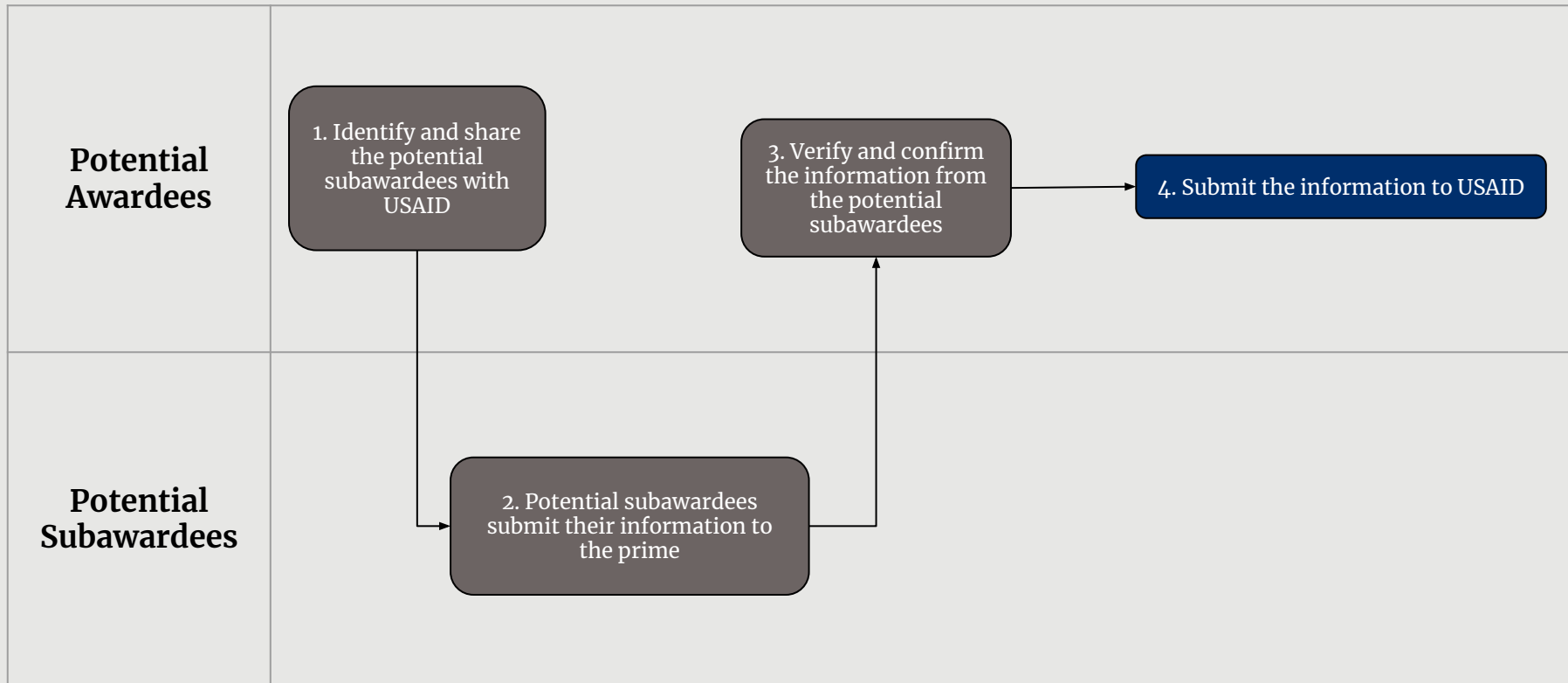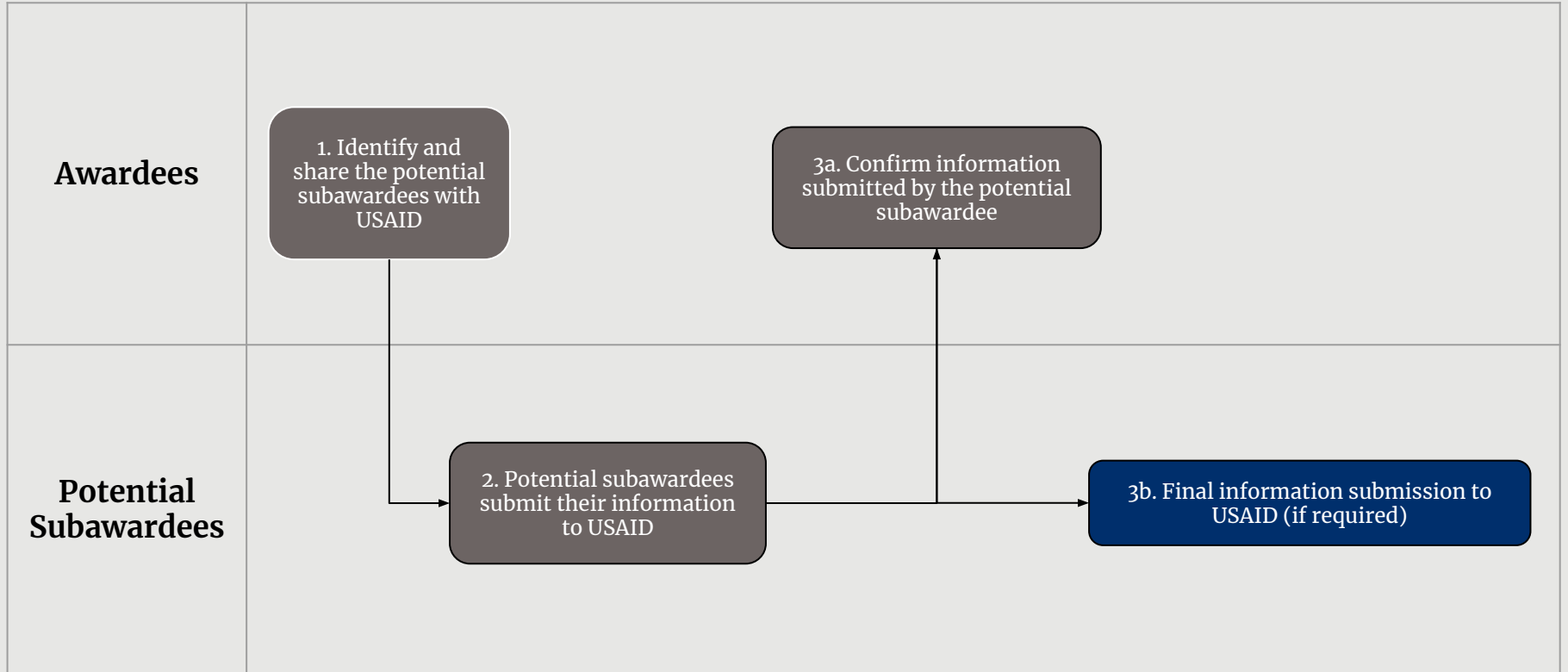# Direct Vetting (DV) Test: Kick-Off

Partner Vetting System Pilot Program: 2015-2017

- Joint pilot with the Department of State

- Conducted for programs in Guatemala, Kenya, Lebanon, the Philippines, and Ukraine

- Insufficient data to draw conclusion about effectiveness of DV

- Informs our current efforts for a more robust approach

Standard Vetting

Potential Awardees	1. Identify and share the potential subawardees with USAID → 3. Verify and confirm the information from the potential subawardees → 4. Submit the information to USAID
Potential Subawardees	2. Potential subawardees submit their information to the prime

Direct Vetting

Awardees	1. Identify and share the potential subawardees with USAID		3a. Confirm information submitted by the potential subawardee	
Potential Subawardees		2. Potential subawardees submit their information to USAID		3b. Final information submission to USAID (if required)

Why is USAID testing DV?

- **At the request** of implementing partners, who have expressed concerns with collecting subawardees' PII for purposes of vetting

- To allow the Agency to:
  - **respond** to legislation requiring the Agency to offer Direct Vetting in some circumstances
  - determine the **feasibility** of implementing this approach and **resource** requirements
  - decrease the **risk of errors** through limited scale implementation

- To **provide data and an evidence** base for future planning and programming

Expected Outcome/s from DV test

- **Feasibility:** To help the Agency determine if DV is feasible for all, some, or none of its programming

- **Evidence base:** Provide data and evidence base to inform implementation of DV

Which countries and Bureaus are involved in this test?

- Pakistan (ASIA)

- Syria (BHA)

- Iraq (CPS)

- Yemen (ME)

Data Collection

- **Process:** Potential subawardees will <u>submit information directly</u> to the PVS Portal or the relevant Mission or Bureau.

- **Tools:** Appropriate data-collection instruments (spreadsheets, surveys, questionnaires) used to collect data.

Data Use: Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring

USAID vetting staff from participating Bureaus and Missions will submit data on a quarterly basis to the Management Bureau and Bureau/Mission POCs.

Evaluation

The Management Bureau will consolidate and analyze the data with initial DV recommendations to the Agency's vetting working group and subsequently to Agency leadership.

USAID will provide a program evaluation report of the test.

Potential Challenges and Considerations with Direct Vetting

- Training
- Internet Access
- English Language Ability
- Time Commitment, Cost, and other Resource Constraints
- On-the-Ground Knowledge Constraints
- Security or potential concerns with affinity to USG

Learning Agenda Questions

1. How much **demand** is there for DV among prime awardees?
2. What is the **level of effort (LOE),** as measured by calendar days, for USAID to undertake DV, versus conducting the standard vetting process?
3. What would it **cost** to offer DV in all of our programs?
4. What are the **resource implications** (i.e. IT constraints, personnel hours, language barrier) associated with subawardees submitting information to PVS vs awardees submitting the information in standard vetting?
5. What is the **risk** to USAID in implementing DV?

Next Steps

If your are working in Yemen, Syria, Pakistan, and or Iraq, and are interested, please connect with us by **August 9, 6pm EST**, see contact information below.

- YemenDV@USAID.gov
- SyriaDV@USAID.gov
- PakistanDV@USAID.gov
- IraqDV@USAID.gov

USAID will make **final decisions** on DV test participants by August 16. The actual test will begin on August 23.

Questions?

Contact the Central Vetting
Group at CVG@usaid.gov

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