OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

COP–OCO

FY 2017 COMPREHENSIVE OVERSIGHT PLAN

OCTOBER 2016

INTEGRITY ★ EFFICIENCY ★ ACCOUNTABILITY ★ EXCELLENCE

Mission

Our mission is to provide independent, relevant, and timely oversight of the Department of Defense that supports the warfighter; promotes accountability, integrity, and efficiency; advises the Secretary of Defense and Congress; and informs the public.

Vision

Our vision is to be a model oversight organization in the Federal Government by leading change, speaking truth, and promoting excellence—a diverse organization, working together as one professional team, recognized as leaders in our field.

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Events described in this publication reflect activities as of September 30, 2016.

INTRODUCTION

This FY 2017 Comprehensive Oversight Plan for Overseas Contingency Operations (COP-OCO) is the second annual joint strategic plan submitted to Congress describing whole-of-government oversight activities in support of the ongoing overseas contingency operations as well as oversight efforts in Southwest Asia. The three Lead IG agencies—Department of Defense (DoD) Office of Inspector General (OIG), Department of State (DoS) OIG, and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) OIG—developed the plan in coordination with the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR), the U.S. Army Audit Agency (AAA), the Naval Audit Service (NAVAUDSVC), the U.S. Air Force Audit Agency (AFAA), the Offices of the Inspectors General at the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Department of Justice, and the U.S. Department of the Treasury, and the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO).

The content and structure of the COP–OCO comply with the Lead IG oversight requirements directed by Congress in the FY 2013 National Defense Authorization Act, enacted in January 2013. Section 8L of the IG Act of 1978, as amended, details oversight and reporting requirements for OCOs. This COP–OCO includes the Joint Strategic Oversight Plans (JSOP) for Operation Inherent Resolve (OIR) and Afghanistan. The Afghanistan JSOP includes Operation Freedom's Sentinel (OFS), as well as on-going reconstruction and humanitarian assistance programs and activities that are conducted separately from OFS.

Each JSOP includes a discussion of all planned and ongoing oversight projects supporting U.S. Central Command's (CENTCOM) on-going efforts within Southwest Asia (SWA). A listing of the applicable FY 2016 published oversight reports is also included in each section. The COP-OCO presents a total oversight picture in SWA and is designed to assist CENTCOM and the oversight community in planning, coordinating, deconflicting, and completing oversight projects within SWA. Further, this annual publication of oversight projects facilitates ongoing coordination within, and among, Federal agencies and military commands.

Twenty countries fall within the CENTCOM area of responsibility and a listing of these countries can be found on the next page of this publication.

RELATED LEGISLATION & THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LEAD IG MODEL

Congressional oversight requirements for SWA were first directed by the FY 2008 and FY 2009 National Defense Authorization Acts. Pursuant to these requirements, the Department of Defense Office of Inspector General (DoD OIG) has been responsible for coordinating and publishing the annual strategic plan and chairing the quarterly meetings of the SWA Joint Planning Group (JPG).

These meetings continue to serve as a forum to identify duplicative projects and gaps in oversight coverage, and to disseminate useful information to the participating OCO/SWA member agencies.

In the FY 2013 NDAA, Congress enacted new provisions establishing Lead IG oversight responsibilities in designated OCOs. Section 8L of the IG Act requires the designated Lead IG to ensure coordinated and comprehensive oversight, which includes "developing and carrying out" joint strategic oversight plans. While only one IG is designated as Lead IG, the IGs of all three Lead IG agencies are responsible for staffing and supporting the Lead IG in the discharge of these responsibilities. Each Lead IG agency retains its statutory independence. We include the other oversight agencies in this publication to show a whole of government approach.

CURRENT OCOs

Since enactment of the Lead IG legislation, three OCOs have triggered Lead IG responsibilities. Two active OCOs are in the CENTCOM area of responsibility.

- **Operation Inherent Resolve**
  The DoD Inspector General was designated Lead IG for OIR on December 17, 2014. OIR was the first overseas contingency operation to be named under the amended IG Act of 1978. The purpose of this operation is to degrade and ultimately defeat the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and to deny ISIL safe-haven.
- **Operation Freedom's Sentinel**
  The DoD Inspector General was designated Lead IG for OFS on April 1, 2015. The purpose of this dual-missioned operation is to work with U.S. allies and NATO partners in discharging the NATO Train, Advise, and Assist mission named Resolute Support, and to continue the U.S. counterterrorism mission against the remnants of al-Qaeda and its affiliates.

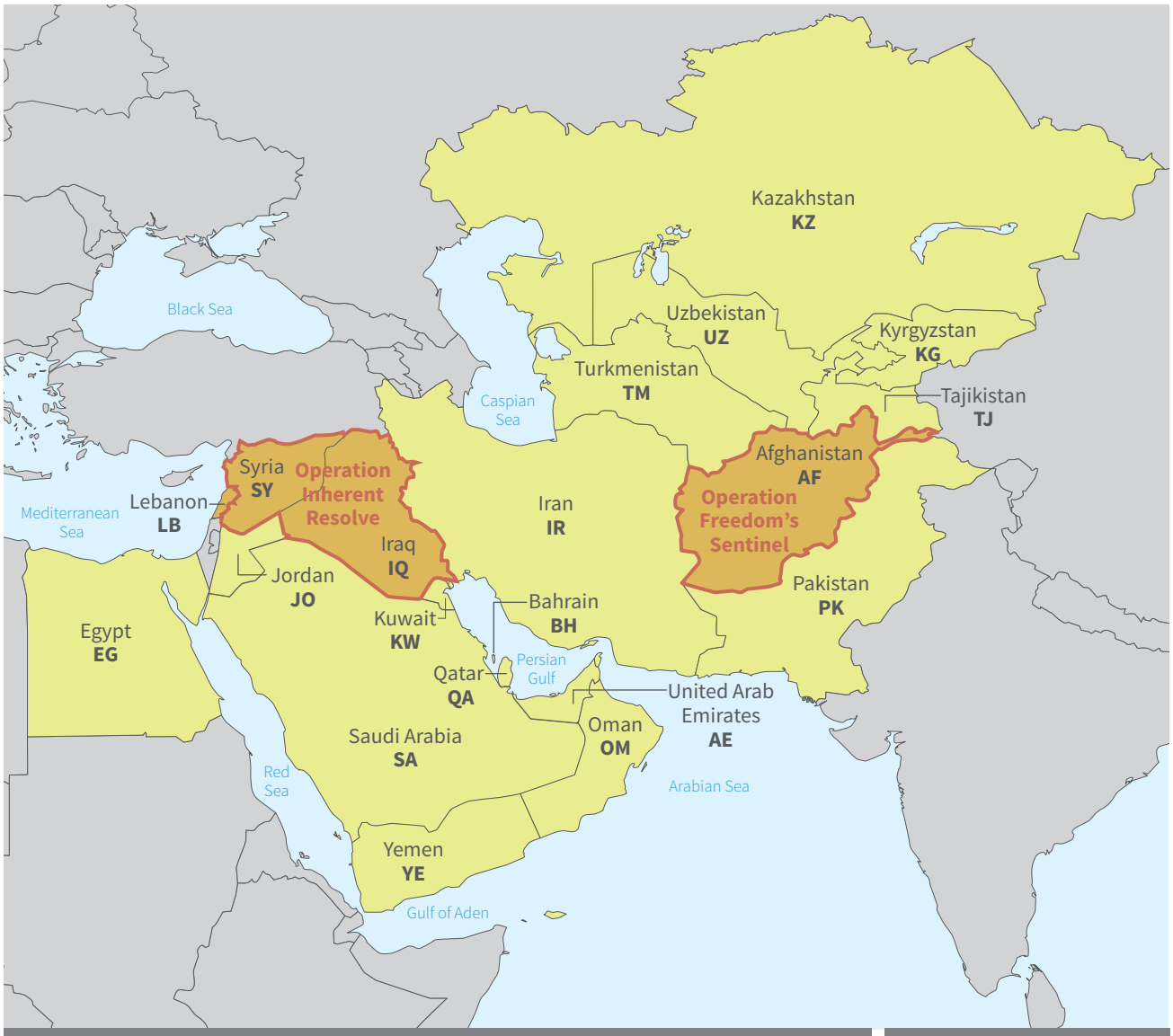
The third OCO, Operation United Assistance, concerned the Ebola epidemic and occurred in the U.S. Africa Command area of responsibility. Operation United Assistance terminated as an OCO on June 30, 2015.

FY 2017 COP-OCO

This FY 2017 COP-OCO includes JSOPs and oversight project listings for planned, ongoing, and completed audit, inspection, and evaluation work within SWA. The COP-OCO is divided into three sections.

- Section 1 contains the JSOP for Afghanistan, which includes oversight planning information on OFS, reconstruction, and humanitarian assistance, as well as the listing of all oversight projects and prior fiscal year published reports concerning Afghanistan.

SOUTHWEST ASIA COUNTRY CODES
(U.S. Central Command's Area of Responsibility)



SOUTHWEST ASIA COUNTRY CODES					
AF	Afghanistan	**KW**	Kuwait	**SY**	Syrian Arab Republic
BH	Bahrain	**KG**	Kyrgystan	**TJ**	Tajikistan
EG	Egypt	**LB**	Lebanon	**TM**	Turkmenistan
IR	Iran, Islamic Republic of	**OM**	Oman	**AE**	United Arab Emirates
IQ	Iraq	**PK**	Pakistan	**UZ**	Uzbekistan
JO	Jordan	**QA**	Qatar	**YE**	Yemen
KZ	Kazakhstan	**SA**	Saudi Arabia		

SOUTHWEST ASIA ISSUE WITH WORK CONDUCTED ELSEWHERE	
CONUS	Continental U.S.
OCONUS	Outside the Continental U.S.
Other/ Multiple	Not exclusively a Southwest Asia country.

Source: International Organization for Standardization, ISO 3166-1-Alpha-2 Country Codes.

The city of Baghdad seen from the air, April 20th, 2016. (DoD Photo)

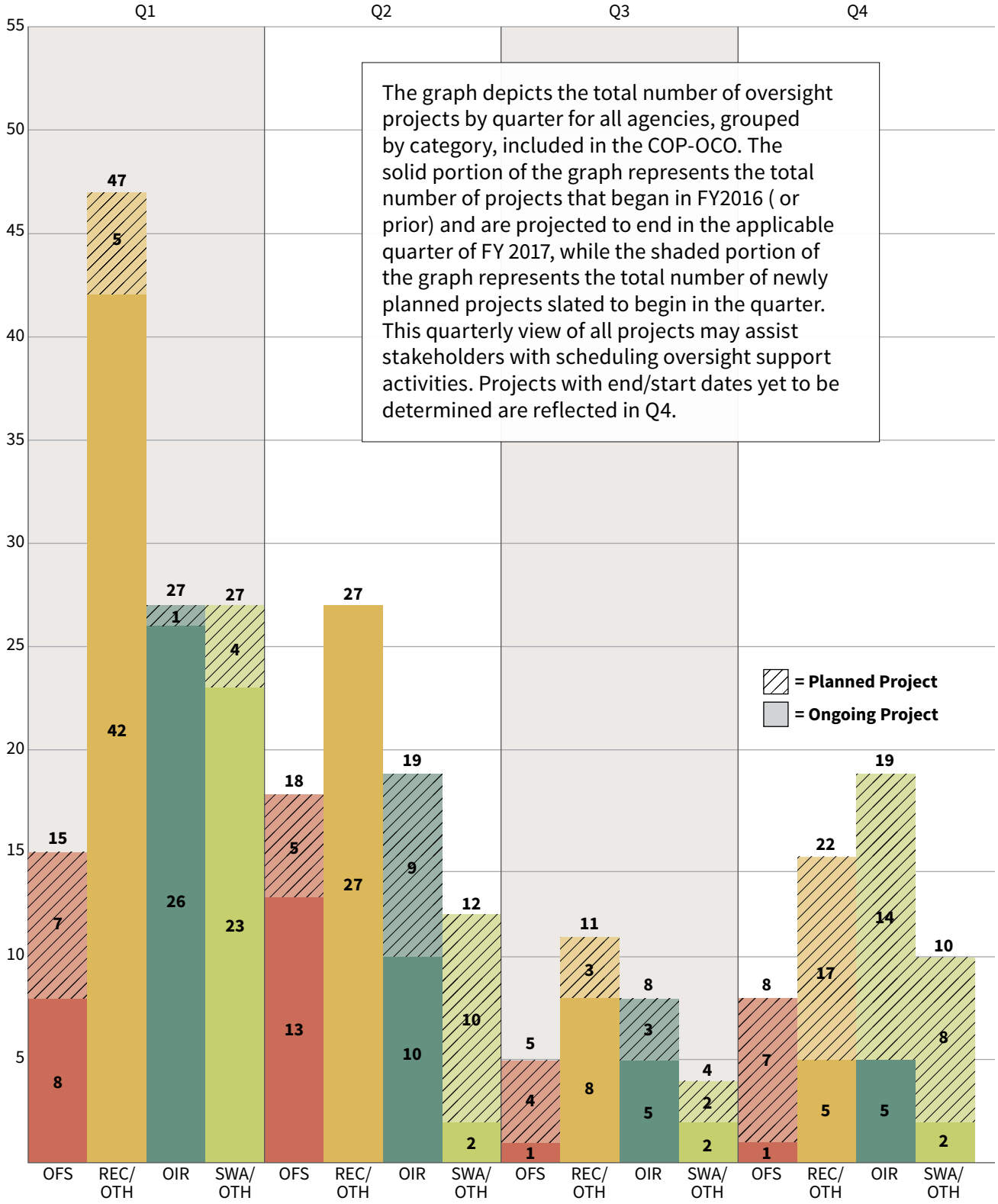
- Section 2 contains the JSOP for OIR, as well as the listing of all oversight projects and prior fiscal year published reports concerning OIR.
- Section 3 provides project information and prior fiscal year published reports for all other SWA projects.

THE WAY AHEAD

Federal and service oversight agencies continue to monitor, audit, and evaluate these complex overseas contingency operations, as well as other programs and activities within SWA. As of September 30, 2016, the Federal and service oversight agencies had completed 143 projects, which have made findings and recommendations to improve internal controls, reduce costs, ensure safety, and improve operational efficiencies.

As these whole-of-government efforts evolve, additional Federal oversight agencies may begin undertaking additional necessary projects in SWA. The COP-OCO will expand accordingly. We will continue to promote this coordinated oversight effort, across agency jurisdictional boundaries, to ensure effective whole-of-government oversight to assist Congress and agency leaders in making informed program, policy, and funding decisions.

FY 2017 PROJECTS AT A GLANCE
Ongoing and Planned Projects by Quarter



Note: Planned projects based on project start date. Ongoing projects based on project final date.

YA-1408

An Afghan Air Force A-29 Super Tucano commences an overhead break in preparation for landing at the Hamid Karzai International Airport in Kabul, Afghanistan. (U.S. Air Force photo)

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On the cover: An F/A-18C Hornet taxis onto the catapult on the flight deck of the aircraft carrier USS Dwight D. Eisenhower (CVN 69) (Ike) July 31, 2016 (U.S. Navy photo); A Peshmerga soldier takes lead during urban combat maneuvering training Oct. 29, 2015, near Irbil, Iraq (U.S. Army photo); Baghdad seen from the air, April 20th, 2016 (DoD Photo); Trishin IDP camp in Aleppo (UNICEF photo); A U.S. Soldier laughs with local children near a village in Laghman province, Afghanistan, July 29, 2016 (U.S. Army photo); An Afghan Air Force A-29 Super Tucano commences an overhead break in preparation for landing in Kabul. (U.S. Air Force photo).

A POS
ROYS

A U.S. Soldier laughs with local children near a village in Laghman province, Afghanistan, July 29, 2016. (U.S. Army photo)

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FOREWORD

We are pleased to submit the Lead Inspector General (Lead IG) Fiscal Year (FY) 2017 Joint Strategic Oversight Plan for Afghanistan. This is our second annual plan highlighting oversight activities for the United States overseas contingency operation Freedom's Sentinel, and economic development, humanitarian, and reconstruction programs in Afghanistan.

Operation Freedom's Sentinel (OFS) has two distinct missions. First, the United States is conducting counterterrorism operations against the remnants of al Qaeda, the Islamic State-Khorasan (IS-K), and other terrorist groups in the region. Second, along with 38 partner nations, the United States is supporting the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)-led Resolute Support Mission to train, advise, and assist the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces. The U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) supports these military missions.

Separate from the military activities of OFS, the U.S. Department of State (DoS) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) conduct activities in Afghanistan centered on diplomatic engagement, governance reforms, economic development, and humanitarian relief.

The Inspectors General for DoD, DoS and USAID, referred to here as the Lead IG agencies, are required to conduct independent oversight of programs and operations of the Federal Government in support of the contingency operation.

The Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) operates under a separate mandate to provide independent and objective oversight of Afghanistan reconstruction projects and activities. In addition, the Inspectors General for DoS and USAID have jurisdiction apart from the Lead IG to conduct oversight over DoS and USAID programs and operations in Afghanistan.

Additionally, Lead IG agencies, SIGAR, and other members of the Southwest Asia Joint Planning Group coordinate oversight activities across southwest Asia. The other members include the U.S. Army Audit Agency, the Naval Audit Service, the Air Force Audit Agency, the U.S. Government Accountability Office, and the Inspectors General of the Departments of Homeland Security, Justice, and Treasury.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This FY 2017 Joint Strategic Oversight Plan for Afghanistan is approved, and is effective as of October 1, 2016. This plan is approved upon the signature by all parties below.

Glenn A. Fine
Acting Inspector General
U.S. Department of Defense

Steve A. Linick
Inspector General
U.S. Department of State
and the Broadcasting
Board of Governors

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

John F. Sopko
Special Inspector General
for Afghanistan
Reconstruction

FY 2017 JOINT STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT PLAN FOR AFGHANISTAN

The FY 2017 Joint Strategic Oversight Plan (JSOP) for Afghanistan describes the oversight activities associated with the U.S. commitments directed to the OFS mission and ongoing relief and reconstruction assistance programs in Afghanistan. The JSOP begins with information on the related congressional oversight mandates, the U.S. presence in Afghanistan, and the U.S. funding for these programs. A detailed discussion on the joint approach to planning and conducting oversight follows. Listings of FY 2017 ongoing and planned projects as well as FY2016 completed reports are also provided.

CONGRESSIONAL MANDATES FOR OVERSIGHT IN AFGHANISTAN

The FY 2017 JSOP for Afghanistan satisfies two congressional mandates for oversight agencies conducting audits, inspections, and investigations related to counterterrorism, building partner capacity, reconstruction, economic development, and humanitarian relief programs in Afghanistan.

This JSOP was prepared pursuant to section 8L of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (IG Act), as amended. Section 8L (d)(2)(B) requires the Lead Inspector General (Lead IG):

> To develop and carry out, in coordination with the offices of the other Inspectors General…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.

The Secretary of Defense announced the initiation of Operation Freedom's Sentinel (OFS) on December 28, 2014.[1] On April 1, 2015, the Chair of the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE) designated the Inspector General for the Department of Defense (DoD) as the Lead IG for OFS, in accordance with Section 8L (d)(1).[2]

The IGs for DoD, DoS, and USAID are responsible for staffing and supporting the Lead IG mission in accordance with section 8L of the IG Act. Each Office of

Inspector General retains statutory independence, but coordinates with partner oversight agencies to accomplish their individual and collective oversight responsibilities. This comprehensive approach increases the effectiveness of oversight capabilities across agency jurisdictional lines and assists Congress and agency leadership in making informed program, policy, and funding decisions.

According to the IG Act, as amended, the Lead IG must report quarterly on the designated contingency operations. When requested by Congress, the Lead IG also provides information and testimony to Congress, including the U.S. Senate committees on Armed Services, Foreign Relations, and Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and the U.S. House of Representatives committees on Armed Services, Foreign Affairs, and Oversight and Government Reform.

This JSOP for Afghanistan was also prepared pursuant to Public Law 110-181, The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008, which established the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) to provide for the independent and objective conduct and supervision of audits and investigations relating to the programs and operations funded with amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for the reconstruction of Afghanistan. SIGAR provides leadership and coordination of, and recommendations on, policies designed to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the administration of reconstruction programs and operations, and to prevent and detect waste, fraud, and abuse in such programs and operations.

The Act requires SIGAR to develop a comprehensive plan for a series of audits of federal agency contracts, subcontracts, and task and delivery orders for the performance of security and reconstruction functions in Afghanistan. The Act also requires SIGAR to submit, not later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal year quarter, to the appropriate congressional committee a report summarizing SIGAR's activities as well as the activities under the programs and operations funded with amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for the reconstruction of Afghanistan. Each report also includes a detailed statement of obligations, expenditures, and revenues associated with reconstruction and rehabilitation activities in Afghanistan.[3]

U.S. PRESENCE IN AFGHANISTAN

Since 2001, the United States has sought to advance Afghanistan's security, governance, and economic development under a democratic government of Afghanistan, while also focusing on defeating terrorist organizations that target U.S. interests and the homeland.

Since 2002, the U.S. Congress has appropriated approximately $113 billion through DoD, DoS, and USAID to build the Afghan National Defense and Security

Forces (ANDSF), promote effective governance, conduct development assistance, and engage in counternarcotics and anti-corruption efforts.[4]

The U.S. strategy in Afghanistan, as assessed by the Congressional Research Service, White House documents, and DoD press releases, is summarized in Table 1.

U.S. DoD Presence

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.

Beginning January 1, 2015, under Operation Freedom's Sentinel, the United States began its current mission to train, advise, and assist Afghan National Defense and Security Forces, while continuing to conduct counterterrorism operations against al Qaeda, the Islamic State-Khorasan and other terrorist organizations.[13]

In mid-2011, at the height of combat operations, 100,000 U.S. troops were deployed to Afghanistan in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. At present, 9,800 U.S. troops are deployed in Afghanistan in support of Operation Freedom's Sentinel.[14]

Table 1.

Summary of U.S. Strategy in Afghanistan[5]

Goals: To prevent al Qaeda, Islamic State-Khorasan (IS-K), and other terrorist groups from again taking root in Afghanistan and being able to plan attacks on the United States, and to prevent the Taliban insurgency from overthrowing the Afghan government.[6] IS-K is a regional affiliate of ISIL in Afghanistan.[7]
U.S. Strategy: U.S. forces in Afghanistan are training, advising, and assisting the ANDSF to secure Afghanistan and conduct counterterrorism operations against al Qaeda and the IS-K. U.S. combat forces are authorized to counter imminent Taliban and other insurgent threats to U.S. forces and to Afghan forces and the Afghan government.[8]
Drawdown and Provision of U.S. Enablers: Following the 2009 "surge," U.S. force levels reached 100,000 in mid-2011, fell to 68,000 by September 20, 2012, and to 34,000 by February 2014. The current U.S. force level is approximately 9,800, plus approximately 6,400 from NATO partners in the Resolute Support Mission. On July 6, 2016, President Barack Obama declared that U.S. troop strength will decrease to 8,400 by the end of 2016.[9]
Long-Term Engagement: The Strategic Partnership Agreement between the United States and Afghanistan pledges U.S. security and economic assistance to Afghanistan until 2024. Funding pledged by the U.S. to train and equip Afghan forces is to remain roughly at current levels through 2017.[10]
Political Settlement/Pakistan Cooperation: U.S. policy seeks to support a political settlement between the Afghan government and the Taliban. As part of that effort, United States officials attempt to enlist Pakistan's commitment to deny safe haven in Pakistan to Afghan militants and to promote talks between the Afghan government and Taliban representatives.[11]
Economic Development: U.S. policy seeks to support Afghan efforts to build an economy that can be self-sufficient by 2024 by further developing agriculture, collecting corporate taxes and custom duties, exploiting vast mineral deposits, expanding small industries, and integrating Afghanistan into regional diplomatic and trading and investment structures.[12]

Troop Contributing Nations to Resolute Support Mission

Albania	43
Armenia	121
Australia	270
Austria	9
Azerbaijan	94
Belgium	62
Bosnia-Herzegovina	55
Bulgaria	79
Croatia	103
Czech Republic	214
Denmark	90
Estonia	5
Finland	30
Georgia	870
Germany	980
Greece	4
Hungary	90
Iceland	2
Italy	945
Latvia	21
Lithuania	19
Luxembourg	1
Mongolia	120
Montenegro	14
Netherlands	100
New Zealand	8
Norway	35
Poland	198
Portugal	10
Romania	598
Slovakia	40
Slovenia	7
Spain	7
Sweden	23
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	39
Turkey	523
Ukraine	10
United Kingdom	450
United States	6,800
TOTAL	13,079

Source: Resolute Support Mission: Key Facts and Figures, July 2016, NATO

On July 6, 2016, President Barack Obama announced an adjustment to the U.S. military posture in Afghanistan. Instead of reducing the number of troops to 5,500 by the end of 2016, the United States will maintain approximately 8,400 troops in Afghanistan into 2017, through the end of the Obama administration. The President stated that the adjustment would give his successor "a solid foundation for continued progress in Afghanistan as well as the flexibility to address the threat of terrorism as it evolves."[15]

Secretary of Defense Ashton Carter stated that the troop-level adjustment was "based on conditions on the ground to give the United States and our allies the capability to sustain a robust counterterrorism platform, denying safe haven for terrorists and violent extremist organizations."[16]

In addition to U.S. forces, 38 partner nations are supporting the NATO-led Resolute Support mission, providing training, advice, and assistance for the ANDSF and Afghan defense institutions. Top contributing nations include Germany (980 troops), Georgia (870 troops), Italy (945 troops), Romania (598 troops), Turkey (523 troops), and the United Kingdom (450 troops).

U.S. DoS and USAID Presence

Afghanistan depends on continued financial assistance from the international community. Donor aid accounts for more than 95 percent of Afghanistan's gross domestic product and at least two-thirds of total Afghan government expenditures. The United States remains the single largest donor, seeking to provide $5.9 billion for Afghanistan in FY 2017. Afghanistan also receives bi-lateral aid from other members of the coalition as well as support from international financial institutions, such as the World Bank and the United Nations. Afghan officials say that Afghanistan needs at least $10 billion in donated funds per year for security and economic development until 2025, at which point Afghanistan hopes to achieve financial self-sufficiency. Afghan government revenue comes mostly through taxation (68 percent), including a flat 20 percent corporate tax rate. Most remaining revenue comes from customs duties.[17]

Decades of war have decimated Afghanistan's population as well as its economy. Since 2001, more than 2 million people have died in the conflict, leaving some 700,000 widows and orphans. Nearly a million Afghan children have been raised in refugee camps outside Afghanistan. More than 3.5 million Afghan refugees have since returned to Afghanistan, although a comparable number remain outside of Afghanistan.[18]

The CIA's World Factbook summarized the serious problems most Afghans continue to face, observing that "despite the progress of the past few years, Afghanistan is extremely poor, landlocked, and highly dependent on foreign aid. Much of the population continues to suffer from shortages of housing, clean

water, electricity, medical care, and jobs. Crime, insecurity, weak governance, lack of infrastructure, and the Afghan government's difficulty in extending rule of law to all parts of the country pose challenges to future economic growth. Afghanistan's living standards are among the lowest in the world."[19]

The DoS and USAID are implementing programs intended to build institutional strength and promote self-sufficiency to help Afghanistan assume increased responsibility for the security and welfare of its people. The two agencies provide health and education services intended to reduce high rates of illiteracy and maternal and child mortality. The DoS and USAID seek to promote economic growth by supporting programs to increase agricultural productivity and develop Afghanistan's significant mineral resources. USAID programs also seek to improve Afghanistan's infrastructure and increase access to electricity. Finally, both agencies are working to promote regional integration that would enable the land-locked country to expand trade with its neighbors.[20]

NATO Presence

NATO allies and international partner nations are providing financial support that assists in sustaining the ANDSF. The Afghan government has committed to undertake full financial responsibility for the sustainment of the country's security forces no later than 2024.[21]

NATO's three inter-related missions in Afghanistan are: leading the Resolute Support Mission to train, advise, and assist the ANDSF; contributing to the broad effort to provide financial sustainment of the ANDSF; and supporting the NATO-Afghanistan Enduring Partnership, described in Figure 1.[22]

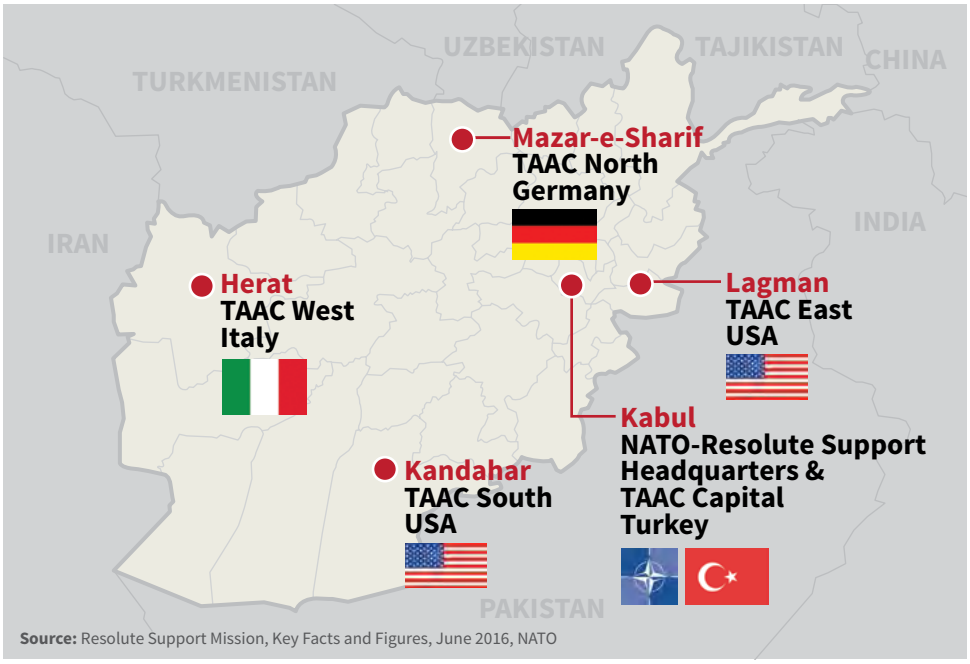
On November 2010, NATO and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan signed a Declaration on an Enduring Partnership at the NATO Summit in Lisbon. According to the Declaration, the NATO-Afghanistan Enduring Partnership is a commitment to achieving a sovereign, independent, democratic, secure, and stable Afghanistan that will never again be a safe haven for terrorists and will provide a better future for the Afghan people.[23]

The Enduring Partnership agreement, which provides a framework for cooperation between NATO countries and Afghanistan, was intended to be a bridge to a more traditional security partnership between NATO countries and Afghanistan.[24] In May 2016, NATO foreign ministers agreed to continue the Resolute Support Mission beyond 2016.

On July 9, 2016, leaders of Afghanistan and the countries contributing to the Resolute Support Mission reaffirmed their mutual commitment to ensure long-term security and stability in Afghanistan, and NATO members promised to extend financial support to Afghanistan until 2020.[25]

Figure 1.

Train, Advise and Assist Command (TACC) Locations in Afghanistan



Source: Resolute Support Mission, Key Facts and Figures, June 2016, NATO

The NATO-led Resolute Support Mission sees building the institutional capacity of Afghanistan's Ministries of Defense and Interior as critical to the sustainability of the ANDSF. The Resolute Support Mission is focused on developing eight "Essential Functions," within the Ministries of Defense and Interior. NATO defines the eight Essential Functions as laid out in Table 2.[26]

U.S. FUNDING FOR PROGRAMS IN AFGHANISTAN

U.S. operations and programs in Afghanistan are supplemented through Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding. Congress appropriates OCO funding to the DoD and DoS for specific purposes. OCO funding allows the DoD to continue its counterterrorism operations against al Qaeda, its affiliates, and IS-K; and provides support for NATO's Resolute Support capacity-building efforts to strengthen the ANDSF. The DoS and USAID (USAID receives OCO funding through DoS) use OCO funding to strengthen Afghan governance, promote economic development, and provide humanitarian relief.

Table 2.

The NATO-Led Resolute Support Eight Essential Functions

EF1: Plan, Program, Budget and Execute
The ANDSF is able to plan, program, budget, and execute a defense strategy; generate requirements in support of that strategy; develop a resource-informed budget that meets those prioritized requirements; and execute a spend plan. Implementation of EF 1 has three priorities: increase resource management capability within the ministries; build donor confidence and trust that the Afghan resource management process is transparent, accountable, and effective; and set conditions to sustain an effective ANDSF in the future.

EF2: Transparency, Accountability, and Oversight
The ANDSF is able to ensure internal controls to assure transparency, accountability and oversight. EF 2 advisors work with the Ministries of Defense (MoD) and Interior (MoI) to assist in improving internal controls, including oversight of Afghan financial and non-financial processes such as those pertaining to fuel and salaries. The Combined Security Transition Command-Afghanistan (CSTC-A) continues to administer measures, such as financial commitment letters that establish performance expectations and implement internal controls, to assist in ensuring the Afghan government's proper use of funds received from the United States and international donors.

EF3: Civilian Governance of the Afghan Security Institutions and Adherence to Rule of Law
The ANDSF respects the rule of law and operates in accordance with Afghanistan's constitution, domestic laws, and international obligations via the integration of civilian control of the security forces. EF 3 advisors focus primarily on assisting the ANDSF to prevent and, when necessary, respond properly to gross violations of human rights, such as extra-judicial killings, and significant acts of corruption.

EF4: Force Generation
The ANDSF is able to build combat power through the recruitment, training, retention, management, and development of a professional security force. EF 4 advisors work with the MoD and MoI to institutionalize the Afghan Human Resource Information Management System (AHRIMS). When fully implemented, the system will assist the Afghan National Army (ANA) and Afghan National Police (ANP) forces to store human resources information, track recruits, record training, and assign qualified personnel into needed assignments based on force requirements.

EF5: Sustain the Force
The ANDSF becomes capable of sustaining combat power through facilities management, maintenance, medical support, and logistics systems. The primary focus of EF 5 is assisting the ANP and ANA in logistics and maintenance of vehicles, equipment, and weapons predominantly at the ANA corps, ANP zone, and national levels. Advisors in EF 5 also assist the ANP and ANA on injury care, ground medical evacuation, medical logistics, medical equipment maintenance, medical support planning, and medical staffing. Advisors also work with the Afghans in the fields of communications, information, and infrastructure to develop a sustainable communications network.

EF6: Plan, Resource, and Execute Effective Security Campaigns and Operations
The ANDSF is capable of coordinating, planning, and executing operations in support of Afghanistan's national-level objectives, and translating strategic guidance and objectives into operational plans supported by effective security campaigns. EF 6 is divided into two parts: strategic planning and policy, and execution and employment of the force. Advisors assist with strategic planning efforts at the Office of the National Security Council, the MoD, and the MoI.

EF7: Develop Sufficient Intelligence Capabilities and Processes
The ANDSF is able to collect, process, analyze, and disseminate intelligence effectively and integrates intelligence into combat operations. EF 7 has four main lines of effort: intelligence integration with operations, intelligence cycle development, training self-sufficiency, and sustainment of intelligence capabilities. RS intelligence advisors work at the national and regional levels to mature Afghan intelligence capabilities, work with analysts to assist in preparing intelligence estimates in support of military and policing plans and strategies, and assist the ANA and the ANP in developing Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance capabilities. Additionally, advisors assist the ANP and ANA intelligence schools with developing a cadre of instructors to train future intelligence personnel.

EF8: Maintain Internal and External Strategic Communication Capability
The ANDSF is able to counter insurgent messaging and offer a positive narrative to the Afghanistan people and the international community by consistent communication, both within ANDSF organizations and externally, to the people of Afghanistan. Advisors assist Afghan partners in speaking with one consistent voice, and in bridging gaps and overcoming challenges to improved communications within the ANDSF.

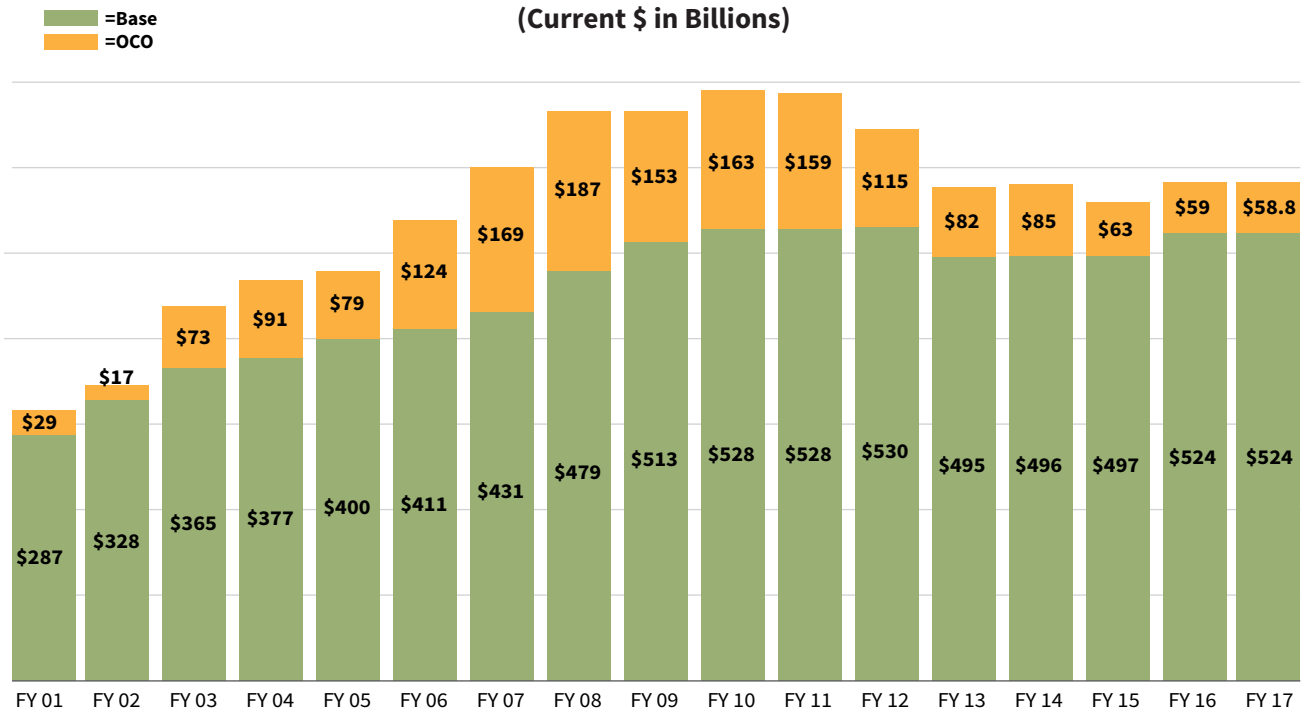
U.S. DoD Funding for Overseas Contingency Operations

DoD OCO funding is a separate appropriation above the DoD base budget and is designed to cover "incremental costs associated with combat operations."[27] The DoD FY 2017 budget request states that funding will "enable the Department to maintain a U.S. presence in Afghanistan consistent with the President's drawdown plan, sustain personnel forward deployed to the Middle East to conduct a range of operations alongside a robust international coalition to degrade and defeat the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), build the capacity of the Iraqi and Syrian opposition forces to counter ISIL in Iraq and Syria, support partner nations in counterterrorism efforts, and enhance the U.S. presence in Eastern Europe to assure allies and deter aggressive actors in the region."[28]

Figure 2 shows a breakdown of the DoD base and OCO funds from September 11, 2001, to the submission of the FY 2017 Budget Request.[29]

Figure 2.

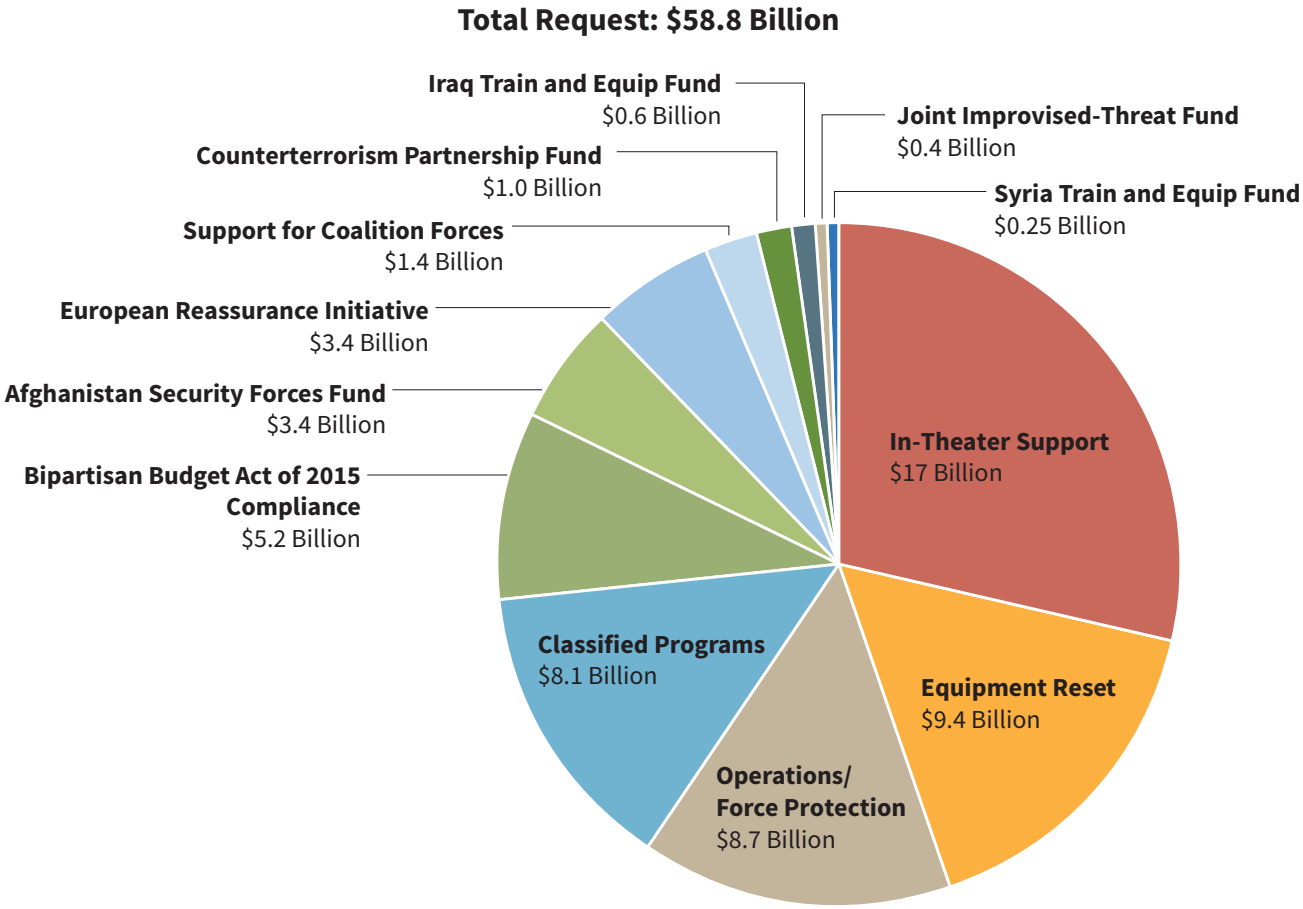
DoD Base and OCO Funding from FY 2001 to FY 2017



Source: FY 2017 DoD Budget Request

Figure 3.

DoD FY 2017 OCO Budget Request



Although the DoD base budget covers all aspects of departmental operations, a portion of the base budget also flows into contingency operations. Since 2001, DoD has requested OCO funding to supplement the costs of conducting worldwide contingency operations. DoD defines and targets OCO funding towards discrete OCO programs and activities. For FY 2017, DoD requested $58.8 billion in OCO funding.

Figure 3, from the DoD Defense Budget Overview for FY 2017, displays DoD requested OCO funding, by mission category, for OFS and other overseas contingency operations worldwide. The mission categories and amounts listed in the narratives describe OCO-related funding requirements to maintain overseas contingency operations worldwide.

Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (ASFF) ($3.4 B):
The ASFF funds the sustainment, operations, and professionalization of up to 352,000 members of the ANDSF, including 195,000 members of the Afghan National Army and 157,000 members of the Afghan National Police. The fund also supports developing the capacity of the Afghan Ministries of Defense and Interior to sustain their forces.

Operations/Force Protection ($8.7 B):
This funding covers the full spectrum of military operations requirements for U.S. personnel involved in both OFS and Operation Inherent Resolve (OIR), which is the effort to degrade and defeat the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), primarily in Iraq and Syria. These operations include supporting deployed forces; sustaining Special Operations Forces, combat aviation units, and ground-based personnel; and covering communications and transportation costs.

In-theater Support ($17.0 B):
This funding enables units stationed outside of Iraq and Afghanistan to provide critical assistance to related personnel in the two theaters, including air and naval support, intelligence resources, and dedicated unmanned air vehicles.

Joint Improvised-Threat Defeat Fund (JIDF) ($0.4 B):
This fund is used to develop, procure, and field initiatives to counter improvised threats to U.S. forces. The goal is to close the gap between the enemy's innovation cycles and the operational capabilities of the U.S. forces.

Support for Coalition Forces ($1.4 B):
This funding supports requirements for key Coalition members who want to participate in U.S. military operations but lack the financial means to do so.

Iraq Train and Equip Fund (ITEF) ($0.6 B):
This fund provides materiel, equipment, training, and operational support for the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) to liberate and stabilize territory lost to ISIL, protect Iraq's borders and the population, and ultimately defeat ISIL.

Syria Train and Equip Fund (STEF) ($0.25 B):
The STEF fund seeks to enable the DoD to build the capacity of partners on the ground and reinforce battlefield successes by providing equipment, supplies, and targeted training to vetted opposition forces in the fight against ISIL in Syria.

Equipment Reset ($9.4 B):
This funding enables the replenishment, replacement, and repair of U.S. equipment and munitions expended, destroyed, damaged, or degraded due to prolonged use in combat operations.

Classified Programs ($8.1 B):
This funding includes DoD-related activities such as the research and development of weapons systems, special operations, and intelligence.

Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund (CTPF) ($1.0 B):
This fund continues the President's initiative to support a more sustainable and partnership-focused approach to counterterrorism in the U.S. Central Command and U.S. Africa Command areas of responsibility.

- The CTPF provides direct support to establish and maintain a network of partners on the front lines of the terrorist threat. This assistance may include near-term training, equipping, advising, and operational support and longer-term capacity-building efforts in coordination with the DoS.
- The CTPF is also used to enhance selected DoD capabilities, which provide essential support to partner force operations, including improved intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capacity.

European Reassurance Initiative (ERI) ($3.4 B):
This funding continues efforts started in FY 2015 and FY 2016 to reassure allies of the U.S. commitment to their security and territorial integrity as members of the NATO Alliance. It provides near-term flexibility and responsiveness to the evolving concerns of U.S. allies and partners in Europe, seeks to increase the capability and readiness of U.S. allies and partners, and supports measures for a quick joint response against threats made by aggressive actors in the region.

Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 Compliance ($5.2 B):
This funding covers U.S. operational requirements that are not directly related to on-going contingency operations, such as operations and maintenance, training, procurement of weapon systems, explosive ordnance disposal equipment, and aircraft modifications or upgrades.

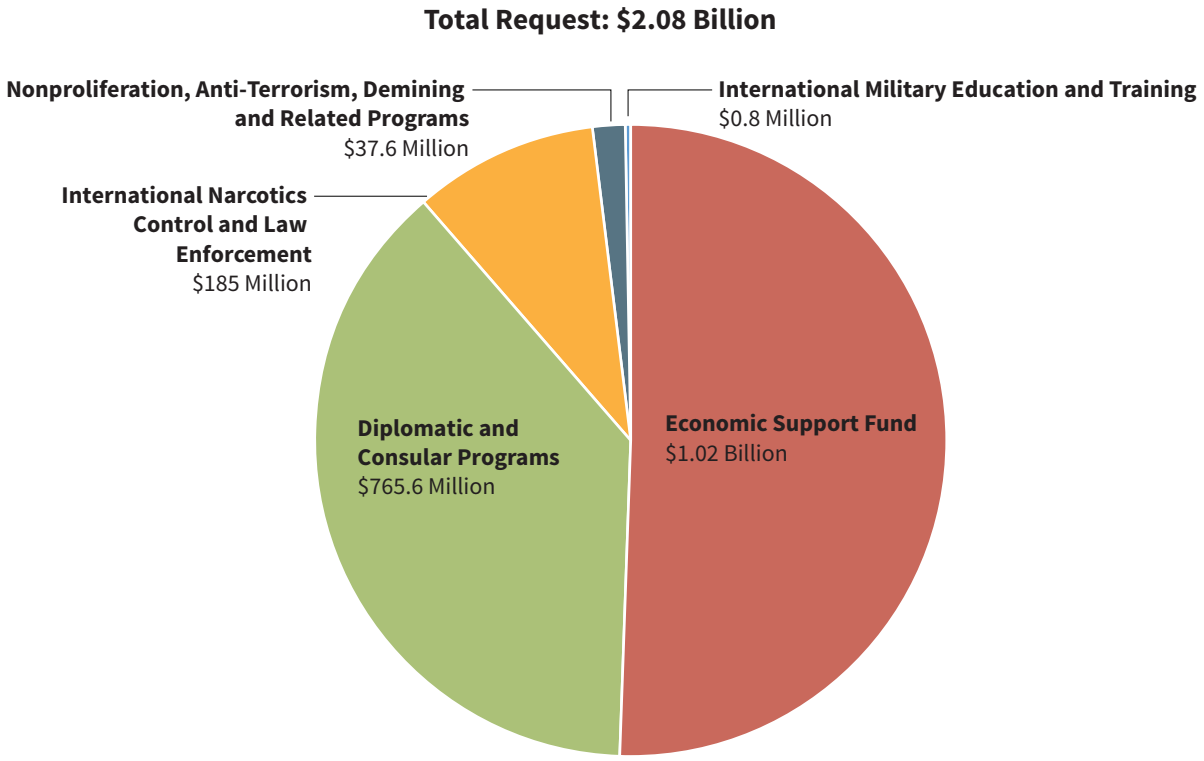
U.S. DoS and USAID Funding for Overseas Contingency Operations

The DoS and USAID also rely on OCO funding to supplement their regional and global operations. The DoS mission in Afghanistan supports vital national security objectives, chief among them the disruption of al Qaeda and its extremist allies and the empowerment of the government of Afghanistan as it takes the lead on managing the security, economic, and political transitions.[30]

The DoS FY 2017 OCO request for Afghanistan focuses on diplomatic engagement, public outreach, and empowering the government of Afghanistan to become self-reliant. According to the State Department, these funds will help

Figure 4.

DoS FY 2017 OCO Budget Request for Afghanistan



the Afghan government to maintain the gains made over the last 14 years in the areas of health, education, and gender programs, as well as to continue efforts to bolster economic growth, strengthen the rule of law, and fight corruption.

The DoS FY 2017 OCO budget request for Afghanistan, as illustrated in Figure 4, includes:

Economic Support Fund ($1.02B):
Civilian assistance programs will center increasingly on long-term development and making the Afghanistan government more self-reliant.[31]

Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP), including Worldwide Security Protection and Ongoing Operations ($765.6M):
This funding will be used to support the transition to a more self-sustaining diplomatic mission, focused on engagement and public outreach. DoS personnel also use these funds to engage in capacity building, stabilization, and development programs that are essential to strengthening Afghanistan's ability to take full responsibility for its security and growth.[32]

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) ($185M):
INCLE funding will allow the DoS to continue programs to strengthen Afghan rule of law and counternarcotics efforts, as well as enhance the Afghan government's capacity to govern in a fair, transparent, secure, and effective manner. The DoS is focused on increasing Afghan ability to manage and implement programs to ensure their long-term sustainability.[33]

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) ($37.6M):
This funding will support NADR counterterrorism programs in Afghanistan. U.S. assistance goals in Afghanistan seek to build Afghan security capacity in counterterrorism crisis response; improve ANDSF leadership, management, and coordination capabilities; and build Afghan land border control and transit interdiction capacity, with a particular focus on cooperation between regional and coalition security forces.[34]

International Military Education and Training (IMET) ($0.8M):
IMET promotes regional stability and defense capabilities through professional military education and training, including technical courses and specialized instruction conducted at U.S. military schools or through mobile education and training teams abroad.[35]

A JOINT APPROACH TO PLANNING AND CONDUCTING OVERSIGHT

The overall goal of the Lead IG FY 2017 strategic planning process is to identify oversight projects at the strategic level that examine the economy, efficiency, or effectiveness of the programs and operations of federal agencies working in Afghanistan or in support of activities in Afghanistan. Lead IG representatives coordinate with multiple partner oversight agencies to examine major oversight areas, identify oversight gaps, and decide how to balance oversight resources against identified oversight priorities.

Lead IG representatives consider many factors in identifying the relevant strategic oversight objectives. These areas include Coalition objectives; congressional appropriations that support military, diplomatic, and humanitarian activities; major departmental management challenges each agency has identified; and feedback from departmental and congressional stakeholders.

Lead IG agencies, SIGAR, and other members of the Southwest Asia Joint Planning Group are involved in the oversight planning process, and their FY 2017 oversight projects are published as part of this JSOP. The purpose and scope of these projects will be periodically reviewed and updated as events and conditions in Afghanistan continue to evolve.

Strategic Oversight Objectives

In FY 2017, the Lead IG's goal of providing oversight in Afghanistan rests on achieving the following six objectives:

- Informing Congress and the public about the ongoing contingency operation, the complex challenges facing the United States and its partners, and the evolving changes to OCO policy and strategy.
- Providing a whole-of-government oversight approach that coordinates the efforts of the Lead IG and other U.S. Government oversight agencies.
- Advising the DoD on the effectiveness of its national security mission, and the DoS and USAID on the effectiveness of their diplomatic, development, and assistance missions.
- Promoting integrity, efficiency, and accountability of federal operations supporting OFS by deterring fraud, waste, and abuse relating to OFS; and identifying resources that can be put to better use and cost savings or recoveries that can be achieved.
- Assessing the impact of U.S. programs in order to improve the balancing of security goals with humanitarian and development goals, including the consideration of host-country capacity to support and sustain the programs.
- Evaluating the safety and security conditions of temporary facilities occupied by U.S. military and civilian personnel to mitigate environmental and force protection risks.

Oversight Execution

To execute this JSOP, the participating oversight agencies have assigned staff to conduct audits, inspections, evaluations, and investigations in accordance with the standard operating procedures for each Office of Inspector General.

Challenges to Conducting Oversight in Afghanistan

Conducting oversight of overseas contingency operations presents challenges to both oversight agencies and implementing agencies. The limited size of the U.S. footprint and the dynamic operational environment require careful coordination by all parties to ensure that the timing of fieldwork and the size of oversight teams do not unnecessarily burden the military commands and embassy staff. Depending upon the security situation, oversight teams may be restricted in their ability to conduct oversight of certain U.S.-funded activities.

Where oversight teams require air travel, military commands and the U.S. Embassy must balance limited air assets with operational priorities. When security concerns prevent site access, oversight personnel may employ third-

party monitors to access restricted sites. In some situations, U.S. Government agencies entrust transportation and distribution of relief supplies to local nationals or others whose activities and effectiveness cannot be properly monitored.

STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT AREAS

This JSOP organizes all Afghanistan-related oversight projects into eight Strategic Oversight Areas (SOA). Each SOA falls under one of three categories of the broader Afghanistan mission: Reconstruction, Other than Reconstruction, and Cross-Cutting activities. The eight SOA's are listed in Table 3.

All FY 2017 Afghanistan-related oversight projects are identified under one or more SOA. Projects related to the oversight of Operation Freedom's Sentinel (OFS) are also identified by their associated Essential Functions.

Representative examples of oversight projects planned for FY 2017 are provided under each of the following SOA discussions. For a complete listing of planned FY 2017 Afghanistan-related oversight projects, refer to the project tables at the end of this plan.

Table 3.

FY 2017 Strategic Oversight Areas

RECONSTRUCTION
1. Building the capacity and capabilities of the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces and administering and maintaining accountability of the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund
2. Building Afghan governance capacity and sustaining U.S. investment in Afghan institutions and infrastructure
3. Implementing and executing anti-corruption and counternarcotics programs
4. Awarding and administering reconstruction contracts
OTHER THAN RECONSTRUCTION
5. Property management
6. Contract management and oversight
CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES
7. Transition from the Resolute Support Mission to a more traditional (peacetime military engagement) U.S.-Afghanistan security cooperation relationship
8. Intelligence and counterterrorism

Oversight of Reconstruction

The DoD defines reconstruction as the process of rebuilding the degraded, damaged, or destroyed political, socioeconomic, and physical infrastructure of a country in order to create a stable foundation for follow-on, long-term development.[36]

SIGAR reported that Congress has appropriated more than $113 billion for Afghanistan's reconstruction since 2001, when the United States removed the Taliban from power.[37] For FY 2017, the President has requested an additional $5.9 billion for the reconstruction of Afghanistan. This includes $2.5 billion in the DoS budget for economic and governance programs, and $3.45 billion in the DoD budget to train, equip, assist, and sustain the ANDSF.[38]

SIGAR has expressed concern about the Afghan government's long-term ability to sustain the infrastructure that U.S. Government agencies have built. Currently, the DoD provides operation and maintenance services and training at many ANDSF facilities located across the country. SIGAR has stated it remains unclear whether the Afghan government will develop sufficient capacity to assume overall sustainment responsibility by 2024.[39]

SOA 1. Building the Capacity and Capabilities of the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces and Administering and Maintaining Accountability of the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund

In the DoD June 2016 semiannual report to Congress, "Enhancing Security and Stability in Afghanistan" (also referred to as the June 2016 DoD 1225 report), the DoD identified building capacity and sustaining the capabilities of the ANDSF as one of the top U.S. priorities in Afghanistan. The DoD goal is to create a professional, capable, respected, multi-ethnic ANDSF, with competent ministries, staffs, and sustaining institutions.[40]

Why is this issue important?

Building Afghanistan's capacity to defend itself against terrorist threats is a key component of the current U.S. counterterrorism strategy. According to the 2011 U.S. National Strategy for Counterterrorism, strengthening the ANDSF and building capacity in the government ministries to control and sustain the ANDSF are essential elements of the U.S. strategy.[41]

Since 2005, the Afghan Security Forces Fund has funded the training, equipping and sustainment of the ANDSF.[42] According to the April 2016 SIGAR report, more than 61 percent of the $113 billion dollars appropriated for Afghanistan reconstruction has been dedicated to building a self-sustaining ANDSF.[43]

Members of the Afghan Air Force and Afghan National Army gather attend an Afghan aircraft event at Camp Fenty, Afghanistan, Feb. 27, 2016. (U.S. Air Force photo)

The DoD funding provides both on-budget and off-budget assistance. On-budget assistance is U.S. funding provided directly to the Afghan government to build its budget management capacity. Off-budget assistance is U.S. funding managed by the Combined Security Transition Command-Afghanistan (CSTC-A) on behalf of the Afghan government to support the ANDSF.

U.S. assistance for Afghanistan's security forces focuses on building ANDSF ministerial capacity in several areas, including defining material requirements; acquisition planning; training and sustaining soldiers and police; and financial management and accountability.

According to the June 2016 DoD 1225 report, development of a capable ANDSF, responsive to civilian authority, is essential to establishing the conditions necessary for the success of other long-term activities, such as rebuilding infrastructure, supporting economic development, establishing the rule of law, building accountable governance, and establishing essential services.[44]

Previous oversight in Afghanistan has identified a number of obstacles hindering DoD efforts to develop Afghan capacity to maintain military vehicles. These include a low literacy rate in the ANA, poor training attendance, low retention of trained personnel, and a limited pool of managers who possess the skills necessary to manage the supply chain and maintenance shops. The DoD plans to award a 5-year contract, estimated to exceed $1 billion, to develop the capacity of the ANA and ANP to maintain their vehicle fleets.[45]

Despite DoD and Afghan government efforts to develop effective ANA and ANP personnel and payroll systems, those processes exhibit multiple internal control problems. The deficiencies include lack of requirements for supervisory oversight of attendance procedures at the unit level, inconsistent use of daily attendance rosters, and only partially functional human resources and payroll systems to track personnel.[46]

Key Questions for FY 2017 Oversight Planning:

- How does the U.S. measure the progress of the MoD and MoI in developing the capacity and capabilities needed to sustain the ANDSF?
- How does the DoD maintain accountability over the use of ASSF funds?
- How does the DoD assess the capacity of the MoD and MoI to effectively provide support for the ANA, ANP, and Afghan Air Force?

Selected FY 2017 Oversight Projects:

Future Lead IG and partner agency oversight will review Coalition efforts to 1) build the capacity and capabilities of the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces and 2) administer and maintain accountability of the Afghan Security Forces Fund.

The DoD OIG will assess U.S. and Coalition efforts to train, advise, and assist the Afghan Air Force. The objective is to evaluate Afghan Air Force capabilities and their effectiveness in supporting ongoing combat operations in Afghanistan.

The DoD OIG will assess U.S. and Coalition efforts to train, advise, and assist the Afghan Ministry of Interior to develop its oversight and internal control capability. The objective is to determine the extent to which the MoI is able to conduct efficient and effective operations, report reliable information about its operations, and comply with applicable laws and regulations.

SIGAR will evaluate the ANDSF equipment requirement generation process. The objectives are to describe the process by which the DoD develops equipment requirements for the ANDSF, assess the extent to which the DoD

Train Advise Assist Command team performs pre-flight checks on top of a Mi-17 helicopter owned by the Afghan Air Force prior to a training sortie at Kandahar Airfield, Afghanistan. (U.S. Air Force photo)

oversees these procurement processes, and assess the extent to which the DoD evaluates the performance of this equipment once fielded.

SIGAR will assess the Afghan Air Force use and maintenance of its Mi-17 multimission helicopter fleet. The objectives are to assess 1) the extent to which the AAF can operate and maintain the Mi-17s currently in its fleet, and 2) DoD efforts to ensure the Special Mission Wing can operate and maintain the Mi-17, including any contracts the DoD is funding or plans to fund.

The Army Audit Agency (AAA) will audit the Army's reporting of obligations and expenditures for OFS. The objective is to verify the accuracy of the Army's obligation and disbursements reported in the *Cost of War* report for OFS.

SOA 2. Building Afghan Governance Capacity and Sustaining U.S. Investment in Afghan Institutions and Infrastructure

The DoS supports efforts to empower Afghanistan's governing institutions to be representative, accountable, and responsive. DoS-funded programs support efforts to enhance Afghan administrative functions while also providing key services, such as sanitation, healthcare, education, and electrical power generation and distribution.[47]

Why is this issue important?

The DoD, DoS, and USAID manage programs directly related to building Afghan governing capacity, growing the economy, promoting democracy and civil society, building or rehabilitating infrastructure, expanding access to education and health care, and boosting agricultural production.

According to SIGAR, poor governance in Afghanistan not only puts U.S. taxpayer dollars at risk of loss or misuse, but also fuels insurgent activity that puts the entire U.S. effort in jeopardy. Failure to ensure that the Afghan government is capable of sustaining U.S. reconstruction programs and investments could waste U.S. taxpayers' funds, undermine local government credibility, and impede progress in reconstruction and stabilization.[48]

The U.S. reconstruction strategy emphasizes strengthening Afghan governing capacity by providing increased on-budget assistance. The ability of the Afghan government to effectively execute and account for on-budget and international funds is critical, not only to assure donors that funds are being used responsibly but also to achieving sustained and inclusive economic growth.

Since 2002, the United States has provided nearly $32 billion to build Afghanistan's governing institutions, provide goods and services to Afghans, and foster economic and social development. Of that total, U.S. Government agencies provided nearly $9.5 billion as "on-budget" assistance, meaning that the United States provided funds directly to the Afghan government, which in turn carried out the program. In the future, the proportion of on-budget assistance provided to the government of Afghanistan is expected to grow.[49]

Previous oversight in Afghanistan found that despite international assistance, the Afghan government has made limited progress in implementing programs to assist refugees living in neighboring countries or to help support voluntary repatriation and reintegration.

The Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation—the Afghan ministry responsible for coordinating refugee and returnee affairs with other ministries and international

organizations—has limited capacity to fulfill its own obligations or to work with other ministries. Moreover, it has been beset by allegations of corruption.[50]

Corruption is a major obstacle to achieving sustainable growth in Afghanistan's mineral, oil, and natural gas industries. In particular, unregistered and illegal small-scale mining operations continue to be a source of civil strife, unrealized government revenues, and lost economic output.[51]

Key Questions for FY 2017 Oversight Planning:

- How do U.S. Government agencies assess the capacity and effectiveness of the government of Afghanistan in designing and implementing governance programs?
- How are U.S. Government agencies assessing the government of Afghanistan's financial management capacity, including revenue generation, at both the national and sub-national levels?
- How do U.S. Government agencies measure the success or failure of capacity-building and development programs and projects supporting sectors such as health, energy, rule-of-law, education, information, and telecommunications?

Selected FY 2017 Oversight Projects:

Future Lead IG and partner agency oversight will review efforts to build Afghan governance capacity and sustain U.S. investment in Afghan institutions and infrastructure.

SIGAR will evaluate the Regional Agricultural Development Program. The objectives are to assess the extent to which USAID established goals and objectives for the program, whether contractors implemented the program in accordance with the contract, whether USAID provided oversight of the contract, and whether the program is meeting its goals and objectives, and is sustainable.

SIGAR will conduct oversight of the Promoting Gender Equity in National Priority Programs (Promote), which seeks to advance and empower women in Afghanistan. The audit's objectives are to examine the extent to which USAID is monitoring contractor performance and the extent to which Promote is achieving its intended outcomes.

The USAID OIG will audit USAID's Afghanistan rule of law activities to determine if the USAID activities are achieving their goals and objectives.

The USAID OIG will evaluate USAID's Power Transmission Expansion and Connectivity Project that seeks to increase Afghans access to electricity by

expanding and improving Afghanistan's electric transmission system. The objectives are to determine whether USAID and Afghanistan have an effective strategy to ensure a viable, long-term electric grid after the conclusion of the project.

At the request of Congress, SIGAR is conducting an inquiry into the U.S. Government's experience with allegations of sexual abuse of children committed by members of the ANDSF. The inquiry is also reviewing the DoD and DoS implementation of the Leahy amendments prohibiting the DoD and DoS from providing assistance to the units of foreign security forces that have committed gross violations of human rights. The DoD OIG is conducting a parallel Congressionally-requested inquiry into DoD's implementation of the Title 10 Leahy Laws and a number of other specific areas related to human rights violations in Afghanistan.

SOA 3. Implementing and Executing Anti-Corruption and Counternarcotics Programs

According to the DoS, a major part of the U.S. reconstruction strategy focuses on promoting the rule of law, fighting corruption, and providing Afghans with meaningful access to fair, efficient, and transparent justice. The U.S. Government is attempting to develop Afghan capacity to effectively investigate and prosecute corruption and major counternarcotics cases. Congress appropriated $7.7 billion for counternarcotics and law enforcement/rule-of-law initiatives in Afghanistan from FY 2002 through June 30, 2016.[52]

Why is this issue important?

The DoS Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) leads anticorruption and counternarcotics efforts in Afghanistan. INL counternarcotics programs aim to fight the cultivation of illicit drugs at their source, disrupt the trafficking of illicit drugs, and assist in building host nation law enforcement capacity. INL's anticorruption initiatives have four goals: uniting the U.S. and Afghan governments under common commitments, exceeding those commitments when possible, mobilizing popular will and private sector action, and leading by example.[53]

According to the April 2016 SIGAR report, the DoS seeks to support the Afghan government's National Drug Control Strategy and is working with the Afghan government and coalition partners to ensure a comprehensive and coordinated approach to the drug problem in Afghanistan.[54]

INL implements its Afghanistan programs in collaboration with interagency and international partners. These programs support critical aspects of the

Afghan government's counternarcotics efforts and include capacity building programs, public awareness campaigns, establishing treatment centers, and reducing poppy cultivation. INL supports capacity-building efforts in a number of Afghan governing institutions—including the Ministry of Counter Narcotics, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Attorney General's Office, and key provincial governments—in the form of advising and training Afghan staff. INL programs also seek to increase public awareness of counternarcotics and law enforcement initiatives. INL-sponsored treatment centers focus on reducing the demand for drugs. Other programs provide incentives for governors to discourage the cultivation of poppy and other illicit-drug related crops, support the Afghan counternarcotics police, and promote justice reform.[55]

Previous DoS oversight in Afghanistan found that INL had no basis for determining whether the DoS Correctional System Support Program effectively reintegrated and rehabilitated insurgent inmates. Furthermore, it concluded that the corrections program was not sustainable without continued international support.[56]

In addition, previous oversight found that U.S. agencies lack a current, comprehensive, interagency rule of law strategy to help plan and guide U.S. rule of law development efforts in Afghanistan. Pervasive corruption in Afghanistan's justice sector and the uncertainty regarding whether the Afghan government can or will sustain U.S. program activities and reforms continue to undermine U.S. efforts to develop the rule of law in Afghanistan.[57]

DoS OIG oversight of INL efforts to develop the Afghan government's counternarcotics capability has found that INL failed to establish adequate performance measures or performance measurement plans that would allow implementers to assess whether or not their efforts were successful.[58]

Key Questions for FY 2017 Oversight Planning:

- How do U.S. agencies measure and assess the Afghan government's implementation of anticorruption programs to determine whether these efforts are successfully deterring corruption?
- How do U.S. agencies measure the extent to which rule-of-law programs have improved Afghanistan's justice and corrections systems and increased public access to justice?
- How do U.S. agencies assess whether the U.S. counternarcotics strategy in Afghanistan has achieved its goals and objectives? How have these assessments informed subsequent program design and implementation?
- How do U.S. agencies assess the government of Afghanistan's capacity to assume the lead in counternarcotics operations?

Selected FY 2017 Oversight Projects:

Future Lead IG and partner agency oversight will review efforts to implement and execute counternarcotics programs.

SIGAR will conduct a review of the Counternarcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA). The objectives are to determine the extent to which specialized CNPA units are achieving their goals, assess the oversight of salary payments made to personnel in the specialized units, and assess the long-term sustainability of the CNPA specialized units.

SIGAR is currently assessing U.S. counternarcotics programs in Afghanistan reconstruction. The objectives are to identify counternarcotics strategies, policies, priorities, and goals; determine the effectiveness of developmental programs aimed at reducing opium/poppy cultivation; determine the effectiveness of national and regional counternarcotics efforts; and determine the effectiveness of law enforcement efforts to disrupt the nexus between the drug trade and the insurgency.

The DoD OIG is currently auditing DoD support for counternarcotics requirements to determine whether the DoD effectively supported counternarcotics requirements agreed upon between the DoD and the Department of Justice, and to determine how the DoD used funding to support those requirements. The audit is scheduled to conclude in FY 2017.

SOA 4. Awarding and Administering Reconstruction Contracts

Oversight of contracts is critical to identify and prevent fraud, waste, and abuse in overseas contingency operations. In its final report issued in August 2011, the Commission on Wartime Contracting, which was established by the U.S. Congress to examine contracting practices in Iraq and Afghanistan, estimated that $31 billion to $60 billion had been lost to contract fraud and waste from FY 2002 through FY 2011.[59] Additionally, its final report highlighted the prevalence of poorly defined contract requirements, inappropriate contract types, inadequate contract surveillance, and a need for improved contract oversight in a contingency environment.[60]

Why is this issue important?

Before awarding contracts, U.S. agencies must identify requirements, such as the technical needs, as well as produce a plan to achieve desired results. Contracting officials are responsible for ensuring that business strategies and technical needs are fully defined in contracts.

Additionally, contracting officials should ensure that specifications reflect only what is needed to meet the requirements of the mission, and that neither the statement of work, statement of objectives, or performance work statement unnecessarily restrict competition or innovation. Further, if changing requirements necessitate contract modification, the contracting officer should determine that the modification is within the overall scope of the contract. Modifications that exceed the scope of the original contract should be satisfied through full and open competition, with certain limited exceptions.

In addition, contracting officers are required to purchase supplies and services at fair and reasonable prices and evaluate the reasonableness of the offered prices. Contracting officers should determine the level of detailed analysis needed based on the complexity and circumstances of each acquisition. Contracting officers may request the advice and assistance of other experts to ensure that they perform appropriate analysis. When the contract requires certified cost or pricing data, contracting officers should use cost analysis to evaluate the reasonableness of individual cost elements and should use price analysis to verify that the overall price is fair and reasonable.

Poorly defined contract requirements can result in ineffective implementation of programs, failure to achieve program objectives, and waste of U.S. funds. Continued U.S. Government reliance on contractor support for contingency operations requires increased focus on contracting surveillance and management, particularly where security risks preclude physical oversight or require third-party monitors.

In March 2015, the DoD OIG reported that unclear contract requirements and inadequate evaluations of contract pricing were among the five most prevalent contracting problems it identified from reviews of reconstruction projects awarded between April 1, 2012, and December 30, 2014. Specifically, the DoD OIG found that: [61]

- Unclear requirements and out-of-scope contract changes may have led to increased or questionable contract costs. Non-inclusion of applicable policy requirements for contractors working in contingency operations put contractors, DoD civilians, and military personnel at increased risk of harm.
- Contracting officials failed to adequately determine reasonable prices when evaluating contracts. As a result, officials paid more than fair and reasonable prices for goods and services procured.

Key Questions for FY 2017 Oversight Planning

- Are contract requirements for reconstruction programs and supporting projects adequately defined?
- Are U.S. agencies conducting sufficient and effective oversight of reconstruction contracts to ensure contractors meet their requirements and are held accountable for noncompliance and poor performance?
- Are the contracting agents adequately trained in detecting and reducing fraud, waste, and abuse?

Selected FY 2017 Oversight Projects:

Future Lead IG and partner agency oversight will review efforts to award and administer Afghanistan reconstruction contracts.

SIGAR will audit the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (USACE) Afghan Quality Assurance Representatives (AQAR) program, which seeks to ensure AQAR contractors' compliance with work specifications. The objectives are to assess the extent to which AQAR contractors provided services in accordance with the terms of the contracts; whether the USACE provided oversight of the contractors and assessed their performance; and whether the USACE reviews, validates, and uses the information collected as it implements its construction contracts.

SIGAR will audit DoD, DoS, and USAID implementation of the Wartime Contracting Commission's recommendations. The objectives are to determine the extent to which these agencies implemented the Commission's recommendations relevant to the Afghanistan reconstruction effort, and the extent to which these audit offices are achieving their missions.

SIGAR will evaluate the use of contractors' past performance to award future contracts in Afghanistan. The objectives include ascertaining the requirements to evaluate past performance, identifying data and systems used to evaluate past performance, and determining the extent to which agencies use that information.

The DoD OIG is currently auditing the reliability of the Navy's financial data reported for Operation Freedom's Sentinel. The objective is to determine whether the Navy has adequate accountability of funds supporting Operation Freedom's Sentinel by determining the accuracy of obligations and disbursements, as reported in the *Cost of War* report, for select Navy appropriations. The audit is scheduled to conclude in FY 2017.

The DoS OIG is currently auditing the construction and commissioning of the U.S. Embassy in Kabul. The objective is to determine whether the Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations followed DoS policies and guidance governing the affirmation of substantial completion and final acceptance of construction projects at the embassy.

OTHER THAN RECONSTRUCTION

Oversight of overseas contingency operations activities categorized as 'other than reconstruction' is primarily centered on property and contract management. Property management focuses on the acquisition, maintenance, use, and disposal of U.S. Government furnished property.[52] Contract management concentrates on four areas: 1) the U.S. acquisition workforce; 2) contracting techniques and approaches; 3) service acquisitions; and 4) operational contract support.[63]

In FY 2017, property management will continue to be a challenge in Afghanistan, particularly for the planned removal, accountability, transportation, and resetting of equipment being returned to the United States. The United States will need to accomplish these retrograde activities with a diminished logistical footprint, complicated by Afghanistan's land-locked location, mountainous terrain, and severely limited road networks.

SOA 5. Property Management

Properly accounting for equipment procured for and transferred to the ANDSF remains an important element of sustaining the ANDSF. A reduction in U.S. troop levels (from 9,800 to 8,400 by the end of 2016) and a smaller equipment footprint will require a more tailored approach to training, advising, and assisting the ANDSF, and sustaining Afghan ministerial capacity.

Why is this issue important?

According to the DoD, the government of Afghanistan is dependent on donor contributions from the international community to fund its operating expenses.[64]To sustain donor confidence, the Afghan government must demonstrate its commitment to making its resource management processes transparent, accountable, and effective. The June 2016 DoD 1225 report, covering efforts to secure and stabilize Afghanistan, stated that donors must see tangible progress in Afghan ministerial capability, budgetary transparency, and cost reduction if they are to continue providing funding assistance to the ANDSF. Continued donor support depends on Afghanistan achieving measured

improvement within these critical areas.[65] The DoD has stated that good stewardship of U.S. taxpayer dollars remains a top priority for U.S. Forces – Afghanistan (USFOR-A), which has incorporated the recommendations of independent agencies, the DoD OIG, and SIGAR into its processes.[66]

Previous DoD OIG oversight in Afghanistan found that the lack of a culture of accountability and control for military equipment and supplies within the security forces presented a significant challenge. The United States initially underestimated the scope of this problem. Further, U.S. and international efforts to address the lack of accountability encountered significant Afghan resistance and reduced visibility resulted in losses of equipment.[67]

Key Questions for FY 2017 Oversight Planning:

- Will the ANDSF make significant improvement in its supply and logistical services in FY 2017?
- Is the ANDSF developing adequate management controls to request, receive, store, distribute, and dispose of commodities in accordance with acceptable logistical policies and procedures?
- Can the ANDSF effectively manage a demand-based inventory management system in FY 2017?

Selected FY 2017 Oversight Projects:

Lead IG and partner oversight agencies have conducted multiple reviews of property management in support of operations in Afghanistan and are reviewing potential requirements for future oversight. Examples of previous oversight efforts are listed below.

The Army Audit Agency conducted a follow-up audit of foreign excess property programs to determine whether commands had implemented effective procedures for the program regarding disposition of water wells, termination of land leases, and prevention of tiered authority of excess property.

In previous oversight, the DoD OIG determined the Army needed to improve the process for reporting inventory losses in Afghanistan as it applied to compliance with applicable regulations for reporting equipment losses and whether those losses had been accurately recorded in accountability systems.

In previous oversight, SIGAR determined that U.S. anti-corruption efforts in Afghanistan required a strategic plan and a mechanism to measure progress made in achieving its stated goals against identified benchmarks and performance targets.

SOA 6. Contract Management

The U.S. military and civilian agencies have relied on contractors to provide a broad range of supplies, services, and critical logistics and reconstruction functions in Afghanistan. The Government Accountability Office and the Congressional Research Service have issued audit and research reports that discuss the unique challenges of contracting in Afghanistan, particularly with non-U.S. contractors.[68] These challenges include the limited availability of staff to oversee contracts, the small pool of qualified local contractors, and widespread corruption, which increases the risk of U.S. funds being diverted to finance terrorist or insurgent groups.[69]

Why is this issue important?

The DoD routinely relies on contractors to provide front-line support and assist with the contracting process in contingency operations. These contractors perform vital tasks in support of U.S. defense and development objectives, including logistics support, equipment accountability, construction, base operations support, and transportation.

Federal Acquisition Regulations require U.S. military and civilian contracting personnel to ensure that the U.S. Government receives vital goods and services in a timely manner at a reasonable price, and that goods and services meet quality standards requirements.[70] The U.S. Government's continued reliance on contractors in support of contingency operations requires an increased focus on overall contracting surveillance and management.

Prior oversight efforts in Afghanistan found a U.S. Government contracting workforce that was not sufficiently sized or trained and did not possess the experience necessary to manage the complexities of these acquisitions. SIGAR identified contract management as a continuing high-risk area vulnerable to fraud, waste, and mismanagement of taxpayer funds.[71]

Poorly defined contract requirements can result in ineffective design and implementation of programs, failure to achieve program objectives, and waste of U.S. funds. Poor contract surveillance can have similar adverse effects.[72] For example, a joint DoS OIG-DoD OIG audit found that Contract Officer's Representatives for the INL Afghan Police program contracts failed to establish or follow procedures for maintaining contract records.[73]

Key Questions for FY 2017 Oversight Planning:

- Are U.S. Government officials properly awarding, managing, and administering contracts in accordance with Federal acquisition regulations and other applicable guidance?

- Do the DoD, the DoS and USAID have accountability systems in place to adequately manage contractors and provide oversight of contractor performance during OCOs?
- Are existing safeguards adequately protecting third-country nationals from unfair labor practices and abuses, including trafficking in persons?

Selected FY 2017 Oversight Projects:

Future Lead IG and partner agency oversight will review U.S. Government contracting processes, policies, and procedures conformance with Federal Acquisition Regulations; and examine contracts to determine contractor's compliance with performance specification and standards.

The DoD OIG will audit the reliability of the Marine Corps' financial data reported for Operation Freedom's Sentinel. The objective is to determine the accuracy of the Marine Corps' obligations and disbursements supporting Operation Freedom's Sentinel, as reported in the *Cost of War* report.

The USAID OIG will review USAID's implementing partners' employment of Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) recipients in Afghanistan. The objective is to determine the extent to which USAID/Afghanistan implementing partners have hired SIV recipients to work in Afghanistan.

The DoS OIG is currently assessing DoS planning, solicitation, and award for the Afghanistan Life Support Service (ALiSS) contract for accordance with acquisition regulations and departmental guidance. The ALiSS program provides food operations and logistics, vehicle maintenance services, laundry services, medical services, and other miscellaneous support services in support of DoS personnel in Afghanistan. The review is scheduled to conclude in FY 2017.

GAO is currently evaluating DoD use of OCO funds. The objectives are to determine how the DoD has managed funds obligated or appropriated for the global war on terror, the extent to which Congress appropriated war funds for non-war purposes, the extent to which the DoD has applied the Office of Management and Budget criteria in identifying costs for inclusion in its war funding requests, and the extent to which the DoD has established a plan for transitioning enduring OCO costs to its base budget.

The DoD OIG is currently auditing Afghan government controls regarding U.S. direct assistance funded contracts. The objective is to determine whether the Combined Security Transition Command-Afghanistan and the Afghan MoD and MoI have established and implemented effective controls over the contract management process for support of the ANDSF. The audit is scheduled to conclude in FY 2017.

CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES

Cross-cutting activities encompass intelligence and counterterrorism activities that overlap with "reconstruction" and "other than reconstruction" programs. Cross-cutting activities include augmenting the intelligence and counterterrorism capabilities of the Afghan government, U.S.-led intelligence and counterterrorism operations, joint U.S.-Afghan intelligence and counterterrorism operations, and efforts to transition from the Resolute Support Mission to a more traditional U.S.-Afghanistan security cooperation relationship.[74] Unlike the Resolute Support train, advise, and assist mission, a traditional U.S.-Afghanistan security cooperation arrangement would encompass all activities "undertaken by the Department of Defense to encourage and enable international partners to work with the United States to achieve strategic objectives."[75] A traditional security cooperation arrangement generally involves peacetime military engagement by the DoD. DoS security cooperation activities include military grants and defense sales that promote U.S. national security interests. The DoS focuses on interoperability, as security assistance allows the United States to leverage the capabilities of partners and allies to conduct joint operations.

Under the Resolute Support Mission, the United States aims to develop the ANDSF. This includes increasing their capabilities to collect, analyze, and disseminate intelligence, and conduct counterterrorism operations. According to the DoD, the Afghan Special Security Forces (ASSF) remain the most capable element of the ANDSF because they are able to conduct independent operations that rely on their organic intelligence and aviation assets.[76] The DoD also reported that the ANA is continuing to grow both its Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities as well as its capacity to analyze the intelligence it gathers.[77]

Traditional security cooperation agreements provide the framework for all DoD interaction with foreign defense and security establishments. All DoD-administered security assistance programs that build defense and security relationships to promote specific U.S. security interests would fall under this framework. These programs include all international armaments cooperation activities and security assistance activities; efforts to develop allied and friendly military capabilities for self-defense and multinational operations; and peacetime and contingency access to host nations for U.S. forces.[78]

The transition from the NATO-led Resolute Support Mission to a U.S.-Afghanistan Security Cooperation relationship is contingent upon ANDSF's abilities to maintain security and stability for the Afghan people and their elected government.

US Secretary of Defense, Ash Carter, US President Barack Obama, President of Afghanistan Mohammad Ashraf Ghani and NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg. (NATO photo)

SOA 7. Transition from the Resolute Support Mission to a More Traditional (Peacetime Military Engagement) U.S.-Afghanistan Security Cooperation Relationship

The NATO Summit for Heads of State took place in Warsaw, Poland on July 8 and 9, 2016. The Warsaw Summit was the successor to the Chicago Summit of 2012, which reaffirmed the Train, Advise and Assist Mission, and the Lisbon Summit of 2010, which confirmed the NATO Enduring Partnership with Afghanistan. With regard to Afghanistan, the objective of the Warsaw Summit was for the NATO Allies to confirm their support of the ANDSF beyond 2016.

Why is this issue important?

A fact sheet released by the White House following the Warsaw Summit reported that NATO Allies had committed to sustaining NATO participation in the Resolute Support Mission beyond 2016. The White House fact sheet also stated that NATO Allies had committed to providing more than 11,000 troops for the Resolute Support Mission beyond 2016. Participants in the Warsaw Summit agreed that the mission would continue a flexible, regional approach, focusing on security ministries and institutional development. NATO agreed to continue its train-advise-assist efforts with conventional Afghan forces at the corps level and with Afghan special operations forces and Air Force at the tactical level. At the Warsaw Summit, allied nations also agreed to continue serving as “framework nations” to lead train-advise-assist efforts with conventional Afghan forces at the Corps level, and Afghan special operations forces and the Afghan Air Force

at the tactical level. Germany will lead TAA efforts in the north, Italy in the west, Turkey in Kabul, and the United States in the east and south.[79]

In addition, NATO Allies and partners agreed to extend their financial commitments made at the 2012 NATO Summit in Chicago. Thirty nations renewed pledges to financially sustain the ANDSF through 2020 at or near current levels. The White House reported that the international community had pledged more than $800 million annually from 2018 to 2020. The United States has requested $3.4 billion in its 2017 budget for development of the ANDSF. Finally, while attending the Summit, President Obama pledged that he will recommend to his successor that the United States continue to seek funding for the ANDSF at or near current levels through 2020. If they are fulfilled, these funding commitments will allow the ANDSF to maintain its authorized force level of 352,000 personnel through 2020.[80]

Before the United States can transition from its TAA mission to a more traditional U.S.-Afghanistan security cooperation relationship, the ANDSF must resolve critical gaps in operational and logistical capabilities.

According to the June 2016 DoD 1225 report, the ANDSF's most critical capability gaps are in logistics, aviation, intelligence, and special operations. Resolute Support advisors continue to address developmental shortfalls in logistics, medical support, and ISR.[81]

Additionally, in the same report, the DoD stated that the ANDSF maintains a significant capability advantage over the insurgency. However, a more rapid improvement in ANDSF ability to maintain security and provide stability has been hampered by a reactionary ANDSF strategy; persistent capability gaps in aviation, combined arms integration, intelligence collection and dissemination; and inadequate sustainment capability.[82]

Previous oversight in Afghanistan has confirmed the DoD assessment that the ANDSF continues to suffer from key enabler gaps. Coalition forces provide limited enabler support to combat air support, ISR, and medical evacuation.[83] The Afghans require continued assistance to mature systems, processes, and institutions essential to achieve and sustain a functioning army and police force.

Key Questions for FY 2017 Oversight Planning:

- Does sufficient interagency and international coordination exist to support enduring security cooperation objectives for Afghanistan?
- What steps are being taken to fill critical ANDSF gaps in aviation, intelligence, logistics, and special operations?
- To what extent does the completion of the expanded U.S. Embassy facilities in Kabul align with projected staffing levels post 2017?

Selected FY 2017 Oversight Projects:

Future Lead IG and partner agency oversight will review efforts to transition from the Resolute Support Mission to a more traditional (peacetime military engagement) U.S.-Afghanistan security cooperation relationship.

SIGAR will evaluate the USAID media programs. The objectives are to identify the programs USAID has implemented since 2010 to strengthen the capacity of the Afghan media, assess the extent to which program objectives have been met, and assess the extent to which the programs are sustainable.

SIGAR is currently assessing DoD oversight of infrastructure projects transferred to the Afghan government. The objectives are to assess the extent to which the Afghan government uses and sustains assets transferred from the DoD and the challenges the DoD faces in overseeing the use and sustainment of infrastructure transferred to the Afghan government.

SOA 8. Intelligence and Counterterrorism Assessment

Several DoD initiatives are underway to move the ANDSF toward intelligence-driven operations, but these efforts have limited buy-in from some ANDSF and provincial leadership.[84]

Why is this issue important?

Intelligence is a critical enabling capability to fulfill strategic objectives of the Afghanistan government and is indispensable to effective ANDSF counterterrorism and stability operations. Intelligence collection, analysis, and dissemination capabilities are critical to effective ANDSF counterterrorism operations. The Afghan intelligence enterprise, which supports both the MoD and the MoI, depends heavily on legacy Afghan processes and intelligence support from the Coalition.

Afghanistan's National Threat Intelligence Center (NTIC) creates increased possibilities for cooperation between the National Directorate of Security (NDS), the MoI, and the MoD. Having these three entities work side-by-side and share intelligence is a major step forward in Afghan intelligence development.

While the NTIC supports intelligence collaboration and operational planning among senior Afghan security entities, much work remains to be done at the operational and tactical levels to fully integrate intelligence capabilities into the full spectrum of government security and stability operations.

According to the June 2016 DoD 1225 report, while the Afghans perform well in collecting and analyzing human intelligence, they lack the ability to integrate human intelligence with electronic and other intelligence tools. The DoD

supports improving MoD capabilities to collect, analyze, and use geospatial-intelligence, which is imagery and geographic information gained from satellites and other aerial platforms. The DoD is providing the MoD with capabilities to collect geospatial intelligence; and is training, advising, and assisting the MoD to exploit and analyze imagery and geospatial information to improve the MoD ability to identify and target enemy forces.

The ANDSF is slowly gaining confidence in employing advanced intelligence collection in support of offensive operations, according to the June 2016 DoD 1225 report. However, challenges remain in maintaining these collection capabilities because many spare parts and higher-level field services are still provided by the Coalition.[85]

U.S. COUNTERTERRORISM

According to the June 2016 DoD 1225 report, the U.S. counterterrorism mission and the Resolute Support train, advise, and assist mission with the ANDSF are mutually reinforcing and integral to counterterrorism goals. The DoD continues a counterterrorism partnership with the Afghan Special Security Forces (ASSF) to address shared counterterrorism objectives.[86]

The U.S. counterterrorism efforts focus on defeating al Qaeda and its affiliates in the region to prevent their resurgence and to deny them safe haven. In addition, the presence of other extremist groups, including IS-K, requires a U.S. presence in the region that can continue to monitor and address threats as the United States assists in Afghan capacity-building.[87]

The DoD reported that the ASSF has made considerable progress in developing the capacity to conduct counterterrorism operations. Compared to other ANDSF elements, the ASSF shows enhanced capabilities in its use of intelligence to drive operations. Elements of the ASSF, particularly the ANA Special Operations Command and Special Mission Wing, are increasingly employing multi-source intelligence provided by the National Directorate of Security,[88] MoD, MoI, and Coalition forces to inform and enable precise and rapid responses to emerging threats.[89]

The focus of U.S. efforts to train, advise, and assist Afghanistan's special operation forces continues to be building Afghan capacity in logistics, command and control, intelligence sharing, and interoperability between Afghan special operations forces and conventional forces.[90]

Previous oversight in Afghanistan concentrated on the status of U.S. Forces-Afghanistan (USFOR-A) efforts to build an accountable, enduring, institutional intelligence capacity within the ANDSF, with specific focus on the Afghan

MoD forces. Oversight included assessing the extent to which MoD forces were making progress in developing organic intelligence capabilities and integrating them into operations. This is a key measure of success in developing the broader Afghan intelligence enterprise.

Key Questions for FY 2017 Oversight Planning:

- What progress has the DoD made in establishing enduring and sustainable organic intelligence capabilities within Afghan forces?
- What progress has the DoD made in integrating the full spectrum of available intelligence in support of U.S. and Afghan counterterrorism and force protection operations?

Selected FY 2017 Oversight Projects:

Future Lead IG and partner agency oversight will review Coalition efforts to build the capacity and capabilities of the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces intelligence enterprise to support conventional and counterterrorism operations.

The DoD OIG will evaluate Biometric Enabled Intelligence (BEI) Operations for OFS. BMI provides an analytical tool to support other sources of intelligence to positively identify a person in question.[91] The objective of the evaluation is to determine whether BMI effectively supports the USFOR-A Commander's identity activities, including the screening and vetting of USFOR-A partner forces, as well as insider threat programs, and counterterrorism operations.

The DoD OIG is currently evaluating U.S. Forces-Afghanistan intelligence training for Afghan MoD forces. The objective is to assess USFOR-A's progress towards meeting intelligence training objectives for Afghan MoD forces as identified in OFS NATO-led Resolute Support Mission essential function seven and identify USFOR-A's specific measures-of-performance for determining whether the Afghan MOD collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates intelligence effectively and integrates intelligence into combat operations.

The DoS OIG is currently auditing the Antiterrorism Assistance Program in countries under the DOS Bureaus of Near Eastern Affairs and South and Central Asian Affairs, including Afghanistan. The objective is to determine the extent to which the bureaus have developed specific, measurable, and outcome-oriented goals and objectives; developed an evaluation process to assess host country performance; and established letters of agreement with host countries for sustaining the programs.

OTHER OVERSIGHT CAPABILITIES

Technical Evaluations

The DoD seeks to ensure the safety and security of temporary facilities occupied by U.S. military and civilian personnel in contingency operations. The DoD OIG conducts technical evaluations of temporary military facilities to identify health and safety concerns relating to infrastructure in order to mitigate environmental and force protection risks. The DoD OIG obtains temporary subject matter expertise as required to support technically challenging audits, inspections, and evaluations. Recent DoD OIG evaluations identified life-threatening conditions in electrical and fire protection systems of semi-permanent, and permanent temporary military facilities.

DoD OIG technical evaluators and engineers work alongside Lead IG oversight teams to ensure compliance with contract specifications and building codes and standards, including international standards, where applicable.

Key Questions for FY 2017 Oversight Planning

- Are poorly identified technical standards and contract language presenting an opportunity for fraud, waste, and abuse?
- What is an acceptable level of risk associated with limited on-ground technical oversight of construction activity in a contingency environment?
- To what extent is overall contract performance impacted by the availability of Contracting Officer Representatives (COR) and Technical Representatives (COTR)?
- Do the COR/COTRs on the ground have the necessary technical expertise, or is U.S.-based technical expertise necessary for the COR/COTRs?

Selected FY 2017 Oversight Projects:

The DoD OIG has conducted numerous reviews of the safety and security of temporary facilities occupied by U.S. military and civilian personnel in contingency operations. These reviews have identified life-threatening conditions in electrical and fire protection systems of semi-permanent, and permanent temporary military facilities. These review are continuing in OCO locations, OCO-supporting locations, and globally.

INVESTIGATIONS

The interagency Fraud and Corruption Investigative Working Group (FCIWG) for OFS promotes the detection, investigation, and prevention of fraud and corruption related to OFS programs and operations. This working group consists of the DoD Defense Criminal Investigative Service, DoS OIG Investigators, the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command, the Naval Criminal Investigative Service, and the Air Force Office of Special Investigations.

The FCIWG coordinates investigations in Afghanistan with the International Contract Corruption Task Force (ICCTF), which predates the FCIWG as the coordinating body for investigations in Afghanistan. The ICCTF includes the member agencies of the FCIWG plus the Investigations Directorate of SIGAR and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The FCIWG members identify, coordinate, and de-conflict fraud and corruption investigations; share best practices and investigative techniques; and discuss ways to more actively detect and deter abuses related to U.S. Government contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, and other Federal assistance awards related to OFS.

SIGAR, which maintains the largest agency investigative presence in Afghanistan, had 228 pending investigations of fraud and corruption involving U.S. reconstruction funds in Afghanistan as of September 2016. Many of these investigations are being conducted jointly with FCIWG and ICCTF member agencies. SIGAR investigations involve both OFS and other operations in Afghanistan.

DCIS and DoS OIG criminal investigators are stationed in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Germany, as well as in Washington, DC. They investigate fraud and corruption related to OFS and travel to various locations within the region to conduct these investigations.

USAID has ongoing efforts in Afghanistan that are unrelated to OFS oversight activities. As a result, while the USAID OIG conducts investigations in Afghanistan and coordinates these activities with other law enforcement agencies, the USAID OIG does not participate in the Fraud and Corruption Investigative Working Group for OFS and does not have investigations specific to OFS.

The FCIWG member agencies initiated 16 investigations and closed 7 during FY 2016. As of September 30, 2016, 17 investigations remained open, of which over half involved allegations of procurement/program fraud and theft.

The FCIWG and SIGAR also 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.

Outreach Efforts

Each of the Lead IG investigative components and the military investigative organizations conduct fraud awareness briefings to educate individuals on their investigative mission and 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 government programs. Additionally, SIGAR leverages social media as an outreach platform to connect hundreds of thousands of people with its mission to combat corruption, fraud, waste and abuse in Afghanistan reconstruction.

HOTLINE ACTIVITY

OIG Hotlines provide confidential, reliable means for individuals to report violations of law, rule or regulation; mismanagement; gross waste of funds; and abuse of authority for independent review. They are a central part of the Lead IG outreach efforts to educate individuals on fraud, waste, and abuse.

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

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

In addition to the investigative briefings noted above, the Lead IG Hotline investigator conducts in-theater and stateside fraud awareness briefings and training events for commanders, service members, DoD civilians, contractors, and facility directors at military installations throughout Afghanistan. The purpose of these briefings is to make people aware of the hotline and reinforce an education campaign focused on preventing, detecting, and reporting fraud, waste, and abuse as it relates to OFS activities.

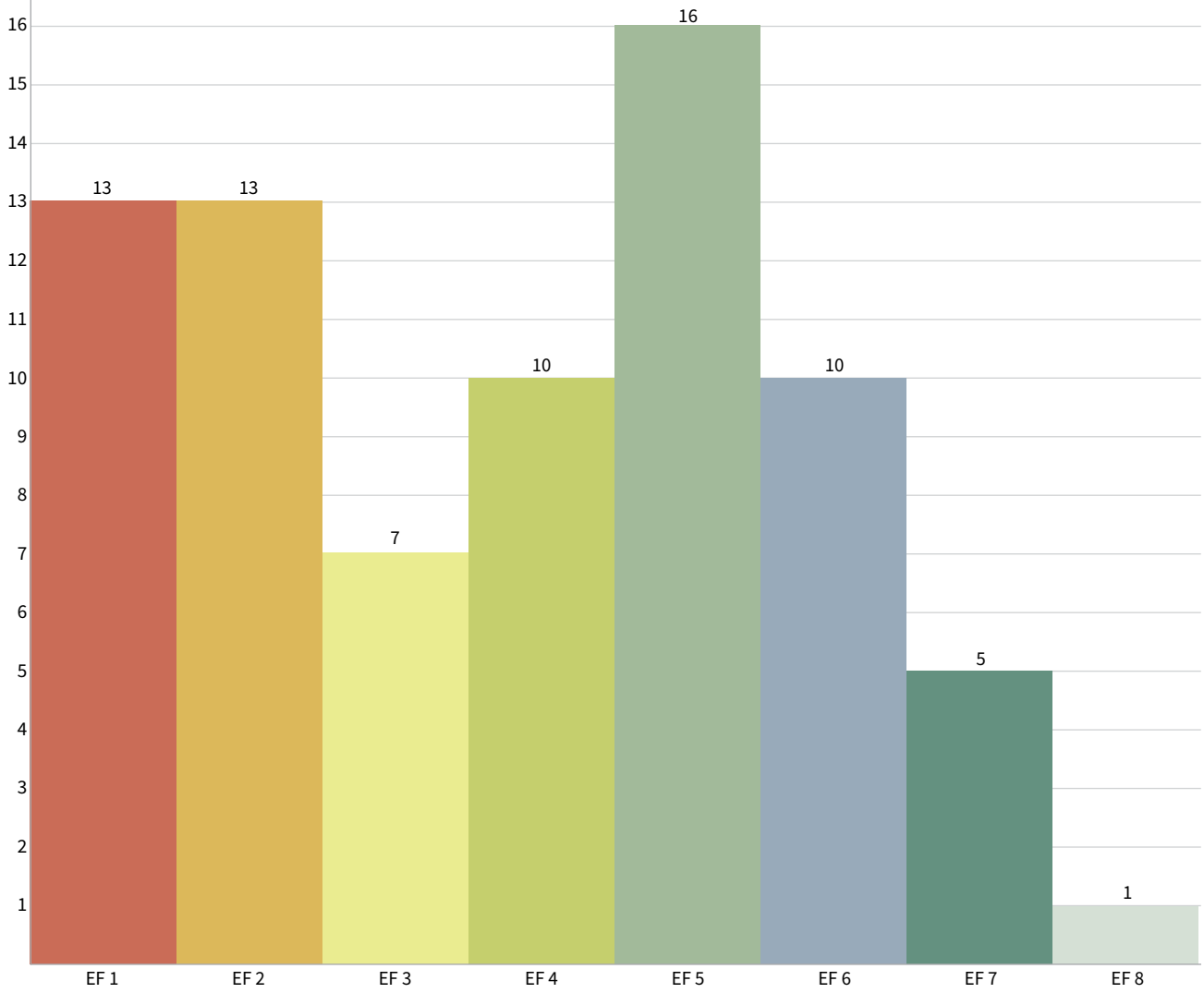
The SIGAR hotline collects complaints by telephone, email and online, from Afghanistan and the United States and in Dari, Pashto and/or the English language. SIGAR employs staff who can translate and communicate with complainants who might not otherwise have a platform to address their grievances with U.S. reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan.

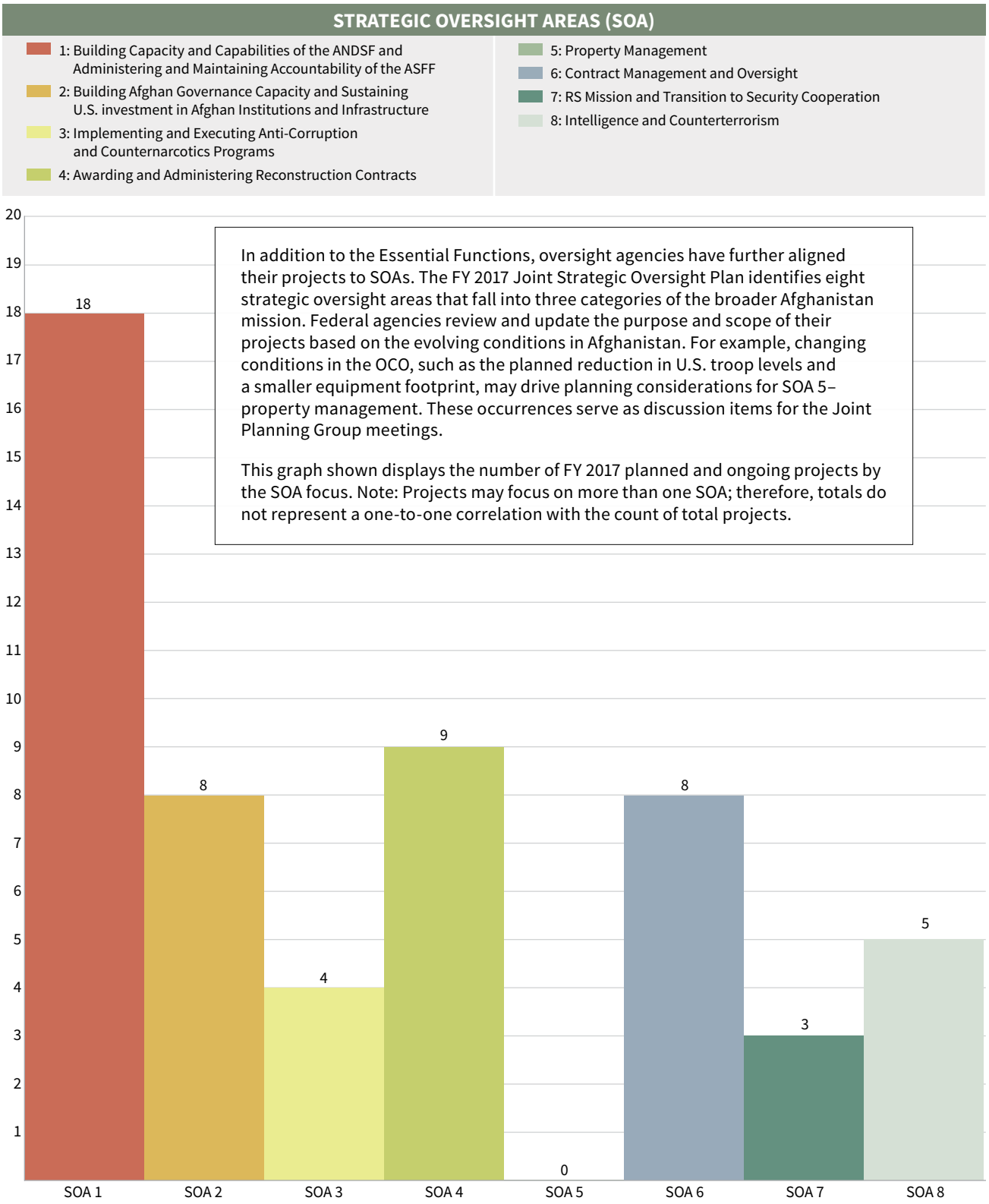
FY 2017 PROJECTS AT A GLANCE
Operation Freedom's Sentinel

RESOLUTE SUPPORT ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS (EF)

- EF1: Multi-year Budgeting and Execution of Programs
- EF2: Transparency, Accountability, and Oversight
- EF3: Civilian Governance of the Afghan Security Institutions and Adherence to Rule of Law
- EF4: Force Generation
- EF5: Sustainment
- EF6: Strategy and Policy Planning, Resourcing, and Execution
- EF7: Intelligence
- EF8: Strategic Communication

The NATO-led Resolute Support Mission is a key component of the international community's engagement in Afghanistan, assisting Afghan authorities in providing security and stability, while also creating the conditions for reconstruction and development. The mission supports the Afghans development in eight specific areas of concentration or "Essential Functions". As such, EFs are critical planning factors for the oversight community. The graph shown here displays the number of FY 2017 planned and ongoing projects by each essential function. Note: Projects may focus on more than one Essential Function; therefore, totals do not represent a one-to-one correlation with the count of total projects.





In addition to the Essential Functions, oversight agencies have further aligned their projects to SOAs. The FY 2017 Joint Strategic Oversight Plan identifies eight strategic oversight areas that fall into three categories of the broader Afghanistan mission. Federal agencies review and update the purpose and scope of their projects based on the evolving conditions in Afghanistan. For example, changing conditions in the OCO, such as the planned reduction in U.S. troop levels and a smaller equipment footprint, may drive planning considerations for SOA 5–property management. These occurrences serve as discussion items for the Joint Planning Group meetings.

This graph shown displays the number of FY 2017 planned and ongoing projects by the SOA focus. Note: Projects may focus on more than one SOA; therefore, totals do not represent a one-to-one correlation with the count of total projects.

FY 2017 OVERVIEW BY AGENCY
Operation Freedom's Sentinel

RESOLUTE SUPPORT ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS (EF)	STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT AREAS (SOA)
EF1: Multi-year Budgeting and Execution of Programs	1: Building Capacity and Capabilities of the ANDSF and Administering and Maintaining Accountability of the ASFF
EF2: Transparency, Accountability, and Oversight	2: Building Afghan Governance Capacity and Sustaining U.S. Investment in Afghan Institutions and Infrastructure
EF3: Civilian Governance of the Afghan Security Institutions and Adherence to Rule of Law	3: Implementing and Executing Anti-Corruption and Counternarcotics Programs
EF4: Force Generation	4: Awarding and Administering Reconstruction Contracts
EF5: Sustainment	5: Property Management
EF6: Strategy and Policy Planning, Resourcing, and Execution	6: Contract Management and Oversight
EF7: Intelligence	7: RS Mission and Transition to Security Cooperation
EF8: Strategic Communication	8: Intelligence and Counterterrorism

REF. NO.	PROJECT TITLE	ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS								STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT AREAS							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AAA																	**Total Projects: 1**
OFS 0083	Audit of the Army's Reporting of Obligations and Expenditures for Operation Freedom's Sentinel (OFS)	●								●							
DoD OIG																	**Total Projects: 13**
OFS 0009	Evaluation of USFOR-A Intelligence Training for Afghan Ministry of Defense Forces							●									●
OFS 0010	Evaluation of Airborne ISR Allocation Process Supporting Counterterrorism Operations in Afghanistan							●									●
OFS 0011	Assessment of U.S./Coalition Efforts to Enable the Afghan Ministry of Defense to Develop its Oversight and Internal Control Capability		●							●	●	●			●		
OFS 0065	Allegations of Child Sexual Abuse by Members of the ANDSF		●	●	●						●					●	
OFS 0066	Audit of Controls Over Afghanistan Ministry of Defense Fuel Contracts	●	●			●									●		
OFS 0067	Audit of the Government of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan's Controls Over U.S. Direct Assistance Funded Contracts	●	●			●									●		
OFS 0074	Audit of Reliability of Navy Financial Data Reported for OFS	●											●				
OFS 0077	Audit of DoD Support for Counternarcotics Requirements			●								●					
OFS 0094	Assessment of U.S. and Coalition Efforts to Train, Advise, Assist, and Equip the Afghan Air Force (AAF)				●					●							
OFS 0095	Assessment of U.S. and Coalition Efforts to Train, Advise, and Assist the Afghan Ministry of Interior to Develop its Oversight and Internal Control Capability		●							●							
OFS 0096	Reliability of Marine Corps Financial Data Reported for OFS	●													●		
OFS 0097	Summary Report of Recommendations from OCO Intel Evaluations (See OIR 0150)							●									●
OFS 0103	Evaluation of DoD Biometric Enabled Intel Operations for OFS							●									●
DoS OIG																	**Total Projects: 4**
OFS 0015	Audit of the Antiterrorism Assistance Program in Countries Under the Department of State Bureaus of Near Eastern Affairs and South and Central Asian Affairs						●										●
OFS 0060	Inspection of Embassy Islamabad and Constituent Posts			●							●						
OFS 0098	Audit of the Department's Invoice Review Processes in Iraq and Afghanistan		●										●				

REF. NO.	PROJECT TITLE	ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS								STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT AREAS							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
OFS 0099	Audit of Construction of the New Embassy Compound-Islamabad		●												●		
GAO																	**Total Projects: 2**
OFS 0064	DoD's Use of Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Funds (Also See OIR 0079)						●								●		
OFS 0082	Afghan Defense & Security Forces' Equipment and Capability				●					●							
NAVAUDSVC																	**Total Projects: 1**
OFS 0100	Department of the Navy Overseas Contingency Operations (Also See OIR 0169)										●						
SIGAR																	**Total Projects: 25**
OFS 0025	DoD Oversight of Infrastructure Projects Transferred to the Afghan Government					●										●	
OFS 0031	Inspection of the Ministry of Interior's Headquarters Complex					●							●				
OFS 0032	Inspection of the Afghanistan Defense Ministry Headquarters Support and Security Brigade Expansion Phase II					●							●				
OFS 0033	Inspection of Afghan National Army Camp Commando Phases III					●							●				
OFS 0034	Inspection of the Afghan National Army's Ground Forces Command, Garrison Support Unit, and Army Support Command					●							●				
OFS 0035	Award, Administration, and Performance of Legacy Research Contracts							●		●							
OFS 0036	Review of Counternarcotics Police of Afghanistan Specialized Units					●	●					●					
OFS 0037	Use of the Afghanistan Financial Management Information System (AFMIS) to Track and Monitor U.S. Direct Assistance Funding to the Afghan Government	●									●						
OFS 0038	Department of Defense Efforts to Advise the Afghan Ministries of Defense and Interior	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●						●	
OFS 0039	Afghan Air Force (AAF) Use and Maintenance of Its Mi-17 Fleet	●			●	●				●							
OFS 0040	Afghan Special Mission Wing (SMW) Use and Maintenance of Its PC-12s	●			●	●				●							
OFS 0051	Security Sector Reconstruction	●	●	●	●	●	●			●							
OFS 0054	Assistance to Improve Governance in Afghanistan		●	●							●						
OFS 0055	Inspection of the Afghan 3rd Air Squadron Special Mission Wing Facilities in Kandahar					●							●				
OFS 0068	Review of the U.S. Government's Implementation of 22 U.S.C. §2378d and 10 U.S.C. §2249e, Commonly Referred To As The "Leahy Law"			●							●						
OFS 0072	Review of DoD Procurement of Proprietary Textiles for the ANDSF		●								●						
OFS 0073	The Effect of AWOL Afghan Military Trainees on Afghan Reconstruction Programs				●					●							
OFS 0078	Inspection of Afghan National Army Camp Commando Phase IV					●							●				
OFS 0079	Implementation and Effectiveness of On-Budget Assistance	●	●				●			●	●	●	●				
OFS 0086	ANDSF Equipment Requirement Generation Process						●			●							
OFS 0087	Afghan Air Force Use and Maintenance of Its A-29 Fleet	●			●	●				●							
OFS 0088	Afghan Air Force Use and Maintenance of Its MD-530 Fleet	●			●	●				●							
OFS 0089	CERP Health Facilities in Kandahar Province						●			●							
OFS 0090	CERP Health Facilities in Nangarhar Province						●			●							
OFS 0093	CERP Schools in Kapisa Province		●							●							

FY 2017 ONGOING/PLANNED PROJECT LIST
Operation Freedom's Sentinel

AAA — Total Projects: 1

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0083	TBD	EF-1	1	AF	Jan-2017	Jun-2017

Audit of the Army's Reporting of Obligations and Expenditures for Operation Freedom's Sentinel
To verify the accuracy of the Army's obligations and disbursements reported in the *Cost of War* report for Operation Freedom's Sentinel.

DoD-OIG — Total Projects: 13

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0009	D2016-DISPA2-0061.000	EF-7	8	AF	Nov-2015	Oct-2016

Evaluation of USFOR-A Intelligence Training for Afghan Ministry of Defense Forces
To 1) assess USFOR-A's progress towards meeting intelligence training objectives for Afghan MOD forces as identified in OFS NATO-led Resolute Support Mission essential function seven; and 2) identify USFOR-A's specific measures-of-performance for determining whether the Afghan MOD collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates intelligence effectively and integrates intelligence into combat operations.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0010	D2016-DISPA2-0195.000	EF-7	8	AF	Aug-2016	Jan-2017

Evaluation of Airborne ISR Allocation Process Supporting Counterterrorism Operations in Afghanistan
To determine whether U.S. Forces-Afghanistan's (USFOR-A) airborne Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) allocation process effectively supports U.S. counterterrorism (CT) operations.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0011	D2016-D00SPO-0153.000	EF-2	1, 2, 3, 6	AF	May-2016	Jan-2017

Assessment of U.S./Coalition Efforts to Enable the Afghan Ministry of Defense to Develop its Oversight and Internal Control Capability
To determine whether U.S. Government and Coalition Train-Advise-Assist efforts will enable the Afghan Ministry of Defense (MoD) and subordinate organizations to develop a Transparency, Accountability and Oversight (TAO) capability that helps the MoD to run efficient and effective operations, report reliable information about its operations, and comply with applicable laws and regulations.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0065	D2016-D00SP0-0083.000	EF-2, EF-3, EF-4	2, 7	AF	Feb-2016	Nov-2016

Allegations of Child Sexual Abuse by Members of the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces
To focus on answering a number of specific questions, including DoD implementation of Title 10 Leahy Laws regarding human rights violation, raised by several Members of Congress and congressional staff.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0066	D2016-0000JB-0172.000	EF-1, EF-2, EF-5	6	AF	Jul-2016	May-2017

Audit of Controls Over Afghanistan Ministry of Defense Fuel Contracts
To determine whether the Combined Security Transition Command-Afghanistan and the Afghanistan MoD have established effective controls for oversight of MoD fuel contracts. This project is part of a series of audits related to Afghanistan contract oversight.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0067	D2016-D000JB-0089.000	EF-1, EF-2, EF-5	6	AF	Mar-2016	Mar-2017

Audit of the Government of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan's Controls Over U.S. Direct Assistance Funded Contracts
To determine whether the Combined Security Transition Command-Afghanistan and the Afghan MoD and MoI have established and implemented effective controls over the contract management process. This project is part of a series of audits related to U.S. direct assistance for the ANDSF.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0074	D2016-D000JB-0150.000	EF-1	4	AF	May-2016	Feb-2017

Audit of Reliability of Navy Financial Data Reported for Operation Freedom's Sentinel
To determine whether the U.S. Navy has adequate accountability of DoD funds supporting OFS by determining the accuracy of obligations and disbursements, as reported in the *Cost of War* report, for select Navy appropriations.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0077	D2016-D000CG-0163.000	EF-3	3	AF	Jun-2016	Feb-2017

Audit of DoD Support for Counternarcotics Requirements
To determine 1) whether DoD effectively supported counternarcotics requirements agreed upon between the Department of Justice and DoD and 2) how DoD used funding to support those requirements.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0094	TBD	EF-4	1	AF	Feb-2017	Sep-2017

Assessment of U.S. and Coalition Efforts to Train, Advise, and Assist the Afghan Air Force
To assess U.S. and Coalition efforts to train, advise, assist, and equip the Afghan Air Force.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0095	TBD	EF-2	1	AF	Apr-2017	Nov-2017

Assessment of U.S. and Coalition Efforts to Enable the Afghan Ministry of Interior to Develop its Oversight and Internal Control Capability
To determine whether U.S. government and Coalition train, advise, and assist efforts will enable the Afghan Ministry of Interior (MoI) and subordinate organizations to develop a transparency, accountability and oversight capability that helps the MoI run efficient and effective operations, report reliable information about its operations, and comply with applicable laws and regulations.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0096	TBD	EF-1	6	AF	Apr-2017	Jan-2018

Reliability of Marine Corps Financial Data Reported for Operation Freedom's Sentinel
To determine the accuracy of the Marine Corps' obligations and disbursements supporting Operation Freedom's Sentinel as reported in the *Cost of War* report.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0097	TBD	EF-7	8	IQ, SY, AF	Jul-2017	Dec-2017

Summary Report of Recommendations from OCO Intel Evaluations (See OIR 0150)
To determine if recommendations from LIG OCO intelligence evaluations affecting OIR and OFS have been implemented.

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Operation Freedom's Sentinel

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0103	TBD	EF-7	8	AF	Sep-2017	Jan-2018

Evaluation of DoD Biometric Enabled Intel Operations for OFS (See also OIR 0149)
To determine whether Biometric Enabled Intelligence (BEI) effectively supports the OFS Commander's requirements.

DoS OIG — Total Projects: 4

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0015	TBD	EF-6	8	AF	Jul-2016	Feb-2017

Audit of the Antiterrorism Assistance Program in Countries Under the Department of State Bureaus of Near Eastern Affairs and South and Central Asian Affairs
To determine the extent to which the Bureaus of Diplomatic Security and Counterterrorism have 1) developed specific, measureable, and outcome-oriented goals and objectives; 2) developed and implemented an evaluation process to assess host country performance; and 3) established letters of agreement with host countries for sustaining the Antiterrorism Assistance programs. The audit will also assess the bureaus' contract monitoring and oversight, and invoice review processes.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0060	16ISP008	EF-3	2	PK	Aug-2015	Dec-2016

Inspection of Embassy Islamabad and Constituent Posts
As part of the inspection of Embassy Islamabad, to determine whether the Chief of Mission is effectively coordinating and supporting security and counterterrorism activities in Pakistan. This project will include a classified component.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0098	TBD	EF-2	6	AF, IQ	Nov-2016	Aug-2017

Audit of the Department's Invoice Review Processes in Iraq and Afghanistan (also see OIR 0130)
To 1) determine whether invoice review policies and procedures, training, staffing, invoice review practices, and accountability measures are sufficient to support overseas contingency operations; and 2) ensure invoice payments are reviewed in accordance with Federal requirements and Department guidance.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0099	TBD	EF-2	4	PK	Jan-2017	Aug-2017

Audit of Construction of the New Embassy Compound-Islamabad
To determine whether the Department is effectively administering the construction contracts for the new Embassy compound in Islamabad.

GAO — Total Projects: 2

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0064	100431	EF-6	6	AF, IQ, SY	Nov-2015	Nov-2016

DoD's Use of Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Funds (Also See OIR 0079)
To determine 1) How DoD has obligated war funds authorized or appropriated with the OCO/Global War on Terror or emergency designation and to what extent has DoD identified and reported these obligations? 2) To what extent has Congress appropriated war funds for non-war purposes? 3) To what extent has DoD applied the Office of Management and Budget or other criteria in identifying costs for inclusion in its war funding requests? and 4) To what extent has DoD established and implemented guidance and a plan with milestones for transitioning enduring OCO costs to its base budget.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0082	101053	EF-4	1	AF, CONUS	Aug-2016	Feb-2017

Afghan Defense & Security Forces' Equipment and Capability
To 1) outline all major weapon systems and equipment procured for the ANDSF, consistent with the program of record; 2) summarize how such weapon systems and equipment support the overall strategy for the ANDSF; 3) describe the current capability and capacity of the ANDSF to operate and sustain such weapon systems and equipment; and 4) identify gaps in ANDSF capability given the evolving security situation and overall strategy.

NAVAUDSVC — Total Projects: 1

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0100	TBD		B	IQ, SY	Apr-2017	Mar-2018

Department of the Navy Overseas Contingency Operations (Also See OIR 0169)
To verify that the Department of the Navy's obligations and disbursements supporting Overseas Contingency Operations are in compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and that internal controls were in place and functioning as intended.

SIGAR — Total Projects: 25

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0025	SIGAR-100A	EF-5	7	AF	Sep-2014	Jan-2017

DoD Oversight of Infrastructure Projects Transferred to the Afghan Government
To assess the 1) extent to which the Afghan government uses and sustains assets transferred from DoD and 2) challenges, if any, that DoD faces in overseeing the use and sustainment of infrastructure that has been transferred to the Afghan government.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0031	SIGAR-I-031	EF-5	4	AF	Jul-2015	Nov-2016

Inspection of the Ministry of Interior's Headquarters Complex
To assess whether 1) the work was completed in accordance with contract requirements and applicable construction standards and 2) the complex is being maintained and used as intended.

FY 2017 ONGOING/PLANNED PROJECT LIST
Operation Freedom's Sentinel

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0032	SIGAR-I-032	EF-5	4	AF	Jul-2015	Dec-2016

Inspection of the Afghanistan Defense Ministry Headquarters Support and Security Brigade Expansion Phase II
To assess whether the 1) work was completed in accordance with contract requirements and applicable construction standards and 2) complex is being maintained and used as intended.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0033	SIGAR-I-033	EF-5	4	AF	Jul-2015	Jan-2017

Inspection of Afghan National Army Camp Commando Phases III
To assess 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.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0034	SIGAR-I-034	EF-5	4	AF	Aug-2015	Dec-2016

Inspection of the Afghan National Army's Ground Forces Command, Garrison Support Unit, and Army Support Command
To assess 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.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0035	SIGAR-111A	EF-7	1	AF	Jul-2015	Dec-2016

Award, Administration, and Performance of Legacy Research Contracts
To determine the extent to which 1) the Army Research Laboratory developed and awarded legacy contracts in accordance with its broad agency announcements for research and analysis contracts, and DoD and federal regulations; 2) the Army Research Laboratory provided oversight of the tasks performed by Imperatis and New Century Consulting in accordance with the broad agency agreements and terms of the contracts; and 3) Imperatis and New Century Consulting performed tasks in accordance with the Army Research Laboratory broad agency agreements and terms of the contracts.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0036	TBD	EF-5, EF-6	3	AF	Feb-2017	Feb-2018

Review of Counternarcotics Police of Afghanistan Specialized Units
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.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0037	TBD	EF-1	2	AF	Aug-2016	Mar-2017

Use of the Afghanistan Financial Management Information System to Track and Monitor U.S. Direct Assistance Funding to the Afghan Government

To 1) describe how the Afghan government uses Afghanistan Financial Management Information System to track and monitor U.S. direct assistance funds; 2) identify the capabilities and weaknesses of Afghanistan Financial Management Information System for tracking and monitoring U.S. direct assistance funds; and 3) determine the extent to which U.S. agencies are working with the Afghan Ministry of Finance to address weaknesses within the system.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0038	TBD	EF-1, EF-2, EF-3, EF-4, EF-5, EF-6, EF-7, EF-8	1, 7	AF	Nov-2016	Nov-2017

Department of Defense Efforts to Advise the Afghan Ministries of Defense and Interior

To assess 1) the extent to which 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 DoD uses to measure success.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0039	TBD	EF-1, EF-4, EF-5	1	AF	Sep-2017	Nov-2018

Afghan Air Force (AAF) Use and Maintenance of Its Mi-17 Fleet

To assess 1) the extent to which the Afghan Air Force can operate and maintain the Mi-17s currently in its fleet and 2) DoD's efforts to ensure that the Special Mission Wing can operate and maintain the Mi-17s, including any contracts DoD is funding or plans to fund to provide those services.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0040	TBD	EF-1, EF-4, EF-5	1	AF	Jul-2017	Jun-2018

Afghan Special Mission Wing Use and Maintenance of Its PC-12s

To assess 1) the extent to which the Special Mission Wing can operate and maintain the PC-12s currently in its fleet and 2) DoD's efforts to ensure that the Special Mission Wing can operate and maintain the PC-12s, including any contracts DoD is funding or plans to fund to provide those services.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0051	SIGAR-LL-06	EF-1, EF-2, EF-3, EF-4, EF-5, EF-6	1	AF	Feb-2016	Mar-2017

Security Sector Reconstruction

To trace the role that strategy and planning played throughout the U.S. reconstruction effort in Afghanistan, and answer the following questions: 1) What were the U.S. policy goals for the ANDSF, why, and how did these goals evolve, and what were the implications on ANDSF design? 2) What were the various designs considered for the ANDSF, why were they chosen, and why did they evolve? 3) How well was the ANDSF design implemented (inputs and outputs)? 4) How well have the ANDSF achieved expected strategic outcomes and why? 5) What are the critical policy and strategy lessons learned from Afghan security sector reconstruction? More than one report may be produced.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0054	SIGAR-LL-12	EF-2, EF-3	2	AF	TBD	TBD

Assistance to Improve Governance in Afghanistan

To 1) identify DoD, State, and USAID programs focused on improving governance in Afghanistan; 2) assess how these efforts contributed to improvements in government institutions in Afghanistan; and 3) determine lessons for future governance efforts in conflict affected countries.

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Operation Freedom's Sentinel

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REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0055	SIGAR-I-035	EF-5	4	AF	Aug-2015	Oct-2016

Inspection of the Afghan 3rd Air Squadron Special Mission Wing Facilities in Kandahar
To inspect the 3rd Air Squadron Special Mission Wing facilities. Specifically, to assess whether the 1) construction was completed in accordance with contract requirements and applicable construction standards; and 2) facilities are being maintained and used as intended.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0068	SIGAR-113A	EF-3	2	AF	Jan-2016	Jan-2017

Review of the U.S. Government's Implementation of 22 U.S.C. §2378d and 10 U.S.C. §2249e, Commonly Referred to As the "Leahy Law."
To determine whether the Leahy Law may prohibit assistance to the ANDSF. The Leahy Law prohibits DoD and DoS from providing assistance to units of foreign security forces.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0072	SIGAR-SP-131	EF-2	2	AF	Dec-2016	Mar-2017

Review of DoD Procurement of Proprietary Textiles for the ANDSF
To determine 1) the cost to the U.S. government of using proprietary textile patterns for ANDSF uniforms and 2) how and why the U.S. government generated the requirement for proprietary patterns for ANDSF uniforms.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0073	SIGAR-SP-126	EF-4	1	AF	Jan-2017	Aug-2017

The Effect of AWOL Afghan Military Trainees on Afghan Reconstruction Programs
To 1) determine how many Afghan military trainees have gone AWOL while training in the U.S., the trainees rank, specialty, command, the program(s) supported by the training effort, the impact on the program(s) by the loss of these students (financial, operational, morale, etc.); 2) identify the disposition of the AWOL trainees and obtain justifications for State to provide immigration status; and 3) determine the extent to which this issue has impacted the U.S. government's reconstruction effort.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0078	SIGAR-I-033	EF-5	4	AF	Jul-2015	Jan-2017

Inspection of Afghan National Army Camp Commando Phase IV
To assess 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.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0079	SIGAR-LL-09	EF-1, EF-2, EF-6	1, 2, 3, 4	AF	Apr-2017	Sep-2018

Implementation and Effectiveness of On-Budget Assistance
To 1) determine the amount of on-budget assistance provided to Afghanistan from 2001–2014 and the mechanisms used to provide the assistance; 2) assess the impact of on-budget assistance on developing the capacity of Afghan ministries; and 3) evaluate potential negative effects of on-budget assistance (e.g., corruption), and how these externalities were mitigated.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0086	TBD	EF-6	1	AF	Sep-2017	Nov-2018

ANDSF Equipment Requirement Generation Process
To 1) describe the process(es) by which DoD develops equipment requirements for the ANSDF; 2) assess the extent to which DoD oversees these procurement processes; and 3) assess the extent to which DoD evaluates the performance of this equipment once fielded and makes adjustments, if needed. This may result in a series of audits examining different types of equipment.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0087	TBD	EF-1, EF-4, EF-5	1	AF	Sep-2017	Nov-2018

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

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0088	TBD	EF-1, EF-4, EF-5	1	AF	Nov-2016	Nov-2017

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

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0089	SIGAR-SP-136	EF-6	1	AF	Nov-2016	Feb-2017

CERP Health Facilities in Kandahar Province
To 1) review the accuracy of geographic location data; 2) assess current conditions and usability; and 3) collect community-based information regarding the value derived from the construction of health facilities constructed or rehabilitated through U.S.-funded Commander's Emergency Response Program projects in Afghanistan.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0090	SIGAR-SP-137	EF-6	1	AF	Dec-2016	Feb-2017

CERP Health Facilities in Nangarhar Province
To 1) review the accuracy of geographic location data; 2) assess current conditions and usability; and 3) collect community-based information regarding the value derived from the construction of health facilities constructed or rehabilitated through U.S.-funded Commander's Emergency Response Program (CERP) projects in Afghanistan.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	EF	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0093	SIGAR-SP-145	EF-2	1	AF	Nov-2016	Jan-2017

CERP Schools in Kapisa Province
To 1) review the accuracy of geographic location data; 2) assess current conditions and usability; and 3) collect community-based information regarding the value derived from the construction of health facilities constructed or rehabilitated through U.S.-funded CERF projects in Afghanistan.

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Operation Freedom's Sentinel

AAA — Total Reports: 1

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	RS EF	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0071	A-2016-0125-MTH	EF-2	2	AF, CONUS	Aug 15, 2016

Sexual Assault-Related Phone Numbers-Rounds Six and Seven

DoD OIG — Total Reports: 5

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	RS EF	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0003	DODIG-2016-040 FOUO	EF-1, EF-2, EF-5	6	AF	Jan 20, 2016

Controls Over Ministry of Interior Fuel Contracts Could Be Improved

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	RS EF	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0005	DODIG-2016-140	EF-2	1	AF	Sep 29, 2016

Assessment of U.S. and Coalition Efforts to Train, Advise, and Assist Afghan National Army Special Operations Forces (ANASOF)

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	RS EF	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0021	DODIG-2016-131	EF-2	6	AF	Aug 29, 2016

Designation of Contracting Officer's Representatives and Oversight Framework Could Be Improved for Contracts in Afghanistan

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	RS EF	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0063	N/A	EF-2, EF-3, EF-4	2,7	AF	N/A

Research Project: Research on Allegations of Child Sexual Abuse by Security Ministry and Afghan National Defense Security Force Officials and DoD Activity in Response to Such Allegations
(Research project did not result in a report)

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	RS EF	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0070	N/A	EF-7	8	AF, CONUS, IQ	N/A

Research Project: Research on Intelligence Topics for FY2017 Lead Inspector General Projects within Operation Inherent Resolve (OIR) and Operation Freedom's Sentinel (OFS)/Resolute Support (RS)
(Research project did not result in a report)

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	RS EF	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0084	DODIG-2016-120	EF-6	1	AF, IQ	Aug 09, 2016

Joint Improvised-Threat Defeat Agency Needs to Improve Assessment and Documentation of Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Initiatives

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	RS EF	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0104	DODIG-2016-141	EF-2	6	Other	Sep 30, 2016

Improvements Needed in Managing Scope Changes and Oversight of Construction Projects at Camp Lemonnier, Dijbouti

DoS OIG — Total Reports: 3

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	RS EF	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0012	AUD-MERO-16-50	EF-2	6	AF	Sep 21, 2016

Additional Actions Are Needed To Fully Comply With Section 846 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 Concerning Critical Environment Contracting

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	RS EF	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0075	AUD-MERO-16-35	EF-2	6	AF	Apr 18, 2016

Improvements Needed To Strengthen Vehicle-Fueling Controls and Operations and Maintenance Contract at Embassy Kabul, Afghanistan

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	RS EF	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0076	AUD-MERO-16-04 CLASSIFIED	EF-6	2	AF	Oct 02, 2015

(U) Management Assistance Report: Fuel Storage at Embassy Kabul and Camp Sullivan, Afghanistan

GAO — Total Reports: 1

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	RS EF	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0081	GAO-16-406	EF-1	7	AF, IQ	Sep 08, 2016

Defense Infrastructure Actions Needed to Enhance Oversight of Construction Projects Supporting Military Contingency Operations

SIGAR — Total Reports: 8

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	RS EF	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0023	SIGAR-16-15-AR	EF-4, EF-5	1	AF	Jan 22, 1016

Afghan National Engineer Brigade: Despite U.S. Training Efforts, the Brigade is Incapable of Operating Independently

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	RS EF	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0024	SIGAR-16-16-IP	EF-5	4	AF	Feb 11, 2016

Afghan Ministry of Defense Headquarters: $154.7 Million Building Appears Well Built, but Has Several Construction Issues that Should Be Assessed

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	RS EF	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0026	SIGAR-16-03-AR	EF-2, EF-4, EF-6	1	AF	Oct 16, 2015

Afghan Local Police: A Critical Rural Security Initiative Lacks Adequate Logistics Support, Oversight, and Direction

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	RS EF	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0029	SIGAR-16-49-AR	EF-4, EF-5	1	AF	Jul 26, 2016

Afghan National Army: DOD has Taken Steps to Remedy Poor Management of Vehicle Maintenance Program

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REF NO.	REPORT NO.	RS EF	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0030	SIGAR-16-22-IP	EF-5	4	AF	Mar 11, 2016

Department of Defense Reconstruction Projects: Summary of SIGAR Inspection Reports Issued from July 2009 through September 2015

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	RS EF	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0050	SIGAR-16-58-LL	EF-2	3	AF	Sep 14, 2016

Corruption in Conflict: Lessons from the U.S. Experience in Afghanistan

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	RS EF	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0069	SIGAR-16-23-SP	EF-2	2	AF	Mar 14, 2016

Department of Defense Base Closures and Transfers in Afghanistan: The U.S. Has Disposed Of $907 Million in Foreign Excess Real Property

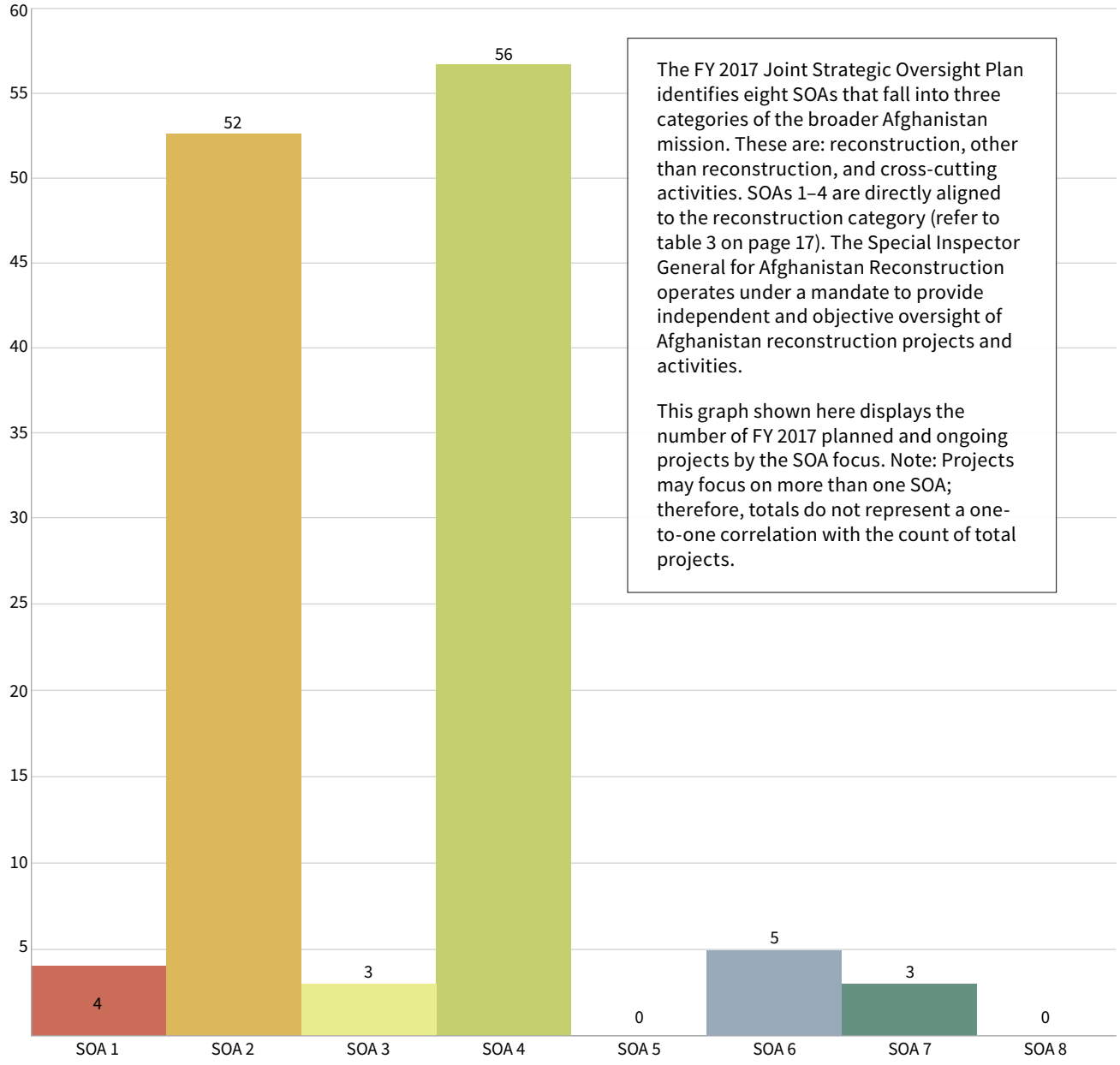
REF NO.	REPORT NO.	RS EF	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0085	SIGAR-16-60-SP	EF-2	2	AF	Sep-19, 2016

Afghanistan's High Office of Oversight: Personal Asset Declarations of High Ranking Afghan Government Officials Are Not Consistently Registered and Verified

FY 2017 PROJECTS AT A GLANCE
Reconstruction/All Other Projects

STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT AREAS (SOA)

- 1: Building Capacity and Capabilities of the ANDSF and Administering and Maintaining Accountability of the ASFF
- 2: Building Afghan Governance Capacity and Sustaining U.S. investment in Afghan Institutions and Infrastructure
- 3: Implementing and Executing Anti-Corruption and Counternarcotics Programs
- 4: Awarding and Administering Reconstruction Contracts
- 5: Property Management
- 6: Contract Management and Oversight
- 7: RS Mission and Transition to Security Cooperation
- 8: Intelligence and Counterterrorism



The FY 2017 Joint Strategic Oversight Plan identifies eight SOAs that fall into three categories of the broader Afghanistan mission. These are: reconstruction, other than reconstruction, and cross-cutting activities. SOAs 1–4 are directly aligned to the reconstruction category (refer to table 3 on page 17). The Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction operates under a mandate to provide independent and objective oversight of Afghanistan reconstruction projects and activities.

This graph shown here displays the number of FY 2017 planned and ongoing projects by the SOA focus. Note: Projects may focus on more than one SOA; therefore, totals do not represent a one-to-one correlation with the count of total projects.

FY 2017 OVERVIEW BY AGENCY
Reconstruction/All Other Projects

STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT AREAS (SOA)

1: Building Capacity and Capabilities of the ANDSF and Administering and Maintaining Accountability of the ASFF
2: Building Afghan Governance Capacity and Sustaining U.S. investment in Afghan Institutions and Infrastructure
3: Implementing and Executing Anti-Corruption and Counter-narcotics Program
4: Awarding and Administering Reconstruction Contracts
5: Property Management
6: Contract Management and Oversight
7: RS Mission and Transition to Security Cooperation
8: Intelligence and Counterterrorism

REF. NO.	PROJECT TITLE	STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT AREAS							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AFAA									**Total Projects: 1**
AFG 0029	Follow Up–USAFCENT Commercial Tender Program						●	●	
DoS OIG									**Total Projects: 2**
AFG 0020	Audit of Afghanistan Life Support Services (ALiSS) Contract Planning & Solicitation and Award Process						●		
AFG 0141	Audit of Embassy Kabul Construction and Commissioning				●				
GAO									**Total Projects: 1**
AFG 0208	Effectiveness of the Offices of Inspectors General (OIG) for the Department of State, the Department of Defense, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction Regarding Their Oversight of the Expenditure of U.S. Funds in Afghanistan Since January 1, 2015.	●							
SIGAR									**Total Projects: 73**
AFG 0001	U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Measuring Impacts of Stabilization Initiatives (MISTI) Program				●				
AFG 0003	Use of Third-Party Monitoring by USAID		●						
AFG 0004	Lessons Learned Review of the G222 (C-27A) Aircraft Program	●							
AFG 0005	Audit of USAID's Afghan Growth Finance Program		●						
AFG 0013	Human Trafficking of Third Country Nationals (TCNs) on Reconstruction Contracts				●		●		
AFG 0014	Fiscal Year 2011 Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund Follow-up		●						
AFG 0015	Healthcare Sector Audit		●						
AFG 0016	Data Collection and Verification on U.S. Foreign Assistance to Afghanistan				●				
AFG 0017	Review of Land Reform in Afghanistan		●						
AFG 0022	USG Strategy and Planning for Afghanistan Reconstruction	●	●	●					
AFG 0030	USG International Coordination and Governance of Afghanistan Reconstruction		●	●					
AFG 0037	Sheberghan Teacher Training Facility Follow-up		●						
AFG 0042	U.S. Funding for Road Projects in Afghanistan		●						
AFG 0046	Inspection of the Women's Dormitory at Herat University		●						
AFG 0047	USAID's Promoting Gender Equity in National Priority Programs (Promote)		●						
AFG 0086	U.S. Funding Provided to the Afghan Government to Pay for Salary Supplements		●						

REF. NO.	PROJECT TITLE	STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT AREAS							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AFG 0087	Interim Assessment of SIGAR's Audits and Inspections of State- and USAID-funded Construction Projects in Afghanistan Issued from Fiscal Year 2009 through Fiscal Year 2015				●				
AFG 0089	Counternarcotics in the Afghanistan Reconstruction			●					
AFG 0094	Effectiveness of the Commander's Emergency Response Program (CERP) in Afghanistan				●				
AFG 0095	Administration, Monitoring, and Reporting of the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF)		●						
AFG 0099	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Afghan Quality Assurance Representatives (AQAR) Program				●				
AFG 0100	Use of Contractors' Past Performance to Award Select Reconstruction Contracts in Afghanistan				●				
AFG 0101	USAID Support for the Ministry of Public Health's Hospital Policy Project (HPP) and Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)		●						
AFG 0102	Use and Oversight of Reconstruction Funds Transferred from USAID to Other U.S. Agencies				●				
AFG 0103	Use of Third-Party Monitoring by the Department of State		●						
AFG 0104	Department of Defense's, Department of State's, and U.S. Agency for International Development's Implementation of Wartime Contracting Commission Recommendations				●				
AFG 0105	Status (survey) of Schools Constructed Using USAID or CERP Funding in Selected Afghan Provinces		●						
AFG 0106	Status (survey) of Health Facilities in Afghanistan Supported by Either PCH or the World Bank's System Enhancement for Health Action in Transition (SEHAT) Program		●						
AFG 0107	G222 Scrapping		●		●				
AFG 0109	U.S. Government Involvement in Afghanistan's Private Sector Development and Economic Growth		●						
AFG 0110	Filling of Personnel Requirements for the Reconstruction				●				
AFG 0111	Role and Impact of Stabilization Efforts				●				
AFG 0112	Contracting & Procurement for the Afghanistan Reconstruction				●				
AFG 0113	Inspection of Women's Dormitories at Balkh University				●				
AFG 0114	Inspection of the Salang Hospital in Parwan Province				●				
AFG 0115	Inspection of the Baghlan Prison				●				
AFG 0124	Financial Audit of Counterpart International				●				
AFG 0126	Financial Audit of Black & Veatch Special Projects Corporation				●				
AFG 0128	Accountability for Afghan National Security Forces Organizational Clothing and Individual Equipment	●							
AFG 0132	Financial Audit-Contact SIGAR Representive for More Details				●				
AFG 0133	Financial Audit of Aga Khan Foundation USA				●				
AFG 0134	Financial Audit of Sayara Media and Communications				●				
AFG 0135	Financial Audit of AECOM Technology Corporation				●				
AFG 0136	Financial Audit of Sterling Global Operations, Inc.				●				
AFG 0139	Follow-up Inspection of the Pol-i-Charkhi Prison		●						
AFG 0140	Task Force for Business and Stability Operations' Programs and Activities in Afghanistan		●						
AFG 0143	Checchi and Company Consulting, Inc (CCCI): Services under Program Project Offices for Results Tracking (SUPPORT II)				●				
AFG 0144	Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat (DABS): Kajaki Dam Unit 2				●				

FY 2017 OVERVIEW BY AGENCY
Reconstruction/All Other Projects

(CONT'D.)

REF. NO.	PROJECT TITLE	STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT AREAS							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AFG 0145	Chemonics International, Inc.: Financial Access for Investing in the Development of Afghanistan (FAIDA)				●				
AFG 0146	Management Sciences for Health (MSH): Strengthening Pharmaceutical System (SPS)				●				
AFG 0147	Roots of Peace: Commercial Horticulture and Agriculture Marketing Program (CHAMP)				●				
AFG 0148	Volunteers for Economic Growth Alliance (VEGA): Assistance in Building Afghanistan by Developing Enterprise (ABADE)				●				
AFG 0149	International Relief and Development (IRD): Kandahar Food Zone (KFZ)				●				
AFG 0150	U.S. Efforts to Increase the Supply, Quantity, and Distribution of Electric Power from the Kajaki Dam		●		●				
AFG 0151	Financial Statement Audit of the Task Force for Business and Stability Operations' (TFBSO) Activities Related to Afghanistan Reconstruction				●				
AFG 0171	Inspection of Renovations and Construction at the Kabul Military Training Center				●				
AFG 0173	Inspection of the Northeast Power System Project		●						
AFG 0174	Monitoring, Evaluation, & Oversight of Reconstruction Efforts				●				
AFG 0175	Financial Audit of the Sesame Workshop				●				
AFG 0177	Financial Audit of Mobile Strike Force Vehicle (MSFV) Interim Contractor Training Support for the Afghan National Army (ANA)				●				
AFG 0178	Financial Audit of Training and Logistics Support with the Afghan National Army (ANA) Mobile Strike Force Vehicle (MSFV) Program				●				
AFG 0179	Financial Audit of Afghan Air Force (AAF) Spare Parts Surge Buy in Support of the Afghan Security Forces				●				
AFG 0180	Financial Audit of Afghan National Army Special Operations Forces (ANASOF) Contractor Logistics Support for PC-12 Fixed-Wing Aircraft				●				
AFG 0181	Financial Audit of C-130H Contractor Logistic Support for the Afghan Air Force				●				
AFG 0186	Stabilization in Afghanistan: Strategy and Interventions of the U.S. Government		●						
AFG 0192	Grant for Afghanistan Women's Cricket Team		●						
AFG 0194	Good Performers Intiative (GPI) in Khost Province							●	
AFG 0195	Non-Payment to Afghan Subcontractors				●				
AFG 0196	Regional Agricultural Development Program (RADP)		●						
AFG 0197	Implementation and Enforcement of Warranties for Construction Projects in Afghanistan				●				
AFG 0198	Effectiveness of U.S. Agencies' Safeguards for Direct Assistance		●						
AFG 0199	USAID's Media Programs							●	
AFG 0200	Police Academy Female Staff College	●							
USAID OIG									**Total Projects: 40**
AFG 0043	ACA Financial Audit on the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Ministry of Public Health (MoPH)		●						
AFG 0048	RCA Financial Audit on the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock		●						
AFG 0050	ACA Financial Audit on Advanced Engineering Associates International				●				

REF. NO.	PROJECT TITLE	STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT AREAS							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AFG 0051	ACA Financial Audit on Aga Khan Foundation USA				●				
AFG 0057	ACA Financial Audit on Democracy International				●				
AFG 0058	ACA Financial Audit on ECC Worley Parsons LLC				●				
AFG 0059	ACA Financial Audit on Family Health International				●				
AFG 0062	ACA Financial Audit on John Snow, Inc.				●				
AFG 0063	ACA Financial Audit on KNCV				●				
AFG 0066	ACA Financial Audit on National Academy of Sciences				●				
AFG 0067	ACA Financial Audit on National Democratic Institute				●				
AFG 0070	ACA Financial Audit on The Asia Foundation				●				
AFG 0071	ACA Financial Audit on Tetra Tech, Inc				●				
AFG 0091	Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Use of the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF)		●						
AFG 0120	Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's New Development Partnership		●						
AFG 0152	ACA Financial Audit on Black and Veatch Special Projects Corporation (BVSPC)				●				
AFG 0153	ACA Financial Audit on ICF Macro, Inc.		●						
AFG 0154	ACA Financial Audit on Jhpiego Corporation		●						
AFG 0155	ACA Financial Audit on Management Science for Health (MSH)		●						
AFG 0156	ACA Financial Audit on New York University		●						
AFG 0157	ACA Financial Audit on Partnership for Supply Chain Management		●						
AFG 0158	ACA Financial Audit on Volunteers for Economic Growth Alliance (VEGA)		●						
AFG 0159	ACA Financial Audit on Creative Associates International, Inc. (CAI)		●						
AFG 0160	RCA Financial Audit on Ministry of Public Health (MoPH)		●						
AFG 0161	ACA Financial Audit on Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI)		●						
AFG 0162	ACA Financial Audit on AECOM International Development, Inc.		●		●				
AFG 0163	ACA Financial Audit on Tetra Tech ARD		●						
AFG 0164	ACA Financial Audit on Chemonics International, Inc.		●						
AFG 0165	ACA Financial Audit on Kansas State University (KSU)		●						
AFG 0166	ACA Financial Audit on Roots of Peace (RoP)		●						
AFG 0167	ACA Financial Audit on International Relief and Development (IRD)		●						
AFG 0168	ACA Financial Audit on University of California, Davis (UC-Davis)		●						
AFG 0169	ACA Financial Audit on Digital Green Foundation (DGF)		●						
AFG 0170	ACA Financial Audit on Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, Inc. (AMFW)		●						
AFG 0201	Follow-Up Audit on USAID/Afghanistan's Strategy for Monitoring and Evaluating Programs Throughout Afghanistan		●						
AFG 0202	Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Sustainability Strategy for the Power Transmission and Connectivity (PTEC) Project		●						
AFG 0203	Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's PROMOTE Program		●						
AFG 0204	Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Rule of Law Activities		●						
AFG 0205	Review of USAID/Afghanistan Partners' Employment of Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) Recipients in Afghanistan						●		
AFG 0206	Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Office of Infrastructure Staffing and Oversight		●						

FY 2017 ONGOING/PLANNED LIST
Reconstruction/All Other Projects

AFAA — Total Projects: 1

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0029	F2015-O30000-0108.000	6, 7	AF	Oct-2014	Oct-2016

Follow Up–USAFCENT Commercial Tender Program
To determine whether AFCENT personnel effectively and efficiently managed the tender program within the CENTCOM AOR. Specifically, determine whether Air Force personnel 1) properly awarded tenders; 2) properly processed tender cargo; 3) effectively manage tender funding; and 4) accurately determined tender cargo requirements.

DoS OIG — Total Projects: 2

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0020	TBD	6	AF	Sep-2016	Jun-2017

Audit of Afghanistan Life Support Services (ALiSS) Contract Planning & Solicitation and Award Process
To determine whether the State Department is planning and implementing the solicitation and award process for the ALiSS contract in accordance with acquisition regulations and Department guidance.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0141	16AUD044	4	AF	Oct-2015	Jan-2017

Audit of Embassy Kabul Construction and Commissioning
To determine whether the Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations followed Department policies and guidance governing the affirmation of substantial completion and final acceptance of construction projects at U.S. Embassy Kabul.

GAO — Total Projects: 1

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0208	100993	6	AF	Oct-2016	

Effectiveness of the Offices of Inspectors General (OIG) for the Department of State, the Department of Defense, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction Regarding Their Oversight of the Expenditure of U.S. Funds in Afghanistan Since January 1, 2015
Review the 1) potential overlap and gaps in the statutes, directives, and other guidance applicable to each OIG regarding the oversight of Afghanistan, 2) activities and primary areas of focus of each OIG regarding the oversight of Afghanistan, and 3)coordination of the OIG's oversight efforts in Afghanistan to ensure minimal burden to U.S. force operations.

SIGAR — Total Projects: 73

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0001	SIGAR-103A	4	AF	Nov-2014	Oct-2016

USAID's Measuring Impacts of Stabilization Initiatives (MISTI) Program
To examine USAID's use of the MISTI contract to measure agency progress in its stabilization programs. Specifically, to 1) assess the extent to which the MISTI contractor provided third party monitoring services in accordance with the terms of the contract; 2) assess the extent to which USAID considered MISTI program results in the planning and implementation of stabilization programs; and 3) identify challenges in MISTI, if any, with USAID using third-party monitoring to evaluate stabilization reconstruction programs, and the extent to which USAID has addressed those challenges.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0003	TBD	2	AF	Sep-2017	Nov-2018

Use of Third-Party Monitoring by USAID
To 1) determine the extent and effectiveness of USAID's use of third-party monitoring to gather data on project status and contractor performance 2) assess the extent to which USAID reviews, validates, and uses the information collected.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0004	SIGAR-SP-19	1	AF	Dec-2013	Mar-2017

Lessons Learned Review of the G222 (C-27A) Aircraft Program
To 1) review the decision to provide 20 G222s to the AAF; 2) determine the total amount spent to procure, operate, sustain, and dispose of the G222s; 3) review future plans (disposal or otherwise) for the G222s; and 4) evaluate what processes and controls have been put in place to prevent similar challenges from affecting future AAF purchases.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0005	TBD	2	AF	May-2017	May-2018

Audit of USAID's Afghan Growth Finance Program
To 1) determine how USAID selected implementer(s) for the Afghan Growth Finance program 2) Identify metrics used to measure program success; and 3) Assess whether the program met goals and objectives.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0013	SIGAR-SP-36	4, 6	AF	Jan-2014	Oct-2016

Human Trafficking of Third Country Nationals on Reconstruction Contracts
To assess the extent to which agencies enforced adherence to applicable laws and regulations pertaining to human trafficking.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0014	SIGAR-102A	2	AF	Nov-2014	Oct-2016

Fiscal Year 2011 Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund Follow-up
As a follow-on to SIGAR's 2012 report on the FY11 Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund (AIF), this project will examine DoD and State/USAID's progress in completing fiscal year 2011 AIF projects.

FY 2017 ONGOING/PLANNED LIST
Reconstruction/All Other Projects

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0015	SIGAR-105A	2	AF	Mar-2014	Oct-2016

Healthcare Sector Audit
To 1) identify USAID's programs or initiatives to improve healthcare in Afghanistan since 2010; 2) evaluate the extent to which USAID assessed the overall impact of its efforts to support and improve healthcare in Afghanistan; and 3) assess the extent to which USAID collects, verifies, and reconciles healthcare data to determine its accuracy.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0016	TBD	4	AF	Sep-2017	Nov-2018

Data Collection and Verification on U.S. Foreign Assistance to Afghanistan
To 1) determine the extent to which agencies are meeting OMB Bulletin 12-01, "Guidance on Collection of U.S. Foreign Assistance Data," for collecting and reporting on assistance provided to Afghanistan; 2) identify challenges, if any, agencies are experiencing in collecting and reporting this data; and 3) determine if the agencies requested exemptions and the reasons for the requests.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0017	SIGAR-108A	2	AF	May-2015	Nov-2016

Review of Land Reform in Afghanistan
To 1) determine to what extent lessons learned from earlier land reform project were incorporated into the design and implementation of USAID's Land Reform in Afghanistan project (LARA); 2) assess Tetra Tech ARD's performance in meeting LARA contract requirements and sustainable contribution to Afghan ministries' capacity between 2011-2014; and 3) assess the overall progress the USG has achieved toward meeting its Afghan development objectives and strategies.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0022	SIGAR-LL-01	1, 2, 3	AF	Dec-2014	Oct-2016

USG Strategy and Planning for Afghanistan Reconstruction
To 1) identify critical decision points in the planning, resourcing, administration and oversight of DoD, DOS, USAID, and other agency reconstruction programs from 2001 to 2014; 2) identify overall strategic policy objectives in critical focus areas (Security, Governance, Economic & Social Development), and analyze the intended outcomes of specific programs and plans; 3) trace the challenges that arose over time, map coordination shortfalls and identify constraints that emerged as events on the ground in Afghanistan unfolded over time; 4) assess achievements, measure impact and evaluate how cross-cutting issues may have influenced strategic intent and outcomes; and 5) describe insights and identify lessons learned that could guide current and future reconstruction efforts.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0030	SIGAR-LL-02	2, 3	AF	Nov-2014	TBD

USG International Coordination and Governance of Afghanistan Reconstruction
To 1) identify U.S. goals and objectives in developing or engaging with strategies and structures to coordinate development aid with the Afghan government and the international community; 2) assess the effectiveness of U.S. coordination with external partners in ensuring that aid was appropriately prioritized, planned, coordinated, and overseen with reference to widely accepted international criteria for aid administration, U.S. objectives, and intended program results; and 3) identify best practices and lessons learned for the effective coordination of development aid that can be applied to future development efforts by the U.S. and the international community.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0037	SIGAR-I-024	2	AF	Nov-2014	Oct-2016

Sheberghan Teacher Training Facility Follow-up
Building on SIGAR's previous work, the focus of this inspection will be to evaluate the progress made in completing the Sheberghan teacher training facility. Specifically, to determine the extent to which 1) construction has been or is being completed in accordance with contract requirements, and applicable construction standards and 2) the facility is being used as intended and maintained.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0042	SIGAR-107A	2	AF	May-2015	Oct-2016

U.S. Funding for Road Projects in Afghanistan
To 1) determine the extent to which DoD and USAID have defined strategies and objectives for their road projects in Afghanistan; 2) evaluate the extent to which DoD and USAID have identified and tracked U.S. government road projects, and their associated funding; and 3) assess to what extent have DoD and USAID planned for the sustainment of their road projects and assessed their impact on the surrounding populations.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0046	SIGAR-I-027	2	AF	Feb-2015	Oct-2016

Inspection of the Women's Dormitory at Herat University
To assess whether 1) the work was completed in accordance with contract requirements and applicable construction standards and 2) the dormitory is being maintained and used as intended.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0047	TBD	2	AF	Nov-2016	Oct-2017

USAID's Promoting Gender Equity in National Priority Programs (Promote)
This audit will examine the implementation and oversight of the Promote program. Specifically, to assess the extent to which 1) promote implementing partners are providing services in accordance with the terms of the contracts; 2) USAID has developed performance metrics for the program and is monitoring contractor performance; 3) the program is achieving its intended outcomes; and to identify 4) the challenges, if any, USAID and its contractors have faced in implementing the program.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0086	SIGAR-109A	2	AF	May-2015	Jan-2017

U.S. Funding Provided to the Afghan Government to Pay for Salary Supplements
To 1) determine the amount of U.S. funds provided to the Afghan government for salary supplements since 2010; 2) assess the U.S. government's process for ensuring that the funds are used to pay salary supplements; and 3) Assess the impact of salary supplements on the capacity and sustainability of the Afghan government.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0087	SIGAR-I-029	4	AF	Jul-2015	Nov-2016

Interim Assessment of SIGAR's Audits and Inspections of State- and USAID-funded Construction Projects in Afghanistan Issued from Fiscal Year 2009 through Fiscal Year 2015
To review whether SIGAR's prior audit and inspection reports issued from fiscal year 2009 through fiscal year 2015 contained findings on construction projects in Afghanistan, and to summarize the findings and recommendations in those reports.

FY 2017 ONGOING/PLANNED LIST
Reconstruction/All Other Projects

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0089	SIGAR-LL-04	3	AF	Apr-2015	Mar-2017

Counternarcotics in the Afghanistan Reconstruction
To 1) identify and describe the counternarcotics strategies, policies, priorities, and goals over the course of the United States' reconstruction engagement in Afghanistan and how these compared to the priorities of Afghan and international partners regarding counternarcotics and with the wider USG Afghanistan reconstruction effort; 2) determine the effectiveness of rural/alternative development programs aimed at reducing opium/poppy cultivation; 3) determine the effectiveness of eradication efforts to reduce opium supply and deter future opium/poppy cultivation; 4) determine the effectiveness of efforts aimed engaging the national and provincial authorities in drug control efforts and how sustainable these were; 5) determine the impact of security on the effectiveness of counternarcotics efforts; and 6) determine the effectiveness of law enforcement efforts in disruption and severing the nexus between the drugs trade and the insurgency.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0094	SIGAR-110A	4	AF	Aug-2015	Oct-2016

Effectiveness of the CERP in Afghanistan
To determine the extent to which 1) CERP regulations and standard operating procedures include guidance for the assessment of CERP projects; 2) DoD assessed the effectiveness of individual CERP projects to determine how the projects advance DoD and U.S. strategic objectives; and 3) DoD measured the effectiveness of CERP as a whole in meeting DoD and U.S. strategic goals.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0095	SIGAR-112A	2	AF	Dec-2015	Nov-2016

Administration, Monitoring, and Reporting of the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF)
To assess the extent to which the World Bank and the Afghan government: 1) monitor and account for U.S. contributions to the ARTF; 2) evaluate whether ARTF-funded projects have achieved their stated goals and objectives; and 3) utilize and enforce any conditionality on ARTF funding.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0099	TBD	4	AF	Oct-2016	Oct-2017

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Afghan Quality Assurance Representatives (AQAR) Program
To assess the extent to which 1) the AQAR contractor has provided services in accordance with the terms of the contract; 2) USACE has provided oversight of the contractor and assessed the contractor's performance; and 3) USACE reviews, validates, and uses the information collected as it implements its reconstruction contracts.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0100	TBD	4	AF	Sep-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 0101	TBD	2	AF	Sep-2017	Nov-2018

USAID Support for the Ministry of Public Health's Hospital Policy Project (HPP) and Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)
To 1) determine the extent to which USAID and the HPP developed, and the Afghan Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) implemented, a PPP policy framework for hospitals to be operated under PPPs; 2) evaluate USAID and MOPH's process for selecting private firms to partner with MOPH to operate the hospitals; 3) assess the extent to which the PPPs have developed plans to operate the hospitals and metrics to assess their effectiveness; and 4) determine the extent to which USAID and the MOPH have provided oversight of the PPPs and the hospitals they operate.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0102	TBD	4	AF	Sep-2017	Nov-2018

Use and Oversight of Reconstruction Funds Transferred from USAID to Other U.S. Agencies
To 1) identify the amount of funds USAID transferred to other U.S. agencies for Afghanistan's reconstruction efforts; 2) determine the reasons for the transfers; and 3) assess the extent to which USAID provided oversight of the funds to ensure they were spent for intended purposes.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0103	TBD	2	AF	Jul-2017	Jun-2018

Use of Third-Party Monitoring by the Department of State
To 1) determine the scope of State's third-party monitoring efforts; 2) determine the effectiveness of these efforts to gather data on project status and contractor performance; and 3) assess the extent to which State reviews, validates, and uses the information collected.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0104	TBD	4	AF	Sep-2017	Nov-2018

Department of Defense's, Department of State's, and U.S. Agency for International Development's Implementation of Wartime Contracting Commission Recommendations
To 1) assess the extent to which DoD, State, and USAID have implemented the Wartime Contracting Commission's recommendations relevant to the Afghanistan reconstruction effort and 2) assess the extent to which these audit offices are achieving their missions.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0105	SIGAR-SP-115	2	AF	Dec-2015	Dec-2017

Status (survey) of Schools Constructed Using USAID or CERP Funding in Selected Afghan Provinces
To evaluate the extent to which schools constructed using USAID or CERP funding in selected Afghanistan provinces are operated, maintained, and functioning as intended and reported. This project could produce multiple products.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0106	SIGAR-SP-113	2	AF	Jun-2014	Dec-2017

Status (survey) of Health Facilities in Afghanistan Supported by Either PCH or the World Bank's System Enhancement for Health Action in Transition (SEHAT) Program
To evaluate the extent to which health facilities supported by either PCH or SEHAT in selected Afghan provinces are operated, maintained, and functioning as intended and reported. This project could produce multiple products, including inquiry and alert letters.

FY 2017 ONGOING/PLANNED LIST
Reconstruction/All Other Projects

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0107	SIGAR-SP-19D	2, 4	AF	Mar-2015	TBD

G222 Scrapping
To assess the circumstances and decisions leading to the scrapping of the G222 platform in Afghanistan.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0109	SIGAR-LL-05	2	AF	Nov-2015	May-2018

U.S. Government Involvement in Afghanistan's Private Sector Development and Economic Growth
To determine to what extent U.S. government support for private sector development and economic growth (PSD/EG) contributed to the development of a broad-based, sustainable Afghan economy; where that support was effective; and where different types and modalities of support might have proved more effective. Analysis will look both at institutional processes and actual impact. More specifically, the project seeks to fulfill the following four sub-objectives: 1) determine the extent to which there was a comprehensive and consistent U.S. strategy for PSD/EG, and how it evolved over time in response to changes in Afghanistan's political and security situation; 2) establish the extent to which individual PSD/EG programs and projects fit with the overall stated strategy and goals; 3) evaluate the extent to which strategy, policies, programs, and projects were a good fit with the environment; 4) analyze the level of programmatic coherence among U.S. government agencies and other sectors and donors; and 5) identify lessons learned from the U.S. experience with PSD/EG in Afghanistan, and make actionable recommendations aimed at policy-makers and practitioners for addressing PSD/EG reconstruction assistance in Afghanistan and for potential future U.S. government engagements elsewhere.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0110	SIGAR-LL-08	4	AF	TBD	TBD

Filling of Personnel Requirements for the Reconstruction
To 1) identify the level of personnel that DoD, USAID, and State determined they needed to effectively implement the reconstruction effort and how these requirements were determined and 2) assess how well the agencies filled these requirements and the overall cost of these efforts.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0111	SIGAR-LL-07	4	AF	Jun-2016	Sep-2017

Role and Impact of Stabilization Efforts
To 1) assess DoD, USAID, and State's conception of stabilization and their roles in stabilization from 2001-2014 and 2) evaluate the impact of stabilization efforts and projects in Afghanistan and their ultimate effect on the security situation there.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0112	SIGAR-LL-10	4	AF	Jun-2017	Dec-2018

Contracting & Procurement for the Afghanistan Reconstruction
To 1) identify the types and costs of the vehicles that DoD, USAID, and State used to implement projects in Afghanistan and 2) assess relative effectiveness of these various vehicles and their comparative risks of waste, fraud, and abuse.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0113	SIGAR-I-036	4	AF	Aug-2015	Oct-2016

Inspection of Women's Dormitories at Balkh University
To assess whether construction was completed in accordance with contract requirements and applicable construction standards, and whether the dormitories are being maintained and used as intended.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0114	SIGAR-I-037	4	AF	Aug-2015	Oct-2016

Inspection of the Salang Hospital in Parwan Province
To determine the extent to which 1) progress has been made in addressing previously identified deficiencies and 2) the hospital is being maintained and used as intended.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0115	SIGAR-I-038	4	AF	Aug-2015	Oct-2016

Inspection of the Baghlan Prison
To evaluate the progress made in repairing Baghlan prison. Specifically, to determine the extent to which 1) repairs and any additional construction have been or are being completed in accordance with contract requirements, any subsequent agreements between OHG and INL, and applicable construction standards; and 2) the prison is being used as intended and maintained.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0124	SIGAR-F-082	4	AF	Oct-2015	Dec-2016

Financial Audit of Counterpart International
Program: Promoting Afghan Civic Education (PACE); Obligation: $22,000,000; Award No: AID-306-A-14-00001.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0126	SIGAR-F-084	4	AF	Oct-2015	Dec-2016

Financial Audit of Black & Veatch Special Projects Corporation
Program: Kandahar-Helmand Power Program; Obligation: $224,002,578; Award No.: 306-C-00-11-00506.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0128	SIGAR-106A	1	AF	Apr-2015	Nov-2016

Accountability for Afghan National Security Forces Organizational Clothing and Individual Equipment
This audit will focus on DoD's procurement, maintenance, and oversight of Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) Organizational Clothing and Individual Equipment (OCIE). Specifically, to evaluate the: 1) data and assumptions CSTC-A used for determining OCIE requirements for the Afghan National Army (ANA) and Afghan National Police (ANP), and the extent to which those requirements reflected ongoing OCIE replacement needs resulting from troop attrition, equipment damage or loss, and regular wear and tear; 2) effectiveness of DoD's oversight during the solicitation, award, and execution of the contracts to procure and maintain OCIE for the ANA and ANP; and 3) extent to which CSTC-A and the Afghan government have developed and implemented processes and controls to account for OCIE that has been provided to the ANA and ANP.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0132	SIGAR-F-085	4	AF	Nov-2015	Dec-2016

Financial Audit - Contact SIGAR Representive for More Details
Examining 8 Grants. Details are sensitive.

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Reconstruction/All Other Projects

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0133	SIGAR-F-086	4	AF	Nov-2015	Dec-2016

Financial Audit of Aga Khan Foundation USA
Award Number: SINLEC14GR0042 Program: Strengthening Afghan Governance and Alternative Livelihoods (SAGAL) program Time Period: 7/21/2014–1/20/2016 Amount: $11,884,816.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0134	SIGAR-F-087	4	AF	Nov-2015	Dec-2016

Financial Audit of Sayara Media and Communications
Award Number: SINLEC13CA0034 Program: Afghanistan Counternarcotic Program Time Period: 4/4/2013–4/30/2015 Amount: $8,219,255.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0135	SIGAR-F-088	4	AF	Nov-2015	Dec-2016

Financial Audit of AECOM Technology Corporation
DoD Command: Air Force Materiel Command; Contractor: AECOM Technology Corporation (previously URS Group, Inc.); Program: Construction of Nimroz Border Patrol Facilities, Nimroz Province, Afghanistan; Award Number: FA8903-06-D-8520-0030; Audit Period: 4/12/2006–4/30/2012; Obligation Value: $26,711,594.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0136	SIGAR-F-089	4	AF	Nov-2015	Dec-2016

Financial Audit of Sterling Global Operations, Inc.
DoD Command: U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville; Contractor: Sterling Global Operations, Inc. (previously EOD Technology, Inc.); Program: Afghanistan Wide Mine, Battle Area, and Range Clearance–Phase II; Award Number: W912DY-10-D-0016- 0012, Effort 1; Audit Period: 7/30/2014–12/31/2015; Obligation Value: $70,864,248.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0139	SIGAR-I-039	2	AF	Feb-2016	Jan-2017

Follow-up Inspection of the Pol-i-Charkhi Prison
To assess the extent to which 1) progress has been made in addressing the deficiencies SIGAR previously identified, and any additional construction has been or is being completed in accordance with contract requirements and technical specifications and 2) the prison is being used as intended and maintained.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0140	SIGAR-114A	2	AF	Feb-2016	Feb-2017

Task Force for Business and Stability Operations' Programs and Activities in Afghanistan
To review all of TFBSO's programs and activities in Afghanistan from 2010 through 2014. Specifically, to determine the extent to which 1) TFBSO created and followed an overall strategy and programmatic plans for its programs and activities within Afghanistan; 2) TFBSO coordinated its programs and activities within Afghanistan with other government agencies and donor organizations; 3) DoD conducted oversight of TFBSO's programs and activities within Afghanistan; and 4) TFBSO's programs and activities within Afghanistan achieved their designed programmatic outcomes and are sustainable.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0143	SIGAR-F-090	4	AF	Mar-2016	Mar-2017

Checchi and Company Consulting, Inc (CCCI): Services under Program Project Offices for Results Tracking (SUPPORT II)
Financial Audit of Checchi and Company Consulting, Inc (CCCI) for the program Services under Program Project Offices for Results Tracking (SUPPORT II), Award number 306-AID-306-C-12-00012, for the period 7/1/2014–7/4/2016, and obligation amount of $31,628,000.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0144	SIGAR-F-091	4	AF	Mar-2016	Mar-2017

Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat (DABS): Kajaki Dam Unit 2
Financial Audit of Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat (DABS) for the program Kajaki Dam Unit 2, Award number 306-IL-13-56-1, for the period 1/1/2015– 12/31/2015, and obligation amount of $75,000,000.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0145	SIGAR-F-092	4	AF	Mar-2016	Mar-2017

Chemonics International, Inc.: Financial Access for Investing in the Development of Afghanistan (FAIDA)
Financial Audit of Chemonics International, Inc. for the program Financial Access for Investing in the Development of Afghanistan (FAIDA), Award number 306-C-00-11-00531, for the period 1/1/2015–8/5/2016, and obligation amount of $108,258,374.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0146	SIGAR-F-093	4	AF	Mar-2016	Mar-2017

Management Sciences for Health (MSH): Strengthening Pharmaceutical System (SPS)
Financial Audit of Management Sciences for Health (MSH) for the program Strengthening Pharmaceutical System (SPS), Award number 306-A-00-11-00532, for the period 7/1/2014–12/31/2015, and obligation amount of $30,499,936.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0147	SIGAR-F-094	4	AF	Mar-2016	Dec-2016

Roots of Peace: Commercial Horticulture and Agriculture Marketing Program (CHAMP)
Financial Audit of Roots of Peace for the program Commercial Horticulture and Agriculture Marketing Program (CHAMP), Award number 306-A-00-10-00512, for the period 1/1/2015–12/31/2015, and obligation amount of $45,296,184.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0148	SIGAR-F-095	4	AF	Mar-2016	Mar-2017

Volunteers for Economic Growth Alliance (VEGA): Assistance in Building Afghanistan by Developing Enterprise (ABADE)
Financial Audit of Volunteers for Economic Growth Alliance (VEGA) for the program Assistance in Building Afghanistan by Developing Enterprise (ABADE), Award number 306-AID-306-LA-13-00001, for the period 1/1/2015–12/31/2015, and obligation amount of $71,810,058.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0149	SIGAR-F-096	4	AF	Mar-2016	Mar-2017

International Relief and Development (IRD): Kandahar Food Zone (KFZ)
Financial Audit of International Relief and Development (IRD) for the program Kandahar Food Zone (KFZ), Award number 306-AID-306-A- 13-00008, for the period 1/1/2015–8/30/2016, and obligation amount of $27,695,788.

FY 2017 ONGOING/PLANNED LIST
Reconstruction/All Other Projects

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0150	SIGAR-115A	2, 4	AF	Mar-2016	Mar-2017

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. Specifically, to 1) identify the projects the U.S. government has implemented since 2001, and any planned projects, to increase the supply, quantity, and distribution of electrical power from the Kajaki Dam, and their associated costs; 2) assess the extent to which the completed and ongoing projects related to the Kajaki Dam have achieved or are achieving their expected outcomes and broader U.S. objectives; 3) assess the extent to which U.S. agencies monitored and evaluated the progress and quality of the work performed to enhance the power generation capacity of the Kajaki Dam; 4) determine the extent to which the enhancement of the Kajaki Dam remains economically and strategically viable; and 5) assess the extent to which U.S. agencies and the Afghan government have planned and implemented efforts to operate, maintain, and sustain the Kajaki Dam over the long-term.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0151	SIGAR-F-097	4	AF	Jul-2016	Jun-2017

Financial Statement Audit of the Task Force for Business and Stability Operations' (TFBSO) Activities Related to Afghanistan Reconstruction
Expenditures incurred from September 30, 2009, through December 31, 2015. This is the first of multiple planned SIGAR financial audits on TFBSO.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0171	SIGAR-I-040	4	AF	May-2016	Dec-2016

Inspection of Renovations and Construction at the Kabul Military Training Center
To inspect select KMTC facilities renovated or constructed under the July 2013 contract. Specifically, 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 0173	SIGAR-I-041	2	AF	May-2016	Jan-2017

Inspection of the Northeast Power System Project
To inspect NEPS facilities and infrastructure. Specifically, to assess whether 1) the construction we inspect 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 0174	SIGAR-LL-11	4	AF	Sep-2016	Mar-2018

Monitoring, Evaluation, & Oversight of Reconstruction Efforts
To 1) determine the monitoring and evaluation for DoD, State, and USAID in relation to reconstruction efforts; 2) identify M&E methodologies that were deployed in Afghanistan; 3) examine how those M&E policies and methodologies were executed by USG agencies and its contractors; and 4) draw lessons for future M&E activities in conflict affected countries.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0175	SIGAR-F-098	4	AF	May-2016	Apr-2017

Financial Audit of the Sesame Workshop
Program: Sesame Workshop. To produce Afghan-adapted Sesame Street programs in Dari and Pashto., Period: 9/16/2010–6/30/2013, 7/15/2011–11/30/2016, 6/15/2012–5/31/2016. Obligation: $8,569,783 Award: SAF20010GR243, SAF20011GR231, SAF20012GR074.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0177	SIGAR-F-099	4	AF	Jun-2016	Jun-2017

Financial Audit of Mobile Strike Force Vehicle (MSFV) Interim Contractor Training Support for the Afghan National Army (ANA)
Program: Mobile Strike Force Vehicle (MSFV) Interim Contractor Training Support for the Afghan National Army (ANA); Award: W56HZV- 15-C-0108; Amount: $17,434,922; Audited: 8/31/2015-8/31/2016; Contractor: Textron Inc., Marine & Land Systems; DoD Command: U.S. Army Contracting Command.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0178	SIGAR-F-100	4	AF	Jun-2016	Jun-2017

Financial Audit of Training and Logistics Support with the Afghan National Army (ANA) Mobile Strike Force Vehicle (MSFV) Program
Program: Training and Logistics Support with the Afghan National Army (ANA) Mobile Strike Force Vehicle (MSFV) Program; Award: W56HZV-11-C-0114, Mods P00021 and P00025; Amount: $39,628,321; Audited: 5/23/2012-5/25/2014, 7/26/2012-5/25/2014; Contractor: Textron Inc., Marine & Land Systems; DoD Command: U.S. Army Contracting Command.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0179	SIGAR-F-101	4	AF	Jun-2016	Jun-2017

Financial Audit of Afghan Air Force (AAF) Spare Parts Surge Buy in Support of the Afghan Security Forces
Program: Afghan Air Force (AAF) Spare Parts Surge Buy in Support of the Afghan Security Forces; Award: W9113M-07-D-0006-0032, Mods 47, 48, 49, and 51; Amount: $92,710,884; Audited: 9/28/2013-9/30/2014, 9/28/2013-9/30/2014, 9/29/2014-9/28/2015, and 1/28/2015-9/28/2015; Contractor: Lockheed Martin Integrated Systems, Inc.; DoD Command: U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0180	SIGAR-F-102	4	AF	Jun-2016	Jun-2017

Financial Audit of Afghan National Army Special Operations Forces (ANASOF) Contractor Logistics Support for PC-12 Fixed-Wing Aircraft
Program: Afghan National Army Special Operations Forces (ANASOF) Contractor Logistics Support for PC-12 Fixed-Wing Aircraft; Award: FA8620-14-C-3027; Award: $39,154,162; Audited: 12/17/2014–3/16/2015; Contractor: Sierra Nevada Corp.; DoD Command: Air Force Life Cycle Management Center (AFLCMC).

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0181	SIGAR-F-103	4	AF	Jun-2016	Jun-2017

Financial Audit of C-130H Contractor Logistic Support for the Afghan Air Force
Program: C-130H Contractor Logistic Support for the Afghan Air Force; Award: FA8553-15-D-0001; Amount: $20,295,113; Audited: 7/30/2015–7/30/2016; Contractor: AAR Parts Trading, Inc.; AAR Defense Systems and Logistics Subsidiary; DoD Command: Air Force Life Cycle Management Center (AFLCMC).

FY 2017 ONGOING/PLANNED LIST
Reconstruction/All Other Projects

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0186	SIGAR-LL-07	2	AF	Jun-2016	Aug-2017

Stabilization in Afghanistan: Strategy and Interventions of the U.S. Government
To examine U.S. reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan from 2001 to 2014, and the wider context of stabilization in the country, To 1) define stabilization as a strategy and policy, specifically addressing how it was conceived, by whom, and how it fit into other U.S. and coalition policies and strategies, including counterinsurgency; 2) identify the main U.S.-sponsored programs that fell under a "stabilization" heading, the resources they received, where stabilization was prioritized and by which agencies; 3) delineate the theories of change implied by stabilization policies and programs; 4) assess the degree of effectiveness of stabilization programs; and 5) distill key implications and recommendations for U.S. policy and practice in future stabilization and reconstruction missions.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0192	SIGAR-SP-125	2	AF	Mar-2016	Nov-2016

Grant for Afghanistan Women's Cricket Team
Identify the amount and designated purpose of all State Department assistance to support the establishment, development, or operations of women's cricket in Afghanistan and assess the extent to which that assistance achieved stated goals.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0194	SIGAR-SP-118A	7	AF	Nov-2016	Jan-2017

Good Performers Intiative (GPI) in Khost Province
To determine whether the GPI infrastructure projects 1) have been completed; 2) are being sustained and 3) are being used for their intended purposes.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0195	SIGAR-SP-05B	4	AF	Nov-2016	Nov-2017

Non-Payment to Afghan Subcontractors
This project will be a follow-up to the non-payment to Afghan subcontractors issue identified in SP-05A / SP-13-4 issued on 20 June 2013.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0196	TBD	2	AF	Oct-2016	Nov-2017

Regional Agricultural Development Program (RADP)
To assess the extent to which 1) USAID established goals and objectives for RADP; 2) RADP contractor(s) implemented the program in accordance with the terms of the contract(s); 3) USAID provided oversight of the contract; and 4) the program is meeting its goals and objectives, and is sustainable.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0197	TBD	4	AF	May-2017	Jun-2018

Implementation and Enforcement of Warranties for Construction Projects in Afghanistan
Using a representative sample of reconstruction projects, assess the extent to which 1) warranty procedures are adhered to and enforced and 2) substandard construction work is identified during the warranty periods and repairs properly executed.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0198	TBD	2	AF	Jul-2017	Jun-2018

Effectiveness of U.S. Agencies' Safeguards for Direct Assistance
Building on prior work identifying DoD, State, and USAID safeguards for direct assistance, to assess 1) the extent to which agencies' direct assistance safeguards have changed and 2) the effectiveness of these safeguards.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0199	TBD	7	AF	Sep-2017	Nov-2018

USAID's Media Programs
To 1) identify the programs USAID has implemented since 2010 to strengthen the capacity of the Afghan media; 2) identify the objectives of those programs and assess the extent to which they have been met; 3) assess USAID's oversight of the programs; and 4) Assess the extent to which the programs are sustainable.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0200	TBD	1	AF	Sep-2017	Nov-2018

Police Academy Female Staff College
To identify and assess 1) the goals and objectives of the Police Academy Female Staff College, and the extent to which the program is meeting those goals and objectives; 2) the extent to which construction has been or is being completed in accordance with contract requirements, including the contract schedule, and applicable construction standards; 3) the extent to which USACE is conducting oversight of the project; and 4) the extent to which the project is being used and maintained, and is sustainable.

USAID OIG — Total Projects: 40

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0043	FF202115	2	AF	Aug-2015	Oct-2016

ACA Financial Audit on the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Ministry of Public Health (MoPH)
Under Partnership Contracts for Health (PCH), Implementation Letter 306-08-IL-06, for the period from 12/21/2013-6/30/2015.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0048	FF204415	2	AF	Dec-2015	Oct-2016

RCA Financial Audit on the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
Under Agriculture Development Fund, 306-IL-12-OAG-21, for the period from 1/1/14-12/31/14.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0050	FF202915	4	AF	Dec-2015	Dec-2016

ACA Financial Audit on Advanced Engineering Associates International
Under Shebregan Gas Development Activity, 306-AID-306-TO-12-00002, for the period from 10/1/13-12/31/2014.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0051	FF202815	4	AF	Dec-2015	Dec-2016

ACA Financial Audit on Aga Khan Foundation USA
Under Multi Input Area Development, 306-AID-306-A-13-00002, for the period from 3/23/13-12/31/14.

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REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0057	FF203715	4	AF	Dec-2015	Dec-2016

ACA Financial Audit on Democracy International
Under International Election Observation, 306-AID-306-A-14-00006, for the period from 2/1/14-6/30/15; Rule of Law Stabilization (Formal) and Afghanistan Parliamentary Assistance Program, 306-AID-306-TO-12-00005, for the period from 4/15/12-8/30/12; USAID Afghanistan Governance Assessment, Strategy Development & Program Design, 306-AID-306-TO-12-00009, for the period from 6/21/12-9/15/2012.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0058	FF202615	4	AF	Dec-2015	Dec-2016

ACA Financial Audit on ECC Worley Parsons LLC
Under MIDAS, 306-AID-306-TO-13-00003, for the period from 3/31/13-12/31/14.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0059	FF203315	4	AF	Dec-2015	Dec-2016

ACA Financial Audit on Family Health International
Under Afghanistan University Support & Workforce Development Program, 306-A-13-00009, for the period from 1/1/14-9/30/14.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0062	FF203215	4	AF	Dec-2015	Oct-2016

ACA Financial Audit on John Snow, Inc.
Under 306-AID-OAA-TO-10-00066 for the period from 9/30/10-12/31/14.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0063	FF204015	4	AF	Dec-2015	Dec-2016

ACA Financial Audit on KNCV
Under Tuberculosis (TB) Field Support, 306-AID-OAA-A-10-00020 for the period from 9/29/10-12/31/14.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0066	TBD	4	AF	Sep-2016	Mar-2017

ACA Financial Audit on National Academy of Sciences
Under PEER Grants, 306-AID-OAA-A-11-00012 for the period from 7/25/11-12/31/15.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0067	FF202515	4	AF	Dec-2015	Dec-2016

ACA Financial Audit on National Democratic Institute
Under Supporting Political Entities and Civil Society, 306- A-13-00003 and International Election Observation, 306-AID-306-A-14-00005 for the period from 7/7/13-2/28/15.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0070	FF204215	4	AF	Dec-2015	Dec-2016

ACA Financial Audit on The Asia Foundation
Under Ministry of Women's Affairs Restructuring, 306-AID-306-A-13-00001, for the period from 7/1/14-12/31/14; Strengthening Education in Afghanistan, 306-AID-306-A-14-00008 for the period 5/19/14-12/31/14; Survey of the Afghanistan People Program, 306-G-12-00003, for the period from 10/11/12-4/30/15; International Elections Observation, 306-AID-306-A-14-00012 for the period from 8/4/14-1/5/15.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0071	FF203515	4	AF	Sep-2015	Dec-2016

ACA Financial Audit on Tetra Tech, Inc
Under Afghan Engineering Support Program, 306-EDH-I-00-08-00027, for the period from 1/1/14-12/31/14.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0091	FF1C0116	2	AF	Jan-2016	Nov-2016

Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Use of the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF)
To determine whether USAID/Afghanistan adopted effective and consistent practices to provide reasonable assurance that activities implemented through the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund contribute to achieving USAID's objectives in Afghanistan.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0120	FF1C0216	2	AF	May-2016	Feb-2017

Audit of 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 (NDP) 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 NDP results framework.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0152	FF200116	4	AF	Feb-2016	Dec-2016

ACA Financial Audit on Black and Veatch Special Projects Corporation (BVSPC)
Under Kandahar-Helmand Power Project (KHPP), 306-C-00-11-00506, for the period from 1/1/15-11/30/15.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0153	FF200216	2	AF	Feb-2016	Mar-2017

ACA Financial Audit on ICF Macro, Inc.
Under Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), AID-OAA-C-13-00095, for the period from 9/9/13-12/31/15.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0154	FF200316	2	AF	Feb-2016	Mar-2017

ACA Financial Audit on Jhpiego Corporation
Under HEMAYAT, AID-306-A-15-00002, for the period from 1/7/15-6/30/15.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0155	FF200416	2	AF	Feb-2016	Dec-2016

ACA Financial Audit on Management Science for Health (MSH)
Under Sustainable Leadership Management and Governance, AID-OAA-A-11-00015, for the period from 7/1/14-12/31/15.

FY 2017 ONGOING/PLANNED LIST
Reconstruction/All Other Projects

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0156	FF200516	2	AF	Feb-2016	Mar-2017

ACA Financial Audit on New York University
Under Assessment of Learning and Outcomes and Social Effects in Community-Based Education (ALSE), AID-306-G-13-00004, for the period from 1/1/14-8/31/15.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0157	FF200616	2	AF	Feb-2016	Dec-2016

ACA Financial Audit on Partnership for Supply Chain Management
Under Partnership for Supply Chain Management, AID-GPO-I-03-05-00032, for the period from 6/1/09-9/26/15.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0158	FF200716	2	AF	Feb-2016	Mar-2017

ACA Financial Audit on Volunteers for Economic Growth Alliance (VEGA)
Under Capacity Building and Change Management Program-II (CBCMP-II), AID-306-A-14-00010, for the period from 1/1/15-12/31/15.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0159	FF200816	2	AF	Feb-2016	Mar-2017

ACA Financial Audit on Creative Associates International, Inc. (CAI)
Under Afghanistan Workforce Development Program (AWDP), AID-306-C-12-00007, for the period from 10/1/14-9/30/15.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0160	FF200916	2	AF	Jun-2013	Oct-2016

RCA Financial Audit on Ministry of Public Health (MoPH)
Under Partnership Contracts for Health (PCH), 306-08-IL-06, for the period from 11/24/09-2/28/13.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0161	FF201016	2	AF	Feb-2016	Jan-2017

ACA Financial Audit on Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI)
Under Driving Economic Alternative for the North, East, and West (IDEA-NEW), 306-A-00-09-00508, for the period from 12/1/14-9/30/15; Stabilization in Key Areas (SIKA-North), AID-306-C-12-00003, for the period from 12/1/14-5/31/15; Regional Agriculture Development Program (RADP North), AID-306-C-14-00002, for the period from 12/1/14-12/31/15; Strong Hubs for Afghan Hope and Resilience (SHAHAR), AID-306-C-14-00016, for the period from 11/30/14-12/31/15; and Assistance to Legislative Bodies of Afghanistan (ALBA), AID- 306-TO-13-00004, for the period from 12/1/14-12/31/15.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0162	FF201116	2, 4	AF	Feb-2016	Dec-2016

ACA Financial Audit on AECOM International Development, Inc.
Under Stabilization in Key Areas-East (SIKA-East), AID-306-C-12-00002, for the period from 9/1/14-9/6/15; Stabilization in Key Areas-West (SIKA-West), AID-306-C-12-00004, for the period from 9/1/14-8/31/15; and Stabilization in Key Areas-South (SIKA-South), AID-306-C- 13-00003, for the period from 9/4/14-7/31/15.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0163	FF201216	2	AF	Dec-2015	Dec-2016

ACA Financial Audit on Tetra Tech ARD
Under Women's Leadership Development (WLD), AID-306-I-TO-14-00031; and Initiative to Strengthen Local Administrations (ISLA), AID- 306-C-15-00005, for the period from 9/23/14-9/30/15.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0164	FF201416	2	AF	Feb-2016	Jan-2017

ACA Financial Audit on Chemonics International, Inc.
Under Regional Agriculture Development Program West (RADP West), AID-306-C-14-00007, for the period from 8/10/14-12/31/15; Promote-Component 3 (Women in Government Program), AID-306-TO-15-00044, for the period from 4/21/15-12/31/15; Famine Early Warning System Network III (FEWS NET), AID-OAA-TO-12-00003, for the period from 1/1/15-12/31/15; Regional Agriculture Development Program (RADP South), 306-C-13-00018, for the period from 1/1/15-12/31/15; and Afghanistan Trade and Revenue Project (ATAR), AID- 306-TO-13-00009, for the period from 1/1/15-12/31/15.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0165	FF201516	2	AF	Feb-2016	Mar-2017

ACA Financial Audit on Kansas State University (KSU)
Under Pre-award Services (Micro Toxin), 306-AID-OAA-L-14-00002, for the period from 1/1/14-6/30/15.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0166	FF201616	2	AF	Feb-2016	Dec-2016

ACA Financial Audit on Roots of Peace (RoP)
Under Afghan Agricultural Research and Extension Development (AGRED), AID-306-C-12-00006, for the period from 1/1/15-12/31/15.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0167	FF201716	2	AF	Feb-2016	Mar-2017

ACA Financial Audit on International Relief and Development (IRD)
Under Engineering, Quality Assurance and Logistical Support (EQUALS), 306-C-00-11-00512, for the period from 4/1/15-12/31/15.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0168	FF201816	2	AF	Feb-2016	Mar-2017

ACA Financial Audit on University of California, Davis (UC-Davis)
Under Afghanistan Agriculture Extension Project II (AAEP-II), AID-306-A-15-00001, for the period from 1/1/14-6/30/15.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0169	FF201916	2	AF	Feb-2016	Dec-2016

ACA Financial Audit on Digital Green Foundation (DGF)
Under Digital Integration to Amplify Agriculture Extension in Afghanistan, AID-306-G-15-00002, for the period from 11/30/14-11/29/15.

FY 2017 ONGOING/PLANNED LIST
Reconstruction/All Other Projects

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0170	FF202016	2	AF	Mar-2016	Mar-2017

ACA Financial Audit on Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, Inc. (AMFW)
Under Technical Assistance to Ministry of Public Works, AID-306-C-14-00011, for the period from 8/3/14-12/31/15.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0201	TBD	2	AF	TBD	TBD

Follow-Up Audit on USAID/Afghanistan's Strategy for Monitoring and Evaluating Programs Throughout Afghanistan
To determine if USAID/Afghanistan has effectively implemented corrective actions taken in response to the Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Strategy for Monitoring and Evaluating Programs Throughout Afghanistan.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0202	TBD	2	AF	TBD	TBD

Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Sustainability Strategy for the Power Transmission and Connectivity (PTEC) Project
To determine if USAID/Afghanistan has an effective strategy for helping to ensure a viable, long-term Afghan electric grid after the conclusion of PTEC.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0203	TBD	2	AF	TBD	TBD

Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's PROMOTE Program
To determine if USAID/Afghanistan has effectively coordinated the five components of PROMOTE in order to achieve the program's overarching goals.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0204	TBD	2	AF	TBD	TBD

Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Rule of Law Activities
To determine if USAID/Afghanistan's rule of law activities are achieving their goals and objectives.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0205	TBD	6	AF	TBD	TBD

Review of USAID/Afghanistan Partners' Employment of Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) Recipients in Afghanistan
To determine the extent to which USAID/Afghanistan implementing partners have hired SIV recipients to work in Afghanistan.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
AFG 0206	TBD	2	AF	TBD	TBD

Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Office of Infrastructure Staffing and Oversight
To determine if 1) USAID/Afghanistan's Office of Infrastructure is adequately staffed and
2) The Office of Infrastructure can adequately oversee the mission's electrical infrastructure projects.

FY 2016 COMPLETED REPORTS
Reconstruction/All Other Projects

AFAA — Total Reports: 3

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0026	F2016-0005-O10000	8	AF	Sep 09, 2016

Air Forces Central Command Wireless Network Security

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0027	F2016-0006-O10000	8	AF	Sep 09, 2016

Air Forces Central Command Morale Network Operation

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0028	F2016-0002-L40000	5	AF	Sep 19, 2016

Deployed Equipment Assets

DoD OIG — Total Reports: 0

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0142	N/A	8	AF, CONUS, IQ	N/A

Research Project: Research on Intelligence Topics for FY2017 Lead Inspector General Projects within Operation Inherent Resolve (OIR) and Operation Freedom's Sentinel (OFS)/Resolute Support (RS)
(Research project did not result in a report)

DoS OIG — Total Reports: 1

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0185	MA-16-01	6	AF	Mar 02, 2016

Management Alert: Hazardous Electrical Current in Office and Residential Buildings Presents Life, Health, and Safety Risks at U.S. Embassy Kabul, Afghanistan

GAO — Total Reports: 1

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0093	GAO-16-781	6	AF	Sep 26, 2016

Waste Management DoD Has Generally Addressed Legislative Requirements on the Use of Burn Pits but Needs to Fully Assess Health Effects

SIGAR — Total Reports: 40

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0002	SIGAR-16-46-AR	2	AF	Jul 19, 2016

Afghanistan's Information and Communications Technology Sector: U.S. Agencies Obligated Over $2.6 Billion to the Sector, but the Full Scope of U.S. Efforts is Unknown

FY 2016 COMPLETED REPORTS
Reconstruction/All Other Projects

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0008	SIGAR-16-08-FA	4	AF	Dec 14, 2015

USAID's Stability in Key Areas South Program: Audit of Costs Incurred by AECOM International Development, Inc.

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0009	SIGAR-16-06-FA	4	AF	Dec 7, 2015

USAID's Improving Livelihoods and Governance through Natural Resource Management in Afghanistan Project: Audit of Costs Incurred by the Wildlife Conservation Society

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0010	SIGAR-16-10-FA	4	AF	Jan 6, 2016

USAID's Engineering, Quality Assurance and Logistical Support Program: Audit of Costs Incurred by International Relief and Development, Inc.

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0012	SIGAR-16-04-FA	4	AF	Oct 16, 2015

Department of State's Promotion and Protection of Afghan Women's Rights in Afghanistan Program: Audit of Costs Incurred by Women for Afghan Women

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0031	SIGAR-16-12-FA	4	AF	Jan 13, 2016

Department of Defense's Energy Support Services Program: Audit of Costs Incurred by Zantech IT Services, Inc.

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0032	SIGAR-16-13-FA	4	AF	Jan 14, 2016

Department of Defense's Strategic, Technical, and Analytical Support Services in Traditional and Alternative Energy Sectors Program: Audit of Costs Incurred by Zantech IT Services, Inc.

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0038	SIGAR-16-56-IP	2	AF	Aug 29, 2016

Gardez Hospital: $14.6 Million and Over 5 Years to Complete, Yet Construction Deficiencies Still Need to be Addressed

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0039	SIGAR-16-47-AL	2	AF	Jul 25, 2016

Audit Letter: Efforts to Support Afghan IDPs

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0040	SIGAR-16-11-AR	2	AF	Jan 12, 2016

Afghanistan's Oil, Gas, and Minerals Industries: $488 Million in U.S. Efforts Show Limited Progress Overall, and Challenges Prevent Further Investment and Growth

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0041	SIGAR-16-32-AR	2	AF	Apr 26, 2016

Primary and Secondary Education in Afghanistan: Comprehensive Assessments Needed to Determine the Progress and Effectiveness of Over $759 Million in DoD, State, and USAID Programs

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0075	SIGAR-16-27-FA	4	AF	Mar 31, 2016

USAID's Support for the American University of Afghanistan: Audit of Costs Incurred by the American University of Afghanistan

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0076	SIGAR-16-31-FA	4	AF	Apr 20, 2016

USAID's Health Care Improvement Project: Audit of Costs Incurred by the University Research Company, LLC

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0077	SIGAR-16-21-FA	4	AF	Mar 09, 2016

USAID's Irrigation and Watershed Management Program in Afghanistan: Audit of Costs Incurred by Perini Management Services, Inc.

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0078	SIGAR-16-53-FA	4	AF	Aug 17, 2016

Department of Defense's Translation and Interpretation Management Services: Audit of Costs Incurred by Mission Essential Personnel, LLC

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0079	SIGAR-16-30-FA	4	AF	Apr 19, 2016

Construction of the Special Forces Kandak in Kandahar: Audit of Costs Incurred by Environmental Chemical Corporation

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0080	SIGAR-16-41-FA	4	AF	Jul 05, 2016

Afghan National Police Construction Project: Audit of Costs Incurred by Gilbane Company

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0081	SIGAR-16-42-FA	4	AF	Jul 07, 2016

Construction of Facilities for the 1st Special Forces, 1st Commando Brigade, and Transient Kandak: Audit of Costs Incurred by Gilbane Company

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0082	SIGAR-16-54-FA	4	AF	Aug 18, 2016

Runway Renovation at Shindand Air Base: Audit of Costs Incurred by PRI/DJI, A Construction JV Results in Nearly $5 Million in Questioned Costs

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0083	SIGAR-16-36-FA	4	AF	May 09, 2016

Construction of the Afghan Defense University: Audit of Costs Incurred by Amec Fostter Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, Inc.

FY 2016 COMPLETED REPORTS
Reconstruction/All Other Projects

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0084	SIGAR-16-43-FA	4	AF	Jul 08, 2016

Construction of the 4th Special Forces Kandak Facilities and Renovation of the 2nd Commando Brigade Headquarters: Audit of Costs Incurred by PRI/DJI, A Construction JV

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0085	SIGAR-16-45-FA	4	AF	Jul 14, 2016

Construction of Afghan District Headquarters Uniform Police Stations in Helmand Province: Audit of Costs Incurred by PRI/DJI, A Construction JV

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0098	SIGAR-16-37-SP	2	AF	May 09, 2016

Department of Labor Funds Used for Afghanistan Reconstruction: $11.05 Million Obligated Between September 2002 and November 2015

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0116	SIGAR-16-20-FA	4	AF	Mar 09, 2016

USDA's Soybeans for Agricultural Renewal in Afghanistan Initiative: Audit of Costs Incurred by the American Soybean Association

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0117	SIGAR-16-25-FA	4	AF	Mar 23, 2016

Department of State's Demining Activities in Afghanistan: Audit of Costs Incurred by the HALO Trust

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0118	SIGAR-16-28-FA	4	AF	Mar 31, 2016

Department of State's Demining Activities in Afghanistan: Audit of Costs Incurred by the Mine Dog Detection Center

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0119	SIGAR-16-48-IP	4	AF	Jul 26, 2016

Bagrami Industrial Park: Lack of Adherence to Contract Requirements Left this $5.2 Million Park without Adequate Water Supply and Sewer Collection and Treatment Systems

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0123	SIGAR-16-61-FA	4	AF	Sep 30, 2016

U.S. Department of the Army's Support for the Afghan Ministries of Defense and Interior: Audit of Costs Incurred by DynCorp International, LLC

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0125	SIGAR-16-44-FA	4	AF	Jul 14, 2016

USAID's Afghanistan Electoral Reform and Civic Advocacy Program: Audit of Costs Incurred by Democracy International, Inc.

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0127	SIGAR-16-26-IP	4	AF	Mar 30, 2016

Afghan Air Force University: Contract Requirements Were Generally Met, but Instances of Non-Compliance, Poor Workmanship, and Inadequate Maintenance Need to Be Addressed

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0131	SIGAR-16-02-SP	4	AF	Oct 22, 2015

DoD's Compressed Natural Gas Filling Station In Afghanistan: An Ill-Conceived $43 Million Project

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0137	SIGAR 16-05-SP	2	AF	Nov 25, 2015

Inquiry Letter: Task Force for Business Stability Operations (TFBSO) Security Expenditures in Afghanistan

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0172	SIGAR-16-34-SP	2	AF	May 05, 2016

inquiry Letter: State Support to Develop and Implement the Afghan Railway

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0176	SIGAR-16-38-SP	6	AF	May 19, 2016

Alert Letter: Structural Damage at Educational Facility S145A

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0184	SIGAR-16-40-SP	6	AF	Jun 30, 2016

Review Letter: USAID-Supported Health Facilities in Badakhshan

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0188	SIGAR-16-19-SP	2	AF	Mar 01, 2016

Alert Letter: Structural Damage at Health Facility 1987

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0189	SIGAR-16-09-SP	2	AF	Jan 01, 2016

Review Letter: USAID-Supported Health Facilities in Kabul

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0190	SIGAR 16-01-SP	2	AF	Oct 20, 2015

Alert Letter: USAID-Supported Health Facilities in Herat

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0191	SIGAR-16-33-SP	2	AF	May 05, 2016

Inquiry Letter: DoD Support to Develop and Implement the Afghan Railway

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0207	SIGAR-16-59-LL	2	AF	Sep 28, 2016

Lessons from the Coalition International Experiences from the Afghanistan Reconstruction

FY 2016 COMPLETED REPORTS
Reconstruction/All Other Projects

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USAID OIG — Total Reports: 26

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0018	F-306-16-013-N	2	AF	Mar 30, 2016

Audit of the Fund Accountability Statement Under Partnership Contracts for Health Services (PCH) Program Managed by the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), Award No. 306-08-IL-06-00, for the Year Ended December 20, 2013

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0019	F-306-16-016-N	2	AF	Jun 23, 2016

Closeout and Financial Audit of Costs Incurred by The Asia Foundation Under (1) Survey of the Afghan People, Agreement No. 306-A-00- 09-00514, for the Period From October 1, 2011, to April 30, 2012; (2) Fairness and Credibility of 2009 Presidential and Provincial Council Elections, Grant Agreement No. 306-G-00-09-00521, for the Period From July 22, 2009, to December 31, 2009; (3) Ministry of Women Affairs Restructuring and Empowerment, Agreement No. 306-AID-A-13-00001, for the Period From December 20, 2012, to June 30, 2014; (4) Strengthening Education in Afghanistan (SEA), Agreement No. 306-A-00-10-00530, for the Period From October 1, 2012, to June 30, 2014; and (5) Financial Management Services for the American University of Afghanistan, Grant Agreement No. 306-G-00-05-00525, for the Period From March 24, 2005, to March 31, 2010

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0023	F-306-16-015-N	2	AF	May 03, 2016

Close-out and Financial Audit of Costs Incurred by Chemonics International, Inc. Under Trade and Accession Facilitation for Afghanistan Task Order No. AID-306-To-12-00010, for the Period From October 16, 2012, to August 31, 2013 and Financial Access for Investing in the Development of Afghanistan, Task Order No. 306-C-00-11-00531, for the Period From February 7, 2011, to March 31, 2014

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0024	F-306-16-002-P	2	AF	Mar 14, 2016

Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Assistance in Building Afghanistan by Developing Enterprises Program

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0033	F-306-16-001-P	6	AF	Dec 10, 2015

Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Strategy for Monitoring and Evaluating Programs Throughout Afghanistan

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0034	F-306-16-001-N	2	AF	Nov 29, 2015

Closeout Audit of USAID Resources Managed by the Independent Administrative Reform and Civil Service Commission Under the Cash Transfer Program Assistance for Civil Service Reform, Grant No. 306-06-00-01, for the Period From March 1, 2013, to October 31, 2014

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0035	F-306-16-002-N	2	AF	Dec 02, 2015

Audit of Costs Incurred in Afghanistan by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Under Cooperative Agreement Number 306- A-00-08-00512-00, Construction of Health and Education Facilities (CHEF) Program, for the Period From July 1, 2013, to December 31, 2014

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0036	F-306-16-012-N	2	AF	Mar 07, 2016

Audit of Costs Incurred in Afghanistan by Roots of Peace Under the Commercial Horticulture and Agriculture Marketing Program (CHAMP); and Afghan Agricultural Research and Extension Development (AGRED) Program

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0044	F-306-16-011-N	2	AF	Feb 17, 2016

Financial Audit of USAID Resources Managed by the Ministry of Education Under the Basic Education, Learning and Training Program

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0045	F-306-16-014-N	4	AF	Mar 31, 2016

Audit of USAID Resources Managed by Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat (DABS) Under Power Transmission Expansion and Connectivity (PTEC) and the Installation of Turbine Generator Unit 2 at Kajaki Dam Hydropower Plant Projects for the Period From December 5, 2012, Through December 31, 2014

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0049	F-306-16-003-N	2	AF	Dec 03, 2015

Closeout Audit of USAID Resources Managed by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Ministry of Finance Under the Civilian Technical Assistance Program (CTAP), Grant Agreement No. 306-09-CTAP-0001, for the Period From September 30, 2009, to July 31, 2015

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0053	3-000-16-003-N	4	AF	Oct 08, 2015

Financial Audit Report on Costs Incurred by Checchi & Company in the Performance of Services Under Program Project Offices For Results Tracking (SUPPORT II) and Rule of Law Stabilization-Informal Component for the Periods July 5, 2012 to June 30, 2014, and July 16, 2012, to March 13, 2014

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0054	3-000-16-005-N	4	AF	Nov 13, 2015

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred by Chemonics International, Inc. in the Performance of Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWSNET) - Phase Ill for the Period December 29, 2011, Through December 31, 2014; Regional Agriculture Development Program (RADP) - South for the Period October 07, 2013, Through December 31, 2014; Regional Afghan Municipalities Program for Urban Population (RAMP UP)-RC South for the Period October 1, 2013, Through March 31, 2014, (Closeout Audit); Financial Access for Investing in the Development of Afghanistan (FAIDA) for the Period April 1, 2014, Through December 31, 2014; Afghanistan Trade and Revenue Project (ATAR) for the Period November 7, 2013, Through December 31, 2014; and Technical Assistance ProjectJW (TAP/W) Contract for the Period July 25, 2008, Through July 26, 2012 (Closeout Audit)

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0055	3-000-16-001-N	4	AF	Oct 08, 2015

Financial Audit Report on the Schedule of Costs Incurred by Creative Associates International, Inc. (CAII) in Afghanistan for the Afghanistan Workforce Development Program (AWDP) Under Contract No. AID-306-12-C-00007 for the Period April 5, 2012, Through September 30, 2014

FY 2016 COMPLETED REPORTS
Reconstruction/All Other Projects

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0056	3-000-16-004-N	4	AF	Oct 08, 2015

Financial Audit Report on Costs Incurred by Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI) in the Performance of Incentive Driving Economic Alter for the North, East, and West (IDEA NEW) for the Period January 1, 2014, to November 30, 2014; Regional Agriculture Development Program (RADP)-North for the Period May 21, 2014, to November 30, 2014; Agriculture Credit Enhancement (ACE) Program in Afghanistan for the Period January 1, 2014, to February 25, 2015; Stabilization in Key Areas (SIKA) North for the Period January 1, 2014, to November 30, 2014; Assistance to Legislative Bodies of Afghanistan (ALBA) for the Period January 1, 2014, to November 30, 2014

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0060	F-306-16-017-N	4	AF	Sep 15, 2016

Closeout Audit of Costs Incurred by Palladium International, LLC Under Health Policy Project (HPP), Cooperative Agreement No. 306-QAA-A-10-0067 for the Period from April 10, 2012, to August 31, 2015

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0061	F-306-16-010-N	4	AF	Feb 16, 2016

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred in Afghanistan by International Relief and Development (IRD) Under the Kandahar Food Zone (KFZ) Program

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0065	3-000-16-002-N	4	AF	Oct 08, 2015

Financial and Close-Out Audit Report on Costs Incurred by Management Systems International (MSI) in the Performance of Measuring Impact of Stabilization Initiatives (MISTI) and Assistance to Afghanistan Anti-Corruption Authority (4As) Projects for the Period September 14, 2013, to June 30, 2014, and July 01, 2012, to November 15, 2013

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0068	F-306-16-004-N	4	AF	Feb 15, 2016

Closeout Audit of Costs Incurred by New Mexico State University (NMSU) Under the Afghanistan Water, Agriculture and Technology Transfer (AWATT) Project

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0069	F-306-16-008-N	4	AF	Feb 16, 2016

Audit of Costs Incurred in Afghanistan by Purdue University Under the Advancing Afghan Agriculture Alliance Program (Close-Out); and the Strengthening Afghanistan Agricultural Faculties Program

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0073	F-306-16-005-N	4	AF	Feb 15, 2016

Closeout Audit of Costs Incurred in Afghanistan by University of California, Davis Under the Pastoral Engagement, Adaptation and Capacity Enhancement Project

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0074	F-306-16-006-N	4	AF	Feb 15, 2016

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred in Afghanistan by Volunteers for Economic Growth Alliance (VEGA), Under the Assistance in Building Afghanistan by Developing Enterprises (ABADE) Program; and Capacity Building and Change Management Program II (CBCMP II)

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0092	F-306-16-001-S	2	AF	Jun 28, 2016

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REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0138	F-306-16-007-N	2	AF	Feb 15, 2016

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred by Perini Management Services, Inc. (PMSI) Under the Irrigation and Watershed Management Program

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0182	F-306-16-009-N	2	AF	Feb 16, 2016

Closeout Audit of Costs Incurred by Oasis International Schools, Under the Afghan Tuition Scholarship Program, Cooperative Agreement No. 306-A-00-11-00528, for the Period January 1, 2013, to September 30, 2014

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
AFG 0183	F-306-16-001-D	2	AF	Nov 25, 2015

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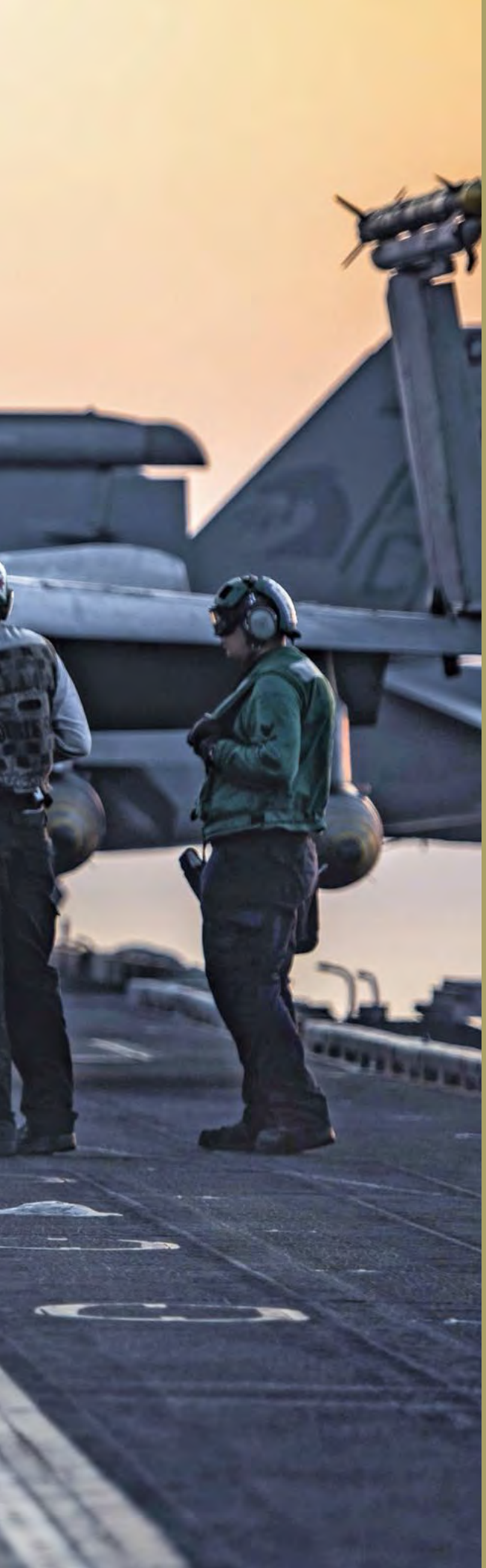

An F/A-18C Hornet assigned to the Wildcats of Strike Fighter Squadron (VFA) 131 taxis onto the catapult on the flight deck of the aircraft carrier USS Dwight D. Eisenhower (CVN 69) (Ike) July 31, 2016 in support of Operation Inherent Resolve. (U.S. Navy photo)

OPERATION INHERENT RESOLVE

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FOREWORD

We are pleased to submit the Lead Inspector General (Lead IG) Fiscal Year (FY) 2017 Joint Strategic Oversight Plan for Operation Inherent Resolve (OIR). This is our third annual plan highlighting oversight activities for the United States overseas contingency operation Inherent Resolve.

Operation Inherent Resolve's mission is to degrade and ultimately defeat the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). The U.S. and Coalition strategy to defeat ISIL includes counterterrorism operations as well as training and equipping Iraqi Security Forces and moderate Syrian opposition forces. The U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) supports these military missions.

Separate from the military activities of OIR, the U.S. Department of State (DoS) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) are conducting diplomatic, economic, stabilization, and humanitarian relief activities in Iraq and Syria.

The Inspectors General for DoD, DoS, and USAID—referred to here as the Lead IG agencies—are required to conduct independent oversight of programs and operations of the Federal Government in support of the contingency operation.

Additionally, Lead IG agencies and other members of the Southwest Asia Joint Planning Group coordinate oversight activities across southwest Asia. The other members include the U.S. Army Audit Agency, the Naval Audit Service, the Air Force Audit Agency, the U.S. Government Accountability Office, and the Inspectors General of the Departments of Homeland Security, Justice, and Treasury.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This FY 2017 Joint Strategic Oversight Plan for Operation Inherent Resolve is approved, and is effective as of October 1, 2016. This plan is approved upon the signature by all parties below.

Glenn A. Fine
Acting Inspector General
U.S. Department of Defense

Steve A. Linick
Inspector General
U.S. Department of State
and the Broadcasting Board
of Governors

Ann Calvaresi Barr
Inspector General
U.S. Agency for
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FY 2017 JOINT STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT PLAN FOR OPERATION INHERENT RESOLVE

The FY 2017 Joint Strategic Oversight Plan (JSOP) for Operation Inherent Resolve (OIR) describes the oversight activities associated with the U.S. strategy to counter ISIL, which includes military operations as well as the diplomacy, governance, stabilization and humanitarian assistance efforts. The JSOP begins with information on the related congressional oversight mandates, the U.S. presence in Iraq and Syria, and the U.S. funding for these programs. A detailed discussion on the joint approach to planning and conducting oversight follows. Finally, this JSOP lists the FY 2017 ongoing and planned projects as well as FY 2016 completed reports.

CONGRESSIONAL MANDATES FOR OVERSIGHT IN IRAQ & SYRIA

The FY 2017 JSOP for OIR satisfies two congressional mandates for oversight agencies conducting audits, inspections, and investigations related to counterterrorism, building partner capacity, governance, economic development, and humanitarian relief programs in Iraq and Syria.

This JSOP was prepared pursuant to section 8L of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (IG Act), as amended. Section 8L (d)(2)(B) requires the Lead Inspector General (Lead IG):

> To develop and carry out, in coordination with the offices of the other Inspectors General…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.

The Secretary of Defense designated OIR as an overseas contingency operation (OCO) on October 17, 2014. On December 19, 2014, the Chair of the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE) designated the Inspector General for the Department of Defense as the Lead IG for OIR in accordance with Section 8L (d)(1).[1]

The IGs for the DoD, the DoS, and the USAID are responsible for staffing and supporting the Lead IG mission in accordance with section 8L of the IG Act. Each Office of Inspector General retains statutory independence, but coordinates with partner oversight agencies to accomplish individual and collective oversight responsibilities. This comprehensive approach ensures effective oversight across agency jurisdictional lines and assists Congress and agency leadership to make informed program, policy, and funding decisions.

According to the IG Act, as amended, the Lead IG must report quarterly on the designated contingency operation. When requested by Congress, the Lead IG also provides information and testimony to Congress, including the U.S. Senate committees on Armed Services, Foreign Relations, and Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and the U.S. House of Representatives committees on Armed Services, Foreign Affairs, and Oversight and Government Reform.

This JSOP for OIR was also prepared pursuant to Public Law 110-181, "The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008," Section 842, which requires the DoD OIG to conduct audits of DoD "contracts, subcontracts, and task and delivery orders for the logistical support of coalition forces in Iraq."

U.S. PRESENCE IN IRAQ AND SYRIA

The United States and 66 coalition partners, which include 63 partner nations and three international institutions (the Arab League, the European Union and the International Criminal Police Organization), are working to degrade and ultimately defeat ISIL. The United States and its allies have determined that ISIL poses a serious threat to the people and interests of Iraq, Syria, the broader Middle East, Europe, Asia, Africa and the United States.[2] In Iraq, the United States provides support to Iraqi Security Forces, supports forces affiliated with the Kurdistan Regional Government, and assists the Government of Iraq to preserve its political and territorial unity. In Syria, the U.S. supports moderate Syrian opposition forces combating ISIL as well as an effort to reach a negotiated settlement to the broader civil-military conflict that has fractured the Syrian state.

The United States seeks to defeat ISIL and promote regional stability by working with and through regional partners.[3] The United States is pursuing a whole-of-government strategy, coordinated across nine Lines of Effort (LOE).[4] Each LOE is assigned to a lead U.S. implementing agency or agencies, as described in Table 1.

Table 1.

Operation Inherent Resolve's Nine Lines of Effort

LOE 1: Supporting Effective Governance in Iraq (DoS, USAID) Support the new Iraqi government in efforts to govern inclusively and effectively as well as to strengthen its cooperation with regional partners.
LOE 2: Denying ISIL Safe-Haven (DoD) Conduct a systematic campaign of airstrikes against ISIL in Iraq and Syria. Work with the Iraqi government to strike ISIL targets and support Iraqi forces on the ground. Degrade and ultimately defeat ISIL's leadership and logistical and operational capability, and deny it sanctuary and resources to plan, prepare, and execute attacks.
LOE 3: Building Partner Capacity (DoD) Build the capability and capacity of partners in the region to sustain an effective long-term campaign against ISIL. Train, advise, and assist Iraqi forces, including Kurdish forces, to improve their ability to plan, lead, and conduct operations against ISIL. Provide training to help the Iraqis reconstitute their security forces and establish a national guard. Strengthen the moderate Syrian opposition and help them defend territory from ISIL.
LOE 4: Enhancing Intelligence Collection on ISIL (Director of National Intelligence/National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC)) Gain more fidelity on ISIL's capabilities, plans, and intentions. Strengthen the ability to understand the ISIL threat. Share vital information with Iraqi and Coalition partners to enable them to effectively counter ISIL.
LOE 5: Exposing ISIL's True Nature (DoS/NCTC) Work with partners throughout the Muslim world to highlight ISIL's hypocrisy and counter its false claims of acting in the name of religion.
LOE 6: Disrupting ISIL's Finances (Treasury/DoS) Work aggressively with partners on a coordinated approach to reduce ISIL's revenue from oil and assets it has plundered, limit ISIL's ability to extort local populations, stem ISIL's gains from kidnapping for ransom, and disrupt the flow of external donations to the group.
LOE 7: Disrupting the Flow of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (DoS/NCTC) Lead an international effort to stem the flow of fighters into Syria and Iraq.
LOE 8: Protecting the Homeland (Department of Homeland Security/Federal Bureau of Investigation) Use the criminal justice system as a critical counterterrorism tool, work with air carriers to implement responsible threat-based security and screening requirements, and counter violent extremism in the United States.
LOE 9: Humanitarian Support (USAID/DoS) Provide humanitarian assistance to the displaced and vulnerable in Iraq and Syria.
Source: The White House, "Statement on the Strategy to Counter the Islamic State of Iraq and Levan (ISIL) and the Updated FY 2015 Overseas Contingency Operations Request," November 7, 2014.

U.S. DoD Presence

Military operations against ISIL were designated as Operation Inherent Resolve in October 2014. The operation's name applies retroactively to all U.S. military actions conducted against ISIL in Iraq and Syria since airstrikes against ISIL began on August 8, 2014.[5] According to the DoD, as of September 2016, the current force management level is 5,262 U.S. military

personnel. This includes approximately 600 additional personnel that the President authorized in September 2016.[6]

Figure 1 shows ISIL's area of influence from August 2014 through August 2016:[7]

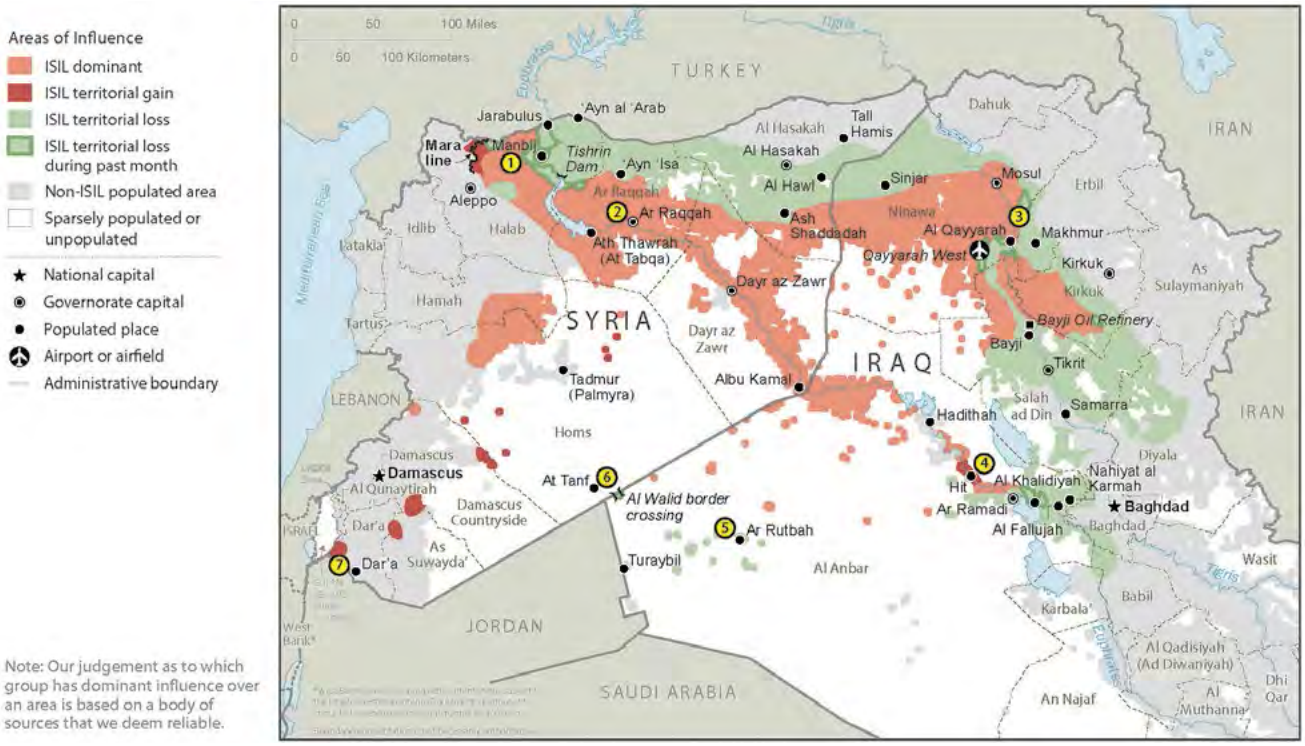
U.S. military operations seek to deny ISIL safe haven by supporting defensive and offensive military operations by Iraqi military and Kurdish forces in Iraq, and by weakening ISIL's ability to support its operations from strongholds inside Syria. Although ISIL has lost significant territorial influence in Iraq and Syria since OIR began, it continues to occupy key population centers.[8] The broader Coalition strategy is to liberate territory that ISIL claims as part of its so-called caliphate, including by isolating and liberating ISIL strongholds of Mosul in Iraq and Raqqah in Syria.[9]

The DoD reported that, as of August 31, 2016, the cost of operations related to ISIL since military operations began on August 8, 2014 totaled $9.3 billion.[10] As of October 11, 2016, the United States and Coalition have conducted 15,634 air and artillery strikes against ISIL.[11]

The DoD is continuing its efforts to build the capability and capacity of partners in the region. According to the DoD, U.S. and Coalition programs

Figure 1.

ISIL's Area of Influence from August 2014 through August 2016



Note: Our judgement as to which group has dominant influence over an area is based on a body of sources that we deem reliable.

Figure 2.

Next Plays in the Counter-ISIL Campaign

Source: DoD, Aug 17, 2016

trained more than 20,000 Iraqi soldiers between late 2014 and May 2016. As of May 2016, another 3,700 Iraqi soldiers were in training.[12] In addition to regular Iraqi Security Forces, Shia and Sunni tribal militias are supporting the fight against ISIL. According to Iraqi and U.S. government officials, more than 100,000 Shiites and over 30,000 Sunnis have joined the Popular Mobilization Forces across Iraq. U.S. officials expect the number of Sunni volunteers to grow to 45,000.[13]

From the fall of 2014 to October 2015, the DoD had a limited program to vet and train individual Syrians outside of Syria in order to build anti-ISIL forces.[14] In October 2015, the Obama Administration augmented the program to include providing weapons as well as training to vetted Syrian opposition forces operating within Syria. Approximately 300 U.S. forces—including U.S. Special Operations Forces—identify, train, and equip capable anti-ISIL forces for operations inside Syria, especially among the Sunni-Arab community.[15]

The DoD FY 2017 anti-ISIL campaign has three objectives. First, the DoD seeks to help stabilize Iraq's Anbar province by working with the DoS, the USAID, the

Government of Iraq, and international partners to reestablish "a safe and secure environment, provide essential government services, emergency infrastructure reconstruction, and humanitarian relief" in areas liberated from ISIL control.[16] Second, the DoD will work with Iraqi security forces, moderate Syrian opposition, and Coalition forces, to liberate the cities of Mosul in Iraq and Raqqah in Syria from ISIL's control. Third, the DoD intends to provide enablers, such as fire support, weapons, logistics, training, and sustainment, to the Iraqis and moderate Syrian opposition in support of anti-ISIL operations.[17]

U.S. DoS and USAID for International Development Presence

The DoS and the USAID are implementing programs and activities in Iraq and Syria to support Iraqi government efforts to govern inclusively and effectively; highlight ISIL's hypocrisy and counter its false claims; limit ISIL's revenues and its ability to extort local populations; stem the flow of foreign fighters into Syria and Iraq; promote democratic governance support for the Syrian opposition and others; and provide humanitarian assistance to the displaced and vulnerable.

As territory and population centers in Iraq are freed from ISIL control, the DoS and the USAID will work with the Government of Iraq, the UN, and the Coalition to stabilize these areas. Multiple partners are involved in programs to reestablish a safe and secure environment and provide essential government services, emergency infrastructure reconstruction, and humanitarian relief. Stabilization efforts in Iraq require removing large quantities of unexploded ordinance; providing security through a stable local police force; addressing urgent infrastructure needs such as access to medical treatment, electricity, and water; supporting local governance structures; and providing humanitarian assistance. The goal is to enable people who fled from conflict areas to return home and build productive lives under a stable government. Without effective stabilization efforts, liberated areas would remain vulnerable to ISIL, or other extremist groups, reasserting influence.[18] Similar stabilization efforts will be needed in Syria.

The U.S. Government 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). The OFDA works with implementing partners to aid internally displaced persons (IDP) and other conflict-affected peoples in Syria and Iraq. The FFP provides food assistance to IDPs, refugees, and others in need who have been affected by the crises in Syria and Iraq.[19] The PRM works with partners to assist Syrian refugees but primarily assists Iraqi IDPs and other victims of the conflict in these countries.[20]

The USAID reported that as of June 30, 2016, the United States had provided nearly $5.6 billion in humanitarian assistance for Syria and neighboring countries

Table 2.

Global Coalition of Partner Nations and Institutions Combating ISIL

PARTNER NATIONS				
Afghanistan	Denmark	Japan	Netherlands	Slovakia
Albania	Egypt	Kosovo	New Zealand	Slovenia
Australia	Estonia	Kuwait	Nigeria	Tunisia
Austria	Finland	Jordan	Norway	Portugal
Bahrain	France	Lebanon	Oman	Somalia
Belgium	Georgia	Latvia	Panama	Spain
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Germany	Lithuania	Poland	Sweden
Bulgaria	Greece	Luxembourg	Qatar	Taiwan
Canada	Hungary	Macedonia	Republic of Korea	Turkey
Croatia	Iceland	Malaysia	Romania	Ukraine
Cyprus	Iraq	Moldova	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates
Czechia	Ireland	Montenegro	Serbia	United Kingdom
	Italy	Morocco	Singapore	United States
PARTNER INSTITUTIONS				
Arab League				
European Union				
International Criminal Police Organization				

since the start of the crisis in 2012.[21] According to the DoS, 13.5 million Syrians are in need of humanitarian assistance inside Syria. The United States is providing emergency food, shelter, safe drinking water, medical care, and other urgent relief to millions of people suffering inside Syria and to more than 4.8 million refugees from Syria in the region. The DoS and the USAID are also funding programs to mitigate the impact of the crisis on governments and communities throughout the region that are straining to host refugees from Syria.[22]

The Global Coalition to Counter ISIL

On September 10, 2014, President Obama announced the formation of a broad international coalition to degrade and ultimately defeat ISIL. The United States and 66 Coalition partners have committed themselves to eliminating the threat posed by ISIL. The breadth and diversity of partners supporting the Coalition demonstrate the global concern over terrorism and the international determination to counter the threat posed by ISIL and other extremist groups.[23]

Table 2 identifies the partner nations and partner institutions in the global coalition to combat ISIL.

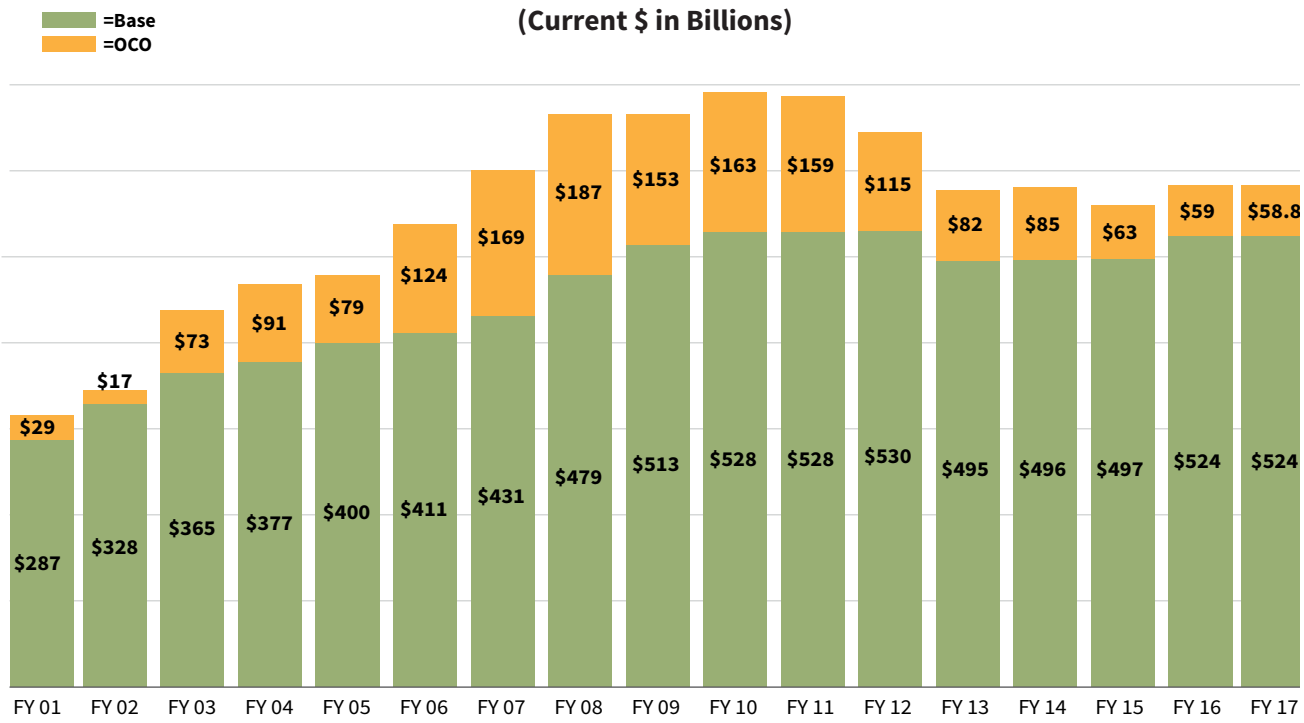
U.S. FUNDING FOR PROGRAMS IN IRAQ AND SYRIA

U.S. operations and programs to counter ISIL in Iraq and Syria are supplemented through Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding. Congress appropriates OCO funding to the DoD and the DoS for specific purposes OCO funding allows the DoD to continue its efforts to provide economic, informational, and military power to degrade and ultimately defeat ISIL.

The DoS and the USAID (USAID receives much of its OCO funding through the DoS) use OCO funding to promote Iraq's security, democratic governance, stabilization and recovery activities, humanitarian aid efforts, an economic reform agenda, and reconciliation efforts. In Syria, OCO funds enable the United States to continue to respond to the ongoing humanitarian crisis as well as provide non-lethal assistance to the moderate Syrian opposition. This aid supports the counterterrorism effort by helping the moderate opposition provide security and basic services to their communities, and enhance governance.

Figure 3.

DoD Base and OCO Funding from FY 2001 to FY 2017



Source: FY 2017 DoD Budget Request

U.S. DoD Funding for Overseas Contingency Operations

The DoD's OCO funding is a separate appropriation above the DoD base budget and is designed to support "incremental costs associated with combat operations."[24] The DoD FY 2017 budget request states that OCO funds will "enable the Department to maintain a U.S. presence in Afghanistan consistent with the President's drawdown plan, sustain personnel forward deployed to the Middle East to conduct a range of operations alongside a robust international coalition to degrade and defeat ISIL, build the capacity of the Iraqi and Syrian opposition forces to counter ISIL in Iraq and Syria, support partner nations in counterterrorism efforts, and enhance the U.S. presence in Eastern Europe to assure allies and deter aggressive actors in the region."[25]

Figure 3 shows a breakdown of the DoD base and OCO funds from September 11, 2001, to the submission of the FY 2017 Budget Request.[26]

Although the DoD base budget covers all aspects of departmental operations, a portion of the base budget flows into contingency operations. Since 2001, the DoD has requested OCO funding to supplement the costs of conducting worldwide contingency operations. The DoD defines and targets OCO funding towards discrete OCO programs and activities. For FY 2017, the DoD requested $58.8 billion in OCO funding.

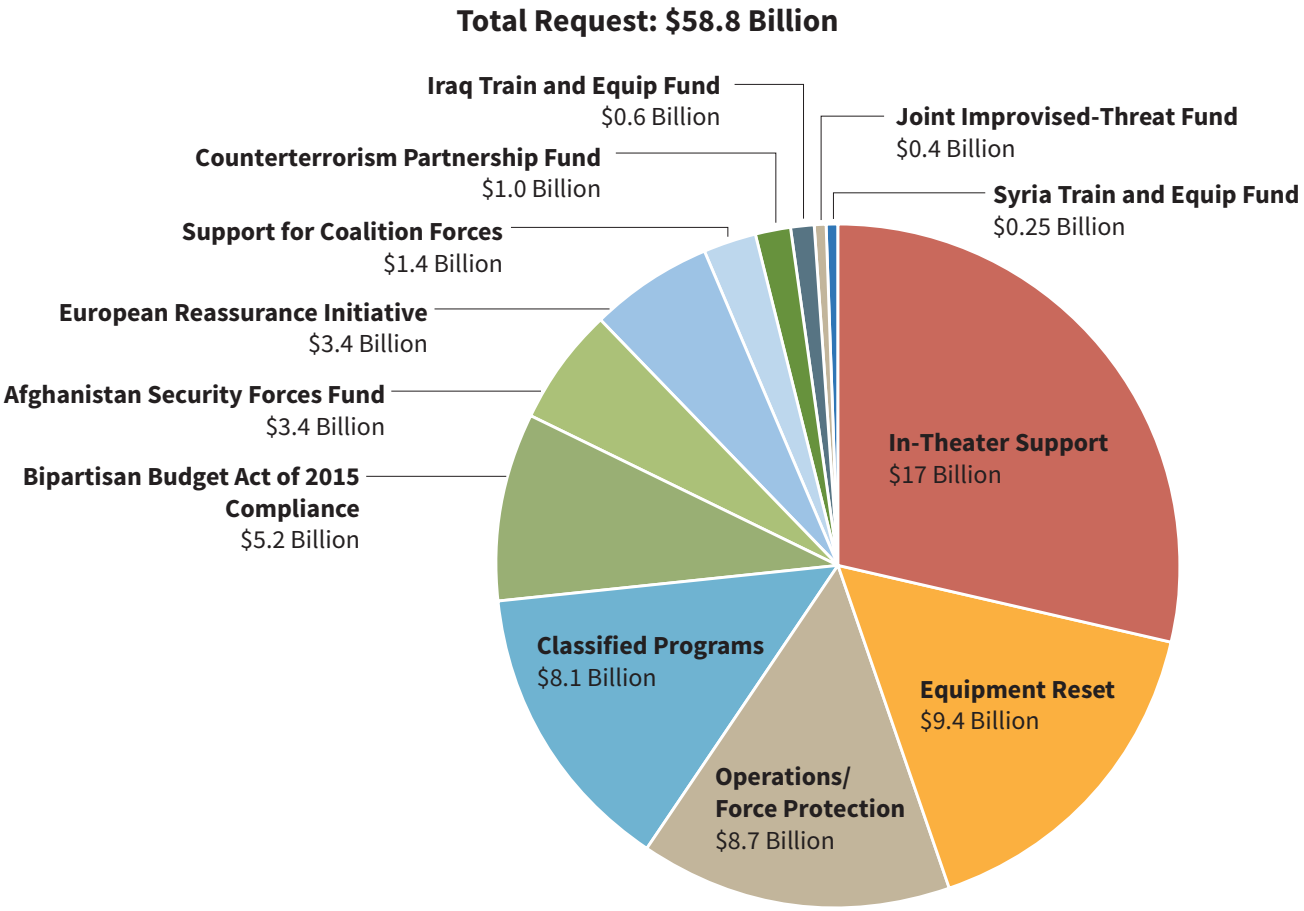
Figure 4 (page 108), from the DoD Defense Budget Overview for FY 2017, displays requested OCO funding, by mission category, for OIR and for other overseas contingency operations worldwide. The mission categories and amounts listed in the narratives describe OCO-related funding requirements to maintain overseas contingency operations worldwide.

Operations/Force Protection ($8.7 B):
This funding covers the full spectrum of military operations requirements for U.S. personnel operating in both OIR and Operation Freedom Sentinel (OFS), which is the effort to train, advise, and assist the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces (ANDSF) and conduct counterterrorism operations in Afghanistan and in the region. These operations include supporting deployed forces; sustaining Special Operations Forces, combat-aviation units, and ground-based personnel; and covering communications and transportation costs.

In-theater Support ($17.0 B):
This funding enables units stationed outside of Iraq and Afghanistan to provide critical assistance to personnel in the two theaters, including air and naval support, intelligence resources, and dedicated unmanned aerial vehicles.

Figure 4.

DoD FY 2017 OCO Budget Request



Joint Improvised-Threat Defeat Fund (JIDF) ($0.4 B):
This fund is used to develop, procure, and field measures to defeat improvised threats to U.S. forces. The goal is to close the gap between the enemy's innovation cycles and the operational capabilities of the U.S. forces.

Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (ASFF) ($3.4 B):
The ASSF funds the sustainment, operations, and professionalization of up to 352,000 members of the ANDSF, including 195,000 members of the Afghan National Army and 157,000 Afghan National Police. The fund also supports developing the capacity of the Afghan Ministries of Defense and Interior to sustain their forces.

Support for Coalition Forces ($1.4 B):
This funding supports requirements for key Coalition members who want to participate in U.S. military operations but lack the financial means to do so.

Iraq Train and Equip Fund (ITEF) ($0.6 B):
This fund provides material, equipment, training, and operational support for the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) to liberate and stabilize territory lost to ISIL, protect Iraq's borders and the population, and, ultimately, defeat ISIL.

Syria Train and Equip Fund (STEF) ($0.25 B):
The STEF fund seeks to enable the DoD to build the capacity of partners on the ground and reinforce battlefield successes by providing equipment, supplies, and targeted training to vetted opposition forces in the fight against ISIL in Syria.

Equipment Reset ($9.4 B):
This fund enables the replacement and repair of equipment, and replenishment of munitions expended, destroyed, damaged, or degraded due to prolonged use in combat operations.

Classified Programs ($8.1 B):
This funding includes DoD-related activities such as the research and development of weapons systems, special operations, and intelligence.

Counterterrorism Partnership Fund (CTPF) ($1.0 B):
This fund continues the President's initiative to support a more sustainable and partnership-focused approach to counterterrorism in the U.S. Central Command and U.S. Africa Command areas of responsibility.

- The CTPF provides direct support to establish and maintain a network of partners on the front lines of the terrorist threat. This assistance may include near-term training, equipping, advising, and operational support and longer-term capacity-building efforts in coordination with the DoS.
- The CTPF is also used to enhance selected DoD capabilities to support partners in counterterrorism operations. The fund enhances selected DoD capabilities, which provide essential support to partner force operations, including improved intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capacity.

European Reassurance Initiative (ERI) ($3.4 B):
This funding continues efforts started in FY 2015 and FY 2016 to reassure allies of the U.S. commitment to their security and territorial integrity as members of the NATO Alliance. It provides near-term flexibility and responsiveness to

the evolving concerns of U.S. allies and partners in Europe, seeks to increase the capability and readiness of U.S. allies and partners, and supports measures for a quick joint response against threats made by aggressive actors in the region.

Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 Compliance ($5.2 B):
This funding covers U.S. operational requirements that are not directly related to on-going contingency operations, such as operations and maintenance, training, procurement of weapon systems, explosive ordnance disposal equipment, and aircraft modifications or upgrades.

U.S. Department of State and Agency for International Development Funding for Overseas Contingency Operations in Iraq and Syria

The DoS and the USAID also rely on OCO funding to supplement their regional and global operations.[27] The DoS and USAID programs and activities in Iraq and Syria support vital national security objectives, chief among them seeking to promote Iraq's security, stabilization and recovery activities, economic reform agenda, and reconciliation efforts. In Syria, OCO funds seek to support the ongoing U.S. response to the humanitarian crisis and help the moderate Syrian opposition provide local services and security to their communities as part of the overall effort to counter ISIL.

Figure 5 illustrates major components of the FY2017 DoS, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs-Iraq budget request (including USAID).

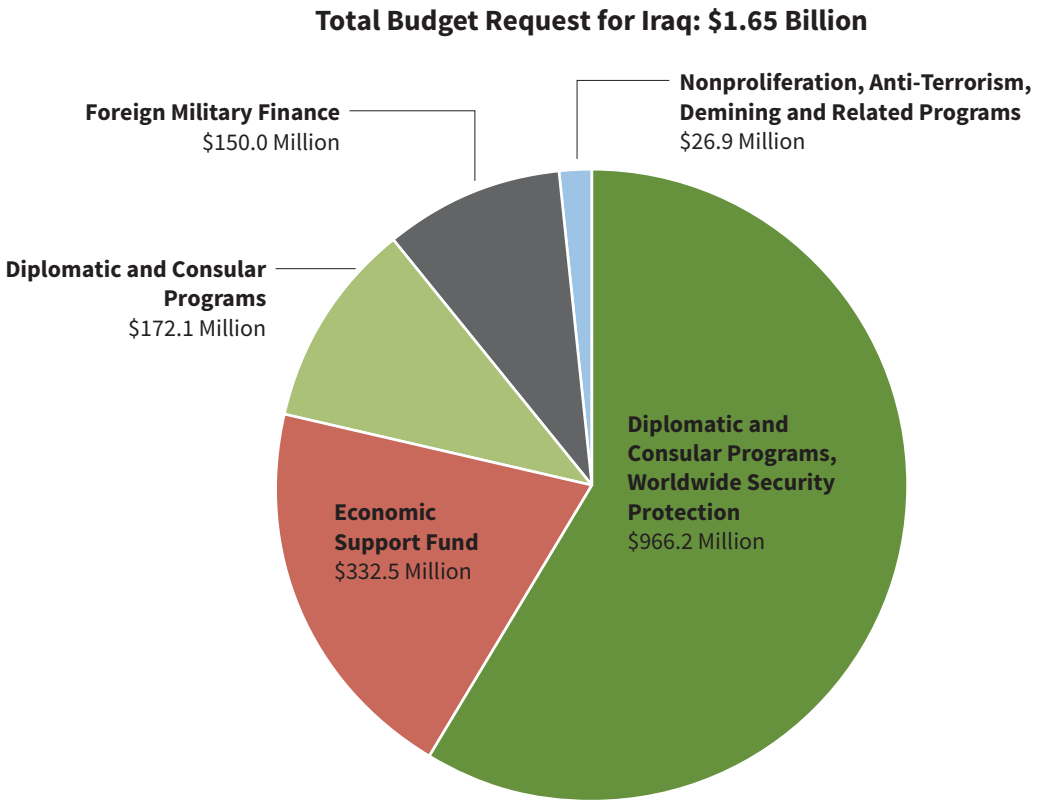
Worldwide Security Protection ($966.2 M):
This fund supports operational requirements, movement security, static guards, and security operations at the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad, and the U.S. Consulates in Basrah, Kirkuk, and Irbil.

Economic Support Fund (ESF) ($332.5 M):
ESF programs seek to support Iraqi stabilization efforts in communities and areas liberated from ISIL, promote long-term stability in Iraq through activities that support responsive governance, inclusivity, and effective and transparent use of public resources.

Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP) ($172.1 M):
This fund supports the U.S. Mission's strategic partnership with Iraq, through which the United States can advance its economic and security interests in the region.

Figure 5.

DoS FY 2017, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs-Iraq Budget Request (including USAID)



Foreign Military Finance (FMF) ($150 M):
This fund supports ISF efforts to counter ISIL. These efforts include developing enduring Iraqi logistics capabilities and institutions to sustain U.S. and Iraqi post-war investments; professionalize the ISF; strengthen the U.S. long-term strategic partnership with Iraq; and support Iraq's efforts to contribute to peace and security in the region.

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) ($26.9 M):
This fund will support the clearing of improvised explosive devices from areas liberated from ISIL and the development of Iraqi counterterrorism and border control capabilities.

Figure 6.

DoS FY 2017, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs-Syria Budget Request (including USAID)

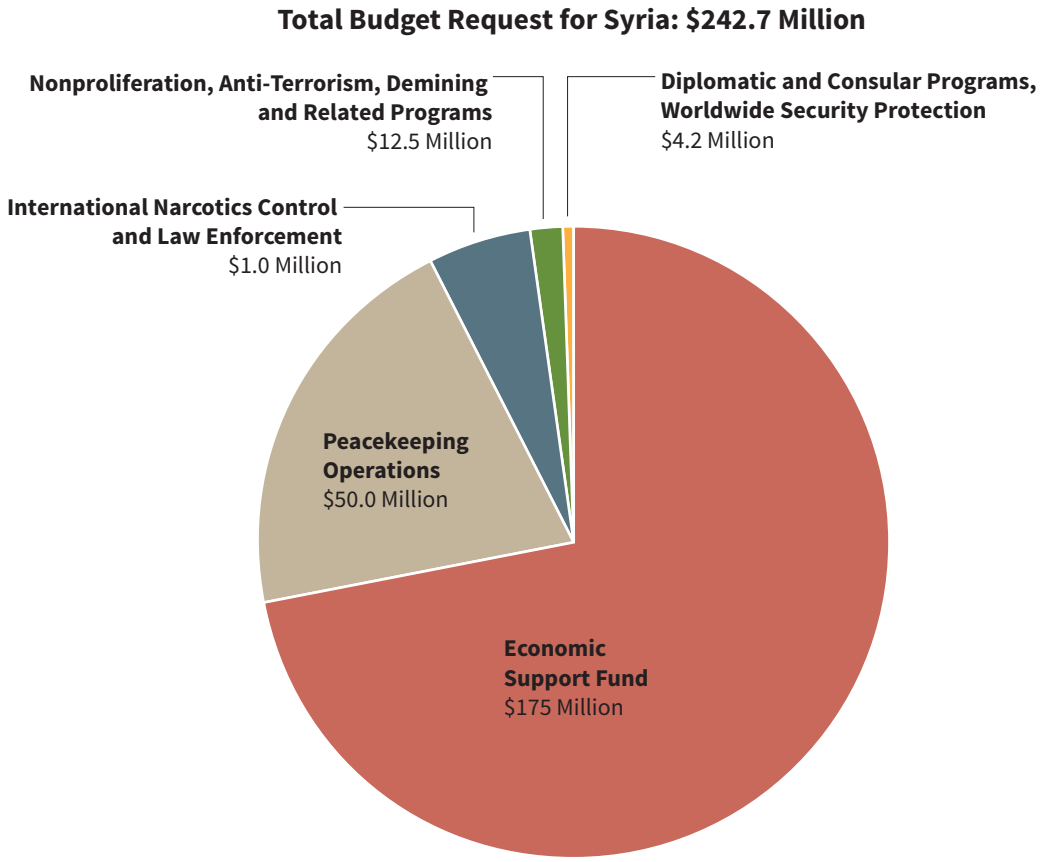


Figure 6 illustrates the major components of the DoS budget (includes USAID) request for Syria.

The FY 2017 DoS OCO budget request for Syria includes:

Economic Support Fund (ESF) ($175 M):
This fund provides assistance to moderate Syrian opposition groups to support critical needs resulting from the ongoing crisis. The United States seeks to advance a political transition in Syria; counter violent extremist groups, including ISIL; support local communities in liberated areas to maintain basic services; and preserve U.S. national security interests in the region.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) ($50 M):
This fund supports the continued provision of non-lethal assistance to the moderate, armed Syrian opposition. The goal is to bolster their capacity,

cohesion, and credibility to counter ISIL. PKO funding augments security and stability in Syrian communities, and promotes conditions that can lead to a political settlement in Syria.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) ($12.5 M):
This fund provides critical resources needed to deter terrorism and enhance capacity to combat extremism.

Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP) ($4.2 M):
This fund enables the DoS to sustain critical programs supporting stabilization in Syria. These programs include the Syria Transition Assistance Response Team, Southern Syria Assistance Program, Protective Power Agreement, and the Bureau of Conflict and Stability Operations Syria program transitioning to the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs.

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE) ($1.0 M):
This funding supports counternarcotics efforts in Syria.

Additional Humanitarian Assistance Activities for Iraq and Syria:
In addition to the above-mentioned funds requested for Iraq and Syria, the President's budget requests additional funds for worldwide use, without geographic restriction. A portion of these funds, to be administered by the DoS and the USAID, will be used in response to the Syria and Iraq complex crises. These funds include portions of the International Disaster Assistance, Title II Food for Peace, and Migration and Refugee Assistance accounts.[28]

A JOINT APPROACH TO PLANNING AND CONDUCTING OVERSIGHT

The overall goal of the Lead IG FY 2017 strategic planning process is to identify oversight projects at the strategic level that examine the economy, efficiency, or effectiveness of the programs and operations of federal agencies working in Iraq and Syria or in support of activities in Iraq and Syria. Lead IG representatives coordinate with multiple partner oversight agencies to examine major oversight areas, identify oversight gaps, and decide how to balance oversight resources against identified oversight priorities.

Lead IG representatives consider many factors in identifying the relevant strategic oversight objectives. These areas include U.S. and Coalition objectives; congressional appropriations that support military, diplomatic, and humanitarian activities; major departmental management challenges each agency has identified; and feedback from departmental and congressional stakeholders.

Lead IG agencies and other members of the Southwest Asia Joint Planning Group are involved in the oversight planning process, and their FY 2017 oversight projects are published as part of this JSOP. The purpose and scope of these projects will be periodically reviewed and updated as events and conditions in Iraq and Syria continue to evolve.

Strategic Oversight Objectives

In FY 2017, the Lead IG goal of providing oversight of OIR efforts rests on achieving the following six objectives:

- Informing Congress and the public about the ongoing contingency operation, the complex challenges facing the United States and its partners, and the evolving changes to OCO policy and strategy.
- Providing a whole-of-government oversight approach that coordinates the efforts of the Lead IG and other U.S. Government oversight agencies.
- Advising the DoD on the effectiveness of its national security mission, and the DoS and the USAID on the effectiveness of their diplomatic, development, and humanitarian assistance missions.
- Promoting integrity, efficiency, and accountability of federal operations supporting OIR, by deterring fraud, waste, and abuse relating to OIR; and identifying resources that can be put to better use and cost savings or recoveries that can be achieved.
- Assessing the impact of U.S. programs in order to improve the balancing of security goals with humanitarian and development goals, including the consideration of host-country capacity to support and sustain the programs.
- Evaluating the safety and security conditions of temporary facilities occupied by U.S. military and civilian personnel to mitigate environmental and force protection risks.

Oversight Execution

To execute this JSOP, the participating oversight agencies have assigned staff to conduct audits, inspections, evaluations, and investigations in accordance with the standard operating procedures for each of the inspector general offices.

Challenges to Conducting Oversight in Iraq and Syria

Conducting oversight of overseas contingency operations presents challenges to both oversight agencies and implementing agencies. The limited size of the U.S. footprint and the dynamic operational environment require careful coordination by all parties to ensure that the timing of fieldwork and the size

of oversight teams do not unnecessarily burden the military commands and embassy staff. Depending upon the security situation, oversight teams may be restricted in their ability to conduct oversight of certain U.S.-funded activities.

Where oversight teams require air travel, military commands and the U.S. Embassy must balance limited air assets with operational priorities. When security concerns prevent site access, oversight personnel may employ third-party monitors to access restricted sites. In some situations, U.S. Government agencies entrust transportation and distribution of relief supplies to local nationals or others whose activities and effectiveness cannot be properly monitored.

STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT AREAS

This JSOP organizes OIR-related oversight projects into five Strategic Oversight Areas (SOAs). Each oversight project falls under at least one SOA and one OIR Line of Effort.

Representative examples of oversight projects planned for FY 2017 are provided under each of the following SOA discussions. For a complete listing of planned FY 2017 Iraq and Syria-related oversight projects, refer to the project tables at the end of this plan.

The SOAs are:

A. Contracts and Grants

B. Military Operations

C. Governance

D. Humanitarian Assistance

E. Intelligence

SOA A. Contracts and Grants

Oversight of contracts is critical to identify and prevent fraud, waste, and abuse in overseas contingency operations. In its final report issued in August 2011, the Commission on Wartime Contracting, which was established by the U.S. Congress to examine contracting practices in Iraq and Afghanistan, estimated that $31 billion to $60 billion had been lost to contract fraud and waste from FY 2002 through FY 2011.[29]

Military and civilian contracting and procurement personnel must ensure that the United States receives goods and services in a timely manner, at a reasonable price, and that they meet quality requirements, especially in

contingency operations where the environment is less controlled and contract management remains high-risk. The Lead IG agencies anticipate continued and significant reliance by departments and agencies on contractors in support of OIR. This will require a sustained focus on overall contracting oversight and management.

Why is this issue important?

Prior oversight efforts found that U.S. implementing agencies gave contract oversight responsibility to a contracting workforce, including contracting officer representatives, that was not properly sized, not sufficiently trained, and did not possess the experience necessary to manage the complexities of these acquisitions. For these reasons, contract and grant management and surveillance remains a high-risk area and continues to be vulnerable to fraud, waste, and mismanagement of taxpayer funds. Poorly defined contract and grant requirements can result in ineffective implementation of programs, failure to achieve program objectives, and waste of U.S. funds. Poor contract and grant surveillance can have similar adverse effects.[30]

Before awarding contracts, U.S. agencies must identify requirements, such as the technical needs, as well as produce a plan to achieve desired results. Contracting officials are responsible for ensuring that business strategies and technical needs are fully defined in contracts and grants.

Additionally, contracting officials should ensure that specifications reflect only what is needed to meet the requirements of the mission, and that neither the statement of work, statement of objectives, nor performance work statement unnecessarily restrict competition or innovation. Further, if changing requirements require contract modification, the contracting officer should determine that the modification is within the overall scope of the contract. Modifications that exceed the scope of the original contract should be satisfied through full and open competition, with certain limited exceptions.

In addition, contracting officers are required to purchase supplies and services at fair and reasonable prices and evaluate the reasonableness of the offered prices. Contracting officers should determine the level of detailed analysis needed based on the complexity and circumstances of each acquisition. Contracting officers may request the advice and assistance of other experts to ensure that they perform appropriate analysis. When the contract requires certified cost or pricing data, contracting officers should use cost analysis to evaluate the reasonableness of individual cost elements and should use price analysis to verify that the overall price is fair and reasonable.

Previous DoD OIG oversight found that standard operating procedures were needed to ensure that all U.S. Air Force OIR obligation and disbursement

documentation was accurately reported to the Contingency Operationas Reporting and Analysis Service.[31] A separate review of DoD components' use of the Acquisition and Cross-Service Agreement (ACSA) Global Automated Tracking and Reporting System (AGATRS) highlighted the need to update procedures to manage the ACSA program efficiently and accurately.[32]

The DoS OIG audited a selection of local guard force contractors at critical- and high-threat posts, finding some deficiencies in how these contracted guards complied with the orders in the contract, how the contractors invoiced the government, and how the regional security officers at the post performed oversight.[33] While the particular posts selected for the audit were not within the geographical area of OIR, the findings of the audit apply to all critical- and high-threat posts, including those in Iraq and other areas of the Middle East.

Key Questions for FY 2017 Oversight Planning:

- Are U.S. Government officials properly awarding, managing, and administering contracts in accordance with Federal Acquisition Regulations and other applicable guidance?
- Are systems in place to adequately manage contracts and grants and provide oversight of contractor performance during OCO?
- Are the contracting agents adequately trained in detecting and reducing fraud, waste, and abuse?

Selected FY 2017 Oversight Projects:

Future Lead IG and partner agency oversight will review contract policies related to OIR to assure conformance with public law, and agency and federal contact guidelines.

The DoD OIG will audit controls for the disposition of equipment at the Defense Logistics Agency. The objective is to determine whether Defense Logistics Agency Disposition Services is properly disposing of equipment at Camp Arifjan in Kuwait.

The DoD OIG is currently auditing oversight of the Army Heavy Lift contracts, which provide commercial transportation services for the movement of equipment, cargo, and personnel in support of OIR. The objective is to determine whether DoD provided effective contract oversight of the Army Heavy Lift contracts.

The DoS OIG will audit the food operations program under the Baghdad Life Support Services contract. The objective is to focus on risk areas in food operations such as cost and food handling and safety. To perform this audit, the DoS OIG will compare contract requirements to Federal Acquisition Regulations and the Foreign Affairs Manual and Foreign Affairs Handbook.

The DoS OIG is currently auditing task orders for fuel under the Baghdad Life Support Services contract. The objective is to determine whether DoS oversight personnel implemented adequate controls to ensure the contractor is performing its duties of fuel acquisition, fuel distribution, and equipment maintenance in accordance with the contract terms and Federal regulations.

The USAID OIG will audit selected obligations and costs incurred under USAID overseas contingency operations relating to humanitarian assistance in Syria and neighboring countries. The objectives of this audit are to determine (1) whether USAID awarded, obligated, modified, monitored, and reported these funds according to established requirements, and (2) whether the costs incurred were supported, allowable, allocable, and reasonable in accordance with established requirements and award provisions.

SOA B. Military Operations

In support of OIR, the DoD is responsible for the two military lines of effort: "Denying ISIL Safe-Haven" and "Building Partner Capacity." Denying safe haven involves mounting a systematic campaign of airstrikes against ISIL targets in Iraq and Syria, and providing enablers to support Iraqi forces on the ground. Building partner capacity involves supporting Iraqi forces with the capability to not only halt ISIL's advance in Iraq but also go on the offensive to reverse ISIL territorial gains and restore Iraq's territorial integrity. It also involves working with, and in some cases training and sustaining, forces from third countries.[34] U.S. goals in OIR require the effective coordination of military, diplomatic, and development operations. OIR military operations support and advance the success of Iraqi security forces and vetted Syrian opposition forces. They also establish conditions that promote diplomatic and humanitarian efforts.

The DoD reported that as of August 31, 2016, the cost of operations related to ISIL since military operations began on August 8, 2014 totaled $9.3 billion.[35] As of October 11, 2016, the United States and Coalition have conducted 15,634 air and artillery strikes against ISIL.[36]

Why is this issue important?

The Combined Joint Task Force–Operation Inherent Resolve (CJTF-OIR), which was established in October 2014, guides the Coalition's response to ISIL's takeover of territory in Iraq and Syria. CJTF-OIR brings together Coalition partners to assist in the fight against ISIL.[37]

Section 1236 of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2015 established the Iraq Train and Equip Fund (ITEF) to support DoD efforts

Iraqi soldiers prepare to enter a range during aperture range training at Camp Taji, Iraq, April 17, 2016. (U.S. Army photo)

to train, equip, advise, and assist the security forces associated with the Government of Iraq, to include Iraqi Security Forces, Kurdish forces, and tribal and local security forces.

Section 1209 of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2015 established the Syria Train and Equip Fund (STEF) and authorized DoD to provide assistance, including training, equipment, supplies, stipends, construction of training and associated facilities, and sustainment, to appropriately vetted elements of the Syrian opposition and other appropriately vetted Syrian groups.

Previous DoD OIG oversight found that effective controls were needed to ensure that interagency cost sharing for administrative support functions under the DoS International Cooperative Administrative Agreement (ICASS) were fully auditable.[38]

A DoD OIG review of the effectiveness of DoD/U.S. Central Command and Coalition plans, operations, and resources to train, advise, and assist the Iraqi Army to initiate and sustain combat operations identified a need to review and improve access to warehouses at Taji National Depot.[39] An additional DoD OIG review, which is classified, examined U.S. and Coalition efforts to train, advise, assist, and equip Iraqi Sunni Popular Mobilization Forces.[40]

Key Questions for FY 2017 Oversight Planning:

- How does the DoD measure the effectiveness of the train, advise, and equip program in advancing the capabilities of the Iraqi security forces and moderate Syrian opposition forces?
- Is there an effective plan outlining the DoD contribution to setting conditions for follow-on host-nation stability?
- What is the progress in effective management of supply chains for equipping and supporting Iraqi Forces?
- How does the DoD measure the effectiveness of Security Sector Reform and Institutional Capacity Building programs in improving the Iraqi Ministries of Defense and Interior?

Selected FY 2017 Oversight Projects:

Future Lead IG and partner agency oversight will review military operations and supporting activities, such as training, advising, and assisting the Iraqi security forces and the moderate Syrian opposition.

The DoD OIG will assess U.S. and Coalition efforts to train, advise, assist, and equip the Iraqi Federal Police in support of anti-ISIL operations.

The DoD OIG will audit the U.S. Army's Emergency Management program in Kuwait. The objective is to determine whether the DoD established and maintained a comprehensive emergency management program for U.S. Army installations in Kuwait. The U.S. Army's Emergency Management Program seeks to ensure that Army installations withstand multi-agency emergencies; provide comprehensive protection of all personnel against all natural, technological man-made, and terrorism hazards; sustain critical operations during an emergency; and maintain essential operations and essential services after the incident.[41]

The GAO is currently evaluating DoD use of OCO funds. The objectives are to determine how the DoD has managed funds obligated or appropriated for the global war on terror, the extent to which Congress appropriated war funds for non-war purposes, the extent to which the DoD has applied the Office of Management and Budget criteria in identifying costs for inclusion in its war funding requests, and the extent to which the DoD has established a plan for transitioning enduring OCO costs to its base budget.

The GAO is currently reviewing U.S. efforts to train and equip the Iraqi Security Forces. The objectives are to understand U.S. plans for training and equipping the Iraqi forces; the extent to which U.S. funds have been allocated, committed, and disbursed for training and equipping the Iraqi Forces; and the progress made in implementing U.S. plans to train and equip the Iraqi Security Forces.

The Army Audit Agency (AAA) will audit the Army's reporting of obligations and disbursements. The objective is verify the accuracy of the Army's obligations and disbursements reported in the *Cost of War* report for OIR.

SOA C. Governance

The United States supports capacity-building programs to help recipient-nation governments build legitimacy by being more representative, accountable, and responsive to the needs of their citizens. In particular, the United States provides assistance to Iraqi governing institutions for building capacity to perform critical government services through contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, and on-budget assistance. As military operations against ISIL progress, the Iraqi government's ability to promptly stabilize territory liberated from ISIL is a critical aspect of effective governance and crucial to the long-term success of OIR.

Why is this issue important?

Under OIR, governance programs seek to promote effective democratic structures, strengthen civil society, protect religious and ethnic minorities, improve capacity to monitor human rights abuses, and promote tolerance and reconciliation.

Previous DoS oversight in Iraq covered two OIR Lines of Effort: Governance, and counter-ISIL messaging. DoS OIG classified reports examined strategic planning, financial resources, risks, expected outcomes, and interagency roles for stabilization activities.[42] The DoS OIG also reviewed all active grants from the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor supporting governance in Iraq.[43]

Key Questions for FY 2017 Oversight Planning:

- How has the DoS reduced fraud, waste, and abuse in programs supporting on-going governance reform efforts in Iraq?
- What are the significant challenges to improving governance in Iraq?
- What measures has the Iraqi government taken to make Iraq a more inclusive constitutional democracy?

Selected FY 2017 Oversight Projects:

Future Lead IG and partner agency oversight will assess the effectiveness of U.S. Government assistance to Iraqi governing institutions for building capacity to perform critical government services through contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, and on-budget assistance.

The DoD OIG will audit DoD and DoS planning and coordinating for stabilization efforts in Iraq and Syria. The objective is to determine whether the DoD and the DoS effectively planned and coordinated for stabilization efforts in Iraq and Syria.

The DoS OIG is currently assessing the effectiveness of the Middle East Partnership Initiative, a program that offers assistance, training and support to individuals and groups striving to create positive change in society. The objective is to determine whether the goals of the Middle East Partnership Initiative program are being achieved, and whether the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs effectively monitors the program's grants and cooperative agreements. This assessment will also examine efforts to counter ISIL's on-line propaganda and efforts to combat looting of antiquities.

SOA D. Humanitarian Assistance

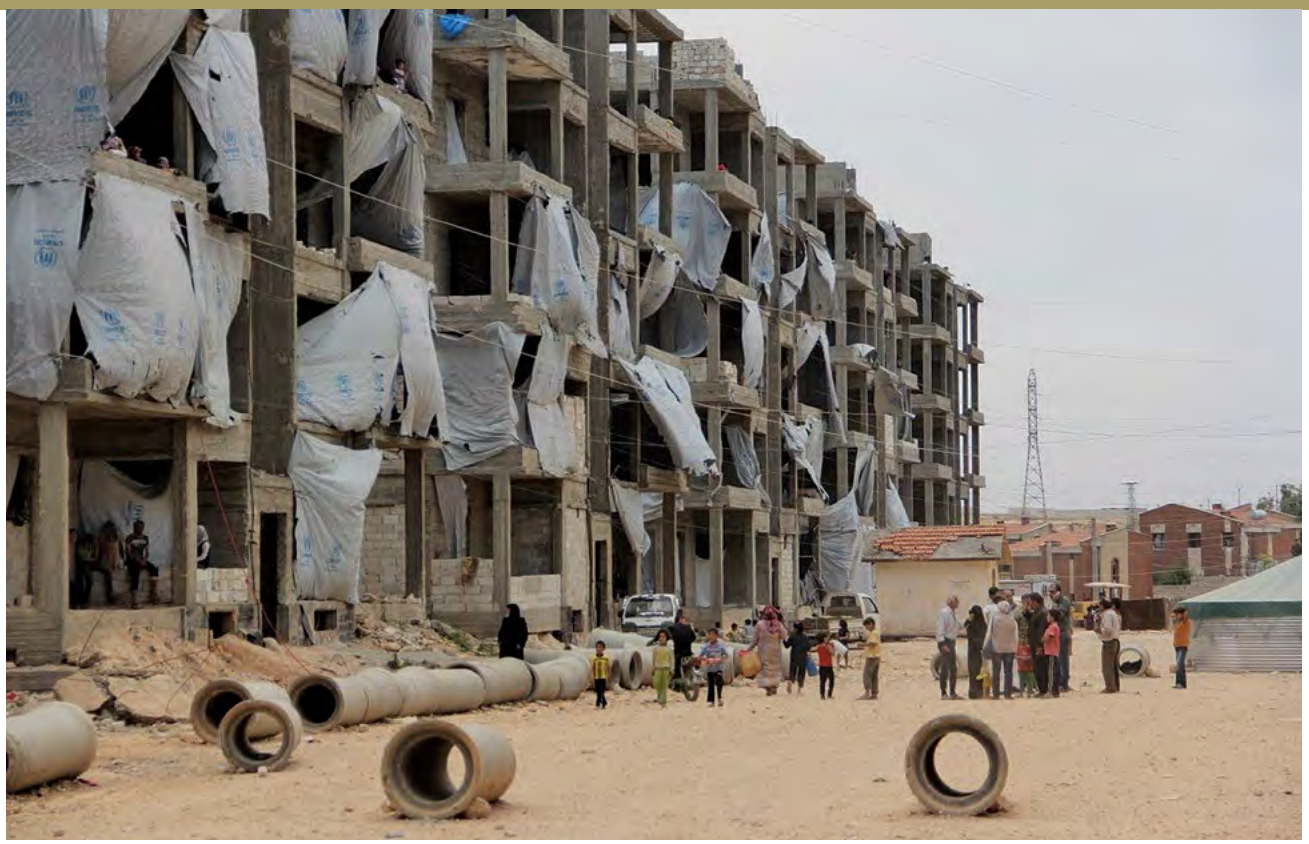
The United States is the largest contributor of humanitarian assistance in Syria and Iraq. Humanitarian assistance, which is an important line of effort under the Administration's strategy to counter ISIL, predates the counter-ISIL strategy and has some goals that are distinct from the counter-ISIL effort. Humanitarian assistance is intended to be provided solely on the basis of need and delivered impartially, regardless of political, religious, or ethnic affiliation. Such assistance may continue long after the fight against ISIL has ended, as ISIL is not the sole cause of humanitarian crises in the region.

Why is this issue important?

The humanitarian crisis in Syria and Iraq is affecting tens of millions of people. The United States is providing life-saving aid to millions of people within Syria and Iraq as well as refugees who have fled the conflict. According to the United Nations, approximately 13.5 million people in Syria and another 10 million people in Iraq need humanitarian assistance.[44] As of June 30, 2016, the United States had provided humanitarian relief totaling over $5.5 billion for Syria and $1 billion for Iraq since the beginning of the crisis.[45]

The complicated internal conflict in Syria poses challenges to U.S. efforts to provide humanitarian assistance. Helping the enormous numbers of people requiring assistance would be difficult under any circumstances, but aid workers have very restricted access to the vulnerable populations. Moreover, U.S. officials have a limited capability to monitor programs in this complex war zone.

As a result, control systems designed to prevent fraud, waste, and abuse are more difficult to implement and monitor. For example, USAID OIG oversight



UNICEF and local partners provide water, hygiene, and sanitation services to residents of the Trishin IDP camp in Aleppo city. (UNICEF photo)

found that the agency had difficulty performing monitoring activities despite having modern technology and in-country monitors. The USAID OIG concluded that U.S. humanitarian assistance could potentially be diverted from the populations intended to receive it.

Additionally, USAID OIG criminal investigations of U.S. humanitarian assistance flowing into Syria identified fraud schemes including bribes or kickbacks in exchange for contract steering, product substitution of food and non-food items, inflated billing, and false claims. These investigations highlight the potential vulnerabilities of these programs to fraud.[46]

Key Questions for FY 2017 Oversight Planning:

- How do the USAID and the DoS reduce fraud, waste, and abuse in projects designed to support humanitarian assistance efforts in Iraq and Syria?
- How effective is USAID and DoS oversight of humanitarian assistance programs related to Syria and Iraq?
- How effective are implementers' internal controls and systems, including sub-award management?
- What assurance does the U.S. Government have that public international organizations implementing programs in the region have effective management and accountability systems?

Selected FY 2017 Oversight Projects:

Future Lead IG and partner agency oversight will review humanitarian aid programs in Iraq and Syria, whose populations are most adversely affected by the war against ISIL.

The DoS OIG will audit assistance to internally displaced persons in Iraq under the DoS Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM). The objective is to assess the effectiveness PRM's controls to ensure that U.S. funds provided for internally displaced person in Iraq are used for their intended purposes.

The DoS OIG will audit the Department's administration of contracts and grants within the Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs. The objective is to evaluate humanitarian support to Syrian refugees in Turkey and Europe, and grants and contracts supporting security screening of refugees.

The DoS OIG is currently auditing a contract providing support to the Department of State with federal assistance administration, awards, and monitoring in Iraq. The objectives are to determine the extent to which the DoS Bureau of Administration, Office of Logistics Management, Office of Acquisitions Management is managing and overseeing contracted foreign assistance support in Iraq in accordance with federal and Department regulations and guidelines; and whether the contractor is complying with contract terms, conditions, and invoice requirements.

The USAID OIG will audit humanitarian assistance implementers to assess oversight and review agency and implementer actions. The objective is to evaluate the implementers' incurred costs and the effectiveness of USAID's oversight during a humanitarian crisis.

The USAID OIG will audit USAID funding decisions and oversight of public international organizations (PIOs) for humanitarian assistance related to Syria. The objective of this audit is to examine what oversight USAID performs, what improvements were made to implementer policies and procedures is response to agency demands, and whether findings are potentially problematic in other implementer programs.

The USAID OIG will audit USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) oversight during a humanitarian crisis. This audit may examine the roles of DCHA and independent DCHA offices in conducting oversight and their effectiveness in monitoring and addressing program implementation.

SOA E. Intelligence

Enhancing intelligence collection on ISIL is a strategic line of effort in the U.S. strategy and key to gaining information on ISIL's capabilities, plans, and intentions. Enhancing intelligence gathering and analysis requires combining human and technological resources in order to satisfy commanders' critical intelligence requirements. Sharing this vital information with U.S., Coalition, and Iraqi partners is critical to achieving military and diplomatic objectives in Syria and Iraq.

Enhanced intelligence collection contributes to multiple strategic lines of effort such as denying ISIL safe-haven, exposing ISIL's true nature, disrupting ISIL's finances, disrupting the flow of foreign terrorist fighters into Iraq and Syria, and protecting the U.S. homeland.

Why is this issue important?

Intelligence gathering and sharing is integral to U.S. conventional, counterinsurgency, and counterterrorism operations. Under OIR, the U.S. intelligence community, in coordination with partner nations, executes intelligence operations to inform the OIR commander on ISIL capabilities and intentions. The intelligence community identifies, defines, and nominates ISIL targets for potential coalition military actions, and supports the planning and execution of partner counterterrorism operations against ISIL across Iraq and Syria. The intelligence community also counters ISIL deception and surprise, supports coalition deception efforts, and assesses the effectiveness of coalition operations

Enhancing intelligence collection requires additional funding for intelligence operations across the intelligence community. For the DoD, the FY 2017 budget request emphasized the need for additional intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance collection assets such as the U.S. fleet of aerial platforms, including a joint-force mix of unmanned aerial vehicles such as Predators, Reapers, and Advanced Gray Eagles. The increase in collection assets also results in additional analytic manpower requirements and systems to produce the final intelligence products.

To assess whether the intelligence community's efforts are effective in helping to achieve the mission to degrade and ultimately defeat ISIL, the Lead IG provides oversight of DoD and other U.S. intelligence partner organization intelligence activities. As part of the joint planning process, these oversight agencies seek to ensure collaboration, coordination, and de-confliction of effort by the intelligence community. The Lead IG also intends to review whether the additional OIR resources are effectively managed.

MQ-1 Predator unmanned aircraft. (U.S. Air Force photo)

Previous DoD OIG oversight evaluated the vetting of moderate Syrian opposition forces trained to fight ISIL.[47] In addition, the DoD OIG assessed whether the DoD allocation process for intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities effectively supported the OIR Commander's priority intelligence requirements. Prior DoD OIG oversight has also evaluated intelligence sharing and coordination. These reports are classified.

Key Questions for FY 2017 Oversight Planning:

- How does the U.S. intelligence community collaborate to support the OIR intelligence requirements in Iraq and Syria?
- What are the top challenges and opportunities to improve intelligence for Coalition operations in Iraq and Syria?
- How do DoD intelligence analysis efforts contribute to ongoing campaign objectives in Iraq and Syria?

Selected FY 2017 Oversight Projects:

Future Lead IG and partner agency oversight will evaluate the effectiveness of intelligence training, capabilities, and processes that support OIR or homeland security.

The DoD OIG will evaluate compartmented Geospatial Intelligence collection (GEOINT), which is intelligence collected via satellites, for OIR intelligence requirements. The objective is to determine whether compartmented GEOINT collection is being used effectively to satisfy existing collection gaps in OIR intelligence requirements.

The DoD OIG will evaluate Biometric Enabled Intelligence (BEI) operations for OIR. BEI provides an analytical tool to support other sources of intelligence to positively identify a person in question.[48] The objective of the evaluation is to determine whether BEI effectively supports the OIR identity activities, including the screening and vetting of OIR partner forces, insider threat programs, as well as counterterrorism operations.

The GAO is currently assessing the U.S. government's anti-ISIL online propaganda programs. The objective is to determine to what extent the U.S. government has developed a plan with goals and performance metrics for countering ISIL propaganda online.

The DoS OIG is currently auditing DoS Visa-Applicant Terrorist-Screening Efforts. The objective is to determine whether the DoS is obtaining terrorism-related information, reporting that information for watch-listing purposes, and properly screening visa applicants for ties to terrorism. In addition, DoS will conduct evaluations regarding the effectiveness of intelligence coordination.

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) OIG will audit Information Technology security controls over cargo areas at airports and ports. The objective is to determine how the DHS has implemented computer security controls for their systems in the cargo areas at DHS airports and ports.

The DHS OIG will audit DHS oversight of cruise ship passenger and baggage screening. The objective is to determine whether the DHS provides effective oversight of cruise ship security screening for passengers and crewmembers as well as baggage and cargo. Specifically, the audit seeks to determine how the DHS assesses and mitigates risks posed by terrorists to cruise ships operating out of U.S. ports.

OTHER OVERSIGHT CAPABILITIES

Technical Evaluations

The DoD seeks to ensure the safety and security of temporary facilities occupied by U.S. military and civilian personnel in contingency operations. The DoD OIG conducts technical evaluations of temporary military facilities to identify health and safety concerns relating to infrastructure in order to mitigate environmental and force protection risks. The DoD OIG obtains temporary subject matter expertise as required to support technically challenging audits, inspections, and evaluations. Recent DoD OIG evaluations identified life-threatening conditions in electrical and fire protection systems of semi-permanent and permanent military facilities.

The DoD OIG technical evaluators and engineers work with Lead IG oversight teams to ensure compliance with contract specifications and building codes and standards, including international standards, where applicable.

Previous oversight identified major violations of health and safety policies and standards regarding electrical, fire protection systems. In addition, assessments identified issues with service-related contracts in support of facilities inspected.[49]

Key Questions for FY 2017 Oversight Planning:

- Are poorly identified technical standards and contract language presenting an opportunity for fraud, waste, and abuse?
- What is an acceptable level of risk associated with limited on-ground technical oversight of construction activity in a contingency environment?
- To what extent is overall contract performance impacted by the availability of Contracting Officer's Technical Representatives (COTRs)?
- Do the COR/COTRs on the ground have the necessary technical expertise, or is U.S.-based technical expertise necessary for the COR/COTRs?

Selected FY 2017 Oversight Projects:

Future Lead IG and partner agency oversight will evaluate the conditions of U.S. forces housing and training facilities supporting OIR and the safety and standard of living of deployed operational forces.

The DoD OIG will evaluate selected U.S. military facilities in Iraq supporting OIR operations. The objective is to determine compliance with DoD health and safety policies and standards regarding electrical and fire protection systems.[50]

The DoD OIG will evaluate selected U.S. military facilities in the United Arab Emirates supporting OIR operations. The objective is to determine compliance with DoD health and safety policies and standards regarding electrical and fire protection systems.

INVESTIGATIONS

The investigative branches of the Lead IG agencies—the DoD Defense Criminal Investigative Service (DCIS), the DoS Office of Investigations, and the USAID Office of Investigations—are members of the interagency Fraud and Corruption Investigative Working Group (FCIWG), which promotes and coordinates the detection, investigation, and prevention of fraud and corruption related to OIR. 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. Additionally, the Federal Bureau of Investigation serves as a collaborating agency of the Working Group.

The 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 related to OIR. The working group 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.

The FCIWG member agencies initiated 41 investigations and closed 14 during FY 2016. As of 30 September 2016, 55 investigations remained open, of which more than three quarters involved procurement/program fraud and theft allegations.

DCIS, USAID, and DoS OIG criminal investigators are stationed in the region, including in Kuwait, Qatar, and Germany. They investigate fraud and corruption related to OIR and travel to various locations within the region to conduct these investigations.

Outreach Efforts

In addition, USAID OIG evaluated programmatic, geospatial and criminal trends in USAID humanitarian programs responding to the Iraq Syria crisis through complaint data, Geospatial Information System software, implementing partner interviews, and investigative findings. From this

analysis, USAID OIG identified high risk behavior and best practices used by USAID partners responding to the humanitarian crisis in Syria and Iraq, and developed and published a publicly available Fraud Prevention and Compliance Handbook for the USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team and implementing partners.

HOTLINE ACTIVITY

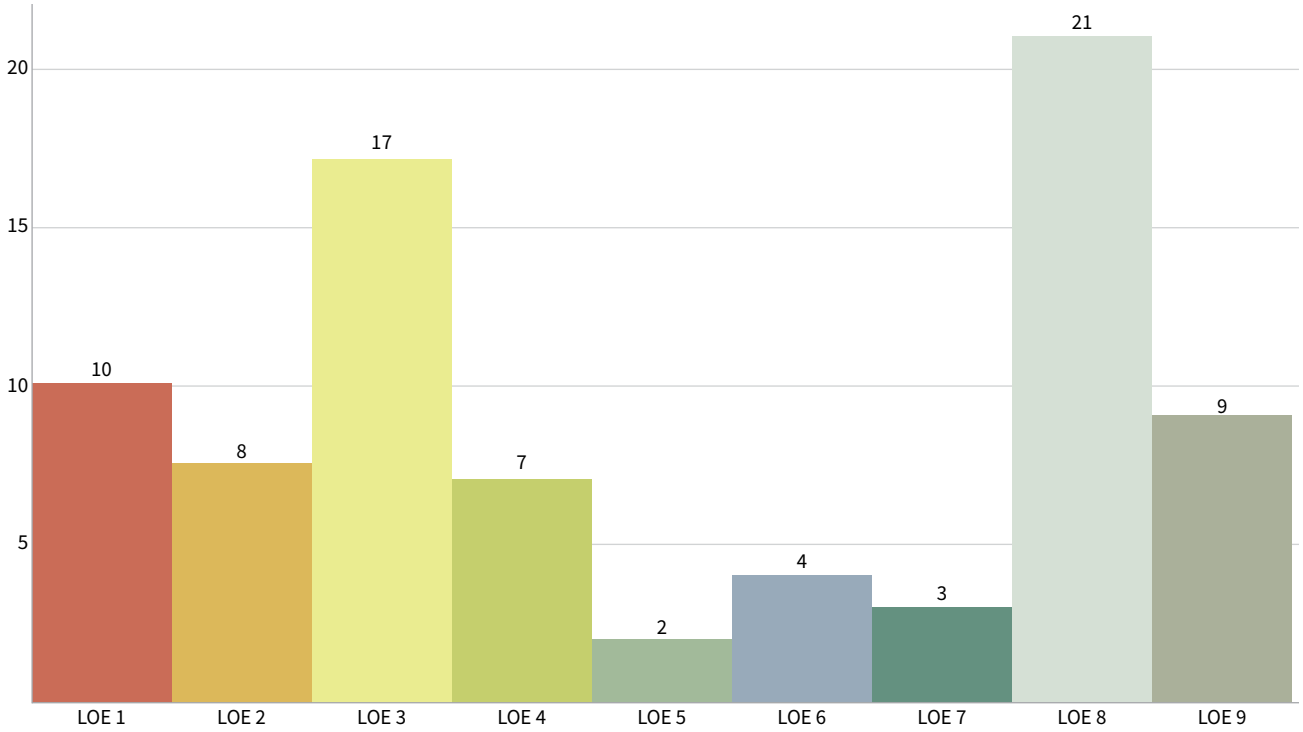
OIG Hotlines provide a confidential, reliable means for individuals to report violations of law, rule or regulation; mismanagement; gross waste of funds; and abuse of authority for independent review. They are a central part of the Lead IG outreach efforts to educate individuals on fraud, waste, and abuse.

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

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

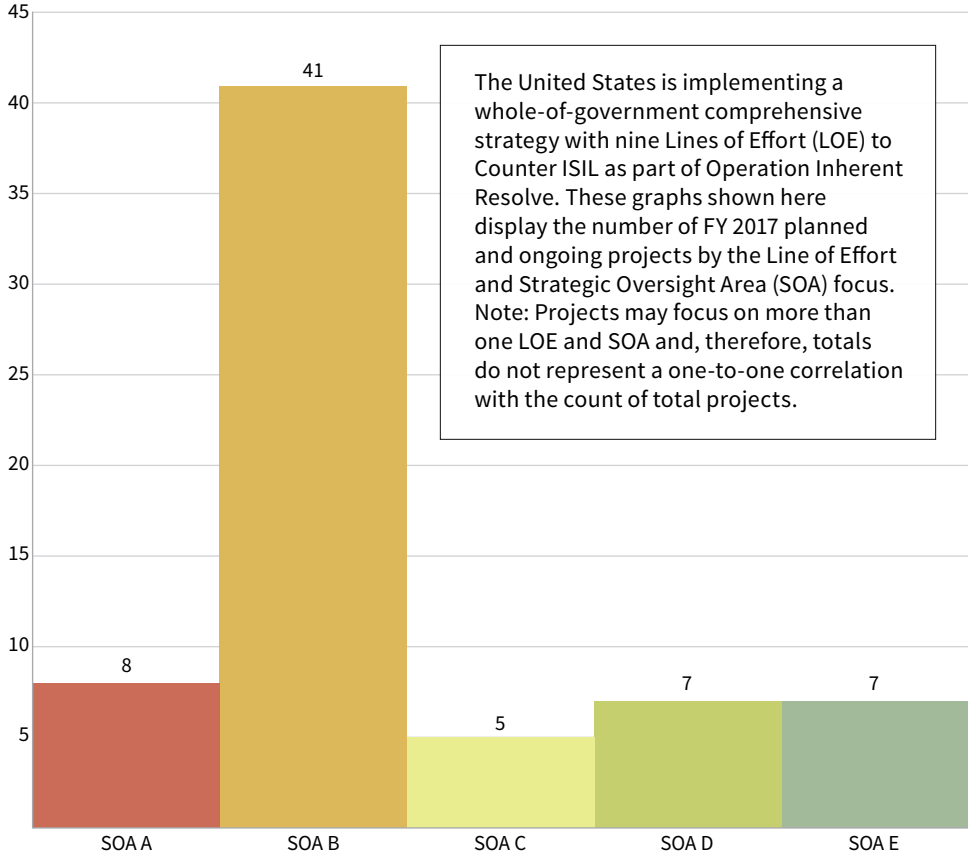
In addition, the Lead IG Hotline investigator conducts in-theater and U.S. fraud awareness briefings and training events for commanders, service members, DoD civilians, contractors, and facility directors at military installations throughout Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar. The purpose of these briefings is to make people aware of the hotline and reinforce an education campaign focused on preventing, detecting, and reporting fraud, waste, and abuse related to OIR activities.

FY 2017 PROJECTS AT A GLANCE
Operation Inherent Resolve



LINES OF EFFORT (LOE)

- 1. Supporting Effective Governance in Iraq
- 2. Denying ISIL Safe-Haven
- 3. Building Partner Capacity
- 4. Enhancing Intelligence Collection on ISIL
- 5. Exposing ISIL's True Nature
- 6. Disrupting ISIL's Finances
- 7. Disrupting the Flow of Foreign Terrorist Fighters
- 8. Protecting the Homeland
- 9. Humanitarian Support



The United States is implementing a whole-of-government comprehensive strategy with nine Lines of Effort (LOE) to Counter ISIL as part of Operation Inherent Resolve. These graphs shown here display the number of FY 2017 planned and ongoing projects by the Line of Effort and Strategic Oversight Area (SOA) focus. Note: Projects may focus on more than one LOE and SOA and, therefore, totals do not represent a one-to-one correlation with the count of total projects.

STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT AREAS (SOA)

- A. Oversight of Contracts
- B. Operations
- C. Governance
- D. Humanitarian and Development Assistance
- E. Intelligence

FY 2017 OVERVIEW BY AGENCY
Operation Inherent Resolve

LINES OF EFFORT (LOE)	STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT AREA (SOA)
1. Supporting Effective Governance in Iraq	A. Oversight of Contracts
2. Denying ISIL Safe-Haven	B. Operations
3. Building Partner Capacity	C. Governance
4. Enhancing Intelligence-Collection on ISIL	D. Humanitarian Assitance
5. Exposing ISIL's True Nature	E. Intelligence
6. Disrupting ISIL's Finances	
7. Disrupting the Flow of Foreign Terrorist Fighters	
8. Protecting the Homeland	
9. Humanitarian Support	

REF. NO.	PROJECT TITLE	LINES OF EFFORT CONCENTRATION									STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT AREA				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E
AAA															**Total Projects: 1**
OIR 0151	Audit of the Army's Reporting of Obligations and Expenditures for Operation Inherent Resolve	●										●			
AFAA															**Total Projects: 3**
OIR 0048	AFCENT AOR Installation Infrastructure Planning		●									●			
OIR 0049	AFCENT AOR Integrated Defense		●									●			
OIR 0050	Consumable Item Demilitarization		●									●			
DHS OIG															**Total Projects: 14**
OIR 0083	Federal Air Marshal Service's Oversight of Civil Aviation Security								●			●			
OIR 0089	DHS Drug Interdiction Efforts								●			●			
OIR 0102	DHS' Use of Force								●			●			
OIR 0103	Federal Air Marshals Service's Policies and Procedures Covering Employee Misconduct and Misuse of Government Resources								●			●			
OIR 0104	Operation Stonegarden Grants								●			●			
OIR 0106	Border Security Update								●			●			
OIR 0108	Joint Review on Domestic Sharing of Counterterrorism Information								●			●			
OIR 0109	Airport Security Capping Report								●			●			
OIR 0120	USCIS Green Card Inquiry								●			●			
OIR 0121	TSA Carry-On Baggage Penetration Testing								●			●			
OIR 0124	ICE's Screening of Aliens from Specially Designated Countries								●			●			
OIR 0144	Audit of IT Security Controls over Cargo Areas at Airports and Ports								●			●			
OIR 0145	DHS Joint Task Forces								●			●			
OIR 0146	Audit of DHS' Oversight of Cruise Ship Passenger and Baggage Screening								●			●			

REF. NO.	PROJECT TITLE	LINES OF EFFORT CONCENTRATION									STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT AREA				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E
DoD OIG															**Total Projects: 22**
OIR 0044	Assessment of DoD/CENTCOM and Coalition Plans/Efforts to Train, Advise, Assist, and Equip the Kurdish Security Forces		●	●								●			
OIR 0056	Audit of Oversight of the Army Heavy Lift Contracts			●							●				
OIR 0061	Evaluation of ISR Capability Allocation Process for OIR				●										●
OIR 0081	Evaluation of Airborne ISR PED Process for Operation Inherent Resolve				●										●
OIR 0095	Research of Overseas Contingency Operations for Potential Audits	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●			
OIR 0100	Assessment of U.S. and Coalition Plans/Efforts to Train, Advise, Assist, and Equip Iraqi Counterterrorism Service and the Iraqi Special Operations Forces		●	●								●			
OIR 0101	Assessment of U.S. and Coalition Train, Advise, Assist and Equip Support to the Iraqi Federal Police		●	●								●			
OIR 0110	Evaluation of the Syria Train and Equip Program (Phase II)			●								●			
OIR 0116	Military Facilities Inspection-Iraq							●	●			●			
OIR 0132	Audit of DoD Procedures for Securing Iraq Train and Equip Fund Equipment			●								●			
OIR 0134	Audit of Contracts Supporting Web-Based Military Information Support Operations				●						●				
OIR 0135	Audit of Controls Over Kuwait Base Operations Support Services Contract			●							●				
OIR 0147	Evaluation of Social Media Exploitation for OIR		●												●
OIR 0148	Evaluation of Compartmented Geospatial Intel Collection for OIR Intel Requirements				●										●
OIR 0149	Evaluation of DoD Biometric Enabled Intel Ops for OIR				●										●
OIR 0150	Summary Report of Recommendations from OCO Intel Evaluations (See OFS 0097)				●										●
OIR 0155	Audit of the DoD Acquisition Cross Servicing Agreements	●										●			
OIR 0156	Audit of the DoD Components Integration of Operational Contracting Support	●										●			
OIR 0157	Audit of the Army's Emergency Management Program in Kuwait			●								●			
OIR 0158	Audit of the DoD Plan for Reconstruction and Stabilization in Iraq	●											●		
OIR 0159	Audit of Controls Over the Disposition of Equipment at the Defense Logistics Agency Disposition Services in Kuwait			●							●				
OIR 0160	Military Facilities Inspection-Al Dhafra, UAE							●	●			●			
DoS OIG															**Total Projects: 13**
OIR 0030	Audit of the Middle East Partnership Initiative						●						●		
OIR 0071	Inspection of Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration									●				●	
OIR 0072	Inspection of the Middle East Broadcasting Networks, Inc.						●					●			
OIR 0074	Audit of Department of State Vetting of Syrian Non-Lethal Aid Recipients									●				●	
OIR 0113	Audit of Task Orders for Fuel Under the Baghdad Life Support Contract	●									●				

FY 2017 OVERVIEW BY AGENCY
Operation Inherent Resolve

(CONT'D.)

REF. NO.	PROJECT TITLE	LINES OF EFFORT CONCENTRATION									STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT AREA				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E
OIR 0130	Audit of Contracting Officer Representative (COR) Responsibility for Overseeing Invoices for Overseas Contingency Operations Contracts	●									●				
OIR 0131	Audit of All Native, Inc. (ANI)	●									●				
OIR 0136	Audit of Department of State Visa Applicant Terrorist Screening Efforts					●						●			
OIR 0138	Audit of the Bureau of Diplomatic Security's Administration of the Armored Vehicle Program								●				●		
OIR 0153	Audit of Baghdad Life Support Services Food Operations									●		●			
OIR 0154	Audit of Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons in Iraq			●										●	
OIR 0161	Audit of Selected Contract and Grants within the Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs			●									●		
OIR 0162	Audit of Tunisia Emergency Action Plan			●									●		
GAO															**Total Projects: 8**
OIR 0037	U.S. Efforts to Train and Equip the Vetted Syrian Opposition			●								●			
OIR 0043	DoD's Support for the Iraq Train and Equip Program			●								●			
OIR 0076	Accountability of Iraq Train and Equip Fund (ITEF)-funded Equipment			●								●			
OIR 0077	Countering Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant Online Propaganda						●								●
OIR 0079	DoD's Use of Overseas Contingency Operations Funds (Also See OFS 0064)								●			●			
OIR 0118	U.S. Military Enabler Support within Operation Inherent Resolve	●										●			
OIR 0119	Refugee Screening Process								●			●			
OIR 0170	U.S. Efforts to Train and Equip Iraqi Security Forces			●								●			
NAVAUDSVC															**Total Projects: 1**
OIR 0169	Department of the Navy Overseas Contingency Operations (Also See OFS 0100)								●			●			
USAID OIG															**Total Projects: 7**
OIR 0062	Audit of USAID/Jordan's Community Engagement Project									●		●			
OIR 0115	Audit of USAID/Lebanon's Quality Instruction Toward Access and Basic Education Improvement (QITABI)									●				●	
OIR 0141	Audit of Selected Obligations and Costs Incurred Under USAID's Overseas Contingency Operations Relating to USAID's Humanitarian Assistance in Syria and Neighboring Countries	●									●				
OIR 0165	Follow-up Audit of USAID Humanitarian Assistance Implementers Under Investigation									●				●	
OIR 0166	Audit of USAID's Funding Decisions and Oversight of PIOs for Humanitarian Assistance Related to Syria									●				●	
OIR 0168	Audit of the USAID Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance's Oversight During a Humanitarian Crisis									●				●	

FY 2017 ONGOING/PLANNED PROJECT LIST
Operation Inherent Resolve

AAA — Total Projects: 1

REF NO.	PROJECT NO. NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0151	TBD	1	B	IQ, SY	Jan-2017	Jun-2017

Audit of the Army's Reporting of Obligations and Expenditures for Operation Inherent Resolve
To verify the accuracy of the Army's obligations and disbursements reported in the *Cost of War* report for Operation Inherent Resolve.

AFAA — Total Projects: 3

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0048	F2015-O20000-0625.000	2	B	AE, AF, JO, KW, QA	Jul-2015	Nov-2016

AFCENT AOR Installation Infrastructure Planning
To determine whether implementation plans for installation development and sustainment adequately address mission requirements. Specifically, to determine whether personnel accurately identify and plan civil engineering infrastructure and sustainment support to meet combatant commander's requirements.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0049	F2015-O30000-0622.000	2	B	AE, AF, JO, KW, QA	Jul-2015	Nov-2016

AFCENT AOR Integrated Defense
To determine whether Air Force Personnel effectively planned and executed integrated defense at United States Air Forces Central locations. Specifically, to determine if personnel properly identified critical assets, assessed risks, implemented security plans, and tested mitigation strategies.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0050	F2015-L20000-0663.000	2	B	AE, AF, JO, KW, QA	Jul-2015	Oct-2016

Consumable Item Demilitarization
To determine whether Air Force personnel properly disposed of consumable parts requiring demilitarization.

DHS OIG — Total Projects: 14

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0083	16-019-AUD-TSA	8	B	Other	Jan-2016	Jan-2017

Federal Air Marshal Service's Oversight of Civil Aviation Security
To determine whether the Federal Air Marshal Service adequately manages its resources to detect, deter, and defeat threats to the civil aviation system.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0089	15-003-AUD-DHS	8	B	Other	Aug-2015	Oct-2016

DHS Drug Interdiction Efforts
To determine the extent to which DHS is executing its responsibilities under the National Drug Control Strategy.

FY 2017 ONGOING/PLANNED PROJECT LIST
Operation Inherent Resolve

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0102	15-035-AUD-DHS	8	B	Other	Nov-2015	Nov-2016

DHS Use of Force
To determine if DHS and its components have controls to minimize risk of improper use of force by law enforcement officials.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE		COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0103	16-061-AUD-TSA	8	B	Other	Apr-2016	Feb-2017

Federal Air Marshals Service's Policies and Procedures Covering Employee Misconduct and Misuse of Government Resources
To determine whether Transporation Security Administration has policies and procedures in place to identify and address employee misconduct and misuse of Government resources.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0104	16-048-AUD-CBP FEMA	8	B	Other	Apr-2016	Apr-2017

Operation Stonegarden Grants
To determine whether Federal Emergency Management Agency and U.S. Customs and Border Protection have sufficient oversight of Operation Stonegarden grants to ensure the awarded funds are properly administered and spent effectively.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0106	16-064-ISP-CBP	8	B	Other	Apr-2016	Oct-2016

Border Security Update
To review will be to conduct research and analysis of completed reports and studies to evaluate the U. S. Customs and Border Protection actions taken in response to the 1993 Sandia National Laboratory study, Systematic Analysis of the Southwest Border.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0108	15-040-ISP-I&A	8	B	Other	Oct-2014	Oct-2016

Joint Review on Domestic Sharing of Counterterrorism Information
To determine 1) how DHS component representatives contribute to the counterterrorism mission of field-based entities such as fusion centers; 2) what requirements DHS places on fusion centers receiving funding for counterterrorism activities; 3) DHS' process for sharing counterterrorism information with field-based entities; 4) how DHS components receive and process counterterrorism information from field-based entities; and 5) how DHS ensures the proper safeguarding of its shared counterterrorism information with field-based entities.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0109	16-005-ITA-TSA	8	B	Other	Jan-2016	Dec-2016

Airport Security Capping Report
To synthesize the results of our airport security evaluations into a capping report that groups and summarizes identified weaknesses and root causes and recommends how TSA can systematically and proactively address these issues at airports nationwide.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0120	16-066-ITA-USCIS	8	B	Other	May-2016	Feb-2017

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service Green Card Inquiry
To review the full extent that Green Cards had been issued to unauthorized parties, what actions U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service has taken to recover these cards, and what actions U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service has taken or plans to take to mitigate similar incidents from happening in the future.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0121	16-060-AUD-TSA	8	B	Other	Apr-2016	Apr-2017

Transportation Security Administration Carry-On Baggage Penetration Testing
To determine the effectiveness of Transportation Security Administration's carry-on baggage screening technologies and checkpoint screener performance in identifying and resolving potential security threats at airport security checkpoints.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0124	16-020-AUD-ICE	8	B	Other	Jan-2016	Dec-2016

Immigration and Customs Enforcement's Screening of Aliens from Specially Designated Countries
To determine whether Immigration and Customs Enforcement ensures the proper screening of aliens from specially designated countries.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0144	ITA	8	B	Other	TBD	TBD

Audit of IT Security Controls over Cargo Areas at Airports and Ports
To determine how DHS has implemented computer security controls for their systems in the Cargo Areas at DHS Airports and Ports.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0145	OA	8	B	Other	Sep-2016	Sep-2017

DHS Joint Task Forces
To determine if the Joint Task Force framework is designed to effectively coordinate the assets and personnel of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Citizenship and Immigration Services, Coast Guard, and other resources of the Department; and is the Joint Task Force achieving expected results.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0146	OA	8	B	Other	TBD	TBD

Audit of DHS' Oversight of Cruise Ship Passenger and Baggage Screening
To determine whether DHS provides effective oversight of cruise ship passenger/crewmember and baggage/cargo security screening. Specifically, to determine how DHS assesses and mitigates risks posed by terrorists to cruise ships operating out of U.S. ports.

FY 2017 ONGOING/PLANNED PROJECT LIST
Operation Inherent Resolve

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DoD OIG — Total Projects: 22

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0044	D2016-D00SPO-0046.000	2, 3	B	IQ	Dec-2015	Oct-2016

Assessment of DoD/CENTCOM and Coalition Plans/Efforts to Train, Advise, Assist, and Equip the Kurdish Security Forces
To assess U.S. and Coalition efforts to train, advise, assist, and equip the Kurdish Security Forces to conduct operations against ISIL.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0056	D2016-D000JB-0152.000	3	A	KW, Multiple, Other	May-2016	Jan-2017

Audit of Oversight of the Army Heavy Lift Contracts
To determine whether DoD provided effective contract oversight of the Army Heavy Lift contracts.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0061	D2016-DISPA2-0060.000	4	E	IQ, SY	Nov-2015	Oct-2016

Evaluation of ISR Capability Allocation Process for OIR
To evaluate if decisions on ISR capability allocations for OIR were supported by a comprehensive cost-benefit assessment of U.S. CENTCOM's priority intelligence and cost-benefit analysis tools used in the capability generation process.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0081	D2016-DISPA2-0194.000	4	E	IQ, SY	Aug-2016	Jan-2017

Evaluation of Airborne ISR PED Process for Operation Inherent Resolve
To evaluate whether the OIR Commander's Intelligence requirements are being satisfied by the current airborne Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination (PED) process.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0095	D2016-D000JB-0074.000	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	B	Other	Dec-2015	Dec-2016

Research of Overseas Contingency Operations for Potential Audits
To obtain and analyze data, make inquiries, and conduct general research for potential audit projects related to overseas contingency operations. No reports will be issued from this research effort.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0100	D2016-D00SPO-0111.000	2, 3	B	IQ	Mar-2016	Nov-2016

Assessment of U.S. and Coalition Plans/Efforts to Train, Advise, Assist, and Equip Iraqi Counterterrorism Service and the Iraqi Special Operations Forces
To assess U.S. and Coalition efforts to train, advise, assist, and equip the Iraqi Counterterrorism Services and the Iraqi Special Operations Forces in support of operations against ISIL.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0101	TBD	2, 3	B	IQ	Feb-2017	Sep-2017

Assessment of U.S. and Coalition Train, Advise, Assist and Equip Support to the Iraqi Federal Police
To assess U.S. and Coalition efforts to train, advise, assist, and equip the Iraq Federal Police in support of operations against ISIL.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0110	D2016-DISPA2-0127.000	3	B	IQ, SY	Apr-2016	Nov-2016

Evaluation of the Syria Train and Equip Program (Phase II)
To evaluate the Syria Train and Equip Program's compliance with provisions authorized under the 2015 National Defense Authorization Act, Section 1209. In addition to our evaluation, we will determine the validity of a DoD OIG Hotline complaint concerning program execution.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0116	D2016-D000PT-0173.000	7, 8	B	IQ	Oct-2016	Jun-2017

Military Facilities Inspection-Iraq
To determine whether U.S. military occupied facilities supporting OCO operations comply with DOD health and safety policies and standards regarding electrical, fire protection systems.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0132	D2016-D000JB-0183.000	3	B	IQ, KW	Sep-2016	Apr-2017

Audit of DoD Procedures for Securing Iraq Train and Equip Fund Equipment
To determine whether DoD had effective procedures for securing Iraq Train and Equip Fund equipment in Kuwait and Iraq. This project is one in a series of audits on property accountability in Kuwait and Iraq.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0134	D2016-D000CN-0176.000	4	A	CONUS, KW	Aug-2016	May-2017

Audit of Contracts Supporting Web-Based Military Information Support Operations
To determine whether DoD Components provided proper oversight for contracts supporting web-based Military Information Support Operations.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0135	D2016-D000JB-0188.000	3	A	KW	Aug-2016	Apr-2017

Audit of Controls over Kuwait Base Operations Support Services
To determine whether the U.S. Army Contracting Command developed adequate controls to effectively monitor contractor performance for Kuwait Base Operations Support Services contract.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0147	TBD	2	E	IQ, SY	Jan-2017	Sep-2017

Evaluation of Social Media Exploitation for OIR
To determine whether DoD is effectively employing social media analytics in support of OIR.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0148	TBD	4	E	IQ, SY	Mar-2017	Dec-2017

Evaluation of Compartmented Geospatial Intel Collection for OIR Intel Requirements
To determine whether compartmented geospatial intelligence collection is being effectively used to satisfy existing collection gaps in OIR intelligence requirements.

FY 2017 ONGOING/PLANNED PROJECT LIST
Operation Inherent Resolve

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REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0149	TBD	4	E	IQ, SY	Aug-2016	Jan-2017

Evaluation of DoD Biometric Enabled Intel Ops for OIR
To determine whether Biometric Enabled Intelligence effectively supports the OIR Commander's requirements.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0150	TBD	4	E	IQ, SY	Jul-2017	Dec-2017

Summary Report of Recommendations from OCO Intel Evaluations (See OFS 0097)
To determine if recommendations from DoD OIG intelligence evaluations affecting OIR and OFS have been implemented.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0155	TBD	1	B	JO	Jan-2017	Oct-2017

Audit of the DoD Acquisition Cross Servicing Agreements
To determine whether U.S. CENTCOM developed adequate controls for overseeing acquisition cross serving agreement orders in Jordan.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0156	TBD	1	B	IQ, SY	Apr-2017	Oct-2017

Audit of DoD Components Integration of Operational Contracting Support
To determine whether the Combatant Commands effectively integrated operational contracting support (OCS) into ongoing operations.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0157	TBD	3	B	KW	Apr-2017	Jan-2018

Audit of the Army's Emergency Management Program in Kuwait
To determine whether the DoD established and maintained a comprehensive emergency management program for Army installations in Kuwait.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0158	TBD	1	C	IQ	Jan-2017	Oct-2017

Audit of the DoD Plan for Reconstruction and Stabilization in Iraq
To determine whether DoD and DoS effectively planned and coordinated for stabilization efforts in Iraq and Syria.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0159	TBD	3	A	KW	Jan-2017	Oct-2017

Audit of Controls Over the Disposition of Equipment at the Defense Logistics Agency Disposition Services in Kuwait
To determine whether Defense Logistics Agency Disposition Services is properly disposing of equipment at Camp Arifjan in Kuwait.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0160	TBD	7, 8	B	AE, Other	Jan-2017	Sep-2017

Military Facilities Inspection-Al Dhafra, UAE
To determine whether U.S. military occupied facilities supporting OCO operations comply with DoD health and safety policies and standards regarding electrical, fire protection systems.

DoS OIG — Total Projects: 13

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0030	15-AUD-064	6	C	Multiple	May-2015	Nov-2016

Audit of the Middle East Partnership Initiative
To determine whether the goals and objectives of the Middle East Partnership Initiative program are being achieved, and whether the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs effectively monitors the program's grants and cooperative agreements.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0071	16-ISP-018	9	D	IQ, Multiple, SY	Mar-2016	Dec-2016

Inspection of Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration
As part of the inspection of the overall programs and operations of the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, to assess the effectiveness of its humanitarian support activities in Iraq, Syria, and neighboring countries.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0072	TBD	6	B	CONUS	Mar-2016	Dec-2016

Inspection of the Middle East Broadcasting Networks, Inc.
As part of the inspection of the Middle East Broadcasting Networks, to review obligations, expenditures, and program goals for OCO funds appropriated to the Broadcasting Board of Governors and allotted to Middle East Broadcasting Networks

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0074	15-AUD-074	9	D	SY	Aug-2015	Oct-2016

Audit of Department of State Vetting of Syrian Non-Lethal Aid Recipients
To determine whether the DoS has complied with the process for vetting non-lethal aid recipients in Syria and whether the assistance provided has been used as intended.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0113	16-AUD-059	1	A	IQ	Feb-2016	Nov-2016

Audit of Task Orders for Fuel Under the Baghdad Life Support Contract
To determine whether Department oversight personnel implemented adequate controls to ensure the contractor, Pacific Architects and Engineering, is performing its duties of fuel acquisition, fuel distribution, and equipment maintenance in accordance with the contract terms and Federal regulations.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0130	TBD	1	A	AF, IQ	Aug-2016	Mar-2017

Audit of Contracting Officer Representative (COR) Responsibility for Overseeing Invoices for Overseas Contingency Operations Contracts
To determine if CORs were adequately overseeing invoices for OCO contracts.

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Operation Inherent Resolve

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REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0131	TBD	1	A	IQ	Jul-2016	Mar-2017

Audit of All Native, Inc. (ANI)
To determine the extent to which the 1) Bureau of Administration, Office of Logistics Management, Office of Acquisitions Management is managing and overseeing contracted foreign assistance support in Iraq in accordance with Federal and Department regulations and guidelines; and 2) contractor, ANI, is complying with contract terms, conditions, and invoice requirements.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0136	16-AUD-066	5	B	JO, TN	Apr-2016	Feb-2017

Audit of Department of State Visa Applicant Terrorist Screening Efforts
To determine whether the Department of State is 1) obtaining terrorism-related information; 2) reporting that information for watch listing purposes; and 3) properly screening visa applicants for ties to terrorism.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0138	16-AUD-053	8	C	JO	Jan-2016	Dec-2016

Audit of the Bureau of Diplomatic Security's Administration of the Armored Vehicle Program
To determine whether the Bureau of Diplomatic Security is administering the armored vehicle program in accordance with Department policy and guidelines, and whether overseas posts obtain, use and dispose of armored vehicles in accordance with applicable policy and guidelines.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 153	TBD	9	B	IQ	TBD	TBD

Audit of Baghdad Life Support Services Food Operations
This audit will focus on risk areas in food operations such as cost and food handling and safety. To perform the audit, DOS OIG will compare contract requirements to Federal Acquisition Regulations and the Foreign Affairs Manual and Foreign Affairs Handbook.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0154	TBD	3	D	IQ	TBD	TBD

Audit of Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons in Iraq
To determine whether the Bureau of Population, Migration, and Refugees has effective controls to ensure that U.S. funds provided for internally displaced persons in Iraq are used for their intended purposes.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0161	TBD	3	C	CONUS	TBD	TBD

Audit of Selected Contract and Grans within the Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs
This audit—one in a series of audits related to the Department's administration of contracts and grants—will focus on the administration and oversight contracts within the Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs. OCO aspect of this Audit will be humanitarian support to Syrian refugees in Turkey and/or Europe and grants/contracts supporting security screening of refugees and other travelers coming to the United States via Europe.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0162	TBD	3	C	Other	Mar-2016	Dec-2016

Audit of Tunisia Emergency Action Plan
To determine whether U.S. Mission Tunisia had comprehensive, up-to-date, and adequately tested Emergency Action Plans

GAO — Total Projects: 8

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0037	1000070	3	B	SY	Feb-2015	TBD

U.S. Efforts to Train and Equip the Vetted Syrian Opposition
To determine the 1) U.S. plans for the Syrian Train and Equip Program; 2) the extent to which funds allocated to the Syria Train and Equip Program have been disbursed; and 3) the progress made in training and equipping the vetted Syrian opposition.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0043	100145	3	B	IQ	Nov-2015	Oct-2016

DoD's Support for the Iraq Train and Equip Program
To determine the extent to which DoD 1) established a command and control structure for executing its training and advising mission in Iraq; 2) defined missions, goals, and objectives for U.S. units engaged in the training and advising mission; 3) identified and met personnel, equipment, and training requirements for US units engaged in the training and advising mission; and 4) has adequate enablers and enabling capacity to support U.S. and Iraqi forces.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0076	100121	3	B	IQ	Oct-2016	TBD

Accountability of Iraq Train and Equip Fund (ITEF)-funded Equipment
To determine 1) what are the DOD's policies, processes, and procedures for tracking ITEF-funded equipment and 2) to what extent is DOD using recommended systems to track ITEF-funded equipment from procurement through delivery to Iraq's security force.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0077	100354	6	E	IQ, SY	Nov-2015	Oct-2016

Countering Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant Online Propaganda
To determine 1) the extent to which the U.S. government developed a plan, with goals and performance metrics, for countering ISIL propaganda online; 2) what activities have U.S. agencies undertaken to counter ISIL propaganda on-line, and to what extent have these activities been coordinated among federal agencies and entities outside the U.S. government; and 3) the extent to which the the U.S. government been effective in countering ISIL propaganda online.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0079	100431	8	B	AF, IQ, SY	Nov-2015	Nov-2016

DoD's Use of Overseas Contingency Operations Funds (Also See OFS 0064)
To determine 1) how DoD obligated war funds authorized or appropriated with the OCO/Global War on Terror or emergency designation and to what extent has DoD identified and reported these obligations; 2) to what extent has Congress appropriated war funds for non-war purposes; 3) to what extent DoD applied the Office of Management and Budget or other criteria in identifying costs for inclusion in its war funding requests; and 4) to what extent has DoD established and implemented guidance and a plan with milestones for transitioning enduring OCO costs to its base budget.

FY 2017 ONGOING/PLANNED PROJECT LIST
Operation Inherent Resolve

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REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0118	100883	1	B	KW, Multiple, QA	Jun-2016	TBD

U.S. Military Enabler Support within Operation Inherent Resolve
To evaluate how 1) U.S. military enablers support coalition airstrikes; 2) enabler resource allocation decisions are made within Operation Inherent Resolve; 3) the United States determines the types of enabler support to provide; and 4) the United States ensures that groups, such as Iranian-back Shia militias or Iranian military forces, do not benefit from U.S. military enabler support.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0119	100527	8	B	CONUS	Jun-2016	Mar-2017

Refugee Screening Process
To determine 1) what do data indicate about the characteristics of refugee resettlement applications to the United States? 2)how does the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) determine admissibility for refugees seeking resettlement in the United States? 3) to what extent have DHS and State implemented policies and procedures for conducting security checks of applicants for refugee resettlement? and 4) how, if at all, do DHS and State coordinate with other U.S. agencies in conducting such security checks?

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0170	100121	3	B	IQ, KW	Jun-2015	Nov-2016

U.S. Efforts to Train and Equip Iraqi Security Forces
To understand the U.S. Government plans for training and equipping the Iraqi forces; the extent to which U.S. funds have been allocated, committed, and disbursed for training and equipping the Iraqi forces; and the progress made in implementing the U.S. plans to train and equip the Iraqi forces.

NAVAUDSVC — Total Projects: 1

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0169	TBD	8	B	IQ, SY	Apr-2017	Mar-2018

Department of the Navy Overseas Contingency Operations (Also See OFS 0100)
To verify that the Department of the Navy's obligations and disbursements supporting Overseas Contingency Operations are in compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and that internal controls were in place and functioning as intended.

USAID OIG — Total Projects: 7

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0062	881C0316	9	B	JO	Oct-2015	Dec-2016

Audit of USAID/Jordan's Community Engagement Project
To determine if USAID's Jordan community Engagement Project was achieving its goal of strenthening community engagement in the context of regional volatility and transition.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0115	881C0516	9	D	LB	Apr-2016	Jan-2017

Audit of USAID/Lebanon's Quality Instruction Toward Access and Basic Education Improvement
To determine 1) what actions have USAID/Lebanon's Quality Instruction Toward Acess and Basic Education Improvement program has taken to overcome the challenges related expanding equitable access and improving learning outcomes for early learners in Lebanon's public schoos; and 2) the most appropriate actions to take to alleviate strains to Lebanon's education system, including strains from the continuing inflow of Syrian refugee children.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0141	TBD	1	A	SY	Jul-2016	TBD

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

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0165	TBD	9	D	IQ, SY	TBD	TBD

Follow-up Audit of USAID Humanitarian Assistance Implementers Under Investigation
To examine 1) what oversight USAID performs, 2) what improvements were made to implementer policies and procedures in response to agency demands, and 3) whether findings are potentially problematic in other implementer programs.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0166	TBD	9	D	IQ, SY	TBD	TBD

Audit of USAID's Funding Decisions and Oversight of PIOs for Humanitarian Assistace Related to Syria
To determine 1) what assessment of risk USAID offices are conducting before awarding funds to public international organizations, 2) how the risks associated with awards to these organizations are mitigated, 3) how public international organization programs and funds are overseen by USAID offices, and 4) to what extent vulnerabilities exist within USAID's assistance provided to the organizations.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0168	TBD	9	D	IQ, SY	TBD	TBD

Audit of the USAID Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance's Oversight During a Humanitarian Crisis
To examine the roles of the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance and its independent offices in conducting oversight and their effectiveness at monitoring and addressing program implementation.

FY 2016 COMPLETED REPORTS
Operation Inherent Resolve

AAA — Total Reports: 2

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0046	A-2016-0107-IEX CLASSIFIED	3	B	JO, QA, TR	Jun 22, 2016
(U) Audit of Accountability and Reporting of Equipment Transferred to Vetted Syrian Opposition Forces					

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0047	A-2016-0106-IEX CLASSIFIED	3	B	JO, QA, TR	Jun 22, 2016
(U) Audit of Funds Supporting the Training and Equipping of Vetted Syrian Opposition Forces					

DHS OIG — Total Reports: 5

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0090	OIG-16-34	8	B	Other	Jan 29, 2016
CBP Special Operations Group Program Costs & Effectiveness Unknown					

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0092	OIG-16-128	8	B	Other	Sep 01, 2016
TWIC Background Checks are Not as Reliable as They Could Be					

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0093	OIG-16-91	8	B	Other	May 13, 2016
TSA Oversight of National Passenger Rail System Security					

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0094	OIG-16-20	8	B	Other	Jan 21, 2016
U.S. Secret Service Needs to Upgrade Radio Systems					

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0123	OIG-16-134	8	B	Other	Sep 09, 2016
TSA Needs a Crosscutting Risk-Based Security Strategy					

DoD OIG — Total Reports: 14

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0012	DODIG-2016-065	2	A	JO	Mar 23, 2016

U.S. Army Central and U.S. Army Contracting Command–Rock Island Need to Improve Facility Maintenance at King Abdullah II Special Operations Training Center

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0018	N/A	3	B	Multiple, SWA	N/A

Research Project: Research on United States Military Housing Inspections – Middle East
(Research project did not result in a report)

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0021	N/A	3	B	JO	N/A

Research Project: Research for United States Military Controlled and Occupied Facilities Inspections–King Abdullah II Special Operations Training Center
(Research project did not result in a report)

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0022	N/A	2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9	B	Other	N/A

Research Project: Research on DoD Reporting of Financial and Operational Information for Operation Inherent Resolve
(Research project did not result in a report)

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0025	DODIG-2016-106	3	B	JO	Jul 07, 2016

U.S. Military-Occupied Facilities Inspection-King Abdullah II Special Operations Training Center

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0026	DODIG-2016-055 CLASSIFIED	2,3	B	IQ	Feb 29, 2016

(U) Equipping and Training Iraq and Afghan Security Forces U.S. and Coalition Efforts to Train, Advise, Assist, and Equip Iraqi Sunni Popular Mobilization Forces

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0035	DODIG-2016-081 CLASSIFIED	3, 4	E	IQ, SY	Apr 25, 2016

(U) Evaluation of U.S. Intelligence and Information Sharing with Coalition Partners in Support of Operation Inherent Resolve

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0052	DODIG-2016-048	1	B	IQ, KW	Feb 17, 2016

U.S. Army Central Did Not Implement Controls to Effectively Manage the Shared Cost of Administrative Support Functions in Iraq

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0053	DODIG-2016-067	2, 3	A	KW	Mar 24, 2016

DoD Components Did Not Properly Use the Acquisition and Cross Service Agreement Automated Tracking and Reporting System

FY 2016 COMPLETED REPORTS
Operation Inherent Resolve

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0057	DODIG-2016-056	3	B	KW	Feb 24, 2016

The Army Did Not Fully Document Procedures for Processing Wholesale Equipment in Kuwait

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0058	DODIG-2016-115	3	A	JO	Jul 26, 2016

U.S. Army Central Support Element-Jordan Did Not Implement Controls to Effectively Maintain Facilities at the Joint Training Center-Jordan

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0059	DODIG-2016-111 CLASSIFIED	4	A	KW	Jul 20, 2016

DoD Effectively Planned and Executed Military Information Support Operations for Operation Inherent Resolve but Needs to Develop Formal Processes and Procedures for Web-Based Operations

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0078	DODIG-2016-102	3	B	IQ, SY	Jun 23, 2016

Additional Controls Needed to Issue Reliable DoD *Cost of War* Reports That Accurately Reflect the Status of Air Force Operation Inherent Resolve Funds

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0082	DODOIG-2016-139	8	B	KW	Sep 30, 2016

Military Housing Inspection-Camp Buehring, Kuwait

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0096	DODIG-2016-134	3	B	IQ, KW	Sep 14, 2016

The Army Did Not Implement Effective Controls To Maintain Visibility and Accountability of Iraq Train and Equip Fund Equipment

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0099	N/A	4	E	AF, CONUS, IQ	N/A

Research Project: Research on Intelligence Topics for FY2017 Lead Inspector General Projects within Operation Inherent Resolve (OIR) and Operation Freedom's Sentinel (OFS)/Resolute Support (RS)
(Research project did not result in a report)

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0111	N/A	1	B	IQ	N/A

Research on United States Controlled and Occupied Military Facilities-Iraq Announcment
(Research project did not result in a report)

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0133	DODIG-2016-141	3	A	Other	Sep 30, 2016

Improvements Needed in Managing Scope Changes and Oversight of Construction Projects at Camp Lemonnier, Djibouti

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0152	DODIG-2016-120	8	B	AF, IQ	Aug 09, 2016

Joint Improvised-Threat Defeat Agency Needs to Improve Assessment and Documentation of Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Initiatives

DoS OIG — Total Reports: 15

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0011	AUD-MERO-16-28	1	A	IQ	Feb 25, 2016

Audit of Bureau of Diplomatic Security Worldwide Protective Services Contract Task Order 3-Baghdad Embassy Security Force

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0013	AUD-MERO-16-08	1	A	IQ	Nov 01, 2015

Management Assistance Report: Improper Use of Overtime and Incentive Fees Under the Department of State Baghdad Life Support Services (BLiSS) Contract

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0014	AUD-MERO-16-41	1	A	IQ	Jul 12, 2016

Audit of Task Orders for the Union III Compound Awarded Under the Operations and Maintenance Support Services Contract

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0031	AUD-MERO-16-42	6	C	CONUS	Jul 25, 2016

Audit of the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs Financial Management of Grants and Cooperative Agreements Supporting the Middle East Partnership Initiative

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0067	ISP-16-09	1	C	IQ	Mar 01, 2016

Evaluation of Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor Iraq Programs in Support of Line of Effort 1 of the President's Counter-ISIL Strategy

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0068	ISP-I-16-10	6	E	IQ	Mar 01, 2016

Evaluation of Embassy Baghdad's Implementation of Line of Effort 6 in the President's Strategy to Counter ISIL: Exposing ISIL's True Nature

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0069	ISP-I-16-15A SBU	6, 7	B	EG	Apr 16, 2016

Inspection of Embassy Cairo, Egypt

FY 2016 COMPLETED REPORTS
Operation Inherent Resolve

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0070	ISP-I-16-24A	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9	B	TR	Sep 14, 2016

Inspection of Embassy Ankara, Turkey

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0112	ISP-S-16-11	1	C	IQ	Mar 01, 2016

Evaluation of Embassy Baghdad's Implementation of Line of Effort 1 in the President's Strategy to Counter ISIL: Supporting Effective Governance in Iraq

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0114	AUD-MER-16-30	9	B	IQ	Mar 28, 2016

Audit of Bureau of Diplomatic Security Worldwide Protective Services Contract Task Order 8-Security Services at U.S. Consulate Irbil

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0117	AUD-MERO-16-27	1	A	IQ	Jun 30, 2016

Management Assistance Report: Questionable Practices Regarding the Department of State Baghdad Life Support Services (BLiSS) Contract, Including Suspected Use of Cost-Plus-a-Percentage-of-Cost Task Orders

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0137	AUD-SI-16-49	1	C	CONUS	Sep 20, 2016

Audit of the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs Federal Assistance Awards

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0139	AUD-MERO-16-50	1	A	IQ	Sep 20, 2016

Additional Actions Are Needed To Fully Comply With Section 846 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 Concerning Critical Environment Contracting

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0140	AUD-SI-16-33 SBU	3	C	Other, SA	Apr 30, 2016

Audit of Local Guard Force Contractors ad Critical- and High-Threat Posts

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0163	AUD-MERO-16-24	1	B	LY	Mar 01, 2016

Audit of Emergency Action Plan for U.S. Embassy Tripoli, Libya

GAO — Total Reports: 5

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0038	GAO-16-292C CLASSIFIED	3	B	SY	Apr 01, 2016

(U) Syria: DOD has Organized Forces to Execute the Syria Train and Equip Program but Faces Challenges in Fully Developing Personnel Requirements

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0042	GAO-16-658C CLASSIFIED	3	E	IQ	Sep 30, 2016

(U) Iraq: State and DOD Need to Improve Documentation and Record Keeping for Vetting of Iraq's Security Forces

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0065	GAO-16-673	5	C	IQ, SY	Aug 15, 2016

Cultural Property: Protection of Iraqi and Syrian Antiquities

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0075	GAO-16-277C CLASSIFIED	3	E	SY	Mar 31, 2016

(U) Syria: Results of U.S. Efforts to Vet Recruits to Form a New Syrian Force to Counter ISIS

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0143	GAO-16-406	3	A	AF, IQ	Sep 08, 2016

Defense Infrastructure Actions Needed to Enhance Oversight of Construction Projects Supporting Military Contingency Operations

USAID OIG — Total Reports: 1

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	LOE	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0034	8-267-16-001-S	9	D	IQ	Feb 10, 2016

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4. The White House, "Statement on the Strategy to Counter the Islamic State of Iraq and Levant (ISIL) and the Updated FY 2015 Overseas Contingency Operations Request," November 7, 2014.
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8. Secretary of Defense Ashton Carter "Statement on 'U.S. National Security Challenges and Ongoing Military Operations'," *Senate Armed Services Committee*, September 22, 2016.
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12. Combined Joint Task Force Operation Inherent Resolve, "Building Partnership Capacity Efforts", May 10, 2016.
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14. DOD OIG, "Evaluation of Combined Joint Interagency Task Force-Syria Vetting Process for New Syrian Forces," Intelligence and Special Program Assessments, DoD IG, September 15, 2015.
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22. U.S. Department of State Fact Sheet, "U.S. Humanitarian Assistance in Response to the Syrian Crisis," July 12, 2016.
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The view from an UH-60 helicopter during its departure from Bagram Air Field, Afghanistan, July 16th, 2016. (DoD Photo)

SOUTHWEST ASIA

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2017 OVERVIEW BY AGENCY
SWA/All Other Projects

REF. NO.	PROJECT TITLE	START	EST. END
AAA			**Total Projects: 1**
SWA 1834	Audit of Downrange Civilian Overtime Pay and Entitlements	5/1/2017	12/31/2017
AFAA			**Total Projects: 33**
SWA 1193	Bulk Fuel Management	5/1/2014	10/31/2016
SWA 1762	AFCENT AOR Security Programs	7/1/2015	12/31/2016
SWA 1779	U.S. Air Force Central Area of Responsibility, Communications Security (COMSEC)	7/1/2015	12/31/2016
SWA 1870	Follow-on Audit, USAFCENT Communication Security Assets, 386th Air Expeditionary Wing	6/1/2016	10/31/2016
SWA 1871	Follow-on Audit, Morale Net Operations, 386th Air Expeditionary Wing	6/1/2016	10/31/2016
SWA 1872	Follow-on Audit, Integrated Defense Program, 386th Air Expeditionary Wing	6/1/2016	10/31/2016
SWA 1873	Follow-on Audit, Security Program, 386th Air Expeditionary Wing	6/1/2016	10/31/2016
SWA 1874	Research Project, Off-Station Aviation Fuels, 386th Air Expeditionary Wing	6/1/2016	11/30/2016
SWA 1876	Research Project, Basic Allowance of Subsistence, 386th Air Expeditionary Wing	6/1/2016	11/30/2016
SWA 1877	Research Project, Precious Metal Recovery Program, 386th Air Expeditionary Wing	6/1/2016	11/30/2016
SWA 1878	Follow-on Audit, Morale Net Operations, 379th Air Expeditionary Wing	6/1/2016	10/31/2016
SWA 1879	Close-out Audit, Sexual Assault Response Program, 379th Air Expeditionary Wing	6/1/2016	10/31/2016
SWA 1880	Follow-on Audit, USAFCENT Communication Security Assets, 379th Air Expeditionary Wing	6/1/2016	10/31/2016
SWA 1881	Research Project, Off-Station Aviation Fuels, 386th Air Expeditionary Wing	6/1/2016	11/30/2016
SWA 1882	Research Project, Information Technology Asset Management, 386th Air Expeditionary Wing	6/1/2016	11/30/2016
SWA 1883	Research Project, Basic Allowance of Subsistence, 386th Air Expeditionary Wing	6/1/2016	11/30/2016
SWA 1884	Research Project, Precious Metal Recovery Program, 386th Air Expeditionary Wing	6/1/2016	11/30/2016
SWA 1885	Research Project, Unit Level/Unit Command and Control (UL/UC2) Operations, 379th Air Expeditionary Wing	6/1/2016	11/30/2016
SWA 1891	F-15 Foreign Military Sales Program Management	8/16/2016	2/28/2017
SWA 1896	Aviation Fuel Transaction Processing	2/1/2017	10/31/2017
SWA 1897	Subsistence Payments	10/1/2017	2/28/2018
SWA 1898	Precious Metal Recovery Program	10/1/2017	2/28/2018
SWA 1899	Contingency Contract Management	2/1/2017	2/28/2018
SWA 1909	Close-out Audit, USAFCENT Communication Security Assets, 386th Air Expeditionary Wing	2/1/2017	6/30/2017
SWA 1910	Close-out Audit, Morale Net Operations, 386th Air Expeditionary Wing	2/1/2017	6/30/2017
SWA 1911	Close-Out Audit, Integrated Defense Program, 386th Air Expeditionary Wing	2/1/2017	6/30/2017
SWA 1912	Close-out Audit, Security Program, 386th Air Expeditionary Wing	2/1/2017	6/30/2017
SWA 1913	Close-out Audit, Morale Net Operations, 379th Air Expeditionary Wing	2/1/2017	6/30/2017

REF. NO.	PROJECT TITLE	START	EST. END
SWA 1914	Close-out Audit, USAFCENT Communication Security Assets, 379th Air Expeditionary Wing	2/1/2017	6/30/2017
SWA 1915	Follow-on Audit, USAFCENT Communication Security Assets, 455th Air Expeditionary Wing	11/1/2016	6/30/2017
SWA 1916	Follow-on Audit, Security Program, 455th Air Expeditionary Wing	11/1/2016	6/30/2017
SWA 1917	Follow-on Audit, Integrated Defense Program, 332d Air Expeditionary Wing	11/1/2016	6/30/2017
SWA 1918	Subsistence Payments	9/29/2017	2/28/2018
DoD OIG			**Total Projects: 2**
SWA 1781	U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM) Properly Accounting for Sensitive Equipment	7/1/2015	10/31/2016
SWA 1854	Audit of DLA Energy Fuel Contract-Al Udeid Air Base	2/1/2016	11/30/2016
DoJ OIG			**Total Projects: 2**
SWA 1919	Joint Review on Domestic Sharing of Counterterrorism Information	10/1/2014	10/31/2016
SWA 1920	Efforts to Protect Seaports and Maritime Activity	9/1/2017	TBD
DoS OIG			**Total Projects: 4**
SWA 1851	Audit of Counter Narcotics and Police Reform Program Compliance Follow-up in Pakistan and Afghanistan	6/1/2016	3/31/2017
SWA 1867	Inspection of Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	9/1/2016	4/30/2017
SWA 1893	Audit of Conventional Weapon Destruction Program	TBD	TBD
SWA 1894	Audit of Overseas Refugee Processing for Applicants to the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program	11/1/2017	TBD
NAVAUDSVC			**Total Projects: 11**
SWA 1670	Wait Time at Selected Military Treatment Facilities	8/3/2015	12/30/2016
SWA 1672	Navy Career Sea Pay	7/1/2015	11/30/2016
SWA 1855	Deployed Forces Program	10/1/2016	9/30/2017
SWA 1856	Human Resources Offices Outside of the U.S.	1/1/2017	1/31/2018
SWA 1857	Dual Status Navy Reservists	7/1/2016	5/31/2017
SWA 1858	U.S. Marine Corps Accountability of Issued Ammunition	7/1/2017	11/30/2017
SWA 1859	Individual Combat Equipment Accountability at Selected U.S. Marine Corps Individual Issue Facilities	7/1/2017	6/30/2018
SWA 1886	Adequacy of OCONUS Navy Security Force Equipment	9/1/2016	9/30/2017
SWA 1888	DoN Military Construction Projects Proposed for FY 2019	2/1/2017	12/31/2017
SWA 1889	Military Overseas Suitability Screening	7/1/2017	5/31/2018
SWA 1890	Follow-up: Audit of U.S. Marine Corps Post-Deployment Health Reassessment	5/1/2017	12/31/2017

FY 2017 ONGOING/PLANNED PROJECT LIST
SWA/All Other Projects

AAA — Total Projects: 1

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1834	TBD	SWA	May-2017	Dec-2017

Audit of Downrange Civilian Overtime Pay and Entitlements
To verify that appropriate controls were in place to mitigate potential fraudulent overtime and entitlement payments for deployed civilian personnel. The audit scope will be further defined and narrowed once the audit team is in the planning phase.

AFAA — Total Projects: 33

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1193	F2014-O20000-0065.000	AE, KW, QA	May-2014	Oct-2016

Bulk Fuel Management
To evaluate bulk fuel management in the AFCENT Southwest Asia AOR. Specifically, determine whether the Air Force accurately accounts for fuel, pays appropriate fees, and properly maintains bulk fuel storage tanks in the AOR.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1762	F2015-O10000-0624.000	AE, AF, KW, QA	Jul-2015	Dec-2016

AFCENT AOR Security Programs
To determine if Air Force personnel effectively manage the security program at the United States Air Forces Central locations. Specifically, if personnel properly protected classified storage areas and computer systems and limited access to classified data to those personnel with appropriate level clearances.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1779	F2015-O10000-0712.000	AE, KW, QA	Jul-2015	Dec-2016

U.S. Air Force Central Area of Responsibility, Communications Security (COMSEC)
To determine if Air Force personnel effectively manage COMSEC assets in the U.S. Air Forces Central Command (AFCENT) area of responsibility (AOR). Specifically, to determine if personnel properly controlled and accounted for COMSEC assets, and maintained COMSEC asset requirements at the appropriate level.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1870	F2016-RA0000-0538.000	KW	Jun-2016	Oct-2016

Follow-on Audit, USAFCENT Communication Security Assets, 386th Air Expeditionary Wing
To determine whether management implemented corrective action to eliminate accountability and requirements discrepancies with communication security assets.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1871	F2016-RA0000-0540.000	KW	Jun-2016	Oct-2016

Follow-on Audit, Morale Net Operations, 386th Air Expeditionary Wing
To determine whether management implemented corrective action to eliminate accountability discrepancies with morale network equipment.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1872	F2016-RA0000-0563.000	KW	Jun-2016	Oct-2016

Follow-on Audit, Integrated Defense Program, 386th Air Expeditionary Wing
To determine whether management implemented corrective action to eliminate deficiencies with integrated defense planning.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1873	F2016-RA0000-0560.000	KW	Jun-2016	Oct-2016

Follow-on Audit, Security Program, 386th Air Expeditionary Wing
To determine whether management implemented corrective action to eliminate security discrepancies in classified storage areas and computer systems.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1874	F2016-RA0000-0551.000	KW	Jun-2016	Nov-2016

Research Project, Off-Station Aviation Fuels, 386th Air Expeditionary Wing
To collect information and data to determine if Air Force personnel accurately accounted for aviation fuel transactions initiated in Southwest Asia. No reports will be issued from this research effort.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1876	F2016-RA0000-0566.000	KW	Jun-2016	Nov-2016

Research Project, Basic Allowance of Subsistence, 386th Air Expeditionary Wing
To collect information and data to determine if Air Force personnel accurately paid basic allowance of subsistence for personnel assigned to Southwest Asia (Kuwait). No reports will be issued from this research effort.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1877	F2016-RA0000-0553.000	KW	Jun-2016	Nov-2016

Research Project, Precious Metal Recovery Program, 386th Air Expeditionary Wing
To collect information and data to determine if Air Force personnel complied with DoD and Air Force guidance in disposal of precious metals bearing scrap and end items for operations in Southwest Asia. No reports will be issued from this research effort.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1878	F2016-RA0000-0539.000	QA	Jun-2016	Oct-2016

Follow-on Audit, Morale Net Operations, 379th Air Expeditionary Wing
To determine whether management implemented corrective action to eliminate accountability discrepancies with morale network equipment.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1879	F2016-RA0000-0541.000	QA	Jun-2016	Oct-2016

Close-out Audit, Sexual Assault Response Program, 379th Air Expeditionary Wing
To determine whether management implemented corrective action to facilitate compliance with program response, awareness, and operations support requirements.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1880	F2016-RA0000-0535.000	QA	Jun-2016	Oct-2016

Follow-on Audit, USAFCENT Communication Security Assets, 379th Air Expeditionary Wing
To determine whether management implemented corrective actions to eliminate accountability and requirements discrepancies with communication security assets.

FY 2017 ONGOING/PLANNED PROJECT LIST
SWA/All Other Projects

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1881	F2016-RA0000-0547.000	QA	Jun-2016	Nov-2016

Research Project, Off-Station Aviation Fuels, 386th Air Expeditionary Wing
To collect information and data to determine if Air Force personnel accurately accounted for aviation fuel transactions initiated in Southwest Asia. No reports will be issued from this research effort.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1882	F2016-RA0000-0550.000	QA	Jun-2016	Nov-2016

Research Project, Information Technology Asset Management, 379th Air Expeditionary Wing
To collect information and data to determine if Air Force personnel adequately supported the acquisition strategy for installation information technology resources in Southwest Asia. No reports will be issued from this research effort.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1883	F2016-RA0000-0565.000	QA	Jun-2016	Nov-2016

Research Project, Basic Allowance of Subsistence, 386th Air Expeditionary Wing
To collect information and data to determine if Air Force personnel accurately paid basic allowance of subsistence for personnel assigned to Southwest Asia (Qatar). No reports will be issued from this research effort.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1884	F2016-RA0000-0549.000	QA	Jun-2016	Nov-2016

Research Project, Precious Metal Recovery Program, 379th Air Expeditionary Wing
To collect information and data to determine if Air Force personnel complied with DoD and Air Force guidance in disposal of precious metals bearing scrap and end items for operations in Southwest Asia. No reports will be issued from this research effort.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1885	F2016-RA0000-0572.000	QA	Jun-2016	Nov-2016

Research Project, Unit Level/Unit Command and Control (UL/UC2) Operations, 379th Air Expeditionary Wing
To collect information and data to determine if Air Force personnel accurately defined requirements and efficiently utilize the UL/UC2 program to deliver combat capability and satisfy warfighter operational needs. No reports will be issued from this research effort.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1891	F2016-L20000-0461.000	Other	Aug-2016	Feb-2017

F-15 Foreign Military Sales Program Management
To determine whether Air Force officials effectively managed the F-15 FMS program. Specifically, to conduct an end-to-end review of F- 15 case development, execution, and closure. AFAA will also coordinate with unit personnel to evaluate training, contract administration, quality assurance, and end-use monitoring.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1896	TBD	AE, AF, JO, KW, QA, SA	Feb-2017	Oct-2017

Aviation Fuel Transaction Processing
To determine whether Air Force personnel accurately accounted for and timely processed aviation fuel transactions initiated in Southwest Asia.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1897	TBD	Other	Sep-2017	Feb-2018

Subsistence Payments
To determine whether personnel accurately billed Air Force Coalition, and contractor personnel for dining facility usage.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1898	TBD	AE, AF, JO, KW, QA	Sep-2017	Feb-2018

Precious Metal Recovery Program
To determine if Air Force personnel complied with DoD and Air Force guidance in disposal of precious metals bearing scrap and end items for operations in Southwest Asia.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1899	TBD	AE, AF, JO, KW, QA	Feb-2017	Feb-2018

Contingency Contract Management
To determine whether Air Force personnel effectively managed contract management activities and acquisition processes in the contingency environment.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1909	TBD	KW	Feb-2017	Jun-2017

Close-out Audit, USAFCENT Communication Security Assets, 386th Air Expeditionary Wing
To determine whether management action taken in response to prior audit recommendations eliminated accountability and requirements discrepancies with communication security assets.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1910	TBD	KW	Feb-2017	Jun-2017

Close-out Audit, Morale Net Operations, 386th Air Expeditionary Wing
To determine whether management action taken in response to prior audit recommendations eliminated accountability discrepancies with morale network equipment.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1911	TBD	KW	Feb-2017	Jun-2017

Close-Out Audit, Integrated Defense Program, 386th Air Expeditionary Wing
To determine whether management action taken in response to prior audit recommendations eliminated deficiencies with integrated defense planning.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1912	TBD	KW	Feb-2017	Jun-2017

Close-out Audit, Security Program, 386th Air Expeditionary Wing
To determine whether management action taken in response to prior audit recommendations eliminated security discrepancies in classified storage areas and computer systems.

FY 2017 ONGOING/PLANNED PROJECT LIST
SWA/All Other Projects

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1913	TBD	QA	Feb-2017	Jun-2017

Close-out Audit, Morale Net Operations, 379th Air Expeditionary Wing
To determine whether management action taken in response to prior audit recommendations eliminated accountability discrepancies with morale network equipment.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1914	TBD	QA	Feb-2017	Jun-2017

Close-out Audit, USAFCENT Communication Security Assets, 379th Air Expeditionary Wing
To determine whether management action taken in response to prior audit recommendations eliminated accountability and requirements discrepancies with communication security assets.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1915	TBD	AF	Nov-2016	Jun-2017

Follow-on Audit, USAFCENT Communication Security Assets, 455th Air Expeditionary Wing
To determine whether management implemented corrective action to eliminate accountability and requirements discrepancies with communication security assets.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1916	TBD	AF	Nov-2016	Jun-2017

Follow-on Audit, Security Program, 455th Air Expeditionary Wing
To determine whether management implemented corrective action to eliminate security discrepancies in classified storage areas and computer systems.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1917	TBD	AE	Nov-2016	Jun-2017

Follow-on Audit, Integrated Defense Program, 332d Air Expeditionary Wing
To determine whether management implemented corrective action to eliminate deficiencies with integrated defense planning.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1918	TBD	AE, AF, JO, KW, QA, SA	Sep-2017	Feb-2018

Subsistence Payments
To determine whether personnel accurately billed Air Force, coalition, and contractor personnel for dining facility usage.

DoD OIG — Total Projects: 2

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1781	D2015-D000RE-0229.000	CONUS	Jul-2015	Oct-2016

U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM) Properly Accounting for Sensitive Equipment
To determine whether U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM) is properly accounting for sensitive equipment.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1854	D2016-D000RE-0091.000	Other, QA	Feb-2016	Nov-2016

Audit of DLA Energy Fuel Contract - Al Udeid Air Base
To evaluate the management and oversight of fuel operations at Al Udeid Air Base. Specifically, to assess the effectiveness and oversight of the Defense Logistics Agency Energy procurement contracts and fuel requirements.

DoJ OIG — Total Projects: 2

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1919	TBD	CONUS	Oct-2014	Oct-2016

Joint Review on Domestic Sharing of Counterterrorism Information
To 1) identify and examine the federally supported field-based intelligence entities engaged in counterterrorism information-sharing to determine their overall missions, specific functions, capabilities, funding, and personnel and facility costs; 2) determine whether counterterrorism information is being adequately and appropriately shared with all participating agencies; and 3) identify any gaps and/or duplication of effort among the entities.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1920	TBD	CONUS	Sep-2017	TBD

Efforts to Protect Seaports and Maritime Activity
To review the FBI's roles and responsibilities for 1) assessing maritime terrorism threats, 2) preventing and responding to maritime terrorist incidents, and 3) coordinating with the Department of Homeland Security components to ensure seaport security.

DoS OIG — Total Projects: 4

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1851	TBD	AF, PK	Jun-2016	Mar-2017

Audit of Counternarcotics and Police Reform Program Compliance Follow-up in Pakistan and Afghanistan
To determine whether the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs has 1) complied with prior OIG recommendations to a) implement performance measurement plans for its programs in Pakistan and Afghanistan; b) monitor progress towards its program goals; and c) fund its programs appropriately; and 2) applied the recommendations to its programs in other countries.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1867	TBD	CONUS	Sep-2016	Apr-2017

Inspection of Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs
As part of the inspection of the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs, to determine the extent to which NEA is carrying out policy execution and program management responsibilities that pertain to countering ISIL effectively.

FY 2017 ONGOING/PLANNED PROJECT LIST
SWA/All Other Projects

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1893	TBD	Multiple	TBD	TBD

Audit of Conventional Weapon Destruction Program
To determine the extent to which Political-Miltary Affairs monitors the Conventional Weapons Destruction awards and took actions to address performance dificiencies, if identifieid.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1894	TBD	Other	Sep-2017	TBD

Audit of Overseas Refugee Processing for Applicants to the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program
The objectives of this audit are to determine whether the 1) Bureau of Population, Migration, and Refugees (PRM) provides sufficient oversight of the Refugee Support Centers (RSCs), 2) whether the RSCs ensure that refugee applicants undergo the appropriate security checks, and 3) whether the RSCs ensure that required documentation and case files are complete for each refugee before admission into the United States.

NAVAUDSVC — Total Projects: 11

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1670	2015-055	Other	Aug-2015	Dec-2016

Wait Time at Selected Military Treatment Facilities
To verify that the wait time for a medical appointment at selected military treatment facilities is reasonable and accurately recorded.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1672	2015-061	Other	Jul-2015	Nov-2016

Navy Career Sea Pay
To verify that Navy Career Sea Pay is managed in compliance with Federal and DoD guidelines and regulations.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1855	2016-048	Other	Oct-2016	Sep-2017

Deployed Forces Program
To verify that 1) inventory records at Deployed Forces Support Program properly reflect Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) procurements; 2) procured MWR items are properly transferred, maintained, and listed in the Navy ship inventories; and 3) related management internal controls are in place and working effectively.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1856	TBD	OCONUS	Jan-2017	Jan-2018

Human Resources Offices Outside of the U.S.
To verify that 1) legal and regulatory requirements concerning labor affairs between the U.S. Forces and the respective country are properly executed; 2) internal controls are in place to ensure hiring practices of local nationals ("indirect hires") and resulting personnel actions are executed per established policies and procedures; and 3) the appropriate authority has been granted to the individuals responsible for the processing of personnel actions.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1857	2016-062	Other	Jul-2016	May-2017

Dual Status Navy Reservists
To verify that dual status Navy Reservists on active duty are not being paid concurrently for their Federal government civilian job.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1858	2016-014	Other	Jul-2017	Nov-2017

U.S. Marine Corps Accountability of Issued Ammunition
To verify that selected U.S. Marine Corps Ammunition Supply Points have adequate internal controls over issued ammunition to safeguard against fraud, waste, and mismanagement.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1859	2016-047	Other	Jul-2017	Jun-2018

Individual Combat Equipment Accountability at Selected U.S. Marine Corps Individual Issue Facilities
To verify that selected U.S. Marine Corps Individual Issue Facilities have 1) effective internal controls in place to ensure individual combat equipment is properly accounted for; and 2) adequate documentation is maintained to support the valuation of the individual combat equipment.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1886	2016-086	Other	Sep-2016	Sep-2017

Adequacy of OCONUS Navy Security Force Equipment
To verify that Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC), is providing adequate Navy Security Force (NSF) equipment to meet law enforcement and physical security needs at selected sites outside the continental United States (OCONUS) regions and installations.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1888	TBD	Other	Feb-2017	Dec-2017

DoN Military Construction Projects Proposed for FY 2019
To verify that the project scope requirements are sufficiently supported for selected military construction projects contained in the DoN proposed FY 2019 Military Construction Program.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1889	TBD	Other	Jul-2017	May-2018

Military Overseas Suitability Screening
To verify that the Department of the Navy's military overseas suitability screening process is working as intended and follows established guidelines.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
SWA 1890	TBD	Other	May-2017	Dec-2017

Follow-up: Audit of U.S. Marine Corps Post-Deployment Health Reassessment
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 17 December 2010.

FY 2016 COMPLETED REPORTS
SWA/All Other Projects

AFAA — Total Reports: 3

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
SWA 1587	F2016-0005-O10000	AE, KW, QA	Sep 09, 2016
Air Forces Central Command Wireless Network Security			

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
SWA 1588	F2016-0006-O10000	AE, KW, QA	Sep 09, 2016
Air Forces Central Command Morale Network Operation			

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
SWA 1615	F2016-0002-L40000	AE, AF, KW, QA	Sep 19, 2016
Deployed Equipment Assets			

DoD OIG — Total Reports: 1

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
SWA 1571	DODIG-2016-074 FOUO	CONUS	Mar 31, 2016
Army Contracting Officials Could Have Purchased Husky Mounted Detection System Spare Parts at Lower Prices			

DoS OIG — Total Reports: 2

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
SWA 1860	AUD-CGI-16-40	Other	Aug 08, 2016
Audit of the Aeromedical Biological Containment Evacuation Contracts Within the Bureau of Medical Services			

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
SWA 1862	ISP-I-16-02	CONUS	Oct 31, 2015
Inspection of the Bureau of International Organization Affairs			

GAO — Total Reports: 2

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
SWA 1750	GAO-16-244SU SBU	EG	Feb 18, 2016
Security Assistance: U.S. Government Should Strengthen End-Use Monitoring and Human Rights Vetting for Egypt			

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
SWA 1773	GAO-16-368	YE	Apr 18, 2016
DOD should Enhance Management of and Reporting on Its Global Train and Equip Program			

NAVAUDSVC — Total Reports: 4

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
SWA 1662	N2016-0046	OCONUS	Aug 26, 2016
Antiterrorism/Force Protection-Commander, Navy Region Europe, Africa, Southwest Asia Security Force Personnel			

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
SWA 1663	N2016-0006	Other	Nov 25, 2015
DoN Military Construction Projects Proposed for FY 2017			

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
SWA 1665	N2016-0019	Other	Jan 14, 2016
Personal Property Accountability at U.S. Naval Forces Central Command			

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
SWA 1666	N2016-0029	Other	May 11, 2016
Department of the Navy Military Overseas Suitability Screening and Civilian Overseas Processing Program			

Peshmerga soldier takes the lead during urban combat maneuvering training Oct. 29, 2015, near Irbil, Iraq. (U.S. Army photo)

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX: Section 8L of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as Amended

§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 Operation.

(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.).

Acronyms and Definitions

Acronym	Definition
AAF	Afghan Air Force
AFCENT	Air Force Central Command
ANA	Afghan National Army
ANDSF	Afghan National Defense and Security Forces
ANP	Afghan National Police
ASFF	Afghan Security Forces Fund
ASSF	Afghan Special Security Forces
CENTCOM	U.S. Central Command
CIGIE	Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency
CJTF-OIR	Combined Joint Task Force-Operation Inherent Resolve
COP-OCO	Comprehensive Oversight Plan for Overseas Contingency Operations
CSTC-A	Combined Security Transition Command-Afghanistan
DCIS	Defense Criminal Investigative Service
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DNI	Director of National Intelligence
DoD	Department of Defense
DoN	Department of Navy
DoS	Department of State
FCIWG	Fraud and Corruption Investigative Working Group
FY	Fiscal Year
ICCTF	International Contract Corruption Task Force
IG	Inspector General
INCLE	Inernational Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement
INI	DoS Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs

Acronym	Definition
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
ISR	Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance
ITEF	Iraq Train and Equip Fund
JSOP	Joint Strategic Oversight Plan
Lead IG	Lead Inspector General
Lead IG agencies	Refers to DoD OIG, DoS OIG, and USAID OIG
LOE	Line of Effort
MoD	Ministry of Defense
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCTC	National Counterterrorism Center
NTIC	National Threat Intelligence Center
OCIE	Organizational Cothing and Individual
OCO	Overseas Contingency Operation
OIG	Office of Inspector General
OIR	Operation Inherent Resolve
OFS	Operation Freedom's Sentinel
RS	Resolute Support
SIGAR	Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction
SOA	Strategic Oversight Area
STEF	Syria Train and Equip Fund
TFBSO	Task Force for Business and Stability Operations
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USFOR-A	U.S. Forces-Afghanistan

Whistleblower Protection
U.S. Department of Defense

The Whistleblower Protection Enhancement Act of 2012 requires the Inspector General to designate a Whistleblower Protection Ombudsman to educate agency employees about prohibitions on retaliation, and rights and remedies against retaliation for protected disclosures. The designated ombudsman is the DoD Hotline Director. For more information on your rights and remedies against retaliation, visit www.dodig.mil/programs/whistleblower.

For more information about DoD IG reports or activities, please contact us:

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