



COP-OCO

**FY 2022 COMPREHENSIVE OVERSIGHT PLAN
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS**

LEAD INSPECTOR GENERAL

NOVEMBER 2021



On the Cover

Top: A U.S. Marine carries an Afghan child during evacuation operations at Hamid Karzai International Airport in Kabul, Afghanistan (U.S. Marine Corps photo); Syrian Democratic Force soldiers conduct a patrol during a joint operation with U.S. Army Soldiers in Syria. (U.S. Army photo); A U.S. Army Soldier administers a COVID-19 vaccine to another Soldier. (U.S. Army photo); Bottom: A U.S. Air Force C-17 Globemaster III safely transports approximately 823 Afghan citizens from Hamid Karzai International Airport in Kabul, Afghanistan, Aug. 15, 2021. (U.S. Air Force photo)

MESSAGE FROM THE LEAD INSPECTOR GENERAL



Sean W. O'Donnell

I am pleased to present this Comprehensive Oversight Plan for Overseas Contingency Operations for Fiscal Year 2022. This oversight plan was prepared pursuant to requirements in Section 8L of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended.

This legislation requires the Inspectors General from the Department of Defense (DoD), the Department of State, and the U.S. Agency for International Development to work jointly with our oversight partners throughout the government to ensure effective oversight of U.S. Government activities related to designated overseas contingency operations. We are also responsible for issuing quarterly reports on the status of each designated overseas contingency operation. In addition, the law requires the development of joint strategic plans for oversight of each overseas contingency operation for which a Lead Inspector General has been designated. The comprehensive oversight plan described in this document fulfills that requirement.

The DoD Inspector General is currently the Lead Inspector General for two overseas contingency operations in fiscal year 2022. The first is Operation Inherent Resolve, the effort to defeat the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) in those two countries, initiated in October 2014. The second is Operation Freedom's Sentinel, which originally had two complementary missions: to conduct counterterrorism operations against al-Qaeda, ISIS-Khorasan, and their associates in Afghanistan; and to train, advise, and assist the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces through the NATO-led Resolute Support Mission, initiated in January 2015.

In August 2021, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan collapsed and the Taliban took control of the country. The United States led the largest noncombatant evacuation in history, airlifting more than 124,000 people from Afghanistan. While the United States no longer has a diplomatic or military presence in Afghanistan, the U.S. Government intends to conduct its diplomatic mission and counterterrorism operations from over-the-horizon. In addition, the U.S. Government is actively assisting Afghan refugees through the resettlement process. As of the publication of this plan, the DoD had not publicly announced an updated mission for Operation Freedom's Sentinel.

In response to the changing situation in Afghanistan, the DoD and Department of Homeland Security Inspectors General each commenced projects related to the screening of Afghan refugees entering the United States. The DoD Inspector General also initiated an audit of DoD support for the relocation of Afghan nationals, and the Department of State Inspector General announced a review of the Afghanistan Special Immigrant Visa program. Additionally, the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction announced a project to identify and evaluate the contributing factors that led to the collapse of the Afghan National Security and Defense Forces. Finally, the DoD Inspector General initiated an evaluation to determine whether the August 29, 2021 strike in Kabul, Afghanistan, was conducted in accordance with DoD policies and procedures.

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

Finally, I want to thank oversight staff throughout the government for their dedication, cooperation, and hard work in conducting their oversight in challenging environments. Travel restrictions caused by the evolving nature of the coronavirus disease-2019 pandemic will continue to constrain the Lead Inspector General agencies' ability to conduct oversight; however, we will meet this challenge and continue to provide oversight within our respective areas. These efforts will promote greater transparency, efficiency, and effectiveness in these overseas contingency operations.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Sean W. O'Donnell".

Sean W. O'Donnell
Acting Inspector General
U.S. Department of Defense

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

For overseas contingency operations exceeding or expected to exceed 60 days, the Inspector General Act of 1978 (IG Act) requires the Chair of the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE) to designate a Lead Inspector General (Lead IG) from among the Department of Defense (DoD), the Department of State (DoS), and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) IGs. The requirements and authorities specified in Section 8L of the IG Act cease at the end of the first fiscal year after the commencement or designation of the overseas contingency operation in which the total amount appropriated for the contingency operation is less than \$100 million. This Comprehensive Oversight Plan for Overseas Contingency Operations (COP-OCO) is prepared pursuant to Section 8L of the IG Act.¹

Once appointed, the Lead IG must develop and carry out, in coordination with the Offices of the Inspector General (OIG) from the DoD, the DoS, and USAID, a joint strategic plan for comprehensive oversight of all aspects of the contingency operation, including all programs and operations of the Federal Government in support of the contingency operation.

The DoD, DoS, and USAID OIGs—referred to as the Lead IG agencies—also coordinate with other oversight agencies to provide individual and collective oversight.

The Lead IG agencies developed this COP-OCO in coordination with partner agencies. In particular, our CIGIE partners are the OIGs for the Departments of Justice, the Treasury, Energy, and Homeland Security; the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR); and the Government Accountability Office. In addition, each of the military audit services contributed to the oversight plan.

OVERSIGHT PLAN ORGANIZATION

This COP-OCO includes four sections:

Section 1: Operation Inherent Resolve (OIR)

The OIR mission is to achieve the defeat of ISIS in Iraq and Syria, while setting the conditions for follow-on activities to improve regional stability.² Separate from OIR military activities, the U.S. Government provides governance support, humanitarian assistance, and development assistance to the Iraqi government and the Syrian people.





- **Section 2: Operation Freedom’s Sentinel (OFS)**
OFS originally consisted of two complementary missions:
 - (1) conducting counterterrorism operations against al-Qaeda, ISIS-Khorasan, and their associates in Afghanistan; and
 - (2) training, advising, and assisting the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces through the NATO-led Resolute Support Mission. Separate from OFS military activities, the U.S. Government provided governance support, humanitarian, development, and reconstruction assistance to the Afghan government. As of August 31, 2021, the United States had withdrawn all military, diplomatic, and humanitarian assistance personnel from Afghanistan. As of the publication of this plan, the DoD has not publicly announced an updated mission for Operation Freedom’s Sentinel.
- **Section 3: Projects Related to Previous Lead IG Contingency Operations**
 This section includes the oversight agencies’ ongoing projects carried into FY 2022, as well as prior fiscal year issued reports for oversight projects related to contingency operations that previously required Lead IG oversight.
- **Section 4: Other Projects Related to Contingency Operations**
 This section includes the oversight agencies’ planned and ongoing projects for FY 2022, as well as prior fiscal year published reports for other oversight projects related to contingency operations.



(Left) A U.S. Air Force C-17 Globemaster III safely transports approximately 823 Afghan citizens from Hamid Karzai International Airport in Kabul, Afghanistan, Aug. 15, 2021; (Above) Members of the American Red Cross issue food and water to Afghan evacuees at Ramstein Air Base, Germany. (U.S. Air Force photos)

A JOINT APPROACH TO PLANNING AND CONDUCTING OVERSIGHT

Section 8L of the IG Act requires the Lead IG to engage in a strategic oversight planning process to ensure comprehensive oversight of U.S. Government activities related to overseas contingency operations. The Lead IG agencies identify oversight projects that examine the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of programs and operations. Additionally, the Lead IG agencies work with partner oversight agencies through the Overseas Contingency Operations Joint Planning Group to ensure a whole-of-government approach to oversight. This group serves as a primary venue to coordinate audits, inspections, and evaluations of U.S. Government-funded activities supporting overseas contingency operations.

During this process, the Lead IG agencies develop strategic oversight areas (SOA), identify oversight gaps, and select oversight projects that balance OIG resources against identified oversight priorities. The Lead IG staffs consider many factors during this process, including U.S. Government and coalition objectives; congressional appropriations that support military, diplomatic, and development activities; major departmental management challenges identified by each of the Lead IG agencies; and feedback from departmental and congressional stakeholders.

The Lead IG agencies identified five specific oversight and reporting objectives:

- Inform Congress and the public about ongoing contingency operations, the complex challenges facing the United States and its partners, and any changes to policy and strategy.
- Advise the DoD on the effectiveness of its national security mission, and the DoS and USAID on the effectiveness of their diplomatic, development, and humanitarian assistance missions.
- Promote the integrity, efficiency, and accountability of U.S. Government operations and associated funding by deterring fraud, waste, and abuse; identifying resources that could be put to better use; and identifying potential cost savings or recoveries.
- Assess the impact of U.S. Government programs, including the capacity of host nation governments to sustain these programs, in order to improve U.S.-provided assistance and outcomes for the host nation governments.
- Evaluate the safety and security of facilities occupied by U.S. military and civilian personnel.

This oversight plan describes specific projects that Lead IG and partner oversight agencies expect to conduct during FY 2022. Oversight agencies periodically review the purpose and scope of these projects, and the changing conditions of the operations, to determine if additional or different oversight projects should be conducted during the fiscal year and to update this oversight plan accordingly.

FUNDING

Lead IG oversight responsibilities cover “all aspects of [a] contingency operation” and “all programs and operations of the Federal Government in support of the contingency operation,” regardless of the source or type of funding.³ As part of the Lead IG’s objective to oversee these operations and their associated funding, the Lead IG agencies report on the DoD, DoS, and USAID budget requests.

To comply with Office of Management and Budget direction, the DoD shifted funds that had previously been designated as OCO to the base budget for FY 2022, eliminating OCO as a separate funding category. As a result, direct war and enduring operations costs are now part of the FY 2022 DoD base budget.⁴

For FY 2022, the DoD requested \$715.0 billion in base funding.⁵ The FY 2022 DoD budget proposal contains the following funding requests for contingency operations:

- **Direct War Requirements:** \$14.3 billion for combat or combat support operations that are not expected to continue once combat operations end at major contingency locations.
- **Enduring Requirements:** \$27.8 billion for enduring in-theater and domestic costs that will remain after combat operations end.⁶

The FY 2022 budget submission occurred prior to the collapse of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. The Lead IG agencies will pay particular attention to the forthcoming FY 2022 authorization and appropriation bills, and adjust this comprehensive oversight plan as necessary.

STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT AREAS

The Lead IG joint strategic plan for each contingency operation lists the planned oversight within three SOAs:

- Military operations and security cooperation
- Governance, humanitarian assistance, and development
- Support to mission

Additionally, each OIG considers its agency’s management challenges when determining which audits and evaluations to conduct. Specifically, the Reports Consolidation Act of 2000 requires each IG to prepare an annual statement that summarizes what the IG considers to be the most serious management and performance challenges facing the agency and to assess the agency’s progress in addressing those challenges.⁷ Planned oversight work identified for FY 2022 aligns with the management challenges of the respective oversight agency.

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

SOA 1. Military Operations and Security Cooperation

This SOA focuses on determining the degree to which the contingency operation is accomplishing its military and security mission. Activities that fall under this SOA include:

- Conducting unilateral and partnered counterterrorism and counterinsurgency operations
- Providing security assistance
- Training and equipping partner security forces
- Advising, assisting, and enabling partner security forces
- Advising and assisting ministry-level security officials

Additionally, this SOA corresponds to the following Lead IG agencies' management challenges:

- Maintaining the Advantage in Strategic Competition (DoD)
- Assuring Space Dominance, Nuclear Deterrence, and Ballistic Missile Defense (DoD)
- Improving DoD Cyberspace Operations and Securing Systems, Networks, and Data (DoD)
- Overseeing Foreign Assistance (DoS)
- Operating in Contingency and Critical Environments (DoS)

SOA 2. Governance, Humanitarian Assistance, and Development

This SOA focuses on countering some of the root causes of violent extremism. Activities that fall under this SOA include:

- Countering and reducing corruption, social inequality, and extremism
- Promoting inclusive and effective democracy, civil participation, and empowerment of women
- Promoting reconciliation, peaceful conflict resolution, demobilization and reintegration of armed forces, and other rule of law efforts
- Providing food, water, medical care, emergency relief, and shelter to people affected by crisis
- Assisting and protecting internally displaced persons and refugees
- Building or enhancing host-nation governance capacity
- Supporting sustainable and appropriate recovery and reconstruction activities, repairing infrastructure, removing explosive remnants of war, and reestablishing utilities and other public services
- Countering trafficking in persons and preventing sexual exploitation and abuse

Additionally, this SOA corresponds to the following Lead IG agencies' management challenges:

- Overseeing Foreign Assistance (DoS)
- Operating in Contingency and Critical Environments (DoS)
- Managing Risks Inherent to Humanitarian and Stabilization Assistance Amid a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (USAID)
- Promoting Local Capacity and Improving Planning and Monitoring to Achieve Sustainability of U.S.-Funded Development (USAID)
- Reconciling Interagency Priorities and Functions to More Efficiently and Effectively Advance U.S. Foreign Assistance Objectives (USAID)

SOA 3. Support to Mission

This SOA focuses on U.S. administrative, logistical, and management efforts that enable military operations and non-military programs. Activities that fall under this SOA include:

- Ensuring the security of U.S. personnel and property
- Providing for the occupational health and safety of personnel
- Administering U.S. Government programs
- Managing U.S. Government grants and contracts
- Inventorying and accounting for equipment

Additionally, this SOA corresponds to the following Lead IG agencies' management challenges:

- Protecting the Health and Wellness of Service Members and their Families (DoD)
- Reinforcing the Domestic Supply Chain and Reducing Dependence on Foreign Sources (DoD)
- Increasing Agility in the DoD's Acquisition and Contract Management (DoD)
- Improving DoD Financial Management and Budgeting (DoD)
- Addressing Vulnerabilities in Financial Management (DoS)
- Overseeing Contracts and Grants (DoS)
- Operating in Contingency and Critical Environments (DoS)
- Managing the Workforce (DoS)
- Promoting Accountability Through Internal Coordination and Clear Lines of Authority (DoS)
- Managing Property (DoS)
- Reconciling Interagency Priorities and Functions to More Efficiently and Effectively Advance U.S. Foreign Assistance Objectives (USAID)
- Addressing Vulnerabilities and Implementing Needed Controls in Agency Core Management Functions (USAID)

Afghan evacuees leave a U.S. C-17 Globemaster III after arriving at Ali Salem Air Base, Kuwait. (U.S. Air Force photo)

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

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

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

Lead IG Fraud and Corruption Investigative Working Group members identify, coordinate, and deconflict 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. Lead IG agency criminal investigators are stationed in Bahrain, Germany, Kuwait, Qatar, South Africa, and Thailand.

HOTLINE

The DoD, DoS, and USAID OIGs operate separate hotlines to provide a confidential and reliable means for individuals to report violations of law, rule, or regulation; mismanagement; waste of funds; and abuse of authority.

Hotline representatives process complaints and refer them in accordance with their respective agency protocols. Any hotline complaint that merits referral is sent to the responsible organization for investigation or informational purposes.

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

In addition, each of the Lead IG investigative components and the military investigative organizations conduct fraud awareness briefings to educate personnel on how to identify indicators of fraud. These briefings promote hotline awareness; reinforce an education campaign focused on preventing, detecting, and reporting fraud, waste, and abuse; and often generate referrals concerning potential fraud and corruption in U.S. Government programs.





ENDNOTES

- 1 Inspector General Act of 1978, Public Law 95-452, Section 8L, 10/12/1978.
- 2 CJTF-OIR, website, “About CJTF-OIR,” undated; USCENTCOM, “Combined Joint Task Force-Operation Inherent Resolve (CJTF-OIR),” 4/12/2021; DoD OUSD(P) ISA, vetting comment, 4/20/2021.
- 3 Inspector General Act of 1978, Public Law 95-452, Section 8L, 10/12/1978.
- 4 DoD OUSD(C), “Defense Budget Overview: United States Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Request,” 5/28/2021.
- 5 DoD OUSD(C), “Defense Budget Overview: United States Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Request,” 5/28/2021.
- 6 DoD OUSD(C), “Defense Budget Overview: United States Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Request,” 5/28/2021.
- 7 106th Congress, “Reports Consolidation Act of 2000,” 6/12/2000.



A U.S. Marine carries a child to be processed during the August evacuation at the Hamid Karzai International Airport in Kabul, Afghanistan. (U.S. Marine Corps photo)

A U.S. Marine carries a child to be processed during the August evacuation at the Hamid Karzai International Airport in Kabul, Afghanistan. (U.S. Marine Corps photo)

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Syrian Democratic Force soldiers conduct a patrol during a joint operation with U.S. Army Soldiers in Syria. (U.S. Army photo)

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FOREWORD

We are pleased to submit our eighth annual plan describing oversight activities for Operation Inherent Resolve (OIR). This plan fulfills our individual and collective agency oversight responsibilities pursuant to the Inspector General Act of 1978.

March 2021 marked the second anniversary of the territorial defeat of the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS). However, ISIS continues to organize, plan, and conduct attacks, and recruit and radicalize online.¹ OIR’s mission remains the defeat of ISIS by providing support to the Iraqi Security Forces and vetted Syrian opposition forces, and setting the conditions for follow-on activities to increase regional stability.²

Additionally, the Department of State (DoS) and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) continue to support the Iraqi government and the vetted Syrian opposition with governance, stabilization, and development activities while working to provide humanitarian assistance to those in need and displaced by conflict.

The Inspectors General for the Department of Defense, the DoS, and USAID are required by the Inspector General Act of 1978 to plan and conduct comprehensive independent oversight of programs and operations in support of OIR and other overseas contingency operations. The Lead IG agencies and their partner oversight agencies coordinate their oversight efforts via the Overseas Contingency Operations Joint Planning Group.

This oversight plan for OIR is effective as of November 8, 2021, and is approved upon the signature of all parties below.



Sean W. O'Donnell
Acting Inspector General
U.S. Department of Defense



Diana R. Shaw
Acting Inspector General
U.S. Department of State



Thomas J. Ullom
Acting Inspector General
U.S. Agency for
International Development



FY 2022 JOINT STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT PLAN FOR OPERATION INHERENT RESOLVE

This oversight plan describes the Lead Inspector General (Lead IG) and partner agency oversight of U.S. Government activities for Operation Inherent Resolve (OIR). These activities include those related to military operations and security cooperation; governance, humanitarian assistance, and development; and support to mission.



Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken (right) speaks with Italian Foreign Minister Luigi Di Maio (left) at the G20 Foreign Ministers' session in Matera, Italy. (DoS photo)

OVERVIEW OF RECENT EVENTS IN IRAQ AND SYRIA

The Iraqi government and Syrian partner forces, with assistance from the United States and the 82-member Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS, continue operations to ensure the defeat of ISIS in Iraq and Syria. OIR is in the normalization phase of the campaign, where the U.S.-led Coalition is focused on stabilizing Iraq and northeast Syria. U.S. and Coalition forces advise the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) and partner forces in Syria and provide training and equipment with the goal of developing these partners' capacity to continue independent operations against ISIS.

According to the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), ISIS activity is down over the past year, but ISIS has continued operating as a low-level and well-entrenched insurgency in rural areas of Iraq and Syria.¹ ISIS's overall strategy is to sustain the group's notoriety, rebuild influence among the local populace, and reestablish a self-described "caliphate" in the region.² The DoS estimated that there are approximately 10,000 ISIS fighters operating in Iraq and Syria as of March 31, 2021, down from an estimate of as many as 30,000 fighters in 2014.³



U.S. Army Soldiers conduct convoy operations in northeastern Syria. (U.S. Army photo)

ISIS conducts hit-and-run and improvised explosive device (IED) attacks; exploits sectarian, political and security gaps; and targets vulnerable residents of displaced persons camps for recruitment.⁴ In his testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee in April 2021, General Kenneth F. McKenzie, Jr., Commander of U.S. Central Command, noted that ISIS continues to attempt to influence communities ravaged by conflict, including camps for displaced persons where there are ISIS-affiliated elements within the camp population.⁵

In Iraq, ISIS takes advantage of the security void between the ISF and the Kurdish Security Forces in the disputed area near the Iraq-Kurdistan border. ISIS conducts attacks against the ISF and engages in smuggling in the region.⁶

In Syria, ISIS conducts attacks against the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) and civilian targets in the Middle Euphrates River Valley, and against Syrian regime forces and their allies in the central Syrian desert.⁷ According to Combined Joint Task Force – Operation Inherent Resolve (CJTF-OIR), the Coalition and its local partners have “precluded [ISIS] from regenerating,” and ISIS remains incapable of seizing territory in Syria.⁸

According to General McKenzie, the Coalition’s partnership with the SDF remains vital to the ongoing defeat ISIS campaign. Despite several obstacles, including the ongoing Syrian conflict, Turkish forces in northern Syria, Iranian destabilization efforts, Russian disruption, and the coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, the SDF continued to maintain pressure against ISIS. In these operations, the Coalition provided enabling support while the SDF developed capabilities to operate independently.⁹

On June 28, 2021, the Foreign Ministers of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS met to reaffirm their shared determination to continue the fight against ISIS and to create conditions for a defeat of the terrorist group. During this meeting, the Foreign Ministers emphasized the importance of protecting civilians, affirmed that international laws must be upheld, and remained united in their outrage at ISIS’s atrocities and in their determination to eliminate this global threat.¹⁰

Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken also stated that the U.S. Government’s top priority in the region is to sustain military gains against ISIS: “we must reaffirm our commitment, including to Operation Inherent Resolve, the complementary NATO mission in Iraq, and to civilian-led counterterrorism capacity building.” Secretary Blinken cited the need for renewed Coalition stabilization assistance support across Iraq and Syria to prevent a potential ISIS resurgence. He also noted that the 10,000 ISIS fighters who remained in SDF detention in Syria was an “untenable” situation and said the U.S. Government urges countries of origin to “repatriate, rehabilitate, and, where applicable, prosecute their citizens.”¹¹

In a joint communique issued after the meeting, the foreign ministers committed to strengthening cooperation across all Coalition lines of effort to ensure that ISIS in Iraq and Syria, and its affiliates and networks around the world, are unable to reconstitute or threaten Coalition homelands, people, and interests.¹² Although ISIS no longer controls territory in Iraq and Syria, the threat of resurgence remains in areas where the Coalition is not active, requiring strong vigilance and coordinated action by the international community.¹³ To that end, the foreign ministers discussed the importance of allocating adequate resources to sustain Coalition and partner forces’ efforts, providing significant stabilization support to address conditions that make communities vulnerable to recruitment by ISIS and related violent ideological groups, providing support to liberated areas and safeguarding collective interests.¹⁴





In late June, Acting U.S. Special Envoy John T. Godfrey led a delegation of officials to northeast Syria to visit the al-Hol displaced persons camp, where they met with humanitarian assistance groups and camp administration.¹⁵ The DoS said that the purpose of the visit was to build understanding of the challenges that humanitarian assistance groups and local authorities face in providing services and managing al-Hol so that the DoS can better channel assistance and advocacy on this complex issue. After the visit, Acting Special Envoy Godfrey discussed his trip with Defeat ISIS Coalition partners at the June 28 Ministerial meeting.¹⁶

The DoS and USAID support the provision of life-saving services for displaced persons and other vulnerable populations in Iraq and Syria.¹⁷ As of March 2021, there were 1.3 million displaced persons in Iraq.¹⁸ With more than 250,000 displaced Iraqis living in displaced persons camps at the end of 2020, the Iraqi government closed 14 of these camps, forcing many camp residents to return to destroyed homes and villages that lack basic services.¹⁹ Additionally, as of May 31, 2021, there were approximately 245,000 Syrian refugees in Iraq, the majority of whom fled violence and persecution in Syria.²⁰

DoS and USAID partners have faced challenges implementing humanitarian activities due to increased violence in the camps earlier in 2021. The DoS reported that while the Self-Administration of Northeast Syria successfully



(Top) A U.S. Army Soldier administers a COVID-19 vaccine to another Soldier. (U.S. Army photo); (Left) Internally displaced Syrian children play in Maarrat Misrin camp in Idlib, Syria. (WFP/Fadi Halabi photo)

manages the return program from the al-Hol displaced persons camp, there remain significant challenges with reintegration of Syrian displaced persons and repatriation of non-Syrian displaced persons.²¹

As of March 2021, 13.4 million people in Syria required humanitarian assistance, a 20 percent increase compared to the previous year.²² Syria accounts for the world's largest number of forcibly displaced people—with more than 6.7 million Syrians registered as displaced persons, including more than 280,000 living in camps within Syria.²³ Displaced persons in Syria struggle to meet basic needs due to the lack of infrastructure and access to services. Many displaced Syrians are in hard-to-reach areas where aid delivery is a challenge.²⁴

In addition to humanitarian assistance, the DoS and USAID work with government and civic partners in Iraq and Syria to stabilize post-conflict environments.²⁵ The U.S. Government has sought to accelerate restoration of essential services in liberated areas of Iraq devastated during the ISIS occupation.²⁶ In Syria, stabilization efforts include work with local governance actors, civil society, and Syrian communities to support education, community security, independent media, civil society, social cohesion, transitional justice, accountability, restoration of essential services, and political resolution to conflict. The DoS reported this assistance is key to preventing a potential ISIS resurgence in northeast Syria and aims to counter the destabilizing influence of Iran, Russia, and the Syrian regime in the area.²⁷

The United States and the international community also support counterterrorism and stabilization in Iraq and Syria through activities that are separate from OIR. For example, NATO Mission Iraq provides non-combat assistance to the Iraqi Ministry of Defense, the Iraqi National Security Advisor, and relevant national security missions.²⁸ Other nations and organizations provide support to the Iraqi government and the Syrian people under bilateral and multilateral agreements.

For the past 2 years, there have been more than 300 attacks on U.S. interests in Iraq, most of which have been conducted by Iran-aligned militia groups in an attempt to pressure the United States and the Coalition to withdraw military forces from Iraq.²⁹ The increase in attacks on U.S. forces by Iran-aligned militias continued to affect the OIR mission and U.S. diplomatic activity in Iraq. USCENTCOM and CJTF-OIR reported that the militia attacks have diverted intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance assets away from missions targeting ISIS to missions supporting Coalition force protection.³⁰ While CJTF-OIR said that Iran-aligned militias have minimal impact on OIR's counter-ISIS mission, General McKenzie stated that the attacks threaten Iraq's long-term security.³¹

In March 2021, Lieutenant General Paul Calvert, Commander of CJTF-OIR, said that the Iraqi government is concerned about the potential for a civil war between Iran-aligned Shia and Iraqi nationalist Shia.³² Lieutenant General Calvert also said that, coupled with Iraq's poor economic situation, the Iran-aligned militias present a major threat to Iraq that could erode all the gains that have been made if not addressed.³³

Attacks by the Iran-aligned militias are placing increased pressure on Iraqi Prime Minister Mustafa al-Kadhimi, who has attempted to arrest militiamen that are responsible for attacks on Coalition personnel and limit militia control over Iraq's border crossing and government ministries.³⁴ The resumption of militia attacks in Iraq came as the United States and Iraq were re-evaluating their security partnership.³⁵

Table 1.

The Global Coalition Partners

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

Source: The Global Coalition, website, “82 Partners,” 8/31/2021.

U.S. Presence in Iraq and Syria

As of June 23, 2021, the United States retained approximately 2,500 military personnel in Iraq in three locations and an additional 900 in Syria in two locations.³⁶

Since July 2020, CJTF-OIR has been in the normalization phase of the campaign to defeat ISIS. In this phase, CJTF-OIR provides security, planning, and required support to the Iraqi government and appropriate authorities in Syria. However, the mission of CJTF-OIR remains to defeat ISIS in designated areas of Iraq and Syria and set the conditions for follow-on operations to increase regional stability.³⁷

On June 11, the United States and Iraq initiated a strategic dialogue to reaffirm and strengthen their strategic relationship. The dialogue covered regional stability, public health, climate change, energy independence, humanitarian aid, human rights, and economic cooperation, among other issues.³⁸ The U.S. and Iraqi delegations decided that the security relationship between the countries will fully transition to a training, advising, assisting, and intelligence-sharing role, and that U.S. forces will not have any combat role in Iraq by December 31, 2021.³⁹ The United States intends to continue its support for the ISF and the military forces of the Kurdistan region, known as the Peshmerga, to build their capacity to deter and defeat future threats.⁴⁰

On September 9, CJTF-OIR conducted a transfer of authority ceremony in Baghdad, where Lieutenant General Calvert transferred command to Major General John Brennan.⁴¹ Noting the transition from a 3-star to a 2-star headquarters, General McKenzie stated that this re-designation of CJTF-OIR signified the progress that the Iraqi government, the United States, and the Coalition had made “to jointly build up Iraqi forces and institutions while tearing down those who seek to destroy them.” General McKenzie also stated that the work is far from over as ISIS continues to threaten the peace and prosperity in the region.⁴²



The Prime Minister of the Republic of Iraq, Mustafa al-Kadhimi (right) meets with NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg (left). (NATO photo)

In addition to U.S. bilateral efforts with Iraq, and separate from OIR, NATO Mission Iraq was established in October 2018 at the request of the Iraqi government.⁴³ According to NATO, this non-combat advisory, training, and capacity building mission aims to assist Iraqi security institutions stabilize the country, fight terrorism, and prevent the return of ISIS.⁴⁴ Thirty NATO members and three partner nations (Australia, Finland, and Sweden) contribute to NATO Mission Iraq. In February 2021 at the request of the Iraqi government, NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg said that the mission will expand beyond the greater Baghdad area and will increase from 500 to approximately 4,000 personnel.⁴⁵ According to NATO, the expansion will be incremental, but it did not announce a timeline for the increase.⁴⁶

In Syria, the Coalition supports a lasting political solution to the conflict in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 2254. CJTF-OIR conducts partnered operations and trains the SDF in the Eastern Syria Security Area to counter-ISIS and prevent a resurgence.⁴⁷ Additionally, CJTF-OIR trains, advises, and supports partner forces in Syria with U.S. forces operating from bases in northeastern Syria and the Tanf Garrison.⁴⁸ ISIS activities have resumed in Syrian regime-controlled areas and ISIS has demonstrated its ability to rebuild its networks and capabilities to target security forces and civilians in these areas.⁴⁹

U.S. Mission Iraq, which includes the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad, the Baghdad Diplomatic Support Center, and the U.S. Consulate General in Erbil, is the primary platform for the U.S. partnership with the Iraqi government for pursuing its national security objective in Iraq.⁵⁰

Mission Iraq went on ordered departure of non-emergency personnel in March 2020 at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. Consulate General Erbil’s ordered departure terminated on July 22, 2020. The embassy’s Emergency Action Committee and the Department will periodically review the situation and revert to higher in-country staffing levels as soon as circumstances permit.⁵¹ Before the ordered departure, Mission Iraq had approximately 5,300 personnel working across all three locations.⁵²

U.S. FUNDING FOR PROGRAMS IN IRAQ AND SYRIA

DoD Funding for OIR

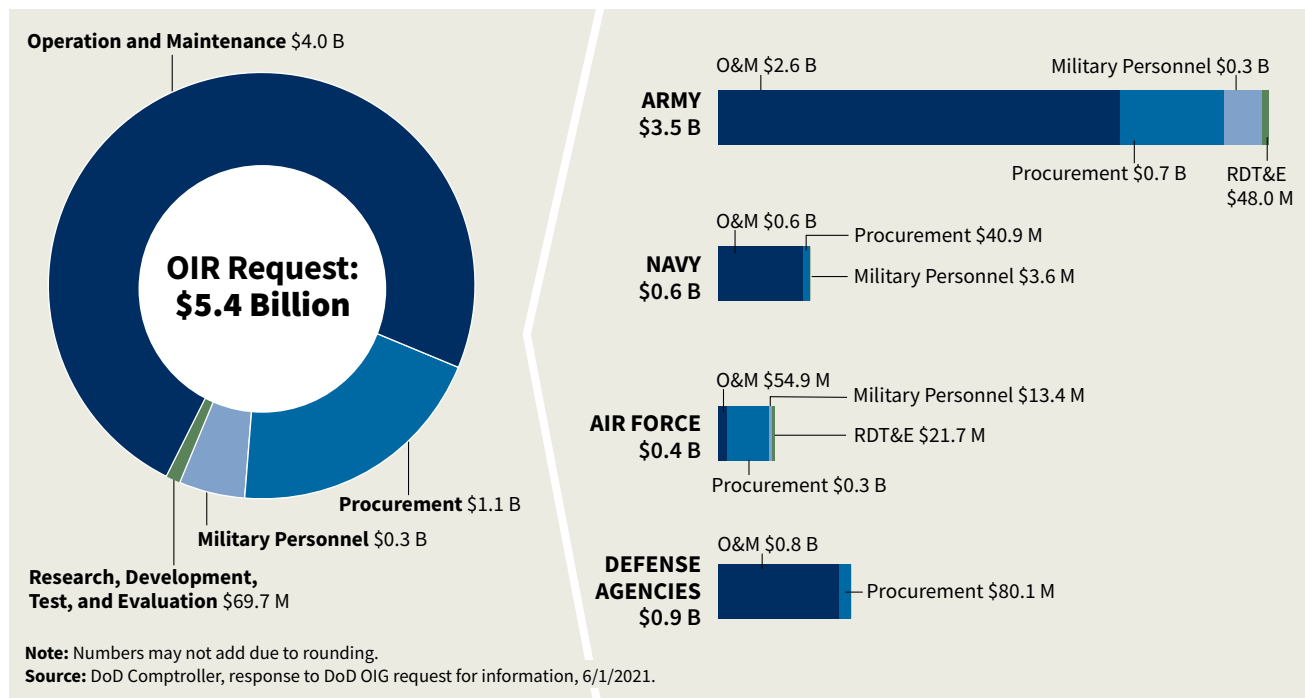
The DoD budget request for FY 2022 includes \$5.4 billion for OIR, which is intended to build the capacity of the ISF and vetted Syrian opposition (VSO) forces to counter ISIS and to support the enduring U.S. comprehensive regional strategy.⁵³

Military Personnel (\$0.3 B):

These funds are for active and reserve component requirements and support sustaining personnel forward deployed to the Middle East to continue operations to ensure the defeat of ISIS, and to allow flexibility to achieve U.S. national security objectives. For the active component, this includes incremental deployment pay associated with military personnel deployed in support of OIR. Additionally, for activated reservists, the funding includes deployed military personnel, as well as those remaining in the United States supporting combat operations in theater.⁵⁴

Figure 1.

FY 2022 OIR Request by Appropriation: DoD and Military Departments



Operation and Maintenance (\$4.0 B):

These funds are for a range of costs for the military services and defense agencies including operations, fuel, spare parts, maintenance, communications, intelligence support, transportation, retrograde, reset, and civilian personnel in support of OIR. This category also includes the Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund.⁵⁵

- **Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund (\$522 M):**

This fund aims to strengthen the capabilities of the DoD's partners to secure territory liberated from ISIS and to counter future terrorist threats. The request includes funding for training, equipping, and operational support to secure territory previously held by ISIS and prevent its reemergence.⁵⁶

Procurement (\$1.1 B):

These funds are for the procurement of new equipment and weapons systems to sustain readiness and modernize the force following years of combat operations. New equipment and systems include weapons, aircraft, unmanned aerial systems (UAS), engineering equipment, vehicles, counter-improvised explosive device systems, and other equipment for use by U.S. forces. This request also funds the procurement of bombs, missiles, and other munitions.⁵⁷

Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) (\$69.7 M):

These funds are for the research, development, test, and evaluation of programs with the goal of renewing and maintaining technological superiority in a dynamic threat environment. Focus areas include science and technology; advanced capability enablers; space-based systems; cyberspace activities; and integrated base defense systems.⁵⁸

DoS and USAID Funding for Iraq

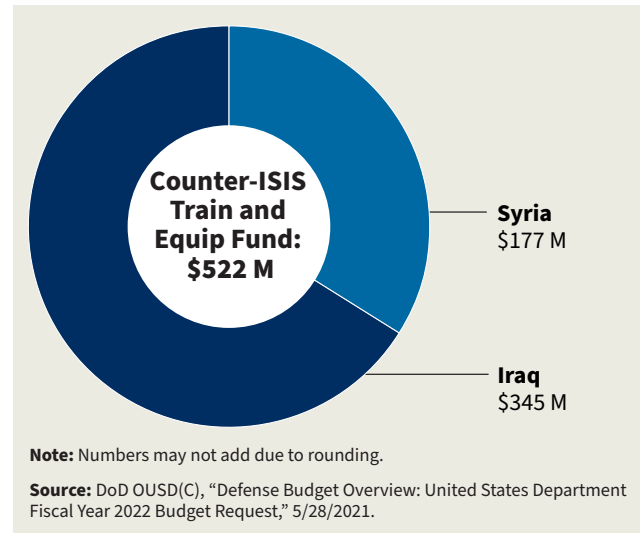
The DoS and USAID FY 2022 budget request contains \$1.6 billion for programs in Iraq. To ensure the defeat of ISIS and stabilize liberated areas, the DoS and USAID engage with the Iraqi government, international organizations, regional neighbors, economic partners, and the Iraqi people to support improvements in governance, economic development, and regional relations, and to maintain a strong partnership with Iraq under the Strategic Framework Agreement.⁵⁹

Worldwide Security Protection and Ongoing Operations (\$720.2 M):

These funds support ongoing Diplomatic Security programs in Iraq, including international cooperative administrative support services costs, diplomatic couriers, static/local guards, Embassy Air overseas support costs, premium pay, temporary duty-related costs, armored vehicle replacements, training, and physical and technical security.⁶⁰

Figure 2.

FY 2022 Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund Request



Diplomatic and Consular Programs and Operations (\$237.2 M):

These funds provide for the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad and U.S. Consulate in Erbil operations and other support costs. The budget request includes \$86.6 million for staff, \$64.9 million for U.S. Mission support, \$44.8 million to sustain ongoing operations, \$37.9 million for logistics support, and \$3.3 million for Consulate operations.⁶¹

Aviation Iraq (\$157.7 M):

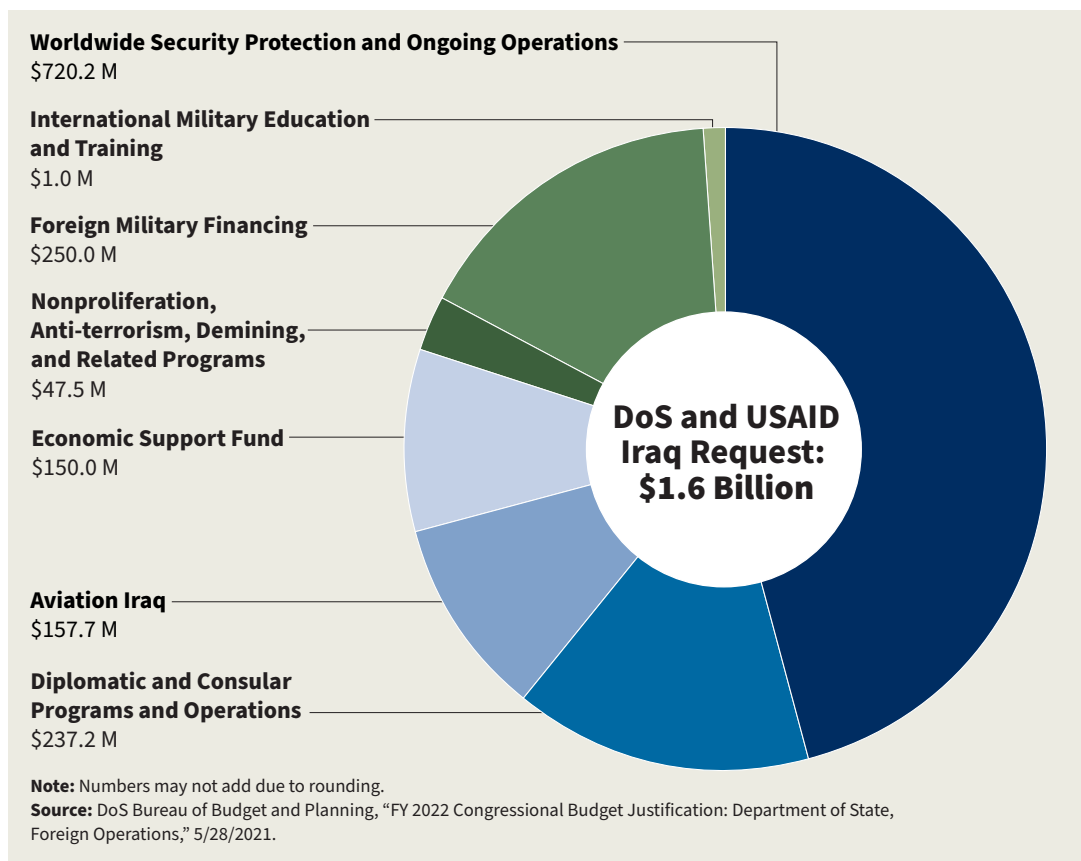
These funds support the Aviation Working Capital Fund to provide fixed-wing aircraft service into and out of Iraq and both airplane and helicopter service for the movement of passengers within Iraq.⁶²

Economic Support Fund (\$150.0 M):

These funds support stabilization and recovery in areas liberated from ISIS; reinforce Iraq’s own economic and fiscal reforms; strengthen governance and government responsiveness; and promote reconciliation, accountability, and human rights. Additionally, these funds support Iraqi minorities most affected by ISIS.⁶³

Figure 3.

FY 2022 DoS Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Budget Request-Iraq
(includes USAID)



Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (\$47.5 M):

These funds are intended to improve Iraq’s ability to defend itself against external threats to internal stability through bilateral conventional weapons destruction, anti-terrorism assistance, and export control and related border security assistance programs.⁶⁴

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

These funds are intended to enhance the development and professionalism of the Iraqi military forces, improve their interoperability with the United States and partners within the region, and support security sector reform and defense institution-building initiatives. This military education and training is designed to develop security expertise and respect for human rights and the rule of law for select members of the Iraqi Air Force, Army, Navy, Kurdish Peshmerga, Counterterrorism Service, and civilian defense and security officials.⁶⁵

United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq:

The United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq prioritizes the provision of advice, support, and assistance to the Iraqi government and people of Iraq on advancing inclusive, political dialogue and national and community-level reconciliation; assisting in the electoral process; facilitating regional dialogue between Iraq and its neighbors; and promoting the protection of human rights and judicial and legal reforms. The United States contributes roughly 22 percent of the mission’s annual budget through assessed contributions.⁶⁶

Additional Humanitarian Assistance Activities:

The DoS and USAID request funds to address worldwide crises affecting U.S. national security interests. For FY 2022 the DoS and USAID requested \$4.7 billion for International Disaster Assistance, \$92 million for Transition Initiatives, \$1.6 billion for emergency and development food aid programs authorized under Title II of the Food for Peace Act (P.L. 83-480), and \$3.8 billion for Migration and Refugee Assistance for use worldwide.⁶⁷ The DoS and USAID will determine funding levels for Iraq during the year of execution.

Foreign Military Financing (\$250.0 M):

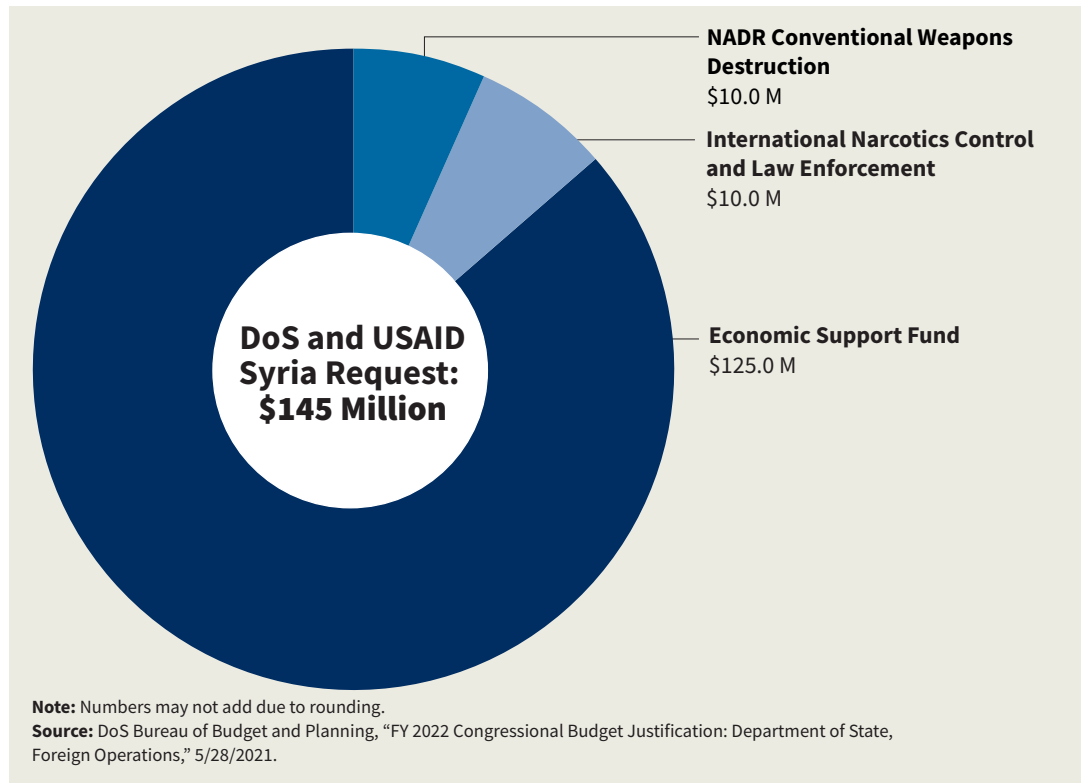
For FY 2022, the DoS requested \$250 million for Foreign Military Financing (FMF) in Iraq. The U.S. Embassy in Baghdad stated that FMF, along with International Military Education and Training programs are part of a considerable U.S. strategic effort to build an effective, civilian-controlled, and self-sustaining ISF.⁶⁸ The DoS maintains that FMF is paramount to the professionalization of Iraq’s security sector. During FY 2019 through FY 2022, FMF will be directed at reducing dependence on contracted logistics services; filling critical capability gaps; providing professional military education; upgrading and modernizing select combat systems; replacing limited major combat systems after combat loss; and building defense institutions and reforming the security sector.⁶⁹

DoS and USAID Funding for Syria

The DoS and USAID FY 2022 budget request includes \$145 million for Syria. In addition, as the DoS decides on the disbursement for humanitarian assistance and international disaster assistance, it is likely that additional money will be allocated by the Department as discussed below. The freeze on U.S. funding for stabilization efforts in Syria was lifted in 2021, and the DoS and USAID are currently working to program nearly \$50 million of FY 2020 funding for stabilization efforts across northeast Syria. These funds will keep many programs operational,

Figure 4.

FY 2022 DoS Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Budget Request-Syria
(includes USAID)



and the DoS and USAID are currently planning an early release of \$40 million in FY 2021 stabilization funds for Syria later in the fall of 2021.⁷⁰

Economic Support Fund (\$125.0 M):

The budget request supports longstanding U.S. Government policy objectives by funding stabilization activities in non-regime held areas of Syria. These funds aim to help ensure the defeat of ISIS and prevent a resurgence of extremist ideologies and groups; support the restoration of daily life to help IDPs who choose to return home to do so safely; promote accountability for gross human rights violations in Syria; and support a political process to resolve the conflict in line with UNSCR 2254.⁷¹ These funds are intended to strengthen the capacity of local governments to manage constituent needs and provide services in areas liberated from ISIS; encourage the safe and voluntary return of displaced persons; and support civil society to hold governments accountable.⁷²

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (\$10.0 M):

These funds are limited to non-regime-controlled areas of northeast Syria and further the administration’s national security goal of securing the defeat of ISIS, preventing its return, and contribute to regional stability. These funds support civilian internal security forces to provide security to the communities they serve in a way that builds trust and eases tensions.

Support provided with these funds includes activities designed in cooperation with community members, local councils, and the forces to enhance citizen safety by reducing crime. This assistance supports the specific security needs of vulnerable groups within the population, including returning IDPs, refugees, and women and children.⁷³

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) Conventional Weapons Destruction (\$10.0 M):

Conventional Weapons Destruction funds will be used to restart a U.S.-funded demining program in Syria that will continue the clearance of landmines, unexploded ordnance, and other explosive hazards in areas liberated from ISIS to further stabilization and humanitarian assistance. These funds will also support programs to better educate the Syrian public on the status of explosive hazards in the country. Explosive remnants of war removal efforts are critical in strengthening civilian security; enabling the return of displaced communities; facilitating access to basic services; and encouraging economic development in liberated areas.⁷⁴

The DoS and USAID FY 2022 budget request includes nearly \$10.2 billion for International Humanitarian Assistance. These funds are available for worldwide use in crises that intersect with U.S. national security interests, including in Syria. Funds from this proposed account—which combines past years’ International Disaster Assistance, Food for Peace, and Migration and Refugee Assistance accounts—are to be administered by the DoS and USAID.⁷⁵

The DoS and USAID budget request further includes \$86.4 million for the Global Threat Reduction program worldwide. This program seeks to counter the Syrian regime’s development of chemical weapons by training partner governments and chemical industry stakeholders to identify and eliminate the transfer of dual-use material and technology to entities involved in the Syrian regime’s chemical weapons program.⁷⁶

The DoS and USAID FY 2022 budget request includes \$15.0 million for the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund to focus on high-priority projects, including those in Syria.⁷⁷

STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT AREAS

This oversight plan organizes OIR-related oversight projects into three strategic oversight areas (SOAs):

1. Military Operations and Security Cooperation
2. Governance, Humanitarian Assistance, and Development
3. Support to Mission

Each of the following SOA discussions presents examples of completed oversight projects for FY 2021 and planned or ongoing oversight projects for FY 2022. For a complete list of FY 2022 OIR-related oversight projects, refer to the project tables at the end of this plan.

SOA 1. Military Operations and Security Cooperation

U.S. and Coalition forces have continued to work “by, with, and through” local partners in Iraq and Syria. Military operations and security cooperation activities over the past year have built upon the success achieved against ISIS in Iraq and Syria. CJTF-OIR reported that partner

force development has allowed partners in Iraq and Syria to conduct most aspects of a counter-insurgency autonomously, and CJTF-OIR has transitioned the operation to the normalization phase of its campaign plan.⁷⁸

During the current phase of operations, the Coalition has shifted from providing tactical leadership and training to developing a cadre of senior staff and enabling institutional development. The Coalition's desired end state is an ISF that has the ability to generate a sustainable military force that can defeat ISIS independently.⁷⁹

In addition to building security force capabilities, the DoD reported that it supports the ISF with operational enablers, such as planning support and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities for operations against ISIS.⁸⁰ The DIA reported to the DoD OIG that it has assessed that ISIS, despite the loss of physical territory, continues to operate as a low-level insurgency using the global information environment to recruit followers and inspire and conduct attacks.⁸¹ As part of the U.S. National Strategy for Counterterrorism, the U.S. Government is working to stop the spread of ISIS's violent ideology worldwide.⁸²

Signals intelligence exploits radar, radio, and other systems. It provides unique intelligence information, complements intelligence derived from other sources, and is often used for cueing other sensors to potential targets of interest.⁸³ In November 2020, the DoD OIG completed a classified evaluation of whether the Army had developed and deployed a tactical signals intelligence payload program for UAS that met the intelligence requirements of operational units. CJTF-OIR may use signals intelligence to derive unique intelligence information, complement intelligence derived from other sources, and satisfy OIR and other intelligence requirements.⁸⁴

SELECTED FY 2022 OVERSIGHT PROJECTS:

USCENTCOM reported that some U.S. military Service members had experienced symptoms of traumatic brain injury following multiple rocket attacks by Iran-aligned militia groups. As a result, the DoD OIG initiated an evaluation to determine if USCENTCOM properly screened, documented, and tracked DoD personnel—including those who served in Iraq and Syria—suspected of sustaining a traumatic brain injury. In September 2021, the DoD OIG announced its second oversight project related to traumatic brain injury to determine the extent to which the Defense Health Agency and Military Services ensured that DoD personnel who sustained traumatic brain injuries received appropriate levels of care.

According to the Commander of USCENTCOM, enemy-armed UAS continue to pose a risk to U.S. and partner forces in the USCENTCOM area of responsibility, and the DoD lacks a comprehensive joint solution to counter the growing UAS threat.⁸⁵ The DoD OIG plans to conduct multiple oversight projects regarding UAS operations in FY 2022.

For example, the DoD OIG plans to audit unmanned systems cybersecurity controls to determine whether the DoD is implementing effective oversight, controls, and processes to mitigate cybersecurity risks to unmanned systems. The DoD OIG also plans to audit whether military services conducted effective pre-deployment training to counter an adversary's use of UAS. Additionally, the DoD OIG will evaluate USCENTCOM's defense of critical assets against missile and UAS threats.

The DoD works by, with, and through VSO forces and funds these forces through the Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund. The DoD OIG plans to determine whether the DoD properly evaluated if VSO participants met DoD requirements and received their stipends.

SOA 2. Governance, Humanitarian Assistance, and Development

The U.S. Government supports a range of assistance programs in Iraq and Syria in connection with OIR. The DoS and USAID implement humanitarian assistance activities and other programming that seek to counter violent extremism and promote stability, effective governance, and economic growth in these countries.

In areas liberated from ISIS where conflict has abated, the DoS and USAID work with the United Nations and other organizations to plan and implement assistance programs that promote stability and improve the livelihoods of those impacted by the crisis.⁸⁶ According to the United Nations, the goal of stabilization activities in Iraq and Syria is to create conditions allowing displaced persons and refugees to return to their homes, promote reconciliation, and avoid a resurgence of extremist ideologies and groups.⁸⁷ In both Iraq and Syria, if issues of reconciliation, basic services, economic self-reliance, and restorative justice are not addressed, successes against ISIS could falter and allow a renewal of broader violent extremism.⁸⁸

IRAQ

The United Nations reported that 4.1 million Iraqis needed humanitarian assistance as of March 2021.⁸⁹ For FY 2020–2021, the DoS and USAID have provided approximately \$348 million in humanitarian assistance funding, as of March 2021. This funding includes approximately \$224 million from the DoS Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, and \$124 million from the USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance.⁹⁰ USAID is also the largest donor of the Funding Facility for Stabilization, a 28-donor, multilateral program that aims to stabilize areas liberated from ISIS by restoring damaged or destroyed essential services to promote the safe and voluntary return of displaced persons.⁹¹

In Iraq, the DoS and USAID OIGs focus their oversight work on U.S. Government funding, programs, and the achievement of U.S. Government goals. In FY 2021, the DoS OIG issued an audit report of the Department of State’s Risk Assessments and Monitoring of Voluntary Contributions to Public International Organizations. The DoS OIG found that the Department’s processes for identifying, assessing, and responding to risks before awarding funds to public international organizations needs improvement, and that the monitoring of voluntary contributions did not adhere to required standards.⁹²

Between 2014 and 2019, USAID provided \$2.2 billion in aid to the people of Iraq. In FY 2020, USAID OIG issued an audit report on USAID’s transition planning and third-party monitoring in Iraq. USAID OIG found that USAID’s guidance and practices do not encourage transitioning from humanitarian assistance in Iraq to stabilization activities. In addition, USAID did not provide sufficient oversight of implementing partners providing services in Iraq.⁹³



Syrian children participate in structured psychosocial support activities in Syria. (USAID photo)

SYRIA

The U.S. Government has provided more than \$12 billion between 2012 and 2020 in humanitarian assistance to help Syrians affected by the civil war, including refugees in neighboring countries.⁹⁴ USAID-funded implementers procure items including emergency food, shelter materials, blankets, water treatment systems, hygiene kits, and medical supplies from international and local suppliers and transported them across borders from Jordan, Iraq, and Turkey to be delivered to those in need in Syria.

In March 2021, USAID OIG issued an audit report on oversight weaknesses of USAID’s Syria response and the need for enhanced management of fraud risks in humanitarian assistance. USAID OIG determined that USAID had taken action to address fraud risks revealed in investigations but lacked a framework to manage these risks and did not sustain monitoring of cross-border activities to reduce fraud risks.⁹⁵

SELECTED FY 2022 OVERSIGHT PROJECTS:

The DoS Global Engagement Center is tasked with leading, synchronizing, and coordinating U.S. Government efforts to recognize, understand, expose, and counter foreign state and non-state propaganda and disinformation efforts aimed at undermining U.S. national security interests. The DoS OIG plans to inspect the Center to determine whether it effectively planned and achieved its policy goals and objectives. It will also evaluate whether the Center carried out its policy coordination and implementation, public diplomacy, and administrative functions consistent with laws and regulations.

In May 2019, USAID announced the New Partnership Initiative, which was designed to increase USAID’s development impact and the number and diversity of implementers. Since its inception, the initiative has awarded almost \$200 million to new, underutilized implementing partners—many in Iraq, where the initiative was launched. USAID OIG plans to determine the extent to which USAID has a framework for implementing the initiative, and processes for measuring performance and results.



SOA 3. Support to Mission

This SOA includes DoD, DoS, and USAID OIGs oversight of U.S. Government administrative, logistical, and management efforts that enable military operations and non-military programs. For example, U.S. military personnel, diplomats, and aid workers who live and work on installations in Iraq and in neighboring countries require facilities, logistics, and other sustainment support. The U.S. Government generally contracts with the private sector for these requirements, and the Lead IG agencies have found that these contracts are vulnerable to fraud, waste, and abuse.⁹⁶ Moreover, the DoD and DoS OIGs continue to inspect U.S. bases, embassies, and consulates to ensure these installations meet security requirements, and occupational safety and health standards.

USAID support helped rehabilitate key bridges and roads damaged by ISIS in Anbar, Iraq. (USAID photo)

For example, in 2017, the DoD OIG audited the Heavy Lift 7 contracts that provide for commercial ground transportation in Kuwait and Iraq. This audit found that due to improper management, the Army ordered 39 percent more transportation assets than needed, and as a result, wasted approximately \$54 million throughout the life of the contracts. In FY 2021, as a follow-up to the 2017 audit, the DoD OIG audited Heavy Lift 8 contracts to determine whether the Army implemented corrective actions based on the Heavy Lift 7 audit report. The DoD OIG determined that USCENTCOM and the Army fully implemented 5 of 6 recommendations, and partially implemented the remaining recommendation from the 2017 audit report.⁹⁷

Also, in January 2021, the DoS OIG issued an inspection report addressing the operational effectiveness, resource management and management controls, and program management of the DoS Bureau of Diplomatic Security’s Special Program for Embassy Augmentation and Response at the Consulate General Erbil in Iraq. The DoS OIG found that the Bureau was succeeding in

its mission to enhance protection of overseas U.S. facilities and personnel, but did not fully use existing procedures, guidance, or best practices identified from previous inspections.⁹⁸

Additionally, in April 2021, the DoS OIG issued an audit report on the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs selection and management of contract oversight personnel in Iraq to determine the extent to which the DoS has taken action to close the four open recommendations to improve the process to identify and nominate qualified contract oversight personnel in Iraq. This follow-up audit determined that the Bureau had not taken all the necessary steps to implement the recommendations made by the DoS OIG in 2018.⁹⁹

In May 2021, USAID OIG issued an audit report on USAID’s initiative against sexual exploitation and abuse. USAID OIG determined that USAID strengthened policies and identified process improvements to address sexual exploitation and abuse. However, there were gaps in USAID’s approach to preventing sexual exploitation and abuse in award and monitoring processes. USAID did not require pre-award sexual exploitation and abuse measures across all awards, which led to variances across acquisition and assistance awards, as well as humanitarian and development assistance. Additionally, USAID did not monitor implementers’ efforts to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse, as USAID did not have requirements and guidance in place. USAID also lacked clearly defined roles and responsibilities and a centralized tracking mechanism for responding to and managing sexual exploitation and abuse allegations.¹⁰⁰

SELECTED FY 2022 OVERSIGHT PROJECTS:

For FY 2022, the DoD OIG plans to audit the U.S. Army base operations and security support services contract in Kuwait. This audit will determine whether the Army effectively accounted for Government-Furnished Property provided to the base operations and security support services contractor in Kuwait.

Also in FY 2022, the DoS OIG plans to audit nonexpendable personal property at U.S. Embassy Baghdad, Iraq. This audit will determine whether the embassy has implemented internal controls to account for and manage the life cycle of nonexpendable personal property in accordance with Federal requirements and DoS regulations.

Working with the Tahrir Association for Development, local youth plant over 3,000 trees in Sinjar Center, Solagh, and Qaboosi villages in Iraq. (USAID photo)



In FY 2022, USAID OIG will continue its evaluation of USAID’s use of personal service contractors and institutional support contractors in the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance and the Office of Transition Initiatives. This evaluation will determine the current use of personal service contractors and institutional support contractors in the Bureau and the Office of Transition Initiatives and assess the impact of reliance on these contractors on programs, operations, and the workforce.

Additionally in FY 2022, the Army Audit Agency plans to evaluate the accountability of the acquisition cross-servicing agreements in Kuwait. This evaluation will determine whether the Army had processes in place to accurately record acquisition and cross-servicing agreement orders in Kuwait.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

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

In recognition of the geographic breadth of the ISIS threat, USAID OIG also established a Defeat ISIS Investigative Task Force to ensure oversight and prevent fraud, waste, and abuse across operations. The Defeat ISIS Investigative Task Force brings together USAID OIG staff from multiple divisions to leverage the expertise available within the USAID OIG. Members include USAID OIG investigators, analysts, auditors, and managers based in Washington, D.C.; Cairo, Egypt; and Frankfurt, Germany.



FY 2022 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Operation Inherent Resolve

AAA

Total Project: 1

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0499	A-2021-BOZ-0560.000	3	AF, KW	May 2021	Mar 2022

Acquisition Cross-Servicing Agreement Accountability

To determine whether the Army had processes in place to accurately record acquisition and cross-servicing agreement orders in Kuwait, including those that support OIR.

DoD OIG

Total Projects: 22

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0400	D2019-D000RM-0206.000	1	IQ, SY	Sep 2019	TBD

Audit of Pre-Deployment Training on Counter Unmanned Aerial Systems

To determine whether the Military Services conducted pre-deployment training to counter an adversary's use of unmanned aerial systems in accordance with the operational requirements of the geographic combatant commands, including those in the OIR area of responsibility. * Suspended due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The project will restart when force health protection conditions permit.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0407	D2020-D000RG-0116.000	3	CONUS	Apr 2020	Nov 2021

Audit of Entitlements and Allowances for Deployed Reserve Service Members

To determine whether the DoD Reserve Components mobilization process ensures that entitlements and allowances are accurately identified and processed prior to service members' deployment, including those deployed to the OIR area of responsibility.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0408	TBD	1	Other	Jan 2022	Sep 2022

Audit of Unmanned Systems Cybersecurity Controls

To determine whether the DoD is implementing effective oversight, controls, and processes to mitigate cybersecurity risks to unmanned systems, including those in the OIR area of responsibility.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0427	TBD	3	KW, QA	Jul 2022	Jun 2023

Audit of U.S. Army Central Modernized Enduring Equipment Set in the U.S. Central Command Area of Responsibility

To determine whether the Army's implementation of the modernized enduring equipment sets in the U.S. Central Command area of responsibility is meeting mission goals.

* As of Oct 25, 2021

FY 2022 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Operation Inherent Resolve

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0464	D2020-DEV0PD-0121.000	1	AF, CONUS, DE, KW	Jul 2020	Nov 2021

Evaluation of Traumatic Brain Injury Screening in the U.S. Central Command Area of Responsibility

To determine whether the U.S. Central Command properly screened, documented, and tracked DoD Service members suspected of sustaining a traumatic brain injury—including those serving in Iraq and Syria—to determine whether a return to duty status for current operations was acceptable, or evacuation and additional care was required.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0467	TBD	1	KW	Jan 2022	Sep 2022

Follow up Audit of Management of Army Prepositioned Equipment

To determine whether the Army implemented the recommendations identified in DODIG-2018-132, "Management of Army Equipment in Kuwait and Qatar," June 29, 2018, to improve Army Prepositioned Stock-Southwest Asia inventory accountability and maintenance for equipment that supports the OIR mission.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0468	TBD	1	IQ, KW	Jan 2022	Nov 2022

Audit of Army Oversight of the Department of Defense Language Interpretation and Translation Enterprise II Contract

To determine whether the Army provided oversight of and appropriately staffed the DoD Language Interpretation and Translation Enterprise II contract in the U.S. Central Command and OIR area of responsibility to ensure the contractors fulfilled requirements.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0469	D2021-D000RJ-0068.000	1	KW	Jan 2021	Dec 2021

Audit of the DoD Counter-Islamic State of Iraq and Syria Train and Equip Fund Stipends to the Vetted Syrian Opposition

To determine if the DoD assessed whether Vetted Syrian Opposition groups met DoD requirements prior to the DoD providing stipends from the Counter-Islamic State of Iraq and Syria Train and Equip Fund for Syria to the Vetted Syrian Opposition.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0488	D2020-DEV0PA-0183.000	3	KW	Sep 2020	Dec 2021

Follow-Up Evaluation of Report No. DoDIG-2019-088, "Evaluation of DoD Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Persons in Kuwait-June 11, 2019"

To determine whether the DoD implemented corrective actions for the recommendations in report DODIG-2019-088, "Evaluation of DoD Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Persons in Kuwait," June 11, 2019, which is related to contractors at facilities supporting OIR.

* As of Oct 25, 2021

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0489	D2021-DEV0PD-0045.000	1	AF, IQ	Jan 2021	Nov 2021

Evaluation of the U.S. Central Command and U.S. Special Operations Command Implementation of DoD’s Law of War Program

To determine the extent to which the U.S. Central Command and U.S. Special Operations Command developed and implemented programs in accordance with DoD Law of War requirements in order to reduce potential law of war violations when conducting operations.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0496	D2021-D000AH-0098.000	3	IQ, SY	Feb 2021	Dec 2021

Audit of DoD Implementation of the DoD Coronavirus Disease–2019 Vaccine Distribution Plan

To determine whether DoD officials effectively distributed and administered coronavirus disease–2019 vaccines to DoD’s workforce, including those serving in the OIR area of operations, in accordance with DoD guidance.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0497	D2021-D000RJ-0107.000	3	KW	Apr 2021	Jan 2022

Audit of Army Accountability of Government-Furnished Property Under Base Operations Contracts in Kuwait

To determine whether the Army effectively accounted for Government-Furnished Property provided to the base operations and security support services contractor in Kuwait at facilities that support OIR.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0505	D2021-D000RK-0118.000	3	KW, QA	May 2021	May 2022

Audit of Tracking, Recovery, and Reuse of Department of Defense-Owned Shipping Containers

To determine to what extent the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps complied with DoD requirements to track, recover, and reuse shipping containers at facilities that support OIR, and included those containers in an accountable property system of record.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0506	D2021-D000RH-0110.000	1	Multiple	Apr 2021	Feb 2022

Audit of Training Ranges Supporting Units in the U.S. European Command

To determine whether training ranges have the capability and capacity to support combat readiness for units assigned to the U.S. European Command , including facilities that support OIR.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0511	TBD	1	IQ	Feb 2022	Nov 2022

Evaluation of the Use of Compartmented Geospatial Intelligence Collection for Operation Inherent Resolve

To evaluate National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and U.S. Central Command intelligence collection in support of Operation Inherent Resolve.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0512	TBD	1	IQ	Feb 2022	Sep 2022

Evaluation of the U.S. Central Command’s Defense of Critical Assets Within its Area of Responsibility Against Missiles and Unmanned Aircraft Systems

To determine the extent to which the U.S. Central Command can defend critical assets within its area of responsibility against missile and unmanned aircraft system threats.

FY 2022 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Operation Inherent Resolve (CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0513	TBD	1	IQ	Aug 2022	Apr 2023

Evaluation of the Military Sealift Command’s Surge Sealift Readiness in a Global Crisis

To determine the Military Sealift Command’s readiness to deploy, operate, and maintain the surge to meet critical supply and equipment requirements through contracts with vendors during a global crisis, and for overseas contingency operations such as OIR.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0514	TBD	1	IQ	Aug 2022	May 2023

Evaluation of Service Capabilities to Counter Unmanned Aircraft Systems

To determine the extent to which the Military Services have implemented intelligence support, and techniques, tactics and procedures, necessary to employ counter-unmanned aircraft systems.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0515	TBD	1	IQ	May 2022	Jan 2023

Evaluation of the Effectiveness of the Security Force Assistance Brigades

To determine the extent to which the Security Force Assistance Brigades are meeting the Geographic Combatant Commands security force assistance requirements and contributing to improving U.S. Army Brigade Combat Team readiness, including for those deployed or deployable to the OIR area of responsibility.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0516	TBD	1	IQ	May 2022	Jan 2023

Evaluation of the U.S. Special Operations Command Joint Military Information Support Operations Web Operations Center

To determine whether the U.S. Special Operations Command’s Joint Military Information Support Operations Web Operations Center meets the combatant commander’s requirements to support the geographic and functional combatant commander’s ability to counter adversary messaging and influence in the information environment, including in support of OIR.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0517	D2022-DEV000-0020.000	1	Multiple	Oct 2021	Jul 2022

DoD and Service Identification and Screening of Service Members with Traumatic Brain Injuries

To determine the extent to which the Defense Health Agency and Military Service medical departments implemented policies and procedures, and provided oversight, to ensure that Service members who sustained traumatic brain injuries—including those serving in the OIR area of operations—were identified and screened to determine their appropriate level of care.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0518	TBD	3	IQ	Jun 2022	Feb 2023

Audit of Depot-Level Maintenance for U.S. Military Heavy Lift Helicopters

To determine whether the depot-level maintenance for U.S. military heavy lift helicopters enables the fleet to maintain required aircraft availability and readiness rates, including for those deployed or deployable to the OIR area of responsibility.

* As of Oct 25, 2021

DoS OIG

Total Projects: 4

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0231	20AUD109.00	3	IQ	Dec 2020	Dec 2021

Audit of Nonexpendable Personal Property at U.S. Embassy Baghdad, Iraq

To determine whether the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad, Iraq has implemented internal controls to account for and manage the life cycle of nonexpendable personal property in accordance with Federal requirements and DoS regulations.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0473	TBD	3	IQ	Jan 2022	Sep 2022

Audit of the U.S. Embassy Baghdad, Iraq Power Plant Performance

To determine whether the DoS assessed the existing and future electrical power needs and infrastructure of the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad when designing the new power plant; conducted oversight of the construction and commissioning of the new power plant; took measures to mitigate design or construction deficiencies, if any.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0485	TBD	3	IQ	Oct 2022	Jun 2023

Audit of the PAE Operations and Maintenance Contract for the U.S. Embassy Baghdad, Iraq

To determine whether the DoS is administering the PAE operations and maintenance contract for the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad, Iraq in accordance with Federal and DoS requirements and whether PAE is operating in accordance with the contract terms and conditions.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0523	TBD	3	IQ	Mar 2022	Sept 2023

Audit of Physical Security Standards for Temporary Facilities at High Threat Posts

To determine whether the DoS has instituted internal control procedures and standardized designs to meet applicable physical security standards for temporary structures used at high-threat, high-risk posts.

USAID OIG

Total Projects: 3

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0520	TBD	2	IQ	Jul 2021	Nov 2021

Evaluation of USAID’s Religious and Ethnic Minority Portfolio in Iraq

To objectively report on significant events surrounding the development of USAID’s Iraq religious and ethnic minority portfolio from 2017 to 2019 and key challenges that related to the management of awards providing assistance to religious and ethnic minority groups.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0521	TBD	3	IQ	Jul 2021	Dec 2022

Audi Audit of USAID’s New Partnerships Initiative

To determine the extent to which USAID has established a framework for effectively implementing the program as well as processes for measuring the initiative’s performance and results.

FY 2022 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Operation Inherent Resolve

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0522	TBD	2	SY	Nov 2021	Mar 2022

Evaluation of USAID's Sanctions Policies and Procedures

To determine to what extent USAID has policies and procedures for obtaining Office of Foreign Assets Control licenses and adhering to U.S. Government sanctions in humanitarian settings.

FY 2021 COMPLETED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Operation Inherent Resolve

AFAA Total Reports: 4

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0482	F2021-0036-REE000	1	QA	Jul 29, 2021

Personal Wireless Communication Systems 379th Air Expeditionary Wing Al Udeid Air Base, Qatar

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0507	F2021-0007-RA0000	1	KW	Jul 27, 2021

Installation Access Controls, 386th AEW, Ali Al Salem AB, Kuwait

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0508	F2021-0007-RA0000	3	KW	Jun 28, 2021

Dining Facility Operations at Deployed Locations, 386th AEW, Ali Al Salem AB, Kuwait

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0509	F2021-0004-RA0000	3	KW	Jul 19, 2021

Government Purchase Card Management 386th AEW, Ali Al Salem AB, Kuwait

DoD OIG Total Reports: 8

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0349	DODIG -2021-084	1	QA	May 18, 2021

Evaluation of Kinetic Targeting and Civilian Casualty Reporting in the USCENTCOM Area of Responsibility

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0350	DODIG-2021-005	1	KW	Nov 5, 2020

Evaluation of the Army's Tactical Signal Intelligence Payload Program

* As of Oct 25, 2021

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0402	DODIG-2021-098	3	KW	Jul 1, 2021

Audit of the Cybersecurity of Department of Defense Additive Manufacturing Systems

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0428	DODIG-2021-097	3	KW	Jul 1, 2021

Follow-up Audit on the U.S. Army’s Management of the Heavy Lift Commercial Transportation Contract Requirements in the Middle East

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0435	DODIG-2021-082	1	IQ	May 18, 2021

Evaluation of Combatant Command Counter Threat Finance Activities

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0465	DODIG-2021-058	3	Other	Mar 3, 2021

Evaluation of the U.S. Central Command’s Response to the Coronavirus Disease-2019

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0498	DODIG-2021-129	3	AF, IQ, SY	Sep 23, 2021

Audit of Defense Logistics Agency Award and Management of Bulk Fuel Contracts in Areas of Contingency Operations

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0519	DODIG-2022-003	1	KW	Oct 15, 2021

Management Advisory: Internal Control Weaknesses in the Global Combat Support System-Army and the Army Enterprise System Integration Program

DoS OIG Total Reports: 17

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0411	AUD-MERO-21-18	2	IQ, SY	Mar 3, 2021

Audit of the Department of State’s Risk Assessments and Monitoring of Voluntary Contributions to Public International Organizations

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0418	ISP-I-21-12	1, 3	IQ	Jan 14, 2021

Inspection of the Bureau of Diplomatic Security’s Special Program for Embassy Augmentation and Response

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0452	AUD-MERO-22-03	3	IQ	Oct 18, 2021

Audit of Noncompetitive Contracts in Support of Overseas Contingency Operations in Afghanistan and Iraq

FY 2021 COMPLETED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Operation Inherent Resolve

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0461	ISP-IB-21-06	2	Multiple	Dec 28, 2020

Targeted Inspection of the U.S. Agency for Global Media: Journalistic Standards and Principles

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0462	ISP-I-21-09	2	Multiple	Dec 28, 2020

Review of Department of State Foreign Assistance Tracking Capabilities

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0470	AUD-MERO-21-24	3	IQ	Apr 13, 2021

Compliance Follow-Up Audit of the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs Selection and Management of Contract Oversight Personnel in Iraq

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0471	AUD-MERO-21-22	3	IQ	Mar 12, 2021

Information Report: Review of Department of State Preparations to Return Personnel to Federal Offices During the Global Coronavirus Pandemic

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0472	AUD-MERO-21-43	3	IQ	Sep 14, 2021

Audit of Acquisition Planning and Cost Controls While Transitioning Support Services Contracts in Iraq

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0474	AUD-MERO-21-38	3	IQ	Jul 27, 2021

Audit of Department of State Compliance with Requirements Relating to Unfinalized Contract Actions

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0475	ISP-I-21-21	3	IQ	Apr 22, 2021

Inspection of the Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations' Office of Safety, Health, and Environmental Management

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0476	ISP-I-21-22	3	IQ	May 19, 2021

Inspection of the Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations' Office of Fire Protection

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0477	ISP-I-21-15	3	IQ	Jul 20, 2021

Inspection of the Bureau of Administration, Office of the Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisitions Management, Diplomatic Security Contracts Division

* As of Oct 25, 2021

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0478	ISP-I-21-24	3	IQ	Apr 20, 2021

Review of the Public Diplomacy Staffing Initiative

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0486	AUD-SI-21-03	2	IQ	Dec 3, 2020

Management Assistance Report: The Bureau of Diplomatic Security Did Not Always Conduct Post Security Program Reviews Within Required Timeframes

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0487	AUD-SI-21-04	2	IQ	Dec 1, 2020

Management Assistance Report: The Bureau of Diplomatic Security’s Compliance Process Related to Post Security Program Reviews Needs Improvement

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0494	AUD-MERO-21-37	3	IQ	Jul 22, 2021

Management Assistance Report: Improved Guidance and Acquisition Planning is Needed to Reduce the Use of Bridge Contracts in Afghanistan and Iraq

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0510	MA-21-01	3	IQ	Jul 16, 2021

Management Alert: U.S. Embassy Baghdad, Iraq, Body Armor

GAO Total Projects: 2

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0484	GAO-21-99	1	IQ	Jan 21, 2021

Close Air Support: Actions Needed to Enhance Friendly Force Tracking Capabilities and Fully Evaluate Training

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0490	GAO-21-228RC	1	IQ	Feb 23, 2021

Iraq: U.S. Agencies Have Provided Assistance to the Ministry of Interior Since 2014, but Have Not Yet Fully Assessed the Effectiveness of the Assistance

USAID OIG Total Projects: 13

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0168	8-000-21-001-P	2	SY	Mar 4, 2021

Weaknesses in Oversight of USAID’s Syria Response Point To the Need for Enhanced Management of Fraud Risks in Humanitarian Assistance

FY 2021 COMPLETED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Operation Inherent Resolve

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0274	9-266-21-003-P	2	IQ	Feb 19, 2021

Enhanced Guidance and Practices Would Improve USAID's Transition Planning and Third-Party Monitoring in Iraq

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0430	9-000-21-006-P	2	IQ, SY	May 12, 2021

USAID Should Implement Additional Controls to Prevent and Respond to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse of Beneficiaries

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0433	9-000-21-002-P	2	IQ	Dec 23, 2020

USAID Updated Guidance To Address Inconsistent Use of Journey to Self-Reliance Metrics and Misalignment of Missions' Budgets

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0453	9-000-21-009-P	3	IQ, SY	Sep 23, 2021

USAID Has Contract Termination Guidance that Aligns with Federal Contracting Requirements, But Employees Could Benefit from Additional Resources

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0491	3-000-21-007-R	3	IQ	Nov 16, 2020

Financial Audit of Oxfam GB Under Multiple USAID Awards

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0492	3-000-21-005-R	3	Multiple	Oct 30, 2020

Financial Audit of Norwegian People's Aid Under Multiple USAID Agreements

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0493	3-000-21-004-R	3	SY	Oct 29, 2020

Life Saving Humanitarian Assistance to Vulnerable Populations in Syria

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0500	4-936-21-002-P	2	Multiple	Feb 24, 2021

USAID Had Limited Control Over COVID-19 Ventilator Donations, Differing From Its Customary Response to Public Health Emergencies

* As of Oct 25, 2021

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0501	3-000-21-030-I	3	Multiple	Mar 26, 2021

Examination of The QED Group, LLC’s Indirect Cost Rate Proposals and Related Books and Records for Reimbursement Fiscal Years Ended December 31, 2016 and 2017

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0502	3-000-21-005-T	3	Multiple	Mar 9, 2021

Single Audit of International Relief and Development Holdings, Inc., and Affiliates, for the Fiscal Year Ended 2016

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0503	3-000-21-019-I	3	Multiple	Feb 23, 2021

Examination of DAI Global, LLC Indirect Cost Rate Proposals and Related Books and Records for Reimbursement for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2017

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0504	3-000-21-012-I	3	Multiple	Jan 14, 2021

Examination of DAI Global, LLC for the Certified Final Indirect Cost Rate Proposals and Related Books and Records for Reimbursement for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2016





A member of the Peshmerga Regional Guard Brigade receives a shipment of humvees from the Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund program, Erbil, Iraq. (U.S. Army photo)

ENDNOTES

FORWARD

- 1 DoS, press release, “On the Second Anniversary of ISIS’s Territorial Defeat,” 3/23/2021.
- 2 CJTF-OIR, “Fact Sheet,” accessed 7/17/2021; USCENTCOM, press release, “Excerpt from Gen Frank McKenzie’s Speech in Iraq,” 9/9/2020.

OPERATION INHERENT RESOLVE

- 1 DIA, response to DoD OIG request for information, 21.3 OIR 009 and 21.3 OIR 010, 6/23/2021.
- 2 DIA, response to DoD OIG request for information, 21.3 OIR 010, 6/23/2021; CJTF-OIR, response to DoD OIG request for information, 21.3 OIR 008, 7/13/2021.

- 3 DoS, response to DoS OIG request for information, 3/22/2021; UN Office of Counterterrorism, transcript, “Statement by Mr. Vladimir Vornokov, Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism,” 8/24/2020; DoS, transcript, “Live at State Briefing with Ambassador James Jeffrey,” 1/30/2020.
- 4 DIA, response to DoD OIG request for information, 21.3 OIR 009, 21.3 OIR 010, and 21.3 OIR 017, 6/23/2021.
- 5 General Kenneth F. McKenzie, Jr., testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee, “U.S. Central Command and U.S. Africa Command In Review Of The Defense Authorization Request For Fiscal Year 2022 And The Future Years Defense,” 4/22/2021.
- 6 CJTF-OIR, response to DoD OIG request for information, 21.3 OIR 058, 6/24/2021; DIA, response to DoD OIG request for information, 21.3 OIR 011 and 21.3 OIR 015, 6/23/2021.
- 7 DIA, response to DoD OIG request for information, 21.3 OIR 011 and 21.3 OIR 015, 6/23/2021; USCENTCOM, response to DoD OIG request for information, 21.3 OIR 020, 6/28/2021.



- 8 CJTF-OIR, response to DoD OIG request for information, 21.3 OIR 005, 6/24/2021.
- 9 General Kenneth F. McKenzie, Jr., testimony before the House Armed Services Committee, “The Posture of U.S. Central Command,” 4/22/2021.
- 10 DoS, press release, “Joint Communiqué by Ministers of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS,” 6/28/2021; DoS, media note, “Joint Communiqué by Ministers of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS Small Group,” 3/30/2021.
- 11 DoS, press release, “Secretary Antony J. Blinken Opening Remarks at D-ISIS Meeting Opening Session,” 6/28/2021.
- 12 DoS, press release, “Joint Communiqué by Ministers of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS,” 6/28/2021; DoS, vetting comment, 7/20/2021.
- 13 DoS, press release, “Joint Communiqué by Ministers of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS,” 6/28/2021.
- 14 DoS, press release, “Joint Communiqué by Ministers of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS,” 6/28/2021; DoS, vetting comment, 7/20/2021.
- 15 DoS, press release, “U.S. Special Envoy for the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS Godfrey Travels to Iraq, Syria, and Rome,” 6/27/2021.
- 16 DoS, vetting comment, “Lead Inspector General for Operation Inherent Resolve Quarterly Report to the United States Congress, April 1, 2021 – June 30, 2021,” 7/19/2021.
- 17 USAID, factsheet, “Iraq - Complex Emergency, Fact Sheet #2, Fiscal Year (FY) 2021,” 3/11/2021.
- 18 DoS, response to DoS OIG request for information, 3/24/2021.
- 19 UNHCR, “Returning Iraqis face dire conditions following camp closures,” 5/27/2021.
- 20 UNHCR, “Syria Regional Refugee Response,” 5/31/2021.
- 21 USAID BHA, response to USAID OIG request for information, 3/31/2021; DoS, response to DoS OIG request for information, 3/22/2021; DoS, cable, “Northeast Syria: SNES Announces Renewed Efforts to Return IDPs,” 20 STATE 106900, 10/30/2020.
- 22 USAID BHA, response to USAID OIG request for information, 3/15/2021; Mercy Corps, “Syrian Aid Pledges ‘Woefully Inadequate,’” 3/30/2021; UNHCR, “Syria Emergency,” 3/15/2021.
- 23 UNHCR, “Syria Regional Refugee Response,” 5/31/2021.
- 24 UNHCR, “Syria Refugee Crisis,” 8/27/2020.
- 25 DoS, “Integrated Country Strategy: Iraq,” 2018.
- 26 USAID ME Bureau, response to OIG request for information, 3/26/2021.
- 27 DoS, response to DoS OIG request for information, 3/22/2021; DoS, response to DoS OIG request for information, 12/22/2020.
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- 29 Quentin Sommerville, “Iraqis Suffer as US-Iran Shadow War Shifts Gear,” BBC News, 6/8/2021; Qassim Abdul-Zahra and Zeina Karam, “Militias a Growing Challenge for Iraq Ahead of Talks with US,” Associated Press, 3/31/2021.
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- 32 Katie Bo Williams, “Militias in Iraq Provide Security, Wield Political Power, and May Be Tearing the Country Apart,” Defense One, 3/2/2021.
- 33 Katie Bo Williams, “Militias in Iraq Provide Security, Wield Political Power, and May Be Tearing the Country Apart,” Defense One, 3/2/2021.
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- 39 DoS, press release, “Joint Statement on the U.S.-Iraq Strategic Dialogue,” 7/26/2021.

- 40 DoS, press release, “Joint Statement on the U.S.-Iraq Strategic Dialogue,” 7/26/2021.
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- 42 USCENTCOM, statement, “General Kenneth F. McKenzie, Jr.’s opening remarks as prepared at CJTF-OIR Change of Command ceremony, Sept. 9th 2021,” 9/10/2021.
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- 44 NATO, fact sheet, “NATO Mission Iraq,” 6/2021.
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Afghan evacuees prepare to load into a Boeing C-17 Globemaster III during the August evacuation at Hamid Karzai International Airport in Kabul, Afghanistan. (U.S. Marine Corps photo)

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FOREWORD

We are pleased to submit our seventh annual plan describing oversight activities for Operation Freedom’s Sentinel (OFS). This plan fulfills our individual and collective agency oversight responsibilities pursuant to the Inspector General Act of 1978.

OFS originally consisted of two complementary missions:

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

The U.S. Government announced the removal of all U.S. forces from Afghanistan as of August 31, 2021. However, while over-the-horizon counterterrorism operations will continue, the DoD has not announced the details of these plans or capabilities. As of the publication of this plan, the DoD had not publicly updated the OFS mission to reflect the current conditions in Afghanistan.

Similarly, on August 31, the U.S. Embassy in Kabul announced the suspension of operations and noted that the Embassy would continue to assist U.S. citizens and their families remaining in Afghanistan from Doha, Qatar. As of the publication of this plan, the DoS had not officially announced the establishment or location of a remote Afghanistan Affairs Unit to replace Embassy Kabul, but diplomatic and consular functions, as well as DoS and USAID management of Afghanistan-related assistance, continued remotely from multiple locations as plans for an Afghanistan Affairs Unit were being finalized.

In conjunction with the withdrawal of U.S. military and civilian personnel, the U.S. Government also began evacuating U.S. citizens, personnel from partner nations, and at-risk Afghans with the support and assistance of more than two dozen allied and partner nations. As of September 6, the DoS reported these efforts had evacuated more than 124,000 people, and the evacuation efforts, and related relocation and resettlement efforts, continue as of the publication of this plan.

With the collapse of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and its armed forces, the Inspector General community must pay particular attention to how the DoD, DoS, USAID, and other U.S. Government agencies either concluded or changed their operations in Afghanistan. Historically, fraud, waste, and abuse increase as major operations are concluded. Additionally, the Inspector General community has begun oversight projects related to the U.S. Government’s evacuation, relocation, and resettlement efforts related to the U.S. withdrawal from Afghanistan, and intends to conduct additional oversight in these areas.

The Federal oversight community will remain vigilant and work collaboratively to ensure effective oversight of OFS and evolving U.S. Government operations related to Afghanistan.

This oversight plan for OFS is effective as of November 8, 2021, and is approved upon the signature of all parties below.



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FY 2022 JOINT STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT PLAN FOR OPERATION FREEDOM'S SENTINEL

This oversight plan describes the Lead Inspector General (Lead IG) and partner agency oversight of U.S. Government activities in or related to Afghanistan. These activities include those related to Operation Freedom's Sentinel's (OFS) military operations and security cooperation; governance, humanitarian assistance, development, and reconstruction; and support to mission.

AFGHANISTAN

In April 2021, President Joseph R. Biden announced that all U.S. forces would withdraw from Afghanistan by September 11, 2021. During his announcement, the President stated that U.S. military, diplomatic, and humanitarian work in Afghanistan, along with support to the Afghan government, would continue following the withdrawal of U.S. forces.¹ To prepare for a safe and orderly withdrawal, the DoD took additional force protection measures. On April 23, the Secretary of Defense extended the deployment of the aircraft carrier USS Dwight D. Eisenhower to remain in the U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM) area of responsibility and authorized the deployment of two B-52 long range bombers to Al Udeid Air Base, Qatar.²

Starting on May 4, USCENTCOM began publishing weekly press releases providing updates on the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Afghanistan. In the first press release, USCENTCOM announced that it had retrograded the equivalent of approximately 60 C-17 Globemaster III loads of materiel from Afghanistan and turned over more than 1,300 pieces of equipment to the Defense Logistics Agency for destruction.³ U.S. forces continued drawdown operations throughout the month of May and June.

On July 2, Pentagon Press Secretary John F. Kirby announced the closure of Bagram Air Field and that the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces (ANDSF) had assumed control of the air base.⁴ After the closure of Bagram Air Field, USCENTCOM announced that it had completed more than 90 percent of the withdrawal process. This included removing approximately 984 C-17 Globemaster loads of materiel from Afghanistan, and turning over seven military facilities to the ANDSF.⁵ Throughout the drawdown, U.S. forces provided security assistance to the ANDSF, including air strikes against the Taliban.⁶

On July 16, the U.S. Government announced that it would evacuate Afghans who had worked for the United States in Afghanistan and were potentially vulnerable to Taliban retribution.⁷ In support of this effort, the DoS announced that initially 750 SIV applicants and their immediate families who had completed most of the application process would be brought directly to the United States. A second group of approximately 4,000 principal applicants and their families would be taken out of Afghanistan to locations outside of the United States to await the



A U.S. Air Force Airman loads cargo onto a U.S. Air Force C-17 Globemaster III aircraft during drawdown operations from Afghanistan. (U.S. Air Force photo)



processing of their visas.⁸ On July 30, the first group of Afghan SIV applicants evacuated under Operation Allies Refuge arrived at Fort Lee, Virginia.⁹

The DoS established the Priority 2 (P-2) refugee admission designation on August 2. This designation established new opportunities to permanently resettle in the United States for thousands of Afghans and their immediate family members who are at risk due to their U.S. affiliation, but are not eligible for the Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) program. These Afghans may not have had qualifying employment or met the time-in-service requirement to become SIV eligible.¹⁰

Taliban Advance Across Afghanistan

According to a Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Ministry of Defense spokesperson, violent incidents increased by nearly 25 percent after President Biden announced the revised withdrawal deadline, with Taliban attacks reported in 21 of the 34 provinces by late April.¹¹ In mid-June, when asked about the Taliban's momentum, General McKenzie said, "the fighting is a seesaw right now."¹² However, the Taliban's spring offensive resulted in the Taliban doubling the number of districts it controlled, from 73 on May 1 to 157 on June 29, according to media reports.¹³

Building on its momentum in capturing population centers, the Taliban took control of its first provincial capital, Zaranj in Nimroz province, on August 6.¹⁴ In less than 2 weeks, the Taliban secured control over nearly every provincial capital in Afghanistan, many of them surrendering without a fight.¹⁵ Kandahar, Afghanistan's second largest city and the capital of Kandahar province, fell on August 12.¹⁶ On August 15, the Taliban entered Kabul with little to no opposition and effectively deposed the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, as President Ghani fled the country.¹⁷



On August 14, the President authorized the deployment of approximately 5,000 troops to Afghanistan to assist in the noncombatant evacuation operation (NEO) of U.S. citizens, diplomatic, and humanitarian staff, and other allied personnel. Additionally, this NEO included Afghans who assisted U.S. forces in the OFS mission and those at particular risk from the rapid Taliban advance.¹⁸ On August 15, the Taliban took control of Kabul, consolidating its control over most of Afghanistan.¹⁹ The next day, President Biden announced that Afghanistan's political leaders "gave up and fled the country" and that the Afghan military had collapsed.²⁰

The NEO was directed by the President under the assumption that the ANDSF would be a willing and able security partner defending Kabul for a matter of weeks or at least for a few days.²¹ However, after the ANDSF collapsed, and thousands of Afghans tried to enter the airport, the Taliban offered to work with the DoD on a deconfliction mechanism to "prevent miscalculation" and promised not to interfere with the withdrawal.²² General McKenzie also stated, "[w]e had gone from cooperating on security with a longtime partner and ally to initiating a pragmatic relationship of necessity with a longtime enemy."²³



(Left) Mr. Kirby and General McKenzie brief the media at the Pentagon in Washington, D.C. (DoD photo); (Right) Afghan evacuees prepare to load a Boeing C-17 Globemaster III during the August evacuation at Hamid Karzai International Airport in Kabul, Afghanistan. (U.S. Air Force photo)

On August 26, ISIS-K conducted a suicide bombing at the Kabul airport, killing 13 U.S. service members and severely wounding several more.²⁴ Hundreds of Afghan civilians were also killed and wounded.²⁵ In response to ISIS-K's attack at the airport, the DoD conducted an over-the-horizon counterterrorism operation against an ISIS-K planner and facilitator on August 27. According to the DoD, this airstrike, conducted by unmanned aircraft in Nangarhar Province, resulted in two high-profile ISIS-K targets killed and one wounded.²⁶ On August 29, the DoD conducted an over-the-horizon airstrike on a vehicle in Kabul that killed as many as 10 civilians, including up to 7 children.²⁷ The DoD OIG has initiated an independent evaluation to determine if the airstrike was conducted in accordance with DoD policies and procedures.²⁸

On August 29, the President directed the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to lead efforts across the U.S. Government to support the relocation of Afghan refugees. In response to this direction, the DHS, in coordination with the DoD, DoS, and other federal agencies, deployed personnel to intermediate staging locations overseas to screen and vet evacuated Afghans prior to their movement to the United States. Once in the United States, the refugees continued their processing at sites in Virginia and Pennsylvania prior to onward travel to military installations in the continental United States.²⁹

On August 30, Mr. Kirby and General McKenzie held a press briefing announcing the completion of the NEO. In total, U.S. and coalition aircraft evacuated more than 123,000 civilians, including U.S. citizens, U.S. and allied consular staff, SIV and P-2 applicants, and other at-risk Afghans and their families.³⁰ On August 31, the U.S. Embassy in Kabul announced the suspension of operations, stating that all personnel had been withdrawn from the country. This announcement also stated that personnel formerly assigned to the U.S. Embassy in Kabul would continue to assist U.S. citizens in Afghanistan from Doha, Qatar.³¹

On September 27, a senior DoS official stated the biggest constraint to the departure of American citizens and others from Afghanistan remains the Taliban's unpredictability regarding who is permitted to depart. The second big constraint is the absence of regular commercial air service to enable individuals who wish to depart to do so in a predictable manner. However, from August 31 to September 27, an additional 85 U.S. citizens and 79 legal permanent residents of the U.S. departed Afghanistan with the assistance of the DoS and private groups that have chartered their own aircraft.³² Secretary Austin stated on September 28, that even though there is no military presence on the ground in Afghanistan, the DoD mission to assist in the departure of U.S. citizens and Afghan allies enrolled in the SIV program is not over.³³

NATO Support to Afghanistan

On August 17, the NATO Secretary General, Jens Stoltenberg, stated that NATO "suspended all support ... to the Afghan government, because there's no Afghan government for NATO to support."³⁴

U.S. Military Support to Afghanistan

As of August 31, the United States ended its 20-year war in Afghanistan.³⁵ In June, Mr. Kirby stated that preventing acts of terrorism against the homeland remains a priority for the DoD, and the OFS counterterrorism mission will continue from outside of Afghanistan.³⁶ As of the publication of this plan, the over-the-horizon counterterrorism plans and capabilities for Afghanistan have not been announced.

Impact to Ongoing and Future Oversight Related to Afghanistan

The collapse of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and its security forces, and the subsequent takeover of the government by the Taliban, present challenges to the U.S. Government's oversight community. The inability to have auditors, inspectors, and investigators on the ground in Afghanistan has caused the Lead IG agencies and its partners to reevaluate their current and planned oversight work. As of the publication of this plan, 20 ongoing and planned oversight projects related to Afghanistan have been terminated. However, the Lead IG agencies are identifying new oversight projects to be conducted in FY 2022.

As a result of the U.S. withdrawal from Afghanistan, the DoD, DoS, and USAID have been reviewing contracts related to Afghanistan to determine which should be terminated. In addition, the U.S. Government had to modify or initiate new contracts on short notice to support the NEO and subsequent Afghan refugee operations. The Lead IG agencies and its partners will continue to review these contracts to ensure that they meet Department and Federal Acquisition Regulations requirements.

Over the course of the NEO, the U.S. Government relocated approximately 67,000 Afghan refugees to the continental United States. As part of the relocation effort, DoD and DHS personnel vetted Afghan refugees to determine if they posed a security risk to the United States. In September 2021, the DoD OIG initiated an evaluation to determine the extent





A U.S. Marine assists evacuees at an Evacuation Control Check Point in Afghanistan. (U.S. Marine Corps)

to which the DoD managed and tracked displaced persons from Afghanistan through the biometrics enrollment, screening, and vetting process. In addition, the DHS OIG announced in September 2021, a review of United States Citizenship and Immigration Services' refugee screening process. The DoD, DoS, and DHS OIGs will continue to assess the vetting process to identify gaps and recommend improvements to the whole-of-government screening process.

Afghan refugees are being housed on U.S. military installations while their SIV or P-2 applications are under review. In August 2021, the DoD OIG initiated an audit of the military facilities and services used by Afghan refugees. The Lead IG agencies and their partners will continue to assess the NEO and subsequent refugee relocation operations to identify challenges that can be addressed in future and similar events.

U.S. FUNDING FOR PROGRAMS IN AFGHANISTAN

DoD Funding for OFS

In May 2021, the DoD submitted a budget request for FY 2022, which included \$8.9 billion for OFS.³⁷ As of the publication of this plan, Congress and the DoD were in discussions regarding changes to the operating environment in Afghanistan and effects on related FY 2022 budget requirements. The below summaries reflect amounts requested for OFS in May 2021 before the Taliban seized control of the country.

Military Personnel (\$0.1 B):

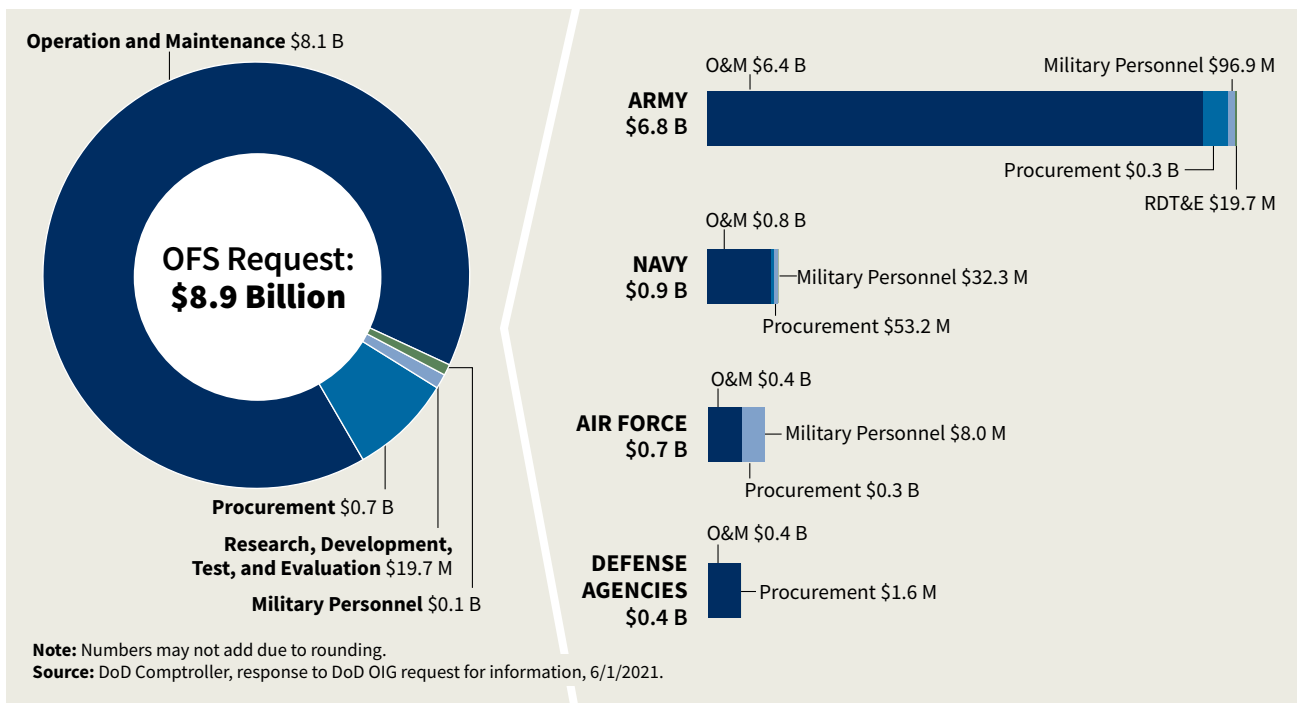
These funds are for active and reserve component requirements and support sustaining personnel forward deployed to the Middle East to continue operations to achieve U.S. national security objectives in Afghanistan. For the active component, this includes incremental deployment pay associated with military personnel deployed in support of OFS. Additionally, for activated reservists, the funding includes deployed military personnel, as well as those remaining in the United States supporting combat operations in theater.³⁸

Operation and Maintenance (\$8.1 B):

These funds are for a range of costs for the Military Services and defense agencies, including operations, fuel, spare parts, maintenance, communications, intelligence support, transportation costs, retrograde, reset, and civilian personnel costs in support of OFS.³⁹

Figure 1.

FY 2022 OFS Request by Appropriation: DoD and Military Departments



- **Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (\$3.3 B):**

The Lead IG agencies expect that these funds, designated to support the ANDSF, will be reallocated or redirected to other priorities due to the collapse of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and its security forces.

Procurement (\$0.7 B):

These funds are for the procurement of new equipment and weapons systems to sustain readiness and modernize the force following years of combat operations. New equipment and systems include weapons, aircraft, unmanned aerial systems (UAS), engineering equipment, vehicles, counter-improvised explosive device systems, and other equipment. This request also funds the procurement of bombs, missiles, and other munitions.⁴⁰

Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) (\$19.7 M):

These funds are for the research, development, test, and evaluation of programs to renew and maintain technological superiority in a dynamic threat environment. Focus areas include science and technology; advanced capability enablers; space-based systems; cyberspace activities; and integrated base defense systems.⁴¹

DoS and USAID Funding for Afghanistan

The DoS and USAID budget request for FY 2022 contained \$1.2 billion for programs in Afghanistan.⁴² As of the publication of this plan, Congress, the DoS, and USAID were in discussions regarding changes to the operating environment in Afghanistan and effects on related FY 2022 budget requirements. The below summaries reflect amounts requested for Afghanistan assistance in May 2021 before the Taliban seized control of the country.

Worldwide Security Protection and Ongoing Operations (\$579.6 M):

These funds support ongoing Diplomatic Security programs in Afghanistan. The programs include international cooperative administrative support services costs, diplomatic couriers, static/local guards, Embassy Air overseas support costs, premium pay, temporary duty-related costs, armored vehicle replacements, training, and physical and technical security.⁴³

South and Central Asian Affairs Afghanistan Programs (\$70.8 M):

These funds support civilians engaged in capacity building, stabilization, and development deemed essential to U.S. strategy in Afghanistan.⁴⁴

Aviation Program Afghanistan (\$164.6 M):

These funds support the Aviation Working Capital Fund to provide helicopters to support program missions and movement of passengers within country.⁴⁵

Economic Support Fund (\$250.0 M):

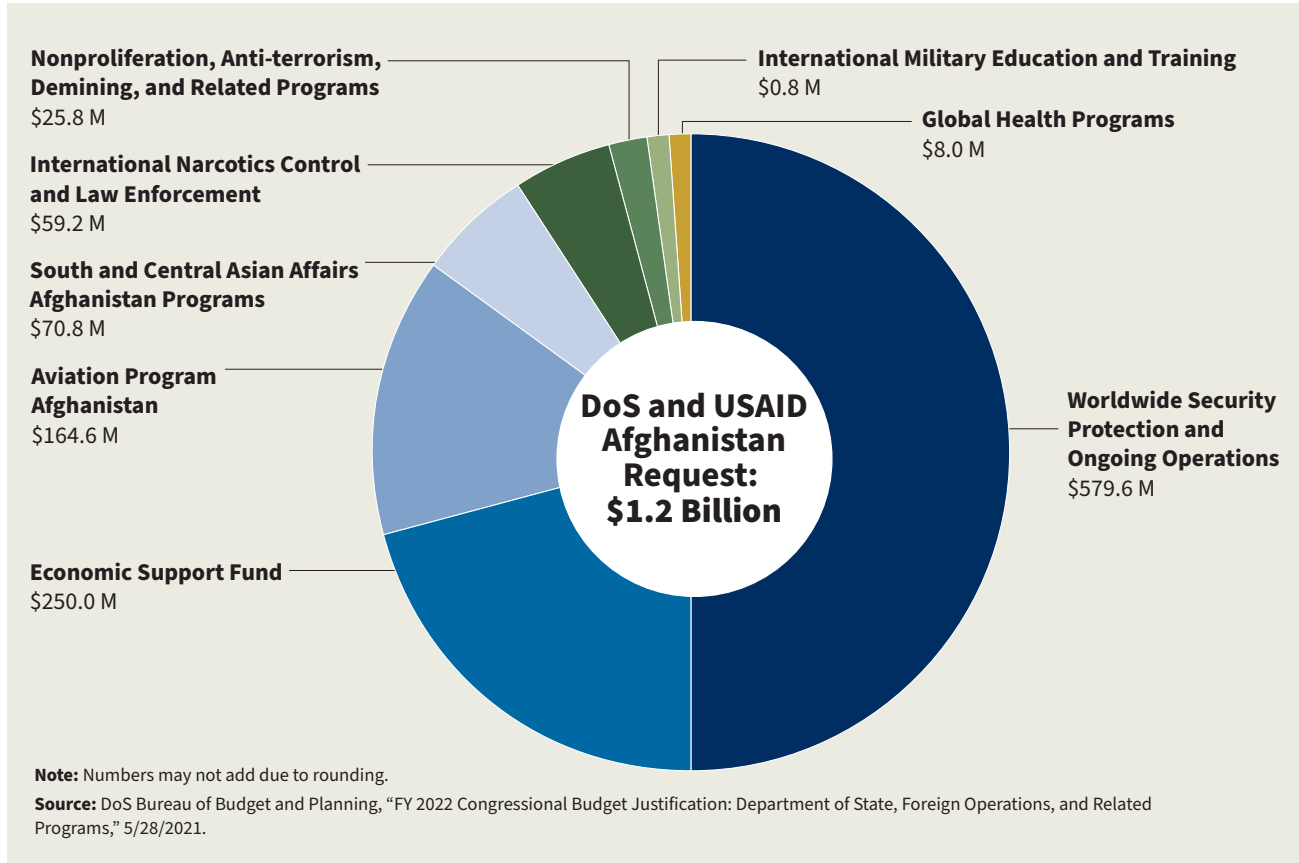
These funds support programs essential to implementing the South Asia strategy. The programs aim to accelerate private sector-driven and export-led economic growth, including agriculture; building on gains in health, education, and women's empowerment; and increasing the government's accountability to its citizens.⁴⁶

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (\$25.8 M):

These funds are used to build Afghan civilian security capacity in counterterrorism and crisis response. Additional funds will provide for enhanced border security through targeted

Figure 2.

FY 2022 DoS Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Budget Request-Afghanistan (includes USAID)



regulatory training; licensing and enforcement training; regional cross-border collaboration; and equipment donations and repair. These funds also support humanitarian demining, conventional weapons and munitions destruction, and mine-risk education and related activities.⁴⁷

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (\$59.2 M):

These funds support counternarcotics programming to improve the functioning of Afghan judicial systems and law enforcement units working to address the illegal trade of narcotics and associated money laundering and corruption.⁴⁸

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

These funds support programs designed to provide security skills and expertise and to instill basic democratic values—including the protection of internationally recognized human rights—in the Afghan security forces. The programs support training of officers and non-commissioned officers from within the Afghan Ministry of Defense and National Directorate of Security through courses offered by the DoD.⁴⁹

Global Health Programs (\$8.0 M):

This funding supports health related foreign assistance and USAID health initiatives in Afghanistan and the wider goal of preventing child and maternal deaths. Investments will focus on training and supervision of health workers, providing essential medicine and healthcare commodities to address the causes of newborn, child, and maternal mortality. These activities are intended to promote increased Afghan stewardship of the health sector and health services by fostering a sustainable and resilient health system.⁵⁰

UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan:

The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan uses financial contributions and the expertise of member nations to combat violent extremism; promote human rights; and forge solutions to the global threats related to armed conflict, hunger, poverty, and disease. The DoS will determine its cost share for Afghanistan during the year of execution.

Additional Humanitarian Assistance Activities:

The DoS and USAID request funds to address worldwide crises affecting U.S. national security interests. For FY 2022, the DoS and USAID requested \$4.7 billion for International Disaster Assistance, \$1.6 billion for emergency and development food aid programs authorized under Title II of the Food for Peace Act (P.L. 83-480), and \$3.8 billion for Migration and Refugee Assistance for use worldwide.⁵¹ The DoS and USAID will determine funding levels for Afghanistan during the year of execution.

STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT AREAS

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

- Military Operations and Security Cooperation
- Governance, Humanitarian Assistance, Development, and Reconstruction
- Support to Mission

Each of the following SOA discussions presents examples of oversight projects planned or ongoing for FY 2022. For a complete list of FY 2022 Afghanistan-related oversight projects, refer to the project tables at the end of this plan.

SOA 1. Military Operations and Security Cooperation

In FY 2022, the DoD intends to prevent acts of terrorism against the homeland by conducting over-the-horizon counterterrorism operations in Afghanistan.⁵²

On August 27, the DoD conducted an over-the-horizon counterterrorism operation against an ISIS-K planner and facilitator. The unmanned airstrike occurred in the Nangarhar Province and resulted in two high-profile ISIS targets killed and one wounded. The DoD also announced that it believed there were no civilian casualties.⁵³

On August 29, the DoD conducted an over-the-horizon airstrike on a vehicle in Kabul, targeting what it suspected to be an ISIS-K threat to the Kabul airport.⁵⁴ However, after an initial investigation, General McKenzie announced on September 17 that the vehicle and its passengers were not likely associated with ISIS-K nor were they a direct threat to U.S. forces, and the strike had killed as many as 10 civilians, including up to 7 children.⁵⁵ On September 20, Secretary of Defense Lloyd J. Austin, III, tasked the Secretary of the Air Force to direct an Air Force lieutenant general (or more senior officer) to conduct a review of the USCENTCOM investigation of the airstrike.⁵⁶ On September 21, the Secretary of the Air Force directed the Air Force Inspector General to conduct the review.⁵⁷ The DoD OIG also announced a separate evaluation of the airstrike on September 23.⁵⁸

Since the DoD intends to conduct over-the-horizon counterterrorism operations in Afghanistan, the DoD should pay particular attention to the findings contained in DoD OIG oversight reports on targeting in the USCENTCOM area of responsibility.

SELECTED FY 2022 OVERSIGHT PROJECTS:

During combat operations, the U.S. military endeavors to adhere to the established rules governing armed conflict to ensure compliance with domestic and international law. The DoD OIG is currently evaluating the extent to which USCENTCOM and USSOCOM developed and implemented programs to reduce potential law of war violations when conducting operations.

Integration of women into the ANDSF was a priority for the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. SIGAR initiated an audit in FY 2021, which they will complete in FY 2022, assessing the DoD's efforts assisting the ANDSF to recruit, train, and retain women; examining how specific incentives and initiatives were selected to support those efforts; and determining the extent to which those efforts succeeded.

In October 2021, SIGAR announced oversight projects related to the withdrawal of U.S. troops in Afghanistan. For example, SIGAR will evaluate the extent to which the Taliban have access to U.S. on-budget assistance or U.S.-funded equipment and defense articles previously provided to the Government of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the Afghan National Security and Defense Force, as well as any mechanisms the U.S. Government is using to recoup, recapture, or secure this funding and equipment. SIGAR will also identify and evaluate the contributing factors that led to the August 2021, collapse and dissolution of the Afghan National Security and Defense Force.

SOA 2. Governance, Humanitarian Assistance, Development, and Reconstruction

According to USAID, the U.S. Government continues to support humanitarian assistance programs in Afghanistan intended to support an Afghan population experiencing insecurity, conflict, recurring natural disasters, and the COVID-19 pandemic.⁵⁹ The future of other types of assistance to Afghanistan remains uncertain, as management of U.S. diplomatic and development activities has shifted to Doha, Qatar.⁶⁰





Secretary of Defense Lloyd J. Austin III, Gen. Mark Milley, and Gen. Kenneth McKenzie appear before the Senate Armed Services Committee on the conclusion of military operations in Afghanistan and plans for future counterterrorism operations. (DoD photo)

In August 2020, the DoS OIG issued an audit report of the DoS’s approach to adjusting the size and composition of the U.S. Missions in Afghanistan and Iraq. The DoS OIG found that the DoS’s approach to adjusting the number and composition of the mission staffs did not fully use existing procedures, guidance, or best practices identified from previous efforts.⁶¹

In addition to past activities supporting economic development, civil society, and governance, the U.S. Government has been the leading source of funding for humanitarian assistance to Afghans in need due to conflict and natural disasters. The DoS and USAID provide health and basic livelihood support to internally displaced persons, returning refugees, other conflict-affected populations, and populations affected by drought or other natural disasters to their places of origin. The United Nations estimates that 18.4 million Afghans needed humanitarian assistance in 2021, an increase from 9.4 million in 2020.⁶²

In March 2021, USAID OIG issued a report on USAID’s response to the Secretary of State’s direction to cut staff by 50 percent and reduce programming by more than 40 percent. Despite these cuts and the recent Taliban takeover of Afghanistan, USAID must still manage risks and exercise fiduciary responsibility for the U.S. investments that remain, including ensuring adequate oversight and the sustainability of programs. While USAID identified staff positions to cut at the mission and assessed the risks those cuts had on oversight, the Agency did not fully identify or assess the risks that program cuts would have on the sustainability of USAID’s investments in Afghanistan.

Secretary Blinken stated on September 13 that the U.S. Government will provide nearly \$64 million in new humanitarian assistance in Afghanistan, for a total of nearly \$330 million in FY 2021. This financial assistance will flow through independent humanitarian organizations, including the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Health Organization, providing direct support to the more than 18.4 million vulnerable Afghans.⁶³

SELECTED FY 2022 OVERSIGHT PROJECTS:

In FY 2022, USAID OIG plans to assess USAID's management of humanitarian assistance activities after the fall of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. Depending on stakeholder perspectives and identified risks, USAID OIG may identify key challenges for providing humanitarian assistance in Afghanistan; determine the extent to which USAID has developed mitigation measures to address select challenges in achieving humanitarian objectives in Afghanistan; assess how USAID is preventing funding from going to terrorist organizations; and evaluate USAID controls for ensuring humanitarian assistance supplies are not wasted and are getting to intended beneficiaries.

As of June 2021, there was \$6.7 billion still appropriated to the five largest U.S. reconstruction accounts and available for disbursement in Afghanistan. These accounts are the DoD-administered Afghanistan Security Forces Fund; the DoS-administered International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement fund; the DoS-administered Migration and Refugee Assistance fund; the DoS- and USAID-administered Economic Support Fund, and the DoS- and USAID-administered International Disaster Assistance fund.⁶⁴ In FY 2022, SIGAR intends to evaluate the current status of appropriated or obligated U.S. funding for reconstruction programs in Afghanistan as of October 1, 2021.

In September 2021, the DHS was directed by the President to lead efforts across the U.S. Government to support the relocation of Afghan refugees. In response to this direction, the DHS, in coordination with the DoD, DoS, and other federal agencies, deployed personnel to intermediate staging locations overseas to screen and vet evacuated Afghans prior to their movement to the United States.⁶⁵ In response, the DHS OIG will conduct a review of DHS' responsibilities and effectiveness regarding the initial overseas immigration processing and screening, housing conditions at processing facilities, and medical screening and temporary settlement at select U.S. military facilities.

SOA 3. Support to Mission

This SOA includes the DoD, DoS, and USAID OIGs' oversight of U.S. Government administrative, logistical, and management efforts that enable military operations and non-military programs. For example, U.S. military personnel, diplomats, and aid workers who lived and worked on installations in Afghanistan required support in facilities, logistics, and other sustainment. The U.S. Government generally contracted with the private sector for these requirements, and the Lead IG agencies have found these contracts were vulnerable to fraud, waste, and abuse.⁶⁶

The DoD OIG conducted a follow-up audit to determine whether the Army implemented corrective actions identified in the previous report, "U.S. Army's Management of the Heavy Lift VII Commercial Transportation Contract Requirements in the Middle East," published on June 26, 2017. The DoD OIG reviewed management actions taken in response to the six recommendations from the previous report and determined that USCENTCOM and the Army fully implemented corrective actions to address five of the recommendations and did not fully address one recommendation.⁶⁷

Ensuring the safety of U.S. Service members in Afghanistan from COVID-19 was a major undertaking during FY 2021. The DoD OIG is conducting an audit to determine whether DoD officials effectively distributed and administered COVID-19 vaccines to the DoD workforce in accordance with DoD guidance. The DoD OIG also conducted an evaluation to determine how USCENTCOM executed pandemic response plans and identified the challenges encountered in implementing the response plans, and the impact to operations resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. This report and its findings are classified.⁶⁸

The DoD, DoS, and USAID and other U.S. Government agencies utilize various contracts to execute the mission and provide base operating support to military, diplomatic, humanitarian aid staff in Afghanistan. The rapid withdrawal, NEO, and Afghan refugee relocation resulted in the early termination of existing contracts and the initiation of new contracts. Historically, when contracts are either emergently initiated or terminated, the risk for fraud, waste, and abuse increases.

SELECTED FY 2022 OVERSIGHT PROJECTS:

The DoD supported the DoS mission of relocating vulnerable Afghans during the NEO. In September 2021, the DoD OIG initiated an audit to determine whether the DoD adequately planned and supported the relocation of Afghan refugees. This audit is focused on the support provided by the DoD at military installations in the continental United States.

The DoD OIG intends to conduct an audit of the DoD military payroll for combat zone entitlements for personnel who served in Afghanistan. The audit will determine whether the DoD, Military Services, and the Defense Finance and Accounting Service accurately calculated Hostile Fire Pay/Imminent Danger Pay, Family Separation Allowance, and Combat Zone Tax Exclusion for combat zone deployments.

In October 2021, DoS OIG initiated a series of reviews related to the suspension of operations at U.S. Embassy Kabul, Afghanistan. The reviews include the Afghanistan Special Immigrant Visa Program; Afghans processed for refugee admission in the United States; resettlement of Afghan refugees and visa recipients; and Embassy Kabul emergency action planning and execution, to include the evacuation of U.S. citizens and Afghan nationals. The specific projects comprising these reviews were not yet fully scoped or resourced at the time of publication, and these new projects will likely replace or modify previously planned DoS OIG projects. These reviews will be closely coordinated across the Federal oversight community to ensure comprehensive coverage of interagency operations, and effective and efficient use of oversight resources.

USAID OIG intends to conduct oversight related to the termination of USAID activities in Afghanistan, including the termination of agreements with implementers and associated closeout audits. USAID OIG also plans to conduct a follow up review of USAID's risk management activities in Afghanistan in light of current operating conditions. This engagement may also examine aspects of USAID's risk management activities for reconstituting remote operations.



The United States delivers Johnson & Johnson COVID-19 vaccine doses to Afghanistan. (DoD photo)

Criminal Investigations

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

OUTREACH EFFORTS

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

Hotline Activity

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

FY 2022 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS* Operation Freedom’s Sentinel

AAA Total Projects: 1

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0458	A-2021-BOZ-0560.000	3	AF, KW	May 2021	Mar 2022

Acquisition Cross-Servicing Agreement Accountability

To determine whether the Army had processes in place to accurately record acquisition and cross-servicing agreement orders in Afghanistan, including those that support OFS.

DHS Total Projects: 3

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0486	21-057-AUD-USCIS	1	AF	Sep 2021	May 2022

United States Citizenship and Immigration Services’ Refugee Screening Process

To determine the effectiveness of United States Citizenship and Immigration Services’ processes to screen refugee applications.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0494	TBD	1	AF	Oct 2021	Jul 2022

Review of the DHS’ Role in the Resettlement of Afghans in the United States

To review DHS’ responsibilities and effectiveness of the Unified Coordination Group as part of Operation Allies Welcome, including initial overseas immigration processing and screening, housing conditions at processing facilities, and medical screening and temporary settlement at select US military facilities.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0495	TBD	1	AF	Oct 2021	Jul 2022

Review of the DHS’ Role in the Resettlement of Afghans in the United States

To review DHS’ responsibilities with, and effectiveness of, the volunteer force supporting Operation Allies Welcome, DoD OCONUS and CONUS military bases, and CONUS processing facilities at ports of entry.

DoD OIG Total Projects: 10

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0179	TBD	3	AF	Jan 2022	Sep 2022

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

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

* As of Oct 25, 2021

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REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0280	D2020-D000RG-0116.000	3	CONUS	Apr 2020	Nov 2021

Audit of Entitlements and Allowances for Deployed Reserve Service Members

To determine whether the DoD Reserve Components mobilization process ensures that entitlements and allowances are accurately identified and processed prior to service members' deployment, including those deployed to the OFS area of responsibility.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0414	D2020-DEV0PD-0121.000	1	AF, CONUS, DE, KW	Jul 2020	Nov 2021

Evaluation of Traumatic Brain Injury Screening in the U.S. Central Command Area of Responsibility

To determine whether the U.S. Central Command properly screened, documented, and tracked DoD Service members suspected of sustaining a traumatic brain injury—including those who served in Afghanistan—to determine whether a return to duty status for current operations was acceptable, or evacuation and additional care was required.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0447	D2021-DEV0PD-0045.000	1	AF, IQ	Jan 2021	Nov 2021

Evaluation of the U.S. Central Command and U.S. Special Operations Command Implementation of DoD's Law of War Program

To determine the extent to which the U.S. Central Command and U.S. Special Operations Command developed and implemented programs in accordance with DoD Law of War requirements in order to reduce potential law of war violations when conducting operations.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0454	D2021-D000AH-0098.000	3	AF	Feb 2021	Dec 2021

Audit of DoD Implementation of the DoD Coronavirus Disease–2019 Vaccine Distribution Plan

To determine whether DoD officials effectively distributed and administered coronavirus disease–2019 vaccines to DoD's workforce, including those serving in the OFS area of operations, in accordance with DoD guidance.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0465	D2021-D000RK-0118.000	3	AF	May 2021	May 2022

Audit of Tracking, Recovery, and Reuse of Department of Defense-Owned Shipping Containers

To determine to what extent the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps complied with DoD requirements to track, recover, and reuse shipping containers at facilities that support OFS, and included those containers in an accountable property system of record.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0471	TBD	1	AF	Feb 2022	Sep 2022

Evaluation of the U.S. Central Command's Defense of Critical Assets Within its Area of Responsibility Against Missiles and Unmanned Aircraft Systems

To determine the extent to which the U.S. Central Command can defend critical assets within its area of responsibility against missile and unmanned aircraft system threats.

* As of Oct 25, 2021

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0479	D2021-D000RJ-0154.000	3	AF	Aug 2021	May 2022

Audit of DoD Support for the Relocation of Afghan Nationals

To determine whether the DoD has adequately planned and provided support for the relocation of Afghan nationals.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0482	D2021-DEV0PE-0165.000	1	AF	Sep 2021	Mar 2022

Evaluation of the August 29, 2021, Strike in Kabul, Afghanistan

To determine whether the August 29, 2021, strike in Kabul, Afghanistan, was conducted in accordance with DoD policies and procedures.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0487	D2021-DEVOPD-0161.000	1	AF	Sep 2021	May 2022

Evaluation of the Screening of Displaced Persons from Afghanistan

To determine the extent to which the DoD is managing and tracking displaced persons from Afghanistan through the biometrics enrollment, screening, and vetting process.

DoS OIG

Total Projects: 10

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0441	TBD	3	AF	Oct 2022	Jun 2023

Audit of the PAE Operations and Maintenance Contract at Embassy Kabul, Afghanistan

To determine whether the DoS administered the PAE operations and maintenance contract in accordance with Federal and DoS requirements, and whether PAE operated in accordance with the contract terms and conditions. *** The DoS OIG recently announced a series of reviews related to the suspension of operations at the U.S. Embassy in Kabul. Those reviews are identified generally below but are not yet fully scoped or resourced. This previously planned project may be eliminated, rescheduled, or rescoped when the recently announced reviews are fully scoped and resourced. ***

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0472	22AUD016	3	AF	Dec 2021	Sep 2022

Compliance Follow-up Audit of the Emergency Action Plan for U.S. Mission Afghanistan

To determine whether the U.S. Embassy in Kabul addressed key emergency action plan findings from prior DoS OIG reports and whether these preparations were effective in the August 2021 noncombatant evacuation and relocation of the U.S. Mission to Doha, Qatar.

*** The DoS OIG recently announced a series of reviews related to the suspension of operations at the U.S. Embassy in Kabul. Those reviews are identified generally below but are not yet fully scoped or resourced. This previously planned project may be eliminated, rescheduled, or rescoped when the recently announced reviews are fully scoped and resourced. ***

FY 2022 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

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REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0473	TBD	3	AF	Oct 2022	Jun 2023

Compliance Follow-up Audit of the Corrections System Support Program in Afghanistan

To determine whether the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs' implemented prior DoS OIG recommendations to correct deficiencies of the Corrections System Support Program.

*** The DoS OIG recently announced a series of reviews related to the suspension of operations at the U.S. Embassy in Kabul. Those reviews are identified generally below but are not yet fully scoped or resourced. This previously planned project may be eliminated, rescheduled, or rescoped when the recently announced reviews are fully scoped and resourced. ***

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0480	21AUD084	3	AF	Sep 2021	Dec 2021

Management Assistance Report: Open DoS OIG Recommendations Assigned to U.S. Embassy Kabul, Afghanistan

To determine the disposition of current open DoS OIG recommendations that were assigned to U.S. Embassy Kabul, Afghanistan and whether the open recommendations should be closed, revised, or remain as is.

*** The DoS OIG recently announced a series of reviews related to the suspension of operations at the U.S. Embassy in Kabul. Those reviews are identified generally below but are not yet fully scoped or resourced. This previously planned project may be eliminated, rescheduled, or rescoped when the recently announced reviews are fully scoped and resourced. ***

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0488	TBD	2	AF	Nov 2021	Aug 2022

The Afghan Special Immigrant Visa Program

*** The DoS OIG recently announced a series of reviews related to the suspension of operations at the U.S. Embassy in Kabul, including a review of the Afghan Special Immigrant Visa Program. The project(s) comprising this review are not yet fully scoped or resourced. ***

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0489	TBD	3	AF	Nov 2021	Aug 2022

Embassy Kabul Emergency Action Planning and Execution, Including Evacuation of U.S. Citizens and Afghan Nationals

*** The DoS OIG recently announced a series of reviews related to the suspension of operations at the U.S. Embassy in Kabul, including a review of Embassy Kabul Emergency Action Planning and Execution, to include Evacuation of U.S. Citizens and Afghan Nationals. The project(s) comprising this review are not yet fully scoped or resourced. ***

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0490	TBD	3	AF	Nov 2021	Aug 2022

DoS Processing of Afghans for Refugee Admission in the United States

*** The DoS OIG recently announced a series of reviews related to the suspension of operations at the U.S. Embassy Kabul, including a review of DoS Processing of Afghans for Refugee Admission in the United States. The project(s) comprising this review are not yet fully scoped or resourced. ***

* As of Oct 25, 2021

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0497	TBD	3	AF	Mar 2022	Sep 2022

Audit of Physical Security Standards for Temporary Facilities at High-Threat Posts

To determine whether the DoS has instituted internal control procedures and standardized designs to meet applicable physical security standards for temporary structures used at high-threat, high-risk posts.

*** This project is affected by the suspension of operations at the U.S. Embassy in Kabul, and may require changes in scope or replacement with an alternate project. ***

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0498	TBD	2	AF	Mar 2022	Sep 2022

Audit of the Department of State’s Safety, Health, and Environmental Management and Fire Safety Programs at High-Threat Posts

To determine whether responsible officials at high-threat, high-risk posts have implemented DoS safety, occupational health, and environmental management program requirements; and DoS fire protection program policies.

*** This project is affected by the suspension of operations at the U.S. Embassy in Kabul, Afghanistan, and may require changes in scope or replacement with an alternate project. ***

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0499	TBD	3	AF	Nov 2021	Jun 2022

Resettlement of Afghan Refugees and Visa Recipients

*** The DoS OIG recently announced a series of reviews related to the suspension of operations at the U.S. Embassy in Kabul, including a review of the Resettlement of Afghan Refugees and Visa Recipients. The project(s) comprising this review are not yet fully scoped or resourced. ***

SIGAR

Total Projects: 15

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0222	SIGAR-144A	1	AF	Sep 2020	Nov 2021

DoD Use of Funds Appropriated to Recruit and Retain Women in the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces

To determine the DoD’s efforts to recruit, train, and retain women in the Afghanistan National Defense and Security Forces; examine how it selected specific incentives and initiatives to support those efforts and measured the results; and the extent to which the efforts succeeded.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0242	SIGAR-I-062	2	AF	Jan 2020	Jan 2022

Inspection of the Afghan National Army and Afghan National Police Northern Electrical Interconnect Expansion Project in Kunduz

To determine whether the design and construction was completed in accordance with contract requirements and applicable construction standards; and the resulting product is being used and properly maintained.

FY 2022 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

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REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0244	SIGAR-I-065	2	AF	Jan 2020	Nov 2021

Inspection of the Afghan National Army's Northeastern Electrical Interconnect Power System in Dashti Shadian

To inspect the Naiabad substation expansion and the construction of the new substation at Camp Shaheen to assess whether the work was completed in accordance with contract requirements and applicable construction standards; and the power system is being used and properly maintained.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0246	SIGAR-I-063	2	AF	Oct 2019	Jan 2022

Inspection of Afghan National Army Ministry of Defense Headquarters Infrastructure & Security Improvements

To assess whether the design and construction was completed in accordance with contract requirements and applicable construction standards, and the facility is being used and properly maintained.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0250	SIGAR-I-068	2	AF	Jun 2020	Jan 2022

Inspection of Afghan National Army Afghan Electrical Interconnect Electrical Infrastructure Pol-i-Charkhi

To determine whether construction was completed in accordance with contract requirements and technical specifications, and the facility is being used and properly maintained.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0415	SIGAR-F-208	3	AF	Jun 2020	Jan 2022

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under DoD Awards for Afghanistan Reconstruction, PAE Government Services Inc.

To audit the maintenance and repair of Afghanistan National Defense and Security Forces' vehicles and ground equipment; Award Number: W56HZV17C0117, for the period of 5/23/2017 to 8/30/2019; Obligation Amount: \$192,295,663.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0416	SIGAR-F-209	3	AF	Jun 2020	Nov 2021

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under DoD Awards for Afghanistan Reconstruction, Engility Corporation

To audit the Law Enforcement Professionals Program; Award Number: W91CRB-13-C-0021, for the period of 7/1/2018 to 6/30/2020; Obligation Amount: \$22,035,442.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0435	SIGAR-146A	1	AF	Nov 2020	Dec 2021

Audit of the Department of Defense's Efforts to Ensure the Accuracy of Afghan Personnel and Pay System Records and Accountability of Funds Provided to the Ministry of Defense

To determine the extent to which the DoD, since the beginning of FY 2019, has ensured the accuracy and completeness of data used in Afghan Personnel and Pay System and that the funds the DoD provides to the Afghan government to pay the Ministry of Defense salaries are disbursed to the intended recipients.

* As of Oct 25, 2021

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0440	SIGAR-133A-2	1	AF	May 2019	Nov 2021

DoD and Afghan Air Force Vetting for Corruption

To examine whether the DoD and the Ministry of Defense have developed plans, policies, and procedures that will help ensure that the Afghan Air Force and Special Mission Wing recruit, train, and retain qualified personnel that will result in a professional, credible, and sustainable Afghan Air Force and Special Mission Wing.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0449	SIGAR-149A	3	AF	Mar 2021	Mar 2022

Audit of the USAID Termination of Awards in Afghanistan

To assess USAID's termination of awards intended to support the reconstruction of Afghanistan from January 1, 2014, through December 31, 2020.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0450	SIGAR-148A	3	AF	Mar 2021	Mar 2022

Audit of USAID Adherence to Guidance for Using Non-Competitive Contracts in Afghanistan

To determine the extent to which USAID followed applicable guidance when awarding non-competitive contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements for the reconstruction of Afghanistan.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0453	SIGAR-LL-13	1	AF	Aug 2019	Dec 2021

Policing and Detainee Operations

To examine how the Departments of Defense, State, Justice, and Homeland Security, as well as other entities, provided financial and technical support to Afghan personnel in Afghanistan and in the United States for the development of civil policing and corrections capabilities in Afghanistan.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0483	SIGAR-E-012	1	AF	Oct 2021	Jul 2022

Evaluation of the Collapse of the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces

To identify and evaluate the contributing factors that led to the August 2021 collapse and dissolution of the Afghan National Security and Defense Force.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0484	SIGAR-E-013	2	AF	Oct 2021	Jul 2022

Evaluation of the Status of Afghanistan Reconstruction Funding and U.S. Funded Programs in Afghanistan

To evaluate the current status of appropriated or obligated U.S. funding for reconstruction programs in Afghanistan as of October 1, 2021.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0485	SIGAR-E-014	1	AF	Oct 2021	Jul 2022

Evaluation of Taliban Access to U.S. Provided On-Budget Assistance and Materiel

To evaluate the extent to which the Taliban have access to U.S. on-budget assistance or U.S.-funded equipment and defense articles previously provided to the Government of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the Afghan National Security and Defense Force, as well as any mechanisms the U.S. Government is using to recoup, recapture, or secure this funding and equipment.

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USAID OIG Total Projects: 5

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0403	88100219	2	AF	Nov 2019	Nov 2021

Audit of USAID Compliance with the Senator Paul Simon Water for the World Act of 2014

To determine the extent to which USAID has designated high priority countries and allocated water access, sanitation, and hygiene funding based on the Senator Paul Simon Water for the World Act of 2014.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0491	TBD	2	AF	Feb 2022	Nov 2022

Audit of USAID Humanitarian Assistance Activities in Afghanistan

To determine key challenges for providing humanitarian assistance in Afghanistan; determine the extent to which USAID has developed mitigation measures to address select challenges in achieving humanitarian objectives in Afghanistan; assess how USAID is preventing funding from going to terrorist organizations; and evaluate USAID controls for ensuring humanitarian assistance supplies are not wasted and are getting to their intended beneficiaries.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0492	TBD	2	AF	Feb 2022	Nov 2022

Termination of USAID Activities in Afghanistan

To evaluate how USAID carried out its termination activities with its implementing partners to include closeout audits immediately prior to and after the closure of the USAID Mission in Kabul.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0493	TBD	3	AF	Feb 2022	Nov 2022

Follow Up Review: USAID Risk Management Activities in Afghanistan

To follow up on previous recommendations related to USAID's risk management activities in Afghanistan following the collapse of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0496	TBD	2	AF	Mar 2022	Nov 2022

Evaluation of USAID's Sanctions Policies and Procedures

To determine to what extent USAID has policies and procedures for obtaining Office of Foreign Assets Control licenses and adhering to U.S. Government sanctions in humanitarian settings.

* As of Oct 25, 2021

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AFAA				Total Reports: 4
REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0466	F2021-0009-RA0000	1	QA	Aug 2, 2021
Installation Access Controls, 379th AEW Al Udeid AB, Qatar				
REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0467	F2021-0012-RA0000	1	QA	Aug 10, 2021
Confined Spaces 379th AEW, Al Udeid AB, Qatar				
REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0468	F2021-0010-RA0000	3	QA	Jul 29, 2021
Dining Facility Operations 379th AEW Al Udeid AB, Qatar				
REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0469	F2021-0008-RA0000	3	QA	Jul 29, 2021
Government Purchase Card Management 379th AEW, Al Udeid AB, Qatar				
DoD OIG				Total Reports: 11
REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0235	DODIG-2021-005	1	AF	Nov 5, 2020
Evaluation of the Army's Tactical Signal Intelligence Payload Program				
REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0271	DODIG -2021-084	1	AF	May 18, 2021
Evaluation of Kinetic Targeting and Civilian Casualty Reporting in the USCENTCOM Area of Responsibility				
REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0277	DODIG-2021-041	1	AF	Jan 22, 2021
Evaluation of Force Protection Screening, Vetting, and Biometric Operations in Afghanistan				
REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0382	DODIG-2021-082	1	AF	May 18, 2021
Evaluation of Combatant Command Counter Threat Finance Activities				

* As of Oct 25, 2021

FY 2021 COMPLETED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Operation Freedom's Sentinel

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0419	DODIG-2021-062	3	AF	Mar 22, 2021

Audit of Coalition Partner Reimbursement for Contracted Rotary Wing Air Transportation Services in Afghanistan

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0420	DODIG-2021-058	3	Other	Mar 3, 2021

Evaluation of the U.S. Central Command's Response to the Coronavirus Disease-2019

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0424	DODIG-2021-127	3	AF	Sep 22, 2021

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

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0445	DODIG-2021-035	1	AF	Dec 16, 2020

Special Report: Weaknesses in the Retrograde Process for Equipment From Afghanistan

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0457	DODIG-2021-129	3	AF, IQ, SY	Sep 23, 2021

Audit of Defense Logistics Agency Award and Management of Bulk Fuel Contracts in Areas of Contingency Operations

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0478	DODIG-2021-111	1	AF	Aug 11, 2021

Management Advisory: Handling of Equipment With Sensitive Information and Records Retention Requirements Related to the Withdrawal From Afghanistan

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0481	DODIG-2021-132	2	AF	Sep 21, 2021

Management Advisory: Identifying and Reporting Possible Human Trafficking Violations and Abuse Against Afghan Special Immigrant Visa Applicants and Other Afghan Refugees

DoS OIG

Total Reports: 12

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0287	AUD-MERO-21-18	2	AF	Mar 3, 2021

Audit of the Department of State's Risk Assessments and Monitoring of Voluntary Contributions to Public International Organizations

* As of Oct 25, 2021

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0398	AUD-MERO-22-03	3	AF	Oct 18, 2021

Audit of Noncompetitive Contracts in Support of Overseas Contingency Operations in Afghanistan and Iraq

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0425	AUD-MERO-21-22	3	AF	Mar 12, 2021

Information Report: Review of Department of State Preparations to Return Personnel to Federal Offices During the Global Coronavirus Pandemic

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0426	AUD-MERO-21-42	3	AF	Sep 8, 2021

Audit of U.S. Embassy Kabul, Afghanistan, Public Affairs Section Administration of Grants and Cooperative Agreements

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0427	AUD-MERO-21-38	3	AF	Jul 27, 2021

Audit of Department of State Compliance with Requirements Relating to Undefined Contract Actions

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0428	ISP-I-21-21	3	AF	Apr 22, 2021

Inspection of the Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations' Office of Safety, Health, and Environmental Management

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0430	ISP-I-21-22	3	AF	May 19, 2021

Inspection of the Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations' Office of Fire Protection

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0431	ISP-I-21-15	3	AF	Jul 20, 2021

Inspection of the Bureau of Administration, Office of the Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisitions Management, Diplomatic Security Contracts Division

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0433	ISP-I-21-24	3	AF	Apr 20, 2021

Review of the Public Diplomacy Staffing Initiative

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0442	AUD-SI-21-03	2	AF	Dec 3, 2020

Management Assistance Report: The Bureau of Diplomatic Security Did Not Always Conduct Post Security Program Reviews Within Required Timeframes

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0443	AUD-SI-21-04	2	AF	Dec 1, 2020

Management Assistance Report: The Bureau of Diplomatic Security's Compliance Process Related to Post Security Program Reviews Needs Improvement

FY 2021 COMPLETED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Operation Freedom's Sentinel

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0451	AUD-MERO-21-37	3	AF	Jul 22, 2021

Management Assistance Report: Improved Guidance and Acquisition Planning is Needed to Reduce the Use of Bridge Contracts in Afghanistan and Iraq

GAO

Total Reports: 1

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0446	104616	3	AF	Apr 21, 2021

BJR: Afghanistan Security Forces Fund Execution

SIGAR

Total Reports: 7

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0167	SIGAR-22-03-AR	2	AF	Oct 6, 2021

Conditions on Afghanistan Security Forces Funding : The Combined Security Transition Command-Afghanistan Rarely Assessed Compliance With or Enforced Funding Conditions, Then Used an Undocumented Approach

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0194	SIGAR-21-04-AR	2	AF	Oct 15, 2020

Facilities to Support Women in the Afghan Security Forces: Better Planning and Program Oversight Could Have Helped DoD Ensure Funds Contributed to Recruitment, Retention, and Integration

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0221	SIGAR-21-11-AR	3	AF	Dec 11, 2020

Military Equipment Transferred to the Afghan Government: DoD Did Not Conduct Required Monitoring to Account for Sensitive Articles

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0259	SIGAR-21-29-AR	1	AF	Mar 25, 2021

Counter Threat Finance: U.S. Agencies Do Not Know the Full Cost and Impact of Their Efforts to Disrupt Illicit Narcotics Financing in Afghanistan

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0273	SIGAR-21-03-C-AR	1	AF	Oct 8, 2020

Afghan Air Force and Special Mission Wing Vetting for Corruption

* As of Oct 25, 2021

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0384	SIGAR-21-43-IP	3	AF	Jul 14, 2021

Fuel for the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces: Additional Steps Required for DOD to Transition Responsibilities to the Afghan Government

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0410	SIGAR-21-32-IR	3	AF	Apr 14, 2021

Kabul National Military Hospital: Installation of New Elevators and Dumbwaiters Generally Met Contract Requirements, But a Construction Deficiency and Inadequate Maintenance Could Affect Operations

USAID OIG

Total Reports: 13

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0373	9-000-21-002-P	2	AF	Dec 23, 2020

USAID Updated Guidance To Address Inconsistent Use of Journey to Self-Reliance Metrics and Misalignment of Missions' Budgets

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0374	9-000-21-006-P	2	AF	May 12, 2021

USAID Should Implement Additional Controls to Prevent and Respond to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse of Beneficiaries

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0399	8-306-21-002-P	3	AF	Mar 15, 2021

USAID Needs to Implement a Comprehensive Risk Management Process and Improve Communication As It Reduces Staff and Programs in Afghanistan

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0402	9-000-21-009-P	3	AF	Sep 23, 2021

USAID Has Contract Termination Guidance That Aligns With Federal Contracting Requirements, but Employees Could Benefit From Additional Resources

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0459	4-936-21-002-P	2	Multiple	Feb 24, 2021

USAID Had Limited Control Over COVID-19 Ventilator Donations, Differing From Its Customary Response to Public Health Emergencies

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0460	8-306-21-002-P	3	AF	Mar 19, 2021

USAID Needs To Implement a Comprehensive Risk Management Process and Improve Communication As It Reduces Staff and Program in Afghanistan

FY 2021 COMPLETED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Operation Freedom's Sentinel

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REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0461	3-000-21-030-I	3	Multiple	Mar 26, 2021

Examination of The QED Group, LLC's Indirect Cost Rate Proposals and Related Books and Records for Reimbursement Fiscal Years Ended December 31, 2016 and 2017

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0462	3-000-21-005-T	3	Multiple	Mar 9, 2021

Single Audit of International Relief and Development Holdings, Inc., and Affiliates, for the Fiscal Year Ended 2016

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0463	3-000-21-019-I	3	Multiple	Feb 23, 2021

Examination of DAI Global, LLC Indirect Cost Rate Proposals and Related Books and Records for Reimbursement for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2017

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0464	3-000-21-012-I	3	Multiple	Jan 14, 2021

Examination of DAI Global, LLC for the Certified Final Indirect Cost Rate Proposals and Related Books and Records for Reimbursement for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2016

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0474	3-000-21-033-I	2	Multiple	Apr 16, 2021

Examination of Costs Claimed by International Relief & Development for Fiscal Year 2016

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0475	5-391-21-033-R	2	Multiple	Jul 30, 2021

Financial Audit of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Reconstruction Program in Pakistan Managed by the Provincial Reconstruction Rehabilitation and Settlement Authority, Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Grant No. 391-011, July 1, 2019, to June 30, 2020

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0476	9-000-21-007-P	3	Multiple	May 21, 2021

USAID Adapted To Continue Program Monitoring During COVID-19, But the Effectiveness of These Efforts Is Still To Be Determined

* As of Oct 25, 2021



ENDNOTES

- 1 White House, transcript, “Remarks by President Biden on the Way Forward in Afghanistan,” 4/14/2021.
- 2 DoD, press briefing, “Pentagon Press Secretary Holds a Press Briefing,” 4/23/2021; U.S. Air Forces Central, article, “Additional B-52 aircraft arrive at Al Udeid,” 5/4/2021.
- 3 USCENTCOM, press release, “Update on withdrawal of U.S. forces from Afghanistan May 4, 2021,” 5/4/2021.
- 4 DoD, press briefing, “Pentagon Press Secretary John F. Kirby Holds a Press Briefing,” 7/2/2021.
- 5 USCENTCOM, press release, “Update on withdrawal of U.S. forces from Afghanistan July 5, 2021,” 7/5/2021.
- 6 USCENTCOM, press availability, “Gen McKenzie press availability opening remarks, Kabul, Afghanistan July 25, 2021,” 7/25/2021.
- 7 Abigale Williams and Courtney Kube, “Biden Admin Now Plans to Evacuate 2,500 Afghans Directly to the U.S.,” NBC News, 7/16/2021.
- 8 DoS, transcript, “Briefing with Deputy Secretary for Management and Resources Brian P. McKeon and Afghanistan Task Force Director Ambassador Tracey Jacobson with On-Background Q&A by Senior State Department Officials On Operation Allies Refuge,” 7/21/2021.
- 9 DoS, transcript, “Anthony J. Blinken, Secretary of State, Press Statement: Arrival of First Flight of Operation Allies Refuge,” 7/30/2021.
- 10 DoS, factsheet, “U.S. Refugee Admissions Program Priority 2 Designation for Afghan Nationals,” 8/2/2021.
- 11 Hamid Shalizi and Orooj Hakimi, “Hundreds Die in Surge of Violence in Afghanistan,” Reuters, 4/29/2021.
- 12 Howard Altman, “CENTCOM Commander Vows to Keep the Pressure on Adversaries Even After Leaving Afghanistan: Exclusive Interview,” Military Times, 6/12/2021.
- 13 Bill Roggio, “Taliban Doubles Number of Controlled Afghan Districts Since May 1,” Long War Journal, 6/29/2021.
- 14 Agence France-Presse, “Second Afghan City Falls as Taliban Tighten Noose over Countryside,” 8/7/2021.
- 15 France24, “Exhausted and abandoned: why Afghanistan’s army collapsed,” 7/9/2021; Reuters, “Factbox: Afghan Cities Taken Over by the Taliban,” 8/15/2021.
- 16 Clarissa Ward, “The Taliban Now Control Half of Afghanistan’s Provincial Capitals,” CNN, 8/13/2021.
- 17 Yaroslav Trofimov, “Afghanistan Government Collapses as Taliban Take Kabul,” Wall Street Journal, 8/15/2021.
- 18 White House, transcript, “Statement by President Joe Biden on Afghanistan,” 8/14/2021; DoD, transcript, “Pentagon Press Secretary John F. Kirby and General Kenneth F. McKenzie Jr. Hold a Press Briefing,” 8/30/2021.
- 19 DoD, press briefing, “Pentagon Press Secretary John F. Kirby and General Kenneth F. McKenzie Jr. Hold a Press Briefing,” 8/30/2021.
- 20 White House, transcript, “Remarks by President Biden on Afghanistan,” 8/16/2021.
- 21 White House, transcript, “Remarks by President Biden on Afghanistan,” 8/14/2021; DoD, press briefing, “Pentagon Press Secretary John F. Kirby and General Kenneth F. McKenzie Jr. Hold a Press Briefing,” 8/30/2021.
- 22 DoD, press briefing, “Pentagon Press Secretary John F. Kirby and General Kenneth F. McKenzie Jr. Hold a Press Briefing,” 8/30/2021.
- 23 DoD, press briefing, “Pentagon Press Secretary John F. Kirby and General Kenneth F. McKenzie Jr. Hold a Press Briefing,” 8/30/2021.
- 24 White House, transcript, “Remarks by President Biden on the Terror Attack at Hamid Karzai International Airport,” 8/26/2021; DoS, press statement, “On Today’s Terrorist Attacks in Kabul,” 8/26/2021; DoD, press briefing, “Pentagon Press Secretary John F. Kirby and General Kenneth F. McKenzie Jr. Hold a Press Briefing,” 8/30/2021.
- 25 DoD, transcript, “Pentagon Press Secretary John F. Kirby and General Kenneth F. McKenzie Jr. Hold a Press Briefing,” 8/30/2021.
- 26 DoD, press briefing, “Pentagon Press Secretary John F. Kirby and Major General Hank Taylor, Deputy Director of the Joint Staff For Regional Operations Press Briefing,” 8/28/2021; USCENTCOM, statement, “U.S. Central Command statement on counterterrorism strike on ISIS-K planner,” 8/27/2021.
- 27 DoD, press briefing, “General Kenneth F. McKenzie Jr. Commander of U.S. Central Command and Pentagon Press Secretary John F. Kirby Hold a Press Briefing,” 9/17/2021.
- 28 DoD OIG, project announcement, “Evaluation of the August 29, 2021, Strike in Kabul, Afghanistan (Project Number: D2021-DEV0PE-0165.000),” 9/23/2021.
- 29 DHS, factsheet, “Operation Allies Welcome,” 9/3/2021; DoS, special briefing, “Briefing with Senior U.S. Government Officials on Operation Allies Welcome Relocation Assistance Efforts for Non-SIV Holders,” 9/14/2021.
- 30 DoD, press briefing, “Pentagon Press Secretary John F. Kirby and General Kenneth F. McKenzie Jr. Hold a Press Briefing,” 8/30/2021; DoS, factsheet, “U.S. Refugee Admissions Program Priority 2 Designation for Afghan Nationals,” 8/2/2021.
- 31 DoS, U.S. Embassy Kabul, security message, “Suspension of Operations (August 31, 2021),” 8/31/2021.
- 32 DoS, press briefing, “Briefing with Senior State Department Official On Ongoing Efforts to Facilitate the Departure of U.S. Citizens, Lawful Permanent Residents, and Other Priority Groups from Afghanistan,” 9/27/2021.
- 33 DoD, press briefing, “Secretary of Defense Lloyd J. Austin III Remarks Before the Senate Armed Services Committee,” 9/28/2021.
- 34 NATO, “Press briefing on Afghanistan,” 8/17/2021.
- 35 White House, transcript, “Remarks by President Biden on the End of the War in Afghanistan,” 8/31/2021.
- 36 DoD, press briefing, “Pentagon Press Secretary John F. Kirby Holds an Off-Camera Press Briefing,” 6/2/2021.
- 37 DoD OUSD(C), “Defense Budget Overview: United States Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Request,” 5/28/2021.
- 38 DoD OUSD(C), “Defense Budget Overview: United States Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Request,” 5/28/2021; DoD OUSD(C), “Department of Defense Budget, Direct War and Enduring Costs, Fiscal Year 2022, Military Personnel Programs,” 5/28/2021.

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- 40 DoD OUSD(C), “Defense Budget Overview: United States Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Request,” 5/28/2021; DoD OUSD(C), “Department of Defense Budget, Direct War and Enduring Costs, Fiscal Year 2022, Procurement Programs,” 5/28/2021.
- 41 DoD OUSD(C), “Defense Budget Overview: United States Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Request,” 5/28/2021; DoD OUSD(C), “Department of Defense Budget, Direct War and Enduring Costs, Fiscal Year 2022, RDT&E Programs,” 5/28/2021.
- 42 DoS Bureau of Budget and Planning, “FY 2022 Congressional Budget Justification: Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs,” 5/28/2021.
- 43 DoS Bureau of Budget and Planning, “FY 2022 Congressional Budget Justification: Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs,” 5/28/2021.
- 44 DoS Bureau of Budget and Planning, “FY 2022 Congressional Budget Justification: Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs,” 5/28/2021.
- 45 DoS Bureau of Budget and Planning, “FY 2022 Congressional Budget Justification: Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs,” 5/28/2021.
- 46 DoS Bureau of Budget and Planning, “FY 2022 Congressional Budget Justification: Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs,” 5/28/2021.
- 47 DoS Bureau of Budget and Planning, “FY 2022 Congressional Budget Justification: Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs,” 5/28/2021.
- 48 DoS Bureau of Budget and Planning, “FY 2022 Congressional Budget Justification: Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs,” 5/28/2021.
- 49 DoS Bureau of Budget and Planning, “FY 2022 Congressional Budget Justification: Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs,” 5/28/2021.
- 50 DoS Bureau of Budget and Planning, “FY 2022 Congressional Budget Justification: Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs,” 5/28/2021.
- 51 DoS Bureau of Budget and Planning, “FY 2022 Congressional Budget Justification: Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs,” 5/28/2021.
- 52 White House, transcript, “Remarks by President Biden on the Way Forward in Afghanistan,” 4/14/2021.
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- 55 DoD, press briefing, “General Kenneth F. McKenzie Jr. Commander of U.S. Central Command and Pentagon Press Secretary John F. Kirby Hold a Press Briefing,” 9/17/2021.
- 56 DoD, press release, “Investigation of August 29 Airstrike in Kabul to Get Its Own Review,” 9/20/2021.
- 57 Military Times, “Air Force IG to Lead Investigation into Kabul Drone Strike that Killed Civilians,” 9/21/2021.
- 58 DoD OIG, project announcement, “Evaluation of the August 29, 2021, Strike in Kabul, Afghanistan (Project Number: D2021-DEV0PE-0165.000),” 9/23/2021.
- 59 USAID, press release “The United States Announces Nearly \$64 Million in Additional Humanitarian Assistance for Afghanistan,” 9/13/21.
- 60 DoS, U.S. Embassy Kabul, security message, “Suspension of Operations (August 31, 2021),” 8/31/2021.
- 61 DoS OIG, “Audit of the Department of State’s Approach to Adjust the Size and Composition of U.S. Missions Afghanistan and Iraq,” 8/4/2020.
- 62 UN OCHA, “Afghanistan Humanitarian Response Plan (2018-2021), 2020 Revision,” 12/2019; USAID, factsheet, “Afghanistan – Complex Emergency,” 6/11/2021.
- 63 DoS, press statement, “The United States Announces Additional Humanitarian Assistance for the People of Afghanistan,” 9/13/2021.
- 64 SIGAR, “Quarterly Report to the United States Congress,” June 30, 2021.
- 65 DHS, factsheet, “Operation Allies Welcome,” 9/3/2021; DoS, special briefing, “Briefing with Senior U.S. Government Officials on Operation Allies Welcome Relocation Assistance Efforts for Non-SIV Holders,” 9/14/2021.
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- 67 DoD OIG, “Followup Audit on the U.S. Army’s Management of the Heavy Lift Commercial Transportation Contract Requirements in the Middle East,” DODIG-2021-097, 7/6/2021.
- 68 DoD OIG, “Evaluation of the U.S. Combatant Commands’ Responses to the Coronavirus Disease-2019,” DODIG-2021-058, 3/3/2021.



HALYARD
PURPLE NITRILE-XTRA POWDER-FREE EXAM GLOVES

HALYARD
206



U.S. Navy Sailors from U.S. Naval Hospital Rota, Spain prepare COVID-19 tests for Afghan evacuees. (U.S. Navy photo)

PROJECTS RELATED TO PREVIOUS LEAD IG CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

78 FY 2022 Ongoing Oversight Projects

78 FY 2021 Completed Oversight Projects

FY 2022 ONGOING OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Projects Related to Previous Lead IG Contingency Operations

DoD OIG Total Projects: 1

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
EA 0087 NWA 0087	D2020-DEVOPD-0093.000	1	Other	Mar 2020	TBD

Evaluation of Kinetic Targeting Processes in the U.S. Africa Command Area of Responsibility

To determine whether the U.S. Africa Command and the U.S. Special Operations Command developed, implemented, and followed targeting procedures; and whether the U.S. Africa Command established and followed requirements and procedures to report civilian casualties in the U.S. Africa Command area of responsibility.* Suspended due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The project will restart when force health protection conditions permit.

USAID OIG Total Projects: 1

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
EA 0098 NWA 0098	88100219	2	Other	Nov 2019	Nov 2021

Audit of the USAID Compliance with the Senator Paul Simon Water for the World Act of 2014

To determine the extent to which USAID has designated high priority countries and allocated water access, sanitation, and hygiene funding based on the Senator Paul Simon Water for the World Act of 2014.

FY 2021 COMPLETED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Projects Related to Previous Lead IG Contingency Operations

DoD OIG Total Reports: 5

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OPE 0031	DODIG-2021-082	1	PH	May 18, 2021

Evaluation of Combatant Command Counter Threat Finance Activities

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OPE 0042	DODIG-2021-067	3	Other	Mar 31, 2021

Evaluation of the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command's Response to the Coronavirus Disease - 2019

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
EA 0063 NWA 0063	DODIG-2021-082	1	Other	May 18, 2021

Evaluation of Combatant Command Counter Threat Finance Activities

* As of Oct 25, 2021

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
EA 0086 NWA 0086	DODIG -2021-084	1	Other	May 18, 2021

Evaluation of Kinetic Targeting and Civilian Casualty Reporting in the USCENTCOM Area of Responsibility

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
EA 0113 NWA 0113	DODIG-2021-102	1	Other	Jul 21, 2021

Audit of the DoD's Management of Global Train and Equip Program Resources Provided to U.S. Africa Command Partner Nations

DoS OIG Total Reports: 20

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OPE 0019	AUD-MERO-21-18	2	PH	Mar 3, 2021

Audit of the Department of State's Risk Assessments and Monitoring of Voluntary Contributions to Public International Organizations

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OPE 0043	AUD-MERO-21-38	3	PH	Jul 27, 2021

Audit of Department of State Compliance with Requirements Relating to Undefined Contract Actions

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OPE 0044	ISP-I-21-21	3	PH	Apr 22, 2021

Inspection of the Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations' Office of Safety, Health, and Environmental Management

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OPE 0045	ISP-I-21-22	3	PH	May 19, 2021

Inspection of the Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations' Office of Fire Protection

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OPE 0046	ISP-I-21-15	3	PH	Jul 20, 2021

Inspection of the Bureau of Administration, Office of the Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisitions Management, Diplomatic Security Contracts Division

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OPE 0048	ISP-I-21-24	3	PH	Apr 20, 2021

Review of the Public Diplomacy Staffing Initiative

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
NWA 0074	ISP-I-21-04	3	Other	Nov 2, 2020

Inspection of the Libya External Office

FY 2021 COMPLETED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS* Projects Related to Previous Lead IG Contingency Operations

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REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
NWA 0080	ISP-S-21-04	3	Other	Oct 16, 2020

Classified Inspection of the Libya External Office

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
EA 0085	AUD-MERO-21-33	3	Other	Jul 28, 2021

Audit of Department of State Protocols for Establishing and Operating Remote Diplomatic Missions

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
EA 0088 NWA 0088	AUD-MERO-21-18	2	Multiple	Mar 3, 2021

Audit of the Department of State's Risk Assessments and Monitoring of Voluntary Contributions to Public International Organizations

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
EA 0091 NWA 0091	ISP-I-21-12	1, 3	Multiple	Jan 14, 2021

Inspection of the Bureau of Diplomatic Security's Special Program for Embassy Augmentation and Response

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
EA 0114 NWA 0114	AUD-MERO-21-38	3	Other	Jul 27, 2021

Audit of Department of State Compliance with Requirements Relating to Undefined Contract Actions

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
EA 0115 NWA 0115	ISP-I-21-21	3	Multiple	Apr 22, 2021

Inspection of the Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations' Office of Safety, Health, and Environmental Management

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
EA 0116 NWA 0116	ISP-I-21-22	3	Multiple	May 19, 2021

Inspection of the Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations' Office of Fire Protection

* As of Oct 25, 2021

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
EA 0117 NWA 0117	ISP-I-21-15	3	Multiple	Jul 20, 2021

Inspection of the Bureau of Administration, Office of the Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisitions Management, Diplomatic Security Contracts Division

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
EA 0119 NWA 0119	ISP-I-21-24	3	Multiple	Apr 20, 2021

Review of the Public Diplomacy Staffing Initiative

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
EA 0120 NWA 0120	AUD-SI-21-03	2	Multiple	Dec 3, 2020

Management Assistance Report: The Bureau of Diplomatic Security Did Not Always Conduct Post Security Program Reviews Within Required Timeframes

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
EA 0121 NWA 0121	AUD-SI-21-04	2	Multiple	Dec 1, 2020

Management Assistance Report: The Bureau of Diplomatic Security's Compliance Process Related to Post Security Program Reviews Needs Improvement

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
EA 0122 NWA 0122	AUD-MERO-21-35	3	Other	Jul 22, 2021

Management Assistance Report: Financial Monitoring of Foreign Assistance Grants and Cooperative Agreements in Somalia Needs Improvement

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
EA 0123 NWA 0123	AUD-MERO-21-16	3	Other	Mar 1, 2021

Management Assistance Report: Remote Missions Face Challenges Maintaining Communications with Locally Employed Staff and Host Country Government Officials

USAID OIG

Total Reports: 7

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OPE 0033	9-000-21-002-P	2	PH	Dec 23, 2020

USAID Updated Guidance To Address Inconsistent Use of Journey to Self-Reliance Metrics and Misalignment of Missions' Budgets

FY 2021 COMPLETED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS* Projects Related to Previous Lead IG Contingency Operations

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OPE 0036	9-000-21-009-P	3	PH	Sep 23, 2021

USAID Has Contract Termination Guidance That Aligns With Federal Contracting Requirements, but Employees Could Benefit From Additional Resources

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
NWA 0022	4-000-21-001-P	3	Other	Oct 15, 2020

USAID Has Gaps in Planning, Risk Mitigation, and Monitoring of Its Humanitarian Assistance in Africa’s Lake Chad Region

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
EA 0092 NWA 0092	9-000-21-006-P	2	Other	May 12, 2021

USAID Should Implement Additional Controls to Prevent and Respond to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse of Beneficiaries

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
EA 0095 NWA 0095	9-000-21-002-P	2	Other	Dec 23, 2020

USAID Updated Guidance To Address Inconsistent Use of Journey to Self-Reliance Metrics and Misalignment of Missions’ Budgets

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
NWA 0096	4-000-21-003-P	2	Other	Sep 25, 2021

USAID’s RISE Program in the Sahel Aligned With Resilience Policies but Lacked Robust Monitoring

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
NWA 0097	9-000-21-009-P	2	Other	Sep 23, 2021

USAID Has Contract Termination Guidance That Aligns With Federal Contracting Requirements, but Employees Could Benefit From Additional Resources

* As of Oct 25, 2021







A U.S. Air Force Airman guides a forklift into position to load cargo into a C-130H Hercules aircraft in Afghanistan. (U.S. Air Force photo)

OTHER PROJECTS RELATED TO OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

86 FY 2022 Ongoing and Planned Oversight Projects

99 FY 2021 Completed Oversight Projects

FY 2022 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Other Projects Related to Overseas Contingency Operations

AFAA **Total Projects: 12**

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0094	F2021-L40000-0643.000	3	Multiple	Sep 2021	Apr 2022

Pallets and Nets

To determine whether Air Force personnel properly accounted for and retrograded pallets and nets in the U.S. Central Command area of responsibility.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0284	F2020-O20000-0049.000	1	Multiple	Oct 2020	Nov 2021

Confined Spaces

To determine whether Air Force personnel identified and classified all confined spaces in the U.S. Central Command area of responsibility and complied with confined space entry requirements.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0285	F2021-L30000-0062.000	3	Multiple	Apr 2021	Apr 2022

Government Purchase Card Management

To determine whether U.S. Air Force Central Command personnel authorized and documented contingency operations Government Purchase Card transactions in accordance with guidance and received services and properly accounted for assets purchased with Government Purchase Card transactions.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0286	F2021-O40000-0594.000	1	Multiple	Jul 2021	Jul 2022

Contingency Medical Materiel

To determine whether Air Force personnel developed appropriate Major Command operational plan annexes providing health service support to meet Combatant Commander requirements; planned Major Command exercises to test medical skills and include medical scenarios and units; conducted Major Command exercises in accordance with operational plan requirements; and prepositioned and maintained medical supplies sufficient to execute operational plans and contingencies as tasked.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0287	TBD	1	Multiple	Jul 2021	Jul 2022

Area of Responsibility Vehicles

To determine whether Air Force personnel accurately calculated and supported vehicle requirements and properly accounted for vehicle inventory in the U.S. Central Command area of responsibility.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0288	F2021-L4000-0054.000	1	Multiple	Aug 2021	Apr 2022

Air Force Military Travel Authorizations and Cargo Transactions

To determine whether Air Force personnel accurately and timely processed military travel authorization and cargo transactions in the U.S. Central Command area of responsibility.

* As of Oct 25, 2021

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0289	F2021-L30000-0107.000	3	QA	Apr 2021	Apr 2022

Service Contract Review

To determine whether Air Force personnel properly planned, documented, and administered service contracts at Al Udeid Air Base, Qatar, in accordance with DoD and Air Force guidance.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0290	F2021-O20000-0037.000	3	QA	Apr 2021	Apr 2022

Sustainment of an Enduring Expeditionary Location

To determine whether U.S. Air Force Central Command and Air Expeditionary Wing personnel properly maintained Air Force hosted installation facilities in the U.S. Central Command area of responsibility.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0293	F2021-O20000-0059.000	1	QA	Apr 2021	Apr 2022

Personnel Hydration Requirements for Mission Oriented Protective Posture Conditions

To determine whether Air Force personnel assigned to Al Udeid Air Base, Qatar, identified, planned for and exercised adequate hydration procedures for airmen operating in mission oriented protective posture conditions; and ensured access to safe and secure water supplies to meet hydration requirements.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0294	TBD	1	Other	Jan 2022	Jul 2022

5th Generation Aircraft Operations Security

To determine whether Air Force officials effectively implemented the Fifth-Generation aircraft crash, damage, or disabled aircraft recovery program in the U.S. Central Command area of responsibility.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0295	TBD	1	Multiple	Oct 2021	Apr 2022

Air Operations Centers

To determine whether Air Operations Center organization and staffing roles and responsibilities met mission requirements.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0349	TBD	3	Multiple	Jul 2021	Jul 2022

Joint Oil Analysis Program

To determine whether Air Force personnel effectively managed the Joint Oil Analysis Program at air bases in the U.S. Central Command area of responsibility.

DoD OIG

Total Projects: 6

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0117	TBD	1	CONUS, OCONUS	Jan 2022	Sep 2022

Audit of U.S. Combatant Command Offensive Cyber Operations

To determine whether U.S. combatant commands planned and executed offensive cyberspace operations that were within the scope of their operational plans and contingency plans.

FY 2022 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Other Projects Related to Overseas Contingency Operations

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0318	D2021-DEV0PD-0023.000	1	Other	Oct 2020	Dec 2021

Evaluation of Contract Administration and Oversight for Project Maven

To determine whether Army Contracting Command–Aberdeen Proving Ground, the Defense Contract Management Agency, and the Office of Naval Research followed Federal Acquisition Regulations and Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation requirements to oversee and administer the six Project Maven contracts to ensure Project Maven met developmental requirements.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0323	D2020-D000RM-0177.000	3	Multiple	Sep 2020	Nov 2021

Audit of the DoD's Strategic Workforce Planning for Overseas Civilian Positions

To determine whether the DoD conducts strategic workforce planning to hire and retain a competent overseas civilian workforce that effectively supports DoD's global mission and ongoing operations in accordance with DoD policies.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0342	TBD	3	BH	Jan 2022	Sep 2022

Follow-Up Audit of the Navy's Oversight and Administration of Base Operating Support Services Contracts in Bahrain

To determine whether the U.S. Navy implemented the recommendations identified in DoD OIG Report No. DODIG-2018-074, "The U.S. Navy's Oversight and Administration of the Base Support Contracts in Bahrain," February 13, 2018, to improve contract oversight and administration.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0344	D2021-DEV0PD-0132.000	1	Multiple	Jun 2021	Dec 2021

Evaluation of Combatant Command Communication Challenges with Foreign Nation Partners During the COVID-19 Pandemic

To determine how the U.S. Africa Command, U.S. Central Command, U.S. European Command, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, U.S. Southern Command, and their Component Commands mitigated communication challenges with partner nations during the COVID-19 pandemic, documented those mitigation strategies, and considered whether these strategies should be employed in future operations where personal interaction is difficult.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0352	D2021-DEVOPD-0140.000	1	Multiple	Jul 2021	Mar 2022

Follow-Up on Trans-Africa Airlift Support in the U.S. Africa Command

To determine whether the actions taken in response to recommendations made in the Trans-Africa Airlift Support Contract Report (Report No. DoDIG-2018-116) resolved the underlying challenges.

* As of Oct 25, 2021

DoJ OIG

Total Projects: 1

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0076	TBD	1	CONUS	Mar 2019	Dec 2021

Audit of the FBI’s National Security Undercover Operations

To evaluate the FBI’s use and oversight of undercover operations; and the FBI’s efforts to recruit and train agents for undercover operations.

DoS OIG

Total Projects: 23

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0324	TBD	3	AF, IQ, Multiple	Jan 2022	Sep 2022

Audit of the Bureau of Diplomatic Security’s Implementation of Lessons Learned in the Worldwide Protective Services Program

To determine whether the DoS Bureau of Diplomatic Security has addressed concerns cited by DoS OIG in prior audits, and incorporated lessons learned for Worldwide Protective Services program management.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0325	TBD	3	Multiple	Jan 2022	Sep 2022

Audit of the Physical Security Standards for Temporary Facilities at High Threat Posts

To determine whether the DoS has instituted internal control procedures and standardized designs to meet applicable physical security standards for temporary structures used at high-threat, high-risk posts.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0326	21AUD066	3	AF, IQ, Multiple	May 2021	Feb 2022

Capping Report on the Department of State’s Fuel Acquisition, Storage, and Distribution

To inform the DoS of systemic themes and deficiencies identified in the DoS OIG’s work on fuel acquisition, storage, and distribution; and if necessary, recommend policy changes and improvements to procedures to address the recurring themes and deficiencies identified by the DoS OIG at DoS posts worldwide.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0327	21AUD039.00	3	Multiple	May 2021	Feb 2022

Audit of Cooperative Agreements and Grants Related to Iran

To determine whether cooperative agreements and grants awarded by the DoS to counter Iranian initiatives align with DoS strategic goals and objectives and whether they are being monitored and administered in accordance with Federal requirements, DoS policies and guidance, and award terms and conditions.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0328	TBD	3	Multiple	Oct 2022	Jun 2023

Audit of Department of State Surveillance Detection Program

To determine whether the Bureau of Diplomatic Security managed and implemented the surveillance detection program in accordance with DoS policies and procedures.

FY 2022 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Other Projects Related to Overseas Contingency Operations

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0330	21ESP058	3	Multiple	May 2021	Feb 2022

Evaluation of the Bureau of Diplomatic Security's Canine Training and Operations Center

To review the basis for the decision by the Bureau of Diplomatic Security to join the training and validation functions of the Canine Training and Operations Center and to evaluate whether there are appropriate safeguards to ensure that systemic problems identified in prior DoS OIG reports do not reoccur.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0332	21AUD059	3	Multiple	Jul 2021	May 2022

Audit of Department of State Actions to Prevent Unlawful Trafficking in Persons Practices When Executing Security, Construction, and Facility and Household Services Contracts at Overseas Posts

To determine whether the DoS has implemented management controls to ensure that contracts for security, construction, and facility and household services performed at overseas posts comply with Federal laws and regulations designed to prevent contractors and subcontractors from engaging in unlawful labor practices.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0338	21ISP041	3	Multiple	Apr 2021	Nov 2021

Inspection of the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons

To determine whether the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons effectively achieved policy goals and objectives related to trafficking-in-persons issues and carried out its foreign assistance and operational functions consistent with requirements of law and regulation.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0339	21ISP040	3	Multiple	Apr 2021	Nov 2021

Inspection of the Bureau of Administration, Office of the Executive Director

To determine whether the Bureau of Administration, Office of the Executive Director, carried out its financial management and administrative functions consistent with requirements of law and regulation.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0340	21ISP043	3	Multiple	Apr 2021	Nov 2021

Inspection of the Bureau of Diplomatic Security, Office of Protection

To determine whether the Bureau of Diplomatic Security, Office of Protection, carried out its protection and administrative functions consistent with law and regulation.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0341	21ISP057	3	Multiple	Apr 2021	Nov 2021

Review of the Bureau of Consular Affairs

To determine whether the Bureau of Consular Affairs, Office of Consular Systems and Technology, was successfully meeting deployment schedules for launching components under the ConsularOne modernization program while addressing recommendations made in earlier DoS OIG audit and inspection reports.

* As of Oct 25, 2021

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0356	22ISP010	3	Multiple	Sep 2021	Apr 2022

Review of the U.S. Agency for Global Media’s Compliance with Editorial Independence and Journalistic Standards and Principles

To assess the extent to which U.S. Agency for Global Media followed editorial standards outlined in 22 CFR §531 and U.S. Agency for Global Media and network staff followed internal policies and procedures intended to ensure adherence to editorial independence and the highest standards of broadcast journalism.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0357	TBD	3	Multiple	Oct 2022	Jun 2023

Audit of the Department of State’s Efforts to Counter Iranian-Backed Militias

To determine whether Bureau of Counterterrorism programs to counter Iranian-sponsored terrorism align with the Bureau of Counterterrorism’s strategic goals and objectives; and whether the Bureau of Counterterrorism monitored those programs in accordance with Federal and DoS requirements.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0358	TBD	2	Multiple	Oct 2022	Jun 2023

Audit of Department of State Refugee Resettlement Support Centers

To determine whether the organizations operating selected refugee support centers adhered to the terms and conditions set forth in award agreements, including meeting performance goals, and properly expended funds, including any funding provided by Coronavirus-related Acts, and accurately reported financial performance.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0359	TBD	2	Multiple	Oct 2022	Jun 2023

Audit of Department of State’s Implementation of Post Security Program Reviews

To determine whether the Bureau of Diplomatic Security effectively implemented the Post Security Program Review program in accordance with DoS policies and guidance.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0360	22ISP008.00	3	Multiple	Sep 2021	Apr 2022

Inspection of the Global Engagement Center

To evaluate the programs and operations of the Global Engagement Center.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0362	22ISP007.00	3	Multiple	Sep 2021	Apr 2022

Inspection of the Bureau of Diplomatic Security, Office of the Diplomatic Courier Service

To determine whether the Office of the Diplomatic Courier Service carried out its operations consistent with requirements of law and regulation.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0363	TBD	3	Multiple	Jan 2022	Sep 2022

Audit of the Operational Readiness of Emergency and Contingency Communication Capabilities

To determine whether selected posts executed information technology contingency plans and managed emergency communications readiness in accordance with applicable DoS requirements.

FY 2022 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Other Projects Related to Overseas Contingency Operations

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0364	TBD	3	Multiple	Jan 2021	Sep 2022

Audit of the Department of State's Development of the Global Fragility Strategy

To determine whether the DoS's Global Fragility Strategy meets statutory requirements and includes necessary interagency coordination elements.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0365	TBD	3	Multiple	Jan 2021	Sep 2022

Audit of Disposition of Sensitive Assets Following a Suspension of Operations

To determine whether existing guidance regarding the disposition of sensitive assets addresses the unique challenges that may occur during an evacuation and drawdown from a high-threat post and to identify the specific challenges that high-threat posts have encountered to date when attempting to dispose of sensitive assets following an evacuation and drawdown.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0378	21AUD039.01	3	Multiple	May 2021	Dec 2021

Audit of Cooperative Agreements and Grants Related to Iran - Management Assistance Report -- "Management Assistance Report: Global Engagement Center's Third-Party Contractors Performed Inherently Governmental Functions"

To determine whether cooperative agreements and grants awarded by the DoS to counter Iranian initiatives align with DoS strategic goals and objectives and whether they are being monitored and administered in accordance with Federal requirements, DoS policies and guidance, and award terms and conditions.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0381	22ISP008.01	3	Multiple	Sep 2021	Apr 2022

Classified Inspection of the Global Engagement Center

To evaluate the programs and operations of the Global Engagement Center.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0382	22ISP007.01	3	Multiple	Sep 2021	Apr 2022

Classified Inspection of the Bureau of Diplomatic Security, Office of the Diplomatic Courier Service

To determine whether the Office of the Diplomatic Courier Service carried out its operations consistent with requirements of law and regulation.

* As of Oct 25, 2021

GAO

Total Projects: 2

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0277	104132	3	Multiple	Mar 2020	Nov 2021

Review of DoD’s Contingency Contracting

To review the extent to which the DoD has addressed the recommendations of the Commission on Wartime Contracting in policy, guidance, education, and training; how the DoD has used contractors to support contingency operations from January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2019; and the extent to which DoD has established processes to track and report contractor personnel to support contingency operations.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0380	105163	1	Multiple	Apr 2021	Jun 2022

Review of Special Operations Forces Command and Control

To review how many Special Operations Forces task forces has the DoD established since 2018 to support special operations missions; to what extent does the DoD have guidance and processes to establish, manage and oversee Special Operations Forces taskforces; and what actions has the DoD taken or planned to shift taskforce priorities to address great power competition in the National Defense Strategy and what challenges, if any, have they encountered.

SIGAR

Total Projects: 33

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0122	SIGAR-I-072	2	AF	Oct 2020	Dec 2021

Inspection of the Salang Tunnel 220/20kV Substation and 20kV Transmission Line from Salang to Adjacent Village

To determine the extent to which the construction was completed in accordance with contract requirements and technical specifications; and the facility is being used and properly maintained.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0128	SIGAR-145A	2	AF	Oct 2020	Nov 2021

Audit of the DoS Conventional Weapons Destruction Program

To determine the extent to which the DoS monitors and evaluates its Conventional Weapons Destruction program, making adjustments to ensure safety and improve performance; and the Conventional Weapons Destruction program is achieving its objectives.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0135	SIGAR-129NS	2	AF	Jul 2018	Nov 2021

Review of Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat Processes and Internal Controls over U.S. Direct Assistance Funds

To examine the business processes, internal control structure, and individual controls utilized in the functions of Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat to determine how those entities manage and account for U.S. direct assistance funds; and identify any weaknesses in those areas.

FY 2022 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Other Projects Related to Overseas Contingency Operations

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0211	SIGAR-F-194	3	AF	Nov 2019	Nov 2021

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under State Awards for Afghanistan Reconstruction, American University of Afghanistan

To audit the Scholarship and Educational Support; Award Number: SAF20012CA011, SAF20013GR104, SAF20013CA007, SAF20017CA010, for the period of 10/01/2012 to 10/01/2019; Obligation Amount: \$7,103,924.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0225	SIGAR-140A	3	AF	Apr 2020	Nov 2021

ACC-A Oversight of Contract W91BN4-16-C-5008 Bagram Air Field Base Security

To assess key aspects of Army Contracting Command–Afghanistan’s management and oversight of Contract W91BN4-16-C-5008, and determine the extent to which ACC-A verified progress payments/ invoices reflected the amount of work performed; and progress payments/invoices reflected the actual amount of work required under the contract.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0243	SIGAR-143A	3	AF	May 2020	Nov 2021

No Contracting with the Enemy–DoD

To evaluate the DoD’s actions, taken or planned, to address SIGAR’s recommendations in SIGAR Audit 13-6; determine the extent to which the DoD’s policies and procedures for implementing the FY 2015 NDAA’s Subtitle E, “Never Contract with the Enemy,” have enabled the DoD to identify and prevent funds disbursed under its contracts from being provided to individuals or entities identified as actively supporting an insurgency or opposing U.S. or coalition forces in Afghanistan; and identify any areas of the FY 2015 NDAA’s Subtitle E, “Never Contract with the Enemy,” legislation that could be strengthened to prevent contracting with the enemy.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0244	TBD	3	AF	Jun 2020	Jan 2022

No Contracting with the Enemy–DoS and USAID

To examine DoS and USAID processes to prevent contracting with persons or entities that actively support insurgencies or oppose U.S. or coalition forces in Afghanistan.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0253	SIGAR-I-068	3	AF	Apr 2020	Dec 2021

Inspection of the Pol-e-Charki Substation Medium Voltage Distribution Power System Expansion

To inspect the construction, as well as the design and installation of the expansion. Specifically, to assess if the work was completed in accordance with contract requirements and applicable construction standards; and the system is being used and properly maintained.

* As of Oct 25, 2021

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0256	SIGAR-E-007	3	AF	May 2020	Nov 2021

USAID and the World Bank's Progress in Improving Management and Oversight of the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund

To assess the steps USAID and the World Bank have taken since April 2018 to improve the management, oversight, and internal controls of the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0262	SIGAR-I-067	1	AF	Jun 2020	Jan 2022

Inspection of Afghan National Army's School of Excellence at Camp Commando

To assess whether the work was completed in accordance with contract requirements and applicable construction standards and the facilities are being used and properly maintained.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0267	SIGAR-F-207	3	AF	May 2020	Nov 2021

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under State Awards for Afghanistan Reconstruction, Miracle Systems, LLC

To audit the Antiterrorism Assistance Program; Award Number: SAQMMA17F2030, for the period of 9/1/2017 to 8/31/2019; Obligation Amount: \$9,966,357.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0268	SIGAR-F-197	3	AF	May 2020	Jan 2022

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under USAID Awards for Afghanistan Reconstruction, AECOM International Development, Inc.

To audit the Afghan Urban Water and Sanitation Activity; Award Number: 306-72030619C00003, for the period of 10/1/2019 to 9/30/2020; Obligation Amount: \$5,976,485.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0270	SIGAR-F-199	3	AF	May 2020	Jan 2022

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under USAID Awards for Afghanistan Reconstruction, DAI

To audit the Promote: Women in Government; Award Number: 306-AID-306-TO-15-00062, for the period of 12/1/2019 to 8/30/2020; Obligation Amount: \$11,980,283.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0271	SIGAR-F-200	3	AF	May 2020	Jan 2022

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under USAID Awards for Afghanistan Reconstruction, DAI

To audit the Afghanistan – Regional Agricultural Development Program; Award Number: 306-AID-306-C-16-00011, for the period of 12/1/2019 to 7/20/2020; Obligation Amount: \$3,030,015.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0272	SIGAR-F-201	3	AF	May 2020	Jan 2022

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under USAID Awards for Afghanistan Reconstruction, DAI

To audit the Promote: Musharikat; Award Number: 306-AID-306-TO-15-00073, for the period of 12/1/2019 to 9/1/2020; Obligation Amount: \$3,284,374.

FY 2022 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Other Projects Related to Overseas Contingency Operations

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0273	SIGAR-F-202	3	AF	May 2020	Nov 2021

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under USAID Awards for Afghanistan Reconstruction, The Asia Foundation

To audit the Strengthening Education in Afghanistan; Award Number: 306-AID-306-A-14-00008, for the period of 10/1/2019 to 9/30/2020; Obligation Amount: \$5,450,027.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0281	SIGAR-I-070	3	AF	Jul 2020	Feb 2022

Inspection of the Female Police Town – Phase 1 for the Afghan National Police in Kabul Province, Afghanistan

To inspect the Phase 1 construction of the Female Police Town to assess whether the work was completed in accordance with contract requirements and applicable construction standards; and the facility is being used and properly maintained.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0311	SIGAR-150A	1	AF	May 2021	Jun 2022

DoS Antiterrorism Assistance Program

To determine if the contractors met the terms of the contract; the extent to which DoS contracting officials have overseen the contractor's implementation of the program; and whether the program achieved its objectives.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0317	SIGAR-I-071	3	AF	Aug 2020	Jan 2022

Inspection of the Morgue Facility and Visitor Center at Kabul National Military Hospital

To assess whether the work on the morgue facility and visitor center at Kabul National Military Hospital was completed in accordance with contract requirements and applicable construction standards and facilities are being used as intended and properly maintained.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0354	SIGAR-151A	2	AF, Other	Aug 2021	Jun 2022

Audit of U.S. Agency for International Development-Funded Programs to Build Capacity in Afghanistan's Extractives Industry Since 2018

To determine the extent to which the U.S. Geological Survey, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the U.S. Department of Commerce provide oversight, achieve progress, and identify the challenges faced in implementing technical assistance programs to Afghanistan's extractives sector.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0367	SIGAR-F-210	3	AF	Jul 2021	Jul 2022

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under USAID Awards for Afghanistan Reconstruction Management Systems International Inc.

To audit Afghanistan's Measure for Accountability and Transparency project: Musharikat; Award Number: 306-AID-306-H-17-00003, for the period of 10/1/2018 to 8/22/2020; Obligation Amount: \$690,477.

* As of Oct 25, 2021

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0368	SIGAR-F-211	3	AF	Jul 2021	Jul 2022

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under USAID’s Awards for Afghanistan Reconstruction, Davis Management Group Inc.

To audit USAID’s trade show activities; Award Number: 306-72030618C00014, for the period of 6/7/2018 to 12/6/2020; Obligation Amount: \$6,216,190.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0369	SIGAR-F-212	3	AF	Jul 2021	Jul 2022

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under USAID’s Awards for Afghanistan Reconstruction, Roots of Peace

To audit USAID’s Agriculture Marketing Program; Award Number: 306-72030620CA00002, for the period of 1/28/2020 to 1/27/2021; Obligation Amount: \$4,959,502.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0370	SIGAR-F-213	3	AF	Jul 2021	Jul 2022

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under USAID Awards for Afghanistan Reconstruction, DAI

To audit USAID’s Afghanistan Competitiveness of Export-Oriented Businesses Activity; Award Number: 72030619C00008, for the period of 1/27/2020 to 1/26/2021; Obligation Amount: \$7,792,497.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0371	SIGAR-F-214	3	AF	Jul 2021	Jul 2022

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under USAID Awards for Afghanistan Reconstruction, Chemonics International Inc.

To audit USAID’s capacity building activity for the Afghan Ministry of Education; Award Number: AID-306-C-17-00005, for the period of 1/1/2020 to 1/31/2021; Obligation Amount: \$4,665,195.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0372	SIGAR-F-215	3	AF	Jul 2021	Jul 2022

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under USAID/OFDA’s Awards for Afghanistan Reconstruction, MEDAIR

To audit USAID/OFDA’s integrated emergency response for communities in Bamyan and Daykundi provinces; Award Number: 72DFFP19GR00049, for the period of 7/1/2019 to 12/31/2020; Obligation Amount: \$5,769,078.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0373	SIGAR-F-216	3	AF	Jul 2021	Jul 2022

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under USAID/OFDA’s Awards for Afghanistan Reconstruction, International Medical Corps

To audit USAID/OFDA’s community-based responses and psychosocial support services; Award Number: 72OFDA19GR00275, for the period of 9/1/2019 to 10/31/2020; Obligation Amount: \$3,493,261.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0374	SIGAR-F-217	3	AF	Jul 2021	Jul 2022

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under USAID/OFDA’s Awards for Afghanistan Reconstruction, Premiere Urgence Internationale

To audit USAID/OFDA’s integrated emergency health, nutrition, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene program in eastern Afghanistan; Award Number: 72OFDA19GR00281, for the period of 10/1/2019 to 9/31/2020; Obligation Amount: \$3,283,946.

FY 2022 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Other Projects Related to Overseas Contingency Operations

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0375	SIGAR-F-218	3	AF	Jul 2021	Jul 2022

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under DoS Awards for Afghanistan Reconstruction, Mine Clearance Planning Agency

To audit the DoS's demining activities and collection of reliable, accurate data about landmines and explosive remnants of war within Baghlan and Nimroz provinces; Award Numbers: SPMWRA-15GR-1014, SPMWRA-17GR-1077, SPMWRA-19-GR-0035, SPMWRA-18GR-0020, SPMWRA-20GR-0050, for the period of 1/1/2015 to 2/28/2021; Obligation Amount: \$5,971,308.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0376	SIGAR-F-219	3	AF	Jul 2021	Jul 2022

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under DoS Awards for Afghanistan Reconstruction, Albany Associates LTD

To audit the DoS's Afghan Government's communications; Award Number: SAF20017GR036, for the period of 10/1/2017 to 12/31/2020; Obligation Amount: \$3,266,772.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0377	SIGAR-F-221	3	AF	Jul 2021	Jul 2022

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under DoS Awards for Afghanistan Reconstruction, International Legal Foundation

To audit the DoS project to improve access to justice in six Afghan provinces; Award Number: SINLEC17GR0166, for the period of 9/25/2017 to 2/28/2021; Obligation Amount: \$3,837,339.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0383	SIGAR-E-011	2	AF	Oct 2021	Jul 2022

Evaluation of the Collapse of the Afghan Government

To identify and evaluate the contributing factors that led to the August 2021 collapse of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0384	SIGAR-E-015	2	AF	Oct 2021	Jul 2022

Evaluation of the Status of and Potential Risks to the Afghan People and Civil Society Organizations Resulting from the Taliban's Return to Power

To identify and evaluate the potential risks to the Afghan people and civil society organizations since the Taliban regained control of the government in Afghanistan, and to determine the extent to which the U.S. Government is mitigating these risks.

* As of Oct 25, 2021

USAID OIG

Total Projects: 4

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0297	TBD	3	Other	Oct 2020	Dec 2021

Audit of USAID’s Human Capital Hiring Mechanisms

To assess USAID’s strategies and plans to meet congressionally-mandated staffing goals including tracking its performance to meet targets and to what extent USAID has identified agency-wide skills gaps.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0298	TBD	3	Multiple	Mar 2022	Dec 2022

Audit of USAID’s Implementation of Operating Principles for Cooperation with Department of Defense

To determine whether USAID’s policies, processes and procedures are in place to support coordination with the DoD.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0299	TBD	3	Multiple	Mar 2022	Dec 2022

Audit of USAID’s Management of Complex Emergencies

To evaluate USAID’s humanitarian assistance policies and processes and determine the extent to which USAID has learned from its engagement to date and is adapting its approaches and efforts.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0300	TBD	3	Multiple	Feb 2022	Jan 2023

Audit of USAID’s Use of Fixed-Amount Awards

To assess whether agreement officers design the scope, milestones, and deliverable results of Fixed-Amount Awards appropriately.

FY 2021 COMPLETED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Other Projects Related to Overseas Contingency Operations

AAA

Total Reports: 2

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0320	A-2021-0011-AXZ	3	KW, QA	Nov 24, 2020

Audit of Managing Equipment in Theater

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0321	A-2021-0043-AXZ	3	AF	Apr 21, 2021

Danger Pay Entitlements for the Expeditionary Civilian Workforce

* As of Oct 25, 2021

FY 2021 COMPLETED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Other Projects Related to Overseas Contingency Operations

(CONT'D.)

AFAA Total Projects: 9

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0089	F2021-0001-O20000	1	JO, KW, QA	Mar 29, 2021

Security Forces Equipment and Training

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0091	F2020-0006-O30000	3	JO, KW, QA, TR	Sep 28, 2020

Channel Airlift Operations

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0096	F2021-0009-O40000	3	OCONUS	Aug 18, 2021

Dining Facility Operations

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0097	F2021-0009-O30000	3	AE, KW, Other, QA	Sep 10, 2021

Installation Access Controls in Ninth Air Force (Air Forces Central) Area of Operations

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0102	F2021-0001-O3000	3	SA	Feb 3, 2021

Audit of Expeditionary Site Standup- Prince Sultan Air Base (PSAB)

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0345	F2021-0006-RA0000	1	AE	Jul 27, 2021

Installation Access Controls, 380th AEW, Al Dhafra AB, UAE

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0346	F2021-0011-RA0000	1	AE	Aug 11, 2021

Confined Spaces 380th AEW Al Dhafra AB, UAE

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0347	F2021-0001-RA0000	3	AE	Jun 23, 2021

Dining Facility Operations at Deployed Locations, 380th AEW, Al Dhafra AB, UAE

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0348	F2021-0013-RA0000	3	AE	Aug 17, 2021

Government Purchase Card Management 380th AEW, Al Dhafra AB, UAE

* As of Oct 25, 2021

DoD OIG **Total Reports: 4**

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0105	DODIG-2021-093	3	Other	Jun 11, 2021

Audit of the Department of Defense’s Sea Transportation and Storage of Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0235	DODIG-2021-054	1	CONUS	Feb 17, 2021

Audit of Cybersecurity Controls Over the Air Force Satellite Control Network

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0264	DODIG-2021-040	3	QA	Dec 21, 2020

Audit of Infectious Disease Medical Treatment Capabilities at Al Udeid Air Base, Qatar

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0337	DODIG-2021-125	1	Multiple	Sep 14, 2021

Evaluation of U.S. Special Operations Command’s Supply Chain Risk Management for the Security, Acquisition, and Delivery of Specialized Equipment

DoS OIG **Total Reports: 6**

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0316	ISP-I-21-20	3	Multiple	Jun 4, 2021

Inspection of the Bureau of Legislative Affairs

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0329	AUD-SI-21-39	3	Multiple	Aug 17, 2021

Audit of the Bureau of Diplomatic Security’s Process to Verify that Purchased Protective Equipment Complied with Performance and Contractual Requirements

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0333	ISP-I-21-26	3	Multiple	Jul 1, 2021

Inspection of the Bureau of Administration, Office of the Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisitions Management, International Programs Division’s Grants Branch

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0334	ISP-I-21-34	3	Multiple	Sep 1, 2021

Inspection of the Bureau of Administration's Property Management Division

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0335	ISP-I-21-33	3	Multiple	Aug 26, 2021

Inspection of the Bureau of Diplomatic Security's Overseas Security Advisory Council Program Office

FY 2021 COMPLETED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Other Projects Related to Overseas Contingency Operations

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0336	ISP-I-21-27	3	Multiple	Jun 22, 2021

Inspection of the Office of Global Criminal Justice

GAO

Total Reports: 3

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0120	GAO-21-32R	2	AF	Jan 27, 2021

Afghanistan Reconstruction: GAO Work since 2002 Shows Systemic Internal Control Weaknesses that Increased the Risk of Waste, Fraud, and Abuse

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0233	GAO-21-255	3	Multiple	Jul 29, 2021

Private Security Contractors: DoD Needs to Better Identify and Monitor Personnel and Contracts

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0366	GAO-21-546	2	Multiple	Aug 4, 2021

Human Trafficking: DoD Should Address Weaknesses in Oversight of Contractors and Reporting of Investigations Related to Contracts

NAVAUDSVC

Total Reports: 3

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0053	N2021-0007	3	Other	Dec 4, 2020

Selected Medical Surveillance Exams within Selected U.S. Navy Commands

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0055	N2021-0021	3	OCONUS	May 20, 2021

Navy Military Construction Projects Proposed for Fiscal Year 2022

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0058	N2021-0008	3	Other	Dec 22, 2020

Navy Billing for the Sale of Defense Equipment and Services Under the Foreign Military Sales Program

* As of Oct 25, 2021

SIGAR **Total Reports: 39**

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0131	SIGAR-21-16-LL	2	AF	Feb 1, 2021

Elections: Lessons from the U.S. Experience in Afghanistan

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0140	SIGAR-21-30-IR	2	AF	Apr 5, 2021

Kandahar Solar Power Plant: Project Was Generally Completed According to Contract Requirements

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0141	SIGAR-21-06-IR	2	AF	Oct 22, 2020

Pol-i-Charkhi Prison Wastewater Treatment Facility: Project Was Generally Completed According to Requirements, but the Contractor Made Improper Product Substitutions and Other Construction and Maintenance Issues Exist

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0150	SIGAR-21-08-FA	3	AF	Nov 9, 2020

Department of Defense’s Cooperative Biological Engagement Program to Enhance Biosafety and Biosecurity in Afghanistan: Audit of Costs Incurred by CH2M Hill Inc.

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0153	SIGAR-21-10-FA	3	AF	Dec 4, 2020

USAID's Power Transmission Expansion and Connectivity Project: Audit of Costs Incurred by Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat Results in Approximately \$16 Million in Questioned Costs

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0167	SIGAR-21-01-FA	3	AF	Oct 1, 2020

Department of State Humanitarian Demining and Conventional Weapons Destruction Program in Afghanistan: Audit of Costs Incurred by The Halo Trust and The Halo Trust (USA) Inc.

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0170	SIGAR-21-07-FA	3	AF	Nov 6, 2020

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

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0178	SIGAR-21-12-FA	3	AF	Jan 4, 2021

U.S. Department of the Air Force’s Support for the Afghan Air Force’s C-130H Airlift Capability: Audit of Costs Incurred by AAR Government Services Inc.

FY 2021 COMPLETED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Other Projects Related to Overseas Contingency Operations

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0180	SIGAR-21-41-LL	3	AF	Jul 14, 2021

The Risk of Doing The Wrong Thing Perfectly: Monitoring and Evaluation of Reconstruction Contracting in Afghanistan

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0193	SIGAR-22-04-AR	3	AF	Oct 15, 2021

NATO Afghan National Army Trust Fund: DOD Did Not Fulfill Monitoring and Oversight Requirements, Evaluate Project Outcomes, or Align Projects with the Former Afghan Army's Requirement Plans

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0195	SIGAR-21-18-LL	2	AF	Feb 22, 2021

Support for Gender Equality: Lessons from the U.S. Experience in Afghanistan

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0197	SIGAR-21-28-FA	3	AF	Mar 24, 2021

USAID's Support of the Building a Culture of Resilience and Saving Lives through Integrated Emergency Response to Disaster and Conflict Affected Populations in Afghanistan Program: Audit of Costs Incurred by Save the Children Federation Inc.

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0198	SIGAR-21-31-FA	3	AF	Apr 12, 2021

USAID's Facilitating Afghanistan's Sustainability Through Emergency Response Program: Audit of Costs Incurred by the International Rescue Committee Inc.

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0199	SIGAR-21-35-FA	3	AF	Jun 4, 2021

USAID's Conflict Mitigation Assistance for Civilians Program in Afghanistan: Audit of Costs Incurred by Blumont Global Development Inc.

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0200	SIGAR-21-17-FA	3	AF	Feb 18, 2021

U.S. Department of State's Community-Based Demining Projects in Afghanistan: Audit of Costs Incurred by Afghan Technical Consultants

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0201	SIGAR-21-13-FA	3	AF	Jan 14, 2021

USAID's Strong Hubs for Afghan Hope and Resilience Program: Audit of Costs Incurred by DAI Global LLC

* As of Oct 25, 2021

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0202	SIGAR-21-36-FA	3	AF	Jun 8, 2021

USAID's Civic Engagement Program: Audit of Costs Incurred by Counterpart International Inc.

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0203	SIGAR-21-24-FA	3	AF	Mar 10, 2021

USAID's Commercial Horticulture and Agricultural Marketing Program in Afghanistan: Audit of Costs Incurred by Roots of Peace

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0204	SIGAR-21-23-FA	3	AF	Mar 8, 2021

USAID's Initiative to Strengthen Local Administrations in Afghanistan: Audit of Costs Incurred by Tetra Tech ARD Inc.

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0207	SIGAR-21-34-FA	3	AF	May 17, 2021

U.S. Air Force Support for Operation and Maintenance of A-29 Aircraft for the Afghan Air Force: Audit of Costs Incurred by Sierra Nevada Corp.

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0208	SIGAR-21-26-FA	3	AF	Mar 16, 2021

Department of the Army's Operations and Maintenance Support and Networking Services for the Afghan National Army Network Operations Center: Audit of Costs Incurred by IAP Worldwide Services Inc.

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0209	SIGAR-21-27-FA	3	AF	Mar 17, 2021

Department of the Army's Operations and Maintenance Support and Networking Services for the Afghan National Police Network Operations Center: Audit of Costs Incurred by IAP Worldwide Services Inc.

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0212	SIGAR-21-44-FA	3	AF	Aug 11, 2021

Department of State's Supporting Access to Justice in Afghanistan Programs: Audit of Costs Incurred by the International Development Law Organization Identified \$2.3 Million in Questioned Costs

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0213	SIGAR-21-01-FA	3	AF	Oct 1, 2020

Department of State's Humanitarian Demining and Conventional Weapons Destruction Programs in Afghanistan: Audit of Costs Incurred by The HALO Trust and The HALO Trust (USA) Inc.

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0215	SIGAR-21-47-AR	3	AF	Aug 31, 2021

Afghanistan's Anti-Corruption Efforts: Corruption Remained a Serious Problem in the Afghan Government and More Tangible Action was Required to Root It Out

FY 2021 COMPLETED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Other Projects Related to Overseas Contingency Operations

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0216	SIGAR-21-33-IP	3	AF	May 10, 2021

SIGAR Financial Audits: \$494 Million Questioned Because of Insufficient Supporting Documentation or Noncompliance with Laws and Regulations

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0219	SIGAR-21-15-SP	3	AF	Jan 14, 2021

Hamid Karzai International Airport: Despite Improvements, Controls to Detect Cash Smuggling Still Need Strengthening

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0226	SIGAR-21-02-IP	3	AF	Oct 5, 2020

Department of State Implemented Approximately Half of the Recommendations from SIGAR Audits and Inspections but Did Not Meet All Audit Follow-up Requirements

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0238	SIGAR-21-20-IP	3	AF	Feb 24, 2021

U.S.-Funded Capital Assets in Afghanistan: The U.S. Government Spent More than \$2.4 Billion on Capital Assets that Were Unused or Abandoned, Were Not Used for Their Intended Purposes, Had Deteriorated, or Were Destroyed

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0265	SIGAR-21-38-FA	3	AF	Jun 9, 2021

Department of State's Cluster Munitions Clearance Projects: Audit of Costs Incurred by the Demining Agency for Afghanistan

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0266	SIGAR-21-42-FA	3	AF	Jul 14, 2021

Department of State's Legal Aid through Legal Education Program in Afghanistan: Audit of Costs Incurred by the Asia Foundation

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0274	SIGAR-21-39-FA	3	AF	Jun 11, 2021

USAID's Strengthening Civic Engagement in Elections in Afghanistan Program: Audit of Costs Incurred by the Consortium for Elections and Political Process Strengthening

* As of Oct 25, 2021

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0275	SIGAR-21-40-FA	3	AF	Jun 24, 2021

U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Emergency Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Assistance to Disaster Affected Populations in Afghanistan: Audit of Costs Incurred by the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0302	SIGAR-21-21-SP	1	AF	Feb 26, 2021

G222 Aircraft Program In Afghanistan: About \$549 Million Spent On Faulty Aircraft and No One Held Accountable

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0303	SIGAR-21-05-SP	3	AF	Oct 15, 2020

Update on the Amount of Waste, Fraud, and Abuse Uncovered through SIGAR's Oversight Work between January 1, 2018 and December 31, 2019

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0312	SIGAR-21-37-IP	3	AF	Jul 15, 2021

USAID's Goldozi Project in Afghanistan: Project Has Not Achieved Its Goals and COVID-19 Further Curtailed Project Implementation

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0343	SIGAR-21-09-AL	2	AF	Nov 6, 2020

Alert Letter- Afghanistan's Anti-Corruption Efforts

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0350	SIGAR-21-46-LL	3	AF	Aug 16, 2021

What We Need to Learn: Lessons from Twenty Years of Afghanistan Reconstruction

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0351	SIGAR-21-50-AR	3	AF	Sep 30, 2021

Post-Peace Planning in Afghanistan: State and USAID Were Awaiting Results of Peace Negotiations Before Developing Future Reconstruction Plans

USAID

Total Reports: 1

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0296	9-000-21-008-P	3	Multiple	Jul 23, 2021

USAID Communicated and Enforced Branding and Marking Policies but Could Further Clarify Waiver Requirements and Monitoring Responsibilities





A U.S. Air Force F-16 Fighting Falcon aircraft flies over the U.S. Central Command area of responsibility during a mission in support of Operation Inherent Resolve. (U.S. Air Force photo)

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A

Section 8L of the Inspector General Act of 1978

§ 8L. Special Provisions Concerning Overseas Contingency Operations

(a) Additional Responsibilities of Chair of Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency.-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) upon the earlier of-

(1) the commencement or designation of a military operation as an overseas contingency operation that exceeds 60 days; or

(2) receipt of a notification under section 113(n) of title 10, United States Code, with respect to an overseas contingency operation.

(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 of the Department of Defense.

(2) The Inspector General of the Department of State.

(3) The Inspector General of 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 earlier of-

(A) the commencement or designation of the military operation concerned as an overseas contingency operation that exceeds 60 days; or

(B) receipt of a notification under section 113(n) of title 10, United States Code, with respect to an overseas contingency operation.

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 identify and coordinate with the Inspector General who has principal jurisdiction over the matter to ensure effective oversight.

(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.

(iii) (I) Upon written request by the Inspector General with principal jurisdiction over a matter with respect to the contingency operation, and with the approval of the lead Inspector General, an Inspector General specified in subsection (c) may provide investigative support or conduct an independent investigation of an allegation of criminal activity by any United States personnel, contractor, subcontractor, grantee, or vendor in the applicable theater of operations.

(II) In the case of a determination by the lead Inspector General that no Inspector General has principal jurisdiction over a matter with respect to the contingency operation, the lead Inspector General may-

(aa) conduct an independent investigation of an allegation described in subclause (I); or

(bb) request that an Inspector General specified in subsection (c) conduct such investigation.

(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, (without regard to subsection (b)(2) of such section) 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.

(I) To enhance cooperation among Inspectors General and encourage comprehensive oversight of the contingency operation, any Inspector General responsible for conducting oversight of any program or operation performed in support of the contingency operation may, to the maximum extent practicable and consistent with the duties, responsibilities, policies, and procedures of such Inspector General-

(i) coordinate such oversight activities with the lead Inspector General; and

(ii) provide information requested by the lead Inspector General relating to the responsibilities of the lead Inspector General described in subparagraphs (B), (C), and (G).

(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) (i) An annuitant receiving an annuity under the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System or the Foreign Service Pension System under chapter 8 of title I of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4041 et seq.) who is reemployed under this subsection-

(I) shall continue to receive the annuity; and

(II) shall not be considered a participant for purposes of chapter 8 of title I of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4041 et seq.) or an employee for purposes of subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code.

(ii) An annuitant described in clause (i) may elect in writing for the reemployment of the annuitant under this subsection to be subject to section 824 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4064). A reemployed annuitant shall make an election under this clause not later than 90 days after the date of the reemployment of the annuitant.

(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.

(5) (A) A person employed by a lead Inspector General for an overseas contingency operation under this section shall acquire competitive status for appointment to any position in the competitive service for which the employee possesses the required qualifications upon the completion of 2 years of continuous service as an employee under this section.

(B) No person who is first employed as described in subparagraph (A) more than 2 years after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 may acquire competitive status under subparagraph (A).

(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.

APPENDIX B

10 U.S. Code § 113(o)

Notification of Certain Overseas Contingency Operations for Purposes of Inspector General Act of 1978

The Secretary of Defense shall provide the Chair of the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency written notification of the commencement or designation of a military operation as an overseas contingency operation upon the earlier of—a determination by the Secretary that the overseas contingency operation is expected to exceed 60 days; or the date on which the overseas contingency operation exceeds 60 days.

APPENDIX C

Methodology for Preparing the Lead IG Comprehensive Oversight Plan for Overseas Contingency Operations

This oversight plan complies with sections 2, 4, and 8L of the Inspector General Act of 1978, which requires that the designated Lead Inspector General (IG) develop and carry out 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 Department of Defense (DoD) IG is the designated Lead IG for the contingency operations contained in this oversight plan. The Department of State (DoS) IG is the Associate Lead IG for these operations.

This oversight plan contains project information from the three Lead IG agencies—DoD Office of Inspector General (OIG), DoS OIG, and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) OIG—as well as from partner oversight agencies.

To fulfill its congressional mandate to produce joint strategic plans for overseas contingency operations, the Lead IG gathers data and information from Federal agencies, operating units, and open sources. The sources of information contained in this plan are listed in endnotes or notes to tables and figures. Except in the case of formal audits, inspections, or evaluations referenced in this report, the Lead IG agencies have not verified or audited the information collected through open-source research or requests for information to Federal agencies.

INFORMATION COLLECTION

Each quarter, the Lead IG gathers information from Federal agencies about their programs and operations related to the designated overseas contingency operations. The Lead IG agencies use responses to these requests for information to develop the oversight plan and future oversight activity.

OPEN-SOURCE RESEARCH

This oversight plan also draws on the most current, publicly available information from reputable sources. Sources used in this plan include the following:

- Congressional testimony
- Press conferences, official U.S. Government briefings
- United Nations reports
- Reports issued by nongovernmental organizations and think tanks
- Media reports

Materials collected through open-source research provide information to describe the status of overseas contingency and counterterrorism operations and help the Lead IG agencies assess information provided in their agency information collection process.

OVERSIGHT PLAN PRODUCTION

The DoD IG, as the Lead IG, is responsible for assembling and producing this comprehensive oversight plan for overseas contingency operations. The DoD OIG, DoS OIG, and USAID OIG draft sections of the plan related to the activities of their agencies. The Lead IG agencies then provide those offices that provided information with opportunities to verify and comment on the content of the oversight plan.

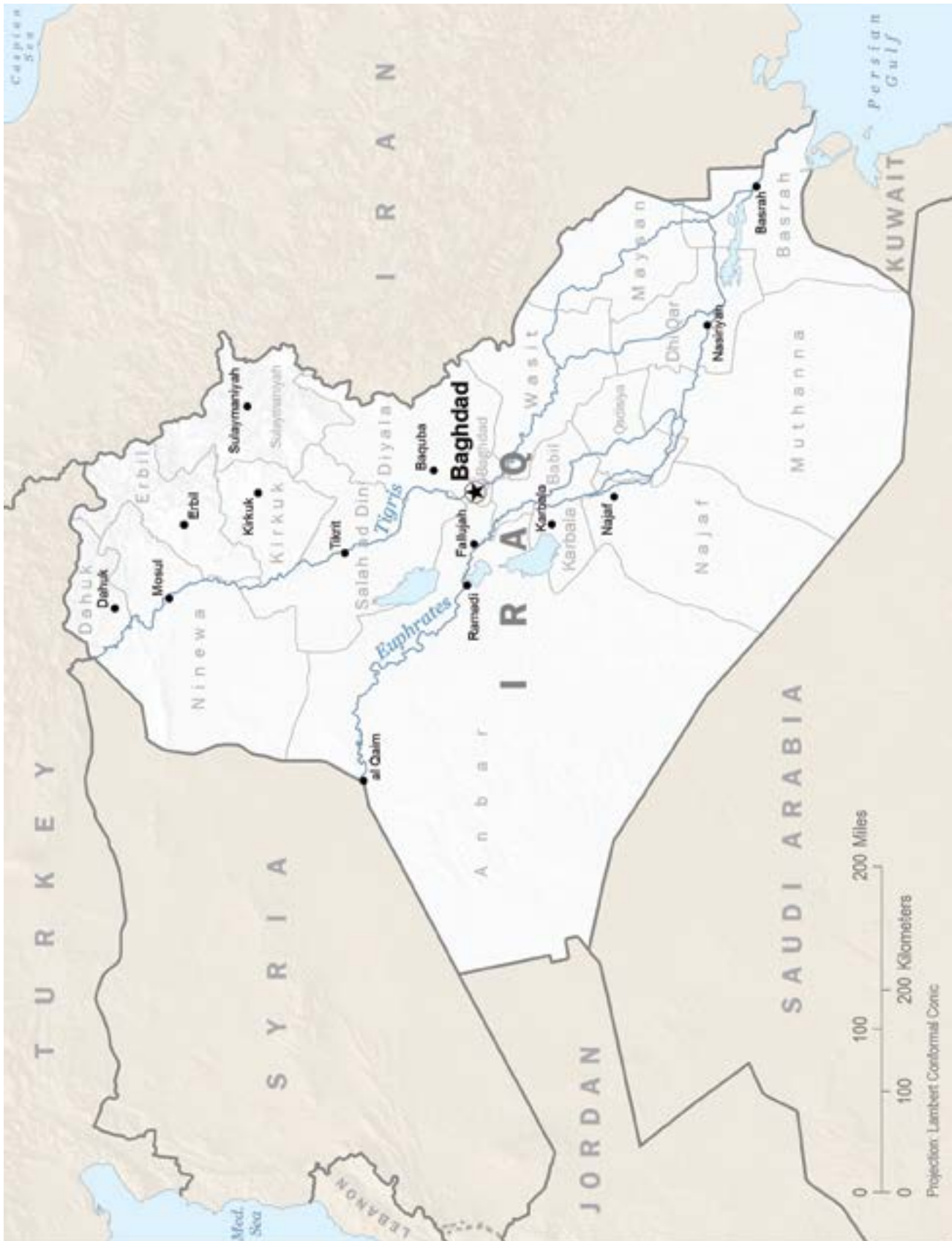
Each OIG coordinates the review process with its own agency. During the first review, the Lead IG agencies ask their agencies to correct inaccuracies and provide additional documentation. The Lead IG agencies incorporate agency comments, where appropriate, and sends the plan back to the agencies for a second review. Each Lead IG agency participates in reviewing and editing the entire oversight plan.

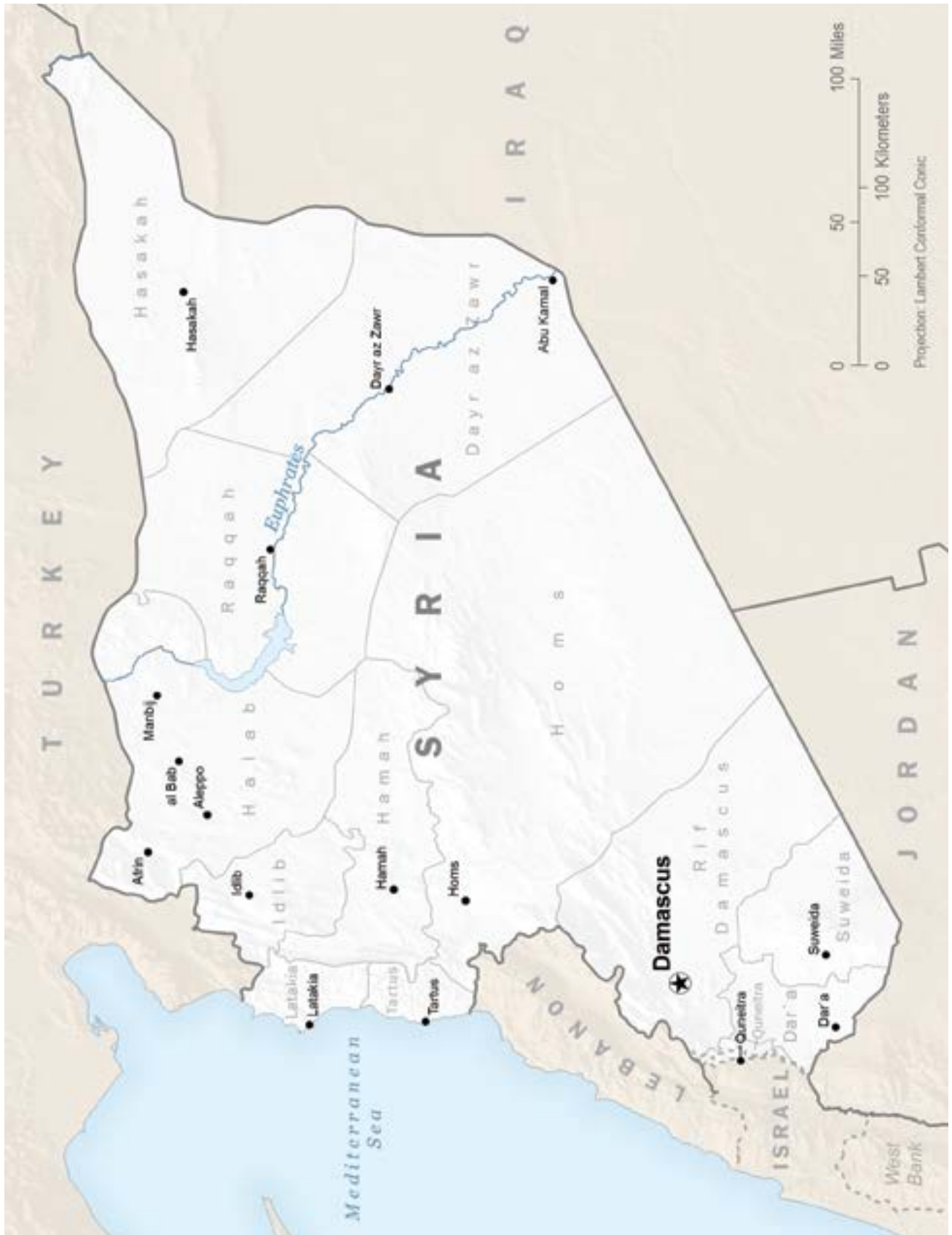


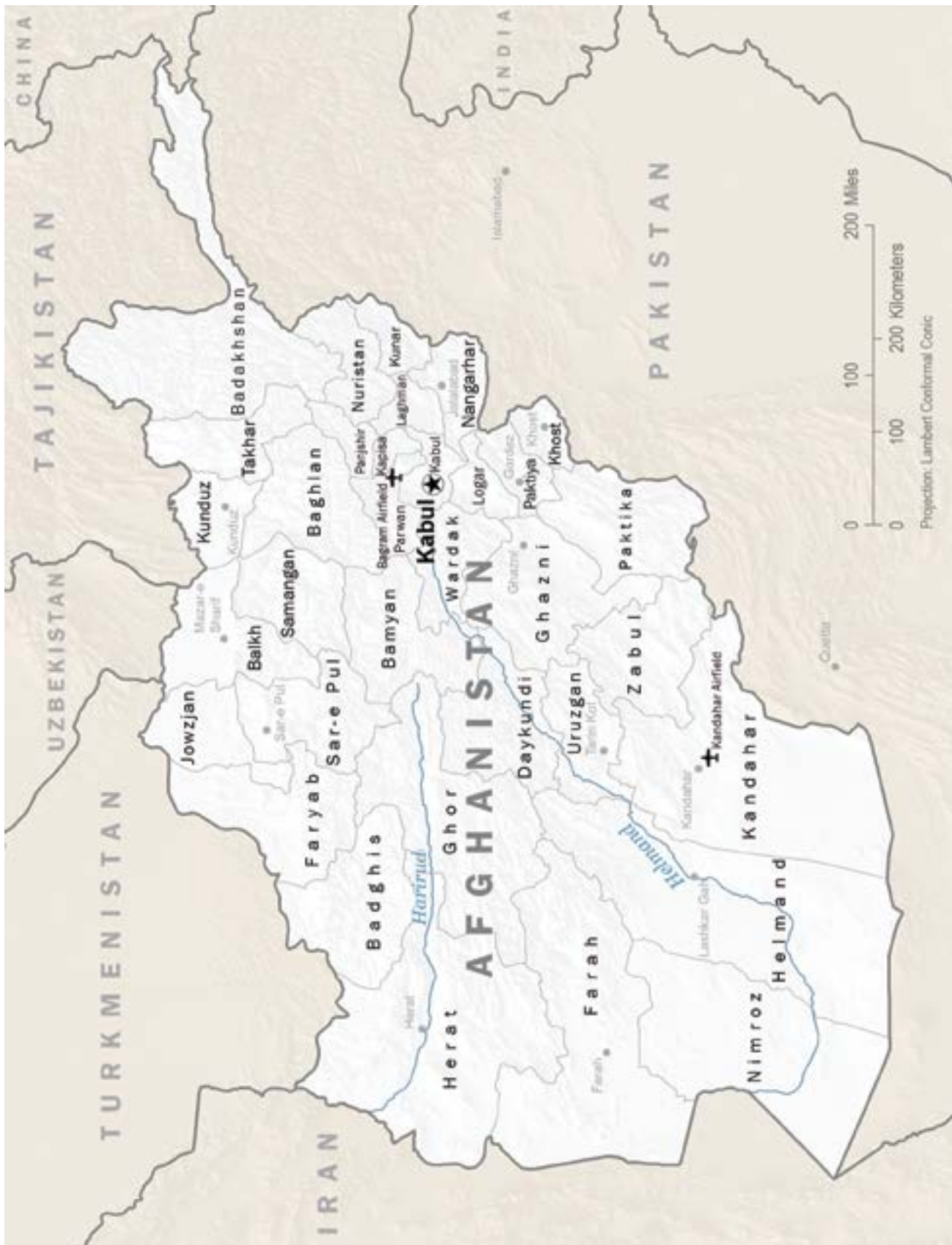
ACRONYMS

Acronym	Definition
AAA	Army Audit Agency
AFAA	Air Force Audit Agency
ASFF	Afghanistan Security Forces Fund
ANDSF	Afghanistan National Defense and Security Forces
CIGIE	Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency
CJTF-OIR	Combined Joint Task Force–Operation Inherent Resolve
COP-OCO	Comprehensive Oversight Plan for Overseas Contingency Operations
COVID-19	coronavirus disease-2019
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DoD	Department of Defense
DoJ	Department of Justice
DoS	Department of State
FMF	Foreign Military Financing
FY	fiscal year
IDP	internally displaced persons
IED	improvised explosive device
IG	Inspector General
IG Act	Inspector General Act of 1978
ISF	Iraqi Security Forces
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
ISIS	Islamic State of Iraq and Syria

Acronym	Definition
ISIS-K	ISIS-Khorasan
Lead IG	Lead Inspector General
Lead IG Agencies	DoD OIG, DoS OIG, and USAID OIG
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoD	Ministry of Defense
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NEO	noncombatant evacuation operation
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OIG	Office(s) of the Inspector(s) General
OCO	Overseas Contingency Operation
OIR	Operation Inherent Resolve
OFS	Operation Freedom’s Sentinel
RDT&E	Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation
RSM	Resolute Support Mission
SDF	Syrian Democratic Forces
SIGAR	Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction
SIV	Special Immigrant Visa
SOA	strategic oversight area
TBD	to be determined
UAS	unmanned aerial systems
UN	United Nations
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USCENTCOM	U.S. Central Command
VSO	vetted Syrian opposition







TO REPORT FRAUD, WASTE, OR ABUSE RELATED TO OVERSEAS
CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS, CONTACT:



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE HOTLINE

dodig.mil/hotline

1-800-424-9098



DEPARTMENT OF STATE HOTLINE

stateoig.gov/hotline

1-800-409-9926 OR 202-647-3320



U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT HOTLINE

ighotline@usaid.gov

1-800-230-6539 OR 202-712-1023



SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR AFGHANISTAN RECONSTRUCTION

sigar.hotline@mail.mil or sigarhotline@state.gov

1-866-329-8893 OR AFGHANISTAN 0700107300

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(703) 604-8324

<http://www.dodig.mil>

Department of State Office of Inspector General

(703) 284-2690

<https://www.stateoig.gov>

U.S. Agency for International Development Office of Inspector General

(202) 712-1150

<http://oig.usaid.gov>

Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction

(703) 545-6000

<http://www.sigar.mil>

U.S. Government Accountability Office

(202) 512-3000

<http://www.gao.gov>

Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General

(202) 254-4000

<https://www.oig.dhs.gov/>

Department of Justice Office of Inspector General

(202) 514-3435

<https://oig.justice.gov/>

Department of the Treasury Office of Inspector General

(202) 622-1090

<https://www.treasury.gov/oig>

U.S. Army Audit Agency

(703) 545-5882

<http://www.army.mil/aaa>

Naval Audit Service

(202) 433-5525

<https://www.secnnav.navy.mil/navaudsvc>

U.S. Air Force Audit Agency

(703) 614-5626

<http://www.aaaa.af.mil>



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