diverted to non-project activities; and plant maintenance and repairs were not adequate, resulting in major equipment breakdowns. At the time of the audit, AID had invested \$12.6 million in this project, against a total AID commitment of \$31 million.

The IG audit report included eight recommendations geared to improved coordination of multi-donor activities; better utilization and storage of AID-financed project inputs; and better host country management of AID-financed inventory and equipment. As of 31 March 1982, action had been completed on three of these recommendations, and the cognizant Regional Inspector General for Audit was reviewing the Mission's responses to the other five recommendations. (IG Report No. 6-263-82-1)

- Contractor's Financial Practices Lead to Debarment. Following up on a prior IG review, auditors found that a contractor's financial practices continued to be unacceptable. This follow-up audit revealed, for instance, that the contractor had submitted claims to AID for: (i) employee salaries that exceeded actual salaries as recorded on the payroll register; (ii) a final payment to a subcontractor which had never been made; and (iii) direct costs which were not properly identified in the accounting records and for which the contractor could not readily provide supporting documentation. Also, the contractor had charged non-contract business expenses as indirect costs, which are allocated to U.S. Government contracts.

Overall, the audit identified more than \$476,000 in questioned and suspended costs. While the IG report recommended recovery of the \$476,000, such action proved impossible in the face of the firm's current insolvency and its various and significant tax liabilities. On 26 March 1982, the Agency therefore moved to address this situation by notifying the firm and its principal officers that they were henceforth barred from doing business with AID or under any AID-financed host country contracts. (IG Report No. 0-000-82-53)

- Project To Establish Silkworm Industry Not Successful. IG auditors reviewed a \$2.6 million pilot silkworm project in an Asian country and found that it had not been successful. Less than half the planned number of 1,500 rural families were

participating in the project; production had decreased markedly; funding for farmer loans was excess to needs; farmers were behind in loan repayments; and local government counterpart funding had not been made available as promised. Careless selection of participating farmers and failure to provide the technical assistance critical to the success of this "new technology" silkworm production project were cited as the main reasons why the project was failing to achieve its objectives.

Advised at the exit conference that funding for farmer loans was excess to needs, the AID Mission moved to deobligate \$815,000 prior to issuance of the final audit report. The seven recommendations in the final report, which was issued on 13 January 1982, called for more stringent participant selection criteria; provision of adequate technical assistance to a reduced number of participating farmers; redesign of certain project elements; and improved financial accountability for project expenditures. By 31 March 1982, the AID Mission had completed action on all but two of these audit recommendations. (IG Report No. 2-493-82-03)

Long-term Prospects for Rural Road Program Questioned. IG review of a rural road program in an East African country revealed that the program's road upgrading and rehabilitation components--which involve a total of \$23.8 million in AID funding--were seriously behind schedule. This situation was attributed to inefficient utilization of technical assistance personnel, inadequate companion budget support from the host government, and lack of an effective equipment maintenance program. The audit team also concluded that the long-term viability of the road building effort was open to question, given (i) the uncertainties surrounding future levels of host government budget support, and (ii) the fact that host country personnel were not being trained to assume the technical project positions now held by expatriate consultants.

The IG report included seven recommendations geared to correction of these problems. As of 31 March 1982, the Mission had completed action on three recommendations, including the two dealing with utilization of the current technical assistance staff and training of host country personnel to assume technical positions. (IG Report No. 3-615-82-07)

Poor Project Design Hinders Project Implementation. Audit disclosed that progress under a \$26.2 million, five-year integrated rural development program in a Caribbean country was being hindered by a series of implementation problems. Auditors attributed many of these problems to the project design, which was found to be unusually complex and fraught with flaws and erroneous assumptions. Although previous project evaluations had identified many of these same problems, the AID Mission had not taken appropriate corrective action.

The audit team concluded that the original goals of the project cannot be achieved, and major changes in the project objectives and design will be necessary to address the project's operational and administrative problems.

The audit report, which included 21 recommendations for corrective action, was issued on 30 March 1982 with a request that the AID Mission reply to the recommendations by the end of April. (IG Report No. 1-532-82-9)

Grantee's Accounting System Found Unacceptable. A review of a U.S. foundation engaged in improving health conditions in less developed countries revealed that the organization's financial systems were insufficient to properly control and account for the use of AID monies. This problem had previously been surfaced by IG and DCAA audit work in 1971 and 1977. However, in examining costs claimed by the foundation under eight grants over a period of approximately 10 years, IG auditors still found the following types of problems: (i) funds were advanced to other organizations without any requirement for subsequent accounting for the use of those funds; (ii) monies were frequently transferred among grant and private accounts to cover cash flow needs; (iii) vendor refunds were not credited to the applicable grants; and (iv) the method used to allocate indirect costs appeared both arbitrary and questionable.

AID management, notified of these findings during the course of the audit, suspended further AID funding pending the foundation's implementation of an adequate accounting system. By the time of audit report issuance, the foundation had developed an accounting procedures manual which should provide adequate accounting for AID funds; and the suspension on further foundation funding had therefore been lifted. The recommendations in the IG report therefore addressed (i) settlement of the \$344,000 in questionable and unresolved costs uncovered during the audit, and (ii) the need for better foundation financial reporting to AID. As of 31 March 1982, the Agency was still negotiating the questioned/unresolved costs with the foundation; but an acceptable system of financial reporting to AID had been implemented. (IG Report No. 0-000-82-25)

Agency Action On Audit Recommendations

-- Overview of Agency Performance. I am pleased to report that the total number of open IG audit recommendations continued to decrease during this semiannual reporting period.

Total Recommendations Open As Of:

31 March 1981	474
30 September 1981	389
31 March 1982	369

However, despite the overall decrease in the number of open audit recommendations, there has been a resurgence of recommendations open over six months.

Recommendations Open In Excess Of Six Months As Of:

31 March 1981	169
30 September 1981	131
31 March 1982	149

These statistics reflect marked changes over the past year in the composition of the Agency's open recommendation inventory. Recommendations open in excess of six months now represent 40 percent of the inventory (vs. 36 percent as of 31 March 1981); and recommendations open in excess of 12 months now represent 18 percent of the inventory (vs. 7 percent as of 31 March 1981). Thus, while two out of five audit recommendations were more than six months old as of 31 March 1982, almost two in five of those recommendations had been outstanding for over one year.

- Agency Compliance With OMB Circular A-73. The fundamental requirement of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-73 is that audit recommendations be resolved within six months of issuance. (Audit recommendations are resolved when Agency management and the IG's Office have reached agreement on firm plans of action to correct the audit deficiencies; but the IG's Office generally does not close audit recommendations until the deficiencies have actually been corrected.) While the universe of IG recommendations open over six months increased by 18 between 30 September 1981 and 31 March 1982, violations of this A-73 requirement remained at almost exactly the same level.

Status of Recommendations Open Over Six Months As Of:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Unresolved, in Violation of Circular A-73</u>	<u>Resolved</u>
30 September 1981	131	77	54
31 March 1982	149	76	73

Of the 76 recommendations that were unresolved for more than six months as of 31 March 1982, nine had been reopened as the result of IG follow-up reviews of closed recommendations (see below).

- Agency Compliance With Public Law 96-304 (Enacted 8 July 1980). The Supplementary Budget and Rescission Act of 1980 required that (i) all audit recommendations open as of the date of its passage be resolved by 30 September 1981, and (ii) all subsequent monetary recommendations be resolved within six months of issuance. As is detailed below, the Agency's inventory of audit recommendations in violation of this statute has increased by 24 percent over the past six months.

Recommendations Unresolved In Violation Of P.L. 96-304 As Of:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Issued Prior to 8 July 1980</u>	<u>Monetary</u>
30 September 1981	25	11	14
31 March 1982	31	14	17

Again, nine of these violations have resulted from the reopening of recommendations, based on IG reviews of closed recommendations.

- Follow-up On Closed Recommendations. OMB Circular A-73 mandates that each Agency regularly evaluate its performance in complying with the scope and intent of audit recommendations. Consequently, follow-up on closed audit recommendations has been integrated into the work of each Regional Inspector General for Audit (RIG/A), as a means of evaluating Agency compliance with audit recommendations. During the past six months, three RIG/A offices conducted such follow-up reviews; and, of the 23 recommendations reviewed, 44 percent were reopened.

	<u>No. of Closed Recs. Reviewed</u>	<u>No. of Recs. Reopened</u>
RIG/A/Cairo	3	1
RIG/A/Nairobi	9	6
RIG/A/Washington	<u>11</u>	<u>3</u>
Total	<u>23</u>	<u>10*</u>

*A total of 13 recommendations were reopened during this period, but only 10 of those actions resulted from formal IG follow-up reviews. One of these 10 recommendations had been closed again as of 31 March 1982.

-- Referrals To The Deputy Administrator. OMB Circular A-73 also requires that the head of each agency or his designee arbitrate any disagreements between the audit and management functions on the timeliness and/or the nature of the Agency's responses to audit recommendations. Five such cases (involving 40 recommendations) were referred to the Deputy Administrator for resolution during the past six months. As of 31 March 1982, only one of the 40 recommendations remained unresolved.

<u>Reason for Referral</u>	<u>No. of Audits</u>	<u>No. of Recs.</u>	<u>Status as of 31 March 1981</u>		
			<u>Resolved</u>	<u>Open Unresolved</u>	<u>Closed</u>
Action office failed to make written determination within six months	3	37	22	1	14
Disagreement as to proposed resolution	1	2	1	-	1
Lack of progress in resolving issues	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	<u>5</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>16</u>

-- Action On Monetary Recommendations. During this semiannual period, Agency action on IG monetary recommendations resulted in:

- Management determinations on \$9,206,868 in recommended recoveries. Of this total, recommended recoveries of \$7,848,937 were sustained and recommended recoveries of \$1,357,931 were not sustained.
- Actual recovery of \$2,195,252.
- Management determinations on \$11,149,804 in deobligations and returns/reductions of advances that were recommended by auditors. This amount was sustained in full.
- Actual deobligations and returns of advances totaling \$6,692,013.

As of 31 March 1982, Agency determinations had not been made on \$17,326,683 in recoveries and \$6,500,000 in deobligations/returns of advances recommended by the IG. At the same point in time, Agency determinations to recover \$11,694,237 and deobligate/reprogram \$4,635,683 had not been accomplished.

-- Status Of Significant Findings And Recommendations Previously Reported. The IG's FY 1981 Annual Report identified nine significant audits that had not been resolved as of 30 September 1981. The status of action on these audits as of 31 March 1982 is presented below.

- Problems with Agency Procurement Practices: IG Report No. 0-000-81-142; Page No. 14 in FY 1981 Annual Report. On 29 March 1982, almost exactly six months after report issuance, AID management responded to this audit. While agreeing with certain of the individual findings and recommendations, management took issue with the report conclusions and the audit methods used to reach them. The IG was asked to close the recommendations in the report, based on various actions already underway and scheduled for completion by the end of FY 1982. As of 31 March 1982, the Management response was under active review by the IG's office.
- Viability of \$10 Million Project Questioned: IG Report No. 2-492-81-12; Page No. 15 in FY 1981 Annual Report. Since issuance of the audit report, the local AID Mission has been successful in removing the major stumbling blocks to project progress. During this semiannual period, a Presidential Executive Order was issued that makes the Ministry of Finance responsible for project implementation; and the Executive Order has been supplemented by a series of ministerial administrative circulars regulating future project efforts and sharpening its focus of activity. As a result, prospects for successful implementation of this complex and politically sensitive project have been considerably enhanced. At the same time, potential savings of up to \$2 million in loan funds now thought to be excess to project needs have been identified. As of 31 March 1982, all recommendations in the report had been resolved and completion of the various corrective actions was expected within the next several months, together with the deobligation of up to \$2 million in AID loan funds now deemed to be excess to project needs.
- Deficiencies in Mission Accounting Practices: IG Report No. 2-497-81-14; Page No. 15 in FY 1981 Annual Report. This report, which was issued in May 1981, included eight recommendations. They were designed to correct eight specific problems uncovered during a limited-scope review of an AID Mission's financial procedures. (As noted in the FY 1981 Annual Report, the findings in this report have prompted a full-scale review of the Mission's financial systems during FY 1982.) As of 31 March 1982, action had been completed on five of these recommendations. Of the three recommendations remaining open, one had reached the point of resolution; the other two had not.

- Inadequate Controls Over \$110 Million Project: IG Report No. 5-386-81-6; Page No. 15 in FY 1981 Annual Report. As of 31 March 1982, almost 14 months after issuance of this report, action had been completed on 14 of the report's 19 recommendations. However, the five recommendations remaining unresolved related to the most critical financial issues in the audit report. While AID Bureau and Mission management have strongly supported the audit position on these issues, the host government implementing agency has continued to contest the validity of the audit findings and recommendations. As the result, AID contributions to this project have been suspended for over one year now.
- Proceeds from P.L. 480 Sales Not Used for Project Purposes: IG Report No. 1-524-81-15; Page No. 16 in FY 1981 Annual Report. The AID Mission has taken positive action to address the findings in this report. Of the 23 original recommendations, 15 remained open as of 31 March 1981; but only one of these 15 was unresolved. With respect to the specific finding presented in the FY 1981 Annual Report, the Mission agreed with the audit position and asked the host government to implement corrective action. However, as of 31 March 1982, such action had still not been taken; and the two related audit recommendations therefore remained open.
- Potential Cost Overruns of 200 Percent in African Project: IG Report No. 0-000-81-112; Page No. 15 in FY 1981 Annual Report. This report, which was issued on 28 July 1981, included 13 recommendations for corrective action. By 31 March 1981, action had been completed on all but one of the recommendations. The outstanding issue involved settlement of \$159,000 in questioned and unresolved costs that had been reimbursed to the private voluntary organization (PVO). The PVO had refunded approximately \$20,000, and had submitted additional documentation relative to the remaining questioned/unresolved costs. As of 31 March 1982 that additional documentation was under review by the cognizant AID contract officer.
- Questionable Expenditures under Disaster Assistance Grant: IG Report No. 5-386-81-7; Page No. 16 in FY 1981 Annual Report. Since issuance of the audit report on 19 February 1981, both recommendations have been the subject of extensive review by Agency management. Exactly one year after report issuance, the issue of questionable grant expenditures was satisfactorily resolved and the corresponding recommendation closed. Based upon a General Counsel determination, the Agency issued a Bill for Collection for \$85,299 to the private voluntary agency. The second recommendation, which concerned accountability requirements under disaster assistance grants, was closed on 31 March 1982, based on the Agency's revision of its grant administration guidelines.

- Unsupported and Duplicative Charges by AID Contractor: IG Report No. 6-263-81-11; Page No. 16 in FY 1981 Annual Report. Since issuance of the audit report in June 1981, the local Mission has disallowed \$129,650 or almost half of the \$270,000 in costs questioned in this report. The remaining \$140,000 involves some 17 transactions and/or issues. On 31 March 1982, AID management reported that a response had been received from the contractor on these transactions/issues, and the local Mission would therefore proceed to make determinations on them.
- Overcharges by Host Country Government: IG Report No. 0-685-81-50; Page No. 17 in FY 1981 Annual Report. As of 31 March 1982, all recommendations in this report had been closed. The Mission recomputed and adjusted host government billings over the four-year period, which action resulted in recovery of \$106,897 from the host government.

INVESTIGATIONS AND INSPECTIONS

During this semiannual period, the activities of the IG's Office of Investigations and Inspections reflected a continuing effort to focus investigative resources on areas of greatest consequence and potential benefit to the Agency. IG/II also sought to improve investigative coverage and results through strengthened liaison with other law enforcement agencies and the IG audit function. To illustrate:

- The Agency's Assistant General Counsel for Contracting and Enforcement made it a practice to present IG/II case referrals to Department of Justice representatives in face-to-face meetings.
- Two inspectors and one auditor were assigned full-time to work with U.S. Attorneys, while another three inspectors spent 25 to 30 percent of their time providing support to U.S. Attorneys.
- IG/II efforts to improve coordination and collaboration with host country counterparts met with notable initial success in two countries.
- Seven joint audit/investigative operations were conducted; nine investigations were initiated as the result of audit referrals to IG/II; and IG/II forwarded three matters to the audit function for follow-up.

As is demonstrated by the investigative findings and results described below, these efforts have resulted in a strengthening of our investigative program. At the same time, however, I must report to you that our effectiveness was and still is limited by the Department of Justice's (DOJ's) inability or unwillingness to accept a certain number of IG/II case referrals. This is particularly a problem with case referrals which are not of significant dollar values, or which involve alleged crimes committed overseas. While this situation is understandable in the context of the limited resources available to the Department of Justice, the fact remains that the current requirements for IG referral to DOJ, as stated in the 3 June 1981 "Policy Statement of the Department of Justice on its Relationship and Coordination with the Inspectors General of the United States," are not consonant with DOJ's ability to pursue the IG referrals. It is therefore my intention to explore, with the Department of Justice, mechanisms that will allow for the early identification and administrative resolution of cases not accepted for prosecution.

Investigative Caseload

In FY 1981, as the result of our efforts to focus investigative resources on cases with potential for high return, the number of pending IG/II cases decreased by 51 percent (from 136 as of 30 September 1979 to 67 as of 30 September 1981). During this semiannual period, the caseload remained fairly constant, with 76 cases pending as of 31 March 1982.

The following tables summarize the IG/II caseload in terms of the character of IG/II cases opened during the semiannual period; the character of IG/II cases pending as of 31 March 1982; and the individual caseloads of the IG/II regional offices.

TABLE 4

IG/II Cases Opened, 10/01/81 - 03/31/82

<u>Character of Investigation</u>	<u>No. of Cases Opened</u>
Special Inquiry	15
Preliminary Inquiry	12
Fraud Against the Government	11
Bribery	2
Diversion of AID-Financed Commodities	4
Conflict of Interest	3
Embezzlement	2
Local Procurement Irregularities	12
Forgery	2
Reciprocal Investigations	1
Inspections	1
Customs	1
Improper Use of U.S. Government Property	3
Intimidation	1
False Personation	1
Maladministration	<u>1</u>
Total	<u>72</u>

TABLE 5

IG/II Cases Pending As Of 31 March 1982

<u>Character of Investigation</u>	<u>No. of Cases Pending</u>
Bribery	5
Conflict of Interest	1
Diversion of AID-Financed Commodities	4
Embezzlement	4
False Personation	1
Forgery	3
Fraud Against the Government	16
Improper Use of U.S. Government Property	1
Inspection	2
Intimidation	1
Preliminary Inquiry	12
Procurement Matters	11
Reciprocal Investigation	1
Special Inquiry	13
Theft of U.S. Government Property	<u>1</u>
Total	<u>76</u>

TABLE 6

IG/II Caseload By Regional Office, 10/01/82 Through 03/31/82

<u>RIG/II</u>	<u>Cases Pending As Of 10/01/81</u>	<u>Opened</u>	<u>Closed</u>	<u>Cases Pending As Of 03/31/82</u>
Washington	35	55	50	40
Cairo	15	9	14	10
Manila	7	9	3	13
Karachi	3	4	2	5
Africa	<u>7</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>14*</u>
Total	<u>67</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>82**</u>

*In April 1982, the Africa complement of IG/II/Washington was dis-established, and its caseload reassigned to the regional IG/II offices in Nairobi, Abidjan, and Washington. Of the 14 Africa cases shown as pending on 03/31/82, seven were the responsibility of RIG/II/Nairobi; six were the responsibility of RIG/II/Abidjan; and one was the responsibility of RIG/II/Washington.

**The total of cases pending in the regional offices exceeds the overall number of IG/II pending cases. The reason is that several cases required investigation by more than one regional office.

Summary Of Matters Referred To Prosecutive Authorities

During this semiannual period, IG/II referred a total of eight cases to the Department of Justice (Criminal and Civil Divisions) and to U.S. Attorney Offices. Of these, three were categorized as Fraud Against the Government; three concerned procurement matters, including host country procurement activities; and two were Special Inquiries. In content, the cases centered around provision of substandard commodities, double and overbilling, forgery of a bid bond, improper contract procedures, and unauthorized long distance telephone calls.

With the eight additional cases referred, the Department of Justice and the Offices of the U.S. Attorneys had a total of 24 IG/II referrals under active review during this semiannual period. The status of those cases as of 31 March 1982 was as follows.

- . Three cases were being investigated by the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice.
- . One case resulted in a negotiated civil settlement of \$278,937.
- . Two cases were under Grand Jury investigation.
- . Seventeen cases, which had been accepted for referral by the Department of Justice, were being processed for possible prosecution or were still under review.
- . The Department of Justice declined prosecution in one case which we believe had prosecutive merit. The case involved a freight forwarder, and DOJ determined that it had been the intent of Congress to decriminalize the Shipping Act. As a result of that decision, IG/II subsequently closed another investigation which had a similar basis.

IG/II also referred fifteen cases to the AID General Counsel, with the following results as of 31 March 1982:

- . Bills for collection were issued in two cases, and an improper claim was disallowed in a third case.
- . A monetary recovery was achieved in one case after it was established that the company had overstated a paid commission.
- . A letter of severance was issued to one Direct-Hire employee.
- . The General Counsel recommended procedural changes as the result of two cases.
- . The General Counsel determined that no follow-up action was appropriate on seven investigations.

- The results of one investigation were referred to a U.S. Embassy which had requested information concerning a contractor's financial viability.
- As of the end of March, five cases were pending action by the General Counsel.

Highlights Of Investigative Findings And Resulting Benefits

- Supplier Pays \$278,937 Settlement. As the result of a DOJ negotiated settlement, a contractor refunded \$278,937 to the Agency, and the company was placed on prior review for one year from the date of settlement. The IG/II investigation had been based on an allegation that the company submitted inflated invoices to U.S. banks, thus drawing funds from an AID-financed Letter of Credit that were improperly used to purchase materials for the company's foreign agent. A sidelight on this case was that IG/II provided documentation to host country authorities concerning the local agent, who had been taken to court by some of the importers involved in this project. The local agent was subsequently convicted and sentenced to one year in jail, and fined.
- Investigation Leads to Suspension of Ten Importers. A recently completed investigation involved certain aspects of the Commodity Import Program (CIP). The IG audit and investigative functions joined in following up on an allegation that several importing firms submitted multiple requests to import steel reinforcing bars, using variations in their names in order to circumvent host country and USAID dollar limitations on imports of commodities. Investigation disclosed that in ten instances in which importer authority was granted and loans made, the names of the importers were varied in their spelling in order to create the appearance that ten separate firms were involved. The ten "firms" were all owned by one individual. As a result of the IG investigation, the host government suspended the ten firms from participation in further AID-financed transactions for a period of one year. Also, steel reinforcing bars were ruled ineligible for CIP private sector financing.
- Faulty Bushings Supplied for Water Pumps. The U.S. Attorney in Miami, Florida has accepted referral of an investigation conducted in Central America. This investigation was initiated based on a report from the recipient country that bushings for water pumps purchased under an AID loan were not concentric, thus making the pumps useless. The bushings, which were purchased under an AID contract for \$91,880, were to have been manufactured by a U.S. firm in Florida. The investigation disclosed that what actually happened was that the importer made a side arrangement with a local manufacturer under which the Florida firm shipped the raw material to the importer, who

in turn provided it to the local manufacturer. The defective bushings which resulted represented an estimated total loss of \$21,517.

- Supplier Refunds \$80,429. An investigation was conducted of a U.S. supplier based on allegations concerning commodity overpricing and a commission paid by the supplier to an Egyptian agent. Investigation in the U.S. and overseas confirmed the allegations. The case was not prosecuted due to lack of evidence of criminal intent, but the supplier was required to refund \$80,429 to AID.
- \$18,650 Advanced to Contractor Repaid. An inquiry was initiated after information was provided by a Mission Director that a personal services contractor had submitted a "prepaid" bill from a moving company for \$11,257, which then became the basis for Agency issuance of a \$20,000 advance. When interviewed, the contractor acknowledged he had not paid the moving company. He said he had submitted the bill simply to expedite payment by AID so that the moving company would ship his household goods. The subject denied any criminal intent and agreed to repay advances totaling \$18,650. The General Counsel advised he did not find sufficient grounds to warrant referral to the Department of Justice for prosecution. However, the General Counsel did advise the AID contracting office of various lessons learned from this case.

Special Efforts To Prevent And Detect Fraud, Waste and Abuse

Throughout this semiannual period, IG/II continued its efforts to prevent and detect fraud, waste and abuse in Agency operations by sensitizing AID and contractor personnel, establishing an inspectional program, and advising AID management of lessons learned from IG/II investigations.

- Sensitizing AID and Contractor Employees to the Potential for Fraud, Waste and Abuse. Under this program, IG/II inspectors contact AID employees and AID-financed contractor employees for the purpose of briefing them on the IG/II Mission and heightening their awareness to the potential for fraud, waste or mismanagement in Agency operations. During the six-month period, over 256 persons were contacted and briefed.
- IG/II Inspections. As I have reported to you previously, in FY 1981 IG/II succeeded in getting a proactive inspectional program off the ground: implementing policies and procedures were developed, and a pilot inspectional survey was conducted. The pilot inspectional survey has resulted in initiation of two investigations, one in FY 1981 and one during this reporting period. While we believe that this demonstrates the benefits that can be derived from an inspectional program, diverting additional investigative resources to inspectional activities

has proved exceedingly difficult. We remain committed to expanding our inspectional efforts; but, in light of IG/II's limited staffing, it should be recognized that accomplishment of this goal will necessarily entail a diminution of investigative effort.

- Communicating "Lessons Learned" to Agency Management. Where appropriate, IG/II attempts to derive "lessons learned" from its investigations, and communicate these lessons to Agency Management. In the past six months, nine investigations resulted in IG/II's advising Agency Management of problem areas that warranted review for systemic correction.

SECURITY

Section 8A of the Inspector General Act of 1978 as Amended requires that, "In addition to the other duties and responsibilities specified in this Act, the Inspector General of the Agency for International Development . . . shall supervise, direct, and control all security activities relating to the programs and operations of that Agency, subject to the supervision of the Administrator of that Agency . . ." In accordance with that mandate, the IG's Office of Security (IG/SEC) conducts the Agency's programs for physical security, personnel security, and protection of classified documents. During this semiannual period, the Office of Security continued to place special emphasis on the physical protection of Agency personnel assigned overseas. IG/SEC also took several significant steps to strengthen the Agency's personnel security program.

Overseas Physical Security

As part of a determined effort to survey and upgrade the physical security of AID offices and residences overseas, IG/SEC representatives travelled to 11 African countries, five Latin American countries, and four Near East countries. Also, 169 new radio units were dispatched to AID Missions, and 145 units were repaired and returned to the field, through the AID Emergency Voice Radio Program.

Domestic Physical Security

In FY 1981, IG/SEC implemented a major program to halt the ever-increasing losses of AID/Washington office equipment. The success of that program, which involved improved locking devices, alarms and guard service, became apparent during this reporting period. Between inauguration of the program and 31 March 1982, IG/SEC did not receive a single report of office equipment loss.

Personnel Security

During these six months, IG/SEC cleared 142 individuals for employment with AID. More importantly, the clearance process was improved through full implementation of a program of pre-employment interviews. Our experience has been that these interviews are providing a more efficient and factual basis for personnel investigations.

IG/SEC also moved ahead with its reinvestigation program for existing employees, which involves updating employee clearances every five years.

Finally, the results of an Office of Personnel Management (OPM) inspection of AID's personnel investigation program were obtained during this reporting period. OPM characterized the AID program as very "strong" and "excellent."

Document Security

The Office of Security gave 25 security briefings to a total of 130 employees, and processed 116 employee separations with complete debriefing of the departing employees. Thirty-eight violations of the Agency's security regulations were processed during the reporting period.

INSPECTOR GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES, ORGANIZATION,
STAFFING, BUDGET, AND MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES

Responsibilities

The Inspector General conducts a comprehensive program of audits and investigations relating to the operations of the Agency for International Development. The IG also directs and supervises all AID security activities, including the Agency's personnel and physical security programs. In addition to providing these services for the Agency, the IG is required by statute to provide audit, investigative, and security services to the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and the International Development Cooperation Agency.

In carrying out his responsibilities, the IG acts as advisor to Agency management in all matters bearing on the efficiency, effectiveness, integrity, and security of Agency programs and operations. Further, he is responsible for coordinating AID's audit, investigative, and security activities with those of other agencies, including the General Accounting Office, the Department of Justice, the Department of State, and the Office of Management and Budget.

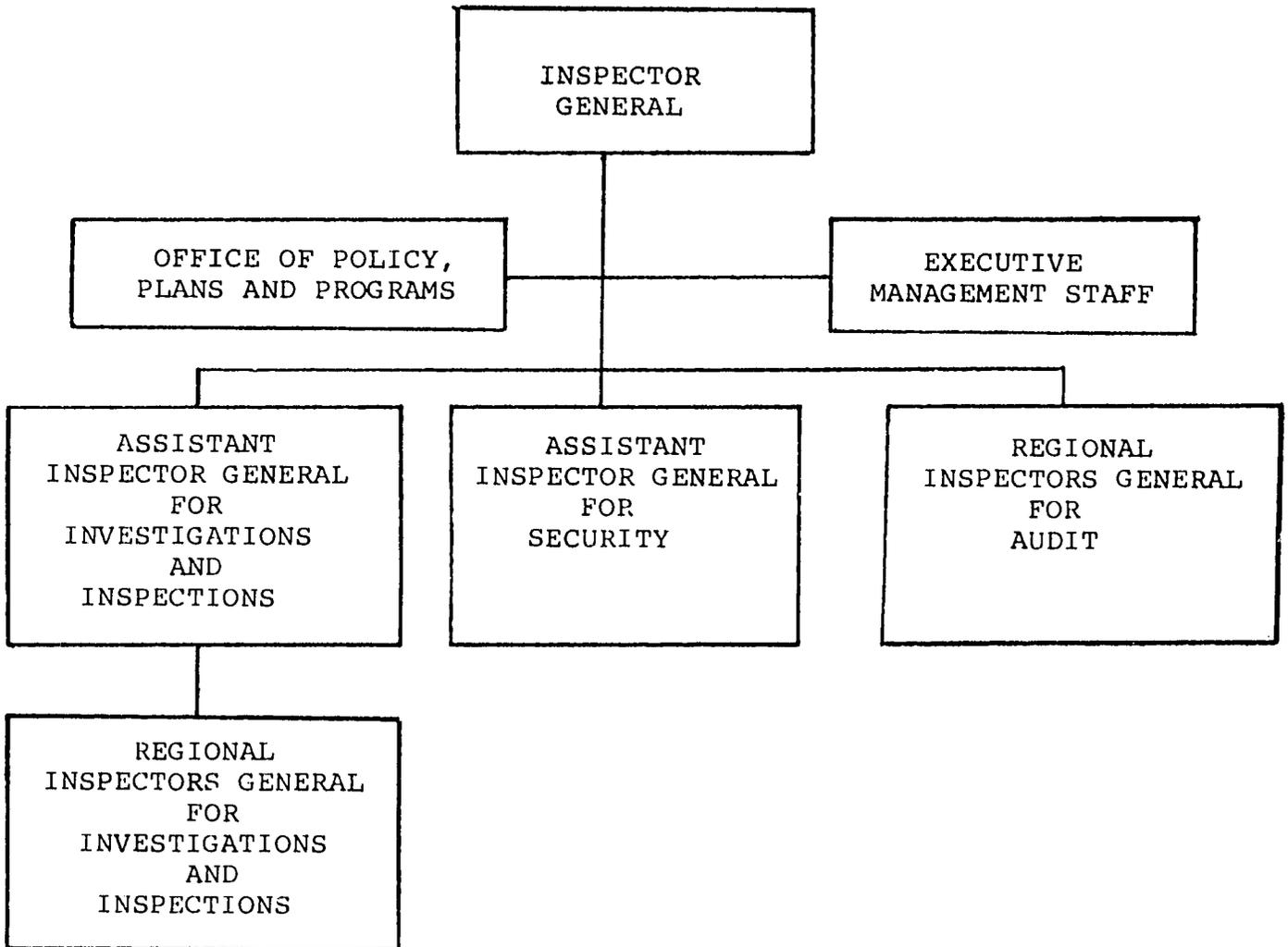
The Inspector General's workload encompasses:

- . project assistance programs with obligations of \$10 billion, consisting of approximately 1,600 active projects in 76 countries;
- . Commodity Import Programs amounting to \$250 to \$300 million annually;
- . a portfolio of housing loan guarantees valued at approximately \$1 billion;
- . P.L. 480 food programs (Titles I, II and III) amounting to \$1.6 billion per year; and
- . approximately 5,400 AID employees, including U.S. and foreign national direct-hire staff.

Organization

During this period, the Inspector General completed staffing arrangements for the newly established Regional Inspector General for Audit (RIG/A) and Regional Inspector General for Investigations and Inspections (RIG/II) Offices in Abidjan, Ivory Coast. All assigned staff will be at post in Abidjan by mid-summer. Also, the IG/II residency in Nairobi, Kenya was upgraded to the status of Regional Inspector General. As the result of the establishment of

RIG/IIs in Abidjan and Nairobi, the Africa complement of IG/II was disestablished. As of 31 March 1982, the Office of the Inspector General was organized as follows.



- The Inspector General (IG): reports directly to the Administrator and advises him and other AID officials on the integrity, efficiency, and effectiveness of Agency operations; recommends Agency action on problem areas; proposes standards for Agency compliance with laws, regulations, and policies; and directs all IG activities.
- Office of Policy, Plans and Programs (IG/PPP): formulates policy and guidance for all IG offices; coordinates regional audit plans; evaluates IG operations; coordinates IG activities; and maintains liaison with the General Accounting Office.
- Executive Management Staff (IG/EMS): provides personnel, budget, administrative management, and logistic support for all IG units.

- Assistant Inspector General for Investigations and Inspections (AIG/II): investigates activities and personnel directly or indirectly financed by AID in relation to improper and/or illegal conduct. In carrying out this function, the AIG/II directs and supervises Regional Inspectors General for Investigations and Inspections (RIG/IIs), who have responsibility for assigned geographical areas. The current office structure and corresponding geographical responsibilities are as follows.

<u>Office</u>	<u>Geographical Responsibility</u>
RIG/II/Abidjan	West Africa
RIG/II/Cairo	Egypt
RIG/II/Karachi	Near East and South Asia
RIG/II/Manila	East Asia
RIG/II/Nairobi	East Africa
RIG/II/Washington	U.S. and Latin America

- Assistant Inspector General for Security (AIG/SEC): in accordance with law, Executive Orders and regulations, conducts the Agency's programs for physical security, personnel security, and protection of classified documents. The Office of Security, which is located in Washington, D.C., does not maintain regional offices overseas.

- Regional Inspectors General for Audit (RIG/As): conduct comprehensive programs of audit for assigned geographical areas. These programs include surveys; audits of financial integrity, operational efficiency and economy, and program results; and follow-up on audit findings and recommendations. The current structure and geographical responsibilities of the RIG/As are as follows.

<u>Office</u>	<u>Geographical Responsibility</u>
RIG/A/Abidjan	West Africa
RIG/A/Cairo	Egypt
RIG/A/Karachi	Near East and South Asia
RIG/A/Latin America/ Washington, D.C.	Latin America
RIG/A/Manila	East Asia
RIG/A/Nairobi	East Africa
RIG/A/Washington	United States

Staffing

The IG's authorized U.S. staffing has remained constant throughout this period, with a total complement of 105 U.S. auditor and investigator positions. We continue to be authorized to station only 44 or 42 percent of this staff overseas.

TABLE 7

IG Staffing Levels As Of 09/30/81 And 03/31/82

	<u>1981</u>		<u>1982</u>	
	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Vacancies</u>
<u>Professional Staff</u>				
Office of The Inspector General (U.S.) <u>1/</u>	2	1	2	1
Office of Policy, Plans & Programs (U.S.) Executive Management Staff (U.S.)	6	-	6	-
Office of Investigations & Inspections U.S.	23	1	23	-
Foreign National	3	1	3	-
Office of Security (U.S.)	12	-	12	-
Office of Audit U.S.	76	-	76	1
Foreign National <u>2/</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>2</u>
Total Professional Staff (U.S. & Foreign National)	139	7	137	4
<u>Support Staff</u>				
U.S.	31.8 ^{3/}	(2.4)	32.8 ^{3/}	(2.4)
Foreign National	<u>9</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>
Total Support Staff (U.S. & Foreign National)	40.8	.6	39.8	(1.4)
<u>International Development</u>				
<u>Interns</u>	1	-	1	-
Total Staff (U.S., Foreign National, & International Development Interns)	<u>180.8</u>	<u>7.6</u>	<u>177.8</u>	<u>2.6</u>

1/ "U.S." means U.S. direct-hire employees, both foreign service and civil service.

2/ In addition, the RIG/A/Abidjan has been authorized to hire four Foreign National staff through personal service contracts.

3/ Includes the full-time equivalent of part-time staff positions.

Budget

The IG's FY 1982 budget totals \$13,343,665, an increase of \$894,495 over the FY 1981 budget. I am pleased to report that this reflects a substantial increase in our operational travel allocation, from \$839,000 in FY 1981 to \$1,167,000 in FY 1982--an increase of almost 40 percent. The FY 1982 operational travel allocation is fully adequate to support IG operations.

TABLE 8

Inspector General Budget
FY 1981 and FY 1982

<u>IG Component Office</u>	<u>FY 1981</u> <u>Budget Allocation</u>	<u>FY 1982</u> <u>Budget Allocation</u>
Office of Security Operations	\$ 1,126,870	\$ 1,229,555
Overseas Security Equipment	1,593,000*	500,000
Subtotal	<u>\$ 2,719,870</u>	<u>\$ 1,729,555</u>
Office of Investigations and Inspections		
Washington	\$ 739,725	\$ 1,117,047
Overseas Operations	1,365,170	1,479,935
Subtotal	<u>\$ 2,104,895</u>	<u>\$ 2,596,982</u>
Audit Offices		
Washington	\$ 2,912,960	\$ 3,512,209
Overseas Operations	4,051,127	4,710,913
Subtotal	<u>\$ 6,964,087</u>	<u>\$ 8,223,122</u>
Management Offices		
Inspector General	\$ 130,408	\$ 153,212
Executive Management Staff	153,246	184,532
Policy, Plans and Programs	376,694	456,262
Subtotal	<u>\$ 660,348</u>	<u>\$ 794,006</u>
Total Budgets	<u>\$12,449,200</u>	<u>\$13,343,665</u>

*Includes a special allocation of \$1 million for the installation and monitoring of security equipment purchased in FY 1980.

Management Initiatives

During this period, a number of management initiatives were taken to improve the overall quality of IG work efforts.

- Procurement and installation of Wang data management equipment for IG/SEC has now been completed. Programs have been written and procedures devised to account for AID security property at missions overseas and to better manage the resource allocation function of IG/SEC.
- Procurement and installation of Wang data management equipment for IG/II has also been completed; and an investigative case management information system is being implemented. This system is designed as a day-to-day tracking mechanism for all active investigative cases for all IG/II regional offices. It will (i) provide detailed data on completed investigations, and (ii) compile statistics on investigative results, including potential and actual recoveries.
- In November 1981, IG/II instituted a system for recording, on a daily basis, the investigative hours spent on each case. The system also requires that copies of the time charge records be provided, on a quarterly basis, to the AIG/II so that he can efficiently and effectively direct the utilization of IG/II staff resources.
- In March 1982, 21 auditors and four investigators attended a comprehensive five-day seminar on Contract Auditing conducted by the Defense Contract Audit Agency. The course provided a general understanding of contract auditing, Federal Acquisition Regulations, the Federal procurement process, and the use of prescribed references in identifying contract problems.

AUDIT REPORTS ISSUED IN FY 1982
As of March 31, 1982

APPENDIX
1 of 3

<u>Report Number</u>	<u>Date of Report</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Subject of Report</u>
<u>CAIRO</u>			
6-263-82-1	10/22/81	Egypt	The PVC Pipe Drainage Project
6-263-82-2	11/29/81	Egypt	Suez Cement Company
6-263-82-3	12/07/81	Egypt	The Alexandria Port Equipment Project
6-263-82-4	01/20/82	Egypt	Survey of the Private Investment Encouragement Fund Project
<u>KARACHI</u>			
5-271-82-1	10/20/81	Israel	Review of ASHA Grant Nos. 126 and 128 for Two Educational Institutions in Israel
5-271-82-2	10/22/81	Israel	Review of Excess Property Program
5-391-82-3	11/19/81	Pakistan	Review of Imprest Funds and Agent Cashier Accounts in Karachi
5-388-82-4	11/29/81	Bangladesh	Bangladesh Food For Work Program
5-276-82-5	02/25/82	Syria	Euphrates Basin Irrigation Maintenance
<u>LATIN AMERICA</u>			
1-525-82-1	10/23/81	Panama	Rural Access Roads Project
1-519-82-2	10/30/81	El Salvador	Transportation Restoration Project
1-520-82-3	11/30/81	Guatemala	Municipal Earthquake Recovery Program
1-519-82-4	12/17/81	El Salvador	Review of the Agrarian Reform Credit Project
1-519-82-5	01/20/82	El Salvador	Private Sector Support Program
1-519-82-6	01/29/82	Honduras	Aguan Valley Rural Electrification Project
1-525-82-7	03/03/82	Panama	Review of Panama Watershed Management Program
1-525-82-8	03/19/82	Panama	Rural Growth and Service Centers
1-532-82-9	03/30/82	Jamaica	Integrated Rural Development Program
<u>MANILA</u>			
2-493-82-1	10/22/81	Thailand	Development and Evaluation of Integrated Delivery Systems for Health, Family Planning and Nutrition
2-493-82-2	11/13/81	Thailand	Population Planning Project
2-493-82-3	01/13/82	Thailand	Thailand Sericulture Project
2-492-82-4	01/26/82	Philippines	Imprest Fund/Cashier Operations
2-493-82-5	02/24/82	Thailand	Local Procurement Practices for Administrative Goods and Services
2-498-82-6	03/11/82	South Pacific	Survey of AID's South Pacific Operations
2-492-82-7	03/25/82	Philippines	Cooperative Marketing Project
2-493-82-8	03/30/82	Thailand	Rural Primary Health Care
<u>NAIROBI</u>			
3-664-82-1	11/25/81	Tunisia	Livestock Feed Production and Utilization
3-615-82-2	11/30/81	Kenya	Cashier Operations
3-649-82-3	12/10/81	Somalia	Kurtunwaare Settlement Project
3-615-82-4	12/22/81	Kenya	USAID/Kenya Has Strengthened Its Support Operations But Additional Improvements Are Needed

<u>Report Number</u>	<u>Date of Report</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Subject of Report</u>
<u>NAIROBI (Cont'd)</u>			
3-615-82-5	12/28/81	Kenya	Memorandum Report on the Propriety of the Foreign National Payroll in USAID/Kenya
3-641-82-6	01/14/82	Ghana	The P.L. 480 Title II Program in Ghana Needs to be Focused More on the Needy
3-615-82-7	01/26/82	Kenya	Major Changes Are Needed in Road Program In Kenya
3-615-82-8	01/29/82	Kenya	Follow-up Survey of Africa Cooperative Savings and Credit Organization
3-621-82-9	02/10/82	Tanzania	Results of a Preaward Survey of Eastern and Southern African Management Institute
3-632-82-10	02/11/82	Lesotho	Improvements Needed in Management of USAID/ Lesotho Support Operations
3-650-82-11	03/31/82	Sudan	USAID/Sudan's Blue Nile Integrated Agricultural Development Project Needs to be Restructured to Establish Realistic Goals and Must be Better Monitored

<u>Report Number</u>	<u>Date of Report</u>	<u>Subject of Report</u>
<u>WASHINGTON</u>		
0-000-82-1	10/13/81	Review of Cost Proposal Submitted by The Social Development Center, Inc.
0-000-82-2	10/20/81	Management Sciences for Health, Inc.
0-489-82-3	10/21/81	Small Value Items Procurements, Korea Standards Research Institute
0-000-82-4	10/27/81	St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company
0-000-82-5	10/28/81	Planning Assistance, Inc.
0-000-82-6	10/29/81	President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency - Special Project on Imprest Fund/Agent Cashier Account
0-000-82-7	11/03/81	Review of Cost Proposal Submitted by Center for Human Services
0-000-82-8	11/03/81	International Voluntary Services
0-635-82-9	10/30/81	P.L. 480 Food For Peace In The Gambia
0-000-82-10	11/05/81	Near East Foundation
0-000-82-11	11/05/81	American Home Economics Association
0-000-82-12	11/10/81	Review of Cost Proposal Submitted by American Public Health Association
0-000-82-13	11/10/81	Improvements Can Be Made In The CODEL Program
0-000-82-14	11/19/81	Review of Cost Proposal Submitted by Management Science For Health
0-000-82-15	11/20/81	Westinghouse Overseas Service Corporation - Proposal for Morocco Health Management Improvements
0-000-82-16	11/30/81	Accountability and Control of Government Transportation Requests Must Be Improved
0-000-82-17	11/30/81	Human Resources Management, Inc.
0-000-82-18	12/03/81	Population Reference Bureau, Inc.

Report Number	Date of Report	Subject of Report
<u>WASHINGTON</u> (Cont'd)		
0-000-82-19	12/03/81	Michigan State University
0-000-82-20	12/03/81	Montana State University
0-000-82-21	12/16/81	Review of Cost Proposal Submitted by JRB Architects, Inc.
0-000-82-22	12/21/81	IG/II Confidential Fund
0-000-82-23	12/23/81	University of New Mexico
0-000-82-24	12/29/81	Public Administration Service
0-000-82-25	01/05/82	International Eye Foundation - Accounting for Grant Funds
0-000-82-26	01/05/82	Creative Associates
0-000-82-27	01/06/82	Overseas Development Council
0-000-82-28	01/14/82	Review of Cost Proposal Submitted by Executive Management Services, Inc.
0-000-82-29	01/18/82	Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters
0-000-82-30	01/25/82	Human Resources Management, Inc.
0-000-82-31	01/27/82	University of Puerto Rico
0-000-82-32	01/27/82	University of New Mexico
0-000-82-33	01/27/82	Urban Resources Consultants, Inc.
0-000-82-34	01/27/82	Development Planning and Research Associates, Inc.
0-000-82-35	01/27/82	Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
0-000-82-36	01/27/82	Overseas Development Council
0-000-82-37	01/27/82	University of New Mexico
0-000-82-38	01/27/82	Voucher Approval: How Well Does It Work?
0-990-82-39	01/28/82	Memorandum Report on AID's Research Policies and Procedures
0-000-82-40	01/28/82	University of Minnesota
0-000-82-41	02/01/82	University of Nebraska
0-000-82-42	02/03/82	American Council on Education
0-000-82-43	02/16/82	Overseas Development Council
0-000-82-44	02/16/82	Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
0-000-82-45	02/22/82	Cooperative Housing Foundation
0-000-82-46	02/22/82	Volunteers in Technical Assistance, Inc.
0-608-82-47	02/22/82	The Nonformal Education For Women Project in Morocco: Problems In A Host Country Contract
0-000-82-48	02/24/82	National Rural Electric Cooperative Association
0-000-82-49	02/26/82	National Rural Electric Cooperative Association
0-000-82-50	02/26/82	University of Washington
0-000-82-51	03/04/82	AID Employees' Emergency Fund
0-000-82-52	03/09/82	Review of Termination Costs Claimed by Pacific Consultants
0-000-82-53	03/12/82	Pacific Consultants, Inc.
0-000-82-54	03/16/82	Review of Overhead Rate Proposal Submitted by Business Analysis and Systems Information Corp.
0-000-82-55	03/18/82	Iowa State University
0-000-82-56	03/19/82	University of Missouri
0-000-82-57	03/19/82	International Center for Research on Women
0-000-82-58	03/19/82	American Society For International Law
0-000-82-59	03/24/82	Center for Population Activities
0-669-82-60	03/25/82	AID's Oncho Freed Areas Village Development Fund Project in Upper Volta
0-000-82-61	03/29/82	Save The Children Federation and Community Development Foundation