

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS



COP-OCO

FY 2019 COMPREHENSIVE OVERSIGHT PLAN

OCTOBER 2018



On the Cover

(Top row) A shop owner restocks supplies outside his hardware store in Manbij, Syria. (U.S. Army photo); Anbar Operations Center commandos take a knee during training at Al-Taqaddum Air Base in Iraq. (U.S. Army photo); Philippine Air Force airmen stand in formation for a pass in review ceremony, Villamor Air Base, Manila, Philippines. (U.S. Air National Guard photo).
(Bottom row) Soldiers pose for a group photo at a post in Afghanistan. (U.S. Army photo)

MESSAGE FROM THE LEAD INSPECTOR GENERAL



Glenn A. Fine

I am pleased to present this Comprehensive Oversight Plan for Overseas Contingency Operations for fiscal year 2019. This oversight plan was prepared pursuant to requirements in Section 8L of the Inspector General Act of 1978.

This legislation requires the Inspectors General from the Department of Defense, Department of State (DoS), and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to work jointly, and with our oversight partners throughout the government, to ensure effective oversight of U.S. Government activities related to an overseas contingency operation. We are also responsible for issuing quarterly reports on the status of each overseas contingency operation.

In addition, the law requires the development of joint strategic oversight plans for each overseas contingency operation. The comprehensive oversight plan described in this document addresses that requirement.

There are currently six overseas contingency operations. The DoD Inspector General has been designated the Lead Inspector General for each one. The first two are Operation Inherent Resolve (the effort to destroy ISIS in Iraq and Syria), initiated in October 2014, and Operation Freedom's Sentinel (the effort to conduct counterterrorism operations against al Qaeda, the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria-Khorasan, and their associates in Afghanistan; and training, advising, and assisting the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces through the NATO-led Resolute Support mission), initiated in January 2015.

Since our last comprehensive oversight plan was issued in September 2017, the DoD Inspector General has been named as the Lead IG for four new overseas contingency operations: Operation Pacific Eagle – Philippines (the U.S. effort to support the Philippine government in its efforts to defeat ISIS and other violent extremist organizations in the Philippines) and three other overseas contingency operations that are classified. We discuss the three classified overseas contingency operations in a classified appendix to this oversight plan.

The success of all of these operations requires a whole-of-government approach, involving not only military operations but also stabilization, governance, and efforts by various government agencies. As a result, this joint oversight plan discusses whole-of-government oversight. The oversight described in the plan was coordinated among OIGs from the DoD, DoS, USAID, Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, and partner oversight agencies through the Overseas Contingency Operations Joint Planning Group.

Oversight of these operations must be dynamic. While we plan to conduct the oversight described in this report, the oversight agencies regularly reassess their oversight projects and adjust projects and priorities throughout the fiscal year.

Finally, I want to thank OIG and oversight staff throughout the government for their dedication, cooperation, and hard work in conducting their oversight in challenging environments. Their efforts provide greater transparency, effectiveness, and improvements in these overseas contingency operations.



Glenn A. Fine

Principal Deputy Inspector General
Performing the Duties of the Inspector General
U.S. Department of Defense



INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

This Comprehensive Oversight Plan for Overseas Contingency Operations (COP-OCO) was prepared pursuant to Section 8L of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (IG Act). For overseas contingency operations that exceed 60 days, the IG Act requires the Chair of the Council of the Inspectors General for Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE) to designate a Lead Inspector General (Lead IG) from among the Department of Defense (DoD), the Department of State (DoS), and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

Once appointed, the Lead IG must develop and carry out, in coordination with the offices of the Inspectors General from the DoS and USAID, a joint strategic plan for comprehensive oversight of all aspects of the contingency operation.

The DoD, DoS, and USAID Offices of Inspectors General—referred to as the Lead IG agencies—also coordinate with the other oversight agencies to accomplish individual and collective oversight.

The Lead IG agencies developed this COP-OCO in coordination with our partner agencies, including the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction; the U.S. Army Audit Agency; the Naval Audit Service; the U.S. Air Force Audit Agency; and the Offices of Inspectors General of the Department of Homeland Security, Department of Justice, Department of Energy, Department of the Treasury; and the Government Accountability Office.

A U.S. Army crew chief flying on board a CH-47F Chinook during a training flight in Afghanistan. (U.S. Air Force photo)

OVERSIGHT PLAN ORGANIZATION

This COP-OCO includes four sections: one for each of the three unclassified contingency operations and another section for other projects in Southwest Asia. Additionally, a classified appendix contains the oversight plans for three classified contingency operations.

- **Section 1: Operation Inherent Resolve (OIR)**
OIR’s mission is to defeat ISIS in Iraq and Syria, which includes supporting the Iraqi Security Forces and vetted Syrian opposition forces. Separate from OIR military activities, the U.S. Government is also providing humanitarian relief, governance support, and stabilization assistance to the Iraqi government and Syrian people.
- **Section 2: Afghanistan including Operation Freedom’s Sentinel (OFS)**
OFS consists of two complementary missions: counterterrorism operations against al Qaeda, the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria-Khorasan, and their associates in Afghanistan; and training, advising, and assisting the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces through the NATO-led Resolute Support mission. Separate from OFS military activities, the U.S. Government is providing humanitarian relief, governance support, and stabilization assistance to the Afghan government.
- **Section 3: Operation Pacific Eagle—Philippines (OPE-P)**
OPE-P’s mission is to support the Philippine government in its efforts to isolate, degrade, and defeat ISIS-Philippines and other violent extremist organizations. Separate from OPE-P military activities, the U.S. Government is providing humanitarian assistance and supporting recovery efforts to the Philippine government.
- **Section 4: Other Projects Across Southwest Asia**
Oversight agencies planned projects for FY 2019 and prior fiscal year published reports for other oversight projects in Southwest Asia.
- **Classified Appendix: Three Additional Overseas Contingency Operations**
The operations, two in Africa and one in the Middle East, seek to degrade al Qaeda and ISIS-affiliated terrorists in specific sub-regions of these areas.

A JOINT APPROACH TO PLANNING AND CONDUCTING OVERSIGHT

The overall goal of the Lead IG strategic oversight planning process is to ensure comprehensive oversight of U.S. Government activities related to overseas contingency operations. The Lead IG agencies identify oversight projects that examine the economy, efficiency, or effectiveness of programs and operations. Additionally, the Lead IG agencies coordinate with partner oversight agencies through the Overseas Contingency Operations Joint Planning Group to ensure a whole-of-government approach to oversight.

INTRODUCTION

Anbar Operations Center commandos take a knee during training at Al-Taqaddum Air Base in Iraq. (U.S. Army photo)



During this process, the Lead IG agencies develop strategic oversight areas (SOAs), identify oversight gaps, and select oversight projects that balance resources against identified oversight priorities. The Lead IG representatives considered many factors to determine five oversight objectives and five strategic oversight areas. These factors included U.S. and coalition objectives; congressional appropriations that support military, diplomatic, and humanitarian activities; major departmental management challenges identified by each of the Lead IG agencies; and feedback from departmental and congressional stakeholders.

This oversight plan describes specific projects that the Lead IG agencies and the Overseas Contingency Operations Joint Planning Group expect to conduct during FY 2019. However, the oversight agencies periodically review the purpose and scope of these projects, and changing conditions of the OCOs, to update this oversight plan and determine if additional or different oversight projects should be conducted during the fiscal year.

The Lead IG agencies have identified five specific oversight objectives:

- Inform Congress and the public about the ongoing contingency operation, the complex challenges facing the United States and its partners, and any changes to policy and strategy.
- Advise the DoD on the effectiveness of its national security mission, and the DoS and USAID on the effectiveness of their diplomatic, development, and humanitarian assistance missions.
- Promote integrity, efficiency, and accountability of U.S. Government operations and their associated funding by deterring fraud, waste, and abuse; identifying resources that could be put to better use; and identifying cost savings or recoveries that could be achieved.

- Assess the impact of U.S. Government programs, including the capacity of the host-nation government to sustain these programs, in order to improve U.S.-provided assistance and outcomes for the host-nation government.
- Evaluate the safety and security of facilities occupied by U.S. military and civilian personnel.

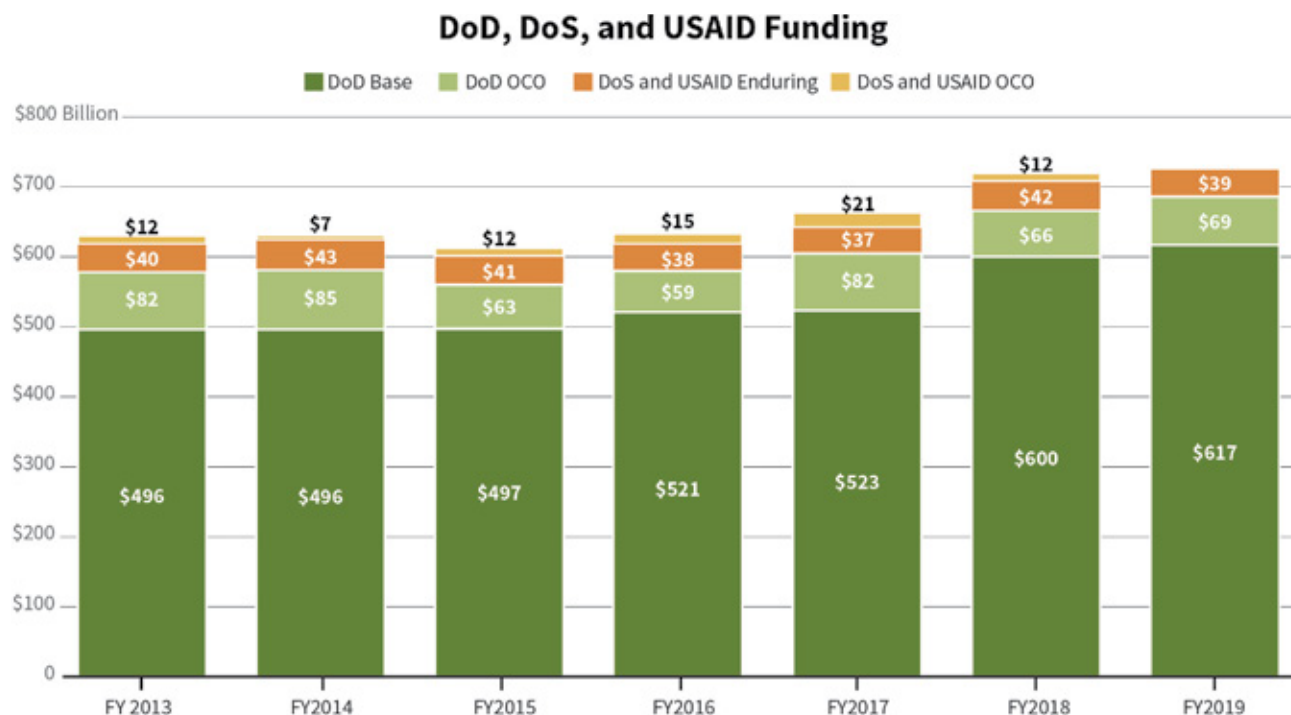
FUNDING

As part of the Lead IG’s third objective to oversee U.S. Government operations and their associated funding, the Lead IG agencies report on the DoD, DoS, and USAID’s budget requests. For FY 2019, the DoD requested \$617 billion in base funding and \$69 billion in OCO funding.

The FY 2019 DoS and USAID budget request totaled \$39.3 billion, a reduction of \$14.7 billion (27 percent) from the amount appropriated by Congress for FY 2018. Moreover, the DoS and USAID budget request was lower than any amount appropriated by Congress during the past decade. In FY 2019, the DoS and USAID did not request separate OCO funding, and instead included funding for OCOs as part of their enduring budget request.

Figure 1 depicts DoD base and OCO funding, and DoS and USAID enduring and OCO funding since the enactment of the Lead IG legislation.

Figure 1.



Note: For FY 2019, the DoS request is entirely enduring funding.
Sources: DoD, DoS, USAID, and Congressional Research Service.

STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT AREAS

The oversight plan for each contingency operation lists the planned oversight by five strategic oversight areas (SOAs): security, governance and civil society programs, humanitarian assistance, stabilization and activities, and support to mission activities.

Each oversight plan includes additional information for each SOA that is specific to the contingency operation.

SOA 1. Security

The Security SOA focuses on determining the degree to which the OCO is accomplishing its mission to defeat violent extremists by providing security assistance to partner security forces. Activities that fall under this SOA include:

- Conducting counterterrorism operations against violent extremist organizations
- Training and equipping partner security forces
- Advising and assisting partner security forces
- Advising and assisting ministry-level security officials

SOA 2. Governance and Civil Society

The Governance and Civil Society SOA focuses on the ability of the host-nation, at all government levels, to represent and serve its citizens. Activities that fall under this SOA include:

- Building or enhancing host-nation governance capacity, including the ability to sustainably resource its activities and services
- Countering and reducing corruption, social inequality, and extremism
- Promoting inclusive and effective democracy, civil participation, and empowerment of women
- Promoting reconciliation, peaceful conflict resolution, demobilization and reintegration of armed forces, and other rule of law efforts
- Fostering sustainable economic development activities
- Encouraging fair distribution of resources and provision of essential services
- Supporting sustainable and appropriate reconstruction activities

SOA 3. Humanitarian Assistance

The Humanitarian Assistance SOA focuses on aid intended to save lives, alleviate suffering, and maintain human dignity during and after conflict, as well as to prevent and strengthen preparedness for such crises. Distinct and separate from military operations, activities that fall under this SOA include:

- Providing food, water, medical care, emergency relief, and shelter to people affected by crisis
- Building resilience by supporting community-based mechanisms that incorporate national disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness, and humanitarian response systems
- Assisting and protecting internally displaced persons and returning refugees
- Setting the conditions which enable recovery and promote strong, positive social cohesion

SOA 4. Stabilization

The Stabilization SOA focuses on U.S. Government efforts to enable persons affected by the OCO to return to or remain in their homes with the expectation of basic security, and government and public services. Activities that fall under this SOA include:

- Removing explosive remnants of war
- Planning for security forces acceptable to local populations
- Repairing infrastructure and buildings
- Reestablishing utilities and public services
- Supporting local governance structures and reconciliation
- Setting conditions for resumption of basic commerce
- Planning for the provision of humanitarian assistance

SOA 5. Support to Mission

The Support to Mission SOA focuses on the United States' administrative, logistical, and management efforts that enable military operations, empower host-nation governance, and provide humanitarian assistance to the local population. Activities that fall under this SOA include:

- Ensuring the security of U.S. personnel and property
- Providing for the occupational health and safety of personnel
- Supporting the logistical needs of U.S. installations
- Managing government grants and contracts
- Administering government programs

INVESTIGATIONS

The Lead IG agencies investigate allegations of fraud and corruption involving theft and diversion of Government funds or equipment, and other offenses, including disclosure of contractor proprietary information, the illegal transfer of DoD technology, and trafficking in persons. Information identified through investigations may inform or highlight areas or problems for future audits or inspections.

The investigative branches of the Lead IG agencies—the DoD OIG’s Defense Criminal Investigative Service, the DoS OIG’s Office of Investigations, and the USAID OIG’s Office of Investigations—are members of the Fraud and Corruption Investigative Working Group, which promotes and coordinates the detection, investigation, and prevention of fraud and corruption. Other members of the working group include the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command, the Naval Criminal Investigative Service, and the Air Force Office of Special Investigations. The Federal Bureau of Investigation serves as a collaborating agency with the working group.

Fraud and Corruption Investigative Working Group members identify, coordinate, and de-conflict fraud and corruption investigations; share best practices and investigative techniques; and discuss proactive measures to detect and deter abuses related to U.S. Government contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, and other Federal assistance awards. The working group’s members investigate allegations of corruption involving U.S. Government officials, theft and diversion of Government funds or equipment; and other offenses, including disclosure of contractor proprietary information and illegal transfer of DoD technology. Lead IG agency criminal investigators are stationed in Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and Southeast Asia.

HOTLINE

The DoD, DoS, and USAID OIGs operate hotlines to provide a confidential, reliable means for individuals to report violations of law, rule, or regulation; mismanagement; waste of funds; and abuse of authority. Hotlines are a central part of the Lead IG outreach efforts to educate individuals on fraud, waste, and abuse.

Each Lead IG agency maintains its own hotline to receive complaints and contacts specific to its own agency. Hotline representatives process the complaints and then refer these complaints in accordance with their respective agency protocols. Any hotline complaint that merits referral is sent to the responsible organization for investigation or informational purposes.

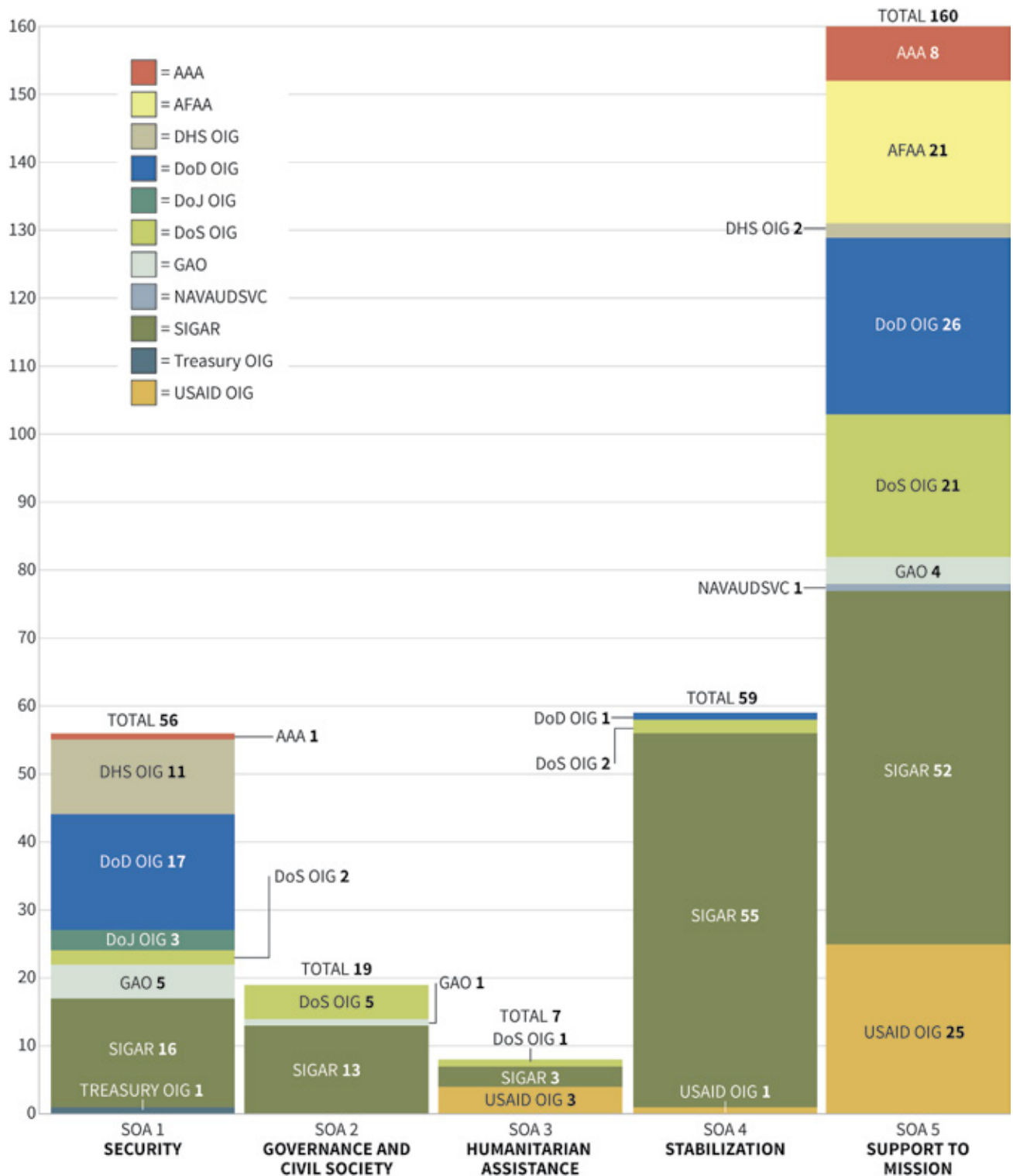
In support of the Lead IG, the DoD OIG assigned a Lead IG hotline investigator to coordinate the contacts received through its hotline among the Lead IG agencies and others, as appropriate.

In addition, the Lead IG Hotline investigator conducts U.S. and in-theater fraud awareness briefings and training events for commanders, service members, U.S. Government civilians, contractors, and facility directors at military installations throughout the Middle East. These briefings make people aware of the hotline and reinforce an education campaign focused on preventing, detecting, and reporting fraud, waste, and abuse.

FY 2019 PROJECTS AT A GLANCE

Ongoing and Planned Projects

For FY 2019, the Lead IG agencies and their partner agencies have 321 ongoing and planned oversight projects across all contingency operations. The chart below depicts these projects, by agency and SOA.





A U.S. Air Force F-16 Fighting Falcon returns to its objective after receiving fuel from a KC-135 Stratotanker during a mission over Iraq. (U.S. Air Force photo)

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Field Artillery Support Squadron soldiers support Iraqi Army operations with artillery fires from their M777A2 Howitzers. (U.S. Army photo)

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FOREWORD

We are pleased to submit our fifth annual plan describing oversight activities for Operation Inherent Resolve (OIR).

OIR's mission is to defeat the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria. This mission includes supporting the Iraqi Security Forces and vetted Syrian opposition forces.

Separate from OIR military activities, the Department of State (DoS) and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) support the Iraqi government and the vetted Syrian opposition with governance and civil society programs, humanitarian assistance, and stabilization activities.

The Inspectors General for the DoD, DoS, and USAID are required by the Inspector General Act of 1978 to conduct comprehensive independent oversight of programs and operations in support of overseas contingency operations. Additionally, the Inspectors General for the DoS and USAID have jurisdiction over department or agency programs in Iraq and Syria that are separate from the contingency operation itself.

In addition to oversight work in Iraq and Syria, the Lead IG agencies and other members of the Overseas Contingency Operations Joint Planning Group coordinate overseas contingency operations oversight activities. The other members include the U.S. Army Audit Agency; the Naval Audit Service; the U.S. Air Force Audit Agency; the Offices of Inspectors General of the Department of Homeland Security, Department of Justice, Department of Energy, Department of the Treasury; and the Government Accountability Office.

This oversight plan for OIR is effective as of October 1, 2018, and is approved upon the signature by all parties below.



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Glenn A. Fine".

Glenn A. Fine
Principal Deputy Inspector General
Performing the Duties of the
Inspector General
U.S. Department of Defense



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Steve A. Linick".

Steve A. Linick
Inspector General
U.S. Department of State



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ann Calvaresi Barr".

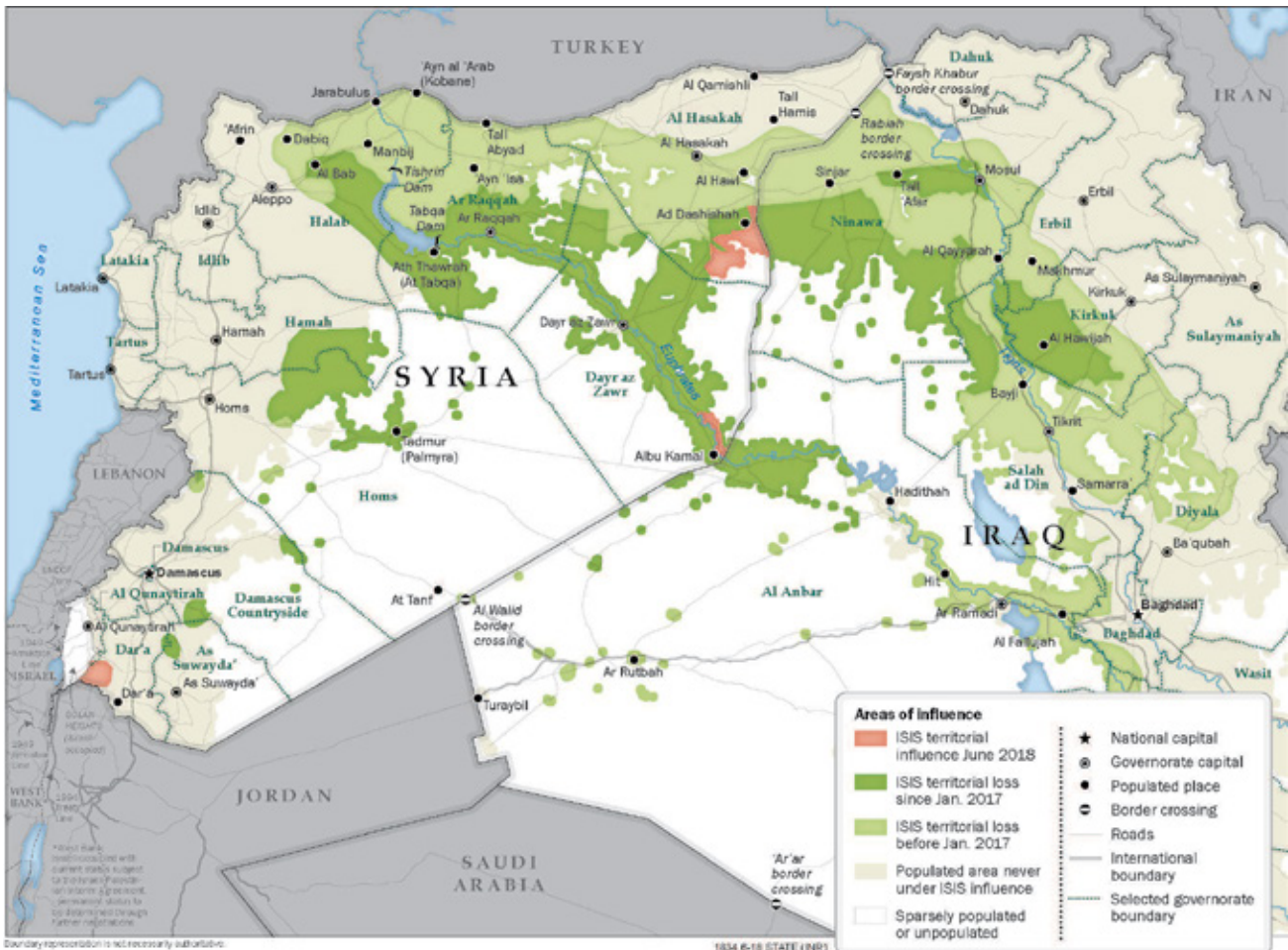
Ann Calvaresi Barr
Inspector General
U.S. Agency for
International Development

FY 2019 JOINT STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT PLAN FOR OPERATION INHERENT RESOLVE

This oversight plan describes the Lead Inspector General (Lead IG) and partner agency oversight of U.S. Government activities for Operation Inherent Resolve (OIR). These activities include those related to OIR’s security mission, as well as those related to governance and civil society, humanitarian assistance, stabilization, and support to mission.

Beginning in 2014, the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) seized territory in Iraq and Syria, established a so-called “caliphate,” and planned and inspired attacks worldwide. In doing so, ISIS committed abuses of human rights, violated international law, and displayed cruelty to civilian populations.¹

Figure 2.
ISIS Areas of Influence, as of June 2018



Source: DoS, “Remarks at the Political Directors’ Meeting of the Global Coalition To Defeat ISIS,” 6/26/2018.

Table 1.

The Global Coalition Partners

AFRICA		AMERICAS		EUROPE (continued)	
	Cameroon		Canada		Hungary
	Chad		Panama		Iceland
	Djibouti		United States		Ireland
	Egypt	MIDDLE EAST			Italy
	Ethiopia		Bahrain		Kosovo
	Kenya		Iraq		Latvia
	Libya		Jordan		Lithuania
	Morocco		Kuwait		Luxembourg
	Niger		Lebanon		Macedonia
	Nigeria		Oman		Moldova
	Republic of Guinea		Qatar		Montenegro
	Somalia		Saudi Arabia		Netherlands
	Tunisia		United Arab Emirates		Norway
ASIA PACIFIC		EUROPE			Poland
	Afghanistan		Albania		Portugal
	Australia		Austria		Romania
	Japan		Belgium		Serbia
	Malaysia		Bosnia and Herzegovina		Slovakia
	New Zealand		Bulgaria		Slovenia
	Philippines		Croatia		Spain
	Singapore		Cyprus		Sweden
	South Korea		Czech Republic		Turkey
	Taiwan		Denmark		Ukraine
INSTITUTIONS			Estonia		United Kingdom
	Arab League		Finland		
	Community of Sahel-Saharan States		France		
	Interpol		Georgia		
	NATO		Germany		
	The European Union		Greece		

Source: The Global Coalition, “78 Partners,” accessed 8/20/2018.

Four years later, territory seized by ISIS has been almost entirely reclaimed in Iraq, and ISIS controls only small pockets of territory in Syria. Approximately 4.5 million Iraqis and 3.2 million Syrians have been liberated from ISIS. Meanwhile, ISIS’s online propaganda and global networks have been degraded. This success was led by the Iraqi government and Syrian partners, with assistance from the United States and the Global Coalition—a 78-member organization dedicated to defeating ISIS.² Despite this success, ISIS remnants maintain an ability to conduct and inspire worldwide terrorist attacks.³

Moreover, Iraq and Syria face many socio-economic challenges, including significant unemployment, social disruption and reconciliation issues, large numbers of refugees and internally displaced persons, and economic challenges. According to the U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM) Commander, these conditions may encourage the conversion of new recruits to ISIS and challenge the governing entities in the region.⁴

In May 2018, Iraq held national elections to elect 329 members to the Council of Representatives, Iraq’s parliament. Shia electoral alliances won the most seats, and

Prime Minister Abadi’s Nasr (Victory) Coalition finished third.⁵ In reaction to significant allegations of voting irregularities and fraud, the Council of Representatives voted to suspend the election results, and Iraq’s Supreme Court ordered a partial recount, which was completed on August 10, 2018. Although the recount did not vary much from the original election results, it delayed the formation of the next Iraqi government.⁶

U.S. PRESENCE IN IRAQ AND SYRIA

The United States continues to pursue the military mission to defeat ISIS in Iraq and Syria.⁷ The United States seeks to develop local security forces, disrupt foreign terrorist fighter movements, interdict terrorist-funding networks, and combat ISIS’s ideology.⁸ The goal of these efforts is security for the people liberated, the ability to conduct stabilization activities, and the creation of conditions where ISIS cannot return.⁹

The United States also supports stabilization as a non-military effort occurring after the territorial defeat of ISIS. Stabilization activities include rubble clearing, explosives removal, supporting local governance, economic activities and policing, and planning for humanitarian assistance. The goal is to return a sense of normalcy and prevent the return of conditions favorable to ISIS.¹⁰

The United States’ actions in Iraq and Syria—both military and non-military actions—are conducted in support of, and in concert with, local partners. In Iraq, according to the U.S. Secretary of State, the United States is committed to an enduring relationship with the

Tactical vehicles stop to assess an area outside of Manbij, Syria. (U.S. Army photo)



Iraqi government, pursuant to the Strategic Framework Agreement.¹¹ In Syria, the United States works with local leadership and the diverse population of northeastern Syria that will decide the future governance of that region.¹² Both the military and non-military activities of the United States work in collaboration with the international community and nongovernmental organizations.

In addition to the U.S. efforts, in July 2018 NATO announced a new training mission in Iraq in response to a request from the Iraqi government. NATO plans to support this non-combat mission with approximately 500 personnel.¹³

DOD PRESENCE IN IRAQ AND SYRIA

From 2014 to 2017, the DoD largely focused on destroying ISIS's so-called "caliphate" by providing required materiel to partner forces and enabling air and artillery strikes. In 2018, the DoD shifted its focus in Iraq to assisting with security sector reform and retaining air and other enablers to prevent a resurgence of ISIS, while continuing to build partner forces' capability.¹⁴

In Iraq, according to the USCENTCOM Commander, the DoD is committed to an enduring partnership with the Iraqi Security Forces and preventing the resurgence of ISIS and its affiliates.¹⁵ To build partner capacity, the DoD and its Coalition partners have trained more than 150,000 Iraqi Security Forces as of May 2018.¹⁶ The DoD continues to train and equip Iraqi forces to secure the country, its borders, and its critical infrastructure.¹⁷ Additionally, the DoD actively supports the Iraqi Counter Terrorism Service, which suffered significant losses in people and equipment while fighting ISIS.¹⁸ Moreover, the DoD partners with the Iraqi Air Force by providing flight training to its pilots and supporting its maintenance, with the goal of building a self-sustainable air force.¹⁹

In Syria, the DoD continues to assist and enable the vetted Syrian opposition to destroy any ISIS remnants. According to the DoD, working "by, with, and through" local forces, the DoD has trained and equipped vetted Syrian opposition forces to defeat ISIS.²⁰ To stabilize secured territory, the DoD works through local governing organizations that demographically represent the people that they govern. As an example of this, the DoD works through the Raqqah Civil Council to support the Raqqah Internal Security Force.²¹ According to the DoD, these partnerships support vetted, demographically representative, trained and equipped local police forces to ensure that ISIS does not regain any territory.²²

DOS AND USAID PRESENCE IN IRAQ AND SYRIA

According to the DoS, the DoS and USAID are implementing programs and activities in Iraq to support Iraqi government efforts to govern inclusively, democratically, and effectively; to stabilize areas liberated from ISIS; to promote reconciliation; and to provide humanitarian assistance.²³



A man stands in front of a vendor cart in Mosul, Iraq. (U.S. Navy photo)

The DoS works with the Iraqi government and the vetted Syrian opposition to counter ISIS rhetoric; to reduce its ability to generate revenue, including its ability to extort local populations; and to stem the flow of foreign fighters from, and transiting through Syria and Iraq. In Syria, the DoS provides non-lethal aid to the vetted Syrian opposition; assistance and training to local governance actors and civil society organizations; and support to community security forces.²⁴

For areas liberated from ISIS, the DoS and USAID work with the central, provincial, and local Iraqi governments (and, in Syria, the vetted opposition and local implementers), the United Nations, the Coalition, and other international partners, to plan and implement stabilization projects. The goals of stabilization in Iraq and Syria are to create conditions allowing displaced persons and refugees to return to their homes, to promote reconciliation, and to avoid a resurgence of extremist ideologies and groups. Stabilization efforts include removing explosive remnants of war; reconnecting utilities such as electricity and water; reestablishing basic medical services; providing local security and policing; addressing urgent humanitarian needs; and contributing to the reestablishment of the rule of law and basic commerce.²⁵

The U.S. Government also implements humanitarian assistance activities in Syria and Iraq through the USAID Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), the USAID Office of Food for Peace (FFP), and the DoS Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM). OFDA works with implementing partners to aid internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other conflict-affected peoples in Iraq and Syria. FFP provides food assistance to IDPs, refugees, and others in need. PRM works through the United Nations and other partners to protect and support IDPs, refugees, and other conflict victims in Syria and Iraq, and provides assistance to others in the surrounding countries that have been affected by this complex crisis.

U.S. FUNDING FOR PROGRAMS IN IRAQ AND SYRIA

DoD Funding for OIR

The DoD’s \$69 billion OCO funding request for FY 2019 includes \$15 billion for OIR. This OIR funding request is intended to build the capacity of the Iraqi security forces and vetted Syrian opposition to counter ISIS in support of the United States’ comprehensive regional strategy.

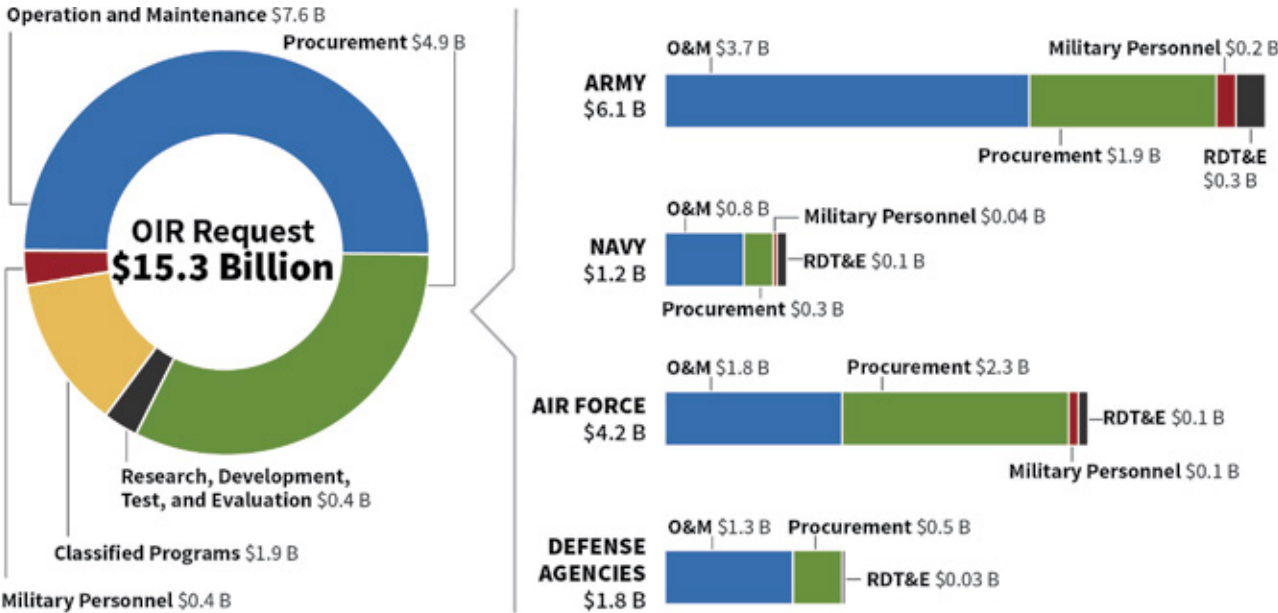
Military Personnel (\$0.4 B):

These funds are for active and reserve component requirements. For the active component, this includes incremental deployment pays associated with military personnel deployed in support of OIR. Additionally, for activated reservists, the funding includes deployed military personnel, as well as those remaining in the United States supporting combat operations in theater.²⁶

Operation and Maintenance (\$7.6 B):

These funds are for a range of costs for the military services and defense agencies including operations, fuel, spare parts, maintenance, communications, intelligence support, transportation, retrograde, reset, and civilian personnel in support of OIR. This category also includes the Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund.

Figure 3. **FY 2019 OIR Request by Appropriation: DoD and Its Departments**



Note: The classified programs (\$2 billion) are not broken out by service or agency. Numbers may not add due to rounding.
Source: DoD Comptroller, response to DoD OIG request for information, 4/11/2018.

- Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund (\$1.4 B):**

These funds strengthen the capabilities of the DoD’s partners to secure territory liberated from ISIS and counter future terrorist threats. The request includes funding for the training, equipping, and stipend payments to partner security forces.

Procurement (\$4.9 B):

These funds are for the procurement of unmanned aerial systems, engineering equipment, vehicles, counter-improvised explosive devices (IED) systems, and other equipment. This request also funds the procurement of bombs, missiles, and other munitions.

Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) (\$0.4 B):

These funds are for the research, development, test, and evaluation of systems including unmanned aerial systems and counter-IED systems.

Classified Programs (\$1.9 B):

These funds are for classified programs in the operation and maintenance, procurement, and RDT&E categories.

DoS and USAID Funding for Iraq

The DoS and USAID budget request contains \$1.2 billion for Iraq. These funds enable the DoS and USAID to engage with the Iraqi government, international organizations, regional neighbors, economic partners, and the Iraqi people to support improvements in governance, economic development, and regional relations, and to maintain a strong partnership with Iraq.²⁷ USAID also requested \$136 million in additional funding for humanitarian assistance in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq.²⁸

Worldwide Security Protection and Ongoing Operations (\$858.2 M):

These funds support ongoing Diplomatic Security programs in Iraq, including international cooperative administrative support services costs, diplomatic couriers, static/local guards, Embassy Air overseas support costs, premium pay, Temporary Duty-related costs, armored vehicle replacements, training, and physical and technical security.²⁹

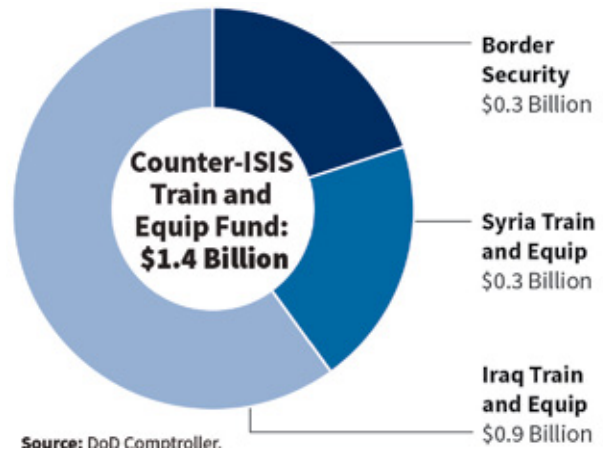
Diplomatic and Consular Programs (\$109.2 M):

These funds provide for Embassy operations, staff support costs and salaries, transportation, communications, aviation programs, and consulate operations.³⁰

Embassy Security, Construction, and Management (\$5.7 M):

These funds pay the costs for security upgrades; repair, improvement and construction; and management and operations.³¹

Figure 4.



UN Assistance Mission in Iraq (\$26.2 M):

These funds represent the U.S. share of the costs of the UN Special Political Mission in Iraq, which uses financial contributions and expertise of other nations to promote U.S. interests including combatting violent extremism; promoting human rights; and forging solutions to the global threats of armed conflict, hunger, poverty, and disease.³²

Economic Support and Development Fund (\$150.0 M):

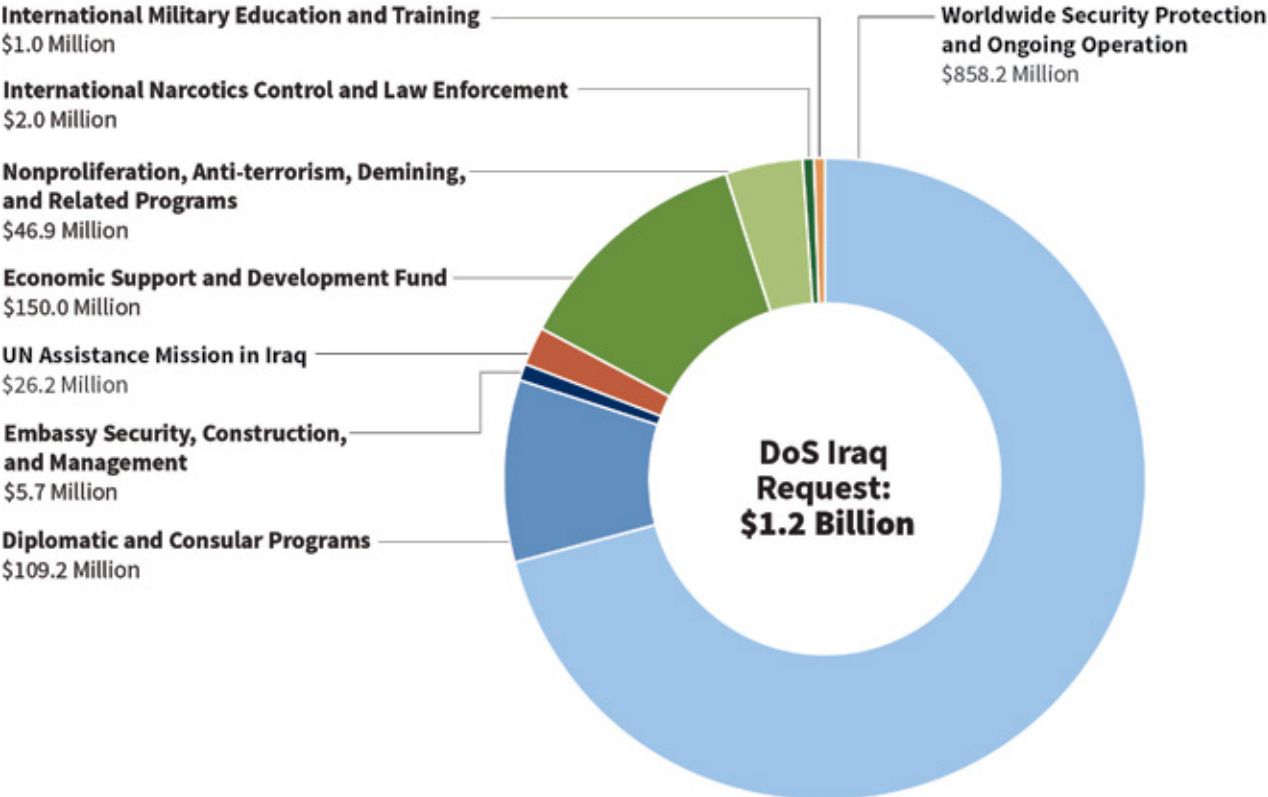
These funds support stabilization and recovery in areas liberated from ISIS; reinforce Iraq’s own economic and fiscal reforms; strengthen governance and government responsiveness; and promote reconciliation, accountability, and human rights. Additionally, these funds support Iraqi minorities most affected by ISIS.³³

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (\$46.9 M):

These funds are directed toward improving Iraq’s ability to defend itself against external threats to internal stability, through bilateral conventional weapons destruction, anti-terrorism assistance, and export control and related border security assistance programs.³⁴

Figure 5.

FY 2019 DoS, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Budget Request-Iraq (includes USAID)



Sources: DoS, "FY 2019 Congressional Budget Justification, Appendix 1: Department of State Diplomatic Engagement," 2/12/2018; "FY 2019 Congressional Budget Justification, Appendix 2: Foreign Operations," 2/12/2018.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (\$2.0 M):

These funds will be used to build on previous work with the Department of Justice International Criminal Investigative Training and Assistance Program. An International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement advisor assists key personnel in Ministry of Interior units to develop Iraq-led training programs and strategic plans, conduct criminal investigations and analyze forensic evidence; investigate and pursue organized crime, including illicit finance and money laundering; and conduct internal investigations in accordance with international norms and standards.³⁵

International Military Education and Training (\$1.0 M):

These funds seek to enhance the development and professionalism of the Iraqi military and their interoperability with the United States and partners within the region and support reform and institution-building initiatives. Through military education and training, select members of the Iraqi Air Force, Army, Navy, Kurdish Peshmerga, Counterterrorism Service, and civilian defense/security officials will be exposed to democratic values, respect for human rights and the rule of law, and civilian control over the military.³⁶

Additional Humanitarian Assistance Activities:

The DoS and USAID also request funds to address worldwide crises affecting U.S. national security interests. The DoS and USAID administer these funds, which include portions of the International Disaster Assistance, Food for Peace Title II, and Migration and Refugee Assistance accounts.³⁷

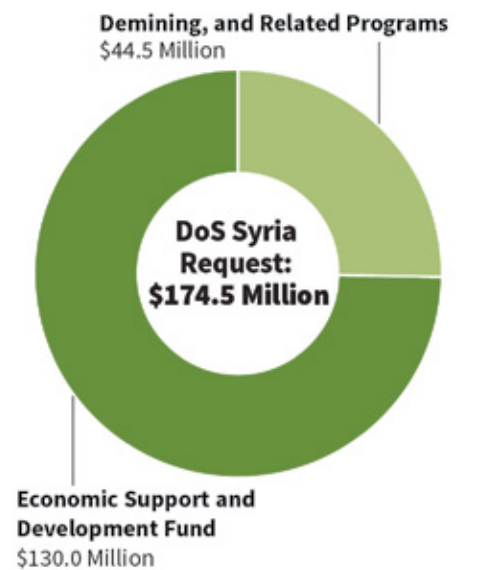
DoS and USAID Funding for Syria

The DoS and USAID budget request contains \$175 million for Syria. This request seeks to assist the Syrian people to stabilize opposition-held communities and to counter extremism. These funds are directed to restore essential services, livelihoods, and education; empower civil society; develop credible local governance institutions; and promote youth’s positive engagement in their communities in areas liberated from the regime and violent extremists, such as ISIS and al Qaeda.³⁸

Economic Support and Development Fund (\$130.0 M):

These funds support programs to strengthen local community and governance actors’ capacity to manage constituent needs while communities are rebuilt. The focus of this support is on providing basic services such as water distribution and wastewater management; restoring critical public infrastructure, including hospitals, electricity, roads, and civil records departments; and delivering basic education.³⁹

Figure 6.



Sources: DoS, "FY 2019 Congressional Budget Justification Appendix 1: Department of State Diplomatic Engagement," 2/12/2018; "FY 2019 Congressional Budget Justification, Appendix, Foreign Operations," 2/12/2018.

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (\$44.5 M):

Syria is highly contaminated with explosive remnants of war (ERW) and IEDs. These funds provide for the removal of ERW and IEDs, including the training and equipping of local Syrian teams for removal efforts. This assistance also supports programs to educate IDPs and other affected populations in Syria about how to avoid serious injury or death from contact with ERW and IEDs.⁴⁰

Additional Humanitarian Assistance Activities:

The DoS and USAID also request funds to address worldwide crises affecting U.S. national security interests. The DoS and USAID will administer these funds, which include portions of the International Disaster Assistance, Food for Peace Title II, and Migration and Refugee Assistance accounts.⁴¹

STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT AREAS

This oversight plan organizes OIR-related oversight projects into five Strategic Oversight Areas (SOAs):

1. Security
2. Governance and Civil Society
3. Humanitarian Assistance
4. Stabilization
5. Support to Mission

Each of the following SOA discussions presents examples of oversight projects planned for FY 2019. For a complete list of planned FY 2019 OIR-related oversight projects, refer to the project tables at the end of this plan.

SOA 1. Security

According to the USCENTCOM Commander, the DoD, working “by, with, and through” local partners, has achieved significant success against ISIS in Iraq and Syria, but the DoD’s mission is not yet complete. In February 2018, the USCENTCOM Commander stated that “experience has shown that a precipitous withdrawal of support, before conditions for stabilization have been set, can lead to catastrophic results.”⁴² In June 2018, the Secretary of Defense stated that the DoD will continue to support the Iraqi Security Forces and vetted Syrian opposition, and there is “still hard fighting ahead [against ISIS].”⁴³ The Lead IG agencies continue to provide oversight of these security-related programs and activities.

According to the USCENTCOM Commander, the DoD’s strategy of providing the Iraqi Security Forces with training, equipment, intelligence, and precision fires contributed to the defeat of ISIS’s physical caliphate in Iraq.⁴⁴ In 2018, the DoD OIG is conducting a classified oversight project on the processing, exploitation, and dissemination of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance data. Additionally, the DoD OIG is evaluating the DoD’s procedures for social media operations that support OIR.

The DoD intends to maintain an enduring relationship with the Iraqi Security Forces to protect the population against an ISIS resurgence. To continue to build partner capacity, the DoD requested \$850 million to fund Iraq train and equip requirements for FY 2019.⁴⁵ The DoD OIG is evaluating the DoD's assistance to the Iraqi Security Forces, including the Local Police, Border Guard, and Energy Police. These units are critical to securing the Iraqi territory and infrastructure that were recaptured from ISIS.

In Syria, the DoD works with the vetted Syrian opposition to seek to destroy ISIS remnants. For FY 2019, the DoD requested \$300 million to meet Syria train and equip requirements.⁴⁶ These funds support the vetted Syrian opposition in conducting operations against ISIS as well as in securing liberated areas.

In 2018, the DoD OIG issued a follow-up evaluation on the recommendations made in its 2015 report on the vetting processes for New Syrian Forces. In its 2015 report, the DoD OIG provided four recommendations to the Combined Joint Interagency Task Force-Syria (CJIATF-S) to improve the vetting processes for the Syria Train and Equip program. During the follow-up evaluation, the DoD OIG determined that the Special Operations Joint Task Force-Operations Inherent Resolve, which replaced the CJIATF-S, continued to operate in compliance with congressional guidance as well as all other aspects of the Syria Train and Equip program.⁴⁷

KEY QUESTIONS FOR FY 2019 OVERSIGHT PLANNING:

- Are the DoD's efforts effectively assisting Iraqi and Syrian partners in establishing long-term security?
- Has the DoD retained the appropriate level of advisors and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance assets in Iraq and Syria?
- How has the DoD set the conditions for effective stabilization, and are the DoD's efforts coordinated with the DoS and USAID for follow-on stabilization?
- Are the DoD and DoS's efforts effective in combatting ISIS's online presence?

SELECTED FY 2019 OVERSIGHT PROJECTS:

According to the DoS, following the territorial defeat of ISIS in Iraq, the United States remains committed to the strategic partnership with Iraq and continuing to build Iraqi defensive capabilities.⁴⁸ Specifically, the U.S. Office of Security Cooperation-Iraq (OSC-I) seeks to develop the Iraqi security forces into a modern, accountable, and professional force.⁴⁹ Additionally, the DoD's Combined Joint Task Force-Operation Inherent Resolve (CJTF-OIR), the DoD command responsible for defeating ISIS, coordinates with the Iraqi Ministry of Defense in support of Iraqi security sector reform. In FY 2019, the DoD OIG plans to determine whether OSC-I and CJTF-OIR advise and assist efforts enhanced the capacity and capability of the Iraqi Ministry of Defense.

The DoD continues to assist the vetted Syrian opposition. For FY 2019 the DoD requested \$300 million for the vetted Syrian opposition, of which \$163 million was for weapons, ammunition, vehicles, and other equipment.⁵⁰ In the past, the DoD OIG has identified



Men repair a road in a village outside Manbij, Syria. (U.S. Army photo)

issues with the DoD's inventorying and securing of equipment in Iraq.⁵¹ In FY 2019, the DoD OIG plans to audit the Army's accountability of the Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund equipment for DoD partners in Syria. The objective of the audit is to determine whether the Army accounted for and secured this equipment according to regulations.

SOA 2. Governance and Civil Society

Encouraging democratic governance as a force for stability, peace, and prosperity is a DoS and USAID joint strategic objective.⁵² Encouraging effective governance in Iraq is also one of the lines of effort in the U.S. strategy to defeat ISIS. According to the DoS, the United States and its Coalition partners believe a functional and inclusive government in Iraq is essential to defeating ISIS, stabilizing areas liberated from ISIS, and pursuing a new normalcy that will prevent the reemergence of ISIS or other extremist groups.⁵³ To this end, the Iraqi government must also provide inclusive governance, representative of all Iraqis, to foster reconciliation and to help prevent sectarian division and extremism. Iraqi provincial and local governments must work with the Iraqi central government, international organizations and the United States and Coalition partners to restore communities liberated from ISIS rule and ensure that those communities provide an environment that is conducive to reconciliation, rebuilding, and commerce.

Strengthening and protecting civil society is also a DoS and USAID joint strategic objective.⁵⁴ Civil society is the collection of social organizations formed voluntarily to advance shared goals or interests. It includes non-governmental and not-for-profit organizations that have a presence in public life, expressing the interests and values of their members, based on ethical, cultural, political, religious, or philanthropic

considerations. In Iraq, a functioning civil society that provides a space for legitimate political expression is a potential counterweight to both sectarian and non-representative government and extremism.

In Syria, the United States funds programs to establish civil society and local government agencies in areas freed from ISIS or the regime of Syrian President Bashar al-Assad. These programs are intended to provide local services, demonstrate ways that areas may be governed and resources may be divided by peaceful means, and fill a vacuum that would otherwise permit the return of violent extremists.

The Lead IG agencies provide oversight of U.S. efforts to promote effective governance and civil society. This oversight focuses on the impact of U.S. Government efforts to provide technical assistance to the Iraqi government and to civil society institutions. For example, in 2017 the DoS OIG issued an audit of the DoS contract to monitor foreign assistance programs in Iraq. The DoS OIG found that the DoS contracting officer's representatives approved approximately \$3 million in invoices without documentation for costs. The DoS OIG also found that the DoS did not maintain adequate contract files or promptly manage funding to ensure timely payments. Finally, the DoS OIG found that the contractor provided satisfactory monitoring support. The DoS OIG recommended that the DoS determine whether the \$3 million in undocumented invoices were allowable costs, recover all costs determined to be unallowable, and improve future contract monitoring services by including measurable performance criteria in such contracts.⁵⁵

KEY QUESTIONS FOR FY 2019 OVERSIGHT PLANNING:

- How will U.S. Government agencies administering technical assistance and civil society promotion programs measure the effectiveness of those programs?
- Do U.S. diplomatic efforts effectively convey U.S. priorities, such as the promotion of democratic and inclusive governance in the country?

SELECTED FY 2019 OVERSIGHT PROJECT:

For FY 2019, the DoS requested approximately \$200 million in foreign assistance for Iraq. This funding supports stabilization in areas liberated from ISIS, economic reform, assistance to vulnerable groups, and programs promoting democracy and good governance.⁵⁶ In FY 2019, the DoS OIG plans to conduct an audit of this assistance for Iraq's post-conflict development and sustainment. The objective of this audit is to determine whether the DoS has policies in place to ensure that its post-conflict foreign assistance programs in Iraq are sustained.

SOA 3. Humanitarian Assistance

According to the United Nations, approximately 13.1 million people, including 6.6 million IDPs, in Syria were in need of assistance as of April 2018. Additionally, approximately 5.6 million Syrians have taken refuge in neighboring countries.⁵⁷ The United States—the single largest donor of humanitarian assistance to the Syrian people—has provided \$8.1 billion for humanitarian assistance in Syria since FY 2012.⁵⁸ The United States works

through the United Nations and other implementers to provide urgently needed relief supplies and other life-saving assistance across all 14 governorates of Syria and to Syrian refugees and the communities that host them in neighboring countries.⁵⁹

In July 2018, the United Nations reported that approximately 8.7 million people, including 1.9 million IDPs, in Iraq were in need of assistance. The damage to Mosul, Iraq, was especially severe: nearly one million people fled the conflict, 31,000 houses were destroyed, and water treatment and power plants were mined with IEDs.⁶⁰ In response, the United States has provided \$1.7 billion for humanitarian assistance in Iraq since 2014.⁶¹

However, USAID OIG ongoing investigative efforts have identified weaknesses in USAID implementers' internal controls, contracting processes, and oversight. In FY 2016, USAID OIG investigators found that vendors in Jordan and Turkey that supplied public international organizations committed fraud. This resulted in the suspension of more than \$239 million in program funds related to USAID's cross-border humanitarian assistance programs.⁶² In a 2017 "lessons-learned" report, USAID OIG identified several key elements of an effective humanitarian assistance response in non-permissive environments like Syria. These include effective fraud and loss-reporting systems; robust agency oversight and monitoring systems; strong internal controls in implementing partner organizations; sound procurement processes; and broad information sharing on fraud risks and indicators.⁶³

In August 2018, the DoS OIG issued an audit report on the DoS Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) assistance to internally displaced persons in Iraq. The DoS OIG determined that while PRM generally followed applicable guidelines, several award files were in need of improvement and that there was a need to clarify final approval authority for contributions to international organizations. The DoS OIG recommended that PRM improve its documentation and clarify its approval processes. PRM concurred with these recommendations.

KEY QUESTIONS FOR FY 2019 OVERSIGHT PLANNING:

- What management and oversight risks do U.S. Government humanitarian assistance programs face?
- What risk assessments do U.S. Government agencies conduct before awarding funds to public international organizations? How do agencies mitigate identified risks? How effective are the internal oversight procedures of individual public international organizations?
- How effective are implementing partners' procurement processes and supply chain management controls?
- How effective is remote or third-party monitoring of USAID and DoS humanitarian assistance and development programs?
- How do implementing partners monitor their sub-recipients (subcontractors and sub-grantees) to safeguard U.S. humanitarian assistance and development funds?

- How does the conflict in Syria affect U.S. Government humanitarian aid activities in neighboring countries?

SELECTED FY 2019 OVERSIGHT PROJECT:

USAID works with the Iraqi government, the United Nations, and nongovernmental organizations to identify populations in need and to coordinate humanitarian assistance. For FY 2017 and FY 2018, USAID and the DoS have provided approximately \$600 million in humanitarian funding in Iraq, as of July 2018.⁶⁴ In 2018, USAID OIG continues its audit to determine what corrective actions the selected Syria-response humanitarian assistance implementer had taken to remedy internal control weaknesses identified by investigations and whether USAID had eliminated oversight gaps identified by investigations of the selected Syria-response implementer.

SOA 4. Stabilization

The interagency Stabilization Assistance Review, released in April 2018, defines stabilization as a “political endeavor involving an integrated civilian-military process to create conditions where locally legitimate authorities and systems can peaceably manage conflict and prevent a resurgence of violence. Stabilization may include efforts to establish civil security, provide access to dispute resolution, deliver targeted basic services, and establish a foundation for the return of displaced people and longer-term development.”⁶⁵

ISIS’s actions and the military operations to defeat ISIS resulted in extensive destruction, interruption of services, and a large humanitarian crisis as hundreds of thousands of Iraqis and Syrians became IDPs. In Syria, the seven-year civil war has greatly compounded these problems. Cities and towns liberated from ISIS lack basic services, commerce, and government institutions. ISIS also planted landmines and other explosives throughout many of these liberated areas. Moreover, people remaining in or returning to these communities risk reprisals based on suspected affiliation with ISIS and ethnic/sectarian issues.⁶⁶ According to USAID, reestablishing safe, functional communities is essential to mitigating the ongoing humanitarian crisis, setting the conditions for long-term social and economic recovery, and preventing the resurgence of extremists.

According to Brett McGurk, Special Presidential Envoy for the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS, U.S. stabilization programs seek to encourage “political coordination between local, regional, and national governments to help return people to their homes after the battles are won through an innovative post-conflict approach based on empowering people at the local level to restore life to their communities.”⁶⁷ Mr. McGurk said that, in contrast to nation-building, stabilization is intended to be “a low-cost, sustainable, citizen-driven effort to identify the key projects that are essential to returning people to their homes such as water pumps, electricity nodes, grain silos, and local security structures.”⁶⁸

In Iraq, stabilization is the responsibility of the Iraqi government at the national, provincial, and local levels, with assistance and funding from international organizations such as the United Nations and Coalition members, including the United States.⁶⁹ In Syria, the United

States and other Coalition members work with local Syrian groups and international organizations to stabilize communities liberated from ISIS.⁷⁰

In addition to direct efforts in Iraq and Syria, the United States provides funding to the United Nations for stabilization efforts and urges the broader international community to provide additional funding. The United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Funding Facility for Stabilization is the primary vehicle for international funding for stabilization projects in Iraq.⁷¹

The Lead IG agencies provide oversight of U.S. stabilization efforts. For example, in 2017 the DoS OIG issued an inspection of the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs, the DoS Bureau responsible for the effective coordination and implementation of U.S. policy in Iraq and Syria. The DoS OIG found that the Bureau did not measure its performance against its own internal objectives. The DoS OIG also identified deficiencies in policy coordination, stabilization planning, and strategic planning for Syria despite the creation of a new Office of Assistance Coordination for the region. For example, the Bureau did not fully engage the expertise and resources of the Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations in planning for stabilization efforts in Syria. Additionally, the DoS OIG found that staffing had not kept pace with a rapidly expanding and crisis-driven workload, increasing workplace stress and burnout among Bureau employees. The DoS OIG made 17 recommendations to improve performance measurement, coordination and planning, and staffing issues.⁷²

As a result of a joint USAID OIG investigation with the UNDP Office of Audit and Investigation, indications of fraud and corruption were identified in an Iraqi stabilization project. In July 2017 the United States pledged \$150 million to the UNDP Iraq stabilization program, but due to fraud allegations the pledge was placed on hold. As a result of the investigation, USAID and UNDP agreed in January 2018 to include additional funding requirements that strengthened internal controls by monitoring of stabilization activities, controlling information sharing on contract details, enhancing training and capacity building on fraud prevention, and establishing a full-time investigator focused on Iraq in order to prevent fraud.

KEY QUESTIONS FOR FY 2018 OVERSIGHT PLANNING:

- Are U.S. Government entities effectively coordinating stabilization efforts across the U.S. Government and within the broader Coalition and international community?
- Are the DoS and USAID OIGs able to conduct appropriate oversight of stabilization funding provided to international organizations such as the United Nations and its components?

SELECTED FY 2019 OVERSIGHT PROJECTS:

In Syria, the DoS supports immediate stabilization and recovery programs in areas liberated from ISIS to include explosive remnant of war removal and the restoration of essential services.⁷³ In a 2015 report, the DoS OIG recommended that the DoS improve the management and oversight of the non-lethal assistance awards for the Syrian crisis,

Construction workers dig a trench at Al Udeid Air Base, Qatar. (DoD photo)



and review the costs questioned in the audit to determine whether they are allowable. In FY 2019, the DoS OIG plans to determine whether the DoS implemented actions to address the deficiencies identified in the prior report.

In April 2018, USAID OIG began an audit of USAID activities in Iraq to determine the extent USAID has coordinated its efforts in Iraq, and whether select interventions deliver benefits to recipients as intended.

SOA 5. Support to Mission

United States warfighters, diplomats, and aid workers, who live and work on installations in Iraq and neighboring countries, require support in facilities, logistics, and other sustainment. The U.S. Government generally contracts with the private sector for these requirements, and the Lead IG agencies have found that these contracts in a contingency environment can be especially vulnerable to fraud, waste, and abuse.⁷⁴

The DoD and DoS OIGs continue to inspect U.S. bases, embassies, and consulates to ensure that these installations meet security requirements and occupational safety and health standards. For example, in June 2018 the DoS OIG issued an audit of the DoS Bureau of Diplomatic Security’s invoice review process of contracts providing security services worldwide, including in Iraq. The DoS OIG found that the Bureau followed Federal Acquisition Regulations, DoS guidance, and its own procedures in reviewing invoices, but used informal sampling of invoices in order to meet payment timelines. The use of such informal sampling increased the risk that unallowable or unsupported costs for high-dollar, high-risk invoices could go undetected. The DoS OIG also found that staffing shortfalls affected the Bureau’s ability to perform effective invoice review and contract oversight. In particular, the DoS OIG found that the two offices charged with protective services contract oversight responsibilities had, as of November 2017, 26 percent fewer

staff members than required. The DoS OIG recommended that the Bureau formalize its invoice sampling procedure in order to minimize risk, issue instructions that reemphasize the respective responsibilities of the acquisition management analysts in the invoice review process, address staffing shortfalls, and standardize internal oversight procedures.⁷⁵

Similarly, the DoD OIG issued an evaluation of the U.S. military-occupied facilities at Al Udeid Air Base in Qatar in December 2017. During this project, the DoD OIG found that the active fuel systems at the base were generally in compliance, but the inactive fuel systems, indoor air quality, electrical systems, and fire protection systems were not being maintained in accordance with DoD health and safety policies and standards. In total, the DoD OIG identified 253 deficiencies affecting health and safety of DoD personnel. The DoD OIG recommended that the air base commander conduct a root cause analysis and implement corrective actions for all deficiencies.⁷⁶

The day-to-day operations of U.S. installations require significant logistical efforts, including transportation of personnel and goods, food services, and fuel services. In February 2018, the DoD OIG determined that the Navy did not have assurance that the base support services in Bahrain, for which the Navy paid \$161.5 million, were adequately performed. Specifically, the DoD OIG found that the Navy did not adequately train and manage the contracting officer's representatives, and did not update performance assessment plans to explicitly require contract-requirement reviews. The DoD OIG recommended that the Navy improve its contract oversight and administration.⁷⁷

As part of the oversight of contract management, the Lead IG agencies seek to ensure that the people working on U.S. contracts are not subject to trafficking in persons or other exploitative conditions. The most vulnerable people are the large number of third-country nationals; in fact, approximately 22,000 third-country nationals are employed by DoD contractors in the USCENTCOM region.⁷⁸ To date, the DoD's ability to detect and combat trafficking of these persons has been limited. This is due to labor practices of Middle Eastern countries, the particularly vulnerable population that is employed, and the lack of DoD oversight of subcontractors working on contracts.⁷⁹

As a result of a DoD Hotline complaint regarding allegations of trafficking in persons, the DoD OIG is conducting an evaluation of DoD practices in Kuwait. Specifically, the evaluation seeks to determine whether DoD contracts in Kuwait comply with requirements for combatting trafficking in persons and whether the DoD is taking effective measures against trafficking in persons.

KEY QUESTIONS FOR FY 2019 OVERSIGHT PLANNING:

- Are U.S. Government officials properly awarding, managing, and administering contracts in accordance with Federal acquisition regulations and other applicable guidance?
- Do U.S. agencies conduct sufficient and effective oversight of contracts to ensure that contractors meet their requirements, and are contractors held accountable for noncompliance or poor performance?

- Do existing safeguards adequately protect third-country nationals from unfair labor practices and abuses, including trafficking in persons?
- What is the state of occupational safety and health of U.S. installations in support of OIR?

SELECTED FY 2019 OVERSIGHT PROJECTS:

The DoD OIG has conducted several audits of logistics contracts that support the military services in the USCENTCOM region. For example, in FY 2018, a DoD OIG audit of an Army contract in Afghanistan found that the Army did not account for “government-furnished property” valued at \$100 million. Government-furnished property is property that the government provides to the contractor as part of the contract, and by not accounting for this property, the property is at risk for loss. Similar to the Army contract, the Air Force operates the Air Force Contract Augmentation Program (AFCAP) IV, which provides for logistics support at air bases throughout Southwest Asia that support OIR. In FY 2019, the DoD OIG plans to audit the Air Force’s accountability of government-furnished property to determine whether the Air Force accounted for the AFCAP IV government-furnished property at these air bases.

Similar to the DoD, the DoS often relies on contractor-provided logistical support services. In FY 2019, the DoS OIG plans to conduct an audit to ensure that these contract support services are cost effective, comply with applicable policies, and are subject to appropriate oversight. Specifically, the DoS OIG plans to audit the Logistics and Freight Forwarding Operations provided by the DoS contractor in Iraq. The objectives of this audit are to determine whether the logistics and freight forwarding are being conducted in accordance with acquisition regulations, are being monitored by the DoS, and include fair and reasonable prices.

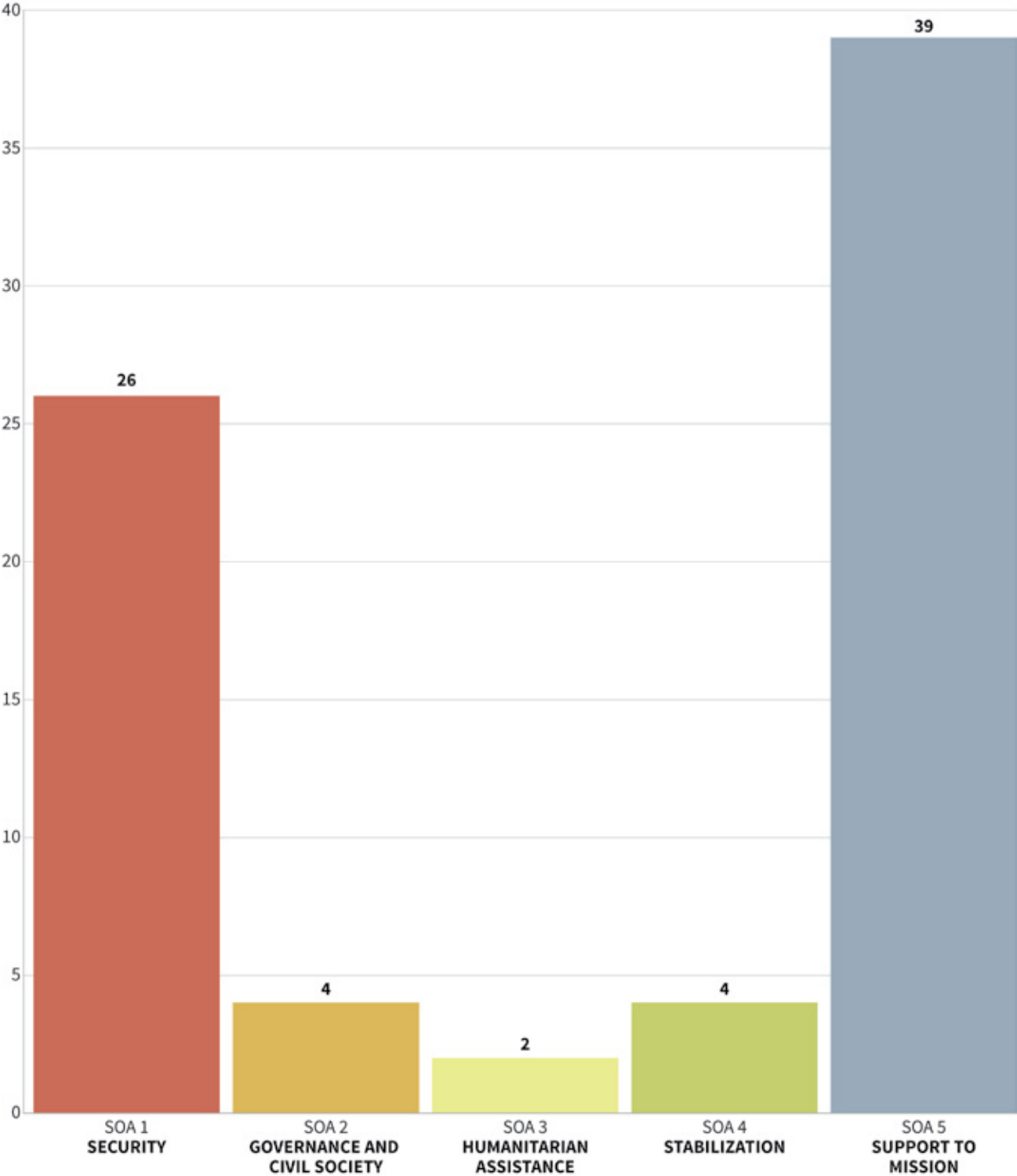
INVESTIGATIONS

In addition to the Lead IG agencies efforts with the Fraud and Corruption Investigative Working Group, USAID OIG founded the Syria Investigations Working Group focused on the humanitarian assistance community, consisting of representatives within the investigative bodies of USAID OIG, the DoS OIG, public international organizations, and bilateral donors. The group has met several times since its establishment in October 2015 to share investigative leads, coordinate oversight activities, and identify trends in the region.

In recognition of the geographical breadth of the threat of ISIS, USAID OIG also established a Defeat ISIS Investigative Task Force to ensure oversight and prevent fraud, waste, and abuse in these operations. The Defeat ISIS Investigative Task Force brings together USAID OIG staff from across divisions to leverage a breadth of expertise available within and outside the USAID OIG. Members include USAID OIG investigators, analysts, auditors, and managers based in Washington, D.C.; Cairo, Egypt; and Frankfurt, Germany; as well as DoS OIG investigators who work joint cases with USAID OIG’s Office of Investigations.

FY 2019 PROJECTS AT A GLANCE

Operation Inherent Resolve



FY 2019 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS

Operation Inherent Resolve

AAA Total Projects: 5

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0346	A-2018-ALC-0160.000	5	IQ	Aug - 2018	Jul - 2019

Expeditionary Contracting Material Weakness

To determine whether the Army has taken necessary actions to mitigate risks associated with the expeditionary contracting material weakness.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0347	A-2018-ALC-0187.000	5	IQ	Aug - 2018	Jul - 2019

Reach-Back Contracting Support (Dual OCO/Also See OFS 0232)

To determine whether the Army has an effective plan, procedures, and organizational structure in place to directly provide contracting support during contingency/expeditionary operations.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0353	TBD	5	KW, QA	Nov - 2018	Nov - 2019

Army Prepositioned Stocks (APS) 5 Issuance and Return Processes

To determine whether APS-5 issuance and return processes efficiently and effectively met mission needs.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0354	TBD	5	KW, QA	Feb - 2019	Jan - 2020

Base Operations Support-Area Support Groups Kuwait and Qatar

To: 1) determine whether base operations support management and oversight at long term contingency locations in Kuwait and Qatar efficiently and effectively met mission needs; and 2) determine whether base operations support personnel had adequate training and experience to oversee necessary services.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0355	TBD	5	KW	Nov - 2018	Oct - 2019

Theater Provided Equipment-U.S. Army Central

To determine whether theater provided equipment maintenance and RESET strategies within the area of responsibility efficiently and effectively supported ongoing operations.

AFAA Total Projects: 6

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0290	F2017-L30000-0172.000	5	AE, KW, QA	Oct - 2017	Oct - 2018

Contract Administration in a Contingency Environment

To determine whether Wing personnel properly 1) planned, competed, and awarded contingency contracts (including trafficking in persons clause); 2) provided oversight and quality assurance over contractor performance (including combatting trafficking in persons); and 3) responded to potential trafficking in persons violations.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0324	F2018-RA0000-0307.000	5	AE, AF, QA	Mar - 2018	Oct - 2018

Munitions Management (Also See OFS 0206)

To determine whether personnel accounted for, stored, and safeguarded munitions in accordance with DoD and Air Force guidance.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0325	F2018-RA0000-0305.000	5	AE, AF, KW, QA	Mar - 2018	Oct - 2018

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Management-Multiple Locations

To determine whether personnel 1) managed reported cases and incidents in accordance with DoD and Air Force guidance, and 2) complied with personnel assignment, background investigations, training, awareness, and operations support requirements.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0343	TBD	5	AE, AF, JO, KW, OM, QA	Jan - 2019	Dec - 2019

Container Management (Dual OCO/Also See OFS 0229)

To determine whether personnel maintained accountability and effectively determined requirements for containers within the USAFCENT area of responsibility.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0344	TBD	5	AE, AF, JO, KW, OM, QA	Jan - 2019	Dec - 2019

Air Force Office of Special Investigations Emergency and Extraordinary Expense Funds (Dual OCO/Also See OFS 0230)

To determine whether Air Force Office of Special Investigations officials effectively managed and accounted for E-Funds at deployed locations.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0345	TBD	5	AE, OM, QA	Jan - 2019	Dec - 2019

War Reserve Materiel Management

To determine whether personnel properly authorized, accounted for, stored, and maintained War Reserve Materiel.

DHS OIG Total Projects: 13

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0144	17-040-ITA-CBP	1	Other	Feb - 2017	Sep - 2018

Audit of Information Technology Security Controls over Cargo Areas at Airports and Ports

To determine how the DHS has implemented computer security controls for their systems in the cargo areas at U.S. airports and ports.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0199	17-007-AUD-CBP	1	Other	Mar - 2017	Sep - 2018

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Searches of Electronic Devices

To determine whether the U.S. Customs and Border Protection is conducting searches of electronic devices at or between U.S. ports of entry according to required procedures.

FY 2019 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS

Operation Inherent Resolve

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0212	17-068-AUD-TSA	1	Other	Jun - 2017	Oct - 2018

Access Control and Security Identification Display Area Badge Covert Testing

To determine whether the Transportation Security Administration implements effective requirements and procedures to safeguard the sterile areas of U.S. airports.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0235	17-098-AUD-USCG, CBP	1	Other	Jul - 2017	Sep - 2018

Audit of DHS Air Support in the Rio Grande Valley

To determine whether the U.S. Customs and Border Protection receives required air support.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0247	17-095-AUD-TSA	1	Other	Aug - 2017	Sep - 2018

Federal Air Marshal Service–International Flight Operations

To evaluate the methodology for Federal Air Marshal International flight coverage and the capabilities for interdicting improvised explosive devices.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0254	17-096-AUD-USCG, TSA	5	Other	Aug - 2017	Oct - 2018

Transportation Worker Identification Credential

To evaluate the Coast Guard’s oversight of Transportation Worker Identification Credential enforcement for regulated vessels and facilities.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0291	17-122-AUD-TSA	1	Other	Sep - 2017	Sep - 2018

Transportation Security Administration’s Prevention of Terrorism Through its Foreign Repair Station Inspections

To determine whether Transportation Security Administration’s current inspection process effectively identifies and mitigates aircraft tampering risks and how it works with the Department of Transportation’s Federal Aviation Administration at foreign repair stations that TSA cannot inspect.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0292	17-102-AUD-CBP	1	Other	Aug - 2017	Nov - 2018

U. S. Customs and Border Patrol’s Global Entry Program

To determine to what extent Customs and Border Patrol’s controls over Global Entry prevent high risk travelers from obtaining expedited screening.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0304	18-042-ITA-NPPD	1	CONUS	Jan - 2018	Sep - 2018

The Effectiveness of DHS’ Coordination Efforts to Secure the Nation’s Election Systems

To determine the Department’s effectiveness in coordinating efforts to secure the United State’s election systems.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0305	18-029-ITA-DHS	1	CONUS	Dec - 2017	Nov - 2018

Audit of the DHS Insider Threat Operations Center for Unclassified DHS Systems and Networks

To determine whether the DHS Office of the Chief Security Officer has effectively implemented a Department-wide capability to monitor, detect, and respond to malicious insider threat activities on unclassified DHS systems and networks.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0328	18-075-AUD-FEMA, NPPD	5	CONUS	Jun - 2018	Feb - 2019

Department of Homeland Security's Efforts for Counter Terrorism Measures for High Risk Buildings

To determine the extent to which DHS provides measures for commercial sector critical infrastructures to deter, prevent or reduce the impact of an attack.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0330	18-098-AUD-CBP	1	CONUS	Jun - 2018	Feb - 2019

Effectiveness of CBP Covert Testing Program

To determine whether CBP's covert testing is identifying vulnerabilities with our ports of entry. We will also determine whether CBP is using the results to address the identified vulnerabilities.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0356	18-074-AUD-DHS	1	Other	Feb - 2018	Jan - 2019

Technology for Illicit Drug Interdiction

To determine to what extent DHS components use available technologies to prevent Opioids and other illicit drugs from entering the country.

DoD OIG

Total Projects: 19

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0081	D2016-DISPA2-0194.000	1	IQ, KW	Jul - 2016	Sep - 2018

Evaluation of Airborne Intelligence Surveillance Reconnaissance Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination Process for Operation Inherent Resolve

To evaluate whether the Operation Inherent Resolve Commander's intelligence requirements are being satisfied by the current Airborne Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination process.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0147	D2018-DISPA2-0111.000	1	IQ, JO, KW, Other, QA	Mar - 2018	Dec - 2018

Evaluation of Social Media Exploitation for OIR

To determine if the 513th Military Intelligence Brigade (MIB), supporting element for Combined Joint Task Force-OIR, is conducting open source intelligence, specifically social media exploitation, in accordance with DoD directives.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0158	TBD	4	IQ	Jul - 2019	Mar - 2020

Audit of the DoD Plan for Reconstruction and Stabilization in Iraq

To determine whether DoD effectively planned and coordinated its reconstruction and stabilization efforts in Iraq.

FY 2019 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS

Operation Inherent Resolve

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0216	TBD	5	KW	Jun - 2019	Feb - 2020

U.S. Military Facility Evaluation-Camp Arifjan, Kuwait (related to OIR 0327)

To determine if U.S. military-occupied facilities comply with DoD health and safety policies and standards regarding electrical distribution and fire protection. Additionally, to determine the validity of a DoD Office of Inspector General Hotline complaint.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0258	D2017-D00SP0-0182.000	5	KW	Sep - 2017	Oct - 2018

Evaluation of DoD Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Persons at DoD Facilities in Kuwait

To determine whether 1) DoD contracts in Kuwait comply with combatting trafficking in persons requirements in statutes, the Federal Acquisition Regulation, Defense Acquisition Regulations System, and other DoD guidance; and 2) DoD officials are providing effective oversight in accordance with command responsibility and contracting regulations, including taking measures to address any instances of non-compliance.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0275	D2018-D000SPO-0018.000	1	IQ	Sep - 2017	Sep - 2018

Evaluation of U.S. and Coalition Efforts to Train, Advise, Assist, and Equip an Iraqi Police Hold Force in Support of Stability Operations

To assess the U.S. and Coalition efforts to train, advise, assist, and equip Iraqi Police Hold Force in support of stability operations.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0277	D2018-DISPA2-0154.000	1	IQ	May - 2018	Mar - 2019

Under Secretary of Defense (Intelligence) and Defense Intelligence Agency Oversight of Special Intelligence Interrogation Methods

To determine whether the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence's and the Defense Intelligence Agency's oversight of intelligence interrogation approaches and techniques used by the Combatant Commands adhere to applicable DoD policies and regulations, and the overall effect of these policies and regulations on the interrogation process.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0279	D2018-D000RH-0146.000	5	IQ	May - 2018	Mar - 2019

Audit of Operational Contract Support Force Development

To determine whether DoD components incorporated operational contract support training into force development for military and DoD civilian personnel.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0282	TBD	5	IQ	Nov - 2018	Sep - 2019

DoD Oversight of Private Security Contracts at Balad Air Base in Iraq

To determine whether the DoD is providing effective oversight of private security contracts in Iraq.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0296	D2018-D000JB-0068.000	5	CONUS	Dec - 2017	Sep - 2018

Audit of the Military Sealift Command's Maintenance of Prepositioning Ships

To determine whether the Military Sealift Command ensured that prepositioning ships received required maintenance.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0303	D2018-D000RH-0127.000	1	IQ, KW, QA	Apr - 2018	Dec - 2018

Audit of Iraqi Border Guard Equipment

To determine whether the Combined Joint Task Force-OIR validated the requirements for Iraqi border guard equipment against specific, identified and demonstrated needs.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0320	D2018-D000RM-0164.000	5	Other	Jun - 2018	Jan - 2019

Summary Audit of Systemic Weaknesses in the Cost of War Reports (Dual OCO/Also See OFS 0209)

To summarize systemic weaknesses in DoD's accounting for costs associated with ongoing contingencies identified in *Cost of War* audit reports issued between 2016 and 2018.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0333	TBD	5	IQ, TR	Jun - 2019	Feb - 2020

Audit of Bulk Fuels-Turkey

To determine whether the Defense Logistics Agency, Energy is developing bulk fuel requirements based on verified needs and that the payments for fuel are accurate at Incirlik Air Base and Izmir Air Station in Turkey.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0335	TBD	5	IQ, KW	Nov - 2018	Jul - 2019

U.S. Army Watercraft Systems

To determine whether U.S. Tank-automotive and Armaments Command Life Cycle Management Command is adequately maintaining the operational readiness of the U.S. Army watercraft fleet in accordance with Headquarters, Department of the Army defined guidance.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0336	TBD	5	AF, IQ, QA, UAE	Sep - 2018	Jun - 2019

Audit of U.S. Air Force Contract Augmentation Program IV Government Furnished Property

To determine whether the U.S. Air Force accounted for the Air Force Contract Augmentation Program (AFCAP) IV government-furnished property (GFP) in Southwest Asia.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0338	TBD	5	IQ, KW, SY	Nov - 2018	Aug - 2019

Counter-Islamic State of Iraq and Syria Train and Equip Fund (CTEF)-Syria Equipment Accountability

To determine whether the Army accounted for and secured CTEF-Syria equipment according to regulations.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0348	TBD	1	Germany	Jan - 2019	Sep - 2019

Evaluation of a Classified DoD Program

Classified.

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Operation Inherent Resolve

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0349	TBD	5	KW	Jul - 2019	Sep - 2019

Evaluation of USCENTCOM CAOC Civilian Casualty Evaluation and Reporting Procedures

To determine if USCENTCOM CAOC civilian casualty evaluation and reporting procedures accurately accounts for potential civilian casualties resulting from OIR airstrikes.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0352	TBD	1	IQ	Dec - 2018	Aug - 2019

Combined Joint Task Force–Operation Inherent Resolve Efforts to Advise and Assist the Iraqi Ministry of Defense

To determine whether the efforts of Combined Joint Task Force–Operation Inherent Resolve and the Office of Security Assistance-Iraq to advise and assist the Iraqi Ministry of Defense meet campaign objectives.

DoJ OIG

Total Projects: 3

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0180	TBD	1	CONUS	Sep - 2016	Sep - 2018

Efforts to Protect Seaports and Maritime Activity

To review the FBI's roles and responsibilities for 1) assessing maritime terrorist threats; 2) preventing and responding to maritime terrorist incidents; and 3) coordinating with DHS components to ensure seaport security.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0195	TBD	1	CONUS	Feb - 2017	Jan - 2019

Efforts to Address Homegrown Violent Extremists

To 1) review the FBI's homegrown violent extremist casework and resource management; 2) evaluate the FBI's coordination with relevant components and their strategic and tactical policies and processes to identify and address homegrown violent extremists threats; and 3) assess the FBI field divisions' implementation of strategic and tactical policies and processes to investigate homegrown violent extremist threats.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0213	TBD	1	CONUS	Jun - 2017	Nov - 2018

Audit of the Bureau of Prison's Counterterrorism Efforts

To review the Bureau of Prisons' 1) policies, procedures, and practices for monitoring inmates with known or suspected ties to domestic and foreign terrorism; and 2) its efforts to prevent further radicalization among its inmate population.

DoS OIG

Total Projects: 18

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0171	TBD	5	IQ	Oct - 2018	Mar - 2019

Audit of New Consulate Construction-Erbil, Iraq

To determine whether the Bureau of Overseas Building Operations has effective quality assurance processes in place to ensure that the contractor builds the Erbil Consulate to the specifications agreed to in the contract.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0174	TBD	5	TR	Sep - 2018	Jun - 2019

Audit of Turkey Fuel Acquisition and Distribution

To determine whether 1) fuel acquisition, storage, and distribution are performed in accordance with contract terms and Federal regulations; and 2) the DoS is adhering to policies and procedures to ensure the safety and security of post personnel.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0208	18ISP031	2	AF, IQ	Mar - 2018	Dec - 2018

Inspection of the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (Dual OCO/Also See OFS 0145)

To evaluate the programs and operations of the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0209	17AUD065.00	1	AF, IQ, PK	Jun - 2016	Nov - 2018

Audit of the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs Aviation Program (Dual OCO/Also See OFS 0146)

To determine whether the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs is administering its aviation program, including key internal controls such as inventory management, aviation asset usage, aircraft maintenance, and asset disposal, in accordance with Federal requirements and departmental guidelines.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0218	TBD	4	IQ, SY	Oct - 2018	Jul - 2019

Follow-Up Review of DoS Oversight of Assistance Provided in Syria

To determine whether the DoS implemented actions to address the deficiencies identified in the prior OIG report.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0219	18AUD051	1	IQ, SY	Mar - 2018	Dec - 2018

Audit of Grants and Cooperative Agreements to Counter Violent Extremism in the Middle East

To determine whether the DoS has 1) developed goals and objectives for its strategy to counter violent extremism; and 2) monitored funds provided to support those objectives.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0220	TBD	4	IQ, SY	Oct - 2018	Jul - 2019

Audit of Iraq's Post-Conflict Development and Sustainment

To determine whether the DoS has policies in place to ensure that its post-conflict foreign assistance programs in Iraq are sustained.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0221	18ISP021.00	2	IQ, SY	Jan - 2018	Sep - 2018

Inspection of DoS Governance and Stabilization Programs in Iraq and Syria Funded under the Further Continuing and Security Assistance Appropriations Act, 2017

To determine whether the DoS has been able to deploy funds made available under the Further Continuing and Security Assistance Appropriations Act, 2017 to support governance and stabilization efforts in Iraq and Syria.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0224	TBD	5	IQ, SY	Oct - 2018	Feb - 2019

Audit of Logistics and Freight Forwarding Operations provided by Pacific Architects and Engineers, Inc., in Iraq

To determine whether logistics and freight forwarding are being conducted in accordance with acquisition regulations and departmental policies, are being monitored by the DoS, and include fair and reasonable prices.

FY 2019 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS

Operation Inherent Resolve

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0225	TBD	5	IQ, SY	Nov - 2017	Sep - 2018

Audit of Worldwide Protective Services Task Orders for Iraq and South Sudan

To determine whether the Bureau of Diplomatic Security's management and oversight of the Triple Canopy task order is being conducted in accordance with Federal and departmental regulations and guidelines.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0226	TBD	5	IQ, SY	Oct - 2018	Jul - 2019

Audit of the Aviation Working Capital Fund Cost Center (Dual OCO/Also See OFS 0152)

To determine whether the fees collected by the Aviation Working Capital Fund cost center were sufficient to cover all costs required to sustain operations in Iraq and Afghanistan.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0227	TBD	5	IQ, SY	Mar - 2018	Dec - 2018

Audit of DoS Selection and Management of Contracting Officer's Representatives in Iraq (Dual OCO/Also See AFG 0304)

To determine whether 1) the Contracting Officer's Representative nomination and selection process for Iraq considered qualified candidates as required by Federal and Department requirements; and 2) the management structure of CORs in Iraq allows for effective supervision and accountability for executing their responsibilities.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0229	TBD	5	IQ, SY	Oct - 2018	Jul - 2019

Audit of DoS Armored Vehicle Procurement Process (Dual OCO/Also See OFS 0153)

To determine whether DoS contractors are providing armoring services to the Department comply with contract terms and conditions.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0231	TBD	5	IQ	May - 2019	Mar - 2020

Audit of the Property Accountability at the Baghdad Diplomatic Support Center (BDSC) in Iraq

To determine the extent to which the Department's and U.S. Mission Iraq's policies, procedures, controls, and personnel were in place and operating as intended to ensure property was accounted for properly.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0297	18AUD076	5	Other	May - 2018	Feb - 2019

Lessons Learned from Audits of Contracting Officer Representative (COR) Responsibility for Overseeing Invoices for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Contracts (Dual OCO/Also See OFS 0195)

To identify 1) common challenges identified in OIG's series of invoice review audits and measures to address them; 2) best practices identified in OIG's audits that can be replicated across the DoD to improve the invoice review process for overseas contingency operations; and 3) the invoice review practices of other U.S. government agencies involved in overseas contingency operations that can be adopted by the DoD to improve the efficacy of its invoice review process in Iraq.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0298	TBD	5	IQ	TBD	TBD

Audit of the Administration and Oversight of Grants within the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (Dual OCO/Also See OFS 0196)

To determine to what extent the Trafficking in Persons Office’s administration and oversight of grants are in accordance with applicable Federal acquisition regulations and Department guidance.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0301	18ISP032	2	IQ	Apr - 2018	Oct - 2018

Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor Foreign Assistance Program Management (Dual OCO/Also See OFS 0199)

To evaluate the programs and operations of the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0342	18AUD084.00	5	IQ	Jul - 2018	Feb - 2019

Compliance Review of the Emergency Action Plan for U.S. Embassy Baghdad, Iraq

To determine whether U.S. Embassy Baghdad has addressed key EAP findings from the body of work composed by OIG since 2012 and preparations for foreseeable emergencies reflect the evolving security situation in Iraq.

GAO **Total Projects: 6**

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0257	102261	1	AF, CONUS, IQ	Aug - 2017	Sep - 2018

Institutionalizing Advise-and-Assist Lessons Learned (Dual OCO/Also See OFS 0158)

To evaluate the extent to which the DoD has 1) modified its approach for planning for, training, and utilizing U.S. military personnel to advise and assist partner forces based on lessons learned from advise-and-assist efforts in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Syria; 2) incorporated lessons learned from challenges the DoD has faced in providing and utilizing U.S. military personnel to carry out their assigned advise-and-assist missions in support of geographic combatant commands; 3) incorporated lessons learned from past challenges they have experienced in providing key enablers for the advise-and-assist missions, including air support; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; logistics; or other enabling capabilities; and 4) assessed and institutionalized specific lessons from Operation Inherent Resolve, Operation Freedom’s Sentinel, and other past and present advise-and-assist missions in various geographic combatant commands to identify and implement necessary changes to doctrine, training, and force structure to support ongoing and future advise-and-assist missions.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0261	102239	1	CONUS, IQ, SY	Aug - 2017	Oct - 2018

Special Operations Forces Operational Tempo

To determine what 1) challenges, if any, has the DoD faced in providing special operations forces to meet the requirements of the geographic combatant commands; 2) extent the DoD considers the operational tempo in prioritizing and tasking special operations forces deployments in support of U.S. Central Command operations, including determining tradeoffs between conventional and special operations forces capabilities and the requirements of other geographic combatant commands; 3) challenges, if any, has the DoD faced in providing deployed special operations forces with key enablers including, but not limited to, airlift, medical evacuation, intelligence, expeditionary base operating support, logistics, and airfield operations; 4) extent the DoD assessed the impact of special operations forces mission and deployment rates on unit readiness and the availability of special operations forces to conduct other missions and support the requirements of other geographic combatant commands; 5) extent the reliance on overseas contingency operations funding has impacted the readiness of special operations forces and how will it continue to impact special operations forces if funding isn’t shifted to the base defense budget in future years.

FY 2019 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS

Operation Inherent Resolve (CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0262	102266	5	CONUS, QA	Aug - 2017	Sep - 2018

Vendor Vetting

To determine the extent the DoD and its geographic combatant commands have 1) developed guidance on vendor vetting; 2) have established and are implementing vendor-vetting processes, including information systems involved in vendor vetting; and 3) have internal controls in place to ensure that the information used to make determinations of vendor risk, including appeals processes is complete, accurate, and timely, and available to vendors.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0319	102587	2	KW	May - 2018	Jan - 2019

Global Human Rights Training Review

To determine 1) the key mechanisms and authorities through which the DoD and DoS conduct training of foreign security forces on human rights and international humanitarian law; 2) the funding for training on human rights and international humanitarian law to foreign security forces; 3) the extent to which the DoD and DoS assess the effectiveness of training for foreign security forces on human rights and international humanitarian law.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0326	102890	5	CONUS, IQ	Jul - 2018	Mar - 2019

Evaluation of the Office of Security Cooperation-Iraq Activities

To conduct independent analysis of the DoD and DoS's plan to transition the activities conducted by Office of Security Cooperation-Iraq but funded by the DoD to another entity, or transition the funding of such activities to another source, as required by Public Law 114-328.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0341	102658	5	CONUS	Mar - 2018	Jan - 2019

Feasibility of Separating Amounts Designated as OCO from Base Amounts (Dual OCO/Also See OFS 0228)

To determine 1) to what extent has the DoD included internal controls in its processes to account for OCO-designated amounts separately from amounts designated for base activities in the O&M account; 2) what process, if any, does the Department of the Treasury (Treasury) use to account for OCO-designated amounts separately from amounts designated for the DoD base activities in the O&M account; 3) to what extent do the DoD's and Treasury's processes to account for OCO-designated amounts separately from amounts designated for base activities in the O&M account follow generally accepted accounting principles; and 4) what alternative approaches could be used to account for OCO-designated amounts separately from amounts designated for base activities in the O&M account, and has the DoD or Treasury assessed any alternatives.

NAVAUDSVC

Total Projects: 1

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0302	2017-012	5	Other	Jan - 2018	Nov - 2018

Department of the Navy Husbanding and Port Services Provider Program-U.S. Fleet Forces

To verify that 1) processes and internal controls over management, execution, and oversight of the Navy Husbanding and Port Services Provider Program are in place, functioning effectively, and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations; and 2) agreed-to corrective actions on closed recommendations in a previous NAVAUDSVC report, "Navy Husbanding and Port Services Contracts," dated 30 Sep 14 were properly implemented.

Treasury OIG

Total Projects: 1

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0295	TBD	1	Other	Nov - 2018	Aug - 2019

Terrorist Financing and Intelligence (TFI) Actions to Disrupt ISIS' Finances

To determine whether TFI's actions are meeting Treasury's responsibilities to disrupt ISIS financing.

USAID OIG

Total Projects: 3

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0141	331R0316	3	SY	Jul - 2016	Nov - 2018

Audit of Selected Obligations and Costs Incurred Under USAID's Overseas Contingency Operations Relating to USAID's Humanitarian Assistance in Syria and Neighboring Countries

To determine 1) whether USAID awarded, obligated, modified, monitored, and reported funds according to established requirements; and 2) whether select costs incurred were supported, allowable, allocable, and reasonable in accordance with established requirements and award provisions.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0168	881R0517	3	SY	Jun - 2017	Jan - 2019

Audit of USAID's Oversight of Selected Implementer Delivering Humanitarian Assistance in Response to the Syrian Crisis

To determine 1) what corrective actions the selected Syria-response implementer has taken to remedy internal control weaknesses identified by investigations; and 2) if USAID eliminated oversight gaps identified by investigations of the selected Syria-response implementer.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0274	881R0617	4	IQ	Jun - 2018	Aug - 2019

Audit of USAID/Iraq Activities

To determine the extent USAID has coordinated its efforts in Iraq, and whether select interventions deliver benefits to recipients as intended.

FY 2018 COMPLETED REPORTS*

Operation Inherent Resolve

AAA Total Reports: 3

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOIa	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0151	A-2018-0039-IEX	5	IQ, SY	Mar 26, 2018

Reporting Expenditures for Operation Inherent Resolve

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0182	A-2018-0075-IEX	5	AF, IQ, SWA, SY	Jul 30, 2018

Overtime Pay and Foreign Entitlements for Deployed Civilians U.S. Army Materiel Command

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0194	A-2018-0071-FMX	5	SA	Jul 18, 2018

Deployable Disbursing System U.S. Army Financial Management Command

AFAA Total Reports: 22

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0260	F2018-0006-RA0000	5	JO	Jan 11, 2018

Emergency Contingency Allowance Equipment

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0264	F2018-0004-L40000	1	AE, KW, QA	Jun 13, 2018

United States Air Force Central Command Area of Responsibility Aviation Fuels Management

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0265	F2018-0007-L40000	5	AE, AF, JO, KW, QA	Jul 10, 2018

Emergency Contingency Allowance Equipment

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0266	F2018-0018-RA0000	1	KW	Mar 20, 2018

Aviation Fuels Management

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0267	F2018-0019-RA0000	5	KW	Mar 26, 2018

Contract Administration in a Contingency Environment

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0268	F2018-0004-RA0000	1	QA	Jan 09, 2018

Aviation Fuels Management

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0269	F2018-0020-RA0000	5	KW	Apr 09, 2018

Emergency Contingency Allowance Equipment

* As of Aug 31, 2018

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0270	F2018-0007-RA0000	5	QA	Jan 11, 2018

Emergency Contingency Allowance Equipment

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0272	None	5	QA	Jan 04, 2018

Closure Memo-No Report

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0273	F2018-0003-RA0000	1	AE	Jan 09, 2018

Aviation Fuels Management

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0306	F2018-0026-RA0000	5	QA	Jun 01, 2018

Disbursements for Contingency Operations

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0307	F2018-0025-RA0000	5	KW	May 22, 2018

Disbursements for Contingency Operations

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0308	F2018-0036-RA0000	5	TR	Jul 25, 2018

Disbursements for Contingency Operations 39th Air Base Wing Incirlik Air Base, Turkey

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0309	F2018-0031-RA0000	5	QA	Jun 26, 2018

Facilities Maintenance-379th Air Expeditionary Wing Southwest Asia

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0310	F2018-0037-RA0000	5	KW	Jul 26, 2018

Facilities Maintenance-386th Air Expeditionary Wing Southwest Asia

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0311	F2018-0029-RA0000	5	QA	Jun 18, 2018

Munitions Management-Qatar

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0312	F2018-0030-RA0000	5	QA	Jun 19, 2018

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Management-Qatar

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0317	F2018-0028-RA0000	5	AE	Jun 15, 2018

Munitions Management-United Arab Emirates (AE)

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0318	F2018-0032-RA0000	5	TR	Jun 27, 2018

Munitions Management-Turkey

FY 2018 COMPLETED REPORTS

Operation Inherent Resolve

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0321	F2018-0027-RA0000	5	AE	Jun 05, 2018

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Management

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0322	F2018-0033-RA0000	5	KW	Jul 02, 2018

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Management 386th Air Expeditionary Wing Southwest Asia

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0323	F2018-0035-RA0000	5	TR, AF	Jul 05, 2018

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Management

DHS OIG

Total Reports: 7

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0083	OIG-18-04	2	Other	Oct 24, 2017

FAMS' Contribution to Aviation Transportation Security is Questionable (Unclassified Summary)

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0104	OIG-18-13	5	Other	Nov 09, 2017

FEMA and CBP Oversight of Operation Stonegarden Program Needs Improvement

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0121	OIG-17-112	2	Other	Sep 27, 2017

Covert Testing of TSA's Screening Checkpoint Effectiveness (Unclassified Summary)

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0124	OIG-18-36	1	Other	Jan 05, 2018

ICE Faces Challenges to Screen Aliens Who May Be Known or Suspected Terrorists (Redacted)

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0198	OIG-18-07	1	Other	Oct 30, 2017

DHS Needs a More Unified Approach to Immigration Enforcement and Administration

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0200	OIG-17-111	1	Other	Sep 25, 2017

Individuals with Multiple Identities in Historical Fingerprint Enrollment Records Who Have Received Immigration Benefits

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0201	OIG-17-114	1	Other	Sep 28, 2017

CBP's IT Systems and Infrastructure Did Not Fully Support Border Security Operations

DoD OIG

Total Reports: 11

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0110	DODIG-2018-075	1	IQ, SY	Feb 26, 2018

Follow-Up Evaluation: Combined Joint Interagency Task Force-Syria Vetting Process for New Syrian Forces

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0156	DODIG-2018-142	5	IQ, SY	Aug 09, 2018

U.S. Africa Command and U.S. European Command Integration of Operational Contract Support

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0157	DODIG-2018-019	5	KW	Nov 07, 2017

Army's Emergency Management Program in Kuwait

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0159	DODIG-2018-112	5	KW	May 01, 2018

Processing and Disposition of Equipment at the Defense Logistics Agency Disposition Services in Kuwait

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0160	DODIG-2018-049	5	QA	Dec 21, 2017

U.S. Military-Occupied Facilities Evaluation—Al Udeid Air Base, Qatar

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0181	DODIG-2018-059	1	KW, Other	Dec 26, 2017

U.S. Central and U.S. Africa Commands' Oversight of Counternarcotics Activities

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0193	DODIG-2018-104	5	KW	Apr 13, 2018

Defense Information Systems Agency Contract Awards at Defense Information Technology Contracting Organization Europe

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0205	DODIG-2018-074	1	BH	Feb 13, 2018

The U.S. Navy's Oversight and Administration of the Base Support Contracts in Bahrain

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0206	DODIG-2018-116	5	CONUS, Other	May 08, 2018

The Trans-Africa Airlift Support Contract

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0232	DODIG-2018-132	5	KW, QA	Jun 29, 2018

Management of Army Equipment in Kuwait and Qatar

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0285	DODIG-2018-145	5	IQ, SY	Aug 13, 2018

Air Force C-5 Squadrons' Capability to Meet U.S. Transportation Command Mission Requirements

FY 2018 COMPLETED REPORTS

Operation Inherent Resolve

(CONT'D.)

DoS OIG				Total Reports: 12
REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0153	AUD-MERO-18-38	5	IQ	May 03, 2018
Audit of Food Safety Controls Under Baghdad Life Support Services Task Order SAQMMA14F0721				
OIR 0154	AUD-MERO-18-56	3	IQ	Aug 22, 2018
Audit of Foreign Assistance for Internally Displaced Persons in Iraq				
OIR 0173	AUD-MERO-18-33	5	JO	Mar 23, 2018
Audit of the Administration and Oversight of Fuel Contracts at U.S. Embassy Amman, Jordan				
OIR 0228	AUD-MERO-18-47	1	IQ, SY	Jun 15, 2018
Audit of the Bureau of Diplomatic Security's Invoice Review Process for Worldwide Protective Services Contracts				
OIR 0286	AUD-MERO-18-55	2	IQ	Aug 30, 2018
Audit of Cost Controls Within the Baghdad Life Support Services Contract Food Services Task Order SAQMMA14F0721				
OIR 0299	AUD-MERO-18-31	5	IQ	Mar 05, 2018
Management Assistance Report: Cost Controls for Food Services Supporting Department of State Operations in Iraq Require Attention				
OIR 0300	AUD-SI-18-23	2	IQ	Jan 11, 2018
Management Assistance Report: DynCorp Intelligence Analysts Supporting the Embassy Air Program Lack Access to the Information Needed to Fully Identify Risks and Mitigate Threats				
OIR 0314	AUD-MERO-18-53	5	IQ	Aug 03, 2018
Management Assistance Report: Medical Personnel Assigned to Protective Movement Details at U.S. Embassy Baghdad, Iraq, Lack Access to Needed Medications				
OIR 0315	SAISP -I-18-17	2	SA	May 11, 2018
Inspection of Embassy Riyadh and Constituent Posts, Saudi Arabia				
OIR 0316	SAISP -S-18-17	2	SA	May 10, 2018
Classified Inspection of Embassy Riyadh and Constituent Posts, Saudi Arabia				

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0340	I SP-I-18-27	5	IQ	Aug 27, 2018

Review of the Bureau of Administration, Office of Logistics Management, Critical Environment Contract Analysis Staff’s Counterterrorism Vetting Function (Risk Analysis and Management)

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0351	ISP-C-18-31	5	IQ, SY	Aug 15, 2018

Compliance Follow-up Review: The Worldwide Refugee Admissions Processing System Still Vulnerable to Potential Compromise

GAO **Total Reports: 3**

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0207	Classified: Contact GAO	1	IQ	Aug 10, 2018

Classified: Contact GAO for Report Title

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0263	GAO-18-202R	5	CONUS, IQ	Jan 10, 2018

Defense Budget: Obligations of Overseas Contingency Operations Funding for Operation and Maintenance Base Requirements

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0313	GAO-18-621R	1	IQ	Aug 10, 2018

Military Readiness: DoD Has Not Yet Incorporated Leading Practices of a Strategic Management Planning Framework in Retrograde and Reset Guidance

Treasury OIG **Total Reports: 2**

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0256	OIG-CA-18-001	1	Other	Oct 10, 2017

Operation Inherent Resolve-Summary of Work Performed by the Department of the Treasury and Office of Inspector General Related to Terrorist Financing, ISIS, and Anti-Money Laundering

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0294	OIG-18-047	1	Other	Jul 12, 2018

OFAC’s Iran Sanctions Program Processes Comply with Requirements

USAID OIG **Total Reports: 2**

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0166	8-000-18-003-P	3	SY	Sep 25, 2018

Insufficient Oversight of Public International Organizations Puts U.S. Foreign Assistance at Risk

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0288	No Report Number	3, 5	SY	Nov 09, 2017

Feature Report: Oversight in Challenging Environments: Lessons from the Syria Response

ENDNOTES

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6. GardaWorld, “Weekly Iraq Xplored Report,” 8/11/2018.
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15. General Joseph Votel, testimony before the House Armed Services Committee, “The Posture of U.S. Central Command: Terrorism and Iran: Defense Challenges in the Middle East,” 2/27/2018, p. 16.
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19. DoD, news transcript, “Department Of Defense Press Briefing by Lieutenant General Harrigan via teleconference from Al Udeid Airbase, Qatar,” 2/13/2018, and DoD News, “Department of Defense Press Briefing by Italian Brigadier General Vannacci via Teleconference from Iraq,” 5/22/2018.
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A U.S. Special Operations soldier returns fire while conducting multi-day Afghan-led offensive operations against the Taliban in Logar Province, Afghanistan. (U.S. Air Force photo)

OVERSIGHT PLAN FOR AFGHANISTAN

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FOREWORD

We are pleased to submit our fourth annual plan describing oversight of U.S. Government activities in Afghanistan.

Operation Freedom's Sentinel (OFS) consists of two complementary missions:

- Counterterrorism operations against al Qaeda, the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria-Khorasan, and their associates; and
- Training, advising, and assisting the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces through the NATO-led Resolute Support mission.

Separate from OFS military activities, the Department of State (DoS) and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) support governance and civil society programs, humanitarian assistance and development, and stabilization and infrastructure activities in Afghanistan.

The Inspectors General for the DoD, DoS, and USAID are required by the Inspector General Act of 1978 to conduct comprehensive independent oversight of programs and operations in support of overseas contingency operations. Additionally, the Inspectors General for the DoS and USAID have jurisdiction over department or agency programs in Afghanistan that are separate from the contingency operation itself.

The Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) operates under a separate congressional mandate to provide independent and objective oversight of Afghanistan reconstruction projects and activities.

In addition to oversight work in Afghanistan, the Lead IG agencies, SIGAR, and other members of the Overseas Contingency Operations Joint Planning Group coordinate overseas contingency operations oversight activities. The other members include the U.S. Army Audit Agency; the Naval Audit Service; the U.S. Air Force Audit Agency; the Offices of Inspectors General of the Department of Homeland Security, Department of Justice, Department of Energy, Department of the Treasury; and the Government Accountability Office.

This oversight plan for Afghanistan is effective as of October 1, 2018, and is approved upon the signature by all parties below.



Glenn A. Fine

Glenn A. Fine
Principal Deputy Inspector
General Performing the Duties
of the Inspector General
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Steve A. Linick

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Reconstruction

FY 2019 JOINT STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT PLAN FOR AFGHANISTAN

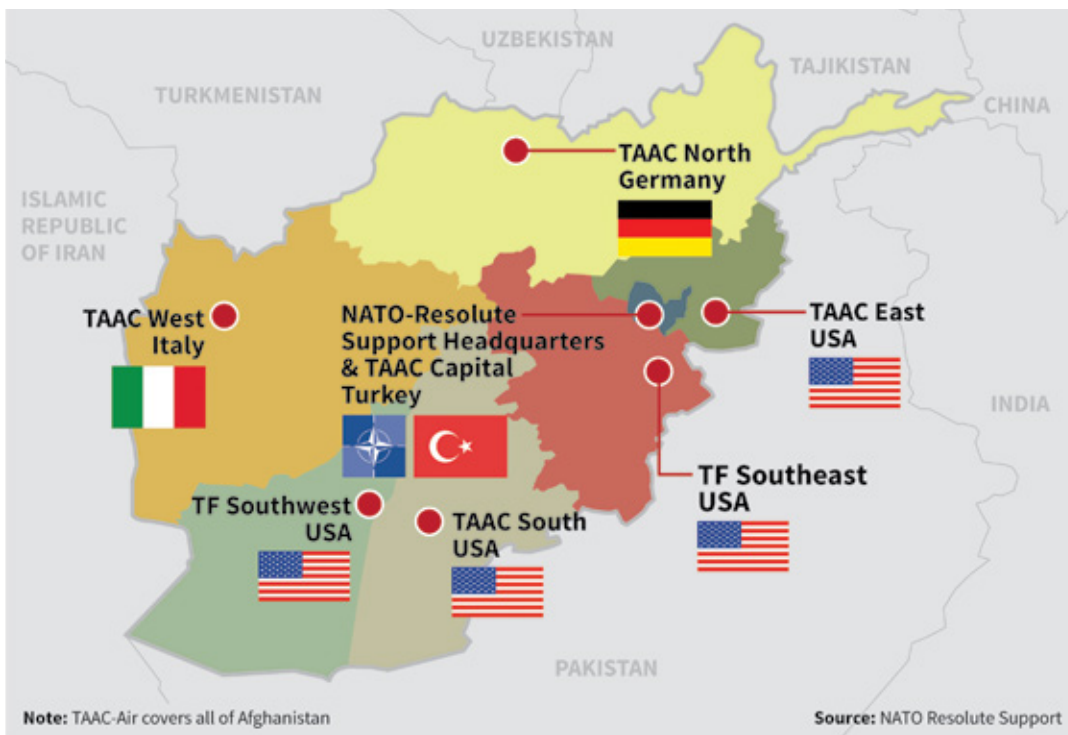
This oversight plan describes the Lead Inspector General (Lead IG) and partner agency oversight of U.S. Government activities in Afghanistan. These activities include those related to Operation Freedom’s Sentinel’s (OFS’s) security mission as well as those related to governance and civil society, humanitarian assistance and development, stabilization and infrastructure, and support to mission.

Since 2001, the United States has sought to advance Afghanistan’s security, governance, and economic development under a democratic Afghan government, while also focusing on defeating terrorist organizations that target U.S. interests and its homeland. Despite 17 years of effort, supported by the United States and Coalition partners, the Afghan government has been unable to defeat the Taliban who have continued to wage a protracted insurgency.

As of May 2018, the Afghan government controlled territory inhabited by 65 percent of the population, and the Taliban controlled territory encompassing 12 percent of the population.

Figure 7.

Train, Advise, and Assist Commands (TAACs) and Task-Forces (TFs)





Soldiers with the Afghan National Army stand in formation during a graduation ceremony at Camp Shorabak, Afghanistan. (U.S. Marine Corps photo)

The remaining 23 percent live in contested areas.¹ This balance of power has remained relatively steady over the past year.

According to the DoD, 21 terrorist organizations and affiliates, including al Qaeda, the Haqqani Network, and the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria-Khorasan (ISIS-K), operate from the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region.² These organizations have committed terrorist acts targeting the Afghan people as well as U.S. and Coalition troops, and have sought to undermine the Afghan government.








































The insecurity caused by terrorists and Taliban insurgents has also stifled economic growth. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimated Afghanistan's economic growth for 2017 and 2018 at 2.5 to 3 percent of Afghanistan's gross domestic product, which, according to the IMF, is insufficient to prevent unemployment from rising.³ According to the World Bank, Afghan unemployment remains over 20 percent, and the Afghan government is still heavily reliant on donor grants to meet government-funding shortfalls.⁴

As a result of many years of war, Afghanistan has millions of internally displaced persons, refugees, and others in need of humanitarian assistance. In August 2018, the United Nations stated an additional 172,000 people in Afghanistan have been displaced by conflict since the beginning of the year.⁵ According to the United Nations, as of August 2018, 2.5 million registered Afghan refugees lived outside of Afghanistan. They constitute the second-largest refugee population in the world.⁶

Afghanistan faces the challenge of absorbing Afghans returning home from other countries. According to the United Nations, from January to August 2018, approximately 490,000 undocumented Afghans returned from Iran and Pakistan. Approximately 95 percent of these returnees came from Iran.⁷

Table 2.

Troop Contributing Nations to Resolute Support Mission

	Albania	136
	Armenia	121
	Australia	300
	Austria	17
	Azerbaijan	120
	Belgium	78
	Bosnia-Herzegovina	63
	Bulgaria	158
	Croatia	105
	Czech Republic	281
	Denmark	155
	Estonia	40
	Finland	29
	Georgia	870
	Germany	1,300
	Greece	6
	Hungary	93
	Iceland	2
	Italy	895
	Latvia	37
	Lithuania	50
	Luxembourg	2
	Mongolia	120
	Montenegro	20
	Netherlands	100
	New Zealand	13
	Norway	55
	Poland	315
	Portugal	193
	Romania	693
	Slovakia	36
	Slovenia	8
	Spain	40
	Sweden	29
	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	47
	Turkey	506
	Ukraine	11
	United Kingdom	650
	United States	8,475
	TOTAL	16,229

Source: NATO, Resolute Support Mission, accessed 8/31/2018.

NATO PRESENCE IN AFGHANISTAN

In December 2014, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) concluded the International Security Assistance Force military mission in Afghanistan and transitioned to a train, advise, and assist role of the Afghan security forces and institutions by the NATO-led Resolute Support mission. This mission considers building the institutional capacity of Afghanistan’s Ministry of Defense (MoD) and Ministry of Interior (MoI) as critical to the sustainability of that country’s security forces.

NATO conducts the Resolute Support mission through six Train, Advise, and Assist Commands and two Task Forces, as shown in Figure 7.⁸

Thirty-nine nations (27 NATO allies and 12 operational partners) contribute military personnel to NATO’s Resolute Support mission, as shown in Table 2.⁹ The United States is the largest troop-contributing nation to the NATO mission, and in 2018, the United States increased its troops from 6,941 to 8,475.

In addition to its military commitment, NATO provides political and financial support to the Afghan government. According to a statement by NATO Foreign Ministers, NATO supports an Afghan-led political settlement and encourages the Taliban to participate in this peace process. NATO has also stated that it welcomes the parliamentary and presidential elections scheduled for October 2018 and April 2019, to promote peace and stability.¹⁰ After the NATO Summit in July 2018, NATO also committed to providing “assistance by extending our [NATO] financial sustainment of the Afghan force through 2024.”¹¹

U.S. PRESENCE IN AFGHANISTAN

In August 2017, the President announced a revised U.S. regional strategy for Afghanistan and South Asia.¹² According to this announcement, the U.S. strategy shifts from a time-based approach to one based on conditions; integrates all instruments of American power—diplomatic, economic and military; changes the approach to Pakistan; and further develops the U.S. strategic partnership with India.¹³ Additionally, according to the President, the United States no longer focuses on nation-building as the Afghan government secures and builds its own nation.¹⁴

Immediately after the President announced the South Asia strategy, Afghan President Ashraf Ghani presented a U.S.-Afghan Compact (Compact), which is a set of reform measures the Afghan government unilaterally adopted to hold itself accountable for making progress

toward objectives of the South Asia strategy. The Compact includes hundreds of benchmarks in four areas: security, good governance, economic development and cooperation, and peace and reconciliation. U.S. officials participate on committees that monitor Afghan government progress toward achieving the benchmarks.¹⁵

The Compact builds on the 2012 United States–Afghanistan Strategic Partnership Agreement and incorporates President Ashraf Ghani’s “Road Map” for the ANDSF.¹⁶ The Road Map focuses on expanding the Afghan Special Security Forces and aviation forces, improving leadership, increasing unity of effort between the Ministries of Defense and Interior, and reducing corruption.¹⁷

According to the DoD, DoS, and USAID, the U.S. Government seeks to support the Compact in the following areas:¹⁸

- The DoD advises and assists the Afghan security forces in support of the security benchmarks of the Compact.
- The DoS and USAID support the Compact’s good governance (including anti-corruption) benchmarks through programs that support elections, advance priorities in justice, health, and education (including opportunities for women and girls), civil society organizations, and the development of the capacity of key institutions.
- The DoS and USAID support the Compact’s economic development benchmarks through programs that strengthen the country’s commercial and regulatory framework; stimulate additional trade with the United States through trade capacity development; and promote a private-sector economy, macroeconomic reform, revenue collection, and privatization of state-owned enterprises.
- The DoS also supports the Compact’s peace and reconciliation benchmarks through the Afghan-led reconciliation process.

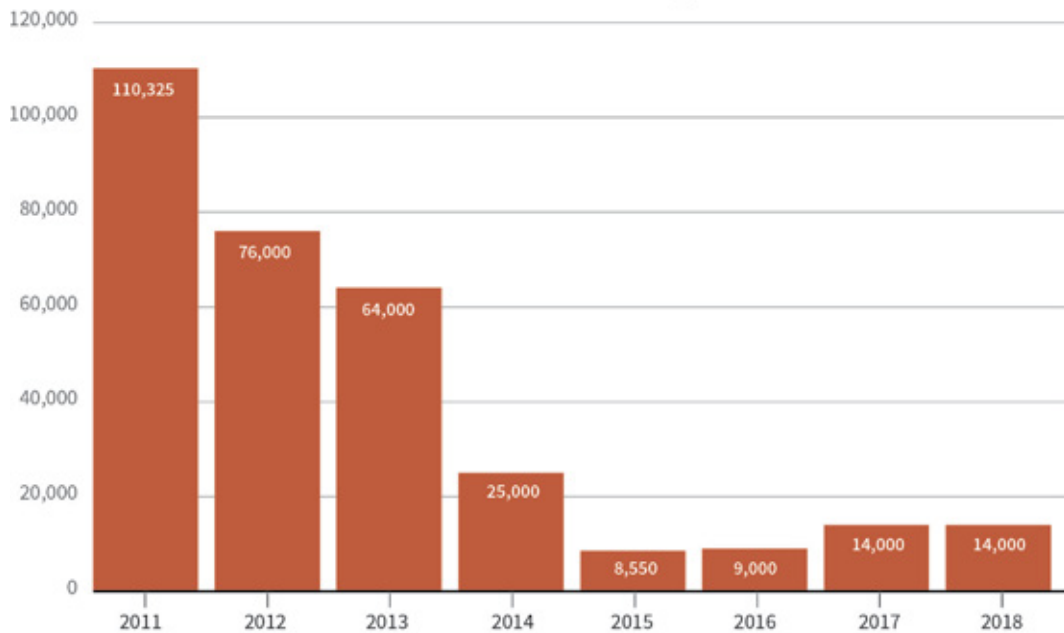
DOD PRESENCE IN AFGHANISTAN

From October 7, 2001 to December 31, 2014, the United States conducted combat operations in Afghanistan against al Qaeda, the Haqqani Network, and the Taliban as part of Operation Enduring Freedom. During that time, the United States also conducted substantial train, advise, and assist activities to build the capacity of the Afghan security forces under the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force mission.

On January 1, 2015, after the conclusion of the International Security Assistance Force mission, the United States began OFS, which consists of two complementary missions: 1) counterterrorism operations against al Qaeda, ISIS-Khorasan (ISIS-K), and their associates in Afghanistan, and 2) and training, advising, and assisting the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces through the NATO-led Resolute Support mission.¹⁹

After the Afghan security forces took the lead for combat operations in 2015 and the U.S. reduced its forces, the Afghan security forces suffered significant casualties and lost territorial and population control to the Taliban. In 2017, the Secretary of Defense directed

Number of U.S. Troops



Sources: DoD, SIGAR, Congressional Research Service.

Figure 8. U.S. Troop Reduction from Height of Combat Operations, and Increase under the South Asia Strategy

a review to identify specific solutions to these problems, and the DoD developed a new operational approach to support the Afghan security forces.²⁰

As part of its revised operational approach, the DoD has undertaken several initiatives. Specifically, the DoD received new authorities to conduct air and artillery strikes against the Taliban and other combatants.²¹ To conduct these attacks, the DoD has relocated aviation and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance assets to Afghanistan from Iraq and Syria.²² Additionally, the DoD supports the Ministry of Defense’s goals to double the size of the Afghan Special Security Forces and significantly increase the size and capabilities of the Afghan Air Force.²³ Another initiative is the deployment of the 1st Security Force Assistance Brigade, which was designed to integrate with Afghan security forces to advise and assist on security operations and build Afghan security capacity and capability.²⁴ The DoD has also increased the number of U.S. troops in Afghanistan from 9,000 in 2016 to approximately 14,000 as of August 2018, as shown in Figure 8.²⁵

DOS AND USAID PRESENCE IN AFGHANISTAN

The DoS and USAID are implementing programs to build Afghan government capability and promote economic self-sufficiency. The goal remains to help the Afghan government assume increased responsibility for the security and welfare of its people. USAID’s Democracy and Governance program seeks to support the establishment of a broadly accepted national government that promotes national unity and effectively serves the needs of the Afghan people. USAID also helps develop the capacity of key institutions, including the Independent Electoral Commission, the National Assembly, the Supreme Court, and specific ministries and institutions of the executive branch such as the Independent Directorate for Local Governance, and the Civil Service Commission. USAID also provides training to Afghan civil society organizations to advocate for community-led reforms.

The DoS and USAID provide technical and financial assistance to the Afghan government, making investments in Afghanistan's infrastructure and economy. The DoS and USAID have requested \$633 million in foreign assistance for Afghanistan in FY 2019.²⁶ As an example this foreign assistance, the DoS is working with the Afghan government to strengthen the country's commercial and regulatory framework and to stimulate additional trade with the United States through trade capacity development.²⁷ USAID activities seek to facilitate trade and increase exports and domestic sales of agricultural products. USAID also continues to support the expansion of Afghanistan's electricity generation and distribution network in southern Afghanistan.²⁸

At the same time, ongoing conflict and recurring natural disasters in Afghanistan continue to displace populations and generate the need for humanitarian assistance. The United Nations estimates that more than 2 million people have been displaced in Afghanistan since 2012, while natural disasters affect approximately 200,000 Afghans each year.

Both the DoS and USAID are also supporting programs to promote fair elections in Afghanistan, scheduled for October 2018 (parliamentary) and April 2019 (presidential).

U.S. FUNDING FOR PROGRAMS IN AFGHANISTAN

DoD Funding for OFS

The DoD's \$69 billion OCO funding request for FY 2019 includes \$46 billion for OFS. This OFS request supports counterterrorism operations and the mission to train, advise, and assist the Afghan security forces. OFS funding also supports operations across the Middle East in Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, and the United Arab Emirates that are not specific to OFS. Additionally, the DoD requested funds under OFS for stability and counterterrorism operations in the Horn of Africa and the Philippines, and detainee operations at Naval Station Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.²⁹

Military Personnel (\$3.9 B):

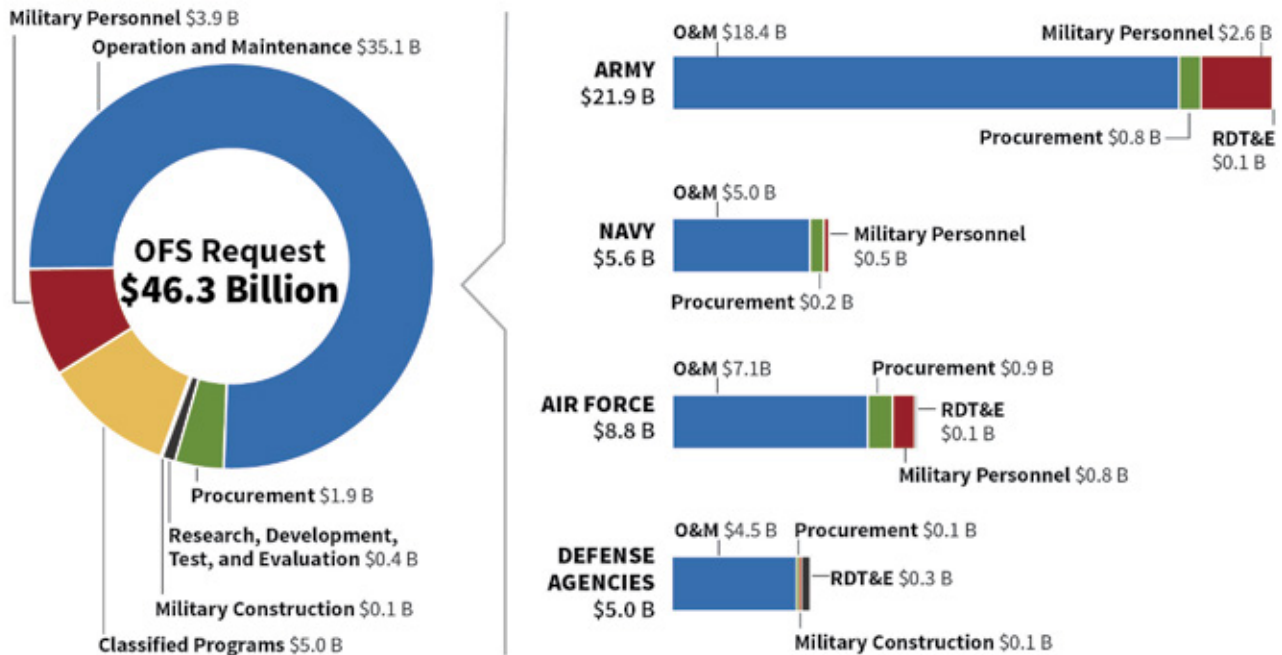
These request funds are for active and reserve component requirements. For the active component, this includes incremental deployment pay associated with military personnel deployed in support of OFS. Additionally, for activated reservists, this funding includes deployed military personnel, as well as those stationed in the United States supporting combat operations in theater.³⁰

Operation and Maintenance (\$35.1 B):

These request funds are for a range of costs for the military services and defense agencies, including operations, fuel, spare parts, maintenance, communications, intelligence support, transportation costs, retrograde, reset, and civilian personnel costs in support of OFS. This category also includes the Coalition Support Funds, which reimburse key cooperating nations for support to U.S. military operations. Additionally, this category includes the Afghan Security Forces Fund.

Figure 9.

FY 2019 OFS Request by Appropriation: DoD and Its Departments



Note: The classified programs (\$5 billion) are not broken out by service or agency. Numbers may not add due to rounding.
Source: DoD Comptroller, response to DoD OIG request for information, 4/11/2018.

- **Afghan Security Forces Fund (\$5.2 B):**

These funds are for the procurement, sustainment, operations, and training required to support the Afghan security forces. The request includes funds for the Afghan National Army and Afghan National Police. Additionally, this fund supports the Afghan Air Force’s increase in pilots, aircrew, and the introduction of U.S.-manufactured aircraft. Finally, this fund supports the growth of the Afghan Special Security Forces and the Afghan National Army Special Operations Command doubling in size to approximately 23,000 personnel.

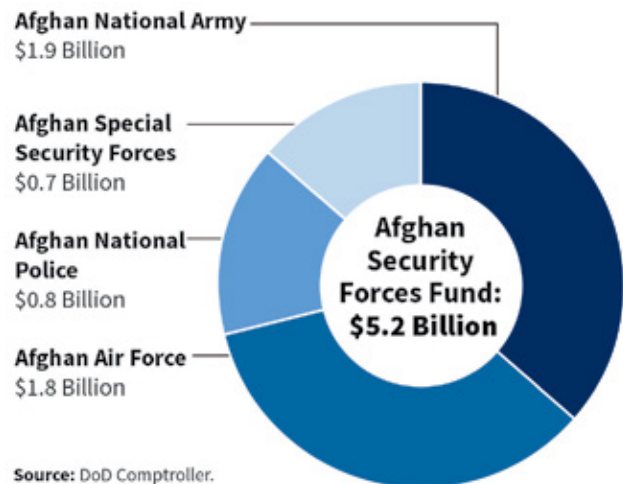
Procurement (\$1.9 B):

These funds are for the procurement of unmanned aerial systems, engineering equipment, vehicles, counter-improvised explosive devices (IED) systems, and other equipment. This request also funds the procurement of bombs, missiles, and other munitions.

Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) (\$0.4 B):

These funds are for the research, development, test, and evaluation of systems including unmanned aerial systems and counter-IED systems.

Figure 10.



Source: DoD Comptroller.

Military Construction (\$0.1 B):

These funds are for two facility projects in support of OFS at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station, Cuba and at Al Udeid Air Base, Qatar.³¹

Classified Programs (\$5.0 B):

These funds are for classified programs in the operation and maintenance, procurement, and research, development, test, and evaluation categories.

DoS and USAID Funding for Afghanistan

The DoS and USAID budget request contains \$1.6 billion for Afghanistan. The request focuses on diplomatic engagement to support Afghanistan's pursuit of broad political, economic, and security reforms to stabilize the environment and provide a foundation for peace. U.S. diplomatic efforts also focus on keeping international donors and regional stakeholders engaged in Afghanistan's future.³² USAID also requested \$136 million in additional funding for humanitarian assistance in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq.³³

Worldwide Security Protection and Ongoing Operations (\$724.6 M):

These funds support ongoing Diplomatic Security programs in Afghanistan. These include international cooperative administrative support services costs, diplomatic couriers, static/local guards, Embassy Air overseas support costs, premium pay, temporary duty-related costs, armored vehicle replacements, training, and physical and technical security.³⁴

Diplomatic and Consular Programs (\$132.8 M):

These funds support civilians engaged in capacity building, stabilization, and development deemed essential to U.S. strategy in Afghanistan.³⁵

UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (\$40.3 M):

These funds represent the U.S. cost share of the UN Special Political Mission in Afghanistan, which uses financial contributions and expertise of other nations to promote U.S. interests including combatting violent extremism; promoting human rights; and forging solutions to the global threats of armed conflict, hunger, poverty, and disease.³⁶

Economic Support and Development Fund (\$500.0 M):

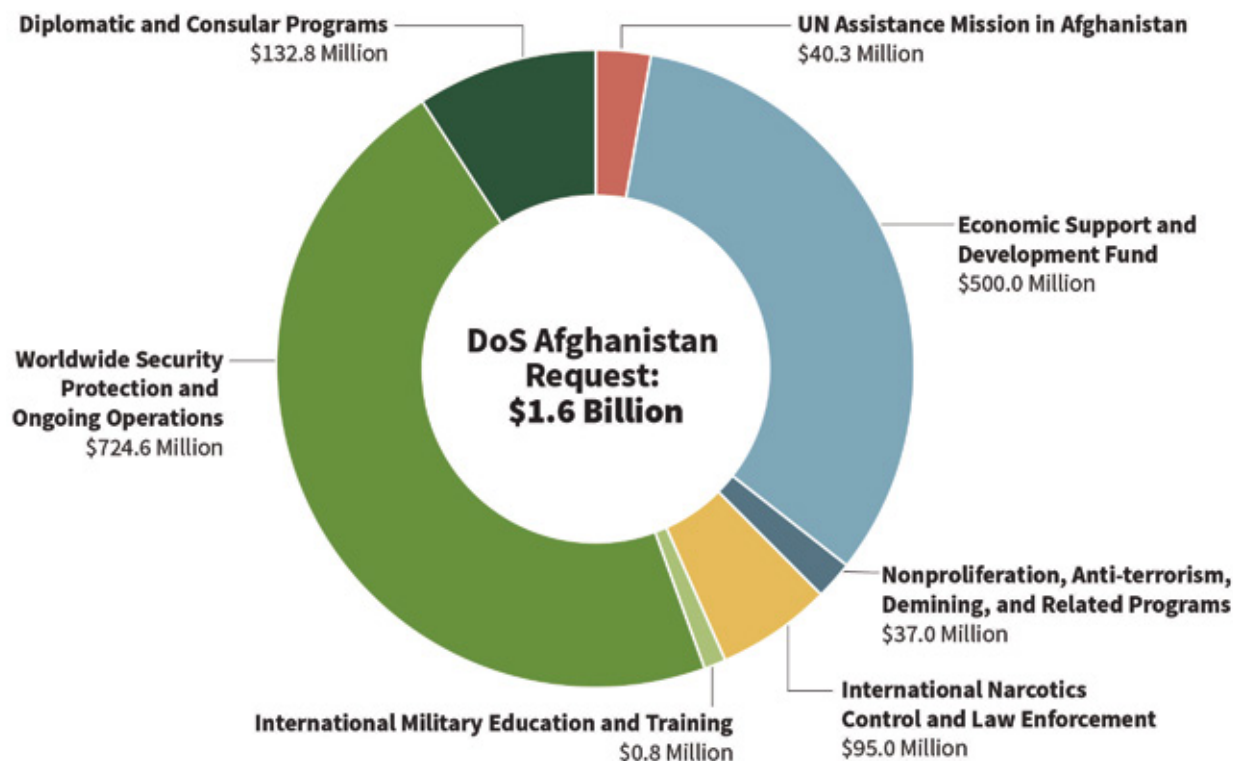
These funds support programs essential to implementing the South Asia strategy. The programs are focused on accelerating private sector-driven and export-led economic growth including agriculture; building on gains in health, education, and women's empowerments; and increasing the government's accountability to its citizens.³⁷

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (\$37.0 M):

These funds help build Afghan civilian security capacity in counterterrorism and crisis response. Additional funds will provide for enhanced border security through targeted regulatory training; licensing and enforcement training; regional cross-border collaboration; as well as equipment donations and repairs. These funds also support conventional weapons destruction and related activities, including humanitarian demining, munitions destructions, and mine-risk education.³⁸

Figure 11.

FY 2019 DoS, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Budget Request-Afghanistan (includes USAID)



Sources: DoS, "FY 2019 Congressional Budget Justification, Supplementary Tables, and Congressional Budget Justification Appendix 1: Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs." 2/12/2018.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (\$95.0 M):

These funds support counter-narcotics programming to improve the functioning of Afghan justice systems and law enforcement units working to address the illegal trade of narcotics and associated money laundering and corruption.³⁹

International Military Education and Training (\$0.8 M):

These funds support programs designed to instill basic democratic values among Afghan security forces, including the protection of internationally recognized human rights. Officers and non-commissioned officers from the Afghan Ministry of Defense and National Directorate of Security are trained in programs offered by the DoD.⁴⁰

Additional Humanitarian Assistance Activities:

The DoS and USAID also request funds to address worldwide crises affecting U.S. national security interests. The DoS and USAID administer these funds, which include portions of the International Disaster Assistance, Food for Peace Title II, and Migration and Refugee Assistance accounts.⁴¹

STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT AREAS

This oversight plan organizes Afghanistan-related oversight projects into five Strategic Oversight Areas (SOAs). The oversight projects associated with the SOAs include both OFS-related activities and non-OFS U.S. Government programs and activities in Afghanistan. The SOAs are:

1. Security
2. Governance and Civil Society
3. Humanitarian Assistance and Development
4. Stabilization and Infrastructure
5. Support to Mission

Each of the following SOA discussions presents examples of oversight projects planned for FY 2019. For a complete list of planned FY 2019 Afghanistan and OFS-related oversight projects, refer to the project tables at the end of this plan.

SOA 1. Security

According to the Secretary of Defense, U.S. counterterrorism operations—both independent and in concert with NATO and Afghan partners—against al Qaeda, ISIS-K, the Haqqani Network, and their affiliates, are vital to safeguarding U.S. regional interests, protecting the U.S. homeland against terrorist attacks, and strengthening the U.S.-Afghanistan counterterrorism partnership.⁴² Additionally, according to NATO, the U.S.-supported NATO Resolute Support mission to train, advise, and assist the Afghan security forces helps to sustain past gains and enhances Afghanistan’s future, long-term security as a sovereign nation.⁴³

In April 2018, during congressional testimony, the Secretary of Defense asserted that the “goal is to make sure that they [the Taliban] view that the only solution is a political solution; that they can’t win on the battlefield.”⁴⁴ Taliban insurgents have continued to orchestrate high-profile attacks and attempt to undercut the Afghan government’s legitimacy.⁴⁵ The DoD believes that the Haqqani Network “remains the greatest threat to Afghan, U.S., and coalition forces.”⁴⁶ Additionally, despite significant losses, ISIS-K remains “a threat to U.S. and coalition forces, and retains the ability to conduct high-profile attacks in urban centers.”⁴⁷

To counter these threats, the DoD supports the Afghan security forces. It has requested \$5.2 billion for the Afghan Security Forces Fund, which supports the Afghan National Army and the Afghan National Police, including the restructuring of units from the Ministry of Interior to the Ministry of Defense. This request would also fund efforts to increase the capability and capacity of the Afghan Air Force and Afghan Special Security Forces to support President Ghani’s Roadmap.⁴⁸



An Afghan Air Force A-29 Super Tucano flies over Afghanistan during a training mission. (U.S. Air Force photo)

In 2018, the DoD OIG issued an evaluation of the DoD’s assistance to the Afghan Air Force, which comprises approximately one-third of the total \$5.2 billion request for the Afghan Security Forces Fund. As the Afghan security forces have taken the lead for combat operations, the DoD has sought to develop the Afghan Air Force into a professional, capable, and sustainable force. In its evaluation, the DoD OIG found that the DoD’s efforts have helped the Afghan Air Force in A-29 aircraft mission performance, night-vision capability, and air-ground integration with the Afghan National Army. However, the report also found that the existing Contractor Logistics Support agreements reduce the maintenance opportunities for the Afghan Air Force mechanics, thus delaying the Afghan Air Force from developing its own maintenance capability. Moreover, the DoD had not identified performance metrics and end state capabilities for the Afghan Air Force. The DoD OIG recommended that the DoD modify the Contractor Logistics Support agreements to put more emphasis on building Afghan maintenance capability and publish its strategic plan with metrics and goals for the Afghan Air Force.⁴⁹

Similar to the findings on the Afghan Air Force’s maintenance difficulties, SIGAR has identified issues with the maintenance of ground equipment.⁵⁰ To address these problems, in 2017 the DoD awarded the National Maintenance Strategy Ground Vehicle Support Contract. This contract provides for ground equipment maintenance and training of Afghan personnel, and mandates the gradual transfer of maintenance responsibilities to the Afghans over time.⁵¹ The DoD OIG is currently auditing this contract, valued at

\$142 million for the base year, to determine whether the Army effectively developed the contract's requirements to meet the needs of the Afghan security forces.⁵²

KEY QUESTIONS FOR FY 2019 OVERSIGHT PLANNING:

- How are the Afghan security forces advancing in air-ground integration, including the use of air support; Afghan terminal air coordinators; and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance assets?
- How does the DoD maintain accountability over the use of the Afghan Security Forces Fund, including salary payments to Afghan security forces?
- Has the DoD's train, advise, and assist mission been effective at the operational and tactical levels of the Afghan security forces?

SELECTED FY 2019 OVERSIGHT PROJECTS:

The DoD OIG's 2018 report on the DoD's assistance to the Afghan Air Force discussed efforts to improve the Afghan Air Force's air-ground integration. Afghan Tactical Air Coordinators (ATACs), who control air strikes through direct communication with Afghan pilots, are key to that integration.⁵³ As a follow-up to the 2018 report, in FY 2019, the DoD OIG plans to evaluate the U.S. efforts to train, advise, assist, and equip the ATACs and to determine if there has been an increase in the integration of air and ground forces.

Personnel accountability and salary payments remain a challenge for the Afghan Ministries of Defense and Interior. To help address deficiencies, the Ministries are transitioning to the Afghan Personnel and Pay System in 2018. The goal of this system, by requiring biometric registration and a valid Afghan ID card, is to improve stewardship of salary payments and reduce "ghost soldiers."⁵⁴ The DoD OIG is auditing the DoD's planning and implementation of the Afghan Personnel and Pay System to determine if the system will result in the accurate management and payment of Afghan forces.

The Combined Security Transition Command–Afghanistan (CSTC-A) is the NATO command that provides funding to the Afghan Ministries of Defense and Interior. This funding is contingent on commitment letters that state under what conditions CSTC-A will provide the funding.⁵⁵ SIGAR plans to audit CSTC-A's efforts in order to identify the conditions CSTC-A has included in commitment letters, assess the extent to which the Ministries of Defense and Interior met those conditions, and assess the extent to which CSTC-A implemented the penalties described in the commitment letters.

To advise the Afghan security forces below the corps and zone level, the Army deployed the 1st Security Force Assistance Brigade (SFAB) to Afghanistan in March 2018. According to the DoD, by advising at the tactical level, the 1st SFAB is better able to conduct its train, advise, and assist mission at the appropriate level of decision-making and support continued offensive operations against the Taliban.⁵⁶ The U.S. Army Audit Agency plans to audit the SFABs. The objective of the audit is to determine if the force structure of the SFABs is sufficient to meet operational requirements.

SOA 2. Governance and Civil Society

Effective governance is essential to ensuring that Afghanistan becomes stable, independent, and free of terrorist safe-havens. The DoS and USAID are supporting the Afghan government effort to conduct parliamentary elections, scheduled for October 2018, and presidential elections scheduled for April 2019. The Deputy Secretary of State testified before Congress that these upcoming elections must be timely, credible, and transparent, and reflect “the will of the Afghan people and create an inclusive government” that continues to implement fundamental reforms.⁵⁷

Additionally, corruption and the illicit opium trade are persistent problems in Afghanistan, eroding public confidence in the government, impeding legitimate economic growth, and providing opportunities for insurgents and criminals.⁵⁸ Mitigating corruption and the drug trade requires a strong Afghan government dedicated to the rule of law.

Strengthening “partner government and civil society capacity to prevent, counter, or respond to terrorism and violent extremism” is a performance goal of the DoS and USAID.⁵⁹ The term “civil society” refers to social organizations, including non-governmental and not-for-profit organizations that have a presence in public life expressing the interests and values of their members or others, based on ethical, cultural, political, scientific, religious, or philanthropic considerations. A functioning civil society that facilitates legitimate political expression serves as a counterweight to both potential sectarian, non-representative government and extremism.

USAID’s Democracy and Governance program supports the establishment of a broadly accepted and effective national government that promotes national unity. USAID helps develop the capacity of “key institutions including the Independent Electoral Commission, the National Assembly, the Supreme Court, and target ministries and institutions of the executive branch such as the Independent Directorate for Local Governance, and the Civil Service Commission.”⁶⁰

The Lead IG agencies and SIGAR provide oversight of U.S. efforts to promote effective governance and civil society in Afghanistan. For example, the DoS OIG conducted an inspection of the DoS Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs, the Bureau responsible for the conduct of foreign affairs in Afghanistan and for ensuring the plans, programs, resources, and performance implemented in the country advance U.S. policy. The DoS OIG inspection found the Bureau was effective in working with U.S. government partners to formulate and implement whole-of-government policies within its area of responsibility, including the development of the President’s South Asia Strategy. The DoS OIG also found that the Bureau used a customized risk assessment template to monitor its grants, including a broad range of grants supporting governance and civil society in Afghanistan. The risk assessment template improved risk assessment and monitoring of grants implemented within the Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs area of responsibility. The DoS OIG made recommendations to improve the tracking of foreign assistance to ensure foreign assistance funding is fully utilized and contributes to meeting U.S. policy objectives. The DoS OIG also recommended the Bureau should use project performance objectives and indicators that meet DoS guidelines, thereby improving the monitoring and evaluation of the programs’ efficacy.⁶¹



Afghan President Ashraf Ghani shakes hands prior to the start of an Afghanistan Independence Day ceremony at the Ministry of Defense in Kabul, Afghanistan. (U.S. Air Force photo)

As another example, in 2018 SIGAR issued an audit of the Afghan government's anti-corruption strategy and ongoing anti-corruption initiatives. SIGAR found that the Afghan government has created and begun implementing its anti-corruption strategy and other reforms. While the strategy is a positive step, it has weaknesses and does not meet some international standards and best practices. Additionally, as of February 2018, the Afghan government had met its self-imposed deadlines for only 2 of the 20 benchmarks in the strategy. By May 2018, the Afghan government had completed an additional 12 benchmarks, bringing the total number of completed benchmarks to 14. SIGAR also found that the Afghan government made progress in implementing anti-corruption and transparency initiatives, such as updating the Penal Code, but continues to face challenges in its ability to combat corruption. SIGAR made six recommendations to the Afghan government to enhance its anti-corruption efforts.

KEY QUESTIONS FOR FY 2019 OVERSIGHT PLANNING:

- Do U.S. Government agencies effectively monitor their programs, and how do they use the metrics from the Compact?
- How effective is the U.S. support to the Afghan government in conducting credible national elections?
- How do U.S. Government agencies conduct oversight projects in remote or unsecured areas of the country?
- Are U.S.-funded projects sustainable by the national or local Afghan government? How is potential sustainability factored into the funding process?

SELECTED FY 2019 OVERSIGHT PROJECT:

Following the 2018 SIGAR report on the Afghan government's anti-corruption strategy and its initial implementation, SIGAR is auditing the Afghan government's progress in implementing its anti-corruption strategy and achieving its objectives. The audit will also describe the steps the United States is taking to support this effort.

SOA 3. Humanitarian Assistance and Development

Conflict and frequent natural disasters in Afghanistan have displaced individuals and created a significant need for humanitarian assistance. The United Nations estimated that approximately 20 percent of the 172,000 people displaced by conflict in 2018 were in hard-to-reach and insecure areas. In these areas, the Afghan government authorities and humanitarian assistance actors are unable to adequately identify or respond to humanitarian needs.⁶²

Afghanistan also experienced below-average precipitation throughout the October 2017 to May 2018 rainy season, with as much as 75 percent less rainfall recorded in some areas compared to the previous season. This threatened agricultural yields and increased the risk of livestock disease and starvation. Following below-average agricultural production in several provinces in 2017, vulnerable households across Afghanistan are experiencing "crisis" levels of food insecurity, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network. According to the United Nations, more than 80 percent of people displaced by conflict in Afghanistan are in need of food assistance.⁶³

USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance and Office of Food for Peace provide humanitarian assistance in Afghanistan for IDPs, returnees, and others in need through programs that provide logistics support, relief commodities, humanitarian coordination, water, sanitation, hygiene, shelter, and health activities, as well as assistance to address food insecurity and undernutrition. The DoS Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration works through the United Nations and other partners to assist and protect returning Afghan refugees and to strengthen Afghanistan's capacity to absorb its returning refugees, while continuing to help communities in Pakistan and Iran that offer asylum space for Afghan refugees.⁶⁴

Education, gender inequality, and healthcare continue to be areas of concern in Afghanistan. A Human Rights Watch report on education noted in October 2017 that an estimated two-thirds of girls in Afghanistan do not attend school and that 41 percent of schools in Afghanistan do not have buildings.⁶⁵ The large number of returnees and displaced persons in 2018 has further stressed an already stretched health care system in Afghanistan, according to the World Health Organization (WHO).⁶⁶ The WHO also noted that between 160,000 and 200,000 Afghan children did not receive vaccinations in 2017, placing the larger community at risk.⁶⁷

USAID programs support increasing access to quality education and suitable learning environments, gender and participation training, and increasing access to quality basic health services. USAID's education strategy is designed to support basic education and

literacy combined with productive skills training for out-of-school youth and adults as well as programs for higher education. USAID is focusing on improving teaching, institutional systems that sustain quality teaching, providing instructional materials, and constructing learning spaces. USAID gender programs support legal rights for women, help them gain access to public services and jobs, build their capacity, and encourage their inclusion in public life. USAID health projects are designed to improve the health status of the general population and aim to train health care professionals, educate Afghans about better health habits, enhance provider performance, and develop and implement quality assurance systems.

The United States and other international donors provide much of their development assistance to the Afghanistan government through the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF). Since the ARTF's establishment by the World Bank in 2002, the U.S. Government, through USAID, has contributed approximately \$3 billion to the fund. In 2017, USAID OIG issued its audit on USAID's planning and monitoring practices for contributions to the ARTF. USAID OIG found that USAID lacked adequate guidance and plans for making ARTF contributions, had not adequately measured or reported on how ARTF assists in achieving agency development objectives, and neglected key responsibilities for evaluating and monitoring ARTF contributions.⁶⁸ As a result of the audit, USAID agreed to reevaluate its practices regarding ARTF, namely evaluating and reporting on performance, monitoring contributions and payments, and managing pipeline spending. It also agreed to tailor specific policies for non-permissive environments, acknowledging the need for flexibility while recognizing the importance of measuring progress to keep projects on track.

KEY QUESTIONS FOR FY 2019 OVERSIGHT PLANNING:

- What are the management and oversight risks to U.S. Government humanitarian assistance and development programs in Afghanistan?
- How effective are procurement processes and supply chain management controls?
- How effective is remote or third-party monitoring of U.S. humanitarian assistance and development programs?
- How do implementing partners monitor their contractors, grantees, and sub-recipients to safeguard U.S. humanitarian assistance and development funds?
- How effective are development programs in health, education, and gender in Afghanistan in achieving their planned goals and objectives?

SELECTED FY 2019 OVERSIGHT PROJECTS:

More than 1.4 million Afghans have been forced to flee from their homes and are registered refugees in Pakistan.⁶⁹ Since 2009, the DoS Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration has provided approximately \$323 million to international and local nongovernmental organizations to assist Afghan refugees living in Pakistan.⁷⁰ In FY 2019, the DoS OIG plans to audit the DoS's assistance to Afghan refugees in Pakistan. The

objective of the audit is to determine whether the DoS distributed assistance in accordance with Federal laws and DoS guidance, whether the DoS has monitored assistance providers effectively, and the extent to which the assistance has achieved its intended results.

In Afghanistan, continued drought conditions in 2018 have led to deteriorating food security conditions across parts of the country, according to the United Nations. USAID addresses these conditions by providing grants to implementing partners. For example in April 2018, USAID, through a nonprofit organization, provided emergency food assistance to approximately 1.2 million people in Afghanistan.⁷¹ SIGAR is auditing USAID's provision of emergency food assistance in Afghanistan. The objective of this audit is to identify USAID's efforts to supply emergency food assistance, assess the extent to which USAID and its partners conduct oversight of grants for food assistance, and assess the extent to which these funds are achieving their goals.

SOA 4. Stabilization and Infrastructure

The interagency Stabilization Assistance Review, issued by the DoD, DoS, and USAID, was released in April 2018. It defines stabilization as a “political endeavor involving an integrated civilian-military process to create conditions where locally legitimate authorities and systems can peaceably manage conflict and prevent a resurgence of violence. Stabilization may include efforts to establish civil security, provide access to dispute resolution, deliver targeted basic services, and establish a foundation for the return of displaced people and longer-term development.”⁷²

In Afghanistan, decades of war and instability have damaged or destroyed much of the physical and institutional infrastructure that would support productive economic activity and the effective provision of government services. Large parts of the country remain laden with explosive remnants of war, further hindering public services, commerce, and growth. According to USAID, as part of their efforts to make Afghanistan resistant to the extremism that gave rise to the Taliban, the United States and the international community have sought to establish a foundation for a prosperous Afghan economy where essential services and basic security are available to the public.

In the past, USAID had sought to increase access to electricity; increase access to potable water; design, build, and maintain roads; and design and construct schools, clinics, and hospitals. Security threats, challenging geography, and shortages of trained technicians have presented challenges to the efforts. USAID is now supporting the Afghan government's efforts to operate and maintain existing infrastructure, invest in expanding access to electricity, and stimulate international investment.⁷³

Additionally, USAID's agriculture program intends to improve food security, increase productivity and rural employment, and increase family incomes. Improved agriculture-related job opportunities may also discourage Afghan farmers from growing opium poppy. The USAID economic growth program in Afghanistan is intended to promote a thriving economy led by the private sector, as stable political and economic conditions prevent terrorism from flourishing in fragile or failing states.⁷⁴



As offensive operations against the Taliban continue in southern Afghanistan, the provincial governor of Zabul delivers food and supplies. (Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan photo)

The United States and the international community have invested billions of dollars in large-scale infrastructure projects and programs to foster an environment conducive to economic development. As of June 2018, the United States had appropriated approximately \$33 billion for governance and development projects in Afghanistan since FY 2002. Of this total, \$10.7 billion was “on-budget,” which is funding provided directly to the Afghan government or to international institutions such as the World Bank, the United Nations, and the Asian Development Bank.⁷⁵

The Lead IG agencies and SIGAR provide oversight of U.S. stabilization and infrastructure efforts in Afghanistan. This oversight focuses on “on-budget” assistance, the sustainability of infrastructure projects, and projects implemented in remote or less secure parts of the country. However, many U.S.-funded infrastructure projects are in areas inaccessible to U.S. Government personnel due to security concerns or remoteness, hindering efforts to provide accountability and oversight.

In June 2018, SIGAR issued an assessment of a 233-kilometer section of the Afghan Ring Road, from Faryab province to Badghis province in northwest Afghanistan. SIGAR found that from July 2005 through December 2017 the Asian Development Bank committed \$721 million to build the road section, but the project experienced security challenges, poor contractor performance, and lack of capacity within the Afghan government to manage large construction contracts. Specifically, the Afghan government disbursed \$249 million but only achieved 15 percent construction progress. SIGAR recommended that the Afghan government should contract out parts of road section based on a security risk assessment rather than bidding, awarding, and implementing contracts for the entire 233-kilometer road section.⁷⁶

In an example of interagency cooperation, a joint USAID OIG-SIGAR investigation uncovered an alleged contract steering scheme where high-level Afghan officials received kickbacks from a number of contractors for a \$134 million power transmission infrastructure contract. As a result of the investigation, USAID de-obligated \$134 million for the project,

cancelled more than \$264 million in future power generation and transmission projects, and changed the U.S. development procurement strategy in Afghanistan.

KEY QUESTIONS FOR FY 2019 OVERSIGHT PLANNING:

- Are U.S. Government entities effectively coordinating stabilization and infrastructure efforts across the U.S. Government and within the broader coalition and international community?
- How effective is the U.S. assistance to the Afghan government in meeting its obligations under the Compact?
- Are U.S. funds provided as “on-budget” assistance monitored, and is the Afghan government demonstrating accountability and transparency of use of that funding?
- Are the DoS and USAID able to conduct appropriate oversight of stabilization and infrastructure funding provided to international organizations such as the United Nations and its components?
- Are U.S.-funded projects sustainable by the national or local Afghan government? How is potential sustainability factored into the funding process?

SELECTED FY 2019 OVERSIGHT PROJECT:

According to the DoD, inadequate and improperly maintained facilities hinder the recruitment and training of women in the Afghan security forces.⁷⁷ In FY 2019, SIGAR plans to conduct multiple inspections of infrastructure projects. Several of these are facilities inspections for the Afghan security forces’ Women’s Participation Program, including compounds and training centers in Kabul, Gardez, Jalalabad, and Herat. The objectives of these inspections are to determine the extent to which the facilities’ construction was completed in accordance with contract requirements, and whether the facilities were properly used and maintained.

SOA 5. Support to Mission

United States warfighters, diplomats, and aid workers, who live and work on installations in Afghanistan and neighboring countries, require support in facilities, logistics, and other sustainment. The U.S. Government generally contracts with the private sector for these requirements, and the Lead IG agencies have found that these contracts in a contingency environment can be especially vulnerable to fraud, waste, and abuse.⁷⁸

The day-to-day operations of U.S. installations require significant logistical efforts, including transportation of personnel and goods, food services, and fuel services. The DoD and DoS are required to review invoices submitted by contractors to ensure that payments are allowable under the contract and that the services were provided. In April 2018, the DoS OIG issued an audit to determine whether the Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs properly reviewed and approved invoices submitted under the Afghanistan Life Support Services contracts from 2015 to 2017. These contracts, valued at more than \$1 billion over 5 years, provide for services such as food operations, logistics, and medical services. The DoS OIG found that Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs contracting officer’s representatives for the contracts generally reviewed and approved invoices in accordance with applicable regulations. However, the DoS

OIG found approximately one percent of the \$75 million in invoiced costs either did not meet contract requirements or lacked supporting documentation. The DoS OIG recommended that the Bureau of Administration determine the appropriateness of the questioned costs, and periodically test invoice reviews for accuracy to further ensure the effectiveness of the invoice review process.⁷⁹

Similarly, the DoD OIG, in May 2018, issued an audit report of the Army's Logistics Civil Augmentation Program contract, which provides logistical and sustainment services, such as dining, laundry, housing, and facilities maintenance. The DoD OIG found that the Army paid all \$2.4 billion in submitted vouchers from 2015 to 2017 with little or no examination of the supporting documentation. Of the \$2.4 billion, the DoD OIG identified at least \$536 million in questionable costs. The DoD OIG recommended that the DoD issue clarifying guidance on responsibilities for monitoring contracts, require contractors to submit transaction-level accounting, and develop checklists for contractor officer representatives to use when monitoring contractors.⁸⁰

The DoD and DoS OIGs continue to inspect U.S. bases, embassies, and consulates to ensure that these installations meet security requirements and occupational safety and health standards. For example, in January 2018, the DoS OIG completed an audit of DoS oversight of new construction projects at Embassy Kabul, finding that the oversight was inconsistent with DoS policies and directives. Specifically, DoS policy states that commissioning of all major systems of a building, such as electrical and fire safety systems, must be finished before the building can be declared substantially complete. However, the DoS OIG found that two new buildings at Embassy Kabul were declared complete before 25 systems had been fully commissioned. The DoS OIG also found that neither the DoS Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations nor the contractor followed proper procedures for project documentation or building transfer to the DoS, resulting in deficient capacity to operate and maintain the buildings. The DoS OIG made 10 recommendations intended to address the oversight, commissioning, and transfer processes for the new construction projects at Embassy Kabul.⁸¹

KEY QUESTIONS FOR FY 2019 OVERSIGHT PLANNING:

- Are U.S. Government officials properly awarding, managing, and administering contracts in accordance with Federal acquisition regulations and other applicable guidance?
- Do U.S. agencies conduct sufficient and effective oversight of contracts to ensure that contractors meet their requirements, and are contractors held accountable for noncompliance or poor performance?
- What is the state of occupational safety and health of U.S. installations in support of OFS and the Afghanistan mission?

SELECTED FY 2019 OVERSIGHT PROJECTS:

The DoS OIG, due to the deficiencies described in its 2018 report on Embassy Kabul, plans to conduct a follow-up review of these facilities in FY 2019. The objective of this review of the construction and commissioning of Embassy Kabul facilities, specifically the New Office

Annex and Diplomatic Apartment-1, is to determine whether the DoS has implemented the DoS OIG recommendations provided in the 2018 audit report.

The DoS appoints Contracting Officer's Representatives (CORs) to oversee contract execution and ensure that all payments to a contractor are allowable and appropriate. The DoS's CORs in Afghanistan carry out these responsibilities in a challenging environment due to security risks and limited personnel. In FY 2019, the DoS OIG plans to audit the DoS's selection and management of CORs in Afghanistan. The objectives of this audit are to determine whether the COR nomination and selection process for Afghanistan considered qualified candidates as required by Federal and Department requirements and whether the management structure of CORs in Afghanistan allows for effective supervision and accountability for executing COR responsibilities.

The U.S. Marine Corps and the U.S. Air Force operate V-22 tiltrotor aircraft in Afghanistan and other contingency locations. In desert environments, the propeller wash disturbs the sand in the landing zone, often causing reduced visibility conditions. In these situations, the aircraft's engines may ingest the sand, which can lead to engine degradation or even engine failure.⁸² In FY 2019, the DoD OIG plans to evaluate the V-22 engine air particle separator to determine whether it sufficiently protects the aircraft's engines in desert environments.

INVESTIGATIONS

In addition to the Fraud and Corruption Investigative Working Group, the Lead IG agencies coordinate investigations in Afghanistan with the Investigations Directorate of SIGAR through the International Contract and Corruption Task Force. DoD OIG and SIGAR criminal investigators are stationed in Afghanistan and the United States, and their investigations involve both OFS and other operations in Afghanistan.

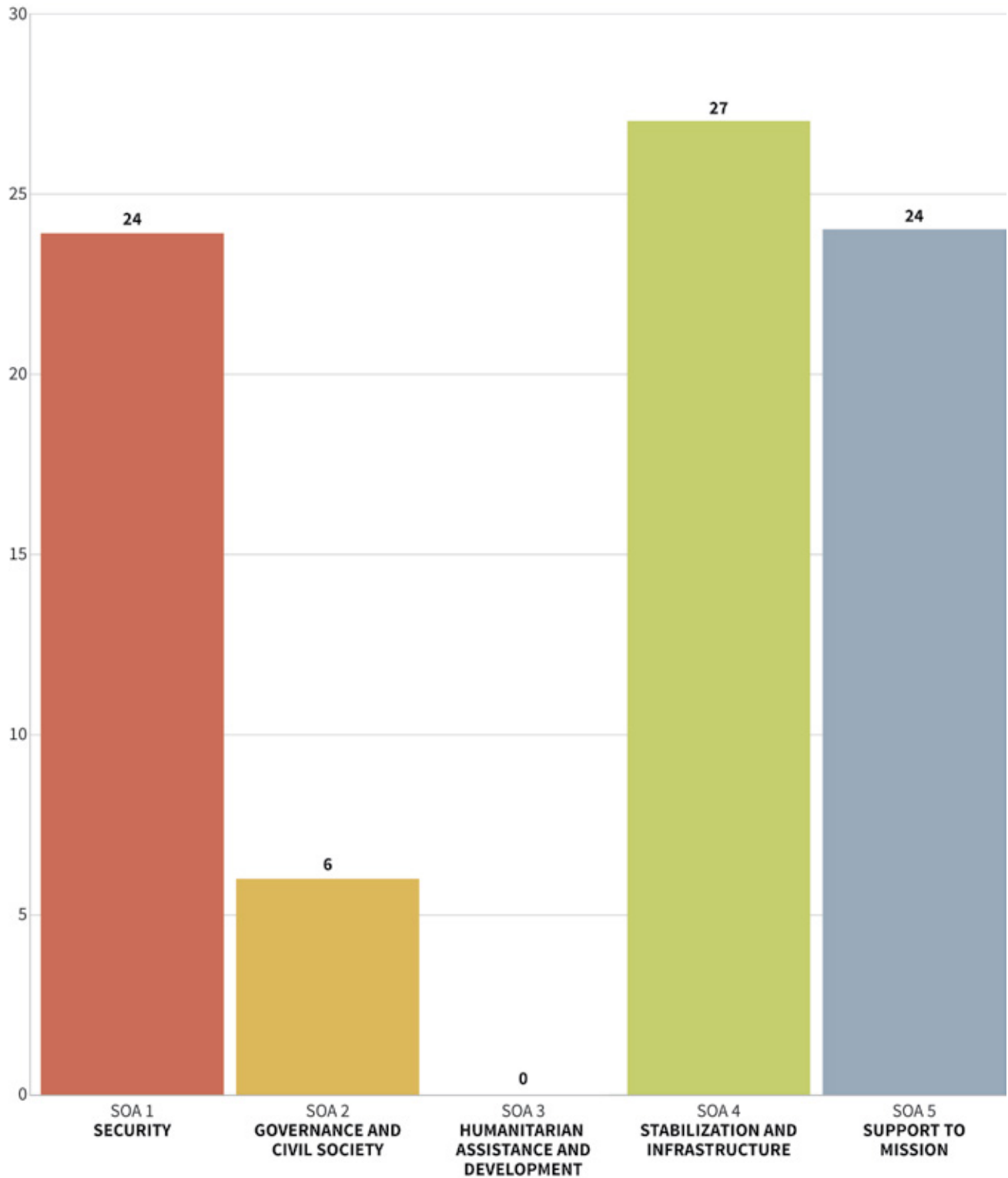
Outreach Efforts

Each of the Lead IG investigative components and the military investigative organizations conducts fraud awareness briefings to educate individuals on how to identify indicators of fraud in Afghanistan. These briefings promote fraud awareness, help develop relationships, and uncover information about potential fraud and corruption in U.S. Government programs. Additionally, these agencies and SIGAR use social media to educate the public about their missions to combat corruption, fraud, waste, and abuse in Afghanistan.

HOTLINE ACTIVITY

Similar to the Lead IG agencies, SIGAR maintains its own hotline to receive complaints and contacts specific to its own agency. Lead IG agencies and SIGAR hotline representatives follow their agency protocols to process any complaints and refer them to the responsible organization for review, investigation, or informational purposes.

FY 2019 PROJECTS AT A GLANCE Operation Freedom's Sentinel



FY 2019 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS

Operation Freedom's Sentinel

AAA Total Projects: 3

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0231	TBD	5	AF, OCONUS	Mar - 2019	Nov - 2019

Army Prepositioned Stock 3: Munitions Management

To determine if Army Prepositioned Stock-3 munitions were properly managed and maintained, and that quantities were based on authorized stock levels.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0232	A-2018-ALC-0187.000	5	AF	Aug - 2018	Jul - 2019

Reach-Back Contracting Support (Dual OCO/Also See OIR 0347)

To determine whether the Army has an effective plan, procedures, and organizational structure in place to directly provide contracting support during contingency/expeditionary operations.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0233	TBD	1	AF	Oct - 2018	Sep - 2019

Force Structure of Security Force Assistance Brigades (SFABs)

To determine if the force structure of Security Force Assistance Brigades was sufficient to meet operational requirements.

AFAA Total Projects: 2

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0229	TBD	5	AE, AF, JO, KW, OM, QA	Jan - 2019	Dec - 2019

Container Management (Dual OCO/Also See OIR 0343)

To determine whether personnel maintained accountability and effectively determined requirements for containers within the AFCENT AOR.

REF NO.	PROJECT	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0230	TBD	5	AE, AF, JO, KW, OM, QA	Jan - 2019	Dec - 2019

AFOSI Emergency and Extraordinary Expense Funds (Dual OCO/Also See OIR 0344)

To determine whether AFOSI officials effectively managed and accounted for E-Funds at deployed locations.

DoD OIG Total Projects: 12

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0103	TBD	1	AF	Jan - 2019	Nov - 2019

Evaluation of DoD Biometric Enabled Watch list (BEWL) Operations for OFS

To determine whether biometric-enabled intelligence effectively supports the Operation Freedom's Sentinel Commander's requirements.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0106	D2017-D000PT-0186.000	5	AF	Sep - 2017	Sep - 2018

Military Facilities Evaluation Follow-Up Kandahar Air Field Afghanistan

To determine whether U.S. military-occupied facilities supporting Operation Freedom's Sentinel comply with DoD health and safety policies, and standards regarding electrical distribution and fire protection systems.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0177	D2018-DISPA2-0112.000	5	AF	May - 2018	Dec - 2018

Evaluation of Theater Linguist Support for Operation Freedom's Sentinel

To determine if USCENTCOM and U.S. Army Intelligence Security Command have developed and implemented processes for satisfying Commander, U.S. Forces Afghanistan and OFS contract linguist requirements.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0178	D2018-D000CR-0113.000	1	AF	Mar - 2018	Mar - 2019

Audit of DoD's Management of Cybersecurity Risks for Purchasing Commercial Items

To determine whether the DoD is assessing and mitigating cybersecurity risks when purchasing and using select commercial items.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0179	TBD	5	AF	Oct - 2018	Jun - 2019

Audit of the Department of Defense Military Payroll for Combat Zone Entitlements

To determine whether the DoD Military Services and the Defense Finance and Accounting Service accurately calculated Hostile Fire Pay/Imminent Danger Pay, Family Separation Allowance, and Combat Zone Tax Exclusion for combat zone deployments.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0183	D2018-D000RG-0170	5	AF	Jun - 2018	Nov - 2018

Audit of the National Maintenance Strategy Contract in Afghanistan

To determine whether DoD effectively developed the requirements for the National Maintenance Strategy contract.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0204	D2018-D000RJ-0135.000	5	AF	May - 2018	Dec - 2018

Audit of the Afghan Personnel and Pay System

To determine whether the DoD's planning and implementation of the Afghan Personnel and Pay System will accurately pay and track Afghan forces.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0209	D2018-D000RM-0164.000	5	Other	Jun - 2018	Jan - 2019

Summary Audit of Systemic Weaknesses in the Cost of War Reports (Dual OCO/Also See OIR 0320)

To summarize systemic weaknesses in DoD's accounting for costs associated with ongoing contingencies identified in Cost of War audit reports issued between 2016 and 2018.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0223	TBD	5	AF	Sep - 2018	Jun - 2019

V-22 Osprey Engine Air Particle Separator Design Issues Proposed

To determine if the V-22 Engine Air Particle Separator effectively protects the engines in high particulate concentration and Foreign Object or Debris environments.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0225	D2018-D000JB-0187.000	5	AF	Jul - 2018	Mar - 2019

Army Oversight of National Afghan Trucking Services 3.0 Contract

To determine whether the Army provided oversight of the National Afghan Trucking Services 3.0 contract.

FY 2019 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS

Operation Freedom's Sentinel

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0234	TBD	1	CONUS	Jan - 2019	Sep - 2019

Evaluation of a Classified DoD Program

Classified.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0252	TBD	1	AF	Sep - 2018	Jul - 2019

Evaluation of U.S. and Coalition Efforts to Train, Advise, Assist, and Equip the Afghan Tactical Air Coordinators and Air Liaison Officers

To evaluate the U.S. and Coalition efforts to train, advise, assist, and equip Afghan Tactical Air Coordinators and Air Liaison Officers to integrate air and ground forces in support of combat operations.

DoS OIG

Total Projects: 9

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0145	18ISP031	2	AF, IQ	Jan - 2018	Dec - 2018

Inspection of the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (Dual OCO/Also See OIR 0208)

To evaluate the programs and operations of the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0146	17AUD065.00	5	AF, IQ, PK	Jun - 2016	Nov - 2018

Audit of the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs Aviation Program (Dual OCO/Also See OIR 0209)

To determine whether the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs is administering its aviation program, including key internal controls such as inventory management, aviation asset usage, aircraft maintenance, and asset disposal, in accordance with Federal requirements and DoS guidelines.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0151	18AUD038	5	AF	Jan - 2018	Jan - 2019

Audit of Embassy Kabul Physical Security Features

To determine whether the Bureau of Overseas Building Operations and other DoS stakeholders managed the construction of physical security features at U.S. Embassy Kabul's newly constructed facilities to ensure that they met industry standards and contract requirements.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0152	TBD	5	AF	Oct - 2018	Jul - 2019

Audit of the Aviation Working Capital Fund Cost Center (Dual OCO/Also See OIR 0226)

To determine whether the fees collected by the Aviation Working Capital Fund cost center were sufficient to cover all costs required to sustain operations in Iraq and Afghanistan.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0153	TBD	5	IQ, SY	Oct - 2018	Jul - 2019

Audit of DoS Armored Vehicle Procurement Process (Dual OCO/Also See OIR 0229)

To determine whether DoS contractors providing armoring services to the DoS comply with contract terms and conditions.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0195	18AUD076	5	Other	May - 2018	Feb - 2019

Lessons Learned from Audits of Contracting Officer Representative Responsibility for Overseeing Invoices for Overseas Contingency Operations Contracts (Dual OCO/Also See OIR 0297)

To identify 1) common challenges identified in OIG's series of invoice review audits and measures to address them; 2) best practices identified in OIG's audits that can be replicated across the Department to improve the invoice review process for overseas contingency operations; and 3) the invoice review practices of other U.S. government agencies involved in overseas contingency operations that can be adopted by the Department to improve the efficacy of its invoice review process in Afghanistan.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0196	TBD	5	AF	TBD	TBD

Audit of the Administration and Oversight of Grants within the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (Dual OCO/Also See OIR 0298)

To determine to what extent the Combat Trafficking in Persons Office administration and oversight of grants are in accordance with applicable Federal acquisition regulations and Department guidance.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0197	18ESP044	5	AF	Dec - 2017	Sep - 2018

Evaluation of Camp Eggers Guard Housing Contract Termination

To determine the reasons for failure to complete contract terms and for expenditures significantly over the initial budgeted amount.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0199	18ISP032	2	AF	Apr - 2018	Oct - 2018

Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor Foreign Assistance Program Management (Dual OCO/Also See OIR 0301)

To evaluate the programs and operations of the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor.

GAO Total Projects: 4

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0082	101053	1	AF, CONUS	Aug - 2016	Sep - 2018

Afghan National Defense & Security Forces' Equipment and Capability

To audit the performance of the ANDSF's equipment and capability and summarize how such weapon systems and equipment support ANDSF capability given the evolving security situation and overall strategy.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0158	102261	1	AF, COMUS, IQ	Aug - 2017	Sep - 2018

Institutionalizing Advise-and-Assist Lessons Learned (Dual OCO/Also See OIR 0257)

To determine to what extent the DoD has 1) modified its approach for planning for, training, and utilizing U.S. military personnel to advise and assist partner forces based on lessons learned from advise-and-assist efforts in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Syria; 2) incorporated lessons learned from challenges the DoD has faced in providing and utilizing U.S. military personnel to carry out their assigned advise-and-assist missions in support of geographic combatant commands; 3) incorporated lessons learned from past challenges it has experienced in providing key enablers for the advise-and-assist missions, including air support; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; logistics; or other enabling capabilities; and 4) assessed and institutionalized specific lessons from Operation Inherent Resolve, Operation Freedom's Sentinel, and other past and present advise-and-assist missions in various geographic combatant commands to identify and implement necessary changes to doctrine, training, and force structure to support ongoing and future advise-and-assist missions.

FY 2019 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS

Operation Freedom's Sentinel

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0224	102793	1	AF	Jul - 2018	May - 2019

Review of Afghanistan Security Force Fund Training Contracts

To review the DoD's Afghanistan Security Force Fund (ASFF) Training Contracts to include the following key questions: 1) What are the budgets, funding sources and transactions for all ASFF Training Contracts during FY 2017-2019? 2) To what extent does DoD have processes and procedures to ensure that ASFF training contracts' costs and pricing are reasonable, and contracts are executed in accordance with all applicable contracting laws, regulations and trade agreements?

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0228	102658	5	CONUS	Mar - 2018	Jan - 2019

Feasibility of Separating Amounts Designated as Overseas Contingency Operations from Base Amounts (Dual OCO/Also See OIR 0341)

To determine 1) to what extent has the DoD included internal controls in its processes to account for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)-designated amounts separately from amounts designated for base activities in the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) account; 2) what process, if any, does the Department of the Treasury (Treasury) use to account for OCO-designated amounts separately from amounts designated for DoD base activities in the O&M account; 3) to what extent do the DoD's and Treasury's processes account for OCO-designated amounts separately from amounts designated for base activities in the O&M account follow generally accepted accounting principles; 4) what alternative approaches could be used to account for OCO-designated amounts separately from amounts designated for base activities in the O&M account, and has the DoD or Treasury assessed any alternatives.

SIGAR

Total Projects: 51

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0033	SIGAR-I-033A	4	AF	Jul - 2015	Oct - 2018

Inspection of Afghan National Army Camp Commando Phase III

To inspect the Afghan National Army Camp Commando Phase III project to determine whether the 1) work was completed in accordance with contract requirements and applicable construction standards; and 2) project is being maintained and used as intended.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0036	TBD	1	AF	Oct - 2019	Jul - 2020

Review of Counternarcotics Police of Afghanistan Specialized Units

To audit the Counternarcotics Police of Afghanistan Specialized Unit to 1) determine the extent to which counternarcotic police specialized units are achieving their goals; 2) assess the oversight of salary payments made to personnel in the specialized units; and 3) assess the long-term sustainability of the specialized units.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0038	SIGAR-118A	2	AF	Jan - 2017	Oct - 2018

DoD Efforts to Advise the Afghan Ministries of Defense and Interior

To audit the DoD's efforts to advise the Afghan Ministries of Defense and Interior to determine the 1) extent to which the DoD has clearly articulated the goals, objectives, and strategy of its advisory efforts; 2) DoD's advisory efforts, including funding; the number of advisors and contractors; their assigned locations; and criteria for selecting the advisors, among other things; and 3) the methods the DoD uses to measure success.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0040	TBD	1	AF	Oct - 2019	Jul - 2020

Afghan Air Force Use and Maintenance of its PC-12s

To review lessons learned for the Afghan Special Mission Wing's use and maintenance of its fleet of PC-12s to assess 1) the extent to which the Wing can operate and maintain the PC-12s; and 2) the DoD's efforts to ensure that the Wing can operate and maintain the PC-12s, including any contracts the DoD is funding or plans to fund to provide those services.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0087	TBD	1	AF	Sep - 2019	Sep - 2020

Afghan Air Force Use and Maintenance of its A-29 Fleet

To determine 1) the DoD's process for selecting the A-29 as a platform for the Afghan Air Force; 2) the extent to which the Afghan Air Force can operate and maintain the A-29, including the DoD's measures for determining success; 3) the DoD's efforts to ensure that the Afghan Air Force can operate and maintain the A-29s, including any contracts the DoD is funding or plans to fund to provide those services; and 4) the extent to which the Afghan Air Force will be able to sustain this fleet in the future.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0088	TBD	1	AF	Oct - 2019	Aug - 2020

Afghan Air Force Use and Maintenance of its MD-530 Fleet

To determine 1) the DoD's process for selecting the MD-530 as a platform for the Afghan Air Force; 2) the extent to which the Afghan Air Force can operate and maintain the MD-530s, including the DoD's measures for determining success; 3) the DoD's efforts to ensure that the Afghan Air Force can operate and maintain the MD-530s, including any contracts the DoD is funding or plans to fund to provide those services; and 4) the extent to which the Afghan Air Force will be able to sustain this fleet in the future.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0140	SIGAR-120A	1	AF	Apr - 2017	Oct - 2018

Afghan Air Force's Ability to Operate and Maintain U.S.-Provided Aircraft

To determine the extent to which 1) the aircraft the United States plans to provide the Afghan Air Force address validated capability gaps identified by both the DoD and the Ministry of Defense; 2) the DoD synchronized the recruitment and training of aircrews and other critical personnel with estimated aircraft delivery schedules; and 3) the DoD and the Ministry of Defense have developed and implemented a plan to support the operation and maintenance of Afghan Air Force aircraft provided by the United States that includes steps to address capability gaps within the Afghan Air Force.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0155	SIGAR-SP-180	1	AF	Aug - 2017	Jan - 2019

DoD Procurement of Humvees for the ANDSF

To review DoD's procurement of Humvees for the ANDSF's processes used to develop the requirement for providing the ANDSF with Humvees in 2017, and compare and evaluate the selected course(s) of action to available alternatives.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0156	SIGAR-SP-183	4	AF	Aug - 2017	Sep - 2018

Commander's Emergency Response Program Bridges in Baghlan

To 1) determine if the location on record reflects the actual location of the bridges; and 2) assess the overall condition of the bridges.

FY 2019 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS

Operation Freedom's Sentinel

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0166	SIGAR-I-049	4	AF	Sep - 2017	Oct - 2018

Inspection of the Women's Participation Program—Ministry of Interior Headquarters Gender Compound Barracks, Gym, and Daycare in Kabul

To assess whether 1) the construction was completed in accordance with contract requirements and applicable construction standards; and 2) the building is being used and maintained.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0167	TBD	2	AF	Oct - 2019	Aug - 2020

Combined Security Transition Command—Afghanistan's Efforts to Implement Conditionality through its Commitment Letters with the Ministries of Defense and Interior

To 1) identify the conditions Combined Security Transition Command-Afghanistan has included in its commitment letters with the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Interior, and how these conditions have changed over time; 2) assess the extent to which the ministries met those conditions; and 3) assess the extent to which CSTC-A implemented the penalties described in the commitment letters when the ministries did not meet those conditions.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0169	SIGAR-I-054	4	AF	Apr - 2018	Nov - 2019

Inspection of the Women's Compound at the Afghan National Police Regional Training Center—Jalalabad

To assess whether 1) the construction was completed in accordance with contract requirements and applicable construction standards; and 2) the facilities are being used and maintained.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0170	TBD	2	AF	Nov - 2018	Dec - 2019

DoD's Gender Advising Programs for the Ministries of Defense and Interior

To 1) identify the DoD's gender-related goals for the Ministries of Defense and Interior and determine how the DoD has incorporated these goals in its strategies, plans, and other directives related to its ministry advising efforts; 2) identify how the DoD measures the results of its gender-advising efforts and the extent to which these efforts have been met and are effective; and 3) identify what impediments, if any, may be prohibiting greater success in gender-related areas of improvement at the Ministries of Defense and Interior, and how the DoD is addressing those issues.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0171	TBD	1	AF	Jul - 2019	Jul - 2020

Procurement, Use, and Maintenance of Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance for the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces

To 1) describe the process(es) by which the DoD develops Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance for the ANSDF; 2) assess the extent to which the DoD oversees these procurement processes; 3) assess the extent to which the DoD evaluates the performance of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance once fielded and makes adjustments, if needed; and 4) review DoD's plans for sustaining this equipment once fielded.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0172	SIGAR-126A	2	AF	Jun - 2018	Jun - 2019

Department of Defense's Anti-Corruption Initiatives and Programs in the Afghan Ministries of Defense and Interior

To review DoD's strategy and programs to develop the MOD's and the MOI's anti-corruption initiatives, DoD's oversight of these efforts, and their efficacy. To determine 1) the extent of DoD's efforts related to combatting corruption within the MOD and the MOI; 2) assess the effectiveness of DoD efforts to address corruption at the MOD and the MOI; and 3) identify specific challenges, if any, to the DoD's efforts to promote anti-corruption initiatives at the MOD and the MOI, and how DoD is working to overcome those challenges.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0173	TBD	4	AF	Oct - 2019	Jul - 2020

Implementation of DoD's Follow-on Contract to Operate and Maintain Critical ANDSF Infrastructure

To assess the extent to which 1) the follow-on national maintenance contract for critical ANDSF infrastructure is achieving its contractual requirements and the DoD's broader goal of developing the ANDSF's capacity to independently operate and maintain this infrastructure; and 2) the U.S. Corps of Army Engineers developed measurable performance standards for the follow-on national maintenance contract to enable evaluation of work performed against those standards, and assess the contractor's performance.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0175	SIGAR-SP-176	5	AF	Jul - 2017	Jan - 2019

Afghanistan Integrated Support Services – ATEMP Contract Follow-Up-Vehicle Spare Part Cost

To review the ATEMP contract to 1) determine Afghanistan Integrated Support Services's requirements for the purchase of spare parts for vehicle maintenance under the National Army's Technical Equipment Maintenance Program contract; 2) describe weaknesses in ANHAM FZCO's purchasing practices, and identify the steps taken to minimize the impact of spare part cost increases; 3) determine the costs of spare parts purchased by Afghanistan Integrated Support Services over the course of the contract and compare costs of those spare parts to spare parts purchased through the Foreign Military Sales system; and 4) assess additional costs paid by CSTC-A for Afghanistan Integrated Support Services's maintenance practices.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0176	SIGAR-SP-179	5	AF	Jul - 2017	Dec - 2018

Alaska Tents

To review the Alaska Tents program to determine 1) the requirements generation and procurement processes related to the purchase of Alaska Structures for the ANDSF; and 2) the cost of purchasing these structures.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0187	SIGAR-I-050	4	AF	Oct - 2017	Jan - 2019

Inspection of Construction and Utility Upgrades for the Afghan National Army Garrison at South Kabul International Airport

To inspect the construction and utility upgrades at the ANA garrison and determine whether 1) the construction and upgrades were completed in accordance with contract requirements and applicable construction standards; and 2) the facilities and utilities are being used and maintained.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0194	TBD	4	AF	Nov - 2018	Nov - 2019

Audit of the DoD's Women Participation Projects

To review the planning and use of Afghan National Army and Afghan National Police facilities built for female members of the ANDSF and their families.

FY 2019 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS

Operation Freedom's Sentinel

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0200	SIGAR-SP-195	4	AF	Nov - 2017	Jan - 2019

Status of Afghan National Army National Defense University (Phase II) Construction

To obtain information from Air Force Center for Engineering and the Environment and the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers related to the construction of Phase II of the Afghan National Army National Defense University (Task Delivery Order 33).

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0202	TBD	1	AF	Nov - 2018	Nov - 2019

Review of the Security Force Assistance Brigades in Afghanistan

To examine the efforts of Security Force Assistance Brigades in Afghanistan and their effect on ANDSF capabilities.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0205	TBD	1	AF	TBD	TBD

Review of CSTC-A's Vaccines for the Afghan National Army and Afghan National Police

To review CSTC-A's procurement and management of vaccines for the Afghan National Army and Afghan National Police including vaccination schedules and distribution plans.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0213	SIGAR-127A	1	AF	Jul - 2018	Sep - 2019

Department of Defense's Efforts to Train and Equip the Afghan National Army with ScanEagle Unmanned Aerial Systems

To assess the extent to which the DoD and its contractors 1) conducted the required oversight of the ScanEagle Unmanned Aerial Systems contracts; 2) achieved their stated objectives and addressed implementation challenges; and 3) enabled the Afghan National Army to operate and sustain the ScanEagle Unmanned Aerial Systems.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0214	SIGAR-SP-210	5	AF	Jul - 2018	Aug - 2019

Procurement of M2 Machine Guns for the Afghan National Army (ANA)

To examine the DoD decision to provide the Afghan National Army with the M2 machine gun, and the method used by the DoD to procure and supply the weapons to the Afghan National Army.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0215	SIGAR-SP-207	4	AF	May - 2018	Sep - 2018

CERP Bridges: Kabul

To 1) determine if the location on record reflects the actual location of the bridges; and 2) assess the overall condition of the bridges.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0216	SIGAR-SP-188	1	AF	Jan - 2018	Oct - 2018

U.S. and Afghan Government Benefits to ANDSF Personnel Training in the United States

To 1) examine benefits provided (and associated costs) provided to ANDSF personnel receiving official training in the United States; 2) identify the number of ANDSF trainees that have applied for asylum while receiving DoD funded training in the United States; and 3) examine the extent to which benefits change for ANDSF trainees following application to asylum.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0217	SIGAR-SP-203	1	AF	Mar - 2018	Nov - 2018

ANDSF Small Arms Cleaning Materials

To assess the objective of this review is to assess the quantity, cost, and appropriateness of materials provided to the ANA for small arms maintenance, from 2010 through December 2017. Specifically, we will: 1) Determine the type, amount, cost, and purchasing procedures used to procure small arms cleaning kits and materials for the ANA; 2) assess the extent to which such purchases met the needs of the ANA including the quantity, adequacy, and distribution of cleaning materials within scope as well as any training breakdowns related to cleaning and operator maintenance of firearms; and 3) examine the extent to which the cost of such purchases aligns with expected costs for kits and materials available for similar purposes.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0218	SIGAR-SP-208	4	AF	May - 2018	Nov - 2018

CERP Bridges: Ghazni

To 1) determine if the location on record reflects the actual location of the bridges; and 2) assess the overall condition of the bridges.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0219	TBD	1	AF	Jan - 2019	Jan - 2020

Audit of ANDSF Pharmaceutical, Medical, and Surgical Materials (Class VIII)

To assess the extent to which DoD and the ANDSF 1) developed and validated ANDSF Class VIII needs; 2) provided needed Class VIII supplies in accordance with DoD and ANDSF requirements; and 3) oversee the proper storage, maintenance, and usage of Class VIII supplies and equipment.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0220	TBD	1	AF	TBD	TBD

Audit of the Train Advise Assist Command-Air's (TAAC-Air) Afghan Tactical Air Coordinators (ATAC) Training Program

To assess the extent to which 1) the procurement of training services was done in accordance with the terms of the contract(s); 2) TAAC-Air provided administrative, logistical, and operational support to Air-to-Ground Integration personnel; and 3) TAAC-Air has been able to recruit, train, and retain sufficient and qualified ATACs.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0221	TBD	5	AF	Jan - 2019	Jan - 2020

Audit of the DoD's End Use Monitoring of Equipment Purchased for the ANDSF

To determine the extent to which DoD 1) has implemented a EUM program in accordance with Section 40A of the Arms Export Control Act; 2) is conducting post-delivery monitoring, both routine and enhanced, of end-use items; and 3) is reporting and investigating end-use violations in accordance with applicable regulations, policies, and procedures.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0222	TBD	1	AF	Nov - 2018	Nov - 2019

DoD's Use of Funds Appropriated to Recruit and Retain Women in the ANDSF

To determine 1) how much of the funding Congress appropriated to support women in the ANDSF DoD has spent and identify the efforts the department has implemented using this funding; 2) how the DoD selects which efforts to fund; and 3) how these efforts have promoted recruitment and retention of women in the ANDSF.

FY 2019 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS

Operation Freedom's Sentinel

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REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0227	SIGAR-LL-09	1	AF	Feb - 2018	Feb - 2019

Divided Responsibilities for Security Sector Assistance in Afghanistan

To examine force generation, pre-deployment training, interagency coordination, synchronization of U.S. efforts with NATO, and the U.S. understanding of foreign military and police training programs outside of Afghanistan and external to NATO nations.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0236	TBD	4	AF	Jan - 2019	Nov - 2019

Inspection of the Women's Participation Program—New ANP Female Compound, Jalalabad

To determine the extent to which 1) the construction was completed in accordance with contract requirements and technical specifications, and 2) the facility is being used and maintained.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0237	SIGAR-I-058	4	AF	Aug - 2018	Jun - 2019

Inspection of the Afghan National Army's Northeastern Electrical Interconnect Power System in Pul-e-Khumri

To assess whether 1) construction was completed in accordance with contract requirements and applicable construction standards; and 2) the power system is being used and properly maintained.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0238	SIGAR-I-057	4	AF	Aug - 2018	Jun - 2019

Inspection of the Demolition and Construction of a Hangar at the Afghan National Army and Train Advise Assist Command—Air's Joint Aircraft Facility I

To determine the extent to which 1) the construction completed in accordance with contract requirements and technical specifications, and 2) the facility used and maintained.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0239	SIGAR-I-056	4	AF	Aug - 2018	Jun - 2019

Inspection of the Women's Participation Program—ANP Regional Training Center, Herat

To inspect the construction of the women's compound at the ANP RTC in Herat. We plan to assess whether 1) construction was completed in accordance with contract requirements and applicable construction standards, and 2) the facilities are being used and maintained.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0240	TBD	4	AF	Nov - 2018	Sep - 2019

Inspection of Combatant Commander Initiative Fund—Ministry of Industry and Commerce Kunduz Replacement Building

To determine the extent to which 1) the construction was completed in accordance with contract requirements and technical specifications, and 2) the facility is being used and maintained.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0241	TBD	4	AF	Nov - 2018	Sep - 2019

Inspection of ANA Mazar-e Sharif A29 Repair Taxiway

To determine the extent to which 1) the construction was completed in accordance with contract requirements and technical specifications, and 2) the facility is being used and maintained.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0242	TBD	4	AF	Apr - 2019	Jan - 2020

Inspection of ANA-ANP NEI Kunduz / Asqalan

To determine the extent to which 1) the construction was completed in accordance with contract requirements and technical specifications, and 2) the facility is being used and maintained.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0243	TBD	4	AF	Apr - 2019	Jan - 2020

Inspection of Women's Participation Program-ANP Kabul Police Academy 2

To determine the extent to which 1) the construction was completed in accordance with contract requirements and technical specifications, and 2) the facility is being used and maintained.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0244	TBD	4	AF	Apr - 2019	Jan - 2020

Inspection of ANA NEI Camp Shaheen/Dahti Shadian

To determine the extent to which 1) the construction was completed in accordance with contract requirements and technical specifications, and 2) the facility is being used and maintained.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0245	TBD	4	AF	Apr - 2019	Jan - 2020

Inspection of ANA AEI Electrical Infrastructure MFNDU/Darulaman/Commando

To determine the extent to which 1) the construction was completed in accordance with contract requirements and technical specifications, and 2) the facility is being used and maintained.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0246	TBD	4	AF	Apr - 2019	Jan - 2020

Inspection of ANA MOD HQ Infrastructure & Security Improvements

To determine the extent to which 1) the construction was completed in accordance with contract requirements and technical specifications, and 2) the facility is being used and maintained.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0247	TBD	4	AF	Aug - 2019	May - 2020

Inspection of Women's Participation Program-New ANP Women Compound, Gardez

To determine the extent to which 1) the construction was completed in accordance with contract requirements and technical specifications, and 2) the facility is being used and maintained.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0248	TBD	4	AF	Aug - 2019	May - 2020

Inspection of Women's Participation Program-ANP Regional Training Center PD-9 Training Building

To determine the extent to which 1) the construction was completed in accordance with contract requirements and technical specifications, and 2) the facility is being used and maintained.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0249	TBD	4	AF	Aug - 2019	May - 2020

Inspection of ANP MOI HQ Entry Control Points, Parking, and Lighting

To determine the extent to which 1) the construction was completed in accordance with contract requirements and technical specifications, and 2) the facility is being used and maintained.

FY 2019 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS

Operation Freedom's Sentinel

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REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0250	TBD	4	AF	Aug - 2019	May - 2020

Inspection of ANA AEI Electrical Infrastructure Pol-i-Charkhi

To determine the extent to which 1) the construction was completed in accordance with contract requirements and technical specifications, and 2) the facility is being used and maintained.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0251	TBD	4	AF	Aug - 2019	May - 2020

Inspection of ANA KNMH Entry Control Point 1&2

To determine the extent to which 1) the construction was completed in accordance with contract requirements and technical specifications, and 2) the facility is being used and maintained.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0253	SIGAR-I-057	4	AF	Aug - 2018	Jun - 2019

Inspection of the Demolition and Construction of a Hangar at the Afghan National Army and Train Advise Assist Command-Air's Joint Aircraft Facility I

To assess whether 1) the work was completed in accordance with contract requirements and applicable construction standards; and 2) the hangar is being used and properly maintained.

FY 2018 COMPLETED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Operation Freedom's Sentinel

AAA Total Reports: 2

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0083	A-2018-0043-IEX	5	AF	Apr 05, 2018

Reporting Expenditures for Operation Freedom's Sentinel

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0107	A-2018-0075-IEX	5	AF, IQ, SWA, SY	Jul 30, 2018

Overtime Pay and Foreign Entitlements for Deployed Civilians U.S. Army Materiel Command

AFAA Total Reports: 7

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0160	F2018-0008-RA0000	5	AF	Jan 17, 2018

Emergency Contingency Allowance Equipment

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0161	F2018-0005-RA0000	5	AF	Jan 10, 2018

Contract Administration in a Contingency Environment

* As of Aug 31, 2018

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0162	F2018-0002-RA0000	5	AF	Jan 04, 2018

Emergency Contingency Allowance Equipment

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0193	F2018-0002-L10000	5	AF	Apr 04, 2018

Air Force Cost of War Report-Operation Freedom's Sentinel

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0206	F2018-0038-RA0000	5	AF	Aug 01, 2018

Munitions Management

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0207	F2018-00389-RA0000	5	TR	Aug 06, 2018

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Management

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0210	F2018-0034-RA0000	5	AF	Jul 03, 2018

Munitions Management 451st Air Expeditionary Group Kandahar Airfield, Afghanistan**DoD OIG****Total Reports: 7**

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0065	DODIG-2018-018	2	AF	Nov 16, 2017

Implementation of the DoD Leahy Law Regarding Allegations of Child Sexual Abuse by Members of the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0094	DODIG-2018-058	1	AF, CONUS	Jan 04, 2018

Progress of U.S. and Coalition Efforts to Train, Advise, and Assist the Afghan Air Force

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0141	DODIG-2018-040	5	AF	Dec 11, 2017

Army Oversight of Logistics Civil Augmentation Program Government-Furnished Property in Afghanistan

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0148	DODIG-2018-119	5	AF, CONUS	May 11, 2018

DoD Oversight of Logistics Civil Augmentation Program in Afghanistan Invoice Review and Payment

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0149	DODIG-2018-090	1	AF	Mar 21, 2018

Summary Report on U.S. Direct Funding Provided to Afghanistan

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0184	DODIG-2018-145	5	AF	Aug 13, 2018

Air Force C-5 Squadrons' Capability to Meet U.S. Transportation Command Mission Requirements

FY 2018 COMPLETED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS

Operation Freedom's Sentinel

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REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0191	DODIG-2018-139	5	AF	Jul 23, 2018

DoD Management of the Enhanced Army Global Logistics Enterprise Maintenance Contract in Afghanistan

DoS OIG Total Reports: 9

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0099	AUD-MERO-18-46	5	PK	Jun 20, 2018

Audit of the Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations Process for Reviewing Invoices for the Construction of the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad, Pakistan

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0102	AUD-MERO-18-29	1	AF	Feb 15, 2018

Audit of the Bureau of Diplomatic Security's Management and Oversight of Explosives Detection Canine Services in Afghanistan

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0126	AUD-MERO-18-17	5	AF	Jan 30, 2018

Audit of Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations' Oversight of New Construction Projects at the U.S. Embassy in Kabul, Afghanistan

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0147	AUD-MERO-18-30	5	AF, IQ	Feb 09, 2018

Audit of the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs Invoice Review Process for Contracts in Afghanistan

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0154	AUD-MERO-18-16	1	AF	Nov 07, 2017

Management Assistance Report: Although Progress Has Been Made, Challenges Remain in Monitoring and Overseeing Antiterrorism Assistance Program Activities in Afghanistan

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0185	AUD-MERO-18-01	5	PK	Dec 12, 2017

Management Assistance Report: Lapse in Oversight at Embassy Islamabad, Pakistan, Allowed Design Change to Proceed Without the Contracting Officer's Knowledge

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0190	AUD-MERO-18-14	5	AF	Oct 25, 2017

Management Assistance Report: Contract Terms and Guidance for Approving Student Training Expenses Relating to the Justice and Corrections Programs in Afghanistan Require Attention

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0198	AUD-SI-18-23	1	AF	Jan 11, 2018

Management Assistance Report: DynCorp Intelligence Analysts Supporting the Embassy Air Program Lack Access to the Information Needed to Fully Identify Risks and Mitigate Threats

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0203	AUD-MERO-18-35	5	AF	Apr 13, 2018

Audit of Costs Invoiced Under the Afghanistan Life Support Services Contracts

GAO **Total Reports: 3**

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0163	N/A	5	AF	Jun 14, 2018

Oral Briefing

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0164	GAO-18-202R	5	AF, CONUS	Jan 10, 2018

Defense Budget: Obligations of Overseas Contingency Operations Funding for Operation and Maintenance Base Requirements

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0208	GAO-18-621R	1	AF	Aug 10, 2018

Military Readiness: DoD Has Not Yet Incorporated Leading Practices of a Strategic Management Planning Framework in Retrograde and Reset Guidance

NAVAUDSVC **Total Reports: 1**

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0100	N2018-0016	5	AF	Feb 02, 2018

Marine Corps Financial Data for Operation Freedom's Sentinel

SIGAR **Total Reports: 11**

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0025	SIGAR 18-29-AR	1	AF	Feb 01, 2018

Afghan National Defense and Security Forces: DoD Cannot Fully Account for U.S.-funded Infrastructure Transferred to the Afghan Government

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0032	SIGAR 18-09-IP	4	AF	Oct 30, 2017

Afghan Ministry of Defense Headquarters Security and Support Brigade: Facility Construction Generally Met Contract Requirements, but Three Safety-Related Concerns Need to Be Addressed

FY 2018 COMPLETED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS

Operation Freedom's Sentinel

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REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0034	SIGAR 18-64-IP	4	AF	Jul 30, 2018

Afghan National Army's Ground Forces Complex: Construction Generally Met Contract Requirements, but More Than \$400,000 May Have Been Wasted

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0068	SIGAR-17-47-IP	2	AF	Jan 18, 2018

Child Sexual Assault in Afghanistan: Implementation of the Leahy Laws and Reports of Assault by Afghan Security Forces

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0073	SIGAR-18-03-SP	1	AF	Oct 19, 2017

U.S.-Based Training for Afghanistan Security Personnel: Trainees who go Absent Without Leave Hurt Readiness and Morale, and May Create Security Risks

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0078	SIGAR 18-28-IP	4	AF	Jan 31, 2018

Afghan National Army Camp Commando Phase IV: Construction Met Contract Requirements and Most Facilities are Being Used, but Are Not Well Maintained

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0105	SIGAR-18-14-SP	4	AF	Nov 27, 2017

DoD Procured Non-Intrusive Inspection Equipment: \$9.48 Million Worth of Equipment Sits Unused at Borders in Afghanistan

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0111	SIGAR 18-35-IP	4	AF	Mar 23, 2018

Afghan Ministry of Interior Headquarters Project: Phases 1 and 3 Experienced Construction Deficiencies, Poor Oversight, and Increased Costs

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0138	SIGAR 18-01-IP	4	AF	Oct 10, 2017

Kabul Military Training Center Phase IV: Poor Design and Construction, and Contractor Noncompliance Resulted in the Potential Waste of as Much as \$4.1 Million in Taxpayer Funds

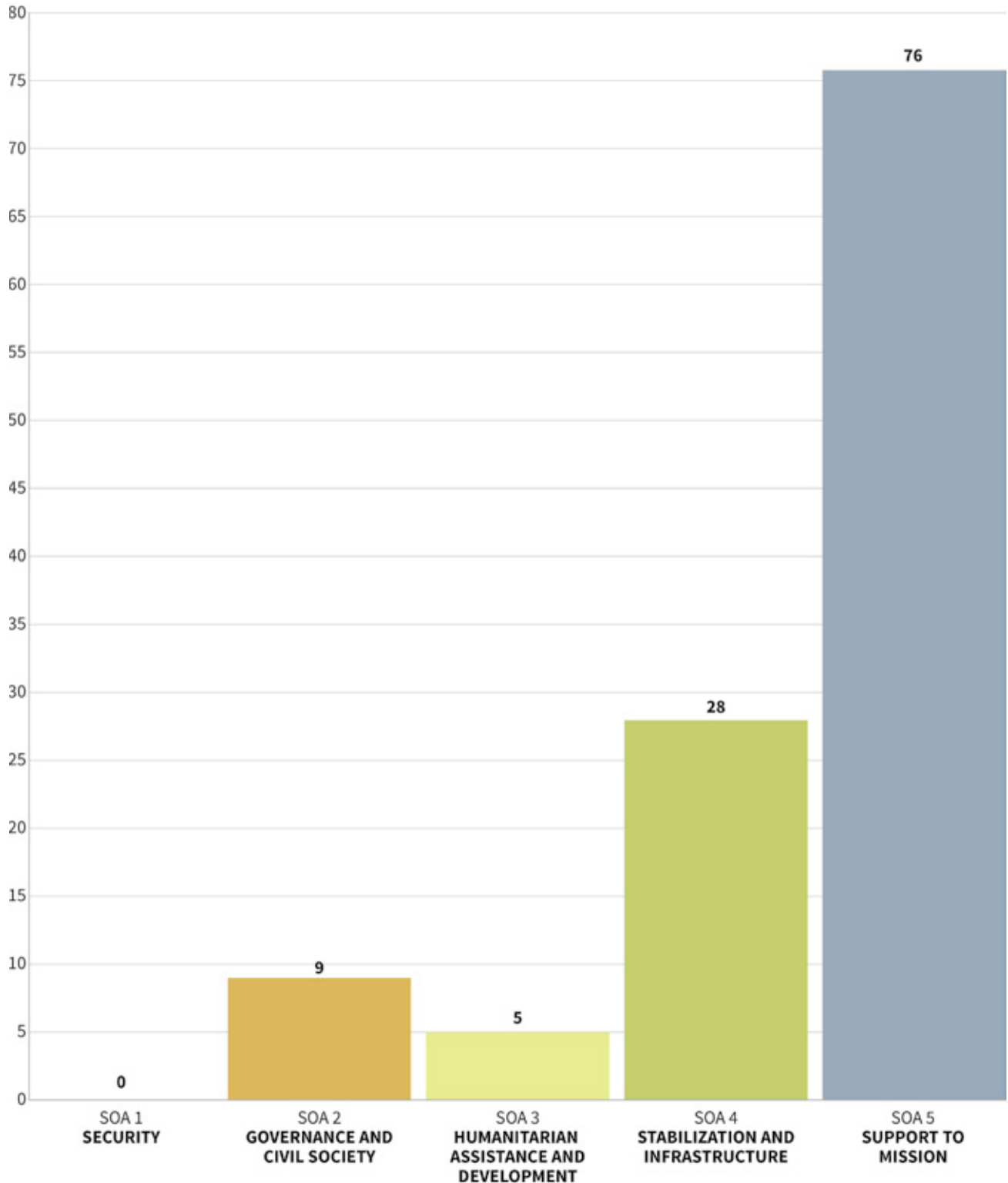
REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0139	SIGAR-18-33-SP	1	AF	Mar 15, 2018

Review of the Collection and Procedures for Screening the Blood of Afghanistan National Army Personnel

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0174	SIGAR 18-41-IP	1	AF	Apr 10, 2018

Management and Oversight of Fuel in Afghanistan: DoD Is Taking Steps to Improve Accountability, but Additional Actions Are Needed

FY 2019 PROJECTS AT A GLANCE Afghanistan Projects Separate from OFS



FY 2019 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS

Afghanistan Projects Separate from OFS

DoS OIG Total Projects: 4

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0302	TBD	3	AF	Sep - 2018	Jul - 2019

Audit of DoS Assistance to Afghan Refugees in Pakistan

To determine 1) whether the DoS distributed assistance in accordance with Federal law and DoS guidance; and 2) whether the DoS has effectively monitored assistance providers; and 3) the extent to which the assistance has achieved its intended results.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0303	TBD	5	AF	Oct - 2018	Sep - 2019

Follow-Up Review of Construction and Commissioning of Embassy Kabul Facilities (New Office Annex and Diplomatic Apartment-1)

To determine whether the DoS implemented actions to address the deficiencies identified in the prior OIG report.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0304	TBD	5	AF	Oct - 2018	Jul - 2019

Audit of DoS Selection and Management of Contracting Officer's Representatives in Afghanistan (Dual OCO/Also See OIR 0227)

To determine whether the Contracting Officer's Representatives nomination and selection process for Afghanistan considered qualified candidates as required by Federal and Department requirements and whether the management structure of Contracting Officer's Representatives in Afghanistan allows for effective supervision and accountability for executing their responsibilities.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0354	18AUD066	5	AF	May - 2018	Feb - 2019

Audit of the Office of Overseas Buildings Operations Construction and Commissioning of the Staff Diplomatic Apartment-2 and Staff Diplomatic Apartment-3 in Kabul, Afghanistan

To determine whether the Office of Overseas Buildings Operations and other Department stakeholders managed the construction and commissioning of the Staff Diplomatic Apartment-2 and Staff Diplomatic Apartment-3 projects to ensure that they meet industry standards and contract requirements.

SIGAR Total Projects: 88

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0047	SIGAR-116A	3	AF	Nov - 2016	Sep - 2018

USAID's Promoting Gender Equity in National Priority Programs

To examine the implementation and oversight of the Promote program to 1) assess the extent to which the program implementing partners are providing services in accordance with the terms of the contracts; 2) verify that USAID has developed performance metrics for the program and is monitoring contractor performance; 3) verify the program is achieving its intended outcomes; and 4) identify the challenges, if any, USAID and its contractors have faced in implementing the program.

AFGHANISTAN PROJECTS SEPARATE FROM OFS

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0099	SIGAR-119A	5	AF	Mar - 2017	Jan - 2019

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Local National Quality Assurance Program

To assess the extent to which the 1) Local National Quality Assurance Program contractors provided services in accordance with terms of the contracts; 2) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers provided oversight of contractors and assessed their performance; and 3) U.S. Army Corps of Engineer reviewed and validated the information the Local National Quality Assurance Program collected and used this to inform decisions about its reconstruction contracts.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0100	TBD	5	AF	Dec - 2017	Nov - 2018

Use of Contractors' Past Performance to Award Select Reconstruction Contracts in Afghanistan

To 1) identify requirements for evaluating contractors' past performance during the contract award process; 2) identify the data and systems used to evaluate contractors' past performance and determine the extent to which these data and systems provide agencies the information needed to evaluate contractors' past performance prior to awarding contracts; and 3) determine the extent to which agencies use information to evaluate past performance.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0104	TBD	5	AF	Dec - 2017	Nov - 2018

DoD's, DoS's, and USAID's Implementation of Wartime Contracting Commission Recommendations

To assess the extent to which 1) the DoD, the DoS, and USAID have implemented the Wartime Contracting Commission's recommendations relevant to the Afghanistan reconstruction effort; and 2) these audit offices are achieving their missions.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0112	SIGAR-LL-TBD	5	AF	Jan - 2019	Jan - 2020

Contracting and Procurement for the Afghanistan Reconstruction

To 1) identify the types and costs of the vehicles the DoD, the DoS, and USAID used to implement projects in Afghanistan; and 2) assess relative effectiveness of these various vehicles and comparative risks of waste, fraud, and abuse.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0150	SIGAR-115A	4	AF	Mar - 2016	Dec - 2018

U.S. Efforts to Increase the Supply, Quantity, and Distribution of Electric Power from the Kajaki Dam

To examine U.S. Government efforts to increase the supply, quantity, and distribution of electric power from the Kajaki Dam.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0237	SIGAR-I-043	4	AF	Feb - 2017	Dec - 2018

Inspection of the Kang Border Patrol Company Headquarters

To assess whether 1) the construction was completed in accordance with contract requirements and applicable construction standards; and 2) the facilities are being used and maintained.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0239	SIGAR-I-044	4	AF	Feb - 2017	Oct - 2018

Inspection of the Zarang Border Crossing Point

To assess whether 1) the construction was completed in accordance with contract requirements and applicable construction standards; and 2) the facilities are being used and maintained.

FY 2019 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS Afghanistan Projects Separate from OFS

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0245	SIGAR-I-045a	4	AF	Mar - 2017	Sep - 2018

Inspection of the Marshal Fahim National Defense University Phase 1

To assess whether 1) the construction [phases 1 and 3] was completed in accordance with contract requirements and applicable construction standards; and 2) the facilities are being used and maintained.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0250	SIGAR-F-118	5	AF	Mar - 2017	Sep - 2018

Financial Audit of Construction of Ministry of Defense Phase I

To audit the DoD Command: 772D Enterprise Sourcing Squadron; Contractor: Gilbane Federal; for the period November 30, 2013 to December 30, 2014; Obligation Amount: \$22,487,963.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0251	SIGAR-F-119	5	AF	Mar - 2017	Oct - 2018

Financial Audit of Construction of Ministry of Defense Headquarters Support and Security Brigade Expansion Phase II

To audit the Construction of Ministry of Defense Headquarters Support and Security Brigade Expansion Phase II contract; DoD Command: 772D Enterprise Sourcing Squadron; Contractor: Gilbane Federal; Award Number: FA803-06-D-8513DO 0049; for the period November 30, 2013 to September 30, 2015; Obligation Amount: \$14,559,117.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0254	SIGAR-SP-186	4	AF	Aug - 2017	Oct - 2018

Stability in Key Areas West Projects (Fact Sheet)

To provide information to Congress and the U.S. taxpayer pertaining to project costs and locations, and maps detailing the concentration of projects in the provinces categorized under the Stability in Key Areas West program.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0256	SIGAR-131A	2	AF	Aug - 2018	Jan - 2020

U.S. Support for the American University of Afghanistan

To assess the extent to which: 1) USAID, State, and DoD provided oversight of their funding and programming for the AUAF; 2) U.S. funding and programming for the AUAF achieved their intended goals; and 3) the agencies and AUAF have taken steps to ensure the sustainability of the U.S. government's investment in the AUAF.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0307	SIGAR-SP-175	5	AF	Aug - 2017	Sep - 2018

Equipment and Spare Part Losses under Afghan National Defense and Security Forces Operations and Maintenance Contract W912ER-10-D-0002 and W912ER-10-D-0003

To 1) examine the extent to which excess inventory was confiscated by the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces during the course of the operations and maintenance contract; determine the type inventory that was confiscated and the associated cost; 2) identify the circumstances causing excess or unused inventory to be confiscated by the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces; and 3) assess the efficacy of the controls in place to protect property from being stolen when conducting operations and maintenance contract operations for the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces.

AFGHANISTAN PROJECTS SEPARATE FROM OFS

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0308	SIGAR-F-120	5	AF	Aug - 2017	Jan - 2019

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under USAID Contracts and Grants for Afghanistan Reconstruction, Advanced Engineering Associates International

To audit Sheberghan Gas Generation; Award Number: 306-AID-306-TO-12-00002, for the period January 1, 2016 to July 31, 2016; Obligation Amount: \$6,088,192.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0309	SIGAR-F-121	5	AF	Aug - 2017	Sep - 2018

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under USAID Contracts and Grants for Afghanistan Reconstruction, The QED Group, LLC

To audit Monitoring Support Project, Eastern Provinces; Award Number: 306-AID-306-TO-15-00071, for the period July 27, 2015 to July 26, 2017; Obligation Amount: \$11,396,025.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0310	SIGAR-F-122	5	AF	Aug - 2017	Nov - 2018

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under USAID Contracts and Grants for Afghanistan Reconstruction, The QED Group, LLC

To audit the Afghanistan Agriculture Extension Project II; Award Number: 306-AID-306-A-15-00001, for the period July 1, 2015 to September 30, 2017; Obligation Amount: \$19,865,736.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0311	SIGAR-F-123	5	AF	Aug - 2017	Jan - 2019

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under USAID Contracts and Grants for Afghanistan Reconstruction, Afghan Ministry of Mines and Petroleum

To audit the Sheberghan Gas Development Project; Award Number: 306-IL-12-01; for the period May 15, 2012 to August 31, 2016; Obligation Amount: \$23,295,875.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0312	SIGAR-F-124	5	AF	Aug - 2017	Sep - 2018

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under USAID Contracts and Grants for Afghanistan Reconstruction, National Democratic Institute

To audit the Strengthening Political Entities and Civil Society; Award Number: 306-A-13-00003, for the period October 1, 2015 to July 5, 2016; Obligation Amount: \$6,000,000.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0313	SIGAR-F-125	5	AF	Aug - 2017	Nov - 2018

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under USAID Contracts and Grants for Afghanistan Reconstruction, Tetra Tech ARD

To audit the Initiative to Strengthen Local Administration; Award Number: 306-AID-306-C-15-00005, for the period October 1, 2016 to September 30, 2017; Obligation Amount: \$7,350,901.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0314	SIGAR-F-126	5	AF	Aug - 2017	Dec - 2018

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under USAID Contracts and Grants for Afghanistan Reconstruction, Chemonics International, Inc.

To audit the Afghanistan Trade and Revenue Project; Award Number: 306-TO-13-00009, for the period January 1, 2017 to November 6, 2017; Obligation Amount: \$15,307,165.

FY 2019 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS Afghanistan Projects Separate from OFS

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REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0315	SIGAR-F-127	5	AF	Aug - 2017	Sep - 2018

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred Under U.S.-funded Contracts and Grants for Afghanistan Reconstruction Activities, (U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center) Janus Global Operations LLC

To audit the Afghanistan-wide Mine, Battle Area, and Range Clearance–Phase II, Effort I; Award Number: W912DY-10-D-0016, for the period January 1, 2016 to May 1, 2017; Obligation Amount: \$20,000,000.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0316	SIGAR-F-128	5	AF	Aug - 2017	Sep - 2018

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred Under U.S.-funded Contracts and Grants for Afghanistan Reconstruction Activities, (U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center) Janus Global Operations, LLC

To audit the Afghanistan-wide Mine, Battle Area, and Range Clearance–Phase II, Effort II; Award Number: W912DY-10-D-0016, for the period December 1, 2015 to December 1, 2017; Obligation Amount: \$144,151,146.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0320	SIGAR-I-053	4	AF	Apr - 2018	Mar - 2019

Inspection of the Ghulam Khan Road Phase II (7 km of road)

To inspect the road and its supporting infrastructure to determine whether 1) the construction was completed in accordance with contract requirements and applicable construction standards, and 2) the road and its supporting infrastructure are being used and maintained.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0321	SIGAR-I-052	4	AF	Oct - 2017	Mar - 2019

Inspection of the North East Power System Project Phase 1: Transmission Lines between Argandeh and Pul-e Alam and Substation at Pul-e Alam

To assess whether 1) the construction was completed in accordance with contract requirements and applicable construction standards; and 2) the facilities and infrastructure are being used and maintained.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0322	SIGAR-123A	2	AF	Nov - 2017	Mar - 2019

Department of State's Efforts to Support and Transition Drug Treatment Programs in Afghanistan

To 1) identify the requirements for Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs drug treatment programs in Afghanistan; 2) assess the extent to which the contractors' met these requirements; 3) assess the extent to which Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs conducted oversight of these programs in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and procedures; and 4) assess the extent to which Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs and the Afghan government have planned to sustain these programs once transferred.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0323	SIGAR-I-048	4	AF	Sep - 2017	Jan - 2019

Inspection of the Power Transmission Expansion and Connectivity Project: 125 km 220/kV Transmission Line between Arghandi and Ghazni

To assess whether 1) the construction was completed in accordance with contract requirements and applicable construction standards; and 2) the transmission line is being used and maintained.

AFGHANISTAN PROJECTS SEPARATE FROM OFS

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0324	SIGAR-I-051	4	AF	Oct - 2017	Jan - 2019

Inspection of the Power Transmission Expansion and Connectivity Project Power Substations at Ghazni and Sayadabad

To assess whether 1) the construction of the facilities and infrastructure at the two substations was completed in accordance with contract requirements and applicable construction standards; and 2) the facilities and infrastructure are being used and maintained.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0328	SIGAR-F-129	5	AF	Aug - 2017	Oct - 2018

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred Under U.S.- funded Contracts and Grants for Afghanistan Reconstruction Activities, (DoS) Pacific Architects and Engineers Incorporated - Award No. SAQMMA15C0003

To audit Mobile Security Teams for Corrections Support and National Justice Program; Award Number: SAQMMA15C0003, for the period from December 15, 2014 to September 18, 2017; Obligation Amount: \$74,784,378.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0329	SIGAR-F-130	5	AF	Aug - 2017	Jan - 2019

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred Under U.S.- funded Contracts and Grants for Afghanistan Reconstruction Activities, (DoS) Pacific Architects and Engineers Incorporated - Award No. SAQMMA15C0032

To audit Corrections System Support Program and National Justice Program; Award Number: SAQMMA15C0032, for the period from December 30, 2014 to September 28, 2016; Obligation Amount: \$374,708,099.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0330	SIGAR-SP-167	3	AF	May - 2017	Oct - 2018

USAID-Supported Health Facilities in Faryab

To determine the location and operational condition of health facilities supported by USAID in Faryab province.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0338	SIGAR-SP-185	4	AF	Aug - 2017	Oct - 2018

Stability in Key Areas East Projects (Fact Sheet)

To provide information to Congress and the U.S. taxpayer pertaining to project costs and locations, and maps detailing the concentration of projects in the provinces categorized under the Stability in Key Areas East program.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0340	SIGAR-SP-187	2	AF	Aug - 2017	Sep - 2018

Civil Aviation Follow-up

To 1) examine the extent to which U.S. Government assistance since August 2014 has helped build Afghan capacity to assume responsibility for managing and funding its own civil aviation operations; and 2) determine the extent to which the contract that concluded in September of 2015 and the subsequent 2-year contract alleviated or rectified institutional and training shortcomings identified within Afghanistan's airspace management apparatus.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0342	SIGAR-128A	4	AF	Jul - 2018	Jul - 2019

U.S. Agency for International Development's Power Transmission Expansion and Connectivity Project

To assess USAID's implementation and oversight of the power transmission expansion and connectivity project. Specifically, we intend to determine the extent to which USAID has 1) set performance indicators and collected data to enable management decision-making and reporting about project activities; 2) achieved its targets for each of the three project components; and 3) conducted oversight of the Afghan government in meeting project objectives and complying with its commitments with USAID.

FY 2019 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS Afghanistan Projects Separate from OFS

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REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0343	SIGAR-F-141	5	AF	Jan - 2018	Jan - 2019

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under DoS Contracts for Afghanistan Reconstruction, Pacific Architects and Engineers Incorporated

To audit Pacific Architects and Engineers Incorporated, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs program operations and support services in Kabul, Afghanistan, Award Number: SAQMMA16C0061, for the period 17 March 2016 to 18 March 2017; Obligation amount: \$68,194,033.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0344	SIGAR-F-131	5	AF	Jan - 2018	Jan - 2019

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under USAID Contracts and Grants for Afghanistan Reconstruction, JHPIEGO Corporation

To audit JHPIEGO Corporation, Helping Mothers and Children Thrive, Award Number: 306-AID-306-A-15-00002, for the period 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2017; Obligation amount: \$29,543,715.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0345	SIGAR-F-142	5	AF	Jan - 2018	Jan - 2019

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under DoS Contracts for Afghanistan Reconstruction, DynCorp International LLC

To audit DynCorp International LLC, bridge contract to provide and coordinate operational support for Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement's Afghan Civilian Advisor Support, Camp Gibson, and Camp Falcon on the INL Strip Mall, Award Number: SAQMMA15C0019, for the period 30 Dec 2014 to 29 Feb 2016; Obligation amount: \$38,483,953.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0346	SIGAR-F-132	5	AF	Jan - 2018	Jan - 2019

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under USAID Contracts and Grants for Afghanistan Reconstruction, Volunteers for Economic Growth Alliance

To audit Volunteers for Economic Growth Alliance, Capacity Building and Change Management Program II, Award Number: 306-AID-306-A-14-00010, for the period 1 Jan 2016 to 9 Jul 2017; Obligation amount: \$11,658,984.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0347	SIGAR-F-133	5	AF	Jan - 2018	Jan - 2019

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under USAID Contracts and Grants for Afghanistan Reconstruction, Amec Environment and Infrastructure, Inc.

To audit Amec Environment and Infrastructure, Inc., Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Public Works, Award Number: 306-AID-306-C-14-00011, for the period 1 Jan 2016 to 2 Aug 2017; Obligation amount: \$12,702,248.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0348	SIGAR-F-134	5	AF	Jan - 2018	Jan - 2019

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under USAID Contracts and Grants for Afghanistan Reconstruction, Tetra Tech ARD

To audit Tetra Tech ARD, Women's Leadership Development, Award Number: 306-AID-306-TO-14-00031, for the period 1 Oct 2015 to 30 Sep 2017; Obligation amount: \$18,977,212.

AFGHANISTAN PROJECTS SEPARATE FROM OFS

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0349	SIGAR-F-135	5	AF	Jan - 2018	Jan - 2019

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under USAID Contracts and Grants for Afghanistan Reconstruction, The Asia Foundation

To audit The Asia Foundation, Strengthening Education in Afghanistan, Award Number: 306-AID-306-A-14-00008, for the period 1 Oct 2015 to 30 Sep 2017; Obligation amount: \$14,644,140.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0350	SIGAR-F-136	5	AF	Jan - 2018	Jan - 2019

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under USAID Contracts and Grants for Afghanistan Reconstruction, Development Alternatives Inc.

To audit Development Alternatives Inc., Regional Agriculture Development Program North, Award Number: 306-AID-306-C-14-00002, for the period 1 Jan 2016 to 31 Dec 2017; Obligation amount: \$30,620,133.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0351	SIGAR-F-137	5	AF	Jan - 2018	Jan - 2019

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under USAID Contracts and Grants for Afghanistan Reconstruction, Development Alternatives Inc.

To audit Development Alternatives Inc., Strong Hubs for Afghan Hope and Resilience, Award Number: 306-AID-306-C-14-00016, for the period 1 Jan 2016 to 29 Nov 2017; Obligation amount: \$29,351,816.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0352	SIGAR-F-138	5	AF	Jan - 2018	Jan - 2019

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under USAID Contracts and Grants for Afghanistan Reconstruction, Family Health International

To audit Family Health International, Afghanistan University Support and Workforce Development Program, Award Number: 306-A-13-00009, for the period 1 Oct 2015 to 31 Dec 2017; Obligation amount: \$40,354,617.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0353	SIGAR-124A	5	AF	Apr - 2018	Apr - 2019

Afghan Business Taxes Assessed on U.S. Government Contractors

To review business taxes and related penalties the Afghan government has levied on contractors supporting U.S. Government activities in Afghanistan.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0358	SIGAR-F-139	5	AF	Mar - 2018	Feb - 2019

Financial Audits of Costs Incurred under DoD Contracts for Afghanistan Reconstruction, (Army) Engility Corporation

To audit the Law Enforcement Professionals Program contract; Award Number: W91CRB-13-C-0021; for the period January 1, 2016 to June 30, 2016; Obligation Amount: \$22,100,000.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0359	SIGAR-F-140	5	AF	Mar - 2018	Feb - 2019

Financial Audits of Costs Incurred under DoD Contracts for Afghanistan Reconstruction, (Army) IAP Worldwide Services, Inc.

To audit the engineering, furnish, install, secure, and test a turnkey solution for the modernization and expansion of the Ministry of Interior Network Operations Center and Joint Operations Center contract; Award Number: W52P1J-13-D-0107; for the period May 12, 2016 to May 31, 2018; Obligation Amount: \$45,735,680.

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REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0361	SIGAR-128NS	2	AF	Jul - 2018	Dec - 2019

Review of Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat Processes and Internal Controls over U.S. Direct Assistance Funds

To examine the business processes, internal control structure, and individual controls utilized in the functions of Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat to 1) determine how those entities manage and account for U.S. direct assistance funds; and 2) identify any weaknesses in those areas.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0362	TBD	2	AF	Jul - 2019	Jan - 2020

Ministry of Interior's Accountability for Vehicles

Assess the extent to which 1) DoD and the MOI have developed and implemented policies and procedures to account for vehicles purchased with U.S. funds, and 2) the policies and procedures enable them to accurately account for those vehicles.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0363	SIGAR-130A	2	AF	Aug - 2018	May - 2019

Afghanistan's Progress in Implementing its Anti-Corruption Strategy and Achieving its Anti-Corruption Objectives

To assess the Afghan government's continued implementation of its anti-corruption strategy and describe the steps the United States is taking to support this effort.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0366	SIGAR- F-143	5	AF	May - 2018	Apr - 2019

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under USAID Contracts and Cooperative, The Asia Foundation

To audit the Ministry of Women's Affairs Organizational Restructuring and Empowerment (MORE); Award Number: 306-AID-306-A-13-00001, for the period 12/20/2015-5/7/2018; Obligation Amount: \$2,912,583.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0367	SIGAR- F-144	5	AF	May - 2018	Apr - 2019

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under USAID Contracts and Cooperative, Development Alternatives Inc.

To audit the Assistance to Legislative Bodies of Afghanistan (ALBA); Award Number: 306-AID-306- TO-13-00004, for the period 1/1/2016-3/27/2018; Obligation Amount: \$11,604,960.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0368	SIGAR- F-145	5	AF	May - 2018	Apr - 2019

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under USAID Contracts and Cooperative, FHI 360

To audit the Initiative for Hygiene, Sanitation, and Nutrition (IHSAN); Award Number: 306-AID-306-C-16-00007, for the period 5/11/2016-5/10/2018; Obligation Amount: \$6,012,852.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0369	SIGAR- F-146	5	AF	May - 2018	Apr - 2019

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under USAID Contracts and Cooperative, Creative Associates International Inc.

To audit the Afghanistan Workforce Development Program (AWDP); Award Number: 306-AID-306-C-12-00007, for the period 10/1/2015-6/30/2018; Obligation Amount: \$20,968,717.

AFGHANISTAN PROJECTS SEPARATE FROM OFS

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0370	SIGAR- F-147	5	AF	May - 2018	Apr - 2019

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under USAID Contracts and Cooperative, Aga Khan Foundation U.S.A.

To audit the Multi-Input Area Development Global Development Alliance (MIAD-GDA); Award Number: 306-AID-306-A-13-00002, for the period 1/1/2016-3/22/2018; Obligation Amount: \$13,774,482.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0371	SIGAR- F-148	5	AF	May - 2018	Apr - 2019

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under USAID Contracts and Cooperative, Development Alternatives Inc.

To audit the Women in the Economy (WIE); Award Number: 306-AID-306- TO-15-00062, for the period 7/1/2015-6/30/2018; Obligation Amount: \$31,159,147.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0372	SIGAR- F-149	5	AF	May - 2018	Apr - 2019

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under USAID Contracts and Cooperative, AECOM International Development (AECOM)

To audit the Strengthening Watershed and Irrigation Management (SWIM); Award Number: 306-AID-306-C-17-00001, for the period 11/15/2016-9/30/2017; Obligation Amount: \$3,334,165.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0373	SIGAR- F-150	5	AF	May - 2018	Apr - 2019

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under USAID Contracts and Cooperative, Tetra Tech Inc.

To audit the Engineering Support Program; Award Number: 306-AID-306-C-16-00010, for the period 7/23/2016 -7/22/2018; Obligation Amount: \$39,785,875.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0374	SIGAR- F-151	5	AF	May - 2018	Apr - 2019

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under USAID Contracts and Cooperative, Michigan State University

To audit the Grain Research and Innovation (GRAIN); Award Number: 306-AID-OAA-A-13-00006, for the period 3/13/2017-3/12/2018; Obligation Amount: \$3,250,000.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0375	SIGAR- F-152	5	AF	May - 2018	Apr - 2019

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under USAID Contracts and Cooperative, Management Sciences for Health

To audit the Strengthening Pharmaceutical Systems (SPS); Award Number: 306-A-00-11-00532, for the period 7/1/2015-12/28/2017; Obligation Amount: \$14,092,774.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0376	SIGAR- F-153	5	AF	Jun - 2018	Jun - 2019

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under DoD Contracts for Afghanistan Reconstruction, Leidos Innovations Corporation (previously Lockheed Martin)

To audit the Non-Standard Rotary Wing Aircraft (NSRWA) Contractor Logistics Sustainment (CLS), Afghanistan; Award: FA8530-08-D-0008, for the period 1/1/2017 - 4/30/2018; Obligation Amount: \$17,459,869.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0377	SIGAR- F-154	5	AF	Jun - 2018	Jun - 2019

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under DoD Contracts, Science and Engineering Services LLC

To audit the Utility Helicopter Program Office (UHPO) UH-60A Enhanced Phase Maintenance Inspection (PMI) Program Afghanistan; Award: W58RGZ-13-D-0048, for the period 6/28/2017-8/31/2018; Obligation Amount: \$20,177,038.

FY 2019 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS

Afghanistan Projects Separate from OFS

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0378	SIGAR-125A	3	AF	Jun - 2018	Aug - 2019

U.S. Agency for International Development's Provision of Emergency Food Assistance in Afghanistan

This audit will review USAID's support for emergency food assistance in Afghanistan. Specifically, we plan to: 1) identify USAID's efforts to supply emergency food assistance in Afghanistan since FY 2010; 2) assess the extent to which USAID and its partners conduct oversight of the funds the agency provides for emergency food assistance activities; and 3) assess the extent to which these funds are used as intended and are achieving their goals.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0379	SIGAR-F-155	5	AF	Jun - 2018	Jun - 2019

Financial Audits of Costs Incurred under DoS Grants and Cooperative Agreements for Afghanistan Reconstruction, Stanford Law School

To audit the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) program operations and support services in Kabul, Afghanistan; Award Numbers: SINCLE10GR0020 and SINCLE10GR0074, for the period January 12, 2012 to December 31, 2017; Obligation Amount: \$7,919,228.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0380	SIGAR-F-156	5	AF	Jun - 2018	Jun - 2019

Financial Audits of Costs Incurred under DoS Grants and Cooperative Agreements for Afghanistan Reconstruction, International Rescue Committee

To audit the Supporting Livelihoods and Protection for Afghan Returnees, Internally Displaced People (IDPS) and Vulnerable Host Communities program; Award Numbers: SPRMCO14CA1148, SPRMCO15CA1135, SPRMCO16CA1297 and SPRMCO17CA2183, for the period September 29, 2014 to September 28, 2018; Obligation Amount: \$5,406,179.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0381	SIGAR-F-157	5	AF	Jun - 2018	Jun - 2019

Financial Audits of Costs Incurred under State Grants and Cooperative Agreements for Afghanistan Reconstruction, Demining Agency Afghanistan

To audit the Zhari District Community Based Demining Project; Award Number: S-PMWRA-13-GR-1008 and S-PMWRA-17-GR-1002, the Demining Project; Award Numbers: S-PMWRA-13-GR-1010 and S-PMWRA-16-GR-1004, the Community-Based Demining Project; Award Number: S-PMWRA-13-GR-1024, the Baghlan Demining Project in Afghanistan; Award Number: S-PMWRA-15-GR-1010, the Zhari Kandahar Community Based Demining Project; Award Number: S-PMWRA-17-GR-1019, the Road Demining Project of Kamal Khan Dam, Nimroz; Award Number: S-PMWRA-17-GR-1053, and the Afghan Cluster Munitions Clearance Project 17; Award Number: S-PMWRA-17-GR-1062, for the period March 15, 2013 to September 24, 2018; Obligation Amount \$15,926,573.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0382	SIGAR-F-158	5	AF	Jun - 2018	Jun - 2019

Financial Audits of Costs Incurred under DoS Grants and Cooperative Agreements for Afghanistan Reconstruction-ITF Enhancing Human Security

To audit the Capacity Support to Mine Action Coordination and Transition Program; Award Numbers: S-PMWRA-14-CA-1019 and S-PMWRA-17-CA-1088, the Mine Detection Support Program; Award Number: S-PMWRA-16-GR-1035, for the period March 1, 2014 to September 30, 2018; Obligation Amount: \$10,166,743.

AFGHANISTAN PROJECTS SEPARATE FROM OFS

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0389	SIGAR-SP-190	4	AF	Nov - 2017	Sep - 2018

Good Performers Initiative: Takhar

To determine the extent to which Good Performers Initiative infrastructure projects in Takhar province have been completed; are being sustained; and are being used for their intended purpose.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0390	SIGAR-SP-204	4	AF	Jul - 2018	Sep - 2018

USAID Schools in Bamyan

To determine whether schools purportedly built or rehabilitated using taxpayer funds provided by USAID in Bamyan province, Afghanistan, were open and operational, and assess their current condition.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0391	SIGAR-SP-191	4	AF	Nov - 2017	Sep - 2018

Good Performers Initiative: Parwan

To determine the extent to which Good Performers Initiative infrastructure projects in Parwan province have been completed; are being sustained; and are being used for their intended purpose.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0392	SIGAR-SP-205	4	AF	Jul - 2018	Oct - 2018

USAID Schools in Paktika

To determine whether schools purportedly built or rehabilitated using taxpayer funds provided by USAID in Paktika province, Afghanistan, were open and operational, and assess their current condition.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0393	SIGAR-SP-193	4	AF	Nov - 2017	Oct - 2018

USAID Schools in Baghlan

To determine whether schools purportedly built or rehabilitated using taxpayer funds provided by USAID in Baghlan province, Afghanistan, were open and operational, and assess their current condition.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0394	SIGAR-SP-206	4	AF	May - 2018	Nov - 2018

USAID Schools in Ghazni

To determine whether schools purportedly built or rehabilitated using taxpayer funds provided by USAID in Ghazni province, Afghanistan, were open and operational, and assess their current condition.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0395	SIGAR-SP-209	5	AF	Jul - 2018	Dec - 2018

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Contract Awards for the Northeast Power System (NEPS) Phases I to IV

To determine the extent to which USACE adhered to its responsibilities under the FAR prior to awarding the contracts for NEPS Phases I to IV, and, where appropriate, determine what steps, if any, were taken by USACE to evaluate the ownership of ZNCC and MegaTech prior to awarding contracts for NEPS Phases I to IV.

FY 2019 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS

Afghanistan Projects Separate from OFS

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0396	SIGAR-LL-12	2	AF	Jul - 2018	Jun - 2019

Reintegration of Ex-combatants in Afghanistan

To examine the four reintegration programs undertaken in Afghanistan since 2003 in order to 1) assess how previous reintegration programs functioned, the key challenges to their effectiveness, and best practices that can inform future reintegration efforts in Afghanistan; 2) identify current plans for reintegration efforts in Afghanistan and assess the feasibility of those plans; and 3) identify lessons and make recommendations to U.S. agencies on how to best support the planning and implementation of future reintegration efforts in Afghanistan.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0397	TBD	4	AF	Apr - 2019	Jan - 2020

Inspection of Pol-i-Charkhi Wastewater Treatment Plant

Determine the extent to which 1) the construction was completed in accordance with contract requirements and technical specifications, and 2) the facility is being used and maintained properly.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0398	TBD	2	AF	Jan - 2019	Jan - 2020

Audit of USAID's Efforts to Support Development of Subnational Governance

Determine the extent to which 1) the contractor(s) for the Initiative to Strengthen Local Administrations (ISLA) and Strong Hubs for Afghan Hope and Resilience Program (SHAHAR) programs have met the intended goals and objectives of the programs; 2) USAID has overseen these programs and planned for them to be sustained; and 3) USAID has coordinated these programs with its other governance efforts and those of other donors.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0399	TBD	4	AF	Apr - 2019	Apr - 2020

Audit of Commercial Horticulture and Agricultural Marketing Program (CHAMP)

1) Assess the extent to which the CHAMP contractor(s) is providing services in accordance with the terms of their contracts; 2) assess the extent to which USAID measures CHAMP's progress in meeting its goals and objectives; and 3) identify the challenges, if any, USAID and its contractor(s) have faced in implementing and sustaining CHAMP, and the extent to which USAID has addressed those challenges.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0400	TBD	4	AF	Jul - 2019	Jul - 2020

Audit of USAID's Afghanistan Trade and Revenue (ATAR) Project

Assess the extent to which 1) ATAR achieved its goals and objectives; 2) USAID and the Afghan government are sustaining its efforts; and 3) USAID is using lessons learned from the project to inform its Country Development Cooperation Strategy.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0401	TBD	4	AF	Apr - 2019	Apr - 2020

Audit of USAID's Agricultural Credit Enhancement (ACE) Project

1) Assess the extent to which the ACE contractor(s) is providing services in accordance with the terms of their contracts; 2) assess the extent to which USAID measures ACE's progress in meeting its goals and objectives; and 3) identify the challenges, if any, USAID and its contractor(s) have faced in implementing and sustaining ACE, and the extent to which USAID has addressed those challenges.

AFGHANISTAN PROJECTS SEPARATE FROM OFS

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0402	SIGAR-LL-10	2	AF	Jul - 2018	Jun - 2019

U.S. Support for Elections in Afghanistan

To review Afghanistan's five elections since 2001, as well as the preparations for the sixth and seventh elections in 2018 and 2019 to 1) examine Afghanistan's electoral framework and the challenges posed by trying to enact reforms before, during, and after elections; 2) identify challenges and best practices in U.S. efforts to support the Afghan government as it prepared for, administered, and addressed disputes in the aftermath of elections; and 3) identify lessons and make recommendations to U.S. agencies on how best to support future elections in Afghanistan.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0414	TBD	4	AF	Jan - 2019	Nov - 2019

Inspection of the Kandahar Solar Project: 10 MW Kandahar Solar Plant

To determine the extent to which 1) the construction was completed in accordance with contract requirements and technical specifications, and 2) the facility is being used and properly maintained.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0415	SIGAR-I-055	4	AF	Aug - 2018	Sep - 2019

Inspection of the Kajaki Dam Tunnel Construction

To inspect the Kajaki Dam Tunnel construction and whether 1) the construction was completed in accordance with contract requirements and applicable construction standards, and 2) the tunnel is being used and maintained properly.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0416	TBD	4	AF	Nov - 2018	Sep - 2019

Inspection of AIF North East Power System Phase IV Gardez to Khost Transmission Line and Substations

To determine the extent to which 1) the construction was completed in accordance with contract requirements and technical specifications, and 2) the facility is being used and maintained properly.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0417	TBD	4	AF	Apr - 2019	Jan - 2020

Inspection of Pol-i-Charkhi Wastewater Treatment Plant

To determine the extent to which 1) the construction was completed in accordance with contract requirements and technical specifications, and 2) the facility is being used and maintained properly.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0418	TBD	4	AF	Apr - 2019	Jan - 2020

Inspection of Southeast Power System: Salang Tunnel 220/20kV Substation and 20kV Transmission Line from Salang to Adjacent Village

To determine the extent to which 1) the construction was completed in accordance with contract requirements and technical specifications, and 2) the facility is being used and maintained properly.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0419	TBD	4	AF	Aug - 2019	May - 2020

Inspection of AIF Southeast Power System: Sangin-Lashkar Gah Transmission Line

To determine the extent to which 1) the construction was completed in accordance with contract requirements and technical specifications, and 2) the facility is being used and maintained properly.

FY 2019 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS

Afghanistan Projects Separate from OFS

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0421	SIGAR-I-045b	4	AF	Mar - 2017	Dec - 2018

Inspection of the Marshal Fahim National Defense University Phase 3

To assess whether 1) the construction [phases 1 and 3] was completed in accordance with contract requirements and applicable construction standards; and 2) the facilities are being used and maintained properly.

USAID OIG

Total Projects: 26

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0048	FF204415	5	AF	Dec - 2015	Sep - 2018

RCA Financial Audit on the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock

To audit the Agriculture Development Fund, 306-IL-12-OAG-21, for the period July 18, 2010, to June 30, 2015.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0120	FF1C0216	3	AF	May - 2016	Nov - 2018

Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's New Development Partnership

To audit USAID/Afghanistan's New Development Partnership to determine if USAID/Afghanistan has 1) adequately verified the achievement of completed indicators under the New Development Partnership for any payments made to date; and 2) adopted internal policies and procedures to adequately verify the achievement of New Development Partnership indicators contained in the July 25, 2015, New Development Partnership results framework.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0201	8F1C0217	5	AF	Apr - 2017	Dec - 2018

Follow-Up Audit of USAID's Multi-Tiered Monitoring Strategy for Afghanistan

To audit USAID's Multi-Tiered Monitoring Strategy for Afghanistan to determine the extent that USAID has used its multi-tiered monitoring strategy to manage programs and serve as the basis for informed decision making.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0259	8F200217	5	AF	Apr - 2018	Oct - 2018

ACA Financial Audit of American University of Afghanistan

To audit Cooperative Agreement No. 306-A-13-00004, for the period August 1, 2015 to July 31, 2016.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0260	8F200417	5	AF	Jun - 2018	Dec - 2018

ACA Financial Audit of The Asia Foundation

To audit the Survey of the Afghanistan People, Grant 306-G-12-00003, for the period October 1, 2015, to April 30, 2018.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0261	8F200517	5	AF	Jun - 2018	Dec - 2018

ACA Financial Audit of ABT Associates, Inc.

To audit the ShopPlus Cooperative Agreement 306-AID-OAA-A-15-00067, for the period June 1, 2016, to December 31, 2016.

AFGHANISTAN PROJECTS SEPARATE FROM OFS

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0262	8F200117	5	AF	Jun - 2018	Dec - 2018

ACA Financial Audit of Purdue University

To audit the Strengthening Afghanistan Agricultural Faculties Grant 306-A-00-11-00516, for the period July 1, 2015, to December 31, 2016.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0263	8F200617	5	AF	Jun - 2018	Dec - 2018

ACA Financial Audit of Volunteers for Economic Growth Alliance

To audit the Assistance in Building Afghanistan by Developing Enterprise Cooperative Agreement AID-306-LA-13-00001, for the period January 1, 2016, to December 31, 2017.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0264	8F200717	5	AF	May - 2018	Nov - 2018

ACA Financial Audit of Development Alternatives, Inc.

To Audit the Development Alternatives Inc. (DAI)-Agricultural Credit Enhancement (ACE II), Contract AID-306-BC-15-00005, Jun 24, 2015 to Dec 31, 2017; Regional Agricultural Development Program (RADP), Contract AID-306-C-16-00011, Jul 21, 2016 to Dec 31, 2017; and MUSHARIKAT, Contract AID-306-TO-15-00073, for the period from Sep 2, 2015 to Dec 31, 2017

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0265	8F200817	5	AF	May - 2018	Nov - 2018

ACA Financial Audit of ICF Macro, Inc. Demographic and Health Surveys

To audit Contract AID-OAA-C-13-00095, for the period January 1, 2016, to December 31, 2016.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0266	8F200317	5	AF	Jun - 2018	Nov - 2018

ACA Financial Audit of National Academy of Science

To audit the Partnerships for Enhanced Engagement in Research Grants Cooperative Agreement 306-AID-OAA-A-11-00012, for the period September 25, 2011 to September 24, 2016.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0267	8F201017	5	AF	Jun - 2018	Dec - 2018

ACA Financial Audit of Futures Group International, LLC Health Sector Resiliency

To audit Contract AID-306-C-15-00009, for the period September 28, 2015, to December 31, 2016.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0268	8F201117	5	AF	Jun - 2018	Dec - 2018

ACA Financial Audit of Roots of Peace

To audit the Commercial Horticulture and Agriculture Marketing Program, Cooperative Agreement 306-A-00-10-00512, for the period January 1, 2016, to December 31, 2016.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0269	8F201217	5	AF	Jun - 2018	Dec - 2018

ACA Financial Audit of Management Systems International, Inc.

To audit the Monitoring Support Project- North Provinces Contract AID-306-TO-15-00072, for the period August 9, 2015, to December 31, 2017; and Measuring Impact of Stabilization Initiative, Contract AID-306-TO-12-00004, from July 1, 2014 to Oct 7, 2015.

FY 2019 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS Afghanistan Projects Separate from OFS

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0270	8F201317	5	AF	Jun - 2018	Dec - 2018

ACA Financial Audit of Tetra Tech ARD

To audit the Initiative to Strengthen Local Administration Contract AID-306-C-15-00005 for the period October 1, 2015, to September 30, 2016.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0272	8F201517	5	AF	May - 2018	Nov - 2018

ACA Financial Audit of the Ministry of Education

To audit the Basic Education, Learning and Training program, for the period December 21, 2014, to June 30, 2017.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0341	8F200917	5	AF	May - 2018	Nov - 2018

ACA Financial Audit of KNCV Tuberculosis Foundation

To audit Challenge Tuberculosis, Cooperative Agreement AID-OAA-A-14-00029, for the period January 1, 2015, to September 28, 2016.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0403	8F200118	5	AF	Jun - 2018	Dec - 2018

ACA Financial Audit of Checchi and Company Consulting, Inc (CCCI)

To audit the Services under Program Project Offices for Results Tracking, Contract AID-306-C-12-00012, 7/1/2016 to 4/4/2018; and Assistance for development of Afghan Legal Access, Contract AID-306-TO-16-00007, 04/15/2016 to 9/30/2017.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0404	8F200218	5	AF	May - 2018	Nov - 2018

ACA Financial Audit of CAII-Creative Associates International, Inc.

To audit the Afghan Children Read, Contract AID-306-TO-16-00003, Jan 1, 2016 to Dec 28, 2017.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0405	8F200318	5	AF	May - 2018	Nov - 2018

ACA Financial Audit of Chemonics International Inc

To audit the Promote- Women in Government, Contract AID-306-TO-15-00044, 1/1/2016 to 12/31/2017; Famine Early Warning System Network - Phase II, Contract AID-OAA-TO-12-00003, 1/1/2016 to 12/28/2016; Afghanistan Public Financial Management, Contract AID-306-TO-15-00065, 7/27/2015 to 12/31/2017; Afghanistan Trade and Revenue Project, Contract AID-306-TO-13-00009, 1/1/2016 to 31/12/2016; Financial Access for Development of Afghanistan, Contract 306-C-00-11-00531, 9/1/2016 to 2/5/2017; Regional Agriculture Development Project West, Contract AID-306-C-14-00007, 4/15/2015 to 12/31/2017; Global Health Supply Chain Management, Contract AID-OAA-TO-15-00007, 1/1/2011 to 12/31/2017; and Famine Early Warning System Network, Contract AID-OAA-TO-16-00015, 1/1/2011 to 12/31/2017.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0406	8F200418	5	AF	Jun - 2018	Dec - 2018

ACA Financial Audit of CI-Counterpart International, Inc.

To audit the Afghan Civic Engagement Program, Cooperative Agreement AID-306-A-14-00001, 10/1/2015 to 9/30/2017.

AFGHANISTAN PROJECTS SEPARATE FROM OFS

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0407	8F200518	5	AF	Jun - 2018	Dec - 2018

ACA Financial Audit of DI-Democracy International

To audit the Afghanistan Electoral Reform and Civic Advocacy, Cooperative Agreement 306-A-00-09-00522, 1/1/2016 to 06/30/2017.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0408	8F200618	5	AF	Jun - 2018	Dec - 2018

ACA Financial Audit of FHI 360

To audit the SCH - Supply Chain Quality Assessment, Contract 306-AID-OAA-C-15-00001, 1/2/2015 to 9/30/2017.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0409	8F200718	5	AF	Jun - 2018	Dec - 2018

ACA Financial Audit of IDS-International Government Services LLC

To audit the Monitoring Support Project - South West Provinces TO 2, Contract AID-306-TO-15-00070, 8/9/2015 to 8/10/2017.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0410	TBD	5	AF	Jun - 2018	Dec - 2018

ACA Financial Audit of IRD-International Relief and Development

To audit the Engineering, Quality Assurance and Logistical Support, Contract 306-C-00-11-00512, 1/1/2016 to 4/17/2016; and Kandahar Food Zone KFZ, Cooperative Agreement 306-AID-306-A-13-00008, 10/1/2016 to 12/31/2017.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0411	TBD	5	AF	Jun - 2018	Dec - 2018

ACA Financial Audit of MSI-Management Systems International

To audit the Measuring Impact of Stabilization Initiative, Contract AID-306-TO-12-00004, 7/1/2014 to 10/7/2015.

FY 2018 COMPLETED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Afghanistan Projects Separate from OFS

DoS OIG				Total Reports: 3
REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0300	ISP-I-18-11	2	AF, CONUS, PK, SWA	Feb 21, 2018
Inspection of the Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs				
REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0305	AUD-MERO-18-47	5	AF	Jun 15, 2018
Audit of the Bureau of Diplomatic Security's Invoice Review Process for Worldwide Protective Services Contracts				
REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0360	AUD-MERO-18-32	5	AF	Apr 09, 2018
Management Assistance Report: Improper Installation of Key Components of U.S. Embassy Kabul, Afghanistan's Fire Alarm System Needs Prompt Attention				

GAO				Total Reports: 2
REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0208	GAO-18-6	5	AF	Nov 02, 2017
Inspectors General: Documented Agreement of Certain Roles and Responsibilities Could Further Enhance Coordination in Afghanistan				
REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0385	GAO-18-499	4	AF, Other	Jul 12, 2018
Foreign Assistance: Better Guidance for Strategy Development Could Help Agencies Align Their Efforts				

SIGAR				Total Reports: 51
REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0014	SIGAR 18-10-AR	4	AF	Oct 31, 2017
Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund: Agencies Have Not Assessed Whether Six Projects That Began in Fiscal Year 2011, Worth about \$400 Million, Achieved Counterinsurgency Objectives and Can Be Sustained				
REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0087	SIGAR 18-08-IP	4	AF	Oct 26, 2017
Department of State and USAID Reconstruction Projects in Afghanistan: Analysis of SIGAR Inspection Reports Issued from August 2009 through March 2017				
REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0089	SIGAR-18-52-LL	2	AF	Jun 14, 2018
Counternarcotics: Lessons from the U.S. Experience in Afghanistan				

* As of Aug 31, 2018

AFGHANISTAN PROJECTS SEPARATE FROM OFS

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0094	SIGAR 18-45-AR	4	AF	Apr 30, 2018

Commander's Emergency Response Program: DoD Has Not Determined the Full Extent to Which Its Program and Projects, Totaling \$1.5 Billion in Obligations, Achieved Their Objectives and Goals in Afghanistan from Fiscal Years 2009 through 2013

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0095	SIGAR 18-42-AR	2	AF	Apr 19, 2018

Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund: The World Bank Needs to Improve How it Monitors Implementation, Shares Information, and Determines the Impact of Donor Contributions

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0109	SIGAR 18-38-LL	4	AF	Apr 19, 2018

Private Sector Development and Economic Growth: Lessons from the U.S. Experience in Afghanistan

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0140	SIGAR 18-19-AR	4	AF	Jan 04, 2018

DoD Task Force for Business and Stability Operations: \$675 Million in Spending Led to Mixed Results, Waste, and Unsustained Projects

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0173	SIGAR 18-37-IP	4	AF	Mar 30, 2018

Afghanistan's North East Power System Phase III: USACE's Mismanagement Resulted in a System that Is Not Permanently Connected to a Power Source, Has Not Been Fully Tested, and May Not Be Safe to Operate

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0177	SIGAR 18-07-FA	5	AF	Oct 20, 2017

U.S. Army Contracting Command's Interim Contractor Training Support for the Afghan National Army to Maintain and Sustain Mobile Strike Force Vehicles: Audit of Costs Incurred by Textron Inc. Marine & Land Systems

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0178	SIGAR 18-04 FA	5	AF	Oct 20, 2017

U.S. Army Contracting Command's Acquisition of Mobile Strike Force Vehicles for the Afghan National Army: Audit of Costs Incurred by Textron Inc. Marine & Land Systems

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0179	SIGAR 18-27-FA	5	AF	Jan 25, 2018

Department of the Army's Spare Parts Procurement and Repair Contract: Audit of Costs Incurred by Lockheed Martin Integrated Systems

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0180	SIGAR 18-06 FA	5	AF	Oct 20, 2017

U.S. Air Force Support for Pilatus PC-12 Knight Ryder Aircraft in Afghanistan: Audit of Costs Incurred by Sierra Nevada Corp.

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0186	SIGAR-18-48-LL	4	AF	May 24, 2018

Stabilization: Lessons from the U.S. Experience in Afghanistan

FY 2018 COMPLETED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS

Afghanistan Projects Separate from OFS

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0196	SIGAR 18-65-AR	3	AF	Jul 30, 2018

Regional Agriculture Development Program: Additional Evaluations and Assessments Could Improve the Performance and Sustainability of USAID/Afghanistan's \$301 Million Program

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0212	SIGAR 18-18-FA	5	AF	Dec 19, 2017

Department of Defense Task Force for Business and Stability Operations' International Oil and Gas Sector Advisory Services Contract: Audit of Costs Incurred by Curtis, Mallet-Prevost, Colt & Mosle

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0213	SIGAR 18-25-FA	5	AF	Jan 18, 2018

Department of Defense Task Force for Business and Stability Operations' Banking and Financial Infrastructure Development in Afghanistan and Iraq: Audit of Cost Incurred by aXseum Solutions, LLC

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0214	SIGAR 18-24-FA	5	AF	Jan 17, 2018

Department of Defense Task Force for Business and Stability Operations' Business Improvement Support: Audit of Costs Incurred by Leidos, Inc.

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0215	SIGAR 18-26-FA	5	AF	Jan 24, 2018

Department of Defense Task Force for Business and Stability Operations' Mineral Tender Development and Geological Services: Audit of Costs Incurred by SRK Consulting (U.S.) Inc.

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0216	SIGAR 18-05-FA	5	AF	Oct 20, 2017

Department of Defense Task Force for Business and Stability Operations' Afghanistan Indigenous Industries Program: Audit of Costs Incurred by DAI Global LLC

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0217	SIGAR 18-43-FA	5	AF	Apr 19, 2018

Department of Defense Task Force for Business and Stability Operations' Support for the Kabul Business Incubator: Audit of Costs Incurred by the Friends of the American University of Afghanistan

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0218	SIGAR 18-20-FA	5	AF	Jan 05, 2018

Department of Defense Task Force for Business and Stability Operations' Effort to Increase Self-Sufficiency of Special Operation Forces in Afghanistan: Audit of Costs Incurred by Alion Science and Technology Corporation

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0223	SIGAR 18-49-FA	5	AF	May 21, 2018

USAID's Early Grade Reading Survey: Audit of Costs Incurred by Chemonics International Inc

AFGHANISTAN PROJECTS SEPARATE FROM OFS

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0224	SIGAR-18-61-FA	4	AF	Jul 18, 2018

USAID's Agricultural Credit Enhancement Project: Audit of Costs Incurred by Development Alternatives Inc.

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0225	SIGAR 18-56-FA	5	AF	Jun 14, 2018

USAID's Mining Investment and Development for Afghan Sustainability Project: Audit of Costs Incurred by ECC Water & Power LLC

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0226	SIGAR 18-66-FA	5	AF	Aug 20, 2018

USAID's Afghanistan Engineering Support Program (AESP): Audit of Costs Incurred by Tetra Tech EM Inc.

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0227	SIGAR-18-40-SP	4	AF	Apr 04, 2018

Schools in Kunduz Province, Afghanistan: Observations from Site Visits at 6 Schools

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0228	SIGAR-18-31-SP	4	AF	Feb 06, 2018

Schools in Kabul Province, Afghanistan: Observations from Site Visits at 24 Schools

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0230	SIGAR-18-02-SP	4	AF	Oct 13, 2017

Schools in Kapisa Province, Afghanistan: Observations from Site Visits at 5 Schools

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0232	SIGAR-18-30-SP	4	AF	Feb 05, 2018

Health Facilities in Kandahar Province, Afghanistan: Observations from Visits to Three Facilities

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0233	SIGAR-18-17-SP	4	AF	Dec 12, 2017

Schools in Faryab Province, Afghanistan: Observations from Site Visits at 17 Schools

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0240	SIGAR-18-12-SP	5	AF	Nov 16, 2017

Allegations Related to USACE Operations and Maintenance Contract for Afghan Security Forces' Facilities

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0247	SIGAR 18-44-FA	5	AF	Apr 23, 2018

Department of the Army's Afghan National Army Communications Equipment Training and Sustainment Projects: Audit of Costs Incurred by DRS Global Enterprise Solutions

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0248	SIGAR-18-62-FA	5	AF	Jul 18, 2018

Department of Defense's Ministerial Development Program for the Afghan Ministry of Defense: Audit of Costs Incurred by DynCorp International LLC

FY 2018 COMPLETED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS

Afghanistan Projects Separate from OFS

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0249	SIGAR 18-54-FA	5	AF	Jun 06, 2018

Department of the Army's Freedom of Maneuver Project: Audit of Costs Incurred by PAE National Security Solutions LLC

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0252	SIGAR 18-22-IP	4	AF	Jan 09, 2018

American University of Afghanistan Women's Dormitory: Construction Met Contract Requirements and Building Deficiencies Were Corrected

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0255	SIGAR 18-63-IP	4	AF	Jul 30, 2018

Wardak Prison: Inadequate Department of State Oversight and Contractor Non-Compliance Have Increased Safety and Health Risks and Resulted in Wasted U.S. Funds

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0298	SIGAR 18-51-AR	2	AF	May 31, 2018

Afghanistan's Anti-Corruption Efforts: The Afghan Government Has Begun to Implement an Anti-Corruption Strategy, but Significant Problems Must Be Addressed

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0331	SIGAR-18-55-SP	3	AF	Jun 07, 2018

USAID Supported Health Facilities in Kandahar Province, Afghanistan: Observations from 9 Site Visits

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0332	SIGAR-18-21-SP	4	AF	Jan 10, 2018

State Department's Good Performers Initiative: Status of Six Completed Projects in Faryab Province

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0333	SIGAR-18-34-SP	4	AF	Mar 20, 2018

State Department's Good Performers Initiative: Status of Two Completed Projects in Kunduz Province

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0334	SIGAR-18-23-SP	4	AF	Jan 12, 2018

Information on USAID's Stability in Key Areas Program – Northern Region, Afghanistan

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0335	SIGAR-18-58-SP	3	AF	Jul 05, 2018

Status of U.S. Efforts to Develop Extractive Tenders: \$125 Million Spent Resulting in No Active Contracts

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0337	SIGAR-18-53-SP	4	AF	Jun 04, 2018

Information on USAID's Stability in Key Areas Program-Southern Region, Afghanistan

AFGHANISTAN PROJECTS SEPARATE FROM OFS

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0355	SIGAR-18-57-SP	4	AF	Jun 15, 2018

Afghanistan's Ring Road from Qeysar to Laman: After More Than 12 Years and over \$249 Million Spent, the Project is only 15 Percent Complete

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0357	SIGAR-18-60-SP	5	AF	Jul 17, 2018

Review Letter: Waste, Fraud, and Abuse Uncovered by SIGAR

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0364	SIGAR 18-39-SP	4	AF	Apr 03, 2018

Alert Letter: Structural Damage at Baghlan Bridge 1

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0365	SIGAR 18-50-SP	4	AF	May 22, 2018

Alert Letter: Structural Damage at Baghlan Bridge 2

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0386	SIGAR-18-47-SP	4	AF	May 08, 2018

Inquiry Letter: Status of the Northeast Power System Project-Phase II

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0387	SIGAR-18-59-SP	4	AF	Jul 16, 2018

State Department's Good Performers Initiative: Status of Seven Completed Projects in Baghlan Province

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0388	SIGAR-18-67-SP	4	AF	Aug 21, 2018

Schools in Parwan Province, Afghanistan: Observations From Site Visits at 14 Schools

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0420	SIGAR-18-13-SP	4	AF	Nov 27, 2017

USAID Supported Health Facilities in Khost Province, Afghanistan: Observations from 20 Site Visits

USAID OIG

Total Reports: 9

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0153	8-306-18-002-N	5	AF	Feb 25, 2018

Schedule of Costs Incurred Audit of ICF Macro Inc., Under Demographic and Health Surveys Program in Afghanistan, Contract AID-OAA-C-13-00095, September 9, 2013 to December 31, 2015

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0154	8-306-18-003-N	5	AF	Feb 25, 2018

Audit of Costs Incurred by JHPIEGO, Under HEMAYAT Program in Afghanistan, Cooperative Agreement AID-306-A-15-00002, January 7 to June 30, 2015

FY 2018 COMPLETED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS

Afghanistan Projects Separate from OFS

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0155	8-306-18-006-N	5	AF	Mar 22, 2018

Schedule of Costs Incurred Audit of Management Sciences for Health, Under Sustainable Leadership, Management, and Governance Program in Afghanistan, Cooperative Agreement AID-OAA-A-11-00015, July 1, 2014 to December 31, 2015

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0156	8-306-18-004-N	5	AF	Feb 25, 2018

Audit of Costs Incurred by New York University, Under the Assessment of Learning Outcomes and Social Effects in Community-Based Education Program in Afghanistan, Grant Agreement AID-306-G-13-00004, January 1, 2014 to August 31, 2015

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0157	8-306-18-005-N	5	AF	Feb 26, 2018

Audit of Costs Incurred by Partnership for Supply Chain Management in Afghanistan, Under Contract AID-GPO-I-03-05-00032, June 1, 2009 to September 26, 2015

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0162	3-000-17-034-R	5	AF	Sep 18, 2017

Closeout Audit of Costs Incurred in Afghanistan by AECOM Under Multiple USAID Contracts for the Periods September 1, 2014, to September 6, 2015; September 4, 2014, to July 31, 2015; and September 1, 2014, to August 31, 2015

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0164	3-306-18-004-R	5	AF	Oct 31, 2017

Audit of Costs Incurred In Afghanistan by Chemonics International, Inc. Under Multiple USAID Contracts for the Periods January 1, 2015, to December 31, 2015; August 10, 2014, to December 31, 2015; and April 21, 2015, to December 31, 2015

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0167	8-306-18-008-N	5	AF	Mar 25, 2018

Audit of Costs Incurred by International Relief and Development, Under Engineering, Quality Assurance, and Logistical Support Program in Afghanistan, Contract 306-C-00-11-00512, April 1 to December 31, 2015

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0170	8-306-18-007-N	5	AF	Mar 22, 2018

Schedule of Costs Incurred Audit of Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, Inc., Under Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Public Works of Afghanistan, Contract AID-306-C-14-00011, August 3, 2014 to December 31, 2015

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A guided-missile destroyer breaks away from fleet replenishment in the Philippine Sea. (U.S. Navy photo)

OVERSIGHT PLAN FOR OPERATION PACIFIC EAGLE- PHILIPPINES

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FOREWORD

We are pleased to submit our first annual plan describing oversight activities for Operation Pacific Eagle–Philippines (OPE-P).

OPE-P’s mission is to support the Philippine government in its efforts to isolate, degrade, and defeat ISIS-Philippines (ISIS-P) and other violent extremist organizations. Separate from OPE-P military activities, the Department of State (DoS) and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) support the Philippine government with humanitarian assistance.

The Inspectors General for the DoD, DoS, and USAID are required by the Inspector General Act of 1978 to conduct comprehensive independent oversight of programs and operations in support of overseas contingency operations. Additionally, the Inspectors General for the DoS and USAID have jurisdiction over department or agency programs in the Philippines that are separate from the contingency operation itself.

In addition to oversight work in the Philippines, the Lead IG agencies, and other members of the Overseas Contingency Operations Joint Planning Group coordinate overseas contingency operations oversight activities. The other members include the U.S. Army Audit Agency; the Naval Audit Service; the U.S. Air Force Audit Agency; the Offices of Inspectors General of the Department of Homeland Security, Department of Justice, Department of Energy, Department of the Treasury; and the Government Accountability Office.

This oversight plan for OPE-P is effective as of October 1, 2018. This plan is approved upon the signature by all parties below.



Glenn A. Fine

Glenn A. Fine
Principal Deputy Inspector General
Performing the Duties of the
Inspector General
U.S. Department of Defense



Steve A. Linick

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FY 2019 JOINT STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT PLAN FOR OPERATION PACIFIC EAGLE-PHILIPPINES

This oversight plan describes the Lead Inspector General (Lead IG) and partner agency oversight of U.S. Government activities for Operation Pacific Eagle-Philippines (OPE-P). These activities include those related to OPE-P's security mission as well as those related to humanitarian assistance and support to mission.

SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES

In May 2017, ISIS-Philippines (ISIS-P) and other terrorist groups seized Marawi, a city on the island of Mindanao. By October 2017, the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) had reclaimed Marawi. In the course of the fighting, nearly all the residents of the city were displaced as they attempted to flee the fighting.¹ In August 2018, the United Nations reported that approximately 320,000 people have returned to Marawi and the surrounding areas, but approximately 69,000 people remain displaced.²

Although the AFP has liberated Marawi, and ISIS-P does not hold any territory in the Philippines, according to the DoD, ISIS-P still maintains approximately 200 fighters as of June 2018.³ These fighters continue to engage in terrorist activity such as kidnapping, emplacing improvised explosive devices, and recruiting new members.⁴ According to the DoD, ISIS-P exploits Muslims of poor socioeconomic status, particularly displaced persons.⁵ In February 2018, the U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM) Commander stated that ISIS's ideology could potentially inspire terrorism in the region.⁶

U.S. PRESENCE IN THE PHILIPPINES

In 2017, at the request of the Philippine government, the United States initiated the military operation OPE-P to support the Philippine military in its effort to defeat ISIS-P and its affiliates.⁷ Additionally, the United States seeks to build resiliency and capacity in Mindanao through Department of State (DoS) and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs as part of the U.S. effort to counter violent extremism.⁸



Philippine Air Force airmen stand in formation for a pass in a review ceremony, Villamor Air Base, Manila, Philippines. (U.S. Air National Guard photo)

DOD PRESENCE IN THE PHILIPPINES

Under OPE-P, the DoD is focused on three lines of effort: isolating, degrading, and defeating ISIS-P as well as other priority violent extremist organizations; countering radicalization and violent extremism; and building partner capacity to deny terrorist safe havens.⁹

In February 2018, the USPACOM Commander stated that during the attack on Marawi, the DoD provided tactical advice; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; and weapons and ammunition to the AFP. In particular, according to the USPACOM Commander, this provision of weapons and ammunitions occurred in a timely manner, as a result of a Mutual Logistics Support Agreement between the DoD and the AFP.¹⁰

The DoD also leads the U.S. effort to counter violent extremism in the Philippines while coordinating with other U.S. government partners such as the DoS, USAID, and the Department of the Treasury. Countering violent extremism includes information operations, and the USPACOM Commander noted in February 2018 that the battle for Marawi showed the importance of the media and messaging.¹¹

The DoD, in support of the OPE-P mission, seeks to build AFP capacity to enable the AFP to conduct counterterrorism operations. The DoD, in concert with the DoS, also continues to engage in train and equip programs with the AFP, such as providing unmanned aerial

systems.¹² Additionally, according to the DoD, the DoD engages in training exercises with the AFP, provides advice on tactics and techniques on surveillance capabilities, and assists with guidance on fighting terrorist organizations.¹³

DOS AND USAID PRESENCE IN THE PHILIPPINES

Since the Philippines gained independence in 1946, the DoS has sought to promote democracy, safeguard human rights, advance the economic interests of both countries, promote peaceful resolutions to conflicts, and generally foster the interests of the United States.¹⁴

The DoS has supported diplomatic and foreign assistance efforts for capacity building to counter terrorism in the Philippines. These efforts have included programs to support civilian law enforcement, to address cyber threats, and to identify vulnerable groups and prevent radicalization. These efforts are not specific to ISIS-P or OPE-P. The DoS has also supported security assistance, such as building the AFP’s capacity.¹⁵

In addition, USAID has had long-standing assistance programs in Mindanao and a history of responding to humanitarian crises in the Philippines.

Figure 12.

Map of the Philippines



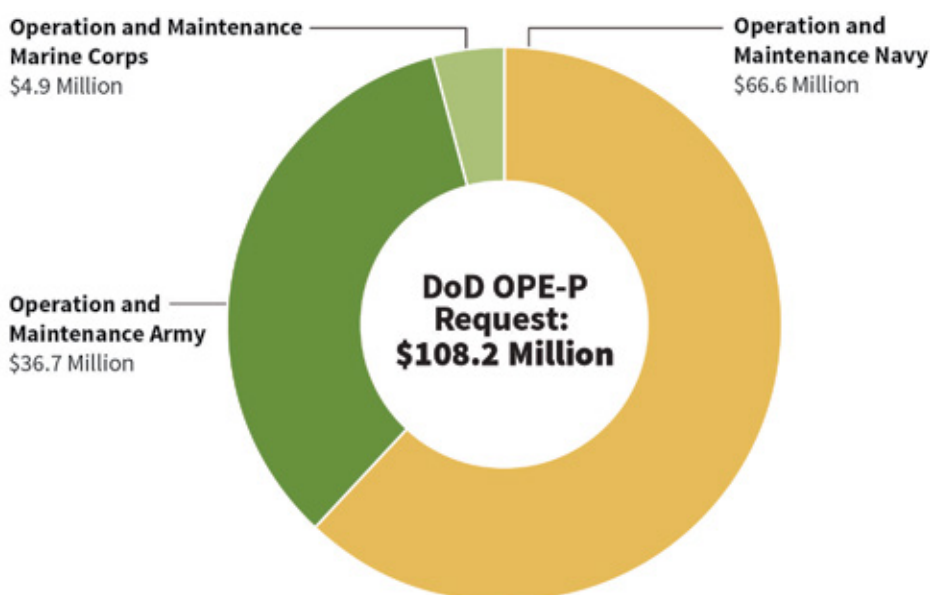
U.S. FUNDING FOR PROGRAMS IN THE PHILIPPINES

DoD OCO Funding

Within the OCO request, the DoD requested \$108.2 million for OPE-P.¹⁶ This includes funding for Operation and Maintenance, Army (\$36.7 million), Operation and Maintenance, Navy (\$66.6 million), and Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps (\$4.9 million).¹⁷

Figure 13.

FY 2019 DoD OPE-P Funding Request



Source: DoD Comptroller, response to Lead IG request for information, 4/2018.

DoS and USAID Funding for the Philippines

The DoS and USAID funding request for FY 19 seeks \$118.4 million for the Philippines to address priorities such as security and regional stability; countering violent extremism; combatting human trafficking; enhancing citizen-responsive governance; and promoting community resilience and growth. U.S. assistance targets drivers of violent extremism and reduces space for the radicalization of youth. In addition, the FY 2019 request seeks funding for Embassy Manila's diplomatic programs, support under the Worldwide Security Protection programs, and the Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance program.¹⁸

Figure 14.

FY 2019 Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs-Philippines Budget Request (includes USAID)



Source: DoS, "FY 2019 Congressional Budget Justification – Foreign Operations, Appendix, 2," 2/12/2018.

Economic Support and Development Fund (\$55.0 M):

These funds seek to address the drivers of violent extremism in the Philippines, including community grievances, poor governance, corruption, poverty, weak institutions, and a culture of violence. U.S. assistance programs are designed to expand opportunities for at-risk youth and internally displaced persons in areas threatened by conflict and specifically targeted by violent extremist organizations for recruitment.¹⁹

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (\$5.3 M):

These funds seek to bolster justice sector capacity; improve maritime law enforcement and develop the Philippine Coast Guard; combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing; and expand assistance to reduce drug demand, a key, new area of bilateral collaboration. Programs work to strengthen Philippine rule of law institutions to ensure citizen security and access to justice and to disrupt transnational criminal networks.²⁰

International Military Education and Training (\$2.0 M):

These funds support programs to familiarize Philippine defense establishment personnel with U.S. military training and doctrine. The programs specifically deliver professional

military education and technical training, and seek to improve maritime security capability through courses on maritime security, information technology, military intelligence, counter-terrorism, and air defense.²¹

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (\$6.1 M):

These funds support counter-terrorism training and related equipment grants to enhance the strategic and tactical skills of Philippine security forces, including investigative capabilities of the Philippine National Police and regional civilian security forces, especially in Mindanao. These funds also support the Export Control and Related Border Security Program to support the effective enforcement of the Philippine Strategic Trade Management Act to detect, interdict, investigate, and prosecute illicit transfers of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), WMD-related items, and conventional arms.²²

Global Health Programs (\$20.0 M):

These funds seek to provide assistance in the Philippines to support the globally shared goals of ending child and maternal deaths, controlling the HIV-AIDS epidemic, and combatting infectious diseases.²³

Foreign Military Financing (\$30.0 M):

These funds seek to assist the AFP in their territorial-defense mission and its associated long-term goals to modernize the AFP air and sea forces. Additionally, these funds support the AFP's ongoing operations against ISIS-P and other extremist organizations.²⁴

Additional Humanitarian Assistance Activities:

The DoS and USAID also request funds to address worldwide crises affecting U.S. national security interests. The DoS and USAID administer these funds, which include portions of the International Disaster Assistance, Food for Peace Title II, and Migration and Refugee Assistance accounts.²⁵

STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT AREAS

This oversight plan organizes OPE-P related oversight projects into three Strategic Oversight Areas (SOAs):

1. Security
3. Humanitarian Assistance and Recovery
5. Support to Mission

The Governance and Civil Society, and Stabilization SOAs are not included in this oversight plan because the Philippine government has not requested assistance in either area.

Each of the following SOA discussions presents examples of oversight projects planned for FY 2019. For a complete list of planned FY 2019 OPE-P oversight projects, refer to the project tables at the end of this plan.

SOA 1. Security

According to the USPACOM Commander, the United States is committed to preventing the resurgence of ISIS-P and other violent extremist organizations in the Philippines.²⁶ The DoD engages in security cooperation programs with the Philippines, including bilateral military exercises and training and advising of security forces. Approximately 250 DoD military personnel are supporting these activities, which seek to build the AFP's capacity to counter extremist organizations in the region.²⁷

The DoD OIG is currently conducting an evaluation of the DoD's train, advise, assist, and equip efforts to build and sustain the capabilities of the AFP to counter violent extremist organizations.

KEY QUESTIONS FOR FY 2019 OVERSIGHT PLANNING:

- Are the DoD's efforts effectively building the AFP's capacity to defeat violent extremists?
- Are the U.S. efforts to counter violent extremism effective in preventing the recruitment of vulnerable people to terrorist groups?
- Is the AFP effectively using the DoD-provided intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance data to conduct counterterrorism operations?

An MH-60R Sea Hawk sits on a flight deck of a guided-missile cruiser in the Philippine Sea. (U.S. Navy photo)



SOA 3. Humanitarian Assistance and Recovery

Almost one year after the end of the fighting in Marawi, 320,000 people have returned to Marawi, while an additional 69,000 people remain displaced. According to the United Nations, both the returnees and the displaced persons continued to struggle to reestablish livelihoods and generate income for their families. A pressing concern is that displaced children are at risk of dropping out of school, increased poverty, and recruitment by extremist organizations.²⁸

KEY QUESTIONS FOR FY 2019 OVERSIGHT PLANNING:

- What management and oversight risks do U.S. Government humanitarian assistance programs face?
- What risk assessments do U.S. Government agencies conduct before awarding funds to public international organizations? How do agencies mitigate identified risks? How effective are the internal oversight procedures of individual public international organizations?
- To what extent did USAID incorporate lessons learned from its experiences responding to other humanitarian crises into its internal controls and oversight of the initial Marawi humanitarian response?
- How effective are implementing partners' procurement processes and supply chain management controls?
- How effective is remote or third-party monitoring of USAID's humanitarian assistance and development programs?
- How do implementing partners monitor their sub-recipients (subcontractors and sub-grantees) to safeguard U.S. humanitarian assistance and development funds?

SOA 5. Support to Mission

United States warfighters, diplomats, and aid workers in the Philippines require support in facilities, logistics, and other sustainment. While the Constitution of the Philippines prohibits foreign military bases, the bilateral 2014 Enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement permits the U.S. Government to build and maintain facilities within Philippine military bases to increase capacity and improve interoperability for combined U.S. and Philippine operations.²⁹

The DoD and DoS OIGs continue to inspect facilities where personnel are located to ensure that these facilities meet security requirements and occupational safety and health standards. In the past, both offices have identified significant deficiencies in facilities elsewhere.³⁰

Day-to-day operations of U.S. facilities require significant logistical efforts, including transportation of personnel and goods, food services, fuel services, and other daily subsistence. The DoD contracts for many of these services through the Philippines Operations Support Contract, which is valued at \$58 million over five years. In June 2018,

Buildings destroyed by last year's fighting in Marawi. (DoD photo)



the DoD OIG issued an audit report of this contract and determined the DoD did not formally validate the contract's requirements against the operational plan before exercising the first option period of the contract. The DoD OIG recommended that the DoD conduct a requirements review board for the first task order, and provide training that will ensure correct procedures for future task orders. The DoD has since completed the requirements review board and conducted the recommended training.³¹

The Support to Mission SOA also includes oversight of grant and contract management, and program administration. As an example of oversight of program administration, the DoD OIG is auditing the DoD's logistical support provided to the Philippines through bilateral agreements.

KEY QUESTIONS FOR FY 2019 OVERSIGHT PLANNING

- Are U.S. Government officials properly awarding, managing, and administering contracts in accordance with Federal acquisition regulations and other applicable guidance?
- Do U.S. agencies conduct sufficient and effective oversight of contracts to ensure contractors meet their requirements, and are contractors held accountable for noncompliance or poor performance?
- Do existing safeguards adequately protect third-country nationals from unfair labor practices and abuses, including trafficking in persons?
- What is the state of occupational safety and health of installations where U.S. military personnel are located?

SELECTED FY 2019 OVERSIGHT PROJECT:

The DoD stores prepositioned equipment overseas for use during contingency operations. Some equipment that is being used to support OPE-P comes from DoD equipment stocks in South Korea. The DoD OIG plans to audit the DoD's management of this equipment to ensure its accountability and maintenance for ongoing and future operations.

FY 2019 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS

Operation Pacific Eagle-Philippines

DoD OIG **Total Projects: 3**

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OPE 0004	D2018-D00SPO-0139.000	1	PH	Apr - 2018	Jan - 2019

Evaluation of Efforts to Train, Advise, Assist, and Equip the Armed Forces of the Republic of the Philippines

To evaluate U.S. train, advise, assist, and equip efforts to build and sustain the capabilities of the Armed Forces of the Philippines to counter the expansion of violent extremist organizations.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OPE 0005	D2018-D000RJ-0155.000	5	PH	May - 2018	Feb - 2019

DoD Oversight of Bilateral Agreements With the Republic of the Philippines

To determine whether the DoD has proper oversight of the logistical support provided through bilateral agreements to the Republic of the Philippines.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OPE 0007	TBD	5	PH	Jun - 2019	Feb - 2020

Audit of DoD Management of Wholesale Equipment in Korea

To determine whether the Army accounted for wholesale equipment in Korea and established maintenance cycles that ensured equipment was available and deployable if needed.

FY 2018 COMPLETED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Operation Pacific Eagle-Philippines

DoD OIG **Total Reports: 1**

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OPE 002	DODIG-2018-124	5	CONUS	Jun 06, 2018

Development, Review, and Validation of the Philippines Operations Support Contract III Requirements

* As of Aug 31, 2018

ENDNOTES

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27. DoD, response to DoD OIG request for information, 6/2018.
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U.S. Marines conduct a tactical recovery of aircraft and personnel exercise at an undisclosed location in Southwest Asia. (U.S. Marine Corps photo)

OVERSIGHT PLAN FOR OTHER PROJECTS ACROSS SOUTHWEST ASIA

FY 2019 Ongoing and Planned
Oversight Projects 136

FY 2018 Completed Oversight Projects 139

FY 2019 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS

Other Projects Across Southwest Asia

AAA Total Projects: 1

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0050	A-2018-IEEX-0097.000	Multiple	Feb - 2018	Dec - 2018

Audit of the Army's Participation in the Department of State Housing Pool (Previously Reported as SWA 1989)

Determine if the Army effectively managed Army costs with DoS leased housing at U.S. European Command, U.S. Africa Command, and Area Support Group Qatar.

AFAA Total Projects: 1

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0015	F2016-L20000-0461.000	Other	Aug - 2016	Oct - 2018

F-15 Foreign Military Sales Program Management (Previously Reported as SWA 1891)

To determine whether Air Force officials effectively managed the F-15 Foreign Military Sales program.

DoS OIG Total Projects: 1

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0016	TBD	Other	Oct - 2018	Jul - 2019

Audit of Overseas Refugee Processing for Applicants to the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program (Previously Reported as SWA 1894)

To determine whether the 1) Bureau of Population, Migration, and Refugees provides sufficient oversight of the Refugee Support Centers; 2) Refugee Support Centers ensure that refugee applicants undergo the appropriate security checks; and 3) Refugee Support Centers ensure that required documentation and case files are complete for each refugee before admission into the United States.

GAO Total Projects: 1

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0051	102696	Other	Mar - 2018	Dec - 2018

Review of the DoD's Prepositioned Stocks Implementation Plan and Overall Approach

To review the DoD's plan for implementation of the prepositioning strategy under Section 2229(a) as amended by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014, Section 321 and to review DoD's overall strategic approach to managing its prepositioned stocks.

NAVAUDSVC Total Projects: 13

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0008	2016-062	Other	Jul - 2016	Dec - 2018

Dual Status Navy Reservists (Previously Reported as SWA 1857)

To verify that dual status Navy Reservists on active duty are not being paid concurrently for their Federal Government civilian job.

OTHER PROJECTS ACROSS SOUTHWEST ASIA

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0014	2017-059	Other	Oct - 2017	Sep - 2018

Follow-up: Audit of U.S. Marine Corps Post-Deployment Health Reassessment (Previously Reported as SWA 1890)

To verify that the U.S. Marine Corps implemented corrective actions to address recommendations made in a prior Naval Audit Service audit report titled “Post-Deployment Health Reassessment at the Marine Corps: Fiscal Years 2008 and 2009 Data Analysis, and Future Monitoring (N2011-0010),” published December 17, 2010.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0025	2018-024	Other	Apr - 2018	Jan - 2019

Force Protection Vulnerabilities of Expeditionary Forces in OCONUS Ports (Previously Reported as SWA 1964)

To verify the effectiveness of the Expeditionary Port Visit Support Program at ports outside the continental United States.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0026	2018-028	Other	Sep - 2018	Jul - 2019

Navy Military Construction Projects Proposed for Fiscal Year 2021 (Previously Reported as SWA 1965)

To verify that the project scope requirements are sufficiently supported for selected Navy military construction projects contained in the Department of the Navy proposed Fiscal Year 2021 Military Construction Program.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0027	2018-027	Other	Aug - 2018	Jun - 2019

Military Construction Project Planning (Previously Reported as SWA 1966)

To verify that the Department of the Navy military construction project planning process results in reasonably accurate project requirements and costs.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0028	2018-026	Other	Jun - 2018	Jan - 2019

Execution of Facility Maintenance by Non-Commander Navy Installations Command Maintenance Unit Identification Code Holders (Previously Reported as SWA 1967)

To determine whether funds provided for required maintenance on non-Commander, Navy Installations Command Maintenance Unit Identification Code facilities are being efficiently and effectively executed.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0029	2018-022	Other	Jun - 2018	Mar - 2019

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive Equipment (Previously Reported as SWA 1968)

To verify that selected Navy installations outside the continental United States have sufficient chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosive equipment and the associated required training in order to respond to an incident.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0031	2018-017	Other	Jan - 2018	Nov - 2018

Contractor Base Access at Selected OCONUS Installations (Previously Reported as SWA 1970)

To verify that selected Navy installations outside of the continental United States have effective processes in place to vet, grant, and revoke physical access to contractors.

FY 2019 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS

Other Projects Across Southwest Asia

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0032	2018-011	Other	Jan - 2018	Nov - 2019

Insider Threat and System Access Management (Previously Reported as SWA 1971)

To verify that the Insider Threat Program at selected Department of Navy commands is compliant with applicable laws and regulations.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0033	2018-048	Other	Jul - 2018	May - 2019

Accountability over Night Vision Devices (Previously Reported as SWA 1972)

To verify that night vision devices at selected Department of the Navy commands are properly and accurately accounted for in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0036	2018-040	Other	Jun - 2018	Feb - 2019

Internal Controls Over Cash and Other Monetary Assets Held OCONUS (Previously Reported as SWA 1975)

To verify that personnel support detachments outside the continental United States have effective internal controls over cash and other monetary assets.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0037	2018-050	Other	Feb - 2018	Dec - 2018

Expired or Unusable Controlled Pharmaceutical Drugs Management (Previously Reported as SWA 1976)

To verify that internal controls over expired or unusable controlled pharmaceutical drugs at selected Navy Military Treatment Facilities are operating as intended.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0039	2018-010	Other	Dec - 2017	Oct - 2018

Aircraft Contract Field Teams (Previously Reported as SWA 1978)

To determine if aircraft contract field teams have effectively maintained aircraft availability as intended.

FY 2018 COMPLETED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Other Projects Across Southwest Asia

AFAA Total Reports: 1

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0002	F2017-0008-O10000	Multiple	Sep 20, 2017

United States Air Forces Central Command Area of Responsibility Communications Security Asset

NAVAUDSVC Total Reports: 3

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0001	N2018-0025	Other	Mar 15, 2018

Navy Career Sea Pay

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0010	N2018-0044	Other	Jun 27, 2018

Security Equipment for Navy Security Forces Personnel at Selected Installations Outside the Continental United States

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0012	N2018-0010	Other	Dec 14, 2017

Navy Military Construction Projects Proposed for Fiscal Year 2019

* As of Aug 31, 2018





A shop owner restocks supplies outside his hardware store in Manbij, Syria.
(U.S. Army photo)

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A: SECTION 8L OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL ACT OF 1978

§8L. Special Provisions Concerning Overseas Contingency Operations

- (a) Additional Responsibilities of Chair of Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency. Upon the commencement or designation of a military operation as an overseas contingency operation that exceeds 60 days, the Chair of the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE) shall, in consultation with the members of the Council, have the additional responsibilities specified in subsection (b) with respect to the Inspectors General specified in subsection (c).
- (b) Specific Responsibilities. The responsibilities specified in this subsection are the following:
- (1) *In consultation with the Inspectors General specified in subsection (c), to designate a Lead Inspector General in accordance with subsection (d) to discharge the authorities of the Lead Inspector General for the overseas contingency operation concerned as set forth in subsection (d).*
 - (2) *To resolve conflicts of jurisdiction among the Inspectors General specified in subsection (c) on investigations, inspections, and audits with respect to such contingency operation in accordance with subsection (d)(2)(B).*
 - (3) *To assist in identifying for the Lead Inspector General for such contingency operation, Inspectors General and inspector general office personnel available to assist the Lead Inspector General and the other Inspectors General specified in subsection (c) on matters relating to such contingency operation.*
- (c) Inspectors General. The Inspectors General specified in this subsection are the Inspectors General as follows:
- (1) *The Inspector General for the Department of Defense.*
 - (2) *The Inspector General for the Department of State.*
 - (3) *The Inspector General for the United States Agency for International Development.*
- (d) Lead Inspector General for Overseas Contingency Operations.
- (1) *A Lead Inspector General for an overseas contingency operation shall be designated by the Chair of the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency under subsection (b)(1) not later than 30 days after the commencement or designation of the military operation concerned as an overseas contingency operation that exceeds 60 days. The Lead Inspector General for a contingency operation shall be designated from among the Inspectors General specified in subsection (c).*
 - (2) *The Lead Inspector General for an overseas contingency operation shall have the following responsibilities:*

- (A) To appoint, from among the offices of the other Inspectors General specified in subsection (c), an Inspector General to act as associate Inspector General for the contingency operation who shall act in a coordinating role to assist the Lead Inspector General in the discharge of responsibilities under this subsection.
- (B) To develop and carry out, in coordination with the offices of the other Inspectors General specified in subsection (c), a joint strategic plan to conduct comprehensive oversight over all aspects of the contingency operation and to ensure through either joint or individual audits, inspections, and investigations, independent and effective oversight of all programs and operations of the Federal Government in support of the contingency operation.
- (C) To review and ascertain the accuracy of information provided by Federal agencies relating to obligations and expenditures, costs of programs and projects, accountability of funds, and the award and execution of major contracts, grants, and agreements in support of the contingency operation.
- (D)(i) If none of the Inspectors General specified in subsection (c) has principal jurisdiction over a matter with respect to the contingency operation, to exercise responsibility for discharging oversight responsibilities in accordance with this Act with respect to such matter.
- (ii) If more than one of the Inspectors General specified in subsection (c) has jurisdiction over a matter with respect to the contingency operation, to determine principal jurisdiction for discharging oversight responsibilities in accordance with this Act with respect to such matter.
- (E) To employ, or authorize the employment by the other Inspectors General specified in subsection (c), on a temporary basis using the authorities in section 3161 of title 5, United States Code, such auditors, investigators, and other personnel as the Lead Inspector General considers appropriate to assist the Lead Inspector General and such other Inspectors General on matters relating to the contingency operation.
- (F) To submit to Congress on a bi-annual basis, and to make available on an Internet website available to the public, a report on the activities of the Lead Inspector General and the other Inspectors General specified in subsection (c) with respect to the contingency operation, including-
- (i) the status and results of investigations, inspections, and audits and of referrals to the Department of Justice; and
- (ii) overall plans for the review of the contingency operation by inspectors general, including plans for investigations, inspections, and audits.
- (G) To submit to Congress on a quarterly basis, and to make available on an Internet website available to the public, a report on the contingency operation.
- (H) To carry out such other responsibilities relating to the coordination and efficient and effective discharge by the Inspectors General specified in subsection (c) of duties relating to the contingency operation as the Lead Inspector General shall specify.
- (3)(A) The Lead Inspector General for an overseas contingency operation may employ, or authorize the employment by the other Inspectors General specified in subsection (c) of, annuitants covered by section 9902(g) of title 5, United States Code, for purposes of assisting the Lead Inspector General in discharging responsibilities under this subsection with respect to the contingency operation.

(B) The employment of annuitants under this paragraph shall be subject to the provisions of section 9902(g) of title 5, United States Code, as if the Lead Inspector General concerned was the Department of Defense.

(C) The period of employment of an annuitant under this paragraph may not exceed three years, except that the period may be extended for up to an additional two years in accordance with the regulations prescribed pursuant to section 3161(b)(2) of title 5, United States Code.

(4) The Lead Inspector General for an overseas contingency operation shall discharge the responsibilities for the contingency operation under this subsection in a manner consistent with the authorities and requirements of this Act generally and the authorities and requirements applicable to the Inspectors General specified in subsection (c) under this Act.

(e) Sunset for Particular Contingency Operations.-The requirements and authorities of this section with respect to an overseas contingency operation shall cease at the end of the first fiscal year after the commencement or designation of the contingency operation in which the total amount appropriated for the contingency operation is less than \$100,000,000.

(f) Construction of Authority.-Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the ability of the Inspectors General specified in subsection (c) to enter into agreements to conduct joint audits, inspections, or investigations in the exercise of their oversight responsibilities in accordance with this Act with respect to overseas contingency operations.

(Pub. L. 95-452, §8L, as added Pub. L. 112-239, div. A, title VIII, §848(2), Jan. 2, 2013, 126 Stat. 1851).

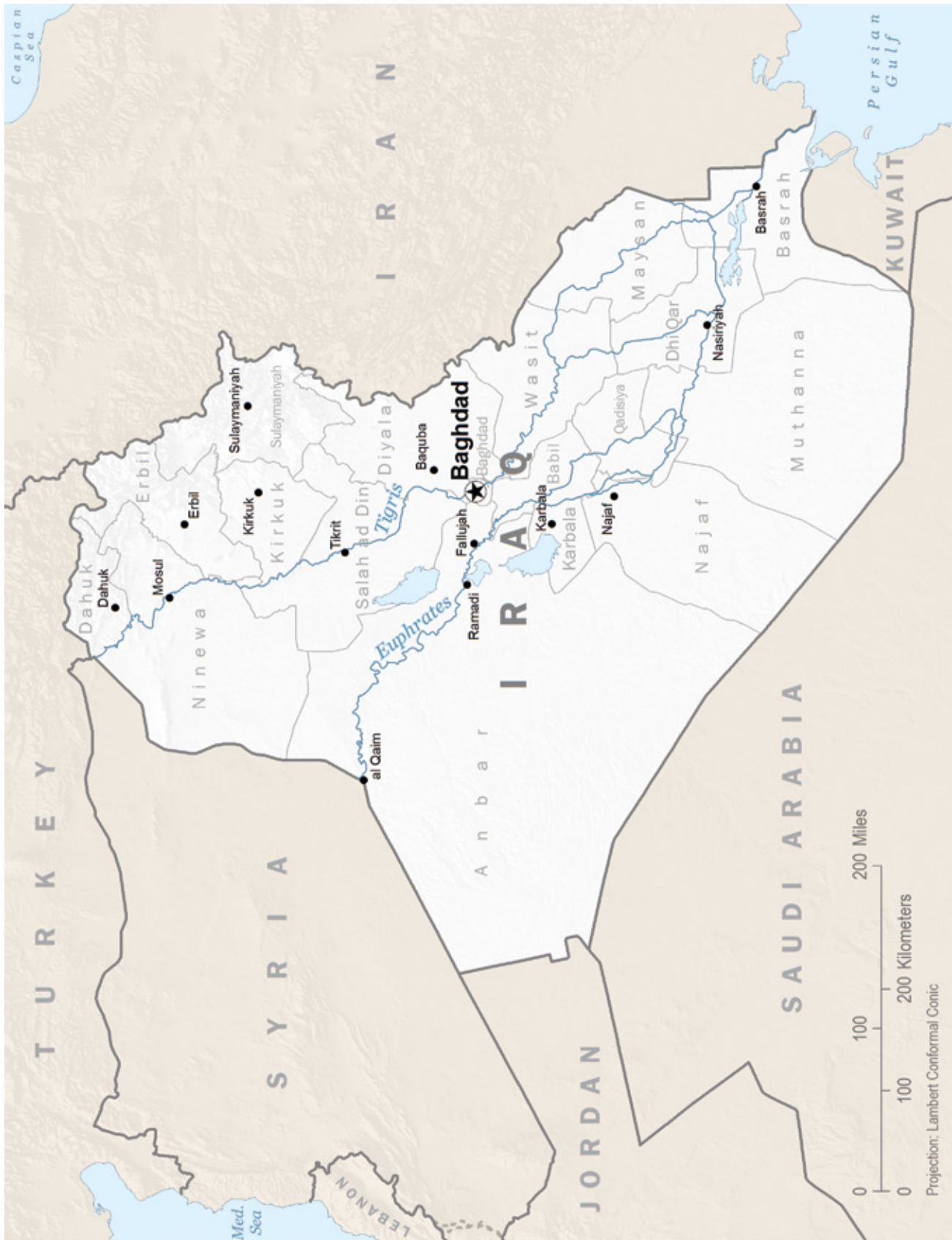
Soldiers pose for a group photo at a post in Afghanistan. (U.S. Army photo)

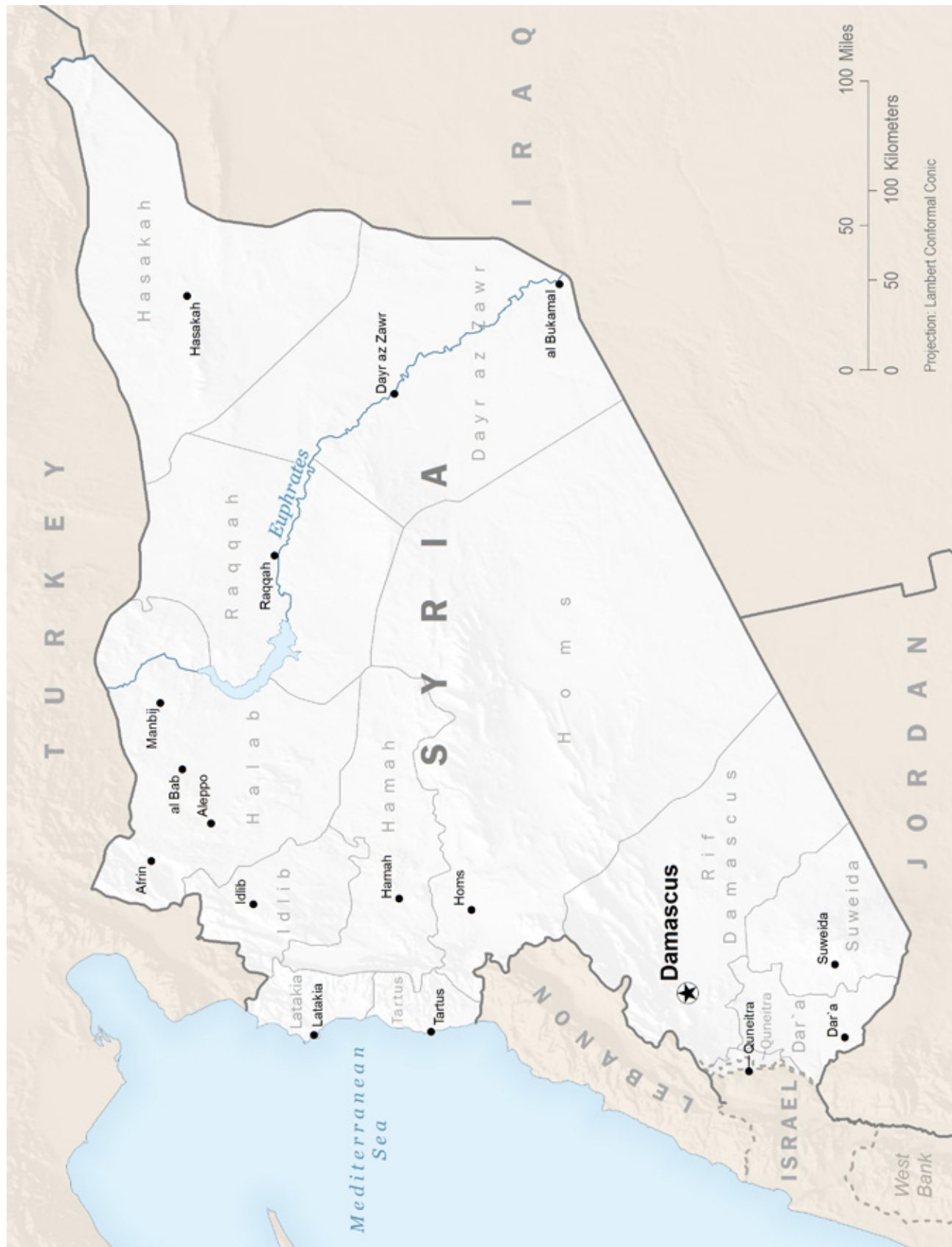


ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

Acronym	Definition
AAF	Afghan Air Force
AFCAP	Air Force Contract Augmentation Program
AFP	Armed Forces of the Philippines
ANA	Afghan National Army
ANDSF	Afghan National Defense and Security Forces
ANP	Afghan National Police
ARTF	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund
ASFF	Afghan Security Forces Fund
ASSF	Afghan Special Security Forces
ATAC	Afghan Tactical Air Coordinator
CIGIE	Council of the Inspectors General for Integrity and Efficiency
CJIATF-S	Combined Joint Interagency Task Force-Syria
COP-OCO	Comprehensive Oversight Plan for Overseas Contingency Operations
COR	Contracting Officer Representative
CSTC-A	Combined Security Transition Command-Afghanistan
DCIS	Defense Criminal Investigative Service
DoD	Department of Defense
DoS	Department of State
ERW	explosive remnant of war
FFP	Food for Peace
FY	Fiscal Year
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IG	Inspector General
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISIS-P	ISIS-Philippines
ISIS	Islamic State of Iraq and Syria

Acronym	Definition
ISIS-K	Islamic State of Iraq and Syria-Khorasan
Lead IG	Lead Inspector General
Lead IG agencies	DoD OIG, DoS OIG, and USAID OIG
MoD	Ministry of Defense
Moi	Ministry of Interior Affairs
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OCO	Overseas Contingency Operation
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
OFS	Operation Freedom's Sentinel
OIG	Office of Inspector General
OIR	Operation Inherent Resolve
OPE-P	Operation Pacific Eagle-Philippines
OSC-I	Office of Security Cooperation-Iraq
PRM	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration
RDT&E	Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation
SFAB	Security Force Assistance Brigade
SIGAR	Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction
SOA	Strategic Oversight Area
TAAC	Train, Advise, and Assist Command
TFs	Task-Forces
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USCENTCOM	U.S. Central Command
USFOR-A	U.S. Forces-Afghanistan
WHO	World Health Organization
WMD	weapon of mass destruction









TO REPORT FRAUD, WASTE, OR ABUSE RELATED TO OVERSEAS
CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS, CONTACT:



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE HOTLINE

dodig.mil/hotline

1-800-424-9098



DEPARTMENT OF STATE HOTLINE

stateoig.gov/hotline

1-800-409-9926 OR 202-647-3320



U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT HOTLINE

ighotline@usaid.gov

1-800-230-6539 OR 202-712-1023



SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR AFGHANISTAN RECONSTRUCTION

sigar.hotline@mail.mil or sigarhotline@state.gov

1-866-329-8893 OR AFGHANISTAN 0700107300

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Naval Audit Service

(202) 433-5525
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Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction

(703) 545-6000
<http://www.sigar.mil>

Department of State Office of Inspector General

(703) 284-2690
<https://www.stateoig.gov>

U.S. Agency for International Development Office of Inspector General

(202) 712-1150
<http://oig.usaid.gov>

U.S. Government Accountability Office

(202) 512-3000
<http://www.gao.gov>

Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General

(202) 254-4000
<https://www.oig.dhs.gov/>

Department of Justice Office of Inspector General

(202) 514-3435
<https://www.oig.justice.gov>

Department of the Treasury Office of Inspector General

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