



**U.S. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
FINANCE CORPORATION  
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL**



**Semiannual Report  
to Congress**

**April 1, 2021 – September 30, 2021**



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## Message from the Inspector General

I am pleased to present the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation Office of Inspector General (DFC OIG) Semiannual Report to the Congress for the reporting period, April 1, 2021, through September 30, 2021, in accordance with the Inspector General Act of 1978 (IG Act), as amended. The DFC OIG is an independent and objective oversight office created within DFC by the IG Act, as amended by the Better Utilization of Investments Leading to Development Act of 2018 (BUILD Act).

In April, I testified before the House Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs (Committee) and discussed DFC OIG funding requirements and our efforts to provide oversight of DFC programs. Bipartisan Committee Members expressed concerns about the DFC's ability to implement metrics to evaluate program success, obtain a positive return on investment on loans to low-income and middle-income countries, and prevent the use of taxpayer dollars to fund corrupt activities. At the time, I was an employee of "one" and assured them the DFC OIG oversight role will grow to address their concerns. Since the hearing, DFC OIG staff has increased by five which includes our senior leaders and critical components that support audit and investigative work.

Our goal is to conduct audits and inspections from a forward-looking perspective aimed at addressing potential risks that could prevent DFC from achieving its objectives. During this reporting period, we oversaw annual audits related to DFC's financial statements and compliance with the Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA). In addition, we are conducting planned audits of the Risk Assessment of the Purchase Card Program across fiscal years (FY) 2020 and 2021 and the Digital Accountability and Transparency Act (DATA Act) for quarter two of FY 2021. We also initiated a performance audit to assess DFC's progress with implementing the provisions of the BUILD Act. And, we have seven ongoing investigations related to fraud and other matters.

Currently, our planning prioritizes oversight work based upon mandatory audits, congressional requests, and risks identified by prior audit work performed by either the U.S. Agency for International Development OIG (USAID OIG) or Government Accountability Office (GAO). In addition to the BUILD Act audit, we have two performance audits requested by the U.S. House of Representatives (House) Committee on Appropriations. The first audit will focus on - India's renewable energy and financing for micro, small, and medium enterprise (MSME) portfolios and the second will assess compliance with annual appropriations requirements. We will start these audits in FY 2022.



I look forward to communicating with the DFC, its Board of Directors, and Congress regarding these on-going and upcoming audits as we work together to promote integrity and accountability in DFC's assistance and investments to developing countries.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Anthony Zakel". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Anthony "Tony" Zakel





## About DFC

DFC consolidates capabilities of the former Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) and the U.S. Agency for International Development's Development Credit Authority (USAID DCA), while introducing new and innovative financial products to better bring private capital to the developing world. DFC partners with the private sector to finance solutions to the most critical challenges facing the developing world today. DFC has investments of over \$34 billion and had total new commitments of \$6 billion in FY 2021, which was a record year for DFC. DFC supported projects in FY 2021 helped combat the effects of climate change, the COVID-19 pandemic, gender inequality and food security. DFC aims to mobilize an additional \$41 billion in private sector capital – for a total of \$75 billion – to reach more than 30 million people by the end of 2025. Learn more at [www.dfc.gov](http://www.dfc.gov).







## About DFC OIG

DFC OIG is an independent and objective oversight office created within DFC by the IG Act, as amended by the BUILD Act. The office was organized in August 2020, following the appointment of its first Inspector General. It was created to promote the integrity, transparency, and efficiency of DFC programs and operations by providing independent oversight and objective reporting to multiple stakeholders including the DFC Board of Directors and Congress. The OIG's mission is to conduct and supervise audits, investigations, inspections, and evaluations related to agency programs and operations; provide leadership and coordination; as well as recommend policies that will promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in such programs and operations; and prevent and detect fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement.

The DFC OIG consists of the Office of Audit and the Office of Investigations, supported by the Office of General Counsel, to accomplish OIG's mission. The Office of Audit conducts a variety of independent statutorily mandated and discretionary reviews and inspections that assess DFC programs and operations to detect and address waste, abuse, or mismanagement. The Office of Investigations conducts investigations into allegations of fraud that may result in suspensions, fines, and convictions of subjects.

Prior to August 2020, USAID OIG provided oversight of OPIC, which merged with components of the USAID to become DFC as legislated by the BUILD Act. USAID OIG continues to assist DFC OIG as it becomes fully operational. As such, some of the audit and investigative work performed during this reporting period includes work performed by USAID OIG.





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## DFC OIG At-A-Glance

### Mission

OIG conducts audits and investigations on behalf of the American public to improve the performance and integrity of DFC's operations and programs in providing foreign assistance to developing countries across the world.

### Vision

The United States (U.S.) will have a more efficient and effective development finance institution because the OIG enhances the development impact, performance, and integrity of DFC's operations and programs in advancing U.S. foreign policy while balancing revenues against its operating costs. The OIG will also serve as a model Federal agency by maintaining a workplace culture that values its people as it continuously improves its performance.

### Core Values

**Integrity** is OIG's foundation. OIG maintains the highest standards of integrity in its work for the American people, Congress, the Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer, and senior DFC officials, and strives to set the example for objectivity, accuracy, and transparency.

**Accountability** is at the heart of OIG's work. Through independent and fair audits and investigations, OIG seeks to ensure that DFC is accountable for its results and the resources the public invests in it.

**Respect** is central to OIG's identity. We promote a fair and professional working environment to maintain the highest standards of conduct and have a deep respect for DFC's mission and role in investing in highly impactful projects in developing countries.

### Strategic Goals

1. Increase the effectiveness of DFC supported development projects and programs, and alignment with U.S foreign policy goals.
2. Improve DFC's oversight mechanisms and deter fraud, waste, and abuse.
3. Strengthen DFC's business operations through improved financial and resource management, and development of a secure and modern information technology infrastructure.
4. Communicate the results of OIG's work to the public, Congress, DFC, and its Board of Directors.
5. Promote organizational and workforce excellence.



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## Moving Forward

We have taken the following steps towards building DFC OIG and supporting DFC in meeting its mission:

1. Identified the Top Management Challenges facing DFC in FY 2021 and revised challenges for FY 2022.
2. Developed a five-year OIG strategic plan.
3. Onboarded our senior leaders (General Counsel/Deputy Inspector General, and Assistant Inspectors General for Audit and Investigations) who reflect our values, provide a sustained high level of engagement with DFC and other stakeholders, and have the expertise necessary to effectively execute our mission of quality and impactful audits, reviews, and investigations.
4. Hired a Senior Legislative and Public Affairs Specialist, Administrative Support Specialist, and a Senior Attorney.
5. Issued vacancy announcements to hire highly qualified audit staff.
6. Developed policies, procedures, and processes to ensure our work is of the highest caliber and our standards and policies reflect best practices across the OIG community.
7. Issued contracts with CPA firms to perform mandatory and discretionary audit work, which include FISMA, risk assessment of government charge cards, the DATA Act, the Payment Integrity Information Act (PIIA), and examining DFC's Enterprise Risk Management and Internal Controls (OMB Circular A-123).
8. Awarded a contract to obtain audit documentation management software to ensure we track and document our audit work in accordance with Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards.
9. Developed a DFC OIG website (<https://www.dfc.gov/oig>) with links to all our final products related to audits, investigations, and correspondence (as well as DFC's open audit recommendations), and the OIG Hotline to allow DFC employees, contractors, and stakeholders to report fraud, waste, and abuse.
10. Engaged with our counterparts in the OIG and development finance industry (DFI) community to harness and implement best practices, develop relationships, and leverage resources. In addition, we continue to collaborate with USAID OIG through a Memorandum of Agreement to provide DFC OIG support with its investigations and Hotline.
11. Worked with DFC management to incorporate language for future DFC financial agreements and contracts requiring participants to cooperate with the OIG.





12. Created and provided training to DFC staff and management on the role and responsibilities of the OIG, the audit and investigative processes, our role in protecting the rights of whistleblowers, and information about our Hotline.
13. Proposed language to include in DFC process to ensure OIG access to data related to DFC projects and contracts.
14. Signed a lease to secure permanent office space for the OIG that will provide the appropriate level of security for our investigative evidence as well as provide an appropriate level of confidentiality to whistleblowers and others we interview.

### Audit and Investigation Statistical Highlights

The following tables summarize the OIG’s audit findings and recommendations as well as investigations during this report.

**Table 1. Statistical Highlights from Audits**

<b>Findings / Recommendations Produced</b>	<b>Audits in Progress</b>	<b>Recommendations Closed</b>	<b>Open /Unresolved Recommendations</b>
0	5	10	8

### FIVE AUDITS IN PROGRESS

1. **Financial Statement:** Assess DFC’s financial statements for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2021. We have taken over the Contracting Officer’s Representative responsibilities for this contracted audit.
2. **Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA):** Evaluate the effectiveness of DFC’s information security program.<sup>1</sup>
3. **DATA Act:** Assess the completeness, accuracy, timeliness, and quality of DFC’s FY 2021 second quarter financial and award data submitted for publication on USASpending.gov.
4. **Purchase Card:** 1) Determine the level of risk for illegal, improper, or erroneous purchases and payments in DFC’s Government purchase card program; 2) determine the scope, frequency, and number of audits or reviews to conduct based on a risk assessment; and 3) perform an audit to address the requirements

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<sup>1</sup> USAID OIG is overseeing the conduct of the FY 2021 FISMA Audit of DFC.



of the Charge Card Act, OMB, and General Services Administration (GSA) requirements and standards.

5. **BUILD Act:** Assess DFC’s progress in implementing the provisions of the BUILD Act; assess the status of planned actions for those provisions not yet implemented by DFC; and identify challenges that could affect DFC’s timely implementation of those plans.

**Table 2. Statistical Highlights from Investigations**

Activity	Number
Complaints Received	8
Cases Initiated	5
Cases Open at the beginning of the reporting period	6
Cases Closed during the reporting period	3
Cases Open at the end of the reporting period	8
Investigative reports issued	1
Persons referred for criminal prosecution (Department of Justice)	1
Persons referred for criminal prosecution (state, local and foreign authorities)	0
Cases referred to agency management for administrative action	2

### **OIG Outreach and Stakeholder Engagement**

As the DFC OIG continues to perform its oversight role, it is important to inform Members of Congress, DFC, the DFI, and the American public of our mission, vision, and work. During this reporting period, Inspector General Anthony Zakel testified before Congress, provided training to DFC employees, and briefed the DFC Board of Directors and senior executives.

On April 14, 2021, at the hybrid hearing, *Critical Management Issues – U.S. Diplomatic and Development Agencies*, Inspector General Zakel testified before the House Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs (Committee). He discussed DFC OIG funding requirements and efforts to provide oversight of DFC programs. Bipartisan Committee Members expressed concerns about the DFC’s ability to implement metrics to evaluate program success, obtain a positive return on investment on loans to low-income and middle-income countries, and prevent the use of taxpayer dollars to fund corrupt activities. Although most of the questions were directed to other witnesses on the panel, Inspector General Zakel did assure Committee Members that the DFC OIG is aware of the challenges facing the DFC and our oversight role will grow to mitigate program fraud, waste, and abuse. The IGs written testimony can be found [here](#) and a video of the hearing is [here](#).



*Inspector General Anthony "Tony" Zakel testifies on April 14, 2021 in a hybrid hearing before the House Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs*

The OIG conducted training to all DFC staff including DFC management, and onboarding training for new employees on the role and responsibilities of the OIG, the audit and investigative processes, our role in protecting the rights of whistleblowers, and information about our OIG Hotline.

We briefed the Board of Directors and Senior DFC executives regarding our on-going and planned future audits; conducted various outreach briefings to our congressional oversight and appropriation committees regarding our budget, staffing plans, on-going and planned future audit and investigative work; and coordinated with GAO on its ongoing audit of DFC's activities under the Defense Production Act (DPA).

The American public can access DFC OIG audit announcements, final audit reports, investigation results, strategic plan, semi-annual reports to Congress, and our Hotline on our website, <https://www.dfc.gov/oig>.

### **Building DFC OIG**

We made significant strides towards building DFC OIG with the expertise, tools, resources, and support needed to accomplish our mission. Our goal is to ensure DFC OIG audits, investigations, and reviews are conducted in a thorough and professional manner and performed in accordance with the rigorous standards of objectivity, independence, accuracy and transparency upon which Congress and the American public have come to rely.



***Policies and Procedures:*** We developed internal policies, processes, and procedures for our legal, performance, audit, and investigation efforts. This will ensure our work complies with Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards, Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE), and other applicable standards. DFC OIG also worked with DFC management to incorporate language for future DFC financial agreements and contracts requiring participants to cooperate with the OIG.

***Facilities:*** We signed a lease for our permanent office space and plan on moving into this space in the spring of 2022.

***OIG Evidence and Data Management:*** We awarded a contract to obtain audit documentation management software to ensure we track and document our audit work in accordance with Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards. We are continuing to work on gaining access to other critical audit and investigative tools and systems such as the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network databases and other financial and record search databases.

## **OIG Products**

During the reporting period, April 1, 2021 through September 30, 2021, we issued three audit announcement letters for our ongoing audits. Specifically:

1. Risk Assessment of Purchase Card Program (Project DFC-21-01). In accordance with the Government Charge Card Abuse Prevention Act of 2012 (Charge Card Act), we



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initiated an audit of DFC's Purchase Card Program for FYs 2020 and 2021. The objective of this audit is to determine whether DFC's purchase card program complies with requirements of the Charge Card Act, as well as Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and GSA requirements and standards.

2. The DATA Act (Project DFC-21-02). In accordance with the DATA Act and the BUILD Act, we initiated an audit of DFC's performance for the second quarter of FY 2021. The objective of this audit is to determine whether DFC's performance complies with requirements of the DATA Act, BUILD Act, OMB, and CIGIE Federal Audit Executive Council (FAEC) Inspectors General Guide to Compliance under the DATA Act requirements and standards.
3. Assessment of DFC's Progress with Implementing the Provisions of the BUILD Act of 2018 (Project DFC-21-03). DFC was created by the BUILD Act of 2018 and its authorization ends in 2025. DFC began operations in December 2019 and because it is almost two years into its new purpose to implement the development assistance objectives and advance the foreign policy interests of the U.S., we initiated an audit of DFC's actions to fully implement the provisions of the BUILD Act. The audit objectives are to assess DFC's progress in implementing the provisions of the BUILD Act, assess the status of planned actions for those provisions not yet implemented, and identify challenges that could affect timely implementation of those plans.

### **FY 2022 Top Management Challenges**

The Reports Consolidation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–531) requires Federal agencies to include in their performance and accountability reports a statement by their Inspector General summarizing the most serious management and performance challenges facing the agency and progress in addressing those challenges. The results of recent DFC OIG audits and investigations, as well as those conducted by USAID OIG, identified four top management challenges for DFC in FY 2022, which largely remain the same as the management challenges we identified in FY 2021. These challenges are complex and, because DFC is a new and evolving organization, we expect these challenges will continue over the next several years.

1. ***Managing Risks While Balancing Revenues Against Operating Costs.*** DFC's mission is to partner with the private sector to invest in development projects around the world. While the BUILD Act does not require it, for decades, DFC (formerly OPIC) had a cumulative record of generating earnings for the U.S. Treasury and contributed billions towards deficit reduction. However, the BUILD Act states that in general DFC shall prioritize the provision of support in less



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developed countries with a low-income economy or a lower-middle-income economy. This will translate to additional country and portfolio concentration risks and an emphasis on proactively managing those risks. These countries are now facing a combination of demand shocks reducing income availability, and supply shocks disrupting global supply chains due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Also, the flow of substantial funding into crisis environments increases the risk of fraud, a top management challenge reported by USAID OIG for several years running.

2. ***Increase Partnerships with Agencies to Efficiently and Effectively Advance U.S. Foreign Policy and Security Objectives.*** The BUILD Act, DFC reorganization plan, and the coordination report indicate several areas emphasizing a need for strong linkages among the DFC, U.S. Department of State, USAID, Millennium Challenge Corporation, and other agencies. DFC has taken the first step by selecting a Chief Development Officer in February 2020 as well as identifying others who will be responsible for developing the linkage with these agencies.
3. ***Improve Performance Management, Transparency, Accuracy and Availability of Project Data as DFC's Commitments Grow.*** Previous audits have identified areas to improve DFC's broader performance management framework, as well as measure the projected effects of development projects. The BUILD Act requires the DFC to develop a performance measurement system to evaluate and monitor projects and to guide plans for future projects. DFC has begun addressing this requirement with the creation of the Impact Quotient (performance measurement tool) and the Roadmap for Impact. DFC's challenge will be meeting the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) guidance to build and rely on a "portfolio of evidence"—collecting and assuring it has quality data to make informed policy decisions and determine whether it is achieving its essential mission.
4. ***Organizational Transition and Additional Responsibilities.*** Creating DFC required blending personnel from USAID DCA and OPIC into a single organization is still evolving. In addition, OPIC's mission was to provide development impact while also providing a positive return on investment for development projects. However, DFC's mission will now focus on economic development of less developed countries. DFC has also assumed new responsibilities under the Defense Production Act of 1950 (DPA), assisting the Department of Defense in its national pandemic response. The Biden administration has identified climate finance as an essential tool to advance climate mitigation and adaptation around the world. These additional responsibilities create a challenging environment at





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DFC in its ability to meet its core mission of providing financial assistance to developing countries.

Here is a link to DFC's Top Management Challenges, [DFC Top Management Challenges FY 2022](#), which can be found on the DFC OIG website.

### **Completed and Ongoing Audit Work and Recommendations**

During the reporting period April 1, 2021 through September 30, 2021, DFC OIG initiated several audits. We contracted with the independent CPA firm, CliftonLarsonAllen LLP (CLA) to conduct the FY 2021 financial statement audit. CLA is also leading the audit of DFC's information security program for FY 2021, in support of FISMA. Another contractor, RMA Associates, LLC, will be conducting DFC's financial statement audit and FISMA audit for FY 2022 and beyond. In addition, to this work, RMA Associates, LLC is conducting audits of legislatively mandated and performance audits for FY 2021, including audits of DFC's purchase card program, DATA Act, and BUILD Act.

We closed ten recommendations from prior audits conducted by USAID OIG based on actions taken by DFC management to address the recommendations:

1. Report [9-OPC-19-002-P](#), *OPIC Investments Increased Chile's Energy Capacity, but Weak Processes and Internal Controls Diminish OPIC's Ability To Gauge Project Effects and Risks*.
  - a. Recommendation 6: Implement a process with a sound methodology for validating data provided by borrowers in the self-monitoring questionnaire and strengthen procedures for timely submissions.
2. Report [A-OPC-19-006-C](#), *OPIC Has Generally Implemented Controls in Support of FISMA for Fiscal Year 2018*.
  - a. Recommendation 1: Document and implement a process to update its Privacy Impact Assessments for the Corporation's information systems.
  - b. Recommendation 4: Document and implement a process to verify (1) the account management system is updated promptly to support the management of information system accounts and (2) inactive accounts are promptly disabled after 30 days in accordance with the Corporation's access control procedures.
  - c. Recommendation 7: Conduct (1) contingency training and (2) a test of the information system contingency plan in accordance with OPIC's policy.
3. Report [A-OPC-20-003-C](#), *OPIC Has Generally Implemented Controls in Support of FISMA for Fiscal Year 2019*.



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- a. Recommendation 2: Implement asset management procedures to include processes for ensuring information system assets are inventoried on an organization-defined frequency.
  - b. Recommendation 3: Complete the enterprise architecture strategy to be in line with the Federal enterprise architecture and risk management framework.
  - c. Recommendation 4: Document and implement a process to verify oversight of information technology-related contractor roles and responsibilities.
4. Report [A-DFC-21-005-C](#), *DFC Generally Implemented an Effective Information Security Program for Fiscal Year 2020 in Support of FISMA*.
    - a. Recommendation 1: Review and update privacy policies and breach response procedures to accurately reflect the Corporation's operating environment.
    - b. Recommendation 2: Implement a process to validate completion of rules of behavior and security and privacy awareness training prior to providing system access.
    - c. Recommendation 4: Implement session disconnect for virtual private network connections to comply with DFC requirements.

[Appendix A](#) lists all open recommendations.

### **Investigations**

During this reporting period, the Office of Investigations (OI) worked to develop its capacity to investigate a broad spectrum of allegations ranging from internal complaints of abuse of authority, to external criminal fraud against DFC. To that end, OI obtained access to key internal and external databases, and deployed an investigative case management system.

As it continues to develop its inhouse investigative capacity, OI is grateful for the continued substantial interagency assistance from the USAID OIG, as well as other law enforcement partners at the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the U.S. Department of Justice, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

### **Investigative Highlights**

#### *Substantiated Whistleblower Retaliation*

DFC OIG investigation substantiated claims that a DFC senior official reprimed against a whistleblower. The retaliatory actions took place shortly after the employee made the disclosure and included putting the employee on a Performance Improvement Plan (PIP);



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giving the employee a “Fails Expectation” interim performance rating (in the prior rating period, the employee was rated “Exceeds Expectation”); and denying the employee a Within-Grade pay increase. The senior official refused interviews by a DFC OIG investigator and resigned from their position. DFC responded to the finding of retaliation by reversing the adverse actions taken against the employee and providing whistleblower training to all DFC employees. Also, a notation is proposed to add a note to the senior official’s Official Personnel File (OPF) to reflect that the senior official resigned during an OIG investigation.

#### *Reported Improper Hiring of a Senior Official*

DFC OIG received a referral from the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) regarding a suspected federal merit systems principles violation involving a DFC senior official. In July 2020, the senior official began working for DFC under an administratively determined (AD) excepted service appointment. Because this position was designated as confidential policy determining, and/or involving a close and confidential working relationship with the head of the agency or other key appointed official, any conversion of the position to a permanent career service position required OPM approval. In November 2020, DFC sought to select the senior official for a newly created competitive service position and submitted a request to OPM for approval to appoint the senior official to the new position. In January 2021, OPM denied the request because it was unable to conclude that the selection was free from political influence and complied with merit principles. OPM found the creation of the position and recruitment process suggested it was designed with the intent to select the senior official. DFC OIG received the referral from OPM in July 2021. We reviewed OPM’s findings and found them credible. In September 2021, we referred the matter to DFC management for action and response. DFC management has indicated the senior official was not placed in the newly created competitive service position. We are awaiting the official response from DFC regarding the alleged merit systems principles violation.

#### *Reported Double-Billing by a DFC Contractor*

DFC OIG investigated an allegation a contractor was potentially double-billing DFC and another U.S. Government agency for the same hours. The investigation determined that although the contractor worked for both agencies for several months, the overlap was during a limited period of transition. Records demonstrated the contractor tapered off hours billed at the other agency while increasing hours worked at DFC. The investigation did not identify evidence of wrongdoing.





## Appendix A

### Open Recommendations (<https://www.dfc.gov/oig>)

Report Title	Report Number	Date of Report	Recommendation Number	Recommendation
OPIC Implemented Controls in Support of FISMA for Fiscal Year 2017 but Improvements Are Needed	<a href="#">A-OPC-17-007-C</a>	09/28/2017	1	OPIC's chief information officer remediate network vulnerabilities identified by the OIG's contractor, as appropriate, or document acceptance of the risks of those vulnerabilities.
OPIC Investments Increased Chile's Energy Capacity, but Weak Processes and Internal Controls Diminish OPIC's Ability To Gauge Project Effects and Risks	<a href="#">9-OPC-19-002-P</a>	02/01/2019	5	OPIC implement a performance management framework that complies with the Government Performance and Results Modernization Act of 2010 and enables OPIC to fully capture its goals and report on progress in achieving its mission.
OPIC Investments Increased Chile's Energy Capacity, but Weak Processes and Internal Controls Diminish OPIC's Ability To Gauge Project Effects and Risks	<a href="#">9-OPC-19-002-P</a>	02/01/2019	11	OPIC conduct and document a review of the Office of Investment Policy's guidance to identify any gaps and check for consistency among other offices' related guidance and update as necessary.



Report Title	Report Number	Date of Report	Recommendation Number	Recommendation
OPIC Investments Increased Chile's Energy Capacity, but Weak Processes and Internal Controls Diminish OPIC's Ability To Gauge Project Effects and Risks	<a href="#">9-OPC-19-002-P</a>	02/01/2019	14	OPIC implement a system to track the receipt, review, and certification of all project deliverables, including third-party reports.
OPIC Investments Increased Chile's Energy Capacity, but Weak Processes and Internal Controls Diminish OPIC's Ability To Gauge Project Effects and Risks	<a href="#">9-OPC-19-002-P</a>	02/01/2019	15	OPIC develop and implement a borrower evaluation system that contains information on performance, including violations, repayment history, compliance, and development impact. Develop a policy requiring this information to be used in the review process for future deals with reoccurring borrowers.
OPIC Has Generally Implemented Controls in Support of FISMA for Fiscal Year 2018	<a href="#">A-OPC-19-006-C</a>	01/30/2019	2	OPIC's chief information officer remediate patch and configuration vulnerabilities in the network identified by the OIG, as appropriate, and document the results or document acceptance of the risks of those vulnerabilities.





Report Title	Report Number	Date of Report	Recommendation Number	Recommendation
OPIC Has Generally Implemented Controls in Support of FISMA for Fiscal Year 2018	<a href="#">A-OPC-19-006-C</a>	01/30/2019	3	OPIC's chief information officer document and implement a process to verify that patches are applied in a timely manner.
DFC Generally Implemented an Effective Information Security Program for Fiscal Year 2020 in Support of FISMA	<a href="#">A-DFC-21-005-C</a>	01/28/2021	3	Implement multifactor authentication for network access for privileged accounts.



**Office of Inspector General  
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## **Hotline**

**Call 1-800-230-6539 (via USAID OIG)**

**Or visit: [DFC OIG USAID HOTLINE](#)**

