



COP-OCO

**FY 2023 COMPREHENSIVE OVERSIGHT PLAN
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS**

LEAD INSPECTOR GENERAL



On the Cover

(Top row): An Afghan student writes out her ABCs during the first day of community-based education in Liberty Village, Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, New Jersey (U.S. Air Force photo); U.S. Army Soldiers operate a Bradley M2A3 Fighting Vehicle during a live fire exercise in Syria (U.S. Army photo); A U.S. Air Force pilot performs preflight checks aboard a U.S. Air Force C-17 Globemaster III (U.S. Air Force photo). (Bottom row): U.S. Army Soldiers provide security after exiting a CH-47 Chinook helicopter during a training event near Camp Buehring, Kuwait (U.S. Army 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 2023. This oversight plan was prepared pursuant to requirements in Section 8L of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended.

That legislation requires the Inspectors General from the Department of Defense (DoD), the Department of State (State), and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to work jointly and with our oversight partners throughout the government to ensure effective oversight of U.S. Government activities related to designated overseas contingency operations. Specifically, 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 the Lead Inspector General for two overseas contingency operations in Fiscal Year 2023. 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 Enduring Sentinel, the effort to protect U.S. national interests by disrupting violent extremist organizations and their external operations that threaten the U.S. homeland, partners, and allies from Afghanistan, initiated in October 2021.

Operation Freedom's Sentinel met the sunset provision contained in Section 8L of the IG Act. The Secretary of Defense concluded Operation Freedom's Sentinel as of September 30, 2021, and Congress did not appropriate funds for the operation in Fiscal Year 2022. As a matter of law, this resulted in the sunset of Operation Freedom's Sentinel for Lead IG purposes as of the end of Fiscal Year 2022.

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 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 work in challenging environments. These efforts will promote greater transparency, efficiency, and effectiveness in these overseas contingency operations.



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





U.S. Army Soldiers operate a Bradley M2A3 Fighting Vehicle during a live fire exercise in Syria. (U.S. Army photo)

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INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

The Inspector General Act of 1978 (IG Act), as amended, requires the Chair of the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE) to designate a Lead Inspector General (Lead IG) for a military operation that exceeds 60 days, or upon receipt of a notification under section 113(o) of Title 10, United States Code. The Lead IG shall be selected from among IGs of the Department of Defense (DoD), the Department of State (State), and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)—referred to as the Lead IG agencies. 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 other Lead IG agencies, a joint strategic plan for comprehensive oversight of all aspects of the contingency operation, including all programs and operations of the U.S. Government in support of the contingency operation.

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 the Treasury, Justice, Energy, Homeland Security, and the Intelligence Community; 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

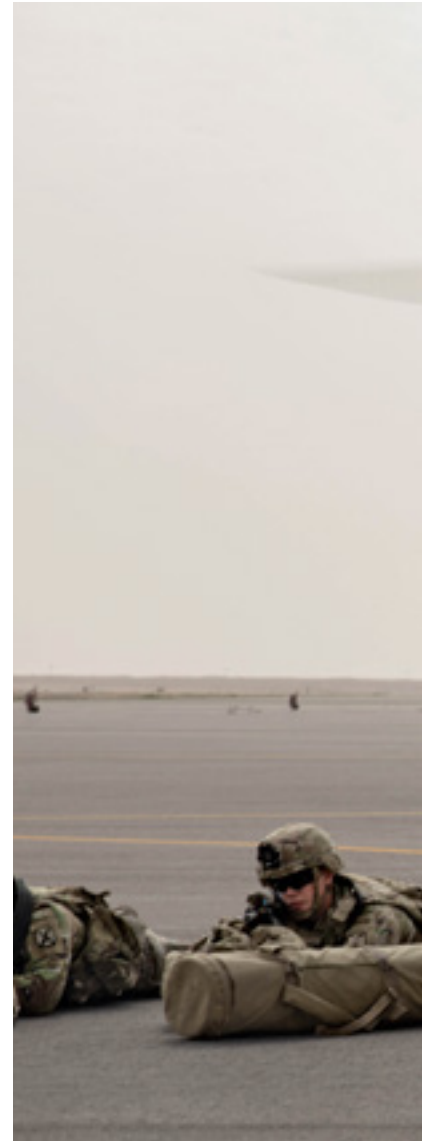
This COP-OCO includes four sections:

- **Section 1: Operation Inherent Resolve (OIR)**

The OIR mission is to advise, assist and enable partner forces until they can independently defeat ISIS in designated areas of Iraq and Syria, thereby setting conditions for long-term security cooperation.² Separate from OIR military activities, the U.S. Government provides stabilization programs and diplomatic support as well as governance, humanitarian, and development assistance to the Iraqi government and the Syrian people.

- **Section 2: Operation Enduring Sentinel (OES)**

The OES mission is to conduct counterterrorism operations in Afghanistan and to engage with Central Asian and South Asian regional partners to combat terrorism and promote regional stability. Separate from OES military activities, the U.S. Government provides humanitarian and development assistance for the Afghan people through third-party implementers.



U.S. Army Soldiers provide security after exiting a CH-47 Chinook helicopter during a training event near Camp Buehring, Kuwait. (U.S. Army photo)



- **Section 3: Projects Related to Previous Lead IG Contingency Operations**

This section includes the oversight agencies' ongoing projects carried into FY 2023, as well as reports issued during the prior fiscal year 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 2023, as well as reports issued during the prior fiscal year for other oversight projects related to contingency operations.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES TO THE OVERSIGHT PLAN FROM FY 2022

The Secretary of Defense concluded Operation Freedom's Sentinel as of September 30, 2021, and Congress did not appropriate funds for the operation in FY 2022. As a matter of law, this resulted in the sunset of Operation Freedom's Sentinel for Lead IG purposes as of the end of FY 2022.

Oversight projects for OFS that began in FY 2022 and have not been completed by the publication of this plan will continue. The Lead IG and partner oversight agencies will publish their reports per agency procedures, and CIGIE agencies will report project completions in their semiannual reports to the U.S. Congress.

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. The Lead IG agencies then 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 previously announced policy or strategy.
- Advise the DoD on the effectiveness of its national security mission, and State and USAID on the effectiveness of their diplomatic, governance, stabilization, 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.

The COP OCO describes specific projects that Lead IG and partner oversight agencies intend to conduct during FY 2023. 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, State, and USAID budget requests.

For FY 2023, the DoD requested \$773.0 billion for its operating budget.⁴ The FY 2023 DoD budget request contains the following funding for overseas contingency operations:

- **Operation Inherent Resolve:** \$5.5 billion in support of operations to advise, assist and enable partner forces until they can independently defeat ISIS in designated areas of Iraq and Syria, and to set conditions for long-term security cooperation.⁵
- **Operation Enduring Sentinel:** \$13.7 billion to conduct over-the-horizon operations to counter terrorist threats emanating from Afghanistan, provide counterterrorism assistance for regional allies, and support State diplomatic efforts related to Afghanistan.⁶

For FY 2023, the President’s budget request includes \$60.4 billion for State and USAID programs and operations. The FY 2023 State and USAID budget request does not contain a request for funds specifically for overseas contingency operations, but does include dedicated funding for Iraq, Syria, and Afghanistan.⁷

- **Iraq:** \$1.5 billion in support of diplomatic efforts to establish stability in Iraq so that Iraq can avoid future insurgencies and, if necessary, suppress violent extremist organizations. The budget request also seeks to accelerate restoration of essential services in conflict-affected areas of Iraq and to assist vulnerable, marginalized, and disenfranchised populations.⁸
- **Syria:** \$143 million for stabilization activities in non-regime-held areas of Syria to help ensure the lasting defeat of ISIS and prevent a resurgence of extremist ideologies and groups, support the restoration of daily life for displaced persons 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 United Nations Security Council Resolution 2254 (UNSCR 2254).⁹
- **Afghanistan:** \$380.7 million in support of Afghanistan assistance and continued diplomatic operations in support of the Afghan people.¹⁰

The State and USAID budget request also includes substantial levels of humanitarian assistance funding that would be available for worldwide use, significant amounts of which are likely to be used in Iraq, Syria, and Afghanistan.¹¹

STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT AREAS

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

1. Military operations and security cooperation
2. Diplomacy, governance, development, and humanitarian assistance
3. Support to mission

Additionally, 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.¹² Each OIG considers its agency's management challenges when determining which audits, inspections, and evaluations to conduct. Planned oversight work identified for FY 2023 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 Strategic Advantage (DoD)
- Improving DoD Cyberspace Operations and Securing its Systems, Networks, and Data (DoD)
- Operating in Contingency and Critical Environments (State)



U.S. Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken delivers remarks at the launch of the U.S.-Afghan Consultative Mechanism with Special Envoy for Afghan Women, Girls, and Human Rights Rina Amiri at the U.S. Institute of Peace in Washington, D.C. (State photo)

SOA 2. DIPLOMACY, GOVERNANCE, DEVELOPMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

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 emergency relief, assistance, and protection to displaced persons, refugees, and others affected by crisis
- 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:

- Managing and Overseeing Contracts, Grants, and Foreign Assistance (State)
- Operating in Contingency and Critical Environments (State)
- Managing Risks to Humanitarian Assistance (USAID)
- Sustaining International Development Gains (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:

- Improving DoD Financial Management and Budgeting (DoD)
- Building Resiliency to Environmental Stresses (DoD)
- Protecting the Health and Wellness of Service Members and Their Families (DoD)
- Expanding and Sustaining a Resilient, Competitive, and Modern Defense Industrial Base (DoD)
- Protecting People and Facilities (State)
- Managing and Overseeing Contracts, Grants, and Foreign Assistance (State)
- Managing and Securing Information (State)
- Managing Property and Finances (State)
- Operating in Contingency and Critical Environments (State)
- Managing the Workforce (State)
- Promoting Accountability Through Internal Coordination and Clear Lines of Authority (State)
- Advancing Coordination with Stakeholders (USAID)
- Implementing Core Management Functions (USAID)

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, State 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 Division, 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 U.S. Government assistance awards. Lead IG agency criminal investigators are stationed in Bahrain, El Salvador, Germany, Israel, Kuwait, Qatar, South Africa, and Thailand.

HOTLINE

The DoD, State, 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 the DoD 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 the 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; Title 5 U.S.C. Appendix 8L, "Special Provisions Concerning Overseas Contingency Operations," 1/15/2013.
2. CJTF-OIR, fact sheet, "Operation Inherent Resolve," 1/2022.
3. Inspector General Act of 1978, Public Law 95-452, Section 8L, 10/12/1978.
4. OUSD(Comptroller), "Defense Budget Overview: United States Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request," 4/2022.
5. OUSD(Comptroller), "Defense Budget Overview: United States Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request," 4/2022; CJTF-OIR, response to DoD OIG request for information, 22.2 OIR 003, 3/23/2022; CJTF-OIR, fact sheet, "Operation Inherent Resolve," 1/2021.
6. OUSD(Comptroller), "Defense Budget Overview: United States Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request," 4/2022; OUSD(Comptroller), response to DoD OIG request for information, 5/10/2022.
7. State Bureau of Budget and Planning, "Congressional Budget Justification: Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, Fiscal Year 2023," 3/28/2022.
8. State, "Integrated Country Strategy—Iraq," 3/3/2022.
9. State, response to State OIG request for information, 6/22/2022.
10. State Bureau of Budget and Planning, "Congressional Budget Justification: Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, Fiscal Year 2023," 3/28/2022.
11. State Bureau of Budget and Planning, "Congressional Budget Justification: Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, Fiscal Year 2023," 3/28/2022.
12. Public Law 106-531, Section 3, "Consolidated Reports," 6/12/2000.





A French Rafale fighter jet conducts aerial refueling operations with a U.S. Air Force KC-135 Stratotanker. (U.S. Air Force photo)

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FOREWORD

We are pleased to submit our ninth 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 2022 marked the third anniversary of the territorial defeat of the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS). According to Combined Joint Task Force–Operation Inherent Resolve (CJTF-OIR), while ISIS is territorially defeated, its leadership degraded, and its ideology widely condemned, the group still poses a threat to the interests of the United States. Remnants of ISIS remain active and still have supporters in Iraq and Syria who continue to endorse the spread of violence across the globe and who seek to regain their previous territory.¹

Additionally, the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development 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 of the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and the U.S. Agency for International Development 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 FY 2023 oversight plan for OIR is effective as of October 1, 2022, and is approved upon the signature of all parties below.



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



Diana Shaw
Senior Official Performing the Duties
of the Inspector General
U.S. Department of State



Nicole L. Angarella
Acting Deputy Inspector General
U.S. Agency for International
Development



FY 2023 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; diplomacy, governance, development, and humanitarian assistance; and support to mission.

OVERVIEW OF RECENT EVENTS IN IRAQ AND SYRIA

As of September 2022, negotiations to form an Iraqi government remained stalled following parliamentary elections in October 2021. The delays in government formation have prevented the Iraqi parliament from approving a 2022 federal budget. In the interim, the Iraqi government is being funded with a month-to-month allocation at the level approved in the 2021 budget.² According to Combined Joint Task Force—Operation Inherent Resolve



An Iraqi SU-25 ground attack jet at Al-Asad Air Base, Iraq. (U.S. Army photo)

(CJTF-OIR), the continued lack of government formation has minimally impacted CJTF-OIR advising operations and the defeat ISIS mission in Iraq.³

On August 29, Sadrist Movement leader cleric Muqtada al-Sadr announced that he was retiring from politics, prompting deadly three-way violent clashes in the International Zone between Iraqi Security Forces (ISF), followers of al-Sadr, and followers of the rival Iran-backed Shia Coordination Framework.⁴ On August 31, President Biden spoke with Iraqi Prime Minister al-Kadhimi to discuss U.S. support for a sovereign and independent Iraq and offered U.S. support for Minister al-Kadhimi's efforts to de-escalate tensions in the region through dialogue and diplomacy.⁵

In December 2021, CJTF-OIR announced that it had transitioned to an advise, assist, and enable role.⁶ The Iraqi government and Syrian partner forces, with assistance from the United States and the 85-member Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS, have continued operations to ensure the defeat of ISIS in Iraq and Syria. OIR is in the normalization phase of the campaign to defeat ISIS, during which the U.S.-led Coalition is focused on stabilizing Iraq and northeast Syria.⁷

CJTF-OIR published an updated campaign plan in January 2022 that focuses on developing partner force ability to achieve the enduring defeat of ISIS. The updated plan establishes the conditions for enduring security cooperation with other nations to promote regional stability and offers an international non-military solution to regional security. According to CJTF-OIR, these conditions are: the ISF independently can provide security and stability; eastern Syria is secure and stable; and ISIS is unable to regenerate in Iraq or Syria.⁸

Despite significant gains in the fight against ISIS over the past year and the transition to stabilization activities in Iraq and Syria, ISIS remains a threat to the region.⁹ The United Nations Secretary-General estimated that there were between 6,000 and 10,000 ISIS fighters in Iraq and Syria as of January 2022.¹⁰ Overall, ISIS attacks in both Iraq and Syria have become less lethal during the last two years as the group focused on opportunistic improvised explosive devices, small arms and indirect fire attacks, and ambushes, as opposed to more complex, pre-planned attacks. ISIS maintains a relatively larger presence and slightly greater capabilities in Iraq than in Syria.¹¹

During a May 2022 meeting of the foreign ministers of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS, the ministers affirmed that ensuring the enduring defeat of ISIS in Iraq and Syria remains the most significant priority of the Coalition. The ministers said that despite significant setbacks suffered by ISIS leadership over the recent past, including the death of ISIS leader Abu Ibrahim al-Hashimi al-Qurayshi by a U.S. strike forces in Syria, the terrorist group continues to conduct attacks in Iraq and Syria and represents an ongoing security threat. The ministers added that civilian-led efforts are increasingly necessary to achieve the lasting defeat of ISIS.¹² In Syria, the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS said it stands with the Syrian people in support of a lasting political settlement in line with UN Security Council Resolution 2254, which calls for a ceasefire and the establishment of a “credible, inclusive and non-sectarian” Syrian government.¹³

Also during the May 2022 ministerial meeting, Under Secretary of State Victoria Nuland emphasized the U.S. Government’s commitment to defeat ISIS and launched the 2022 Coalition Pledge Drive, calling for contributions to fulfill the goal of \$700 million in stabilization assistance for Iraq and Syria. Under Secretary Nuland also urged the immediate repatriation of foreign terrorist fighters and their families from northeastern Syria and announced the U.S. Government’s intent to promote stabilization in non-regime-held areas of northeastern and northwestern Syria through private sector engagement.¹⁴

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, the Office of Security Cooperation–Iraq (OSC-I) supports the U.S. Mission in Iraq and the U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM) through security assistance activities, defense institution building, and regional engagements. These activities are intended to enhance the capabilities of the ISF and ensure an enduring strategic partnership between the U.S. military and the ISF.¹⁵ Additionally, NATO Mission Iraq (NMI) provides non-combat assistance to the Iraqi Ministry of Defense, the Iraqi National Security Advisor, and relevant national security missions. Other nations and organizations provide support to the Iraqi government and the Syrian people under bilateral and multilateral agreements.

State reported that while levels of violence in Syria were at their lowest point in the 11-year conflict, the economic situation was dire with humanitarian needs at their highest levels.¹⁶ At the sixth Brussels Conference on “Supporting the Future of Syria and the Region,” Linda Thomas-Greenfield, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, announced nearly \$808 million in new humanitarian assistance in response to the crisis in Syria. This funding will benefit the 14.6 million Syrians who need humanitarian assistance and the 5.6 million Syrian refugees and host communities in the region.¹⁷ Additionally, the Treasury Department’s Office of Foreign Asset Control issued a general license designed to improve

State reported that while levels of violence in Syria were at their lowest point in the 11-year conflict, the economic situation was dire with humanitarian needs at their highest levels.

Third parties, particularly Iran-aligned militias, continue to pose a threat to U.S. and Coalition personnel in Iraq and Syria and complicate defeat ISIS operations.

economic conditions in non-regime-held areas of northeast and northwest Syria to support U.S. Government led stabilization efforts.¹⁸

Third parties, particularly Iran-aligned militias, continue to pose a threat to U.S. and Coalition personnel in Iraq and Syria and complicate defeat ISIS operations.¹⁹ Iran-aligned militias in Iraq continued to launch attacks against U.S. military and diplomatic facilities (and other targets in Iraq), but the overall number of attacks have been down over the past year, likely to safeguard Iranian political interests during the government formation process.²⁰ However, these continued attacks against Coalition forces often divert intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance assets away from Coalition-supported ISF operations.²¹ Additionally, the ongoing conflict between Turkey and the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) has contributed to instability in northern Iraq. Russia, Iran, Turkey, and others aligned with the Syrian regime continue to operate in Syria, often distracting the Coalition-aligned Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) from counter-ISIS operations and jeopardizing security at detention facilities and camps housing ISIS affiliates.²² Many of these actors also seek to erode the SDF's base of support.²³

DIPLOMATIC, STABILIZATION, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE SUPPORT

According to State, Iraq is a critical foreign policy priority for the United States. State published an updated Integrated Country Strategy for Iraq in March 2022. As part of that strategy, State encourages Iraq's continued cooperation with its regional neighbors to enhance security, provide critical infrastructure, and stimulate economic development. Additionally, U.S. Government diplomatic efforts seek to establish stability in Iraq so that the Iraqi government can suppress future insurgencies and violent extremist organizations at the local government and law enforcement levels.²⁴

State issued an ordered departure for non-emergency personnel at the U.S. diplomatic mission in Iraq in March 2020, at the beginning of the coronavirus-2019 pandemic. While the ordered departure for U.S. Consulate General in Erbil was lifted in July 2020, State did not lift the ordered departure for the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad and the Baghdad Diplomatic Support Center until July 1, 2022. Despite the lifting of the ordered departure, an in-country staffing cap imposed during the ordered departure remained in place as of mid-September.²⁵ This staffing cap limits diplomatic engagement and the ability to provide management controls, such as contract oversight and general management activities.²⁶ The impact of reduced staffing on the ability of the United States to reach its Integrated Country Strategy goals may not be identifiable for years to come, State said.²⁷

On June 2, U.S. Ambassador Alina L. Romanowski presented her credentials to serve as U.S. Ambassador to Iraq to President Barham Salih and Foreign Minister Fuad Hussein. This was followed by a meeting with Prime Minister al-Kadhimi to discuss the U.S.-Iraq Strategic Partnership. Ambassador Romanowski reiterated the U.S. commitment to the bilateral relationship with Iraq under the Strategic Framework Agreement, which defines Iraq as one of America's most important strategic partners in the region. Ambassador Romanowski also held introductory meetings with Iraq's parliament Speaker Mohammed al-Halbusi, National Security Advisor Qassim al-Araji, and Finance Minister Ali Allawi.²⁸

State and USAID support the provision of essential services for displaced persons and other vulnerable populations in Iraq and Syria.²⁹ As of June 2022, there were approximately 1.2 million displaced persons in Iraq and as of March 2022, approximately 2.5 million Iraqis required humanitarian assistance.³⁰ As of August 2022, 180,000 displaced Iraqis were living in formal camps in Iraq—22 in the Iraqi Kurdistan Region and 4 federal Iraq. Additionally, there are 73 informal camps in federal Iraq reaching 42,000 displaced persons.³¹ As of May 2022, there were approximately 259,000 Syrian refugees in Iraq.³²

As of July 2022, 14.6 million people in Syria required humanitarian assistance, a 9 percent increase compared to the previous year.³³ Syria accounts for the world’s largest number of forcibly displaced people, with more than 6.7 million Syrians internally displaced within their country and approximately 5.6 million Syrians living as refugees in neighboring countries.³⁴ Displaced persons in Syria struggle to meet basic needs due to the lack of infrastructure and access to services.

In Iraq, USAID’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) provides humanitarian assistance to vulnerable Iraqis affected by conflict, including those displaced by violence, by providing aid such as food assistance, water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter, and emergency healthcare services.³⁵ The State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) provides assistance to vulnerable refugees and displaced persons by coordinating humanitarian policy and diplomacy, providing humanitarian assistance, working with multilateral organizations to build global partnerships, and promoting best practices in humanitarian response.³⁶

In Syria, USAID BHA funds organizations provide emergency food assistance; health services; water, sanitation, and hygiene assistance; and shelter both in Syria and for Syrian refugees living in neighboring countries. USAID BHA and State PRM also support psychosocial programs; case management and referral services; and other programs to children and vulnerable individuals.³⁷

In addition to humanitarian assistance, State and USAID work with government and civic partners in Iraq and Syria to stabilize post-conflict environments. The U.S. Government has sought to accelerate restoration of essential services in liberated areas of Iraq devastated during the ISIS occupation. 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. State said 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.³⁸

FORCES IN SUPPORT OF OIR

U.S. and Coalition forces remain in Iraq at the invitation of the Iraqi government to support and advise the ISF and the Kurdish Security Forces at the operational and strategic levels.³⁹ Additionally, Coalition forces continue to advise, assist, and enable their local partners in Syria.⁴⁰ In addition to military, civilian, and contractor personnel in Iraq and Syria, other personnel and institutions support OIR from Kuwait, Qatar, and other parts of the Middle East. The Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy reported that there were no

As of June 2022, there were approximately 1.2 million displaced persons in Iraq and as of March 2022, approximately 2.5 million Iraqis required humanitarian assistance.

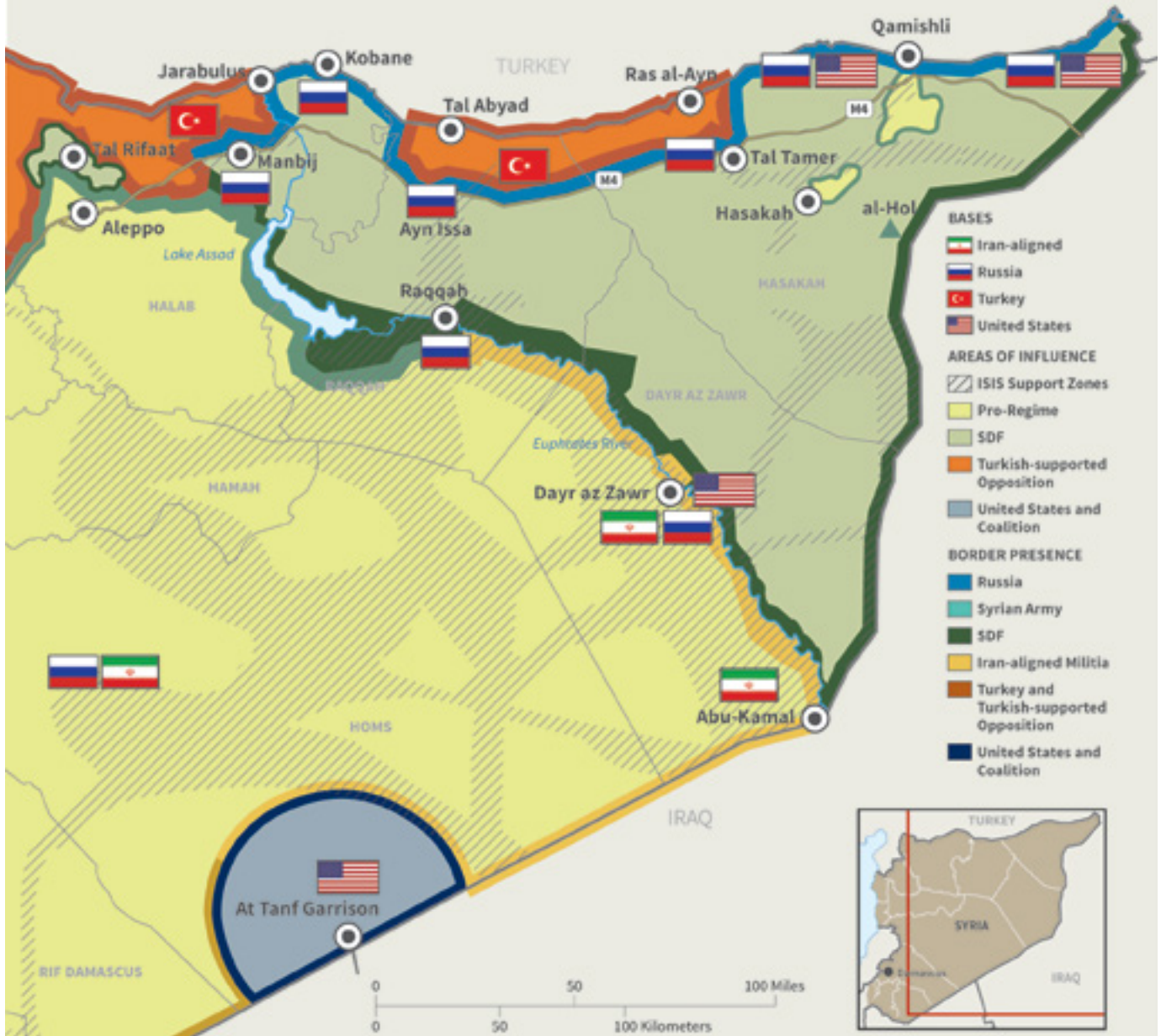
THE OPERATING ENVIRONMENT IN IRAQ



Note: Operational commands are not shown in their actual location within each province.

Source: CJTF-OIR, response to DoD OIG request for information, 22.2 OIR 035, 3/23/22.

THE OPERATING ENVIRONMENT IN SYRIA



Note: This map does not depict precise base and operational locations in Syria.

Sources: CJTF-OIR, vetting comment #Q16, 1/26/2021; CJTF-OIR, response to DoD OIG request for information, 21.2 OIR CLAR090, 4/14/2021; CJTF-OIR, vetting comment #C15, 10/20/2021; CJTF-OIR, response to DoD OIG request for information, 22.1 FOL077 and FOL082, 1/18/2022; CJTF-OIR, response to DoD OIG request for information, 22.2 OIR CLAR074, 4/11/2022; NGA.

significant changes to the OIR objectives or the approximate number of military personnel in Iraq and Syria during 2022.⁴¹

As of July 2022, the United States retained approximately 2,500 military personnel in Iraq in three locations and an additional 900 within two locations in Syria.⁴² (See pages 19 and 20.)

On September 8, 2022, CJTF-OIR conducted a transfer of authority ceremony in Baghdad, where Major General Matthew W. McFarlane took command from Major General John Brennan. During the ceremony, Major General McFarlane reiterated that CJTF-OIR remains committed to supporting partners in Iraq and Syria as they secure the enduring defeat of ISIS, preventing its reemergence and protecting the U.S. homeland.⁴³

In addition to U.S. bilateral efforts with Iraq, and separate from OIR, NMI was established in October 2018 at the request of the Iraqi government. According to NATO, NMI is a non-combat advisory and capacity-building mission that assists Iraq in building more sustainable, transparent, inclusive, and effective security institutions and armed forces, so that Iraqis are able to stabilize their country, fight terrorism, and prevent the return of ISIS.⁴⁴ Thirty NATO members and three partner nations (Australia, Finland, and Sweden) contribute to NMI.⁴⁵ The current mission consists of several hundred military and civilian advisors and support elements.⁴⁶

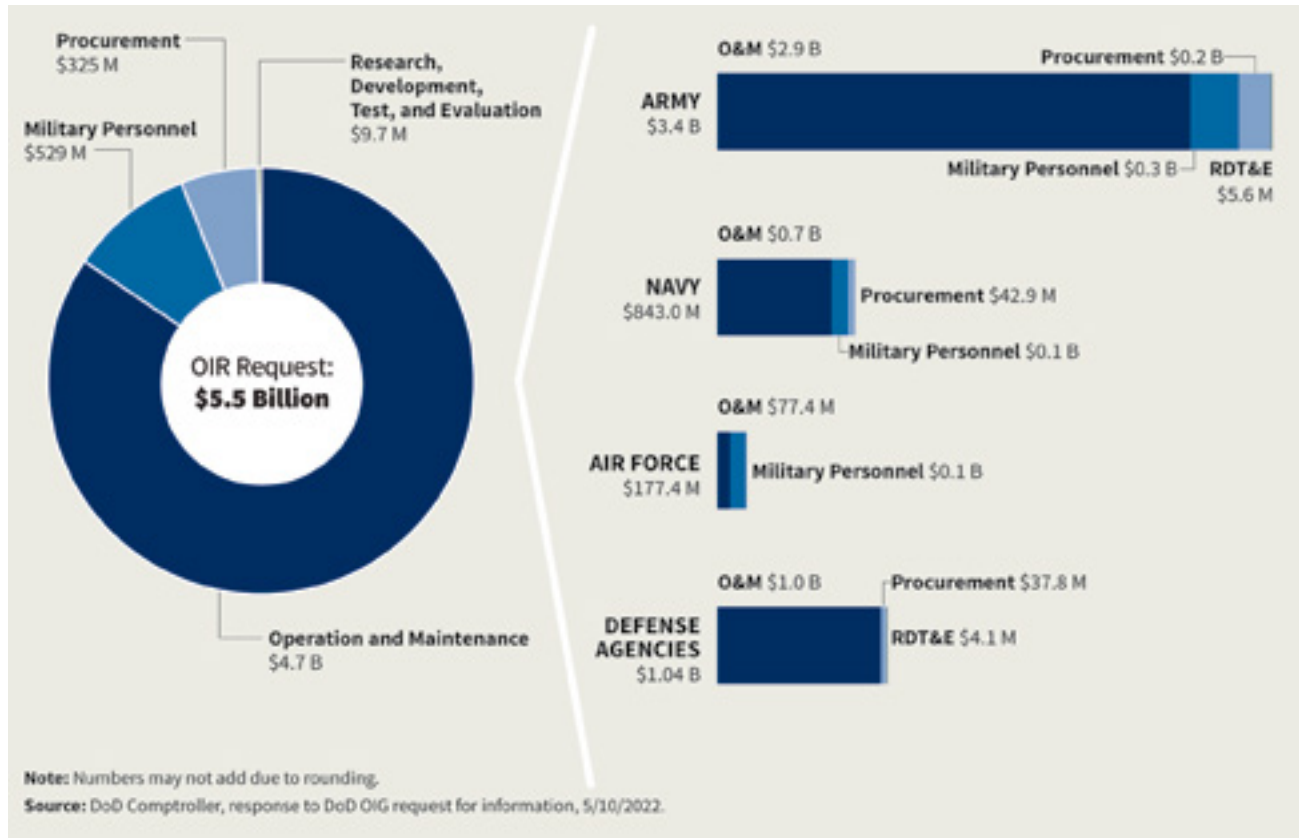
OSC-I comprises military and civilian personnel who work to build Iraqi operational and institutional capacity, primarily through security assistance activities authorized under Title 22, United States Code, such as foreign military sales, training, and end use monitoring. OSC-I also conducts security cooperation activities under Title 10, United States Code, including supporting humanitarian assistance efforts, building partner capacity, and providing training and education to Iraqi partner forces.⁴⁷ OSC-I roles complement CJTF-OIR and NMI activities.⁴⁸

Complementing other Coalition and OSC-I efforts in Iraq, the European Union Advisory Mission in Iraq also assists the Iraqi government in addressing civilian security sector reforms. With a staff of approximately 110 personnel located in Baghdad, the mission advises officials of the Office of the National Security Adviser and the Ministry of Interior, and it regularly conducts visits at regional and provincial levels.⁴⁹ In April 2022, the European Council voted to extend this advisory mission to 2024.⁵⁰

In Syria, the Coalition supports development of a lasting political solution to the conflict in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 2254. CJTF-OIR continues to advise, assist, and enable partner forces in Syria, including the SDF in northeastern Syria and the Mughawir al-Thawra (MaT) further south along the Iraqi and Jordanian borders.⁵¹

Figure 1.

FY 2023 OIR Request by Appropriation: DoD and Military Departments



U.S. FUNDING FOR PROGRAMS IN IRAQ AND SYRIA

DOD FUNDING FOR OIR

The DoD budget request for FY 2023 includes \$5.5 billion for OIR, which is intended to build the capacity of the ISF and vetted Syrian opposition forces to counter ISIS and to support the enduring U.S. comprehensive regional strategy.⁵² (See Figure 1.)

Military Personnel (\$529.3 M)

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 mobilized reservists, the funding includes deployed military personnel, as well as those remaining in the United States supporting combat operations in theater.⁵³

Operation and Maintenance (O&M) (\$4.7 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.⁵⁴

- **Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund (\$542.0 M)**

This fund aims to strengthen the capabilities of the DoD’s counter-ISIS partner forces in Iraq and Syria—including to provide for the secure and humane detention of ISIS fighters—to achieve the enduring defeat of ISIS. The request includes funding for training and equipping partner forces, and providing operational support to secure territory previously held by ISIS and prevent its reemergence.⁵⁵ (See Figure 2.)

Procurement (\$325.0 M)

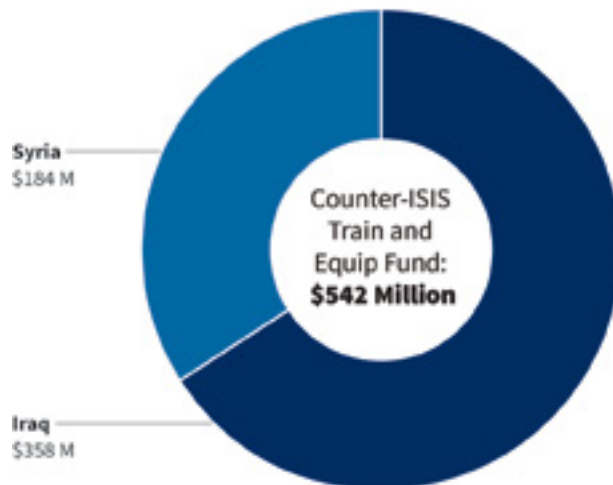
These funds are for the procurement of new equipment and weapons systems to sustain readiness and modernize U.S. forces following years of combat operations. New equipment and systems include weapons, aircraft, unmanned aerial systems, engineering equipment, vehicles, counter-improvised explosive device systems, and other equipment. This request funds the replenishment and replacement of munitions used in combat and equipment destroyed, damaged, or worn out due to use in OIR.⁵⁶

Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) (\$9.7 M)

These funds are for the research, development, test, and evaluation of programs that provide a strategic foundation to maintain technological superiority for the military’s future competitive edge in a dynamic threat environment. Focus areas include science and technology; advanced capability enablers; space-based systems; cyberspace activities; and integrated base defense systems.⁵⁷

Figure 2.

FY 2023 Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund Request



Source: DoD Comptroller, response to DoD OIG request for information, 5/10/2022.

STATE AND USAID FUNDING FOR IRAQ

The State and USAID FY 2023 budget request contains \$1.5 billion to maintain Mission Iraq (the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad, the Baghdad Diplomatic Support Center, and the U.S. Consulate General in Erbil). (See Figure 3.) The U.S. Government funds programs in Iraq that seek to accelerate the restoration of essential services in conflict-affected areas and assist vulnerable, marginalized, and disenfranchised populations.⁵⁸

Worldwide Security Protection and Ongoing Operations (\$743.3 M)

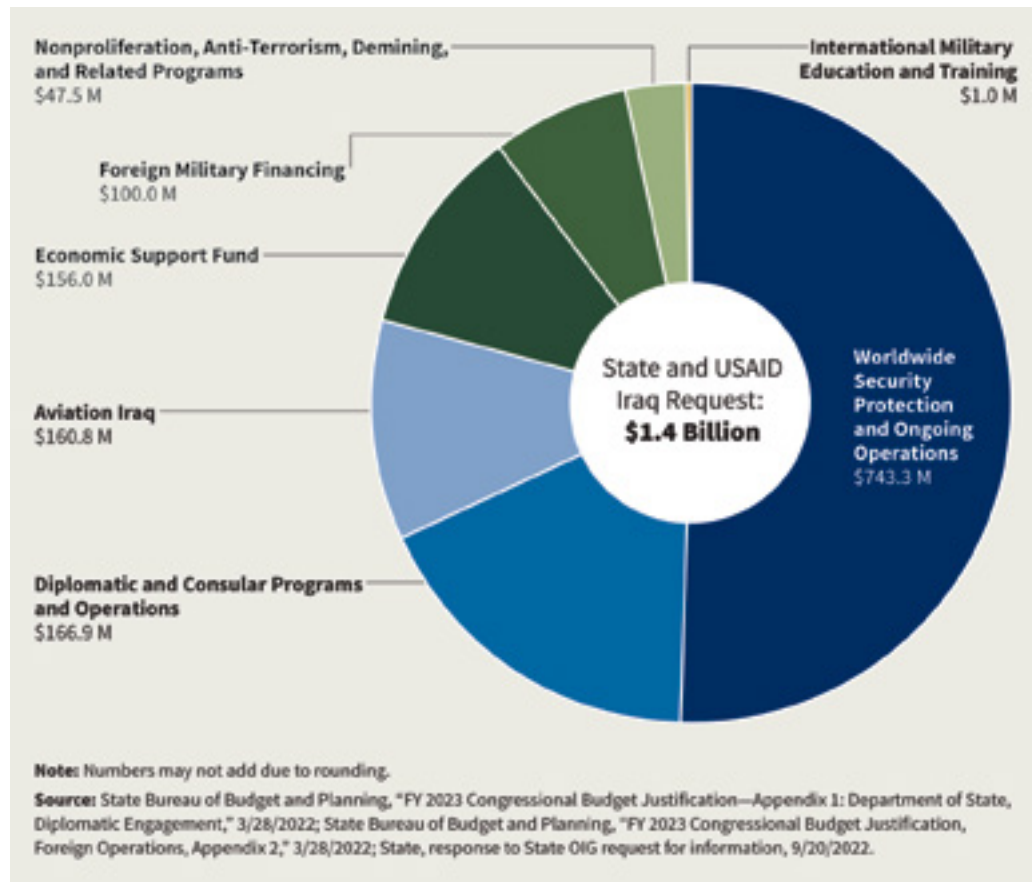
These funds support ongoing Diplomatic Security programs in Iraq, including international cooperative administrative support services costs, diplomatic couriers, static/local guards, Embassy Air overseas support costs, premium pay, temporary duty-related costs, armored vehicle replacements, training, and physical and technical security.⁵⁹

Diplomatic and Consular Programs and Operations (\$166.9 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 \$88.4 million for staff, \$42.9 million for U.S. Mission support, \$31.9 million for logistics support, and \$3.7 million for Consulate operations.⁶⁰

Figure 3.

FY 2023 State Foreign Operations and Related Programs Budget Request-Iraq (includes USAID)



Aviation Iraq (\$160.8 M)

The Aviation Service Center provides passenger and cargo services to, from, and within Iraq with its special security requirements. Assets, including fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters, are available to deploy under the Chief of Mission authority for regional or local air missions on a cost-recovery basis.⁶¹

Economic Support Fund (\$156.0 M)

These funds support efforts to consolidate U.S., Coalition, and Iraqi gains by supporting Iraq's ability to maintain its sovereignty in the face of malign influences, address climate change, ensure the enduring defeat of the ISIS and its influence, promote government respect for human rights, and enable private sector growth.⁶²

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

Conventional Weapons Destruction programming is projected to receive \$40 million to continue survey and clearance of landmines, improvised explosive devices, unexploded ordnance, and other explosive remnants of war in areas of Iraq liberated from ISIS, prioritizing critical infrastructure damaged, mined, or booby trapped by ISIS that denies local populations the delivery of healthcare, power, clean water, governance, and education.⁶³

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.⁶⁴

Foreign Military Financing (\$100.0 M)

For FY 2023, State requested \$100 million for Foreign Military Financing (FMF) in Iraq. FMF is a vital instrument for developing Iraq's long-term capability and capacity to defeat threats to Iraq's sovereignty, partner with U.S. forces to pursue shared interests, and counter destabilizing influences that threaten its stability and that of the region. FMF will assist the Iraq Security Forces (ISF), including the Peshmerga, as they protect against transnational terrorist networks, maintain Iraq's sovereignty, promote regional stability, and ensure interoperability with the United States.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 and will determine the exact amount of funding during the year of execution.⁶⁶

Additional Humanitarian Assistance Activities

The State and USAID request includes funds to address worldwide crises affecting U.S. national security interests. For FY 2023, State and USAID requested \$4.7 billion for International Disaster Assistance, \$102 million for Transition Initiatives, \$1.7 billion for emergency and development food aid programs authorized under Title II of the Food for Peace Act (P.L. 83-480), and \$3.9 billion for Migration and Refugee Assistance for use worldwide. State and USAID will determine funding levels for Iraq during the year of execution.⁶⁷

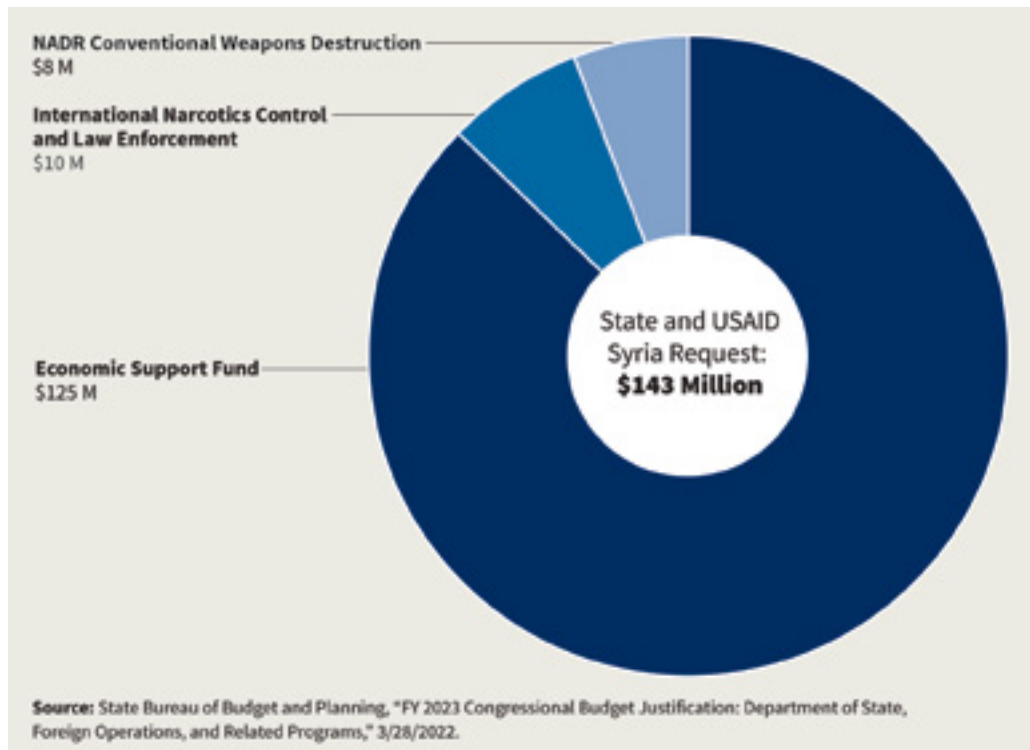
STATE AND USAID FUNDING FOR SYRIA

The State and USAID FY 2023 budget request includes \$143 million for Syria.⁶⁸ (See Figure 4.) U.S. Government assistance addresses the economic and social divisions previously exploited by ISIS, closing gaps in local service provider capacity, and supporting civil society to advocate citizen needs.⁶⁹ The stabilization programs attempt to build community resilience and alleviate the economic, social, religious, and governance tensions that ISIS attempts to exploit.⁷⁰

Economic Support Fund (\$125.0 M)

The budget request supports longstanding U.S. Government policy objectives by funding stabilization activities in non-regime-controlled areas of Syria to include investments in economic growth, democracy, human rights, governance, and anti-corruption efforts.⁷¹ These funds will continue to support elements of the Syrian political opposition and civil society seeking a political solution in line with UN Security Council Resolution 2254. The funds aim

Figure 4.
FY 2023 State Foreign Operations and Related Programs Budget Request-Syria (includes USAID)



to bolster activities in civil society engagement; help integrate women in peace and security efforts; analyze electoral and local governance processes; reduce marginalization of religious and ethnic minorities; and increase the role of youth in political and electoral processes.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 in a strategically vital region. These funds support civilian internal security forces to provide security to the communities they serve in a way that aims to build trust and ease tensions.⁷³

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. In addition to addressing the needs of vulnerable groups within the population, including internally displaced persons, refugees, and children, this assistance also supports community needs identified by women and will continue to provide training for female officers to support the unique security needs of women.⁷⁴

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) Conventional Weapons Destruction (\$8.0 M)

The bilateral Conventional Weapons Destruction program was restarted in FY 2022 and funds a demining program in northeastern Syria with the Self-Administration of North and East Syria that clears landmines, unexploded ordnance, and other explosive hazards in areas liberated from ISIS. The program will prioritize critical infrastructure in northeastern Syria to support broader U.S. and Coalition stabilization and humanitarian assistance efforts. These funds will also support programs to educate the Syrian public on the status of explosive hazards in the country. Explosive remnants of war removal efforts support strengthening civilian security; enabling the return of displaced communities; facilitating access to basic services; and encouraging economic development in liberated areas.⁷⁵

Additional Humanitarian Assistance Activities

The State and USAID FY 2023 budget request includes \$4.7 billion for International Disaster Assistance, \$102 million for Transition Initiatives, \$1.7 billion for emergency and development food aid programs authorized under Title II of the Food for Peace Act (P.L. 83-480), and \$3.9 billion for Migration and Refugee Assistance for use worldwide. State and USAID will determine funding levels for Syria during the year of execution.⁷⁶

Additional Threat Reduction and Non-Proliferation Activities

The State and USAID budget request includes \$91.1 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. State and USAID will determine funding levels for Syria during the year of execution.⁷⁷ The State and USAID FY 2023 budget request also includes \$1.5 million for the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund to focus on high-priority projects, including those in Syria.⁷⁸

STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT AREAS

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

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

Each of the following SOA discussions presents examples of completed oversight projects for FY 2022 and planned or ongoing oversight projects for FY 2023. For a complete list of FY 2023 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 operations autonomously, and CJTF-OIR has transitioned the operation to the normalization phase of its campaign plan where CJTF-OIR provides training and equipment so partner forces can independently defeat ISIS in designated areas of Iraq and Syria.⁷⁹

As a result of combat operations in Iraq and Syria over the past several years, USCENTCOM reported that some U.S. Military Service members had experienced symptoms of traumatic brain injury (TBI) following combat operations against ISIS and from multiple rocket attacks by Iran-aligned militia groups. In response, the DoD OIG conducted an evaluation to determine if USCENTCOM properly screened, documented, and tracked DoD personnel suspected of sustaining a TBI. The DoD OIG then conducted a second oversight project 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. In response to the DoD OIG’s report, the DoD has changed its processes to properly track and evaluate TBIs. The information gained from the new process will be used to inform the DoD’s efforts to develop solutions to prevent or mitigate future TBIs in the deployed environment. The DoD will be able to ensure that all Service members are being properly diagnosed and treated for TBIs, and to determine accurately if Service members may be eligible to receive disability benefits or care associated with a TBI after separating from military service.⁸⁰

SELECTED FY 2023 OVERSIGHT PROJECTS

The U.S. Army prepositions stocks to reduce the time it takes to provide equipment to the operating forces once conflict begins. Prepositioning requires the Army to maintain the equipment in the forward environment rather than sending it back to the continental United States for maintenance. In FY 2023, the DoD OIG is conducting an audit to determine whether the Army accurately maintained and accounted for Army Prepositioned Stock

equipment, including at facilities that support the OIR mission, in accordance with Federal and DoD policies.⁸¹

The DoD OIG has conducted several evaluations assessing the care of U.S. forces in the USCENTCOM area of responsibility regarding possible traumatic brain injuries due to combat operations. In FY 2023, the DoD OIG plans to publish another evaluation report on 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 who served in Iraq and Syria—were identified and screened to determine the appropriate level of care.

SOA 2. DIPLOMACY, GOVERNANCE, DEVELOPMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

The U.S. Government supports a range of assistance programs in Iraq and Syria related to OIR. State and USAID implement humanitarian assistance activities and other development programming that seek to counter violent extremism and promote stability, effective governance and diplomacy, and economic growth in these countries.⁸²

In areas liberated from ISIS where conflict has abated, State 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.⁸³ The United Nations continues to support efforts in Iraq and Syria to develop comprehensive and tailored rehabilitation and reintegration programs.⁸⁴ The United Nations Development Programme leads the stabilization agenda in Iraq, supporting the Iraqi government’s crisis response and recovery efforts through the rehabilitation and restoration of basic infrastructure and services in areas most affected during the ISIS conflict, and in communities hosting a high number of displaced persons and refugees.⁸⁵ 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, according to the U.S. Institute for Peace.⁸⁶

The dissemination of disinformation, misinformation, and propaganda supportive of ISIS and its ideology also represents a threat to the U.S. mission to defeat ISIS in Iraq and Syria. In February 2022, State OIG issued a management assistance report on the Global Engagement Center—the State entity responsible for leading and synchronizing U.S. Government efforts to recognize, expose, and counter foreign propaganda and disinformation efforts that work against U.S. national security interests. The State OIG report noted weaknesses in the Global Engagement Center’s grant management practices, including the performance of inherently governmental functions by contractors and made nine recommendations to address related issues.⁸⁷

IRAQ

As of May 2022, State and USAID had funded \$57.5 million in humanitarian assistance programs in Iraq using FY 2022 funds. This funding includes approximately \$34 million from the USAID BHA and \$23.5 million from State PRM.⁸⁸

Between 2014 and 2021, USAID provided \$3 billion in aid to the people of Iraq.⁸⁹ In FY 2022, USAID OIG issued an evaluation on USAID’s religious and ethnic minority portfolio in Iraq and key challenges related to award management. USAID OIG found that USAID’s strategy to provide more assistance to religious and ethnic minority groups was successful after the addition of a new implementing mechanism, the New Partnership Initiative. However, staff faced challenges executing and managing awards while handling significant media attention and increased involvement of senior leadership as the portfolio developed. In addition, staffing levels of the USAID Mission in Iraq were reduced as monitoring requirements increased, resulting in New Partnership Initiative awards being managed from USAID headquarters.⁹⁰

SYRIA

Over the last decade, the United States—the largest donor of humanitarian assistance in response to the Syrian crisis—allocated more than \$14 billion for humanitarian efforts in Syria and in neighboring states that host Syrian refugees.⁹¹ USAID-funded implementers procured 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.⁹²

Over the last decade, the United States—the largest donor of humanitarian assistance in response to the Syrian crisis—allocated more than \$14 billion for humanitarian efforts in Syria and in neighboring states that host Syrian refugees.

SELECTED FY 2023 OVERSIGHT PROJECTS

In FY 2023, State OIG plans to issue a report on its inspection of the Global Engagement Center, which 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, including in Iraq and Syria. State OIG is inspecting the Center to determine whether it effectively planned and achieved its policy goals and objectives. State OIG is also evaluating whether the Center carried out its policy coordination and implementation, public diplomacy, and administrative functions consistent with laws and regulations.

In FY 2023, USAID OIG plans to conduct an audit of USAID/Iraq’s economic development activities. Governance challenges, ongoing security risks, lack of economic opportunities, and poor essential services have made it difficult for civilians and small and medium-sized enterprises to thrive in Iraq, especially in vulnerable communities. USAID’s Iraq Durable Communities and Economic Opportunities (DCEO/Tahfeez) project, one of the largest active USAID economic projects in Iraq, is a \$125 million 5-year contract initiated in September 2019 and implemented by Chemonics International in Anbar, Baghdad, Basrah, Dhi Qar, Dohuk, Erbil, and Ninewa provinces. This audit will identify and mitigate drivers of conflict; enhance community leadership of inclusive development; advance the economic well-being of communities; improve private sector networks; and increase micro, small, and medium enterprises’ development.

The DoD and State OIGs continue to inspect U.S. bases, embassies, and consulates to ensure these installations meet security requirements, and occupational safety and health standards.

SOA 3. SUPPORT TO MISSION

This SOA includes 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 usually 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.⁹³ Moreover, the DoD and State OIGs continue to inspect U.S. bases, embassies, and consulates to ensure these installations meet security requirements, and occupational safety and health standards.

For example, in 2022, the DoD OIG audited the base operations support contract in Kuwait to determine whether the Army effectively accounted for U.S. Government-furnished property provided to the contractor in Kuwait at facilities that support OIR. The audit determined that the Army did not properly account for U.S. Government-furnished property provided to the base operations and security support services contractor in Kuwait.

Additionally, in FY 2022, the DoD OIG audited the implementation of the DoD coronavirus disease–2019 (COVID-19) vaccine distribution plan to DoD workforce and eligible DoD beneficiaries. The DoD OIG determined that while the DoD strived to vaccinate its workforce and beneficiaries against COVID-19 as quickly as possible, DoD officials did not have reliable data on which to base vaccine allocation decisions, or determine if they effectively administered the COVID-19 vaccine to the DoD workforce and beneficiaries at each military treatment facility, including at bases and stations supporting the OIR mission.

In October 2021, State OIG issued an audit report on noncompetitive contracts in support of overseas contingency operations in Afghanistan and Iraq. State OIG determined that State did not fully follow acquisition policy when awarding the contracts. Moreover, State OIG found that State did not fully adhere to required steps intended to ensure that fair and competitive prices were paid on noncompetitive contract awards.⁹⁴

In March 2022, State OIG issued an information report summarizing the findings of 43 previous reports on fuel management at overseas missions, including the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad. The report identified systemic weaknesses in State’s management of its overseas fuel stock and gauged State’s progress toward addressing these deficiencies. In response to a draft of this report, the Under Secretary of State for Management said that he would ask State’s Foreign Service Institute and Diplomatic Security Training Directorate to include the findings and results from this report in applicable training. The Under Secretary of State for Management also said that the Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations would use this report as a lessons-learned training tool and will continue to emphasize to overseas posts the importance of proper fuel management.⁹⁵

SELECTED FY 2023 OVERSIGHT PROJECTS

For FY 2023, the DoD OIG plans to publish an audit report on enhanced end-use monitoring of sensitive equipment given to the Iraqi government. The objective of this audit is to determine whether the DoD is conducting enhanced end-use monitoring for sensitive equipment provided to the Iraqi government in accordance with the DoD Security Assistance Management Manual and the transfer agreement terms and conditions.⁹⁶

Additionally, in FY 2023, the DoD OIG will complete an audit of the DoD Language Interpretation and Translation Enterprise II contract in the USCENTCOM and OIR area of responsibility. This audit will determine whether the Army provided oversight of and ensured appropriate staffing of 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.⁹⁷

In FY 2023, State OIG plans to publish an audit of facilities planning at the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad. This audit will determine whether State developed and maintained planning documents for the facilities located at the embassy, as required by State policy.

In FY 2023, State OIG plans to issue its report on the audit of nonexpendable personal property at Embassy Baghdad. This audit will determine whether the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad has implemented internal controls to account for and manage the life cycle of nonexpendable personal property in accordance with Federal and Department requirements.

In FY 2023, USAID OIG plans to complete an audit of USAID’s New Partnerships Initiative. This audit will determine the extent to which USAID has established a framework for effectively implementing the New Partnerships Initiative as well as processes for measuring the initiative’s performance and results, which has included support for religious and ethnic minorities in Iraq that were victimized by ISIS.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

In addition to the Lead IG agencies’ efforts with the Fraud and Corruption Investigative Working Group, in October 2015, USAID OIG founded the Syria Investigations Working Group focused on the humanitarian assistance community, consisting of representatives from the investigative bodies of USAID OIG, State OIG, public international organizations, and bilateral donors. In 2021, this working group was broadened to focus on more than Syria and renamed the Complex Emergency Working Group. The group’s members communicate regularly and meet collectively on an annual basis to share investigative leads, coordinate oversight activities, and identify trends in oversight of complex emergencies in non-permissive environments. In FY 2023, the Complex Emergency Working Group will meet in the Netherlands and include USAID, State, and DoD OIGs in addition to other UN and foreign government oversight investigative bodies.

For FY 2023, the DoD OIG plans to publish an audit report on enhanced end-use monitoring of sensitive equipment given to the Iraqi government.

FY 2023 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Operation Inherent Resolve

DoD OIG

Total Projects: 7

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0467	D2022-D000RJ-0163.000	1	KW	Aug 1, 2022	May 3, 2023

Audit of the Army’s Management of Army Prepositioned Stock-5 Equipment

To determine whether the Army accurately maintained and accounted for Army Prepositioned Stock-5 equipment, to include at facilities that support the OIR mission, in accordance with Federal and DoD policies.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0468	D2022-D000RJ-0104.000	3	IQ, KW	Feb 28, 2022	Nov 7, 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 5, 2021	Sep 30, 2022

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 0505	D2021-D000RK-0118.000	3	KW, QA	May 24, 2021	Nov 1, 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 DoD-owned shipping containers, including those 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 0517	D2022-DEV000-0020.000	1	Multiple	Oct 18, 2021	Oct 31, 2022

Evaluation of the DoD’s Management of Traumatic Brain Injury

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 who served in Iraq and Syria—were identified and screened to determine the appropriate level of care.

* As of Aug 31, 2022

FY 2023 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Operation Inherent Resolve

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0534	D2022-D000RM-0126.000	3	IQ, KW	Apr 11, 2022	Dec 11, 2022

Audit of Enhanced End-Use Monitoring of Sensitive Equipment Given to the Government of Iraq

To determine whether the DoD is conducting enhanced end-use monitoring for sensitive equipment provided to the Government of Iraq in accordance with the DoD Security Assistance Management Manual and the transfer agreement terms and conditions.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0540	D2022-DEV0PD-0152.000	3	AF, IQ	Jun 29, 2022	Oct 1, 2022

Summary Evaluation of Security Cooperation Activities in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Africa

To summarize previous oversight reports related to security cooperation activities in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Africa.

State OIG

Total Projects: 9

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0231	20AUD109.00	3	IQ	Dec 11, 2020	Oct 1, 2022

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 State regulations.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0473	TBD	3	IQ	Oct 1, 2022	Sep 30, 2023

Audit of Facilities Planning at U.S. Embassy Baghdad, Iraq

To determine whether the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad, Iraq, and the Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations developed and maintained planning documents for embassy facilities, as required by State policy.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0523	TBD	3	IQ	Dec 1, 2022	Nov 30, 2023

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

To determine whether State 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
OIR 0524	22ISP044.00	3	KW	Mar 14, 2022	Dec 31, 2022

Inspection of U.S. Embassy Kuwait City, Kuwait

To evaluate the programs and operations of the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait City, Kuwait.

* As of Aug 31, 2022

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0525	22ISP044.01	3	KW	Mar 14, 2022	Dec 31, 2022

Classified Inspection of U.S. Embassy Kuwait City, Kuwait

To evaluate the programs and operations of the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait City, Kuwait.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0542	22ISP073.00	3	LB	Sep 1, 2022	Aug 31, 2023

Inspection of U.S. Embassy Beirut, Lebanon

To evaluate the programs and operations of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, Lebanon, to include any assistance being provided to Syrian refugees.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0543	22ISP073.01	3	LB	Sep 1, 2022	Aug 31, 2023

Classified Inspection of U.S. Embassy Beirut, Lebanon

To evaluate the programs and operations of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, Lebanon, to include any assistance being provided to Syrian refugees.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0545	22ISP008.00	2	Multiple	Sep 1, 2021	Oct 1, 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
OIR 0546	22ISP008.01	2	Multiple	Sep 1, 2021	Oct 1, 2022

Classified Inspection of the Global Engagement Center

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

USAID OIG

Total Projects: 2

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0521	99100221	3	IQ	Jul 29, 2021	Dec 31, 2022

Audit of USAID’s New Partnerships Initiative

To determine the extent to which USAID has established a framework for effectively implementing the New Partnerships Initiative as well as processes for measuring the initiative’s performance and results, which includes support for religious and ethnic minorities in Iraq that were victimized by ISIS.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OIR 0544	TBD	2	IQ	Dec 1, 2022	Aug 31, 2023

Audit of USAID/Iraq’s Economic Development Activities

To determine the extent to which USAID has generated employment among poor households and communities, strengthened economic capacity, and improved the Iraq business environment through economic development activities.

FY 2022 COMPLETED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Operation Inherent Resolve

AAA Total Reports: 1

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0499	A-2022-0058-BOZ	3	AF, KW	Aug 11, 2022

Accountability of Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreements

DoD OIG Total Reports: 6

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0464	DODIG-2022-006	1	AF, CONUS, DE, KW	Nov 1, 2021

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

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0488	DODIG-2022-082	3	KW	Apr 8, 2022

Follow up Evaluation of Report No. DODIG-2019-088, “Evaluation of DoD Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Persons in Kuwait,” June 11, 2019

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0489	DODIG-2022-038	1	AF, IQ	Nov 16, 2021

Evaluation of U.S. Central Command and U.S. Special Operations Command Implementation of the Administrative Requirements Related to the Department of Defense’s Law of War Policies

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0496	DODIG-2022-058	3	IQ, SY	Feb 1, 2022

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

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0497	DODIG-2022-106	3	KW	Jun 22, 2022

Audit of U.S. Army Base Operations and Security Support Services Contract Government-Furnished Property in Kuwait

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

* As of Aug 31, 2022

State OIG

Total Reports: 6

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

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0535	AUD-MERO-22-19	3	Multiple	Feb 22, 2022

Management Assistance Report: Internal Controls are Needed to Safeguard Inherently Governmental Functions at the Global Engagement Center

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0536	AUD-MERO-22-32	3	Multiple	Aug 22, 2022

Audit of Cooperative Agreements and Grants Related to Iran

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0537	AUD-MERO-22-20	3	IQ, Multiple	Mar 21, 2022

Information Report: Systemic Deficiencies Related to the Department of State's Fuel Management from FY 2016 through FY 2020

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0538	AUD-AOQC-22-33	3	IQ	Aug 2, 2022

Management Assistance Report: Support From the Under Secretary for Political Affairs Is Needed To Facilitate the Closure of Recommendations Addressed to the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0539	AUD-MERO-22-28	3	IQ	May 20, 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

USAID OIG

Total Reports: 9

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0520	E-000-22-001-M	2	IQ	Nov 1, 2021

Significant Events Surrounding USAID's Iraq Religious and Ethnic Minority Portfolio and Award Management Challenges

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0526	8-000-22-001-R	3	IQ	Oct 25, 2021

Financial Audit of Tearfund Under Multiple USAID Awards, for the Year Ended March 31, 2019

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0527	8-267-22-001-D	3	IQ	Dec 27, 2021

Independent Audit Report on Chemonics International Inc.'s Direct Costs Incurred and Billed Under USAID/Iraq Contract AID-267-11-00006, July 1, 2015, to December 31, 2016

FY 2022 COMPLETED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Operation Inherent Resolve

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0528	8-267-22-002-D	3	IQ	Dec 27, 2021

Independent Audit Report on Chemonics International Inc.'s Direct Costs Incurred and Billed Under USAID/Iraq Contract AID-267-11-00006, January 1 to September 29, 2017

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0529	3-000-22-009-I	3	IQ	Dec 21, 2021

Examination of Incurred Costs Claimed on Flexibly Priced Contracts by The QED Group, LLC for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2018

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0530	3-000-22-005-R	3	IQ	Jan 5, 2022

Financial Audit Report of Shell Foundation for the Year Ended December 31, 2015

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0531	3-000-22-006-R	3	IQ, SY	Jan 21, 2022

Financial Audit of Handicap International Federation Under Multiple Awards, for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2018

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0532	3-000-22-009-R	3	IQ, SY	Feb 15, 2022

Financial Audit of Agency for Technical Co-operation and Development Under Multiple USAID Agreements for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2019

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OIR 0533	3-000-22-010-R	3	IQ	Mar 7, 2022

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* As of Aug 31, 2022

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Syrian Defense Forces participate in a live fire exercise with U.S. Army Soldiers in Syria. (U.S. Army photo)



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Afghans in Badghis province wait in line for food assistance from the World Food Programme. (WFP photo)

FY 2023 JOINT STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT PLAN FOR OPERATION ENDURING SENTINEL

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FOREWORD

We are pleased to submit our first annual plan describing oversight activities for Operation Enduring Sentinel (OES). This plan fulfills our individual and collective agency oversight responsibilities pursuant to the Inspector General Act of 1978.

Operation Freedom’s Sentinel (OFS) began on January 1, 2015, and consisted of two complementary missions: conducting counterterrorism operations against al-Qaeda, the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria-Khorasan (ISIS-K), and their associates in Afghanistan; and training, advising, and assisting the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces through the NATO-led Resolute Support Mission. The DoD ended OFS at the end of September 2021 after the U.S. Government completed its noncombatant evacuation operation in Afghanistan. The Lead IG concluded its mandatory reporting and oversight on OFS at the end of FY 2022, though the individual OIGs continue to conduct oversight on various aspects of the withdrawal and termination of operations.

In October 2021, Operation Enduring Sentinel (OES) became the new U.S. operation to counter terrorist threats emanating from Afghanistan. This operation aims to combat terrorist groups such as al-Qaeda and ISIS-K through efforts launched and directed from locations outside Afghanistan.

The Inspectors General for the DoD, State, 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 OES 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 FY 2023 oversight plan for OES is effective as of October 1, 2022, and is approved upon the signature of all parties below.



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Senior Official Performing
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Reconstruction

FY 2023 JOINT STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT PLAN FOR OPERATION ENDURING SENTINEL

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

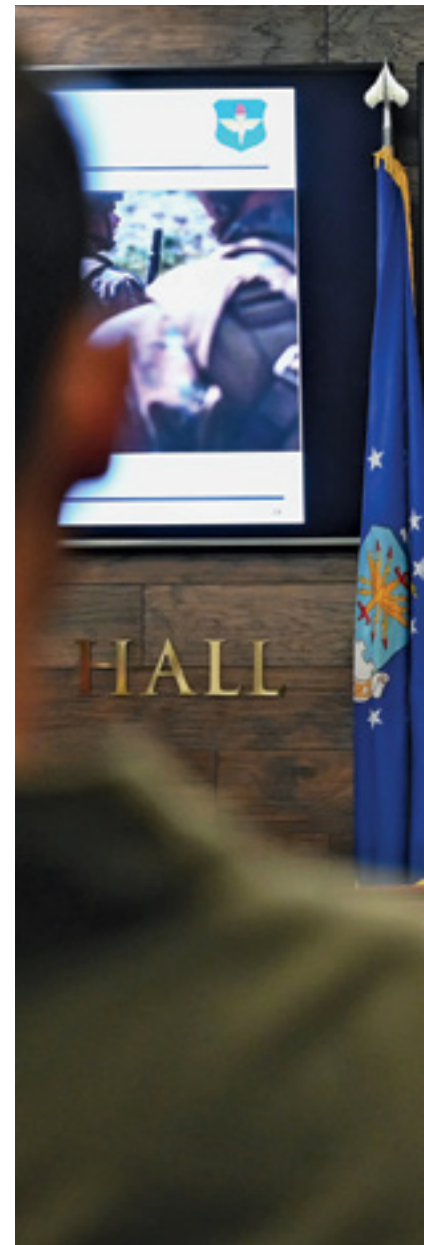
OVERVIEW OF RECENT EVENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

Since the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan in August 2021, the prices of staple food items and fuel have increased and the provision of basic services has deteriorated. The cumulative effects of conflict, internal displacement, the coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, drought, and economic collapse have prevented many Afghan households from meeting their basic needs and drastically increased levels of humanitarian assistance needed throughout Afghanistan.¹ Additionally, a severe earthquake in June 2022 further increased the need for assistance in the country.²

According to the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), as the economic situation and humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan worsens, vulnerable populations will potentially become increasingly susceptible to ISIS-Khorasan (ISIS-K) recruitment. ISIS-K remains the top terrorist threat in Afghanistan, with approximately 2,000 members operating in the country.³ Speaking to Congress in March 2022, General Kenneth F. McKenzie, Jr., then the commander of the U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM), ISIS-K poses a moderate to high threat to the Taliban and civilians in Afghanistan, and this threat has the potential to grow in the coming months and years. ISIS-K continues to target the Taliban, Shia minority populations, urban centers, and general targets of opportunity. These attacks are attempts to expand its operating areas from eastern Afghanistan.⁴ The DIA reported that ISIS-K claimed 121 attacks in Afghanistan and Pakistan from January through June 2022.⁵

General McKenzie said that ISIS-K will likely remain capable of conducting high-profile attacks throughout Afghanistan, seeking to increase recruitment and challenge Taliban control. Without constant counterterrorism pressure, ISIS-K may expand operations and increase its capacity to target neighboring countries. General McKenzie went on to state that the DoD assesses that ISIS-K could establish the capability to attack the United States and its allies in 12 to 18 months, but possibly sooner if the group is able to rapidly expand its area of influence in Afghanistan.⁶

Al-Qaeda has maintained a low profile in Afghanistan due to pressure from the Taliban. However, according to General McKenzie, al-Qaeda likely still aspires to expand its operational capability, including the capacity to attack the United States and its allies and



A briefing at Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico, where U.S. Airmen shared their personal experiences during the U.S. withdrawal from Afghanistan in August 2021. (U.S. Air Force photo.)



may be able to do so within in 12 to 24 months.⁷ According to an April 2022 report from the Congressional Research Service, the Taliban is likely to allow al-Qaeda members to remain in Afghanistan as long as they do not threaten the United States or its allies. In the 2020 Doha Agreement between the Taliban and the U.S. Government, the Taliban committed to preventing any group, including al-Qaeda, from using Afghan soil to threaten the security of the United States or its allies.⁸ In May 2022, State assessed that the Taliban has taken steps to implement many of its counterterrorism commitments that it made with the U.S. Government regarding al-Qaeda and other groups.⁹

On August 1, 2022, President Joseph R. Biden, Jr., announced that the U.S. Government had killed al-Qaeda leader Ayman al-Zawahiri with a missile strike in Kabul. Mr. Zawahiri was reportedly located in a safe house provided by members of the Haqqani Network, a foreign-terrorist designated organization whose leader acts as the Taliban's Minister of the Interior.¹⁰

DIPLOMATIC, DEVELOPMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE SUPPORT

In addition to conducting intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance on potential terrorist targets, the United States has continued diplomatic, development, and humanitarian activities related to Afghanistan. In October 2021, U.S. diplomats and interagency representatives began meeting with Taliban representatives to discuss issues including counterterrorism, safe passage for U.S. citizens and certain Afghan nationals, access for humanitarian workers, and women’s rights.¹¹ In January 2022, the Qatari government formally approved establishment of the Afghanistan Affairs Unit (AAU) at the U.S. Embassy in Doha, Qatar. The AAU serves as the U.S. diplomatic mission to Afghanistan and manages routine diplomatic matters related to Afghanistan. AAU officials meet regularly with Taliban representatives to support senior-level engagements and to discuss practical matters of concern to both parties. As of the publication of this oversight plan, the United States had not recognized any government in Afghanistan. However, U.S. diplomats continue to engage with regional partners to promote counterterrorism cooperation.¹²

After the evacuation of the U.S. Embassy in Kabul, USAID continued to provide humanitarian and development assistance throughout Afghanistan through a variety of implementing partners whose activities were managed from outside the country. In the first 9 months of FY 2022, USAID provided more than \$433 million in assistance programming in Afghanistan to respond to the worsening crisis.¹³ Since August 2021, State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) has implemented \$202 million in State assistance programming to address the crisis in Afghanistan.¹⁴

In addition to ongoing diplomatic engagement related to Afghanistan, State is supporting Operation Allies Welcome (OAW), the U.S. Government operation to resettle Afghans evacuated from Afghanistan in the United States.¹⁵ As part of OAW, State PRM funds the Afghan Placement and Assistance program, a program that provides resettlement services in the United States to Afghans relocated from Afghanistan.¹⁶ Additionally, State issues Special Immigrant Visas (SIV) to qualified and vetted individuals who have supported the U.S. Government in Afghanistan and may be subject to Taliban retaliation.¹⁷

FORCES IN SUPPORT OF OES

OES is a USCENTCOM mission, supported by the U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM). Operations are conducted by the joint headquarters located in Qatar, with a staff of approximately 100 personnel, according to USCENTCOM. All subordinate elements of this headquarters are provided by USSOCOM, to support the USCENTCOM operation.¹⁸

Since the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Afghanistan, ISIS-K and al-Qaeda have sought to exploit the reduction of U.S. counterterrorism efforts to increase their ability to plot and direct external attacks.¹⁹ During his February 2022 confirmation hearing to be Commander of USCENTCOM, then-Lieutenant General Michael Kurilla said that over-the-horizon counterterrorism was “extremely difficult, but not impossible.”²⁰

USCENTCOM measures counterterrorism progress and effectiveness under OES by monitoring and assessing changes to the capabilities, capacities, and intent of Afghanistan-

During his February 2022 confirmation hearing to be Commander of USCENTCOM, then-Lieutenant General Michael Kurilla said that over-the-horizon counterterrorism was “extremely difficult, but not impossible.”

based terrorist organizations to conduct external operations.²¹ USCENTCOM relies on intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance assets and strike platforms to eliminate threats to the United States before those threats develop the capability to conduct operations outside of Afghanistan. According to General McKenzie, USCENTCOM currently has the resources to perform this mission but the risk to the United States increases as those resources decrease.²² General Kurilla said that the greatest challenge for over-the-horizon counterterrorism operations is that Afghanistan is a landlocked country, and the DoD requires overflight agreements with bordering nations to gain access to Afghan airspace.²³

U.S. FUNDING FOR PROGRAMS IN AFGHANISTAN

DOD FUNDING FOR OES

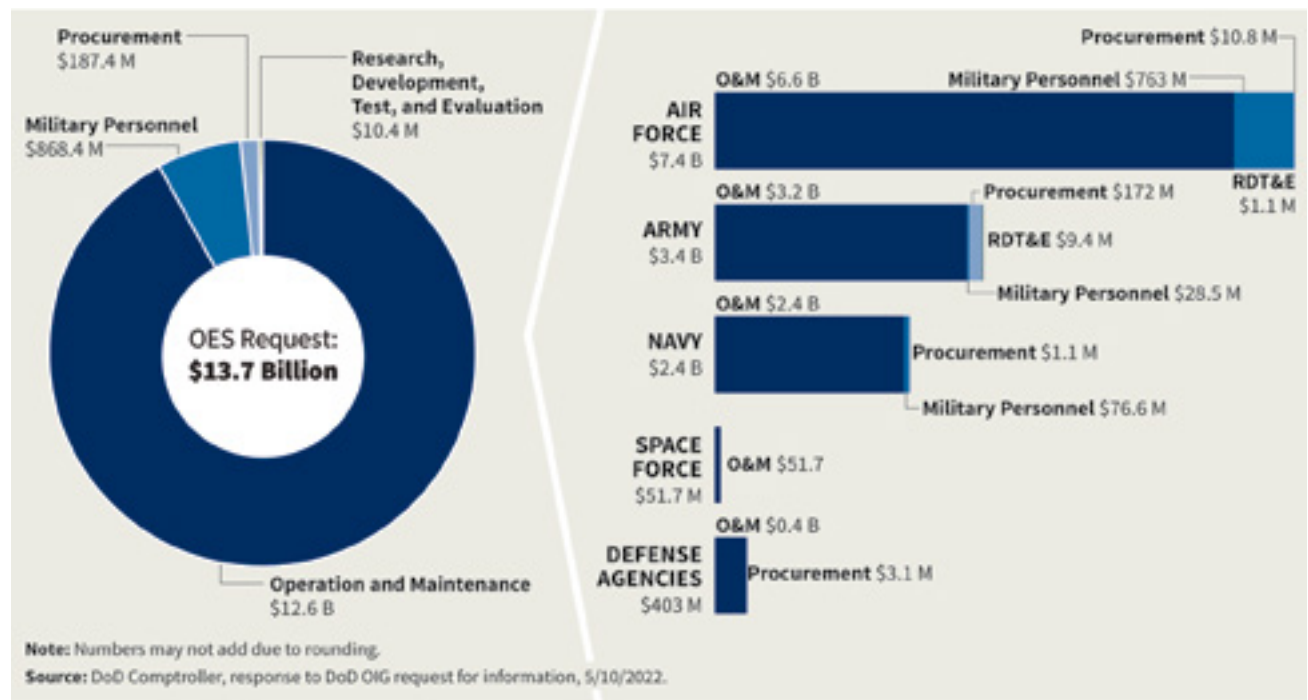
The DoD budget request for FY 2023 includes \$13.7 billion for OES which is intended for counterterrorism operations in Afghanistan.²⁴ (See Figure 5.)

Military Personnel (\$868.4 M)

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 OES.

Figure 5.

FY 2023 OES Request by Appropriation: DoD and Military Departments



Additionally, for activated reservists, the funding includes deployed military personnel, as well as those remaining in the United States supporting combat operations in-theater.²⁵

Operation and Maintenance (O&M) (\$12.6 B)

These funds are for a range of in-theater operating costs for the Military Services and defense agencies including intelligence support to military operations, and support for over-the-horizon counterterrorism capabilities that consist of personnel and platforms stationed outside of Afghanistan that prevent and deny terrorist safe-havens.²⁶

Procurement (\$187.4 M)

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, engineering equipment, vehicles, counter-improvised explosive device systems, and other equipment. This request funds the replenishment and replacement of munitions used in combat and equipment destroyed, damaged, or worn out due to use in overseas operations.²⁷

Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) (\$10.4 M)

These funds are for the research, development, test, and evaluation of programs that provide a strategic foundation to maintain technological superiority for the military's future competitive edge in a dynamic threat environment. Focus areas include science and technology; advanced capability enablers; space-based systems; cyberspace activities; and integrated base defense systems.²⁸

STATE AND USAID FUNDING FOR AFGHANISTAN

The State and USAID budget request for FY 2023 contained \$327.8 million for programs related to Afghanistan.²⁹ (See Figure 6.) In the aftermath of the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan, the FY 2023 budget request supports the Afghan people, with a focus on the protection of women and girls and will seek to increase border stability and mitigate the worst impacts of the ongoing humanitarian and economic crises.³⁰

Worldwide Security Protection and Ongoing Operations (\$41.9 M)

These funds support the Protecting Power Arrangement between Qatar and the United States to protect certain U.S. interests in Afghanistan.³¹

South and Central Asian Affairs Afghanistan Programs (\$17.9 M)

These funds sustain the Coordinator for Afghanistan Relocation Efforts and provide the staffing, case management, and program management required to effectively integrate and sustain Operation Allies Welcome and to support the operations of the Afghanistan Affairs Unit in Doha, Qatar.³²

Economic Support Fund (\$246.0 M)

These funds support programs essential to implementing the Central Asia strategy. U.S. civilian assistance programs will support the Afghan people by reducing Afghanistan's reliance on humanitarian assistance and addressing the impacts of the economic challenges by funding aimed at bolstering critical sectors, namely health, education, food security, and livelihoods. In addition, targeted support will be provided to civil society organizations, with a focus on efforts that protect women and girls and promote human rights more broadly.³³

In the aftermath of the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan, the FY 2023 budget request supports the Afghan people, with a focus on the protection of women and girls and will seek to increase border stability and mitigate the worst impacts of the ongoing humanitarian and economic crises.

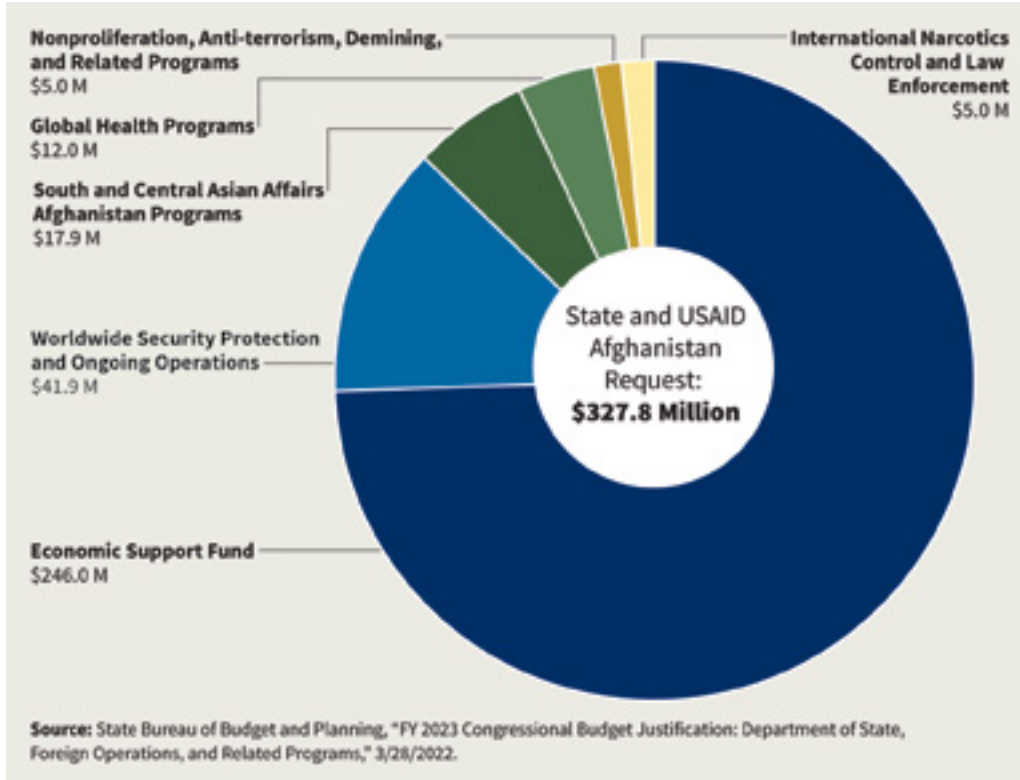


Figure 6.
FY 2023 State Foreign Operations and Related Programs Budget Request-Afghanistan (includes USAID)

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (\$5.0 M)

State will conduct conventional weapons destruction and related activities, including humanitarian demining, survey, munitions destruction, mine-risk education, and victim assistance in Afghanistan. Following the withdrawal of U.S. and NATO forces, the United States’ NGO implementing partners have continued operations without interference from the Taliban.³⁴

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (\$5.0 M)

In Afghanistan, these funds will focus on drug demand reductions, alternative development, and public awareness efforts that will help more than 28,000 Afghans with substance used disorders; assist farmers by providing alternatives to poppy; and communicate the risks of illicit drug use and drug trade. International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement funds will support treatment centers, prioritizing women, and continuing education for treatment professionals.³⁵

Global Health Programs (\$12.0 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.³⁶

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. State will determine its cost share for Afghanistan during the year of execution.

Additional Humanitarian Assistance Activities

State and USAID request funds to address worldwide crises affecting U.S. national security interests. For FY 2023, State and USAID requested \$4.7 billion for International Disaster Assistance, \$1.7 billion for emergency and development food aid programs authorized under Title II of the Food for Peace Act, and \$3.9 billion for Migration and Refugee Assistance for use worldwide. State and USAID will determine funding levels for Afghanistan during the year of execution.³⁷

For FY 2023, State and USAID requested \$4.7 billion for International Disaster Assistance, \$1.7 billion for emergency and development food aid programs authorized under Title II of the Food for Peace Act, and \$3.9 billion for Migration and Refugee Assistance for use worldwide.

STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT AREAS

This oversight plan organizes OES-related oversight projects into three strategic oversight areas (SOAs). The SOAs are:

1. Military Operations
2. Diplomacy, Development, and Humanitarian Assistance
3. Support to Mission

Each of the following SOA discussions presents examples of oversight projects planned or ongoing for FY 2023. For a complete list of FY 2023 Afghanistan-related oversight projects, refer to the project tables at the end of this plan.

SOA 1. MILITARY OPERATIONS

In FY 2023, the DoD intends to continue to prevent acts of terrorism against the homeland by conducting over-the-horizon counterterrorism operations in Afghanistan.³⁸

On August 29, 2021, the DoD executed an over-the-horizon airstrike on a vehicle in Kabul, targeting what it suspected to be an ISIS-K threat to the Kabul airport.³⁹ 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.⁴⁰ The DoD OIG announced an evaluation to determine whether the August 29, 2021, strike in Kabul, Afghanistan, was conducted in accordance with DoD policies and procedures. The findings were published on August 15, 2022 and are classified.⁴¹

On July 14, 2021, President Biden initiated an inter-agency effort to evacuate and relocate Afghans who had applied for SIVs along with other vulnerable Afghans to address the rapid takeover of Afghan cities by the Taliban. The evacuation and relocation effort included transporting evacuees out of Afghanistan to temporary locations in the United States to allow for the completion of the immigration process. The DoD OIG conducted an evaluation

to determine the extent to which the DoD managed and tracked displaced persons from Afghanistan through the biometric enrollment, screening, and vetting process. It was determined that the DoD had a supporting role during the biometric enrollment of Afghan evacuees in staging locations outside the continental United States and assisted in screening SIV applicants. However, the DoD did not have a role in enrolling, screening, or overseeing the departure of Afghan parolees at temporary housing facilities within the continental United States.⁴²

During combat operations, the U.S. military adheres to the established rules governing armed conflict to ensure compliance with domestic and international law. The DoD OIG evaluated the extent to which USCENTCOM and USSOCOM developed and implemented programs to reduce potential Law of War violations when conducting operations. The DoD OIG determined that USCENTCOM and USSOCOM developed Law of War policies, procedures, and orders that implemented most DoD administrative requirements. In addition, the commands included Law of War principles in training and exercises. However, USCENTCOM and USSOCOM policies required updating to reflect current DoD policy on Law of War. Both USCENTCOM and USSOCOM agreed to make the recommended Law of War policy updates.⁴³

SELECTED FY 2023 OVERSIGHT PROJECTS

The United States received a large influx of Afghan evacuees following the non-combatant evacuation operation from Afghanistan. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is responsible for screening Afghan evacuees while they are processed through the immigration system. In FY 2023, the DHS OIG plans to publish a review of the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services refugee screening process. Additionally, in FY 2023 the Intelligence Community OIG plans to publish a report reviewing the Intelligence Community's support to screening and vetting of persons from Afghanistan.

The United Nations estimates that 22.1 million Afghans needed humanitarian assistance under the 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan, and that 19.7 million people in Afghanistan are experiencing acute food insecurity as of May 2022.

SOA 2. DIPLOMACY, DEVELOPMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

The U.S. Government has been the leading source of funding for development and humanitarian assistance to Afghans in need due to conflict and natural disasters. State 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 22.1 million Afghans needed humanitarian assistance under the 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan, and that 19.7 million people in Afghanistan are experiencing acute food insecurity as of May 2022.⁴⁴

In January 2022, USAID OIG published an audit report on USAID's Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) programming. USAID OIG determined that USAID repeatedly selected countries without the greatest WASH needs, based on key indicators, as high priority countries; USAID lacked authority to make final funding decisions; and that USAID did not report complete and timely information to Congress. Although USAID did designate more than the minimum number of required high priority countries during each fiscal

year, key health statistics for some of the countries demonstrated a low WASH need. The final authority for making funding allocation decisions for WASH programming is shared between USAID's Office of Budget and Resource Management and State, with the final authority resting with State. USAID complied with the requirement to notify congressional committees about the countries designated as high priority countries but did not provide Congress with complete information about countries outside the Top 50 on the WASH Needs Index that received funding. USAID also reported 17 months late about how criteria for the Index were weighted and how the Index affected funding priorities.⁴⁵

In FY 2023, State OIG plans to conduct a review of the State Afghan SIV program.

SELECTED FY 2023 OVERSIGHT PROJECTS

In FY 2023, State OIG plans to conduct a review of the State Afghan SIV program. The primary objectives of the review, which will be issued in five parts, are to assess and describe 1) the number of SIV applications received and processed, and their processing times; 2) the adjustments made to processing SIV applications between 2018 and 2021; 3) the status and resolution of recommendations made in previous State OIG reports; 4) the status of SIV recipients; and 5) the totality of State OIG reporting on the SIV Program. State OIG is also conducting a review to identify and report challenges faced by State-partnered resettlement agencies that resettled the approximately 70,000 Afghans relocated in the months following the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan.

In FY 2023, USAID OIG plans to conduct an audit of USAID non-food humanitarian assistance activities in Afghanistan. In FY 2022, the United States pledged \$512 million in humanitarian assistance to the people of Afghanistan. In early 2022, SIGAR initiated an audit of the USAID's provision of emergency food assistance in Afghanistan. This USAID audit will complement SIGAR's audit, focusing on non-food humanitarian assistance, and assessing how USAID is monitoring activities to achieve goals and its assessment and mitigation of risks.

USAID OIG will also evaluate USAID's role in the evacuation of implementing partners from Afghanistan in FY 2023. While State is primarily responsible for implementing the visa program, USAID OIG determined that USAID did have a role in the evacuation of implementing partners from Afghanistan, including, but not limited to, verifying implementing partner eligibility for visas. This evaluation will review USAID's role in the evacuation of implementing partners from Afghanistan, and determine if USAID's risk management procedures effectively prepared the agency for its role in the evacuation of implementing partner staff.

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.

SOA 3. SUPPORT TO MISSION

This SOA includes the DoD, State, 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 perform functions in support of OES activities live and work on installations in the Middle East and require support in facilities, logistics, and other sustainment. The U.S. Government generally contracts with the private sector for these requirements, and the Lead IG agencies have found that these contracts are vulnerable to fraud, waste, and abuse.⁴⁶

The DoD OIG issued management advisories to notify U.S. Government officials of significant observations from site visits conducted at ten installations as part of the DoD OIG's Audit of DoD Support for the Relocation of Afghan Nationals. The DoD OIG determined that military personnel provided sufficient housing for the Afghan evacuees using either existing structures or temporary structures at all ten installations. In addition, the Afghan evacuees were provided food and bottled water; medical care, including initial medical screening and access to obstetrics and gynecology resources when necessary; and physical security while on the military installations.

In January 2022, State OIG issued an information report on its analysis of open recommendations specific to the U.S. Embassy in Kabul. State OIG analyzed open recommendations from earlier State OIG reports related to the U.S. Embassy in Kabul and that remained open and awaiting implementation at the time the embassy suspended operations in August 2021. The intent of the analysis was to determine whether these open recommendations should be closed, redirected, or remain open, considering the embassy's suspended operating status. Of the eight open recommendations, State OIG recommended that five should be closed with no further action required, but that the remaining three remained relevant and should remain open pending a formal response from State.⁴⁷

In May 2022, State OIG issued an audit report of State actions to prevent unlawful trafficking in persons practices when executing security, construction, and facility and household contracts at overseas posts. State OIG determined that State had implemented management controls to help ensure that security, construction, and facility and household services contractors do not engage in trafficking in persons or unlawful labor practices. However, State OIG determined that management controls governing trafficking in persons monitoring by State contracting officers and contracting officer's representatives (COR) require attention. Specifically, State OIG found that CORs assigned to 15 of 16 contracts did not develop required trafficking in persons monitoring strategies and CORs assigned to 12 of 16 contracts did not conduct required trafficking-in-persons monitoring activities. Additionally, contracting officers did not always verify that CORs conducted required trafficking in persons monitoring.⁴⁸

As the lead Federal agency for Operation Allies Welcome, DHS deployed its employees to U.S. military bases and stations to assist with resettlement of Afghan evacuees. In July 2022, DHS OIG published a report evaluating DHS' effectiveness recruiting, deploying, and managing of DHS employees detailed to or volunteering at U.S. military safe havens. DHS OIG determined that DHS did not adequately or efficiently deploy its employees in support of Operation Allies Welcome.⁴⁹

SELECTED FY 2023 OVERSIGHT PROJECTS

The DoD, State, and USAID and other U.S. Government agencies use various contracts to execute the mission and provide base operating support to military, diplomatic, humanitarian aid staff in Afghanistan. The rapid withdrawal, noncombatant evacuation operation, 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.

In FY 2023, the DoD OIG will issue an audit of obligations and expenditures in support of OAW to determine if DoD funds expended in support of OAW were reported in accordance with DoD policy and directives.⁵⁰ Additionally, in FY 2023, the DoD OIG intends to publish an audit that will determine whether DoD contracting personnel performed contract administration procedures for supplies and services supporting the relocation of Afghan evacuees at DoD installations in support of Operation Allies Welcome in accordance with Federal requirements and DoD regulations.⁵¹

In September 2021, members of the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Oversight and Reform wrote to SIGAR requesting that it examine, among other things, “the current status of U.S. funding appropriated or obligated for reconstruction programs in Afghanistan, including on-budget assistance and any contracts that remain active or pending.” To fulfill this request, SIGAR plans to publish an evaluation in FY 2023 that will review the current status of U.S. funding appropriated or obligated for reconstruction programs in Afghanistan, as of March 1, 2022.

In FY 2023, 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.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

In addition to the Fraud and Corruption Investigative Working Group, the Lead IG agencies coordinate investigations related to Afghanistan.

In FY 2023, 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.

FY 2023 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Operation Enduring Sentinel

DHS OIG

Total Projects: 4

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OES 0010	21-057-AUD-USCIS	1	AF	Sep 13, 2021	Oct 1, 2022

Review of the U.S. 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
OES 0011	22-003-ISP-DHS	1	AF	Oct 14, 2021	Oct 1, 2022

Review of the Unified Coordination Group's Role in Afghan Resettlement

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

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OES 0012	22-018-ISP-SEC/DSEC/COS	3	AF	Jan 7, 2022	Oct 1, 2022

Independent Departures of Afghan Evacuees from U.S. Military Bases

To review DHS efforts to track Afghan evacuees departing U.S. military bases without assistance from resettlement agencies, and how these departures affect Afghan evacuees' immigration status.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OES 0013	22-021-ISP-USCIS	3	AF	Jan 27, 2022	Dec 31, 2022

DHS Preparations to Provide Long-Term Legal Status to Paroled Afghan Evacuees

To assess DHS preparations to receive and expedite requests from Afghan evacuees for long-term legal status.

DoD OIG

Total Projects: 7

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OES 0002	D2022-D000FI-0095.000	3	AF	Feb 15, 2022	Dec 12, 2022

Audit of DoD Reporting on Obligations and Expenditures in Support of Operation Allies Welcome

To determine if DoD funds expended in support of Operation Allies Welcome were reported in accordance with DoD policy and directives.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OES 0004	D2022-D000RJ-0133.000	2	AF	May 9, 2022	Feb 8, 2023

Audit of the Operation Allies Welcome Contract Oversight at DoD Installations

To determine whether DoD contracting personnel performed contract administration procedures for supplies and services supporting the relocation of Afghan evacuees at DoD installations in support of Operation Allies Welcome in accordance with Federal requirements and DoD regulations.

* As of Aug 31, 2022

FY 2023 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Operation Enduring Sentinel

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OES 0014	D2021-D000RK-0118.000	3	AF	May 24, 2021	Nov 1, 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 DoD-owned shipping containers, including those 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
OES 0015	D2022-D000RJ-0133.001	3	AF	May 9, 2022	Feb 18, 2023

Audit of DoD Oversight of Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP) Contract Actions Related to the Relocation of Afghan Evacuees

To determine whether the DoD adequately performed required oversight of contractor performance under the LOGCAP contract during the relocation of evacuees from Afghanistan.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OES 0016	D2022-D000RJ-0133.002	3	AF	May 9, 2022	Feb 18, 2023

Audit of DoD Oversight of Air Force Contract Augmentation Program (AFCAP) Contract Actions Related to the Relocation of Afghan Evacuees

To determine whether the DoD adequately performed required oversight of contractor performance under the AFCAP contract during the relocation of evacuees from Afghanistan.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OES 0017	D2022-DEV0PD-0110.000	1	AF	Mar 7, 2022	Oct 1, 2022

Evaluation of DoD Security and Life Support for Afghan Evacuees at Camp Bondsteel

To determine the extent to which the DoD provided adequate lodging, security, and medical care for Afghan evacuees that were diverted to Camp Bondsteel, Kosovo, for further processing.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OES 0018	TBD	3	AF	Nov 1, 2022	Aug 31, 2023

Evaluation of Biometrics Enabled Watch List Data Sharing

To determine the extent to which DoD supported other agencies' requests for screening Afghan refugees by reviewing DoD databases. In addition, we will determine the extent to which DoD personnel are authorized to remove biometrics information from the DoD databases.

IC OIG

Total Projects: 1

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OES 0025	INS-2022-003	1	AF	Dec 1, 2021	Oct 1, 2022

Special Review of Intelligence Community Support to Screening and Vetting of Persons from Afghanistan

To review the Intelligence Community support to screening and vetting of persons from Afghanistan.

* As of Aug 31, 2022

SIGAR

Total Projects: 2

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OES 0026	SIGAR-E-016	3	AF	Mar 2, 2022	Nov 30, 2022

Evaluation of the Status of Afghanistan Reconstruction Funding and U.S.-Funded Programs in Afghanistan as of March 1, 2022

To review the current status of U.S. funding appropriated or obligated for reconstruction programs in Afghanistan, as of March 1, 2022.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OES 0027	SIGAR-E-018	2	AF	Aug 9, 2022	Jul 14, 2023

Evaluation of the Status of the Education Sector in Afghanistan

To evaluate the conditions of the Afghan education system following the collapse of the Afghan government in August 2021; the challenges affecting the access and quality of education; and the source and method of funding teacher salaries, and school administrative and maintenance costs, and the extent to which those funds have directly benefited the Taliban regime, or other prohibited entities and individuals.

SSA OIG

Total Projects: 1

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OES 0047	A-08-22-51136	3	AF	Sep 2, 2022	Jun 30, 2023

Processing Non-citizens' Original Social Security Numbers Electronically through Enumeration Programs

To determine whether the Social Security Administration is complying with its policies and procedures when enumerating noncitizens who apply for original Social Security numbers through the Enumeration at Entry and Enumeration Beyond Entry processes.

State OIG

Total Projects: 9

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OES 0005	22ISP047.00	3	AF	Mar 14, 2022	Dec 31, 2022

Inspection of the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs

To evaluate the programs and operations of the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OES 0009	TBD	3	AF	Oct 1, 2022	Sep 30, 2023

Audit of the Bureau of Intelligence and Research's Execution of Activities Supporting the Evacuation of U.S. Embassy Kabul

To determine whether the Bureau of Intelligence and Research executed its responsibilities by providing all source intelligence analysis and information to the appropriate decision-makers in preparation of the evacuation of the U.S. Embassy in Kabul, Afghanistan.

FY 2023 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Operation Enduring Sentinel

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OES 0019	22AUD012.00	2	AF	Dec 2, 2021	Nov 30, 2022

Review of the Department of State Afghan Special Immigrant Visa Program-Capping Report

To assess the number of Special Immigrant Visa applications received and processed and their processing times; adjustments made to processing Special Immigrant Visa applications between 2018 and 2021; the status and resolution of recommendations made by State OIG in Quarterly Reporting on Afghan Special Immigrant Visa Program Needs Improvement (AUD-MERO-20-34, June 2020) and Review of the Afghan Special Immigrant Visa Program (AUD-MERO-20-35, June 2020); the status of SIV recipients; and the totality of State OIG reporting on the Special Immigrant Visa Program in a capping report.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OES 0020	22ESP015	3	AF	Oct 1, 2021	Dec 31, 2022

Review of Challenges Faced by Resettlement Agencies under the Afghan Placement and Assistance Program

To review the challenges faced by resettlement agencies and their affiliates as they resettled Afghan refugees and Special Immigrant Visa holders.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OES 0021	22AUD012.01	2	AF	Dec 2, 2021	Oct 1, 2022

Review of the Department of State Afghan Special Immigrant Visa Program-Special Immigrant Visa Metrics and Reporting

To assess the number of Special Immigrant Visa applications received and processed, and their processing times.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OES 0022	22AUD012.04	2	AF	Dec 2, 2021	Nov 30, 2022

Review of the Department of State Afghan Special Immigrant Visa Program-Special Immigrant Visa Status of SIV Recipients

To assess the status of Special Immigrant Visa recipients.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OES 0023	22ISP045.00	3	AF	Mar 14, 2022	Dec 31, 2022

Inspection of the Afghanistan Affairs Unit

To evaluate the programs and operations of the Afghanistan Affairs Unit.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OES 0024	22ISP045.01	3	AF	Mar 14, 2022	Dec 31, 2022

Classified Inspection of the Afghanistan Affairs Unit

To evaluate the programs and operations of the Afghanistan Affairs Unit.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OES 0031	TBD	3	AF	Dec 1, 2022	Nov 30, 2023

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

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

* As of Aug 31, 2022

USAID OIG

Total Projects: 2

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OES 0028	TBD	2	AF	Mar 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2023

Audit of USAID Non-Food Humanitarian Assistance Activities in Afghanistan

To assess USAID’s monitoring of implementing partner activities, and assessing and mitigating risks of its non-food humanitarian assistance in Afghanistan.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OES 0029	EE1F0122	2	AF	Aug 1, 2022	Aug 31, 2023

Evaluation of USAID’s Role in the Evacuation of Implementing Partners from Afghanistan

To review USAID’s role in the evacuation of implementing partners from Afghanistan, and determine if USAID’s risk management procedures effectively prepared the agency for its role in the evacuation of implementing partner staff.



FY 2022 COMPLETED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Operation Enduring Sentinel

DHS OIG Total Reports: 1

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OES 0032 OFS 0494	OIG-22-54	1	AF	Jul 27, 2022

DHS Did Not Adequately or Efficiently Deploy Its Employees to U.S. Military Installations in Support of Operation Allies Welcome

DoD OIG Total Reports: 14

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OES 0033 OFS 0479	DODIG-2022-114	3	AF	Aug 5, 2022

Special Report: Lessons Learned From the Audit of DoD Support for the Relocation of Afghan Nationals

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OES 0034 OFS 0487	DODIG-2022-065	1	AF	Feb 15, 2022

Evaluation of the Screening of Displaced Persons from Afghanistan

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OES 0035 OFS 0500	DODIG-2022-040	3	AF	Nov 29, 2021

Management Advisory: DoD Support for the Relocation of Afghan Nationals at Ramstein Air Base

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OES 0036 OFS 0501	DODIG-2022-109	3	AF	Jun 28, 2022

Management Advisory: The DoD's Use of the Civil Reserve Air Fleet in Support of Afghanistan Noncombatant Evacuation Operations

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OES 0037 OFS 0502	DODIG-2022-045	3	AF	Dec 17, 2021

Management Advisory: DoD Support for the Relocation of Afghan Nationals at Rhine Ordnance Barracks

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OES 0038 OFS 0504	DODIG-2022-050	3	AF	Jan 5, 2022

Management Advisory: DoD Support for the Relocation of Afghan Nationals at Marine Corps Base Quantico, Virginia

* As of Aug 31, 2022

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OES 0039 OFS 0505	DODIG-2022-051	3	AF	Jan 5, 2022

Management Advisory: DoD Support for the Relocation of Afghan Nationals at Fort Lee, Virginia

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OES 0040 OFS 0506	DODIG-2022-055	3	AF	Jan 20, 2022

Management Advisory: DoD Support for the Relocation of Afghan Nationals at Fort Pickett, Virginia

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OES 0041 OFS 0507	DODIG-2022-066	3	AF	Mar 1, 2022

Management Advisory on the Lack of Memorandums of Agreement for DoD Support for the Relocation of Afghan Nationals

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OES 0042 OFS 0512	DODIG-2022-059	3	AF	Feb 2, 2022

Management Advisory: DoD Support for the Relocation of Afghan Nationals at Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, New Jersey

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OES 0043 OFS 0513	DODIG-2022-064	3	AF	Feb 16, 2022

Management Advisory: DoD Support for the Relocation of Afghan Nationals at Fort Bliss, Texas

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OES 0044 OFS 0515	DODIG-2022-063	3	AF	Feb 15, 2022

Management Advisory: DoD Support for the Relocation of Afghan Nationals at Fort McCoy, Wisconsin

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OES 0045 OFS 0523	DODIG-2022-067	3	AF	Mar 3, 2022

Management Advisory: DoD Support for the Relocation of Afghan Nationals at Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OES 0046 OFS 0524	DODIG-2022-070	3	AF	Mar 9, 2022

Management Advisory: DoD Support for the Relocation of Afghan Nationals at Camp Atterbury, Indiana

State OIG Total Reports: 1

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OES 0007	AUD-MERO-22-20	3	AF, Multiple	Mar 21, 2022

Information Report: Systemic Deficiencies Related to the Department of State's Fuel Management from FY 2016 through FY 2020

ENDNOTES

1. Council on Foreign Relations, website, “A Look at Afghanistan’s Humanitarian Crisis,” 1/12/2022.
2. USAID and State, “Afghanistan—Complex Emergency Fact Sheet #8,” 6/28/2022.
3. DIA, response to DoD OIG request for information, 22.2 OES 23A, 4/6/2022.
4. General Kenneth F. McKenzie, Jr., testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee, “The Posture of United States Central Command and United States Africa Command,” 3/15/2022; Clayton Thomas, “Terrorist Groups in Afghanistan,” Congressional Research Service, 4/19/2022.
5. DIA, response to DoD OIG request for information, 22.2 OES 23E, 4/6/2022; DIA, response to DoD OIG request for information, 22.3 OES 23B, 7/6/2022.
6. General Kenneth F. McKenzie, Jr., testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee, “The Posture of United States Central Command and United States Africa Command,” 3/15/2022.
7. General Kenneth F. McKenzie, Jr., testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee, “The Posture of United States Central Command and United States Africa Command,” 3/15/2022.
8. Clayton Thomas, “Terrorist Groups in Afghanistan,” Congressional Research Service, 4/19/2022.
9. State SCA-A, response to State OIG request for information, 5/3/2022.
10. White House Press Briefing, “Remarks by President Biden on a Successful Counterterrorism Operation in Afghanistan,” 8/1/2022.
11. State SCA-A, response to State OIG request for information, 1/14/2022.
12. State SCA-A, response to State OIG request for information, 4/8/2022.
13. USAID and State, “Afghanistan—Complex Emergency, Fact Sheet #8,” 6/28/2022.
14. State PRM, response to State OIG request for information, 8/3/2022.
15. DHS, website, “Operational Allies Welcome,” accessed 7/6/2022.
16. State, press release, “Briefing With Senior U.S. Government Officials On Operation Allies Welcome Relocation Assistance Efforts for Non-SIV Holders,” 9/14/2021.
17. State, website, “Special Immigrant Visas for Afghans - Who Were Employed by/on Behalf of the U.S. Government,” accessed 7/14/2022.
18. USCENCOM, response to DoD OIG request for information, 22.2 OES 9, 4/7/2022.
19. General Kenneth F. McKenzie, Jr., testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee, “The Posture of United States Central Command and United States Africa Command,” 3/15/2022.
20. Lieutenant General Michael E. Kurilla, testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee, “Hearing to Consider the Nomination of: Lieutenant General Michael E. Kurilla, USA, to be General and Commander, United States Central Command,” 2/8/2022.
21. USCENCOM, response to DoD OIG request for information, 22.2 OES 19, 4/6/2022.
22. General Kenneth F. McKenzie, Jr., testimony before the House Armed Services Committee, “U.S. Security Challenges and Military Activities in the Greater Middle East and Africa,” 3/17/2022.
23. General Kenneth F. McKenzie, Jr., testimony before the House Armed Services Committee, “U.S. Security Challenges and Military Activities in the Greater Middle East and Africa,” 3/17/2022; Lieutenant General Michael E. Kurilla, testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee, “Hearing to Consider the Nomination of: Lieutenant General Michael E. Kurilla, USA, to be General and Commander, United States Central Command,” 2/8/2022.
24. OUSD(Comptroller), “Defense Budget Overview: United States Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request,” 4/2022; OUSD(Comptroller), response to DoD OIG request for information, 5/10/2022.
25. OUSD(Comptroller), “Defense Budget Overview: United States Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request,” 4/2022; OUSD(Comptroller), response to DoD OIG request for information, 5/10/2022.
26. OUSD(Comptroller), “Defense Budget Overview: United States Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request,” 4/2022; OUSD(Comptroller), response to DoD OIG request for information, 5/10/2022.
27. OUSD(Comptroller), “Defense Budget Overview: United States Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request,” 4/2022; OUSD(Comptroller), response to DoD OIG request for information, 5/10/2022.
28. OUSD(Comptroller), “Defense Budget Overview: United States Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request,” 4/2022; OUSD(Comptroller), response to DoD OIG request for information, 5/10/2022.
29. State Bureau of Budget and Planning, “FY 2023 Congressional Budget Justification: Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs,” 3/28/2022.
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31. State Bureau of Budget and Planning, “FY 2023 Congressional Budget Justification: Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs,” 3/28/2022.
32. State Bureau of Budget and Planning, “FY 2023 Congressional Budget Justification: Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs,” 3/28/2022.
33. State Bureau of Budget and Planning, “FY 2023 Congressional Budget Justification: Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs,” 3/28/2022.
34. State Bureau of Budget and Planning, “FY 2023 Congressional Budget Justification: Foreign Operations, Appendix 2,” 3/28/2022.
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36. State Bureau of Budget and Planning, “FY 2023, “Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, Supplemental Tables,” 3/28/2022.
37. State Bureau of Budget and Planning, “FY 2023, “Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, Supplemental Tables,” 3/28/2022.
38. White House, transcript, “Remarks by President Biden on the Way Forward in Afghanistan,” 4/14/2021.
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40. 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.

41. DoD OIG, “Evaluation of the August 29, 2021, Strike in Kabul, Afghanistan (Project Number: D2021-DEV0PE-0165.000),” 9/23/2021.
42. DoD OIG, “Evaluation of the Screening of Displaced Persons from Afghanistan,” DODIG-2022-065, 2/17/2022.
43. DoD OIG, “Evaluation of U.S. Central Command and U.S. Special Operations Command Implementation of the Administrative Requirements Related to the Department of Defense’s Law of War Policies,” DODIG-2022-038, 11/16/2021.
44. UN OCHA, “Humanitarian Response Plan Afghanistan,” 1/2022.
45. USAID OIG, “Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Programming: USAID Faced Challenges Providing Assistance to Countries With Greatest Need,” 8-000-22-001-P, 1/3/2022.
46. DoD OIG, “Combined Security Transition Command—Afghanistan Improved Controls Over U.S.-Funded Ministry of Defense Fuel Contracts, but Further Improvements are Needed,” DODIG-2017-041, 1/11/2017; State OIG, “Audit of the Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs Invoice Review Process for Afghanistan Life Support Services Contract,” AUD-MERO-17-47, 7/5/2017.
47. State OIG, “Information Report: Office of Inspector General’s Analysis of Open Recommendations Specific to the U.S. Embassy Kabul, Afghanistan,” AUD-MERO-22-18, 1/6/2022.
48. State OIG, “Audit of Department of State Actions to Prevent Unlawful Trafficking in Persons Practices when Executing Security, Construction, and Facility and Household Contracts at Overseas Posts,” AUD-MERO-22-28, 5/20/2022.
49. DHS OIG, “DHS Did Not Adequately or Efficiently Deploy Its Employees to U.S. Military Installations in Support of Operation Allies Welcome,” OIG-22-54, 7/27/2022.
50. DoD OIG, “Audit of DoD Reporting on Obligations and Expenditures in Support of Operation Allies Welcome (Project Number: D2022-D000FI-0095.000),” 2/15/2022.
51. DoD OIG, “Audit of the Operation Allies Welcome Contract Oversight at DoD Installations (Project Number: D2022-D000RJ-0133.000),” 5/9/2022.

Afghan families in Wardak Province receive food assistance from the World Food Programme. (WFP photo)







An Afghan student writes out her ABCs during the first day of community-based education in Liberty Village, Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, New Jersey. (U.S. Air Force photo)

PROJECTS RELATED TO PREVIOUS LEAD IG CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

- 68 FY 2023 Ongoing and Planned Oversight Projects
- 70 FY 2022 Completed Oversight Projects

FY 2023 ONGOING AND PLANNED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Projects Related to Previous Lead IG Contingency Operations

DoD OIG

Total Projects: 4

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0522	D2022-D000FV-0091.000	1	AF	Jan 28, 2022	Oct 25, 2022

Audit of the DoD's Financial Management of the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund

To determine whether the DoD managed the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0525	D2022-D000AX-0138.000	3	AF	May 5, 2022	May 1, 2023

Audit of DoD Afghanistan Contingency Contracts Closeout

To determine whether DoD contracting officials closed out contingency contracts supporting Afghanistan operations in accordance with applicable Federal laws and DoD regulations.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0540	D2022-DEV0PD-0152.000	3	AF	Jun 29, 2022	Oct 1, 2022

Summary Evaluation of Security Cooperation Activities in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Africa

To summarize previous oversight reports related to security cooperation activities in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Africa.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
EA 0087	D2020-DEV0PD-0093.000	1	Other	Mar 2, 2020	Oct 1, 2022

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.

SIGAR

Total Projects: 3

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0450	SIGAR-148A	3	AF	Mar 8, 2021	Oct 1, 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 0483	SIGAR-E-012	1	AF	Oct 1, 2021	Oct 25, 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.

* As of Aug 31, 2022

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

STATE OIG

Total Projects: 4

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0472	22AUD016	3	AF	Dec 30, 2021	Nov 15, 2022

Review of Emergency Action Planning Guiding the Evacuation and Suspension of Operations at the U.S. Embassy Kabul, Afghanistan

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

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0509	22AUD012.02	2	AF	Dec 2, 2021	Nov 30, 2022

Review of the Department of State Afghan Special Immigrant Visa Program-Adjustments to Processing between 2018 and 2021

To assess the adjustments made to processing Special Immigrant Visa applications between 2018 and 2021.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0510	22AUD012.03	2	AF	Dec 2, 2021	Oct 1, 2022

Review of the Department of State Afghan Special Immigrant Visa Program - Special Immigrant Visa Compliance Follow-up Review of AUD-MERO-20-34 and AUD-MERO-20-35

To assess the status and resolution of recommendations made by State OIG in Quarterly Reporting on Afghan Special Immigrant Visa Program Needs Improvement (AUD-MERO-20-34, June 2020) and Review of the Afghan Special Immigrant Visa Program (AUD-MERO-20-35, June 2020).

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OFS 0535	TBD	3	AF	May 19, 2022	Apr 30, 2023

Audit of the Department of State's Efforts To Identify and Terminate Unneeded Contracts Related to Afghanistan

To determine whether State identified and terminated contracts impacted by the withdrawal of U.S. operations in Afghanistan in accordance with Federal and State requirements.

FY 2022 COMPLETED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Projects Related to Previous Lead IG Contingency Operations

AAA Total Projects: 1

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0458	A-2022-0058-BOZ	3	AF, KW	Aug 11, 2022

Accountability of Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreements

DoD OIG Total Projects: 5

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0414	DODIG-2022-006	1	AF, CONUS, DE, KW	Nov 1, 2021

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

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0447	DODIG-2022-038	1	AF, IQ	Nov 16, 2021

Evaluation of U.S. Central Command and U.S. Special Operations Command Implementation of the Administrative Requirements Related to the Department of Defense's Law of War Policies

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0454	DODIG-2022-058	3	AF	Feb 1, 2022

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

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
EA 0124	DODIG-2022-093	3	Other	May 5, 2022

Management Advisory: February 23, 2019 Kinetic Strike on Al-Shabaab in Somalia

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0482	DODIG-2022-117	1	AF	Aug 15, 2022

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

SIGAR Total Projects: 13

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

* As of Aug 31, 2022

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0222	SIGAR-22-12-AR	1	AF	Feb 4, 2022

DoD Efforts to Recruit, Retain, and Train Women in the Former Afghan National Defense Security Forces: DoD Could Not Show Why It Selected Specific Projects and Did Not Measure Their Effectiveness

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0244	SIGAR-22-14-IP	2	AF	Mar 16, 2022

Afghanistan’s Naiabad and Camp Shaheen Electrical Substations: Project Was Generally Completed According to Contract Requirements, But Construction and Maintenance Problems Contributed to Safety and Operational Issues

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0415	SIGAR-22-08-FA	3	AF	Dec 1, 2021

Department of the Army’s Ground Vehicle Support Program in Afghanistan: Audit of Costs Incurred by PAE Government Services Identified Over \$6 Million in Questioned Costs

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0416	SIGAR-22-02-FA	3	AF	Oct 5, 2021

Department of Defense’s Support for the Law Enforcement Professionals Program in Afghanistan: Audit of Costs Incurred by Science Applications International Corporation

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0435	SIGAR 22-34-AR	1	AF	Jul 22, 2022

DoD’S Salary Payments to the Afghan Ministry of Defense: DOD Did Not Use APPS as Intended and Internal Control Weaknesses Raise Questions About the Accuracy of \$232 Million in Salary Payments

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0440	SIGAR-22-33-AR	1	AF	Jan 12, 2022

Afghan Air Forces: DOD Has Taken Steps to Develop Afghan Aviation Capability but Continued U.S. Support is Needed to Sustain Forces

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0449	SIGAR-22-21-AR	3	AF	May 9, 2022

Contracting in Afghanistan: USAID Did Not Complete or Did Not Maintain Required Documentation for 8 of its 11 Terminated Awards

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0453	SIGAR-22-23-LL	1	AF	Jun 1, 2022

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

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0484	SIGAR-22-20-IP	2	AF	Apr 22, 2022

Status of U.S. Funding and Activities for Afghanistan Reconstruction: On-budget Assistance Has Ended, Off-budget Assistance Continues, and Opportunities May Exist for U.S. Agencies to Recover Some Unliquidated Funds

FY 2022 COMPLETED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Projects Related to Previous Lead IG Contingency Operations

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0536	SIGAR-22-28-IP	2	AF	Jun 7, 2022

Theft of Funds from Afghanistan: An Assessment of Allegations Concerning President Ghani and Former Senior Afghan Officials

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0537	SIGAR-22-22-IP	1	AF	May 12, 2022

Collapse of the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces: An Assessment of the Factors That Led to Its Demise

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	COUNTRY
OFS 0539	SIGAR 22-35-IP	2	AF	Aug 9, 2022

Theft of Funds from Afghanistan: An Assessment of Allegations Concerning President Ghani and Former Senior Afghan Officials

State OIG

Total Projects: 3

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 0480	AUD-MERO-22-18	3	AF	Jan 6, 2022

Information Report: Office of Inspector General's Analysis of Open Recommendations Specific to U.S. Embassy Kabul, Afghanistan

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0538	AUD-MERO-22-28	3	AF	May 20, 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

* As of Aug 31, 2022

USAID OIG

Total Projects: 5

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0403	8-000-22-001-P	2	AF	Jan 3, 2022

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Programming: USAID Faced Challenges Providing Assistance to Countries with Greatest Need

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0530	3-000-22-003-T	3	AF	Dec 7, 2021

Single Audit of Management Sciences for Health, Inc. and Subsidiaries for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0531	3-000-22-009-I	3	AF	Dec 21, 2021

Examination of Incurred Costs Claimed on Flexibly Priced Contracts by The QED Group, LLC for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2018

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0098 NWA 0098	8-000-22-001-P	2	Other	Jan 3, 2022

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Programming: USAID Faced Challenges Providing Assistance to Countries with Greatest Need

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OFS 0534	3-000-22-009-R	3	AF	Feb 15, 2022

Financial Audit of Agency for Technical Co-operation and Development Under Multiple USAID Agreements for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2019







A Senegalese Armed Forces soldier firing an M-4 carbine during a U.S. Africa Command exercise. (U.S. Army photo)

OTHER PROJECTS RELATED TO OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

- 76 FY 2023 Ongoing and Planned Oversight Projects
- 88 FY 2022 Completed Oversight Projects

FY 2023 ONGOING AND PLANNED PROJECTS*

Other Projects Related to Overseas Contingency Operations

AFAA **Total Projects: 8**

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0286	F2021-O40000-0594.000	1	Multiple	Jul 1, 2021	Dec 19, 2022

Contingency Medical Materiel

To determine whether Air Force personnel developed appropriate Major Command operational plan annexes for 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	F2022-L40000-0351.000	1	Multiple	Jul 1, 2021	Jan 20, 2023

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 0295	F2021-O30000-0030.000	1	Multiple	Oct 15, 2021	Dec 22, 2022

Air Operations Centers

To determine whether Air Operations Center organization and staffing roles and responsibilities met U.S. Central Command mission requirements.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0349	F2021-L20000-0034.000	1	Multiple	Jul 1, 2021	Oct 1, 2022

Audit of the 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.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0393	F2022-O40000-0096.000	1	Multiple	Jan 10, 2022	Dec 30, 2022

Audit of Deployed Pharmaceuticals

To determine whether U.S. Air Forces Central Command medical personnel ordered, recorded, inventoried, restricted access to, and destroyed drugs in accordance with DoD and Air Force policies.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0394	F2022-O20000-0078.000	1	Multiple	Jan 10, 2022	Dec 30, 2022

U.S. Air Forces Central Command Hazardous Materials

To determine whether U.S. Air Forces Central Command personnel obtained, accounted for, and stored hazardous materials in accordance with DoD and Air Force policies.

* As of Aug 31, 2022

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0395	TBD	1	Multiple	Jan 15, 2023	Nov 30, 2023

U.S. Air Forces Central Command Facilities Sustainment

To determine whether U.S. Air Forces Central Command personnel perform design review and final acceptance processes for contractors’ work and maintain facilities to ensure compliance with DoD health and safety policies and standards.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0396	F2021-O10000-0033.000	1	QA	Jul 1, 2021	Nov 30, 2022

Air Operations Center Data Access and Continuity of Operations

To determine whether Air Force personnel protected command and control mission data in accordance with DoD and Air Force policies, and planned for continued operations in a data degraded environment.

DoD OIG Total Projects: 6

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0342	TBD	3	BH	Jan 15, 2023	Nov 30, 2023

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 0401	D2022-DEV0PD-0131.000	1	IQ	May 9, 2022	Jan 10, 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 requirements to support the geographic and functional combatant commander’s ability to counter adversary messaging and influence the information environment.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0432	D2022-DEV0PE-128.000	3	Multiple	Apr 25, 2022	Feb 1, 2023

Evaluation of the DoD’s Management of the Joint Force’s Water Resources to Support Operations

To determine the extent to which the DoD’s Executive Agent is managing the Joint Force’s water resources to support contingency operations in accordance with DoD Directive 4705.01E.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0433	TBD	3	Multiple	Mar 1, 2023	Dec 31, 2023

Evaluation of Logistics Nodes’ Effectiveness to Support Overseas Contingency Operations in USAFRICOM and USCENTCOM

To determine the extent to which DoD’s sustainment capabilities met U.S. Africa Command and U.S. Central Command requirements for overseas contingency operations and operational plans in accordance with DoD policy and guidance.

FY 2023 ONGOING AND PLANNED PROJECTS*

Other Projects Related to Overseas Contingency Operations

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0434	TBD	3	Multiple	Mar 1, 2023	Dec 31, 2023

Evaluation of Project Maven's Transition to the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency

To determine the extent to which the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency established the internal controls necessary to meet DoD goals for the transition of the Algorithmic Warfare Cross-Functional Team (Project Maven) from the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security to the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0435	TBD	3	Multiple	Mar 1, 2023	Dec 31, 2023

Evaluation of USAFRICOM and USCENTCOM's Military Deception Planning

To determine the extent to which the combatant commands have effectively conducted military deception operational planning in accordance with Joint Publication 3-13.4.

DoJ OIG

Total Projects: 1

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0076	TBD	1	CONUS	Mar 1, 2019	Oct 1, 2022

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.

GAO

Total Projects: 2

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0380	105163	1	Multiple	Apr 12, 2021	Oct 1, 2022

Review of Special Operations Forces Command and Control

To determine the extent the U.S. Special Operations Command has data on Special Operation Forces from calendar years 2018 through 2021, and if the DoD identified challenges in its oversight of Special Operation Forces, and if so, has it taken steps to address them.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0431	105437	1	Multiple	Sep 21, 2021	Nov 30, 2022

Review of Special Operations Forces to Combat Terrorism

To determine the trends in the number of DoD support of special operations to combat terrorism (127(e)) programs and associated funding for FY2005 to FY2021; the extent the DoD has established processes and procedures for operating and administering the 127(e) program; and the extent that 127(e) programs align with U.S. strategic guidance and if the DoD measures the effectiveness of the 127(e) program.

* As of Aug 31, 2022

SIGAR

Total Projects: 40

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0311	SIGAR-150A	1	AF	May 1, 2021	Oct 1, 2022

Audit of the Department of State’s Antiterrorism Assistance Program in Afghanistan

To determine if the contractors met the terms of the contract; the extent to which State 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 0354	SIGAR-151A	2	AF, Other	Aug 2, 2021	Oct 15, 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 0375	SIGAR-F-218	3	AF	Jul 23, 2021	Oct 11, 2022

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under Department of State Awards for Afghanistan Reconstruction, Mine Clearance Planning Agency

To audit State’s demining activities and collection of reliable, accurate data about landmines and explosive remnants of war within Baghlan and Nimroz provinces contract; 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 0377	SIGAR-F-221	3	AF	Jul 23, 2021	Oct 1, 2022

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under Department of State Award for Afghanistan Reconstruction, International Legal Foundation

To audit a State 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 1, 2021	Oct 1, 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 1, 2021	Oct 1, 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 Afghan government, and to determine the extent to which the U.S. Government is mitigating these risks.

FY 2023 ONGOING AND PLANNED PROJECTS*

Other Projects Related to Overseas Contingency Operations

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0385	SIGAR-F-236	3	AF	Mar 7, 2022	Dec 7, 2022

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under Department of State Award for Afghanistan Reconstruction, Stanford University

To audit the Refine and Expand the Law Program at the American University of Afghanistan contract; Award Number: SINLEC18GR2013, for the period of 12/4/2017 to 12/31/2021; Obligation Amount: \$2,980,000.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0386	SIGAR-F-237	3	AF	Mar 7, 2022	Dec 7, 2022

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under Department of State Award for Afghanistan Reconstruction, The University of Chicago

To audit the Afghan Core Operations Project contract; Award Number: SAF20017CA001, for the period of 1/25/2017 to 12/31/2021; Obligation Amount: \$3,977,858.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0387	SIGAR-F-238	3	AF	Mar 17, 2022	Dec 17, 2022

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under DoD/Army Awards for Afghanistan Reconstruction, IAP Worldwide Services Inc.

To audit the Operations and Maintenance Support and Networking Services for the Afghan National Police and the Afghan National Army's Network Operations Centers contract; Contract W15P7T17D0146, Orders 0004 and 0005, for the period of 11/25/2019 to 11/25/2021; Obligation Amount: \$71,448,898.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0388	SIGAR-F-239	3	AF	Mar 17, 2022	Dec 17, 2022

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under DoD/USAF Awards for Afghanistan Reconstruction, Sierra Nevada Corporation

To audit the A-29 Pilot and Aircraft Maintenance Training contract; Contract: FA300219DA003, Orders FA300221F0028 and FA300220F0029, for the period of 1/1/2020 to 6/30/2022; Obligation Amount: \$2,524,409.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0403	SIGAR-LL-17	2	AF	Dec 11, 2021	Suspended

Personnel: U.S. Government Efforts to Deploy the Right People, in the Right Numbers, for the Right Amount of Time in Order to Accomplish Reconstruction Objectives in Afghanistan

To identify the challenges the U.S. Government faced in deploying the right people, in the right numbers, for the right amount of time in order to achieve reconstruction objectives in Afghanistan; identify the ways in which the U.S. Government attempted to overcome those challenges, and whether those measures were effective; and distill lessons learned from efforts to rectify personnel problems within the Afghanistan context.

* As of Aug 31, 2022

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0404	SIGAR-F-258	3	AF	Nov 15, 2022	Sep 30, 2023

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under DoD/Army Awards for Afghanistan Reconstruction, Amentum Services Inc. (formerly DynCorp International Inc.)

To audit the Contractor Logistical Support (CLS) and Hybrid CLS for the UH-60 aircraft contract; Orders W58RGZ18D0031 and W58RGZ21F0138, for the period of 12/14/2020 to 5/31/2022; Obligation Amount: \$27,816,144.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0405	SIGAR-F-259	3	AF	Nov 15, 2022	Sep 30, 2023

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under DoD/Army Awards for Afghanistan Reconstruction, Science and Engineering Services Inc.

To audit the UH-60 aircraft qualification, training, and maintenance contract; Orders W58RGZ13D0048 and W58RGZ18F0063, for the period of 10/1/2019 to 9/30/2021; Obligation Amount: \$84,823,973.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0406	SIGAR-F-256	3	AF	Jul 7, 2022	Apr 10, 2023

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under Department of State Award for Afghanistan Reconstruction, Alutiiq Information Management LLC

To audit Department of State Support Professional Program Evaluation and Review Development contract; Award Number: 19AQMM19F2069, for the period of 4/25/2019 to 4/26/2022; Obligation Amount: \$2,277,408.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0407	SIGAR-F-257	3	AF	Jul 7, 2022	Apr 10, 2023

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under Department of State Award for Afghanistan Reconstruction, TigerSwan LLC

To audit Department of State Afghanistan Flexible Implementation and Assessment Team contract; Award Number: 19AQMM20C0168, for the period of 9/1/2020 to 3/20/2022; Obligation Amount: \$15,842,392.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0409	SIGAR-152A	2	AF	Jan 24, 2022	Feb 17, 2023

Audit of Contractor Vetting

To assess Department of State and USAID’s adherence to the requirements by the Global Terrorism Sanctions Regulations, the Foreign Terrorist Organizations Sanctions Regulations, and Executive Order 13224 when awarding contracts, and their ability to oversee direct programming activities and revoke funding if necessary.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0410	SIGAR-153A	2	AF	May 24, 2022	Feb 28, 2023

Audit of Emergency Food Assistance

To review USAID’s support for emergency food assistance to Afghanistan since October 1, 2019.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0411	SIGAR-154A	2	AF	May 24, 2022	Feb 28, 2023

Audit of Select USAID Health Care Initiatives in Afghanistan

To review USAID’s Urban Health Initiative and the Assistance for Families and Indigent Afghans to Thrive programs.

FY 2023 ONGOING AND PLANNED PROJECTS*

Other Projects Related to Overseas Contingency Operations

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0413	SIGAR-F-223	3	AF	Sep 27, 2021	Oct 31, 2022

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under a USAID/Afghanistan Award for Afghanistan Reconstruction, The Asia Foundation

To audit USAID/Afghanistan's Survey of the Afghanistan People contract; Award Number: AID-306-G-12-00003, for the period of 10/1/2019 to 9/30/2021; Amount: \$1,993,249.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0414	SIGAR-F-224	3	AF	Sep 27, 2021	Oct 1, 2022

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under a USAID/Afghanistan Award for Afghanistan Reconstruction, Family Health International

To audit USAID/Afghanistan's The Goldozi Project contract; Award Number: 306-72030618CA00006, for the period of 10/1/2020 to 9/30/2021; Amount: \$3,482,922.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0418	SIGAR-F-228	3	AF	Sep 27, 2021	Oct 26, 2022

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under a USAID/OFDA Award for Humanitarian Support, International Rescue Committee

To audit USAID/OFDA's Emergency Lifesaving, Protection, and Early Recovery Assistance for Shock-affected Populations in Afghanistan contract; Award Number: 720FDA20GR00021, for the period of 4/14/2020 to 9/30/2021; Amount: \$8,250,000.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0419	SIGAR-F-229	3	AF	Sep 27, 2021	Oct 26, 2022

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under a USAID/OFDA Award for Humanitarian Support, ACTED

To audit USAID/OFDA's Responding to shelter and Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene needs of returnees, conflict and disaster affected populations in North and Eastern Afghanistan, whilst increasing evidence based humanitarian programming in the Whole of Afghanistan contract; Award Number: 720FDA19GR00099, for the period of 7/1/2019 to 8/31/2021; Amount: \$4,954,648.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0420	SIGAR-F-230	3	AF	Oct 20, 2021	Oct 31, 2022

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under a USAID/OFDA Award for Children Federation, Inc.

To audit USAID/OFDA's Children Federation, Inc contract; Award Number 720FDA19GR00236, Building a Culture of Resilience and Saving Lives through Integrated Emergency Response to Disaster and Conflict Affected Populations in Afghanistan.

* As of Aug 31, 2022

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0421	SIGAR-F-231	3	AF	Sep 15, 2021	Nov 10, 2022

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under a Department of State Award for Afghanistan Reconstruction, Tetra Tech Inc.

To audit a Department of State contract to improve Justice Sector Support Services in Afghanistan; Award Number: SAQMMA17F1220, for the period of 8/28/2017 to 4/30/2021; Obligation Amount: \$44,178,278.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0424	SIGAR-F-234	3	AF	Sep 21, 2021	Oct 1, 2022

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under a DoD Award for Afghanistan Reconstruction, Raytheon Company

To audit the DoD’s Afghanistan Air Force Aircraft Maintenance Program contract; Award Number: W900KK-18-D-0027, W900KK19F0114, for the period of 7/10/2019 to 7/9/2021; Obligation Amount: \$36,300,000.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0425	SIGAR-F-235	3	AF	Sep 21, 2021	Oct 1, 2022

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under DoD Awards for Afghanistan Reconstruction, Amentum Services, Inc. (Formerly DynCorp International LLC)

To audit the DoD’s Security Ministries of Afghanistan Advisory Program contract; Award Number: W560MY-19-C-0002, for the period of 12/19/2019 to 8/31/2021; Obligation Amount: \$18,509,333.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0426	SIGAR-F-240	3	AF	May 31, 2022	Dec 31, 2022

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under a USAID/Afghanistan Award for Afghanistan Reconstruction, Jhpiego Corporation

To audit USAID/Afghanistan’s Urban Health Initiative Program contract; Award Number: 306-72030620CA00007, for the period of 10/14/2020 to 10/13/2021; Amount: \$1,109,410.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0427	SIGAR-F-242	3	AF	May 31, 2022	Dec 30, 2022

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under a USAID/Afghanistan Award for Afghanistan Reconstruction, DT Global (Formerly AECOM)

To audit USAID/Afghanistan’s Strengthening Watershed and Irrigation Management Program contract; Award Number: 306-AID-306-C-17-00001, for the period of 10/1/2020 to 12/16/2021; Amount: \$14,706,714.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0428	SIGAR-F-243	3	AF	May 31, 2022	Dec 30, 2022

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under a USAID/Afghanistan Award for Afghanistan Reconstruction, Management Sciences for Health, Inc.

To audit USAID/Afghanistan’s Assistance for Families and Indigent Afghans to Thrive Program contract; Award Number: 306-72030620CA00006, for the period of 7/10/2020 to 7/9/2021; Amount: \$3,262,200.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0429	SIGAR-F-244	3	AF	May 31, 2022	Dec 30, 2022

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under a USAID/Afghanistan Award for Afghanistan Reconstruction, Checchi and Company

To audit USAID/Afghanistan’s Assistance for the Development of Afghan Legal Access and Transparency Program contract; Award Number: 306-AID-306-TO-16-00007, for the period of 5/1/2021 to 4/17/2022; Amount: \$14,640,207.

FY 2023 ONGOING AND PLANNED PROJECTS*

Other Projects Related to Overseas Contingency Operations

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0430	SIGAR-F-245	3	AF	May 31, 2022	Dec 30, 2022

Financial Audit of Costs Incurred under a USAID/Afghanistan Award for Afghanistan Reconstruction, Tetra Tech

To audit USAID/Afghanistan's Engineering Support Program contract; Award Number: 306-AID-306-C-16-00010, for the period of 1/23/2020 to 1/22/2022; Amount: \$29,930,485.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0436	SIGAR-155A	2	AF	Jul 1, 2022	May 23, 2023

Audit of the USAID's Afghanistan Competitiveness of Export-Oriented Businesses Activity Program

To evaluate USAID's oversight and management of Afghanistan Competitiveness of Export-Oriented Businesses Activity since January 2020 to assess the extent to which USAID and its partners conduct required oversight of the program; achieve stated program goals and objectives; and ensure that the program results are sustainable.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0437	TBD	3	AF	Mar 8, 2023	Nov 30, 2023

Evaluation of the Condition of the Afghanistan Financial Sector's Impact on U.S. Programming

To determine the extent to which the current state of the Afghan financial system has impacted the planning and execution of U.S. activities to assist the people of Afghanistan; previous U.S. assistance and projects to improve Afghanistan's financial sector have been sustained; and U.S. activities to assist the people of Afghanistan conduct oversight of their efforts and ensure U.S. funds are received by the desired party.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0438	TBD	3	AF	Mar 8, 2023	Nov 30, 2023

Follow on Performance Audit of Department of State's Demining Activities in Afghanistan

To determine the extent to which State performed all required oversight activities including annual reviews of award risk assessment and monitoring plans, quarterly reviews of performance progress and financial reports, and final review memoranda; State developed measurable award agreement targets and objectives and connected them to higher level goals; funds provided for demining activities have directly benefited the Taliban regime, or prohibited entities and individuals.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0439	TBD	3	AF	Mar 8, 2023	Nov 30, 2023

Evaluation of Interagency and International Coordination of Continuing Assistance

To determine the extent to which U.S. agencies providing continuing assistance to Afghanistan: coordinate their on-going activities with other agencies within the U.S. Government; and coordinate their on-going activities with international donors and organizations.

* As of Aug 31, 2022

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0440	TBD	3	AF	Jan 8, 2023	Sep 30, 2023

Audit of USAID’s Third Party Monitoring and Evaluation Efforts

To determine the extent to which USAID measured AMELA’s progress in meeting its goal of providing meaningful external evaluations of project performance; measured third-party monitoring of development and humanitarian programming; reliable data collection and analysis, and aligning interventions with the mission’s strategic goals; determined whether the program is meeting its performance targets outlined in the contact; and demonstrated the extent that AMELA is sustainable despite changing conditions in Afghanistan.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0441	TBD	3	AF	Jan 8, 2023	Sep 30, 2023

Audit of State and USAID Funded Internally Displaced Persons Camps Within Afghanistan

To determine the extent to which Department of State and USAID funded activities with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and United Nations International Organization for Migration (IMO) for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are meeting their intended goals and objectives; and Department of State and USAID are performing oversight of their funding to these organizations.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0442	TBD	3	AF	Jan 8, 2023	Sep 30, 2023

Evaluation of Best Practices and Lessons Learned in Establishing an Economic Stabilization Trust Fund and Recapitalizing a Central Bank

TBD

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0443	TBD	3	AF	Nov 8, 2022	Jul 31, 2023

Audit of USAID’s Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene Projects

To determine the extent to which USAID has conducted oversight of Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene projects; whether these projects have met their goals and objectives; and identify the challenges faced by USAID and Afghanistan in sustaining the progress made by the Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene program going forward.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0444	TBD	3	AF	Nov 8, 2022	Jul 31, 2023

Audit of State and USAID Efforts to Reduce Gender-Based Violence

To determine the extent to which USAID, State, and international partners have coordinated their efforts to address gender-based violence to prevent duplication of efforts, and whether USAID and State have processes in place to ensure that they are meeting gender-based violence related goals and objectives.

FY 2023 ONGOING AND PLANNED PROJECTS*

Other Projects Related to Overseas Contingency Operations

(CONT'D.)

State OIG

Total Projects: 8

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0324	TBD	3	AF, IQ, Multiple	Oct 1, 2023	Sep 30, 2024

Audit of the Training and Qualifications Practices under the Worldwide Protective Services II and III Contracts

To determine whether the Bureau of Diplomatic Security ensured that contractor employees performing work under the Worldwide Protective Services II and III contracts met training and qualification requirements.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0328	TBD	3	Multiple	Oct 1, 2023	Sep 30, 2024

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 State policies and procedures.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0330	21ESP058	3	Multiple	May 28, 2021	Oct 31, 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 State OIG reports do not reoccur.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0356	22ISP010	3	Multiple	Sep 1, 2021	Oct 1, 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 the U.S. Agency for Global Media followed editorial standards outlined in 22 CFR § 531 and the U.S. Agency for Global Media and network staff followed internal policies and procedures 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 1, 2023	Sep 30, 2024

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

To determine whether the Bureau of Counterterrorism aligned programs to counter Iranian-sponsored Foreign Terrorist Organizations with its strategic goals and objectives; monitored those programs in accordance with Federal laws and regulations and State policies; and coordinated with other relevant State bureaus and offices in its efforts.

* As of Aug 31, 2022

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0358	TBD	2	Multiple	Oct 1, 2022	Sep 30, 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, properly expended funds and accurately reported financial performance.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0359	TBD	3	Multiple	Oct 1, 2023	Sep 30, 2024

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 State policies and guidance.

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0365	TBD	3	Multiple	Nov 1, 2022	Oct 31, 2023

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 when attempting to dispose of sensitive assets following an evacuation and drawdown.

USAID OIG

Total Projects: 3

REF NO.	PROJECT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	START	EST. FINAL
OCO 0298	TBD	3	Multiple	Jan 1, 2023	Oct 31, 2023

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	Jan 1, 2023	Oct 31, 2023

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	99100621	3	Multiple	Oct 6, 2021	Nov 30, 2022

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 2022 COMPLETED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Other Projects Related to Overseas Contingency Operations

AFAA Total Projects: 6

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0094	F2022-0008-L40000	3	Multiple	May 18, 2022

Area of Responsibility Pallets and Nets

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0285	F2022-0002-L30000	3	Multiple	Jan 10, 2022

United States Air Forces Central Area of Responsibility Government Purchase Card Management

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0289	F2022-0003-L30000	3	QA	Jan 10, 2022

United States Air Forces Central Area of Responsibility Service Contracts

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0290	F2021-0006-O20000	3	QA	Aug 16, 2021

Ninth Air Force (Air Forces Central) Sustainment of Enduring Expeditionary Locations

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0293	F2022-0002-O20000	1	QA	Feb 18, 2022

Force Hydration Requirements for Mission Oriented Protective Posture Levels

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0392	F2022-0007-O30000	1	Multiple	Aug 23, 2022

Ninth Air Force (9 AF) (Air Forces Central (AFCENT)) Integrated Defense Program

DoD OIG Total Projects: 5

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0318	DODIG-2022-049	1	Other	Jan 6, 2022

Evaluation of Contract Monitoring and Management for Project Maven

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0323	DODIG-2022-036	3	Multiple	Nov 16, 2021

Audit of the Department of Defense Strategic Planning for Overseas Civilian Positions

* As of Aug 31, 2022

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0344	DODIG-2022-076	1	Multiple	Mar 30, 2022

Evaluation of Combatant Commands Communication Challenges with Foreign Nation Partners during the COVID-19 Pandemic and Mitigation Efforts

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0352	DODIG-2022-005	1	Multiple	Oct 28, 2021

Follow up Report on the Trans-Africa Airlift Support Contract Report (DODIG-2018-116)

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0408	DODIG-2022-110	1	Multiple	Jul 7, 2022

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

SIGAR

Total Projects: 24

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0128	SIGAR-22-11-AR	2	AF	Jan 14, 2022

Demining Afghanistan: State Made Progress in Its Demining Efforts, But Did Not Conduct Timely Oversight and the Amount of Contaminated Land Increased

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 0225	SIGAR-22-05-AR	3	AF	Nov 1, 2021

Bagram Airfield Security: Army Contracting Command Did Not Ensure That Private Security Contractor Fully Complied with Contract Terms, And Potentially Overpaid for Services by \$850,000

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0243	SIGAR-22-29-AR	3	AF	Jun 7, 2022

Contracting with the Enemy: DoD Has Not Fully Implemented Processes Intended to Prevent Payments to Enemies of the United States

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0256	SIGAR-22-15-IP	3	AF	Mar 22, 2022

Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund: The World Bank Improved Its Monitoring, Performance Measurement, and Oversight, But Other Management Issues Persist

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0268	SIGAR-22-06-FA	3	AF	Nov 8, 2021

USAID's Technical Assistance to the Afghanistan Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Corporation: Audit of Costs Incurred by DT Global Inc.

FY 2022 COMPLETED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Other Projects Related to Overseas Contingency Operations

(CONT'D.)

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0270	SIGAR-22-09-FA	3	AF	Dec 7, 2021

USAID's Women in the Economy Program in Afghanistan: Audit of Costs Incurred by DAI Global LLC

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0271	SIGAR-22-10-FA	3	AF	Dec 21, 2021

USAID's Regional Agricultural Development Program-East in Afghanistan: Audit of Costs Incurred by DAI Global LLC

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0272	SIGAR-22-07-FA	3	AF	Dec 1, 2021

USAID's Musharikat Program to Increase Afghan Women's Equality and Empowerment: Audit of Costs Incurred by DAI Global LLC

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0367	SIGAR-22-19-FA	3	AF	Apr 19, 2022

USAID's Afghanistan Measure for Accountability and Transparency Project: Audit of Costs Incurred by Management Systems International, Inc.

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0368	SIGAR-22-24-FA	3	AF	May 12, 2022

USAID's Afghanistan Trade Show Support Activity: Audit of Costs Incurred by Davis Management Group Inc.

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0369	SIGAR-22-25-FA	3	AF	May 16, 2022

USAID's Agriculture Marketing Program in Afghanistan: Audit of Costs Incurred by Roots of Peace

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0370	SIGAR-22-13-FA	3	AF	Mar 2, 2022

USAID's Afghanistan Competitiveness of Export-Oriented Business Activity: Audit of Costs Incurred by DAI Global LLC

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0371	SIGAR-22-26-FA	3	AF	May 24, 2022

USAID's Capacity Building Activity for the Afghan Ministry of Education: Audit of Costs Incurred by Chemonics International Inc.

* As of Aug 31, 2022

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0372	SIGAR-22-16-FA	3	AF	Mar 30, 2022

USAID’s Integrated Emergency Response for Drought and Conflict-Affected Communities in Afghanistan: Audit of Costs Incurred by Medair

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0373	SIGAR-22-17-FA	3	AF	Apr 5, 2022

USAID’s Community-Based Support Services for Crisis and Disaster-Affected Communities in Afghanistan: Audit of Costs Incurred by International Medical Corps

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0374	SIGAR-22-18-FA	3	AF	Apr 14, 2022

USAID’s Integrated Emergency Health, Nutrition, Protection, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Program in Conflict-Affected Areas of Eastern Afghanistan: Audit of Costs Incurred by Premiere Urgence Internationale

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0376	SIGAR-22-37-FA	3	AF	Aug 30, 2022

State’s Support of Strategic Communications in the National Unity Government of Afghanistan: Audit of Costs Incurred by Albany Associates International Ltd.

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0412	SIGAR-22-33-FA	3	AF	Jul 8, 2022

USAID’s Afghanistan Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activity: Audit of Costs Incurred by Management Systems International Inc.

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0415	SIGAR-22-36-FA	3	AF	Aug 18, 2022

USAID’s Catalyzing Afghan Agricultural Innovation Program: Audit of Costs Incurred by Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0416	SIGAR-22-32-FA	3	AF	Jul 6, 2022

USAID’s Afghanistan Value Chains-Livestock Activity: Audit of Costs Incurred by DAI Global LLC

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0417	SIGAR-22-31-FA	3	AF	Jun 29, 2022

USAID’s Afghanistan Value Chains High Value Crops Activity: Audit of Costs Incurred by DAI Global LLC

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0422	SIGAR-22-27-FA	3	AF	Jun 1, 2022

State’s Third Party Monitoring and Oversight of Its Conventional Weapons Destruction Program in Afghanistan: Audit of Costs Incurred by Norwegian People’s Aid

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0423	SIGAR-22-30-FA	3	AF	Jun 8, 2022

State’s Capacity Support to Mine Action Coordination in Afghanistan: Audit of Costs Incurred by ITF Enhancing Human Security

FY 2022 COMPLETED OVERSIGHT PROJECTS*

Other Projects Related to Overseas Contingency Operations

(CONT'D.)

State OIG Total Projects: 2

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0338	ISP-I-22-01	3	Multiple	Oct 26, 2021

Inspection of the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0362	ISP-I-22-13	3	Multiple	May 16, 2022

Inspection of the Bureau of Diplomatic Security's Diplomatic Courier Service

USAID OIG Total Projects: 1

REF NO.	REPORT NO.	SOA	COUNTRY	FINAL REPORT
OCO 0297	9-000-22-001-P	3	Other	May 25, 2022

Strategic Workforce Planning: Challenges Impair USAID's Ability to Establish a Comprehensive Human Capital Approach

* As of Aug 31, 2022







A U.S. Air Force pilot performs preflight checks aboard a U.S. Air Force C-17 Globemaster III. (U.S. Air Force photo)

APPENDICES

- 96 Appendix A: Section 8L of the Inspector General Act of 1978
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- 105 Map of Afghanistan

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—

- (1) a determination by the Secretary that the overseas contingency operation is expected to exceed 60 days; or
- (2) the date on which the overseas contingency operation exceeds 60 days.

* Public Law 116-283, Section 551(a)(1)(C), 134 Statute 3628 redesignated 113(n) to 113(o) without revising Section 8L.

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 (State) 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), State 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 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, and they do not represent the position of the Lead IG 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, State 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.

A U.S. Army Soldier participates in a live-fire mortar weapons exercise at Al-Asad Air Base in Iraq. (U.S. Army photo)

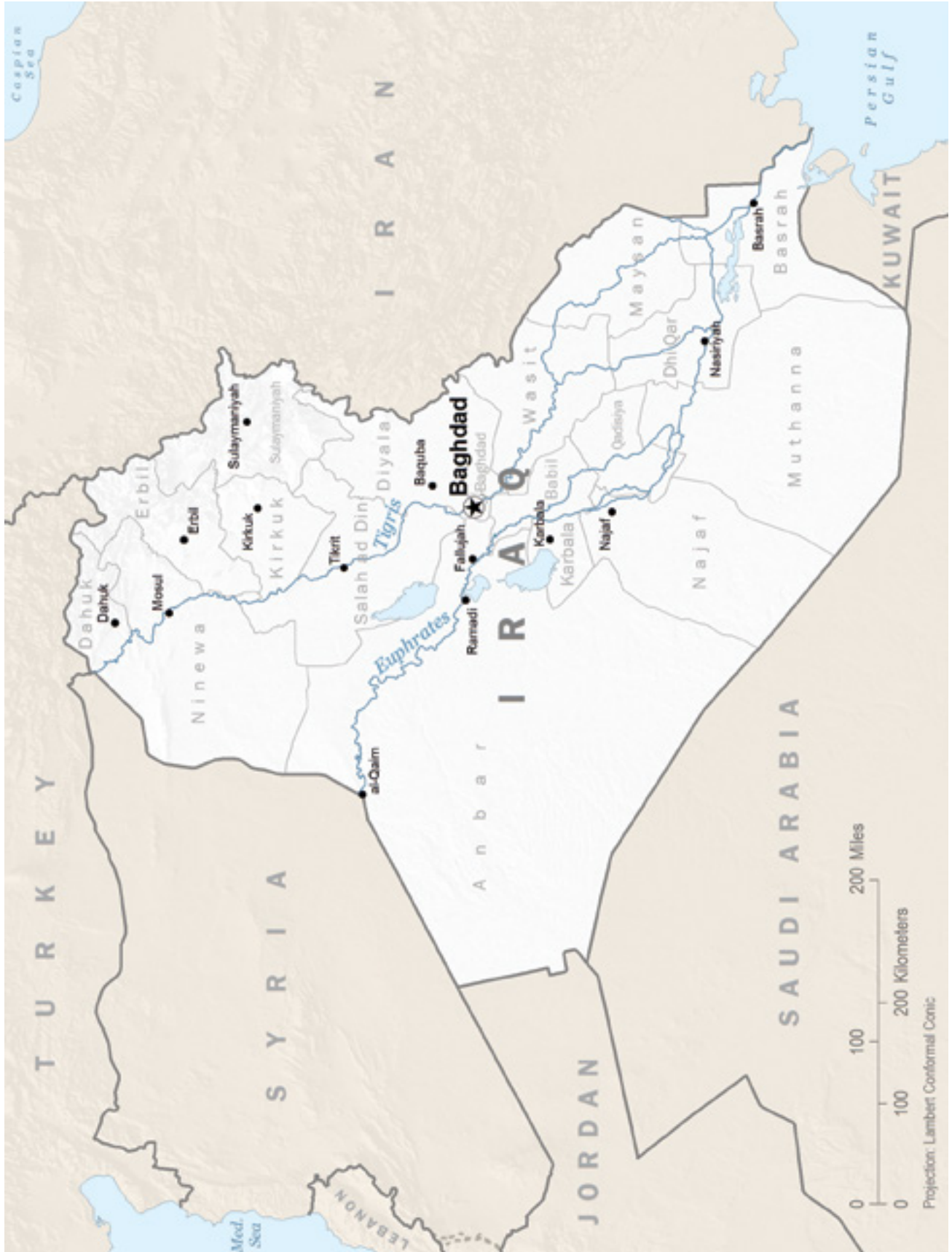
Each OIG coordinates the review process with its own agency. During the review process, the Lead IG agencies ask their agencies to correct inaccuracies and provide additional documentation. The Lead IG agencies incorporate agency comments, where appropriate, and sends the plan back to their agency for an additional review. Each Lead IG agency participates in reviewing and editing the entire oversight plan.



ACRONYMS

Acronym	
AAA	Army Audit Agency
AAU	Afghanistan Affairs Unit
AFAA	Air Force Audit Agency
BHA	USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance
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
COR	Contracting Officer’s Representative
COVID-19	coronavirus disease-2019
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DoD	Department of Defense
DoJ	Department of Justice
FMF	Foreign Military Financing
FY	fiscal year
IDP	internally displaced person
IED	improvised explosive device
IG	Inspector General
IG Act	Inspector General Act of 1978
ISF	Iraqi Security Forces
ISIS	Islamic State of Iraq and Syria
ISIS-K	ISIS-Khorasan
Lead IG	Lead Inspector General
Lead IG Agencies	DoD OIG, State OIG, and USAID OIG
Mol	Ministry of Interior
MoD	Ministry of Defense
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NMI	NATO Mission Iraq
OAW	Operation Allies Welcome

Acronym	
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OCO	Overseas Contingency Operation
OES	Operation Enduring Sentinel
OFDA	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
OFS	Operation Freedom’s Sentinel
OIG	Office of the Inspector General
OIR	Operation Inherent Resolve
OSC-I	Office of Security Cooperation-Iraq
PKK	Kurdistan Workers’ Party
PRM	State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration
RDT&E	Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation
SDF	Syrian Democratic Forces
SIGAR	Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction
SIV	Special Immigrant Visa
SOA	strategic oversight area
SSA	Social Security Administration
State	Department of State
TBD	to be determined
TBI	traumatic brain injury
UN	United Nations
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USCENTCOM	U.S. Central Command
VSO	vetted Syrian opposition
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene









TO REPORT FRAUD, WASTE OR ABUSE RELATED TO
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS, CONTACT:



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE HOTLINE

www.dodig.mil/hotline

1-800-424-9098



DEPARTMENT OF STATE HOTLINE

www.stateoig.gov/hotline

1-800-409-9926 or 202-647-3320



U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT HOTLINE

oig.usaid.gov/report-fraud

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

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

Department of Defense Office of Inspector General

(703) 604-8324
<http://www.dodig.mil>

Department of State Office of Inspector General

(571) 348-0200
<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>

Social Security Administration Office of Inspector General

(800) 269-0271
<https://oig.ssa.gov>

Office of the Intelligence Community Inspector General

(855) 731-3260
<https://www.dni.gov/index.php/who-we-are/organizations/icig/icig-who-we-are>

U.S. Army Audit Agency

(703) 545-5882
<http://www.army.mil/aaa>

Naval Audit Service

(202) 433-5525
<https://www.secnav.navy.mil/navaudsvc>

U.S. Air Force Audit Agency

(703) 614-5626
<http://www.affaa.af.mil>



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