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Afghan soldiers and police, supported by Spanish troops and ISAF elements, lead an operation against insurgents in the Murghab Valley in Badghis province, April 2013.
(DOD photo courtesy of Spanish Army)

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SIGAR's enabling legislation requires it to keep the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense fully informed about problems relating to the administration of reconstruction programs, and to submit a report to Congress on SIGAR's oversight work and on the status of the U.S. reconstruction effort no later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal quarter. Each quarter, SIGAR requests updates from other agencies on completed and ongoing oversight activities. This section contains these updates.

The descriptions appear as submitted, with minor changes to maintain consistency with other sections of this report: acronyms and abbreviations in place of full names; standardized capitalization, hyphenation, punctuation, and preferred spellings; and third-person instead of first-person construction.

These agencies perform oversight activities in Afghanistan and provide results to SIGAR:

- Department of Defense Office of Inspector General (DOD OIG)
- Department of State Office of Inspector General (State OIG)
- Government Accountability Office (GAO)
- U.S. Army Audit Agency (USAAA)
- U.S. Agency for International Development Office of Inspector General (USAID OIG)

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COMPLETED OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

Table 4.1 lists the nine oversight projects related to reconstruction that participating agencies reported as completed this quarter.

TABLE 4.1

RECENTLY COMPLETED OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF OTHER U.S. AGENCIES, AS OF MARCH 31, 2013			
Agency	Report Number	Date Issued	Project Title
DOD OIG	DODIG-2013-062	3/28/2013	Policies and Procedures Needed to Reconcile Ministry of Defense Advisors Program Disbursements to other DOD Agencies
DOD OIG	DODIG-2013-058	3/22/2013	Assessment of U.S. Efforts to Develop the Afghan National Security Forces Command, Control, and Coordination System
DOD OIG	DODIG-2013-053	3/13/2013	Oversight of U.S. Military and Coalition Efforts to Improve Healthcare Conditions and to Develop Sustainable Afghan National Security Forces Medical Logistics at the Dawood National Military Hospital
DOD OIG	DODIG-2013-052	3/8/2013	Inadequate Contract Oversight of Military Construction Projects in Afghanistan Resulted in Increased Hazards to Life and Safety of Coalition Forces
DOD OIG	DODIG-2013-040	1/31/2013	Critical Information Needed to Determine the Cost and Availability of G222 Spare Parts
DOD OIG	DODIG-2013-037	1/15/2013	Quality Controls for the Rotary Wing Transport Contracts Performed in Afghanistan Need Improvement
DOS OIG	AUD/MERO-13-20	3/2013	Review of Emergency Action Plan-Embassy Kabul
GAO	GAO-13-218-sp	2/11/2013	Afghanistan: Key Oversight Issues
GAO	GAO-13-182	1/29/2013	Military Personnel: DOD Has Taken Steps to Meet the Health Needs of Deployed Servicewomen but Actions are Needed to Enhance Care for Sexual Assault Victims

Sources: DOD OIG, response to SIGAR data call, 3/22/2013; DOS OIG, response to SIGAR data call, 3/22/2013; GAO, response to SIGAR data call, 3/25/2013; USAAA, response to SIGAR data call 3/21/2013; USAID OIG, response to SIGAR data call, 3/21/2013.

U.S. Department of Defense Office of Inspector General

During this quarter, DOD OIG issued four reports related to Afghanistan reconstruction.

Policies and Procedures Needed to Reconcile Ministry of Defense Advisors Program Disbursements to Other DOD Agencies

(Report No. DODIG-2013-062, Issued March 28, 2013)

This is the second in a series of reports on the Ministry of Defense Advisors (MODA). In this current report, DOD OIG identified that MODA program officials did not develop adequate controls over the distribution of funds to other DOD agencies for deployed civilians' premium pay, backfill, and training costs. Instead, program officials relied on other DOD agencies to ensure \$19.3 million in estimated costs for 118 military interdepartmental purchase requests (MIPR) issued in FY 2010 to FY 2012 were adjusted to the final payment amounts.

This occurred because MODA program officials did not develop and implement policies and procedures to obtain actual-cost data, perform reconciliations, and adjust final payments made to DOD agencies. As a result, for \$3.6 million disbursed through 56 MIPRS, MODA program officials potentially overpaid 9 MIPRs by \$124,195, and potentially underpaid

13 MIPRs by \$318,892. The remaining 34 MIPRs did not require adjustment. Without taking corrective action, MODA program officials risk augmenting MODA's or other DOD agencies' appropriations, which could result in Antideficiency Act violations.

Assessment of U.S. Efforts to Develop the Afghan National Security Forces Command, Control, and Coordination System

(Report No. DODIG-2013-058, Issued March 22, 2013)

The DOD OIG identified that U.S. efforts to develop an effective ANA command, control, and coordination system have yielded a foundational Command and Control capability. The extensive and on-going U.S. and Coalition effort to develop security sector capacity in Afghanistan had produced a marginally sufficient Afghan National Army (ANA) Command and Control System that was adequately resilient, coherent, and capable of transitioning to Afghan lead in plans and operations by 2014. However, the capacity for sustained continuity of an effective ANA command and control system was fragile and remained highly dependent upon required ISAF enablers and secondarily, upon external factors that could diminish the effectiveness of its foundational command and control capacity.

- International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) enablers are those capabilities that are force multipliers permitting successful combat operations. Required enablers after 2014 are still being identified, but will include intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities with an analysis capability, counter-IED technology and mine clearance assets, (indirect and aerial) fires capability, ground and air mobility, and logistics sustainment.
- External factors that may impact upon the ANA command and control system included the need to improve upon:
 - internal Afghan governance capacity at the province and district level,
 - recurring border issues with Pakistan, minimizing corruption, reliance upon the Afghan National Police for local security, and ensuring a means to pay police and soldiers.

Oversight of U.S. Military and Coalition Efforts to Improve Healthcare Conditions and to Develop Sustainable Afghan National Security Forces Medical Logistics at the Dawood National Military Hospital

(Report No. DODIG-2013-053, Issued March 13, 2013)

This is the fourth in a series of reports published by the DOD OIG that focus on the development of a sustainable medical logistics and healthcare capability in support of the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF). In this current report, the DOD OIG noted 11 examples where progress had been made in the areas of planning; development of ANSF healthcare standards, including development of a tool to evaluate the hospital's achievement

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and compliance with these standards; focused pre-deployment training for U.S. medical advisors; and initiatives to improve the treatment of patients and the healthcare management at the Dawood National Military Hospital (NMH), including hospital sanitation, accountability of staff, and medical logistics support.

Although progress had been made since DOD OIG's previous visits in 2010, 2011, and February 2012, ISAF, North Atlantic Treaty Organization Training Mission-Afghanistan (NTM-A), and ANA Medical Command (MEDCOM) continued to face challenges in sustaining effective health-care operations and medical logistics for the NMH, as well as at other medical facilities within the ANA. Specifically, ISAF and NTM-A needed revised policies and procedures that ensured timely and informed decision-making regarding the transfer of ANSF patients from Coalition medical facilities to the NMH. Additionally, although improved, the control and security of medications in the NMH pharmacy required additional work to prevent theft and mismanagement of these medications. Furthermore, current practices at the NMH relating to the availability and utilization of essential medical equipment, including patient monitoring units, required improvement to ensure that this medical equipment was available for all patients who could benefit.

Additionally, although the overall numbers of ANA medical personnel increased over the past year, personnel shortages continued to affect the NMH, specifically in nursing and in the pharmacy.

ANA hospitals also lacked qualified medical-equipment repair technicians to sustain effective medical-equipment maintenance and repair programs. Although there were some improvements noted in this program effort at NMH, the company contracted to conduct an inventory of all medical equipment throughout the ANA was unable to do so because they did not have qualified technicians coupled with other deficiencies; therefore the contract was terminated. Students currently enrolled in the Bio-Medical Equipment Technician training program at the Armed Forces Academy of Medical Sciences were expected to provide some technical relief once they completed phase two of their on-the-job training and graduate from the program in the second quarter of FY 2013.

Finally, improvements were needed in the logistics system to ensure the reliable availability of disinfectants and other cleaning supplies necessary to properly sanitize the hospital and prevent the spread of infectious disease.

Inadequate Contract Oversight of Military Construction Projects in Afghanistan Resulted in Increased Hazards to Life and Safety of Coalition Forces

(Report No. DODIG-2013-052, Issued March 8, 2013)

The Air Force Center for Engineering and the Environment (AFCEE) Contingency Construction Division officials did not provide effective oversight of military construction projects in Afghanistan. Specifically, AFCEE

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officials did not develop a formal process to monitor, assess, and document the quality of work performed by contractor personnel for four projects valued at \$36.9 million. AFCEE officials stated that this occurred because they relied completely on the technical expertise of their contractor personnel. In addition, AFCEE officials stated the Federal Acquisition Regulation requirement for a quality-assurance surveillance plan did not apply to architect-engineer services contracts.

As a result, AFCEE's process for developing and reviewing contract requirements design was not adequate to prevent conflicting electrical standards from being cited in one contract's Statement of Work and Statement of Requirement and incorrect fire-protection standards from being cited in two contracts' Statements of Requirement used during construction. In addition, AECOM personnel at Camps Bastion/Leatherneck did not identify significant deficient work performed. The deficiencies led to serious increased hazards to the life and safety of coalition forces who occupy two of the four facilities reviewed at Camps Bastion/Leatherneck, and contributed to over a six-month delay in government acceptance of one facility.

DOD OIG notified AFCEE officials of those deficiencies during a site visit to Afghanistan in May 2012 and again during meetings held in June 2012. According to Air Force Civil Engineer Center officials, all electrical deficiencies were corrected as of October 2012. In addition, Air Force Civil Engineer Center officials stated that additional strobe lights were installed in one facility on October 15, 2012, and the fire department conducted its official fire alarm and functionality test on that same date and found no issues. Air Force Civil Engineer Center officials also stated that they planned to install additional egress doors on the second floor of one facility; however, they did not plan to install a fire-suppression system in either facility.

U.S. Department of State Office of Inspector General-Middle East Regional Office

During this quarter, State OIG issued one report related to Afghanistan reconstruction.

Review of Emergency Action Plan-Embassy Kabul

(Report No. AUD/MERO-13-20, Issued March 2013)

The results of this evaluation are Sensitive But Unclassified.

Government Accountability Office

During this quarter, GAO issued two reports related to Afghanistan reconstruction.

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Afghanistan: Key Oversight Issues

(Report No. GAO-13-218-sp, Issued February 11, 2013)

The key issues, based on existing GAO work, suggest specific areas for oversight on the following topics:

- Afghanistan's security environment. Afghanistan's security situation remains volatile in part due to an increase in insider attacks.
- Transition of lead security to Afghan security forces. The security transition is under way, and international forces are shifting to an advise-and-assist mission.
- Future cost and sustainability of Afghan security forces. A shortfall currently exists in Afghan domestic revenue and international commitments to cover the anticipated costs of Afghan security forces, and despite past recommendations and a congressional mandate, DOD has not routinely provided long-term cost estimates for sustaining those forces.
- DOD planning for the drawdown of equipment in Afghanistan. DOD has applied some lessons learned from Iraq to its planning and has taken several steps to prepare for the drawdown in Afghanistan, but has not fully considered the costs and benefits of returning excess equipment.
- Afghanistan's donor dependence. Afghanistan's domestic revenues do not cover its total public expenditures, over 90 percent of which are covered by the United States and international partners. The international community has pledged its continued support.
- Oversight and accountability of U.S. funds to support Afghanistan. The United States continues to take steps to improve Afghanistan's financial management capacity, as well as the accountability of U.S. direct assistance.
- Oversight and streamlining of development assistance to Afghanistan. Oversight of U.S. programmatic funds has been enhanced, but U.S. development efforts in Afghanistan could benefit from a shared database.
- Oversight of U.S. contracts in Afghanistan. Contract management and contractor vetting require continued attention.
- Planning for the future U.S. presence in Afghanistan. The military to civilian-led transition in Iraq could offer lessons for similar efforts in Afghanistan as the United States plans for five diplomatic sites and the future U.S. military presence is under negotiations.

Military Personnel: DOD Has Taken Steps to Meet the Health Needs of Deployed Servicewomen but Actions are Needed to Enhance Care for Sexual Assault Victims

(Report No. GAO-13-182, Issued January 29, 2013)

The roles for women in the military have been expanding and evolving. Servicewomen today are integral to combat, combat support, and counterinsurgency operations, and serve in many roles they previously did

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not hold. Public Law 112-81, Sec. 725 (2011) mandated that GAO conduct a review of the female-specific health care services provided by DOD to female service members, including the treatment of servicewomen who are victims of sexual assault. In this report, GAO evaluates the extent to which (1) DOD is addressing the health-care needs of deployed servicewomen; (2) female-specific health-care services are available to deployed servicewomen; and (3) medical and mental health care are available to servicewomen who are victims of sexual assault. GAO reviewed pertinent DOD policies, guidance, and data. GAO also met with health-care providers, servicewomen, and others during site visits to 18 locations where servicewomen are currently serving or deployed, including 15 installations in Afghanistan and Navy vessels.

DOD is taking steps to address the health-care needs of deployed servicewomen. For example, DOD has put in place policies and guidance that include female-specific aspects to help address the health-care needs of servicewomen during deployment. Also, as part of pre-deployment preparations, servicewomen are screened for potentially deployment-limiting conditions, such as pregnancy, and DOD officials and health-care providers with whom GAO met noted that such screening helps ensure that many female-specific health-care needs are addressed prior to deployment. GAO also found that DOD components have conducted reviews of the health-care needs of servicewomen during deployments and are collecting data on the medical services provided to deployed servicewomen.

At the 15 selected locations GAO visited in Afghanistan and aboard Navy vessels, health-care providers and most servicewomen indicated that the available health-care services generally met deployed servicewomen's needs. In Afghanistan and aboard Navy vessels, health-care providers said they were capable of providing a wide range of the female-specific health-care services that deployed servicewomen might seek, and servicewomen GAO spoke with indicated that deployed women's needs were generally being met. Specifically, based on information provided by the 92 servicewomen GAO interviewed, 60 indicated that they felt the medical and mental-health needs of women were generally being met during deployments; 8 indicated they did not feel those needs were generally being met during deployments; an additional 8 indicated a mixed opinion; and 16 said they did not have an opinion. For example, some servicewomen told GAO that they were satisfied with their military health care, given the operating environment. Among those who expressed dissatisfaction with their military health care, GAO heard a concern about difficulty in obtaining medications. Among those who expressed mixed views, a comment was raised that junior health-care providers were limited in the types of procedures they could perform and lacked practical experience.

DOD has taken steps to provide medical and mental health care to victims of sexual assault, but several factors affect the availability of care. For

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example, this care can vary by service and can be impacted by operational factors, such as transportation and communication challenges, that are inherent to the deployed environment. Further, military health-care providers do not have a consistent understanding of their responsibilities in caring for sexual-assault victims because the department has not established guidance for the treatment of injuries stemming from sexual assault, which requires that specific steps are taken while providing care to help ensure a victim's right to confidentiality. Additionally, while the services provide required annual refresher training to first responders, GAO found that some of these responders were not always aware of the health-care services available to sexual-assault victims because not all of them are completing the required training. Without having a clearer understanding of their responsibilities, health-care providers and first responders will be impeded in their ability to provide effective support for servicewomen who are victims of sexual assault.

U.S. Army Audit Agency

The USAAA did not complete any audits related to Afghanistan reconstruction this quarter.

U.S. Agency for International Development Office of Inspector General

During this quarter, USAID OIG did not complete any reports related to Afghanistan reconstruction.

ONGOING OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

As of March 31, 2013, the participating agencies reported 28 ongoing oversight activities related to reconstruction in Afghanistan. The activities reported are listed in Table 4.2 and described in the following sections by agency.

Department of Defense Office of Inspector General

The Department of Defense continues to face many challenges in executing its Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO). The DOD OIG has identified priorities based on those challenges and high risks. In FY 2013, DOD OIG is focusing oversight on overseas contingency operations with a majority of its resources supporting operations in Afghanistan. The DOD OIG focus in Afghanistan continues in the areas of the management and execution of the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund, military construction, safety of personnel, and the administration and oversight of contracts supporting coalition forces. In addition, DOD OIG oversight in Afghanistan will also address matters pertaining to the drawdown of forces in Afghanistan and shifting of operations.

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TABLE 4.2

ONGOING OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF OTHER U.S. AGENCIES, AS OF MARCH 31, 2013			
Agency	Project Number	Date Initiated	Project Title
DOD OIG	D2013-D000AS-0097.000	2/8/2013	Mi-17 Cockpit Modifications Under Task Order W58RGZ-09-D-0130-0102
DOD OIG	D2013-D000AT-0083.000	1/3/2012	Price Reasonableness Determinations for Datron World Communications, Inc. Contracts Awarded by the U.S. Army Contracting Command for the Afghan National Security Forces
DOD OIG	D2013-D00SPO-0087.000	12/18/2012	Assessment of Planning for the Effective Development and Transition of Critical Afghanistan National Security Forces Enablers to Post-2014 Capabilities
DOD OIG	D2013-D000FL-0056.000	12/3/2012	Examination of Department of Defense Execution of North Atlantic Treaty Organization Contributing Countries Donations to Afghanistan National Army Trust Fund for Approval Sustainment Projects as of September 30, 2012
DOD OIG	D2013-D000AS-0052.000	11/1/2012	Shindand Training Contracts
DOD OIG	D2013-D000AS-0001.000	10/5/2012	Surveillance Structure on Contracts Supporting the Afghanistan Rotary Wing Program for the U.S. Transportation Command
DOD OIG	D2012-D000JA-0221.000	9/28/2012	Contract Management and Oversight of Military Construction Projects for the Special Operation Forces Complexes at Bagram Airfield, Afghanistan
DOD OIG	D2012-D00SPO-0210.000	8/21/2012	Assessment of U.S. Government and Coalition Efforts to Train, Equip, and Advise the Afghan Border Police
DOD OIG	D2012-D000AS-0137.000	3/9/2012	Oversight Processes and Procedures for the Afghan National Police Mentoring/Training and Logistics Support Contract
DOD OIG	D2012-D000AT-0129.000	3/8/2012	Datron Radio Contracts To Support the Afghan National Security Forces
DOD OIG	D2012-D00SPO-0090.000	2/28/2012	U.S. and Coalition Efforts to Develop Leaders in the Afghan National Army
DOD OIG	D2012-DT0TAD-0002.000	2/14/2012	Technical Assessment of Military Construction Compliance with Fire Suppression Standards at Select Facilities in Afghanistan
DOD OIG	D2012-DT0TAD-0001.000	2/14/2012	Technical Assessment of Military Construction Compliance with Electrical Standards at Select Facilities in Afghanistan
DOD OIG	D2012-D000AS-0075.000	12/7/2011	Task Orders for Mi-17 Overhauls and Cockpit Modifications
DOS OIG-MERO	13AUD052	2/2013	Audit of Bureau of Diplomatic Security Worldwide Protective Services Contract Task Orders 2, 9, and 11 for Movement and Static Security Services in Jerusalem and Afghanistan
DOS OIG-MERO	12AUD79	12/2012	Audit of the Department of State Transition Planning for a Reduced Military Presence in Afghanistan
DOS OIG-MERO	12AUD30	12/2011	Audit of the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs' Correction System Support Program in Afghanistan
GAO	121119	3/6/2013	Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development Contingency Contracting
GAO	351798	1/18/2013	Afghanistan Equipment Reduction and Base Closures
GAO	320962	1/14/2013	Afghan Insider Attacks
GAO	351772	10/17/2012	DOD's Approach to Identifying Post Combat Role of U.S. Forces in Afghanistan
GAO	121096	10/11/2012	Procurement of Mi-17 Helicopters
GAO	351743	6/19/2012	Advisory Teams in Afghanistan
GAO	351747	6/11/2012	DOD's Transition to the Afghan Public Protection Force
USAID OIG	FF100712	11/28/2012	Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Transition Plans
USAID OIG	FF101412	10/14/2012	Review of USAID/Afghanistan's Use of Third Country National Employees
USAID OIG	FF100612	10/9/2012	Review of USAID/Afghanistan's Management Controls over Premium Pay
USAID OIG	FF101112	5/1/2012	Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Kandahar Helmand Power Initiative
USAID OIG	FF101712	10/25/2011	Review of USAID/Afghanistan's Use of the Commander's Emergency Response Program Funds for Selected Projects

Sources: DOD OIG, response to SIGAR data call, 3/22/2013; DOS OIG, response to SIGAR data call, 3/22/2013; GAO, response to SIGAR data call, 3/25/2013; USAAA, response to SIGAR data call 3/21/2013; USAID OIG, response to SIGAR data call, 3/21/2013.

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As billions of dollars continue to be spent in Afghanistan, a top priority will continue to be the monitoring and oversight of acquisition and contracting processes focused on training, equipping, and sustaining Afghanistan Security Forces (ASF). The DOD OIG planned oversight efforts address the administration and oversight of contracts for equipping ASF, such as rotary wing aircraft, airplanes, ammunition, radios, and night vision devices. The DOD OIG will also continue to review and assess the Department's efforts in managing and executing contracts to train the ANP.

As military construction continues in Afghanistan to build or renovate new living areas, dining and recreation facilities, medical clinics, base expansions, and police stations, DOD OIG will continue to provide aggressive oversight of contract administration and military construction projects. DOD OIG will also continue to focus on the accountability of property, such as contractor-managed government-owned property and Army high-demand items; the Department's efforts to strengthen institutional capacity at the Afghan Ministry of Defense; and financial-management controls.

The DOD OIG led Southwest Asia Joint Planning Group coordinates and deconflicts Federal and DOD OCO-related oversight activities. The DOD OIG continues to work with the SIGAR as well as fellow Inspectors General and Defense oversight community members to execute the now-issued FY 2013 strategic audit plan for the oversight community working in Afghanistan. This SIGAR-led effort provides the Congress and key stakeholders with more effective oversight of reconstruction programs.

Office of the Deputy Inspector General for Auditing

DOD OIG ongoing OEF-related oversight addresses the safety of personnel with regard to construction efforts; force protection programs for U.S. personnel; accountability of property; improper payments; contract administration and management including construction projects; oversight of the contract for training the Afghan police; logistical distribution within Afghanistan; retrograde operations, health care; and acquisition planning and controls over funding for Afghan Security Forces.

Mi-17 Cockpit Modifications under Task Order W58RGZ-09D-0130-0102

(Project No. D2013-D000AS-0097.000, Initiated February 8, 2013)

Modifications Under Task Order W58RGZ-09-D-0130-0102. The DOD IG is conducting a follow-on audit to the Audit of Task Orders for Mi-17 Overhauls and Cockpit Modifications (Project No. D2012-D000AS-0075.000). In this follow-on audit, the DOD IG is determining whether DOD officials properly awarded and administered indefinite-delivery, indefinite-quantity contract W58RGZ-09-D-0130, Task Order 0102, for the Modification of DOD-owned Mi-17 variant aircraft in accordance with Federal and DOD regulations and policies. Under the prior project, DOD OIG reviewed the

procurement of overhaul services and parts for Pakistan-owned Mi-17 variant aircraft, awarded by Modification to Task Order 0102.

Price Reasonableness Determinations for Datron World Communications, Inc. Contracts Awarded by the U.S. Army Contracting Command for the Afghan National Security Forces

(Project No. 2013-D000AT-0083.000, Initiated January 3, 2013)

The DOD IG is determining whether the U.S. Army Contracting Command obtained fair and reasonable prices for communications equipment and components procured from Datron World Communications Inc. for the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF). This project is the second in a series of audits focusing on Datron World Communications Inc. contracts. The first audit in this series is D2012-D000AT-0129.000.

Assessment of Planning for the Effective Development and Transition of Critical Afghanistan National Security Forces Enablers to Post-2014 Capabilities

(Project No. D2013-D00SPO-0087.000, Initiated December 18, 2012)

The DOD OIG is determining whether U.S. and Coalition goals, objectives, plans, guidance, and resources are sufficient to effectively develop, manage, and transition critical ANSF operational enablers to Afghan National Army and Afghan National Police capabilities. In addition DOD OIG is determining what critical enabling task capabilities will require further development beyond the end of 2014. Also, DOD OIG is determining whether mitigating actions are planned and what they consist of for any critical ANSF enabling capabilities that are expected to be or may still be under development after 2014. In essence, DOD OIG will review what plans and activities are in place to mature enabling force functions deemed critical for the ANSF to conduct and sustain independent operations.

Examination of Department of Defense Execution of North Atlantic Treaty Organization Contributing Countries Donations to Afghanistan National Army Trust Fund for Approval Sustainment Projects as of September 30, 2012

(Project No. D2013-D000FL-0056.000, Initiated December 3, 2012)

The Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer, DOD [USD(C)/CFO] requested this examination. The USD(C)/CFO plans to assert that the following schedules are fairly presented in all material respects:

- Schedule of Contributing Country Donations to Afghanistan National Army Trust Fund Approved Sustainment Projects as of September 30, 2012
- Schedule of Financial Status of Contributing Country Donations to Afghanistan National Army Trust Fund Transferred to the United States of America for Approved Sustainment Projects as of September 30, 2012

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The DOD OIG is determining whether the USD(C)/CFO fairly presented receipts and expenditures of funds contributed to the Afghanistan National Army Trust Fund and transferred to DOD for execution under the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding Among the United States of America and North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers-Europe Regarding Management and Administration of Trust Fund Donations for Support and Sustainment of the Afghanistan National Army. In addition, DOD OIG will review internal controls over financial reporting and compliance with laws and regulations as it relates to its engagement objective. The USD(C)/CFO is responsible for the aforementioned schedules. The DOD OIG's responsibility is to express an opinion based on its examination.

Shindand Training Contracts

(Project No. D2013-D000AS-0052.000, Initiated November 1, 2012)

The DOD OIG is determining whether pilot-training contracts for fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft at Shindand Air Base are properly managed and administered in accordance with Federal and DOD requirements. Specifically, DOD OIG will determine whether contract requirements are being met and evaluate the effectiveness of contract oversight.

Surveillance Structure on Contracts Supporting the Afghanistan Rotary Wing Program for the U.S. Transportation Command

(Project No. D2013-D000AS-0001.000, Initiated October 5, 2012)

The DOD OIG is conducting its second in a series of audits on the Afghanistan rotary-wing transport contracts. The overall objective is to determine whether U.S. Transportation Command and U.S. Central Command officials have adequate oversight of processes and procedures for the contracts. The first audit was "Afghanistan Rotary Wing Transport Contracts for the U.S. Transportation Command" (D2012-D000AS-0031.000).

Contract Management and Oversight of Military Construction Projects for the Special Operation Forces Complexes at Bagram Airfield, Afghanistan

(Project No. D2012-D000JA-0221.000, Initiated September 28, 2012)

The DOD OIG is determining whether DOD is providing effective oversight of military construction projects in Afghanistan. Specifically, DOD OIG will determine whether the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is properly monitoring contractor performance and adequately performing quality assurance oversight responsibilities for construction projects for Special Operations Forces at Bagram Airfield.

Assessment of U.S. Government and Coalition Efforts to Train, Equip, and Advise the Afghan Border Police

(Project No. D2012-D00SPO-0210.000, Initiated August 21, 2012)

The DOD OIG is determining whether the planning and operational implementation of efforts by U.S. and Coalition Forces to train, equip, and advise in the development of the Afghan Border Police (ABP) is effective. This includes evaluating output/outcome at ABP locations at various stages of their life cycle to determine the effectiveness of U.S. and Coalition involvement in developing the ABP and Minister of Interior ability to manage the program.

Oversight Processes and Procedures for the Afghan National Police Mentoring/Training and Logistics Support Contract

(Project No. D2012-D000AS-0137.000, Initiated March 9, 2012)

The DOD OIG is conducting the second in a series of audits on the Afghan National Police Mentoring/Training and Logistics support contract. DOD OIG's overall objective for the series of audits is to determine whether DOD officials are using appropriate contracting processes to satisfy mission requirements and are conducting appropriate oversight of the contract in accordance with Federal and DOD policies. For this audit DOD OIG will determine whether the Army, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Training Mission Afghanistan/ Combined Security Transition Command-Afghanistan, and the Defense Contract Management Agency had adequate oversight processes and procedures for the contract. Additionally, DOD OIG will determine whether the Army, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Training Mission-Afghanistan/Combined Security Transition Command-Afghanistan, and the Defense Contract Management Agency conducted adequate contractor surveillance. The first audit in this series is "Afghan National Police Mentoring/Training and Logistics Support Contract," DODIG-2012-094, issued May 30, 2012.

Datron Radio Contracts To Support the Afghan National Security Forces

(Project No. D2012-D000AT-0129.000, Initiated March 8, 2012)

DOD OIG is determining whether the U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command implemented effective policies and procedures for awarding Datron radio contracts, negotiating fair and reasonable prices, verifying timely deliveries, and establishing quality assurance measures in accordance with applicable requirements

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U.S. and Coalition Efforts to Develop Leaders in the Afghan National Army

(Project No. D2012-D00SPO-0090.000, Initiated February 28, 2012)

DOD OIG is assessing the sufficiency and effectiveness of the coalition's leader programs for developing ANA officers and non-commissioned officers.

Technical Assessment of Military Construction Compliance with Fire Suppression Standards at Select Facilities in Afghanistan

(Project No. D2012-DT0TAD-0002.000, Initiated February 14, 2012)

The DOD OIG is determining whether fire suppression systems built by military construction in selected U.S. occupied facilities in Afghanistan are in compliance with the U.S. Central Command Unified Facilities Criteria and National Fire Protection Association standards. DOD OIG will assess U.S. occupied facilities at Kandahar Airfield, Bagram Airfield, Camp Eggers, and other locations as necessary. DOD OIG will also assess the status of DOD OIG recommended corrective actions from previous fire suppression system assessments. A series of reports is planned and this project will be enjoined with the assessment of electrical standards (Project No. D2012-DT0TAD-0001.000). The first report will address electrical and fire protection at Kandahar and Bagram Airfields. The second report will address Kabul Base Cluster.

Technical Assessment of Military Construction Compliance with Electrical Standards at Select Facilities in Afghanistan

(Project No. D2012-DT0TAD-0001.000, Initiated February 14, 2012)

The DOD OIG is determining whether electrical systems built by military construction in selected U.S. occupied facilities in Afghanistan are in compliance with United States Central Command Unified Facilities Criteria and National Electrical Code standards. DOD OIG will assess U.S. occupied facilities at Kandahar Airfield, Bagram Airfield, Camp Eggers, and other locations as necessary. DOD OIG will also assess the status of DOD OIG recommended corrective actions from previous electrical system assessments. A series of reports is planned and this project will be enjoined with the assessment of fire suppression standards (Project No. D2012-DT0TAD-0002.000). The first report will address electrical and fire protection at Kandahar and Bagram Airfields. The second report will address Kabul Base Cluster.

Task Orders for Mi-17 Overhauls and Cockpit Modifications

(Project No. D2012-D000AS-0075.000, Initiated December 7, 2011)

DOD OIG is determining whether DOD officials properly awarded and administered task orders for the overhaul and Modification of Mi-17 aircraft in accordance with federal and DOD regulations and policies. Contracting officers issued the task orders under IDIQ contract number W58RGZ-09-D-0130.

Department of State Office of Inspector General–Middle East Regional Office

State OIG initiated one new project this quarter related to Afghanistan reconstruction.

Audit of Bureau of Diplomatic Security Worldwide Protective Services Contract Task Orders 2, 9, and 11 for Movement and Static Security Services in Jerusalem and Afghanistan

(Project No. 13AUD052, February 2013)

The overall audit objective is to determine the effectiveness of the Department's management and oversight of the WPS Contract Task Orders 2, 9, and 11. Specifically, the audit team will determine whether the contractor is performing in accordance with contract terms and conditions, the contractor's work is adequately monitored, and invoice review and approval procedures are in place to ensure accuracy and completeness of costs.

Audit of the Department of State Transition Planning for a Reduced Military Presence in Afghanistan

(Project No. 12AUD79, Initiated December 2012)

The overall audit objective is to evaluate the Department's planning for the transition from a predominately military to a civilian-led mission in Afghanistan. Specifically, OIG will determine whether the Department has adequately defined its mission and support requirements, evaluated its personnel and funding needs, and integrated its planning with the Department of Defense and other relevant U.S. agencies, the Government of Afghanistan, and other non-U.S. government agencies. OIG will also determine whether planning has incorporated lessons learned from the transition in Iraq.

Audit of the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs' Correction System Support Program in Afghanistan

(Project No. 12AUD30, Initiated December 2011)

The audit objective is to evaluate the effectiveness of the INL Correction System Support Program (CSSP) in building a safe, secure, and humane prison system that meets international standards and Afghan cultural requirements. Specifically, OIG will evaluate whether INL is achieving intended and sustainable results through the following CSSP components: training and mentoring; capacity building; Counter-Narcotics Justice Center and Judicial Security Unit compound operations and maintenance; Pol-i-Charkhi management and stabilization team; Central Prison Directorate engagement and reintegration team; and Kandahar expansion and support team.

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Government Accountability Office

Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development Contingency Contracting

(Project No. 121119, Initiated March 6, 2013)

The Department of State (State) and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) have relied extensively on contractors in Iraq and Afghanistan. While the use of contractors in such contingency operations is not new, GAO and others have found that State and USAID experienced challenges managing contracts in these operations. To what extent have State and USAID: (1) assessed their organizational structures related to contracting for contingency operations and determined whether related changes are needed, (2) assessed their contract award and management policies for contingency operations and determined whether changes to those policies are needed, (3) assessed their workforces, including reliance on contractors, for contingency operations and determined whether changes are needed?

Afghanistan Equipment Reduction and Base Closures

(Project No. 351798, Initiated January 18, 2013)

DOD has stated that it will cost at least \$5.7 billion to draw down an estimated 90,000 containers of material and 50,000 vehicles from Afghanistan. Given the large number of bases and difficult conditions in Afghanistan, an efficient and cost-effective drawdown will likely depend on DOD knowing how much equipment it has in Afghanistan and making cost-effective decisions about its disposition. Key Questions: To what extent (1) has DOD implemented base-closure procedures, including the accountability of equipment, to meet command-established objectives and timelines? (2) Are command-established objectives and timelines for the Afghanistan equipment drawdown supported by DOD facilities and processes? (3) Is DOD using cost and other information to help ensure it is making cost-effective disposition decisions?

Afghan Insider Attacks

(Project No. 320962, Initiated January 14, 2013)

Afghan National Security Force (ANSF) personnel and impersonators have attacked DOD personnel repeatedly since 2007. GAO reported in April 2012 on steps DOD, NATO, and ANSF were taking to track attacks, identify and address their causes, and develop safeguards to protect DOD personnel. The pace of attacks has since accelerated, with the number in 2012 exceeding the total from prior years. Key Questions: (1) To what extent have DOD, NATO, and ANSF identified the causes of attacks by ANSF and impersonators on DOD personnel? (2) What additional safeguards against attacks, if

any, have they established since the 2012 review and how have they been implemented? (3) What progress, if any, has DOD made in obtaining access to the Afghan government's biometric and background information on ANSF candidates and personnel?

DOD's Approach to Identifying Post Combat Role of U.S. Forces in Afghanistan

(Project No. 351772, Initiated October 17, 2012)

GAO will review the nature and extent of planning under way by DOD for the role of the U.S. military and the Department in Afghanistan post 2014, including progress in: (1) developing a framework for making key decisions such as assigning organizational responsibilities and structures within DOD; (2) establishing a planning approach to include identifying: (a) key assumptions about the environment in Afghanistan and role of the Department, the U.S. military, and contractors; (b) how the Department will collaborate with other agencies; and (c) issues to be resolved such as the level of support DOD will provide to other agencies and the disposition of U.S. equipment and assets; (3) identifying key decision points and related milestones for taking actions to implement decisions; and (4) identifying potential risks and mitigation strategies.

Procurement of Mi-17 Helicopters

(Project No. 121096, Initiated October 11, 2013)

Previously, DOD had competitively purchased civilian variants of Mi-17 helicopters through U.S. companies to assist the Afghan military. After canceling a competitive solicitation in 2010, DOD contracted on a sole-source basis with a Russian state-owned arms export company, Rosoboronexport, to purchase 21 military Mi-17s. Key Questions: (1) What were the reasons for DOD's cancellation of a 2010 competitive solicitation for 21 Mi-17s? (2) To what extent did DOD evaluate the availability and feasibility of alternative procurement approaches for military or civilian variants of the Mi-17? (3) To what extent did DOD assess the impact that contracting directly with Rosoboronexport may have on the risk of access to technical data, aircraft safety, and counterfeiting?

Advisory Teams in Afghanistan

(Project No. 351743, Initiated June 19, 2012)

Regarding the use of security-force assistance advisory teams in Afghanistan, GAO is to determine the extent to which (1) DOD has defined intended roles, missions, and command relationships for the advisory teams; (2) the Marine Corps and Army have defined personnel, equipment, and training requirements; (3) DOD plans to adjust its current use of augmented brigade/regimental combat teams for advisory missions; and (4) the Marine Corps and Army have been able to fill personnel and

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equipment requirements for the advisory teams, including any impacts on reported readiness.

DOD's Transition to the Afghan Public Protection Force

(Project No. 351747, Initiated June 11, 2012)

The Afghan Public Protection Force (APPF) is to assume security responsibilities for DOD installations by March 2013. Key questions: (1) To what extent has DOD developed cost estimates related to the transition to the APPF and what actions are being taken to minimize costs? (2) To what extent has DOD identified and implemented oversight and management mechanisms to ensure that the APPF and risk-management companies are providing services as agreed upon? (3) What impact(s) has the transition of convoy security from private security contractors to the APPF had on DOD operations in Afghanistan, and what actions, if any, has DOD taken to mitigate any negative impacts? (4) To what extent has DOD planned for the transition of static security from private security contractors to the APPF, including the degree to which DOD has developed base-security contingency plans?

U.S. Army Audit Agency

This quarter, the USAAA has no ongoing audits related to reconstruction initiatives.

U.S. Agency for International Development Office of Inspector General

Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Transition Plans

(Project No. FF100712, Initiated November 28, 2012)

Does USAID/Afghanistan have plans to address contingencies related to the U.S. Government's transition in Afghanistan?

Review of USAID/Afghanistan's Use of Third Country National Employees

(Project No. FF101412, Initiated October 14, 2012)

To determine if USAID/Afghanistan is using third country nationals for implementing mission programs efficiently while training Afghan staff to assume their responsibilities.

Review of USAID/Afghanistan's Management Controls over Premium Pay

(Project No. FF100612, Initiated October 9, 2012)

Objective: To determine if USAID/Afghanistan is using sufficient management controls over the submission, authorization, approval, and

certification of premium-pay benefits for its staff in accordance with federal time-and-attendance policies and procedures.

Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Kandahar Helmand Power Initiative

(Project No. FF101112, Initiated May 1, 2012)

Objective: Is the Kandahar Power Initiative meeting its main goals to increase the supply and distribution of electrical power from Afghanistan's South East Power System, with particular emphasis given to the city of Kandahar, in support of the U.S. government's counterinsurgency strategy?

Review of USAID/Afghanistan's Use of the Commander's Emergency Response Program Funds for Selected Projects

(Project No. FF101712, Initiated October 25, 2011)

Objective: To determine whether the Commander's Emergency Response Program (CERP) funds distributed by U.S. Forces-Afghanistan to USAID for specific projects were used for their intended purposes, were in compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and whether the costs charged to CERP-funded projects were reasonable, allowable, and allocable.