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A helicopter flyover yields an aerial view of a construction site in Kabul, May 2013.
(DOD photo)

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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 six 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 JUNE 30, 2013			
Agency	Report Number	Date Issued	Project Title
DOD OIG	DODIG-2013-095	6/27/2013	Award and Administration of Radio Contracts for the Afghan National Security Forces Need Improvement
DOD OIG	DODIG-2013-093	6/25/2013	DOD Needs to Improve Oversight of the Afghan National Police Training/Mentoring and Logistics Support Contract
DOD OIG	DODIG-2013-094	6/24/2013	Assessment of U.S. and Coalition Efforts to Develop Leaders in the Afghan National Army
DOD OIG	DODIG-2013-081	5/24/2013	Assessment of U.S. Government and Coalition Efforts to Train, Equip, and Advise the Afghan Border Police
GAO	GAO-13-381	4/30/2013	Security Force Assistance: More Detailed Planning and Improved Access to Information Needed to Guide Efforts of Advisor Teams in Afghanistan
GAO	GAO-13-319R	4/1/2013	National Defense: DOD Procurement of Mi-17 Helicopters

Sources: DOD OIG, response to SIGAR data call, 6/20/2013; State OIG, response to SIGAR data call, 6/14/2013; GAO, response to SIGAR data call, 6/22/2013; USAAA, response to SIGAR data call 5/28/2013; USAID OIG, response to SIGAR data call, 6/18/2013.

U.S. Department of Defense Office of Inspector General

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

Award and Administration of Radio Contracts for the Afghan National Security Forces Need Improvement

(Report No. DODIG-2013-095, Issued June 27, 2013)

This report is For Official Use Only.

DOD Needs to Improve Oversight of the Afghan National Police Training/Mentoring and Logistics Support Contract

(Report No. DODIG-2013-093, Issued June 25, 2013)

The Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA), the NATO Training Mission-Afghanistan/Combined Security Transition Command-Afghanistan (NTM-A/CSTC-A), and Army officials did not implement adequate oversight of the Afghan National Police (ANP) contract. This occurred because DCMA did not coordinate oversight procedures with program or contracting personnel and did not implement quality assurance requirements that DCMA management considered critical to mission success.

Contracting officer's representatives (CORs) for the ANP contract did not conduct effective contractor oversight. This occurred because DCMA personnel did not review COR audit checklists, provide CORs feedback on completed audit checklists, or train CORs on oversight responsibilities.

DCMA and International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) Joint Command officials did not perform adequate oversight of fielded mentors for the ANP contract. This occurred because quality assurance representatives did not always provide training and follow up on audit checklists

received from the CORs. NTM-A/CSTC-A and Red River Army Depot (RRAD) personnel nominated six CORs DOD OIG interviewed who were not effectively providing oversight of the ANP contract. This occurred because NTM-A/CSTC-A personnel developed a memorandum of agreement with RRAD that did not identify appropriate COR qualifications. As a result, contractor performance at ANP training sites where the six RRAD CORs were appointed was not adequately measured and assessed.

In addition, the Army could not determine whether the contractor fully delivered \$439 million in services or provided effective training of the ANP.

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

(Report No. DODIG-2013-094, Issued June 24, 2013)

Coalition's programs for the Afghan National Army (ANA) leader development were generally effective and on track for transition to the Afghans. The establishment of a non-commissioned officer corps, and the roles and responsibilities accompanying this enlisted leadership position, was not completely embraced by senior ANA and General Staff personnel. The lack of a true merit-based personnel promotion and assignment system negatively impacted the further development of a new generation of ANA leaders.

Among Coalition advisors to the ANA, at both training schools and operational units, there was a wide variation in the selection for assignment and specific advisor training preparation. Coalition Command data assessment practices and categories did not appear to have been updated to reflect the change in mission emphasis from building the ANA to improving its quality.

Of special note was the ANA literacy program. In a country with a very low national literacy rate, this educational program serves not just as an immediate benefit to the ANA, but also eventually the larger nation of Afghanistan by, as one senior officer said, "...allows Afghans to be more discerning."

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

(Report No. DODIG-2013-081, Issued May 24, 2013)

DOD OIG continues its series of reports on training and equipping of Iraq, Afghan, and Pakistan forces. DOD OIG identified that although work remains to be accomplished, there were several noteworthy areas of progress including Coalition Coordination, Joint Border Coordination Centers, and Ministry of Interior Logistics System Development. In addition, DOD OIG identified progress in Female Border Police Recruitment and Professional Development in the North and in the Development and Use of Afghan Trainers. Despite the progress, DOD OIG also identified areas of concern in planning and execution including Tashkil Authorizations, Funding for Canine Program, and Corruption at Border Crossings.

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

During this quarter, State OIG issued no reports related to Afghanistan reconstruction.

Government Accountability Office

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

Security Force Assistance: More Detailed Planning and Improved Access to Information Needed to Guide Efforts of Advisor Teams in Afghanistan

(Report No. GAO-13-381, Issued April 30, 2013)

DOD and ISAF have defined the mission and broad goals for Security Force Assistance (SFA) advisor teams. However, teams varied in the extent to which their approaches for developing their Afghan National Security Force (ANSF) units identified activities based on specific objectives or end states that were clearly linked with established goals. SFA guidance states that to be successful, advisors must have an end or goal in mind, and establish objectives that support higher-command plans. Theater commanders have outlined goals aimed at strengthening specific capabilities such as logistics, and it is largely left to the teams to then develop their approach for working with their counterparts. GAO found some advisor teams had developed structured advising approaches drawing from these goals, such as identifying monthly objectives and milestones for their team.

Other teams GAO met with used less structured approaches, such as relying on interactions with ANSF counterparts to identify priorities and using this input to develop activities on an ad hoc basis, rather than as part of a longer-term, more structured approach to achieve broad goals. Officials from several teams stated that the guidance they received lacked specificity regarding desired end states for the development of their ANSF counterpart units. Without a more structured approach with clear linkages between end states, objectives, and milestones that are in support of broad goals for ANSF units, theater commanders cannot be assured that the advisor team activities are making progress toward these goals.

The Army and Marine Corps have been able to fill requests for SFA advisor teams, using various approaches such as tasking non-deployed brigades to form advisor teams or creating teams using personnel already deployed in Afghanistan. According to Army and Marine Corps officials, the ability to substitute an individual at one rank above or below the request has helped the services meet rank and skill requirements. The Army's reliance on brigades to provide a portion of their personnel to form advisor teams has enabled them to meet requirements but resulted in leaving large numbers of personnel at the brigades' home stations. To manage these large rear

detachments, brigades undertook significant planning to ensure that enough stay-behind leadership existed to maintain a sufficient command structure and provide certain training.

The Army and Marine Corps have developed training programs for SFA advisor teams, but teams varied in the extent to which they had specific information to help prepare them for their mission prior to deployment. SFA guidance states that an in-depth understanding of the operational environment and of foreign security force capabilities is critical to planning and conducting effective SFA. Advisor teams may access such information from a variety of sources such as conducting video teleconferences with the teams they will replace, using secure networks to gather information, or sending personnel on predeployment site surveys, although teams varied in the extent to which they were actually able to gain access to these sources. For example, GAO found that while teams had access to a certain secure network at training sites, only some had access at home station, enabling them to shape their training and mission analysis earlier in predeployment training or after training but prior to deploying. Having limited access to this information prior to arriving in Afghanistan may result in advisor teams needing more time after deploying to maximize their impact as advisors.

National Defense: DOD Procurement of Mi-17 Helicopters

(Report No. GAO-13-319R, Issued April 1, 2013)

In summary, DOD's Office of the Secretary of Defense directed the Navy to cancel its competitive solicitation for 21 civilian Mi-17s because Russian authorities told DOD in late 2010 that, in accordance with Russian law, they would sell the helicopters only through Rosoboronexport since they were intended for military end use. Specifically, in response to letters written by the U.S. Ambassador to Russia, the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs confirmed to DOD that it considered the Mi-17s to be military because they were for use by the Afghan Air Force, and therefore could be sold only through Rosoboronexport, the sole entity responsible for Russian military exports.

DOD did not assess alternative means for procuring Mi-17s after verifying that Russia would sell the helicopters to the United States only through Rosoboronexport. The Navy's original procurement strategy in 2010 was to purchase civilian Mi-17s and subsequently add weapons to them for use in Afghanistan. However, given the Russian government's determination, DOD officials stated that no alternative approaches to procure the helicopters were available to them as any attempt to procure a new civilian aircraft could be blocked by Rosoboronexport if DOD did not go through them, and purchasing used helicopters posed safety concerns. Although some potential vendors told us that, if awarded a contract, they could provide these aircraft to DOD at a lower cost, an Army analysis determined that the price paid to Rosoboronexport for the Mi-17s was reasonable and fell within the historical range of the unit price paid for similar aircraft.

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DOD determined that the Rosoboronexport contract offered the Army greater access to technical information from the original equipment manufacturer and increased assurance of safety compared to previous Mi-17 contracts. However, the risk of counterfeiting may be similar. The 2011 contract with Rosoboronexport provided Army officials with extensive access to the original equipment manufacturer's facilities and allowed for technical discussions on the aircraft's design, testing, and manufacturing processes. This level of insight enabled the Army to determine that the Russians' process was sufficient by U.S. standards to certify airworthiness. However, both Rosoboronexport and other vendors have purchased new Mi-17s that came from the original equipment manufacturer—a practice used to decrease the risk of counterfeiting. Therefore, GAO found no evidence that shows how Rosoboronexport would decrease the risk of counterfeit parts over other vendors if aircraft were purchased new from the original equipment manufacturer.

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 June 30, 2013, the participating agencies reported 25 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 Department of Defense Office of Inspector General (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 resources supporting operations in Afghanistan. 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 draw-down 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 JUNE 30, 2013			
Agency	Project Number	Date Initiated	Project Title
DOD OIG	D2013-D00SPO-0181.000	6/13/2013	Assessment of U.S. Government Efforts to Transition Security Cooperation and Assistance Activities Supporting the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan from Department of Defense Authority to Department of State Authority
DOD OIG	D2013-D00SPO-0154.000	4/26/2013	Assessment of the U.S. Military and Coalition Efforts to Develop Effective and Sustainable Healthcare Capability for the Afghan National Police
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-DT0TAD-0002.000	2/14/2012	Technical Assessment of Military Construction Compliance with Fire Protection Standards of U.S. Controlled and Occupied Facilities in Afghanistan
DOD OIG	D2012-DT0TAD-0001.000	2/14/2012	Technical Assessment of Military Construction Compliance with Electrical Standards of U.S. Controlled and Occupied Facilities in Afghanistan
DOD OIG	D2012-D000AS-0075.000	12/7/2011	Task Orders for Mi-17 Overhauls and Cockpit Modifications
State OIG-MERO	13AUD082	6/13/2013	Audit of Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs Counternarcotics Assistance to Afghanistan
State OIG-MERO	13AUD52	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
State OIG-MERO	12AUD79	12/2012	Audit of the Department of State Transition Planning for a Reduced Military Presence in Afghanistan
State 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
USAID OIG	FF100113	4/1/2013	Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Electoral Reform and Civic Advocacy Program
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	Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Management Controls over Premium Pay
USAID OIG	FF101112	5/1/2012	Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Kandahar Power Initiative
USAID OIG	FF101712	10/25/2012	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, 6/20/2013; State OIG, response to SIGAR data call, 6/14/2013; GAO, response to SIGAR data call, 6/22/2013; USAAA, response to SIGAR data call 5/28/2013; USAID OIG, response to SIGAR data call, 6/18/2013.

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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). 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. DOD OIG will also continue to review and assess the Department's efforts in managing and executing contracts to train the Afghan National Police.

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.

DOD OIG led Southwest Asia Joint Planning Group coordinates and deconflicts federal and DOD OCO-related oversight activities. DOD OIG, working with the SIGAR as well as fellow Inspectors General and Defense oversight community members, has begun to develop the Fiscal Year 2014 strategic audit plan for the oversight community working in Afghanistan. A key theme in the FY 2014 plan development is the anticipated force restructuring/drawdown of operations in Afghanistan.

Office of the Deputy Inspector General for Auditing

Ongoing Operation Enduring Freedom-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 ASF.

Assessment of U.S. Government Efforts to Transition Security Cooperation and Assistance Activities Supporting the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan from Department of Defense Authority to Department of State Authority

(Project No. 2013-D00SPO-0181.000, Initiated June 13, 2013)

DOD OIG is assessing plans and activities that have been accomplished or implemented thus far to transfer the security cooperation and assistance activities in Afghanistan from DOD to State authority, and to make recommendations to facilitate or improve the transition of these functions to State in accordance with existing security cooperation guidance and security

assistance regulations that may pertain. Specific objectives are to determine whether:

- a. U.S. government goals; objectives, plans, and guidance are sufficient, issued and operative for the transition of the CSTC-A security assistance activities in Afghanistan from DOD authority to a security cooperation organization under Department of State authority.
- b. Ongoing efforts by U.S. forces to provide security assistance to the Government of Afghanistan are adversely impacted by the implementation of drawdown plans for U.S. Forces-Afghanistan and the transition of ISAF and ISAF Joint Command (IJC) to a command organization under NATO authority.

Assessment of the U.S. Military and Coalition Efforts to Develop Effective and Sustainable Healthcare Capability for the Afghan National Police

(Project No. D2013-D00SPO-0154.000, Initiated April 26, 2013)

DOD OIG is assessing the progress of U.S. and Coalition efforts to develop effective and sustainable healthcare capability in support of the ANP.

Specifically, the assessment will determine whether:

- plans to develop effective and sustainable healthcare services to the ANP are sufficiently comprehensive, coordinated with the Government of Afghanistan, and being implemented so as to meet the timeline for transition goals,
- advisory resources are sufficient and appropriate in order to develop the healthcare services necessary to support the medical needs of the ANP, and
- developmental efforts are on schedule and effective in ensuring there is adequate medical capability to provide proper medical support to ANP personnel from the point of injury to the next required level of care.

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

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

DOD OIG 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, DOD OIG 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)

DOD OIG 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)

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 ANA and ANP 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

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. 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)

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)

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)

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.

Technical Assessment of Military Construction Compliance with Fire Protection Standards of U.S. Controlled and Occupied Facilities in Afghanistan

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

DOD OIG is determining whether fire suppression systems in selected U.S. controlled and occupied facilities in Afghanistan are in compliance with

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the Unified Facilities Criteria and National Fire Protection Association standards. DOD OIG will assess U.S. controlled and occupied facilities at Kandahar Air Field, Bagram Air Field, Camp Eggers, and other locations as necessary. DOD OIG will also assess the status of DOD OIG recommended corrective actions from previous fire protection systems assessments. This project will be enjoined with the assessment of electrical standards (Project No. D2012-DT0TAD-0001.000). A report is expected in July to address electrical and fire protection systems at Kandahar and Bagram Airfields.

Technical Assessment of Military Construction Compliance with Electrical Standards of U.S. Controlled and Occupied Facilities in Afghanistan

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

DOD OIG is determining whether electrical systems in selected U.S. controlled and occupied facilities in Afghanistan are in compliance with Unified Facilities Criteria and National Electrical Code standards. DOD OIG will assess U.S. controlled and occupied facilities at Kandahar Air Field, Bagram Air Field, 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. This project will be enjoined with the assessment of fire protection systems standards (Project No. D2012-DT0TAD-0002.000). A report is expected in July to address electrical and fire protection systems 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 International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs Counternarcotics Assistance to Afghanistan

(Project No. 13AUD082, Initiated June 2013)

The audit objective is to evaluate the management and oversight of the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) counternarcotics program for Afghanistan, including whether INL has

achieved intended and sustainable outcomes and whether INL has applied adequate internal controls over the administration of direct assistance for the Afghanistan counternarcotics program.

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. 13AUD52, Initiated 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 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. The project will ask, 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; and (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)

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?

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 Electoral Reform and Civic Advocacy Program

(Project No. FF100113, Initiated April 1, 2013)

Audit Objectives:

- To determine whether USAID's assistance strengthened the ability of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan institutions, Afghan civil society, and other organizations to enable credible, inclusive, and transparent presidential and provincial council elections in 2014.
- To determine if USAID's assistance contributed to Afghan solutions to the longer-term issues identified in the OIG's previous audit of elections assistance (Report No. F-306-11-003-P, June 19, 2011).

Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Transition Plans

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

Objective: 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)

Objective: Determine if USAID/Afghanistan is employing third-country nationals in accordance with U.S. government strategy for Afghanistan, and with applicable laws and regulations.

Audit 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.

OTHER AGENCY OVERSIGHT

Audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Kandahar Power Initiative

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

Objective: Did USAID/Afghanistan adequately manage performance, plan for sustainability, and comply with environmental requirements in its management of the Kandahar Helmand Power Project.

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

(Project No. FF101712, Initiated October 25, 2012)

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, and were in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.