

3 RECONSTRUCTION UPDATE



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Workers at Zainullah Ironsmiths make doors, wheelbarrows, axes, and other steel products.
(UNDP Afghanistan photo by Omer Sadaat)



RECONSTRUCTION IN BRIEF

Section 3 of this quarterly report summarizes the key events of the reporting period as well as programs and projects concerning Afghanistan reconstruction across five sectors: Funding, Security, Governance, Economic and Social Development, and Counternarcotics.

U.S.-TALIBAN TALKS SUSPENDED

- President Donald J. Trump suspended U.S.-Taliban peace negotiations on September 7, 2019.
- Prior to the suspension, there had been nine rounds of talks between U.S. Special Representative for Afghanistan Reconciliation Zalmay Khalilzad and the insurgent group.
- At the conclusion of the last round of talks on August 31, Ambassador Khalilzad had described the situation as being “at the threshold of an agreement.”

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS HELD

- Afghanistan held its fourth presidential election on September 28, 2019.
- Based on initial turnout results from 79% of the polling centers, the Independent Election Commission (IEC) said that only 2.2 million of 9.67 million registered Afghans voted.
- President Ghani attributed the low turnout to the failure of Afghanistan’s unity government to implement reforms and improve the living situation of Afghans.
- Results had not been announced at the time this report was published.

HEAVY FIGHTING RESULTS IN HIGH CIVILIAN AND COMBAT CASUALTIES

- The elite Afghan Special Security Forces conducted more operations against the Taliban and other insurgents in January–September 2019 than in all of 2018.
- U.S. and Coalition air missions released more munitions in Afghanistan in September 2019 than in any month since October 2010.
- The Taliban increased both its overall and “effective” (casualty-producing) attacks against the ANDSF and Coalition this quarter.
- Both Resolute Support (RS) and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) recorded significant increases in civilian casualties this summer compared to last summer.

THE AFGHAN ECONOMY CONTRACTS

- Afghanistan’s gross domestic product contracted by 0.2% in 2018, including opium-poppy cultivation, according to the country’s statistical authority.
- Afghan government revenues grew by just 3.2% over the first eight months of FY 1398 (December 22, 2018–December 21, 2019), year-on-year.
- An additional \$5.2 billion in economic and social development funds may be required to sustain a potential Afghan political settlement, the World Bank said in a draft plan.

OPIUM-POPPY CULTIVATION DECLINES

- Afghanistan opium-poppy cultivation declined 20% between 2017 and 2018, largely as a result of a drought, but was still at the second-highest level since the UN Office on Drugs and Crime began tracking in 1994.
- The country is also dealing with a growing methamphetamine-production problem.

U.S. RECONSTRUCTION FUNDING AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

- Cumulative appropriations for reconstruction and related activities in Afghanistan since FY 2002 totaled approximately \$132.6 billion.
- \$114.2 billion, or 86%, was appropriated to the nine largest active reconstruction funds.
- Of the amount appropriated to the nine largest active funds since FY 2002, approximately \$6.58 billion remained to be disbursed.
- The Department of Defense reported in its latest “Cost of War Report,” dated June 30, 2019, that cumulative obligations for Afghanistan including warfighting had reached \$764.5 billion. The cost of Afghanistan reconstruction equaled 16% of this amount at that date.

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STATUS OF FUNDS

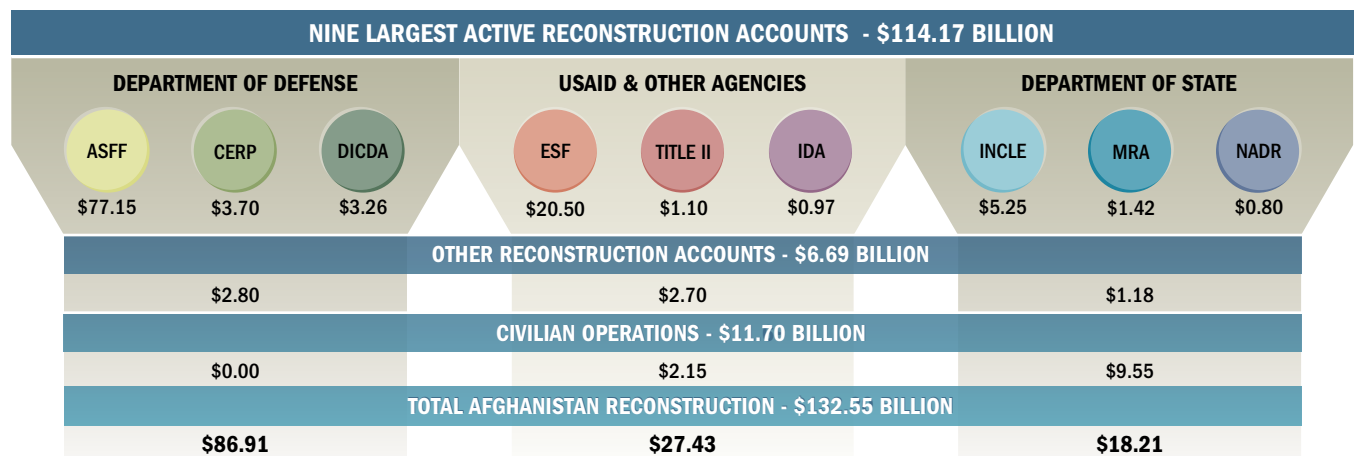
In accord with SIGAR's legislative mandate, this section details the status of U.S. funds appropriated, obligated, and disbursed for reconstruction activities in Afghanistan. As of September 30, 2019, the United States had appropriated approximately \$132.55 billion for reconstruction and related activities in Afghanistan since FY 2002. Total Afghanistan reconstruction funding has been allocated as follows:

- \$82.55 billion for security (including \$4.57 billion for counternarcotics initiatives)
- \$34.46 billion for governance and development (including \$4.37 billion for counternarcotics initiatives)
- \$3.85 billion for humanitarian aid
- \$11.70 billion for civilian operations

Figure 3.1 shows the nine largest active U.S. funds that contribute to these efforts. Prior to January 2019, SIGAR reported on seven major funds; the current nine-fund format reflects appropriations that have placed significant amounts in other funds.

FIGURE 3.1

U.S. APPROPRIATIONS SUPPORTING AFGHANISTAN RECONSTRUCTION EFFORTS (\$ BILLIONS)

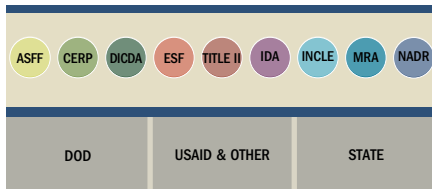


Note: Numbers have been rounded.

Source: Details of accounts, including sources of data, are provided in Appendix B to this report.

ASFF: Afghanistan Security Forces Fund
CERP: Commander's Emergency Response Program
DICDA: Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities
ESF: Economic Support Fund
TITLE II: Public Law No. 480 Title II
IDA: International Disaster Assistance
INCLE: International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement
MRA: Migration and Refugee Assistance
NADR: Non-Proliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs

STATUS OF FUNDS



The amount provided to the nine largest active U.S. funds represents more than 86.1% (over \$114.13 billion) of total reconstruction assistance in Afghanistan since FY 2002. Of this amount, over 91.3% (more than \$104.21 billion) has been obligated, and nearly 87.7% (nearly \$100.09 billion) has been disbursed. An estimated \$5.60 billion of the amount appropriated for these funds has expired and will therefore not be disbursed.

U.S. RECONSTRUCTION FUNDING FOR AFGHANISTAN

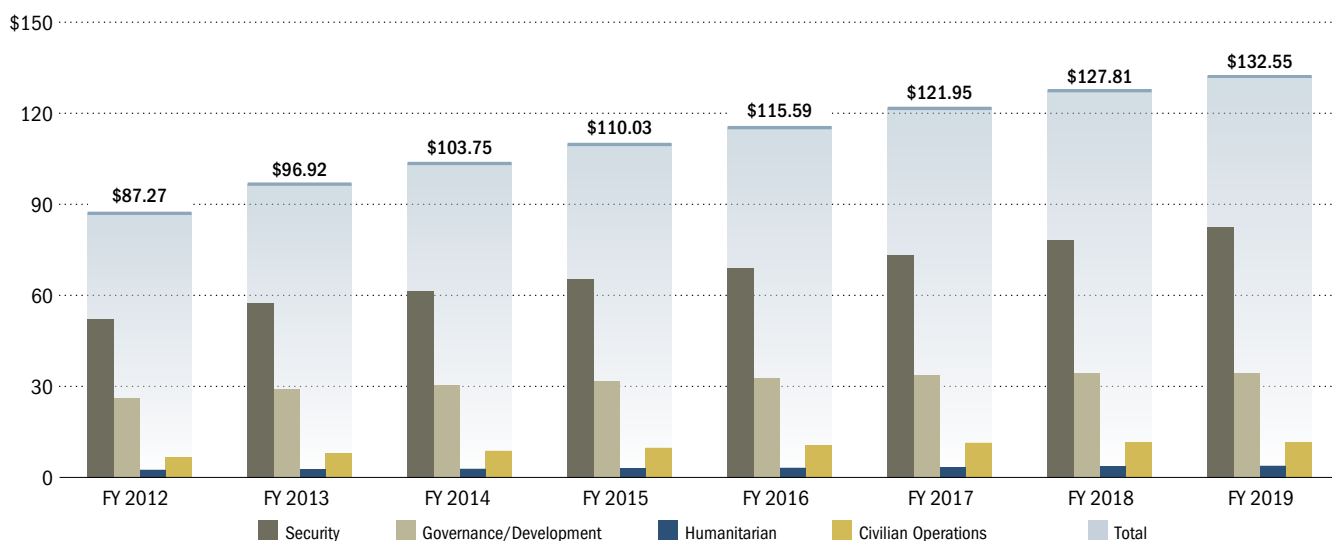
The amount provided to the nine largest active U.S. funds represents more than 86.1% (nearly \$114.17 billion) of total reconstruction assistance in Afghanistan since FY 2002. Of this amount, over 92.9% (nearly \$106.11 billion) has been obligated, and nearly 89.2% (nearly \$101.80 billion) has been disbursed. An estimated \$5.80 billion of the amount appropriated for these funds has expired and will therefore not be disbursed.

As of September 30, 2019, cumulative appropriations for reconstruction and related activities in Afghanistan totaled approximately \$132.55 billion, as shown in Figure 3.2. This total can be divided into four major categories of reconstruction and related funding: security, governance and development, humanitarian, and oversight and operations. Approximately \$8.94 billion of these funds support counternarcotics initiatives that crosscut the security (\$4.57 billion) and governance and development (\$4.37 billion) categories. For complete information regarding U.S. appropriations, see Appendix B.

President Donald J. Trump signed the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2019 into law on September 28, 2018, providing appropriations for the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (ASFF), the Commander's Emergency Response Program (CERP), and the Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities (DICDA) accounts for FY 2019. The President subsequently signed the Consolidated Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2019 into law on February 15, 2019. The joint resolution

FIGURE 3.2

CUMULATIVE APPROPRIATIONS BY FUNDING CATEGORY AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2019 (\$ BILLIONS)



Note: Numbers have been rounded.

Source: Details of accounts, including sources of data, are provided in Appendix B to this report.

STATUS OF FUNDS

includes the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2019, providing appropriations for the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The U.S. Congress, State, and the Office of Management and Budget have not yet agreed on final allocations to specific countries, including Afghanistan, for the global foreign-assistance accounts, principally the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) account and the Economic Support Fund (ESF). The FY 2019 appropriation amount shown in Figure 3.3 will increase when this process is completed.

Since 2002, the United States has provided more than \$15.32 billion in on-budget assistance to the government of Afghanistan. This includes about \$9.97 billion provided to Afghan government ministries and institutions, and about \$5.35 billion to three multinational trust funds—the World Bank’s Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF), the United Nations Development Programme’s Law and Order Trust Fund (LOTFA), and the Asian Development Bank’s Afghanistan Infrastructure Trust Fund (AITF). Table 3.1 shows U.S. on-budget assistance disbursed to the Afghan government and multilateral trust funds.

TABLE 3.1

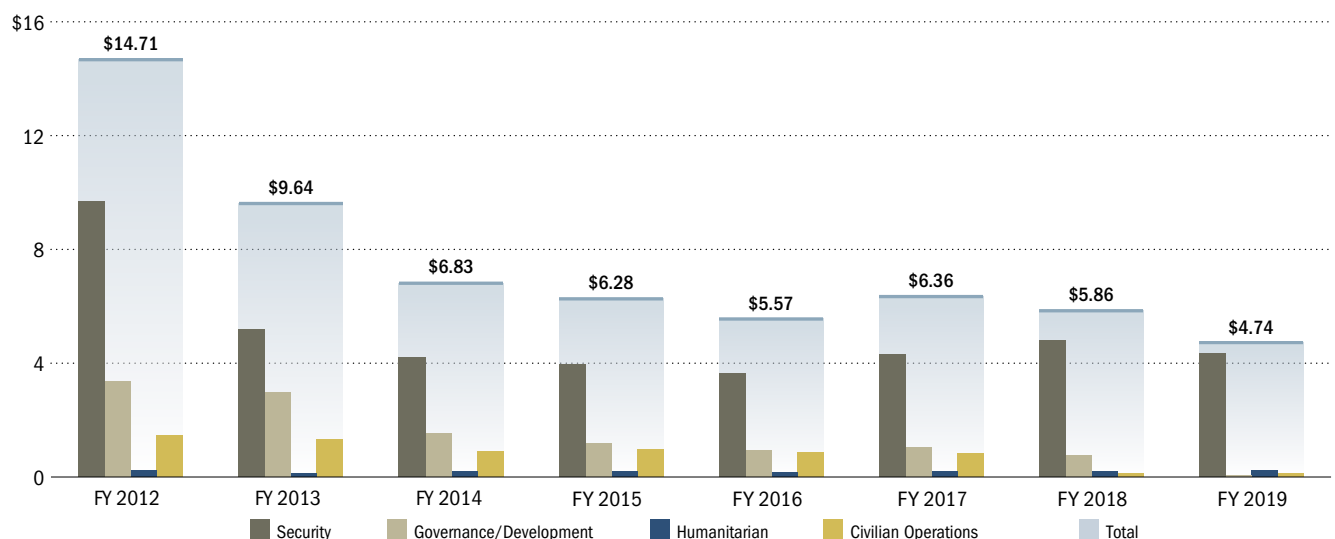
U.S. ON-BUDGET ASSISTANCE TO AFGHANISTAN, SINCE 2002 (\$ MILLIONS)	
Disbursements	
Total On-Budget Assistance	\$15,323.04
Government-to-Government	9,971.65
DOD	9,140.93
USAID	745.54
State	85.19
Multilateral Trust Funds	5,351.39
ARTF	3,527.68
LOTFA	1,670.04
AITF	153.67

Note: Numbers have been rounded.

Sources: USAID, response to SIGAR data call, 10/17/2019; State, response to SIGAR data call, 10/18/2018; DOD, response to SIGAR data call, 10/18/2019 and 10/19/2018; World Bank, ARTF: Administrator’s Report on Financial Status as of July 22, 2019 (end of 7th month of FY 1398), accessed 10/4/2019; UNDP LOTFA Receipts 2002–2019 Updated October 10, 2019, response to SIGAR data call, 10/13/2019.

FIGURE 3.3

ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS BY FUNDING CATEGORY (\$ BILLIONS)



Note: Numbers have been rounded.

Source: Details of accounts, including sources of data, are provided in Appendix B to this report.

STATUS OF FUNDS

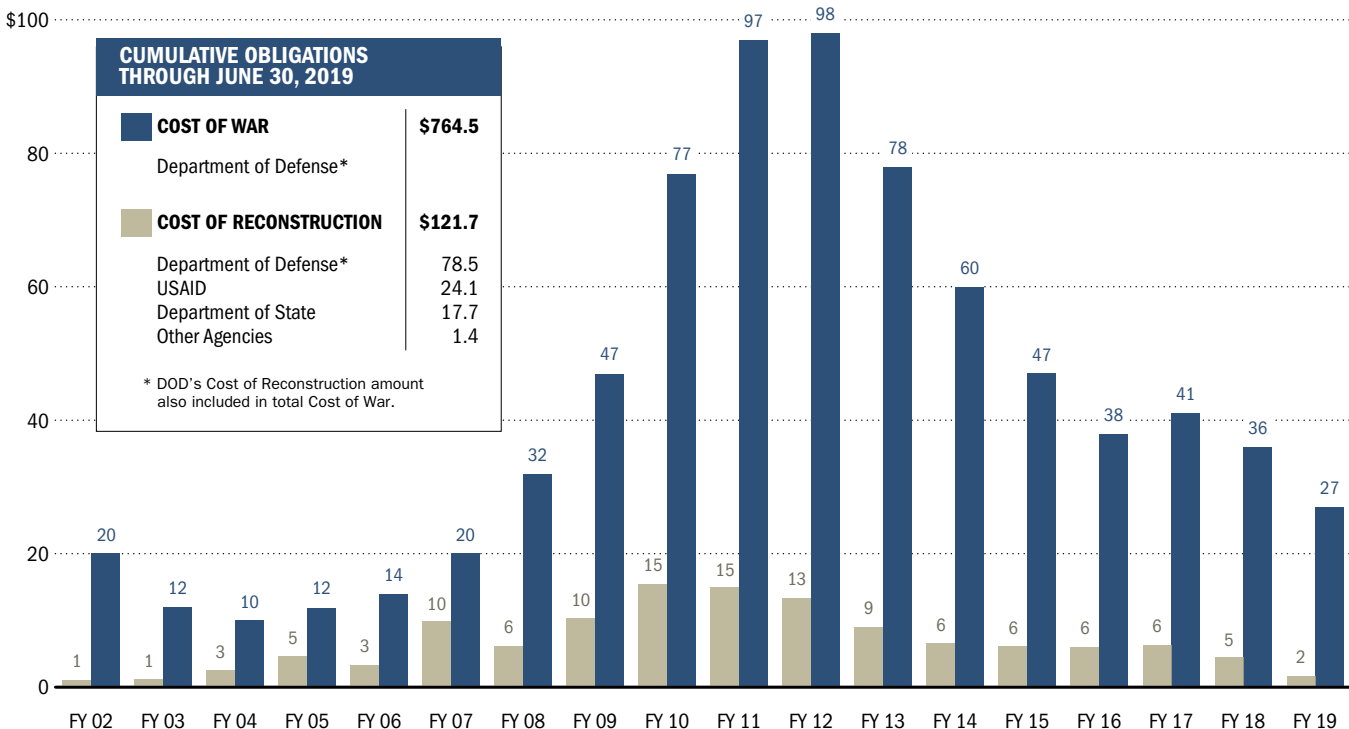
U.S. COST OF WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION IN AFGHANISTAN

Reconstruction costs for Afghanistan equal about 16% of all funds obligated by the Department of Defense for Afghanistan since 2001. DOD reported in its “Cost of War Report” as of June 30, 2019, that it had obligated \$764.5 billion for Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Freedom’s Sentinel in Afghanistan, including the cost of maintaining U.S. troops in Afghanistan. (By comparison, the report gave the cost of Iraq operations as \$769.0 billion.)³⁴

The comparable figures for Afghanistan reconstruction, consisting of obligations (appropriated funds committed to particular programs or projects for disbursement) of the DOD, Department of State, USAID, and other agencies was \$121.7 billion at that date. Note that the DOD contribution to the reconstruction of Afghanistan is contained in both the \$764.5 billion Cost of War and \$121.7 billion Cost of Reconstruction figures. Figure 3.4 presents the annual and cumulative costs for war and reconstruction in Afghanistan.

FIGURE 3.4

AFGHANISTAN COST OF WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION, ANNUAL AND CUMULATIVE OBLIGATIONS FY 2002 TO FY 2019 Q3 (\$ BILLIONS)



Note: Numbers have been rounded. Cumulative obligations through June 30, 2019, differ markedly from cumulative appropriations through September 30, 2019, as presented elsewhere in the Status of Funds section, because the former figures do not include unobligated appropriations and DOD Cost of War reporting lags by one quarter.

Source: DOD, Cost of War Monthly Report, Total War-related Obligations by Year Incurred, data as of June 30, 2019. Obligation data shown against year funds obligated. SIGAR analysis of annual obligation of reconstruction accounts as presented in SIGAR, Quarterly Report to the United States Congress, 7/30/2019. Obligation data shown against year funds appropriated.

STATUS OF FUNDS

AFGHANISTAN RECONSTRUCTION FUNDING PIPELINE

Since 2002, Congress has appropriated more than \$132.55 billion for reconstruction and related activities in Afghanistan. Of this amount, nearly \$114.17 billion (86.1%) was appropriated to the nine largest active reconstruction accounts, as shown in Table 3.2.

As of September 30, 2019, approximately \$6.58 billion of the amount appropriated to the nine largest active reconstruction funds remained for possible disbursement, as shown in Figure 3.5. These funds will be used to train, equip, and sustain the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces (ANDSF); complete on-going, large-scale infrastructure projects, such as those funded by the AIF and ESF; combat narcotics production and trafficking; and advance the rule of law, strengthen the justice sector, and promote human rights.

TABLE 3.2

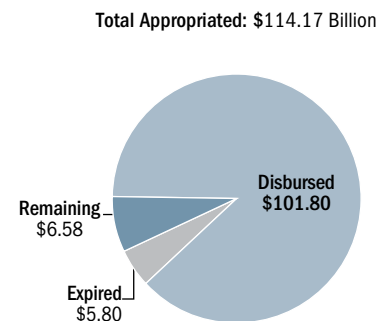
CUMULATIVE AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED, OBLIGATED, AND DISBURSED FY 2002–2019 (\$ BILLIONS)				
	Appropriated	Obligated	Disbursed	Remaining
Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (ASFF)	\$77.15	\$71.75	\$70.90	\$3.16
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	20.50	19.60	17.02	2.58
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	5.25	5.09	4.42	0.63
Commander's Emergency Response Program (CERP)	3.70	2.29	2.29	0.00
Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities (DICDA)	3.26	3.26	3.25	0.01
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	1.42	1.42	1.40	0.02
Public Law 480 Title II Emergency (Title II)	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	0.97	0.94	0.77	0.18
Non-Proliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related (NADR)	0.80	0.67	0.67	0.00
Total Nine Largest Accounts	114.17	106.11	101.80	6.58
Other Reconstruction Funds	6.69			
Civilian Operations	11.70			
Total	\$132.55			

Note: Numbers have been rounded. The amount remaining reflects the total disbursement potential of the nine largest active reconstruction accounts after deducting approximately \$5.80 billion that has expired. Expired funds equal the amount appropriated but not obligated after the period of availability for obligation has ended and thereafter includes amounts deobligated and canceled. The amount remaining for potential disbursement for Other Reconstruction Funds equals approximately \$110 million; for Civilian Operations the amount can not be determined but likely equals less than one-half of the most recent annual appropriation.

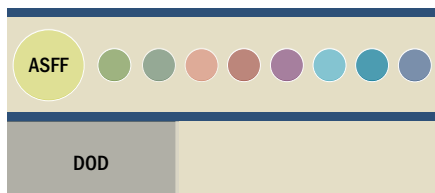
Source: SIGAR analysis of appropriation laws and obligation and disbursement data provided by DOD, State and USAID, 10/19/2019.

FIGURE 3.5

STATUS OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS, NINE LARGEST ACTIVE ACCOUNTS (\$ BILLIONS)



STATUS OF FUNDS



ASFF FUNDS TERMINOLOGY

Appropriations: Total monies available for commitments

Obligations: Commitments to pay monies

Disbursements: Monies that have been expended

AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND

Congress created the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (ASFF) to provide the ANDSF with equipment, supplies, services, training, and funding for salaries, as well as facility and infrastructure repair, renovation, and construction.³⁵ The primary organization responsible for building the ANDSF is the Combined Security Transition Command-Afghanistan (CSTC-A).³⁶ A Financial and Activity Plan (FAP) must be approved by the Afghanistan Resources Oversight Council (AROC), concurred in by the Department of State, and prior notification provided to the U.S. Congress before ASFF funds may be obligated.³⁷

The Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2019, enacted on September 28, 2018, provided an appropriation for the ASFF of \$4.92 billion for FY 2019. This amount was reduced by \$604.00 million, to \$4.32 billion, by DOD through Reprogramming Action FY 19-02 RA on May 10, 2019, as shown below in Figure 3.6.³⁸ As of September 30, 2019, cumulative appropriations for ASFF stood at \$77.15 billion, with \$71.75 billion in funding having been obligated, and \$70.90 billion having been disbursed, as shown in Figure 3.7. DOD reported that cumulative obligations increased by nearly \$1.24 billion during the quarter ending September 30, 2019, and that cumulative disbursements increased by nearly \$1.31 billion.³⁹

FIGURE 3.6

ASFF APPROPRIATED FUNDS BY FISCAL YEAR
(\$ BILLIONS)

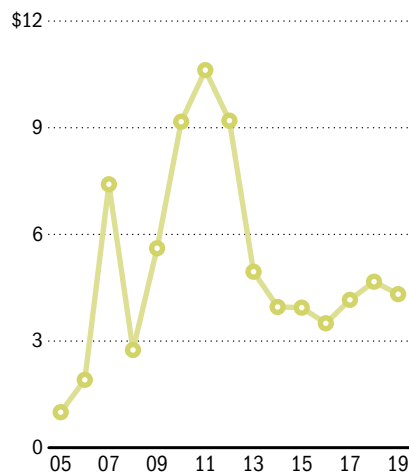
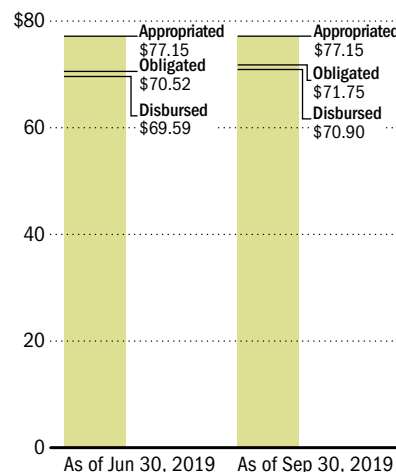


FIGURE 3.7

ASFF FUNDS, CUMULATIVE COMPARISON
(\$ BILLIONS)



Note: Numbers have been rounded. Data reflects reprogramming actions and rescissions. DOD reprogrammed \$1 billion of FY 2011, \$1 billion of FY 2012, \$178 million of FY 2013, and \$604 million of FY 2019 out of the ASFF to fund other DOD requirements. DOD reprogrammed \$230 million into FY 2015 ASFF. Pub. L. No. 115-141 rescinded \$100 million from FY 2017. Pub. L. No. 115-31 rescinded \$150 million from FY 2016. Pub. L. No. 113-6 rescinded \$1 billion from FY 2012. Pub. L. No. 113-235 rescinded \$764.38 million from FY 2014. Pub. L. No. 114-113 rescinded \$400 million from FY 2015.

Source: DFAS, "AR(M) 1002 Appropriation Status by FY Program and Subaccounts September 2019," 10/18/2019; DFAS, "AR(M) 1002 Appropriation Status by FY Program and Subaccounts June 2019," 7/18/2019; Pub. L. Nos. 115-141, 115-31, 114-113, 113-235, 113-76, and 113-6; OSD Comptroller, 16-22 PA: Omnibus 2016 Prior Approval Request, 6/30/2016.

STATUS OF FUNDS

ASFF Budget Activities

DOD budgeted and reported on ASFF by three Budget Activity Groups (BAGs) through the FY 2018 appropriation. These BAGs consisted of:

- Defense Forces (Afghan National Army, ANA)
- Interior Forces (Afghan National Police, ANP)
- Related Activities (primarily Detainee Operations)

Funds for each BAG are further allocated to four subactivity groups (SAGs): Sustainment, Infrastructure, Equipment and Transportation, and Training and Operations.⁴⁰ The AROC must approve the requirement and acquisition plan for any service requirements in excess of \$50 million annually and for any nonstandard equipment requirement in excess of \$100 million.⁴¹

As of September 30, 2019, DOD had disbursed nearly \$69.22 billion from the ASFF appropriations for FY 2005 through FY 2018. Of this amount, more than \$47.43 billion was disbursed for the ANA, and more than \$21.40 billion was disbursed for the ANP.

As shown in Figure 3.8, the largest portion of the funds disbursed for the ANA—more than \$23.44 billion—supported ANA troop and equipment sustainment. Of the funds disbursed for the ANP, the largest portion—nearly \$9.55 billion—also supported sustainment of ANP forces, as shown in Figure 3.9.⁴²

Budget Activity Groups: categories within each appropriation or fund account that identify the purposes, projects, or types of activities financed by the appropriation or fund

Subactivity Groups: accounting groups that break down the command's disbursements into functional areas

Source: DOD, Manual 7110.1-M Department of Defense Budget Guidance Manual, accessed 9/28/2009; Department of the Navy, Medical Facility Manager Handbook, p. 5, accessed 10/2/2009.

FIGURE 3.8

ASFF DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE ANA BY SUBACTIVITY GROUP, FY 2005 TO FY 2018 APPROPRIATIONS THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2019 (\$ BILLIONS)

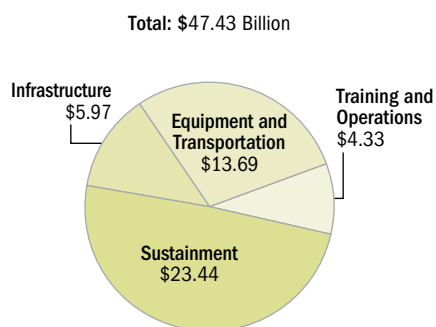
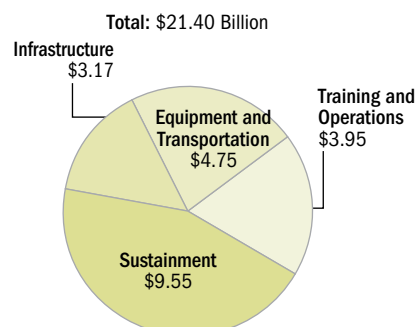


FIGURE 3.9

ASFF DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE ANP BY SUBACTIVITY GROUP, FY 2005 TO FY 2018 APPROPRIATIONS THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2019 (\$ BILLIONS)



Note: Numbers have been rounded. Excludes the ASFF FY 2019 appropriation, which is presented by four Budget Activity Groups, consisting of the ANA, ANP, AAF, and ASSF.

Source: DFAS, "AR(M) 1002 Appropriation Status by FY Program and Subaccounts September 2019," 10/18/2019.

STATUS OF FUNDS

New ASFF Budget Activity Groups for FY 2019

DOD revised its budgeting framework for ASFF beginning with its ASFF budget request for FY 2019, submitted to Congress in February 2018, and through its reporting beginning on October 1, 2018. The new framework restructures the Afghan National Army (ANA) and Afghan National Police (ANP) budget activity groups (BAGs) to better reflect the ANDSF force structure and new budget priorities. In FY 2018 and previous years, all costs associated with the Afghan Air Force (AAF) fell under the ANA BAG and costs for the Afghan Special Security Forces (ASSF) were split between the ANA and ANP BAGs. Beginning with the FY 2019 ASFF appropriation, the ANDSF consists of the ANA, ANP, AAF, and ASSF BAGs.

Table 3.4 on the opposite page compares the ASFF FY 2020 budget request that was submitted by DOD to Congress in March 2019 with the ASFF FY 2019 budget that was revised through Financial and Activity Plan 19-2 (FAP 19-2) in June 2019. This budget revision reduced the original ASFF FY 2019 appropriation of \$4.92 billion by \$604.00 million pursuant to DOD Reprogramming Action 19-02 RA, notified to Congress in May 2019, and further realigned \$48.6 million in funds between the Equipment and Training SAGs within the budget for the ASSF. Table 3.3 below presents the obligation and disbursement activity for the ASFF FY 2019 appropriation by its four BAGs, which as previously mentioned differs from the reporting of ASFF FY 2005 to FY 2018 by its two BAGs.

TABLE 3.3

ASFF FY 2019 BUDGET, OBLIGATIONS, AND DISBURSEMENTS THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2019 (\$ MILLIONS)			
Budget Activity Groups	Revised Budget (FAP 19-2)	Obligations	Disbursements
Afghan National Army	\$1,360.99	\$670.05	\$470.43
Afghan National Police	609.06	295.68	189.49
Afghan Air Force	1,656.36	723.65	674.89
Afghan Special Security Forces	689.58	320.27	313.95
Total	\$4,316.00	\$2,009.65	\$1,648.75

Note: Numbers have been rounded. Disbursements total excludes undistributed disbursements of \$30.89 million.

Source: DOD, Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (ASFF), Financial and Activity Plan, Fiscal Year 2019, 19-2 (FAP 19-2), 6/2019; AR(M) 1002 Appropriation Status by FY Program and Subaccounts September 2019, 10/18/2019.

NATO ANA Trust Fund

The NATF has contributed more than \$1.57 billion to ASFF for specific projects funded by donor nations, and ASFF has returned more than \$382.22 million of these funds following the cancellation or completion of these projects. DOD has obligated nearly \$848.14 million and disbursed more than \$678.75 million of NATF-contributed funds through ASFF as of May 31, 2019.⁴³ These amounts are not reflected in the U.S. government-funded ASFF obligation and disbursement numbers presented in Figures 3.6 and 3.7.

STATUS OF FUNDS

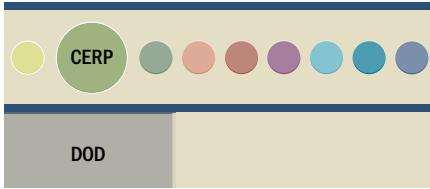
TABLE 3.4

ASFF FY 2019 REVISED BUDGET (FAP 19-2) AND FY 2020 BUDGET REQUEST		
(\$ MILLIONS)		
	FY 2019 Revised Budget (FAP 19-2)	FY 2020 Budget Request
Afghanistan Security Forces Fund, Total	\$4,316.00	\$4,803.98
Afghan National Army, Total	1,360.99	1,589.66
Sustainment, Total	1,023.99	1,313.05
Personnel	423.16	539.84
Ammunition	64.88	93.93
Communications & Intelligence	157.00	116.55
Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants	109.97	170.90
All Other	268.97	391.81
Infrastructure, Total	136.63	37.15
Equipment and Transportation, Total	56.47	120.87
Training and Operations, Total	143.90	118.59
Afghan National Police, Total	609.06	660.36
Sustainment, Total	425.38	422.81
Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants	76.88	88.77
All Other	348.50	334.03
Infrastructure, Total	16.85	2.36
Equipment and Transportation, Total	7.95	127.08
Training and Operations, Total	158.87	108.11
Afghan Air Force, Total	1,656.36	1,825.52
Sustainment, Total	842.13	893.83
Personnel	12.14	31.45
Ammunition	71.68	95.81
Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants	19.98	26.54
Aircraft Contracted Support	724.29	716.91
All Other	14.04	23.13
Infrastructure, Total	24.85	8.61
Equipment and Transportation, Total	531.46	566.97
Aircraft	523.70	561.37
Other Equipment and Tools	7.75	5.60
Training and Operations, Total	257.92	356.11
Afghan Special Security Forces, Total	689.58	728.45
Sustainment, Total	376.61	437.91
Aircraft Sustainment	177.19	134.39
Personnel	63.23	115.56
All Other	136.18	187.96
Infrastructure, Total	41.59	21.13
Equipment and Transportation, Total	69.37	153.81
Training and Operations, Total	202.02	115.60

Note: Numbers have been rounded.

Source: DOD, Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (ASFF), Financial and Activity Plan, Fiscal Year 2019, 19-2 (FAP 19-2), 6/2019; Fiscal Year 2019, Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (ASFF), Line Item Detail, last modified 6/21/2019; Department of Defense Budget, Fiscal Year 2020, Justification for FY 2020 Overseas Contingency Operations, Afghanistan Security Forces Fund, 3/2019.

STATUS OF FUNDS



CERP FUNDS TERMINOLOGY

Appropriations: Total monies available for commitments

Obligations: Commitments to pay monies

Disbursements: Monies that have been expended

COMMANDER'S EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM

The Commander's Emergency Response Program (CERP) enables U.S. commanders in Afghanistan to respond to urgent humanitarian relief and reconstruction requirements in their areas of responsibility by supporting programs that will immediately assist the local population. Funding under this program is intended for small projects estimated to cost less than \$500,000 each.⁴⁴ CERP-funded projects may not exceed \$2 million each.⁴⁵

The Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2019, increased the annual appropriation for CERP from \$5.00 million in FY 2018 to \$10.00 million in FY 2019, bringing total cumulative funding to more than \$3.70 billion. Notably, CERP annual appropriations had equaled or exceeded \$400.00 million per year during the FY 2008 to FY 2012 period, as shown in Figure 3.10; nearly \$1.12 billion in appropriations from this period expired without being disbursed. DOD reported that CERP cumulative appropriations, obligations, and disbursements stood at approximately \$3.70 billion, \$2.29 billion, and \$2.29 billion, respectively, at both June 30, 2019, and September 30, 2019, as shown in Figure 3.11.⁴⁶

FIGURE 3.10

CERP APPROPRIATIONS BY FISCAL YEAR
(\$ MILLIONS)

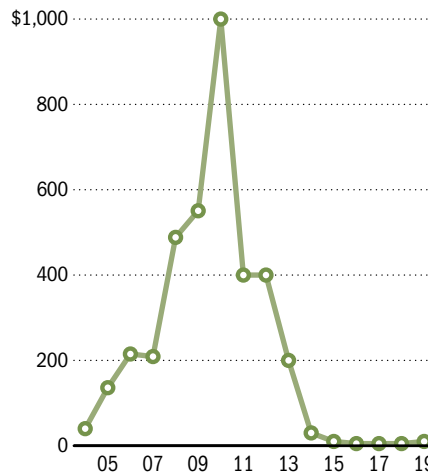
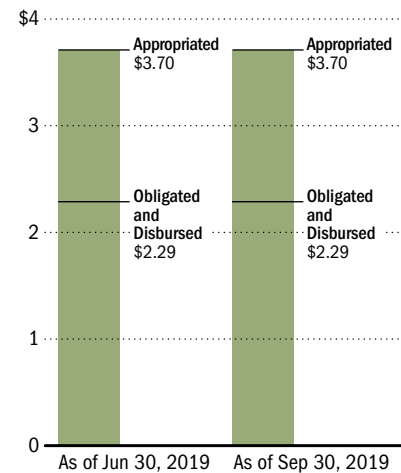


FIGURE 3.11

CERP FUNDS, CUMULATIVE COMPARISON
(\$ BILLIONS)



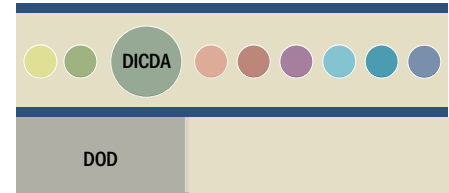
Note: Numbers have been rounded. Data may include interagency transfers. Analysis includes data from a draft DOD financial report because the final version had not been completed when this report went to press.

Source: DOD, response to SIGAR data call, 10/17/2019 and 7/15/2019; OMB, response to SIGAR data call, 1/4/2013; Pub. L. Nos. 115-141, 115-31, 114-113, 113-235, 113-76, 113-6, 112-74, 112-10.

DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES

The Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities (DICDA), Defense appropriation provides funding for efforts intended to stabilize Afghanistan by combating the drug trade and related activities. The DOD Counterdrug group allocates this funding to support the Counternarcotics Police of Afghanistan units (mentored by the DEA and U.S. Army Special Forces unit) who investigate high-value targets and conduct drug-interdiction operations. Funding is also provided to the Afghanistan Special Mission Wing (SMW) to support their fleet of rotary- and fixed-wing aircraft. The SMW's aircraft provide air mobility to conduct intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance operations aimed at counterdrug and counterterrorism operations in country.⁴⁷

DOD Counterdrug reprograms appropriated DICDA funds from the Central Transfer Account (CTA) to the military services and defense agencies, which track obligations of the transferred funds. The group allocated funding to Afghanistan programs and transferred \$132.36 million to the CTA in the quarter ending March 31, 2019, but withdrew \$122.18 million of these funds in the quarter ending September 30, 2019, which resulted in a net amount transferred of \$10.18 million for FY 2019.⁴⁸ Figure 3.12 shows DICDA appropriations by fiscal year, and Figure 3.13 provides a cumulative comparison of amounts appropriated and transferred from the CD CTA.⁴⁹



DICDA FUNDS TERMINOLOGY

Appropriations: Total monies available for commitments

Obligations: Commitments to pay monies

Disbursements: Monies that have been expended

FIGURE 3.12

DICDA APPROPRIATIONS BY FISCAL YEAR
(\$ MILLIONS)

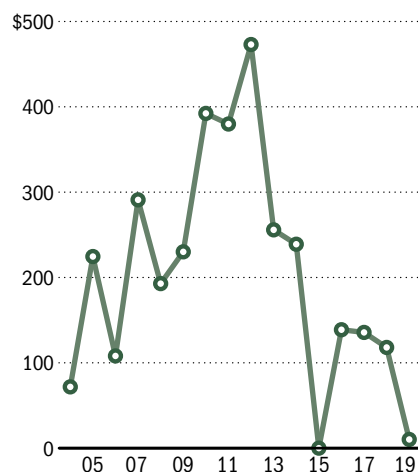
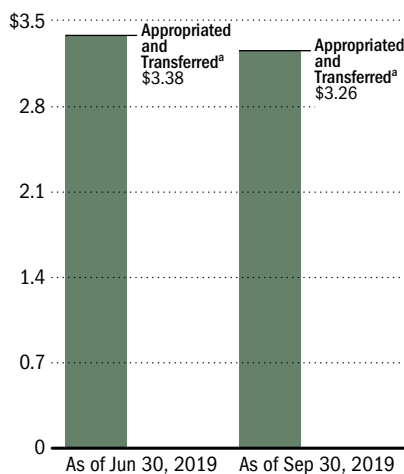


FIGURE 3.13

DICDA FUNDS, CUMULATIVE COMPARISON
(\$ BILLIONS)

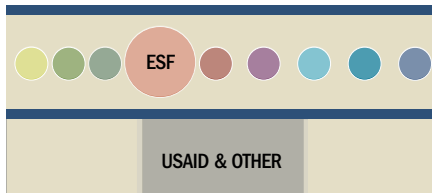


Note: Numbers have been rounded. DOD reprogrammed \$125.13 million out of FY 2015 DICDA due to several requirements for the Afghanistan Special Mission Wing being funded from the ASFF instead of DICDA.

^a DOD reprograms all DICDA funds to the military services and defense agencies for obligation and disbursement.

Source: DOD, response to SIGAR data call, 10/9/2019 and 7/9/2019; OSD Comptroller, 15-23 PA: Omnibus 2015 Prior Approval Request, 6/30/2015, p. 42.

STATUS OF FUNDS



ESF FUNDS TERMINOLOGY

Appropriations: Total monies available for commitments

Obligations: Commitments to pay monies

Disbursements: Monies that have been expended

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

Economic Support Fund (ESF) programs are intended to advance U.S. interests by helping countries meet short- and long-term political, economic, and security needs. ESF programs support counterterrorism; bolster national economies; and assist in the development of effective, accessible, independent legal systems for a more transparent and accountable government.⁵⁰

The ESF was allocated \$500.00 million for Afghanistan for FY 2018 through the Section 653(a) consultation process between Congress and the Department of State concluding in the quarter ending September 30, 2018. The allocation to Afghanistan for the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs appropriation for FY 2019 enacted on February 15, 2019, has not been completed. Cumulative funding for the ESF stands at nearly \$20.50 billion, of which more than \$19.60 billion had been obligated and nearly \$17.02 billion had been disbursed as of September 30, 2019.⁵¹ Figure 3.14 shows ESF appropriations by fiscal year, and Figure 3.15 shows cumulative appropriations, obligations, and disbursements as of June 30, 2019, and September 30, 2019.

FIGURE 3.14

ESF APPROPRIATIONS BY FISCAL YEAR
(\$ BILLIONS)

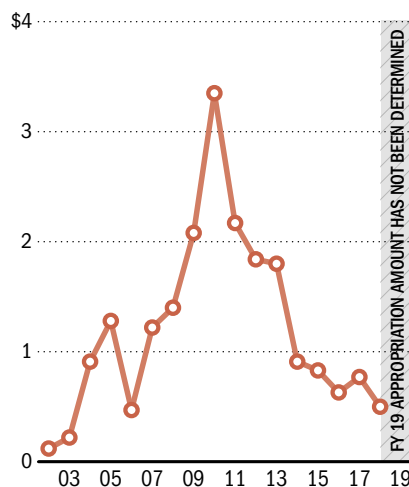
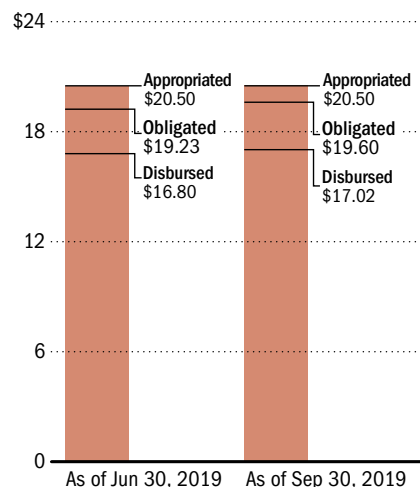


FIGURE 3.15

ESF FUNDS, CUMULATIVE COMPARISON
(\$ BILLIONS)



Note: Numbers have been rounded. Data reflects the following transfers from AIF to the ESF: \$101 million for FY 2011, \$179.5 million for FY 2013, and \$55 million for FY 2014. FY 2016 ESF for Afghanistan was reduced by \$179 million and put toward the U.S. commitment to the Green Climate Fund.

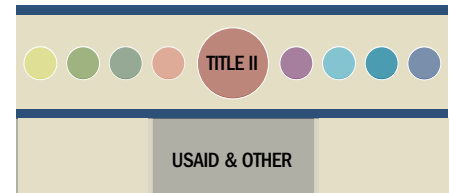
Source: USAID, response to SIGAR data call, 10/16/2019, 7/11/2019, and 10/15/2018; State, response to SIGAR data call, 10/11/2017, 5/4/2016, 10/20/2015, 4/15/2015, and 4/15/2014.

FOOD FOR PEACE: TITLE II AND IDA PROGRAMS

USAID's Office of Food for Peace administers Public Law 480 Title II and International Disaster Assistance (IDA) account resources that are requested and appropriated on a contingency basis to meet humanitarian needs worldwide, with a focus on emergency food and nutrition assistance. Food for Peace Title II resources are authorized by the Food for Peace Act and appropriated under the Agriculture appropriations bill, while IDA resources are authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act and Global Food Security Act and appropriated under the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs appropriation.⁵²

The Office of Food for Peace obligates funding for emergency food-assistance projects when there is an identified need and local authorities do not have the capacity to respond. More than three decades of war, population displacement and returns, civil unrest, insurgent activity, and recurring natural disasters have contributed to chronic humanitarian need in Afghanistan.⁵³

The Office of Food for Peace reports that it obligated nearly \$74.00 million through IDA funds (\$69.78 million) and Title II Emergency funds (\$4.22 million) to provide vulnerable, food-insecure Afghan households with emergency food and nutrition assistance in FY 2018; and it obligated nearly \$101.15 million in IDA funds in FY 2019.⁵⁴ Figure 3.17 indicates that nearly \$1.10 billion in Title II funds have been appropriated and transferred to Afghanistan programs from 2002 through September 30, 2019, and Figure 3.16 presents annual appropriations over this period.⁵⁵



TITLE II FUNDS TERMINOLOGY

Appropriations: Total monies available for commitments

Obligations: Commitments to pay monies

Disbursements: Monies that have been expended

FIGURE 3.16

TITLE II APPROPRIATIONS BY FISCAL YEAR
(\$ MILLIONS)

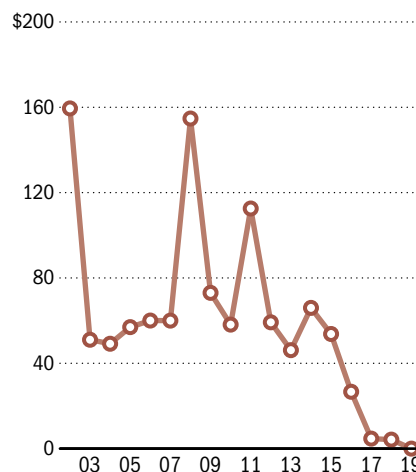
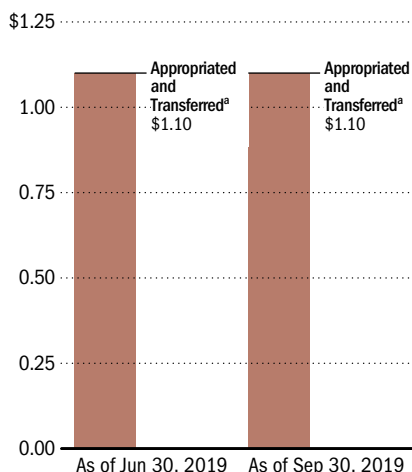


FIGURE 3.17

TITLE II FUNDS, CUMULATIVE COMPARISON
(\$ BILLIONS)

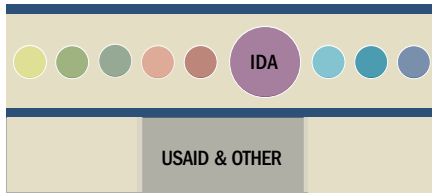


Note: Numbers have been rounded. No FY 2019 appropriations have yet occurred.

^a Title II Emergency account resources are requested and appropriated on a contingency basis to meet unmet humanitarian needs.

Source: USAID, response to SIGAR data call, 10/17/2019 and 7/18/2019.

STATUS OF FUNDS



IDA FUNDS TERMINOLOGY

Appropriations: Total monies available for commitments

Obligations: Commitments to pay monies

Disbursements: Monies that have been expended

FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE: IDA PROGRAMS

USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) teams with the Office of Food for Peace (FFP) to administer International Disaster Assistance (IDA) funds.⁵⁶ OFDA is responsible for leading and coordinating the U.S. government response to disasters overseas. Its major programs include Relief Commodities & Logistics Support, Shelter & Settlements, Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management, Health, Protection, and WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene). OFDA works closely with international partners such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations World Health Organization (WHO), and others to deliver goods and services to assist conflict- and disaster-affected populations in Afghanistan.⁵⁷

USAID reported that nearly \$973.83 million in IDA funds had been allocated to Afghanistan from 2002 through September 30, 2019, with obligations of more than \$943.36 million and disbursements of more than \$765.49 million reported as of that date. Separately, OFDA reported that nearly \$518.11 million in IDA funds had been awarded to programs in Afghanistan from 2002 through September 30, 2019, with more than \$50.88 million obligated in FY 2019.⁵⁸ Figure 3.18 presents annual appropriations of IDA funds to Afghanistan. Figure 3.19 presents cumulative appropriations, obligations, and disbursements.⁵⁹

FIGURE 3.18

IDA APPROPRIATIONS BY FISCAL YEAR
(\$ MILLIONS)

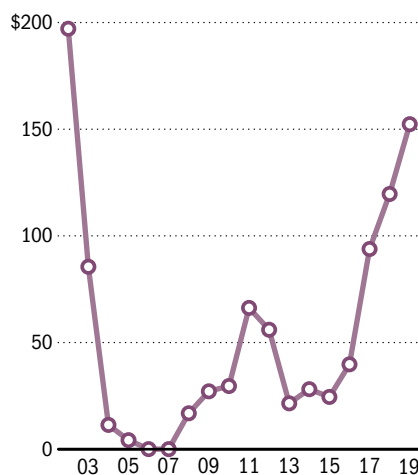
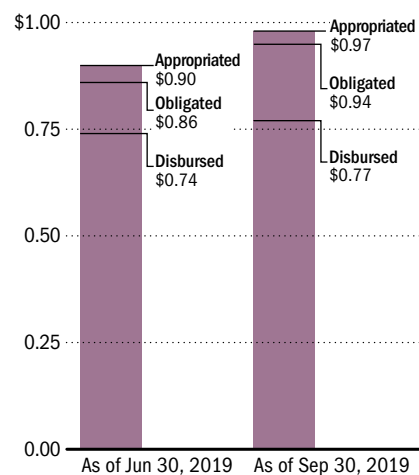


FIGURE 3.19

IDA FUNDS, CUMULATIVE COMPARISON
(\$ BILLIONS)

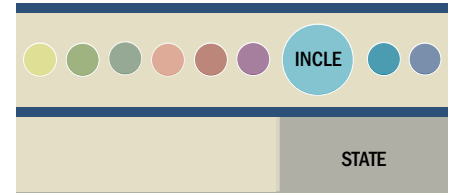


Note: Numbers have been rounded. Data may include interagency transfers.
Source: USAID, response to SIGAR data call, 10/16/2019 and 7/11/2019.

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) manages the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) account which funds projects and programs for advancing the rule of law and combating narcotics production and trafficking. INCLE supports several INL program groups, including police, counternarcotics, and rule of law and justice.⁶⁰

The INCLE account was allocated \$160.00 million for Afghanistan for FY 2018 through the Section 653(a) consultation process between Congress and the Department of State concluding in the quarter ending September 30, 2018. The allocation to Afghanistan for the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriation for FY 2019 enacted on February 15, 2019, has not been completed. Cumulative funding for INCLE stands at more than \$5.25 billion, of which nearly \$5.09 billion has been obligated and more than \$4.42 billion has been disbursed as of September 30, 2019. Figure 3.20 shows INCLE appropriations by fiscal year, and Figure 3.21 shows cumulative appropriations, obligations, and disbursements as of June 30, 2019, and September 30, 2019.⁶¹



INCLE FUNDS TERMINOLOGY

Appropriations: Total monies available for commitments

Obligations: Commitments to pay monies

Disbursements: Monies that have been expended

FIGURE 3.20

INCLE APPROPRIATIONS BY FISCAL YEAR
(\$ MILLIONS)

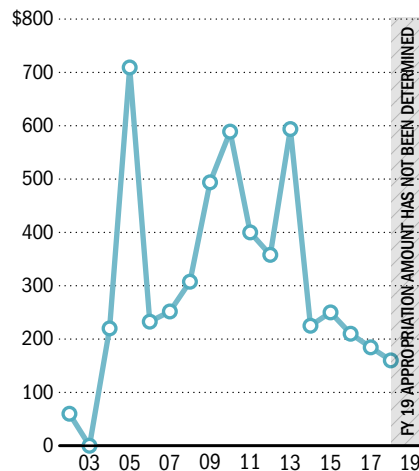
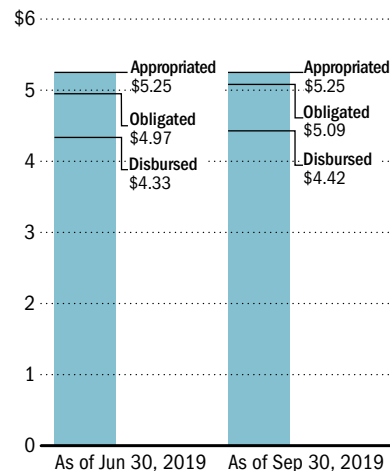


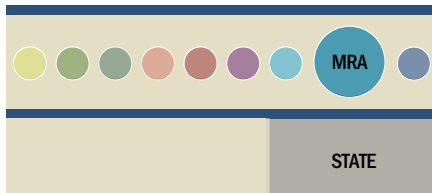
FIGURE 3.21

INCLE FUNDS, CUMULATIVE COMPARISON
(\$ BILLIONS)



Note: Numbers have been rounded. Data may include interagency transfers.

Source: State, response to SIGAR data call, 10/10/19 and 7/11/2019.



MRA FUNDS TERMINOLOGY

Appropriations: Total monies available for commitments

Obligations: Commitments to pay monies

Disbursements: Monies that have been expended

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

The Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) administers the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) account that funds programs to protect and assist refugees, conflict victims, internally displaced persons, stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants. Through MRA, PRM supports the work of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), other international organizations, and various nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in Afghanistan to support Afghan refugees throughout the region and upon their return to Afghanistan.⁶²

The MRA allocation for Afghan refugees, internally displaced persons, and returnees was nearly \$77.19 million for FY 2018 and nearly \$85.40 for FY 2019. Cumulative appropriations since 2002 totaled more \$1.42 billion as of September 30, 2019, with cumulative obligations and disbursements reaching nearly \$1.42 billion and nearly \$1.40 billion, respectively, on that date. Figure 3.22 shows MRA appropriations by fiscal year, and Figure 3.23 shows cumulative appropriations, obligations, and disbursements as of June 30, 2019, and September 30, 2019.⁶³

FIGURE 3.22

MRA APPROPRIATIONS BY FISCAL YEAR
(\$ MILLIONS)

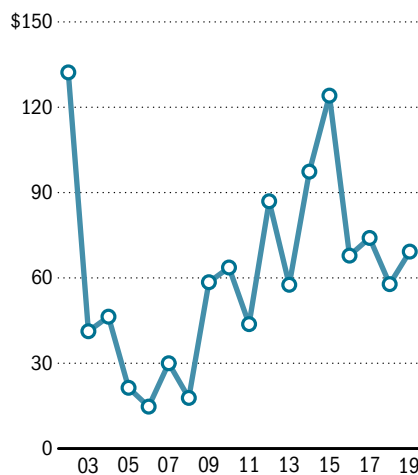
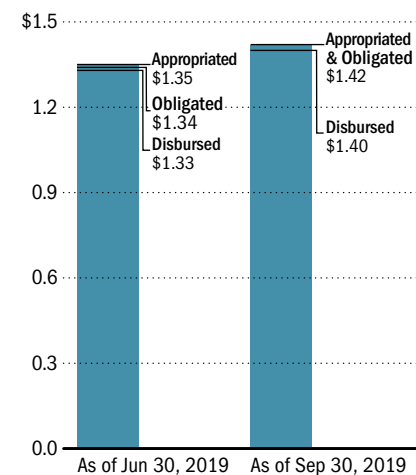


FIGURE 3.23

MRA FUNDS, CUMULATIVE COMPARISON
(\$ BILLIONS)

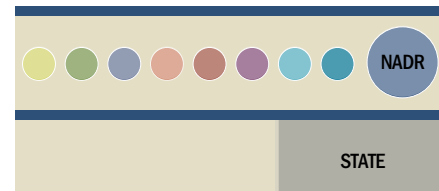


Note: Numbers have been rounded. Data may include interagency transfers.
Source: State, response to SIGAR data call, 10/16/2019 and 7/12/2019.

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTITERRORISM, DEMINING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS

The Non-Proliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) account plays a critical role in improving the Afghan government's capacity to address terrorist threats, protect its borders, and remove dangerous explosive remnants of war.⁶⁴ The majority of NADR funding for Afghanistan is funneled through two subaccounts, Antiterrorist Assistance (ATA) and Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD), with additional funds going to Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) and Counterterrorism Financing (CTF).⁶⁵

The Department of State and the U.S. Congress agree on the country-by-country allocation of annual appropriations for the foreign-assistance accounts, including NADR, through the Section 653(a) allocation process. The Office of Foreign Assistance Resources makes allocated funding available to relevant bureaus and offices that obligate and disburse these funds.⁶⁶ The allocation to Afghanistan was \$36.60 million for FY 2018, while the allocation for FY 2019 remains pending until the Section 653(a) process is completed this year. Figure 3.24 shows annual allocations to the NADR account, and Figure 3.25 shows that the cumulative total of NADR funds appropriated and transferred stood at \$804.54 million as of June 30, 2019, and also September 30, 2019.⁶⁷



NADR FUNDS TERMINOLOGY

Appropriations: Total monies available for commitments

Obligations: Commitments to pay monies

Disbursements: Monies that have been expended

FIGURE 3.24

NADR APPROPRIATIONS BY FISCAL YEAR
(\$ MILLIONS)

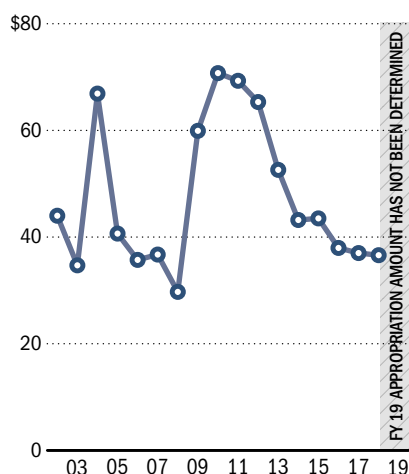
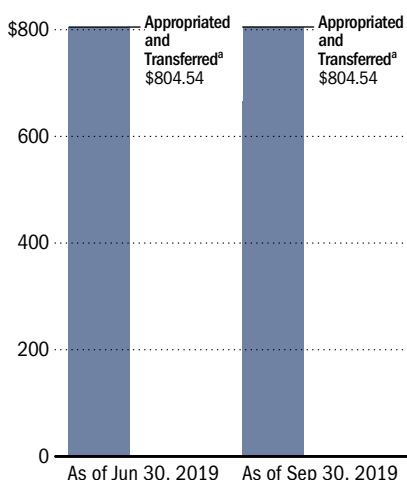


FIGURE 3.25

NADR FUNDS, CUMULATIVE COMPARISON
(\$ MILLIONS)



Note: Numbers have been rounded.

^a State and Congress agree on the country-by-country allocation of annual appropriations for the foreign assistance accounts, including NADR, through the Section 653(a) process. The Office of Foreign Assistance Resources makes allocated funding available to relevant bureaus at State that obligate and disburse these funds.

Source: State, response to SIGAR data call, 10/5/2018.

STATUS OF FUNDS

INTERNATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION FUNDING FOR AFGHANISTAN

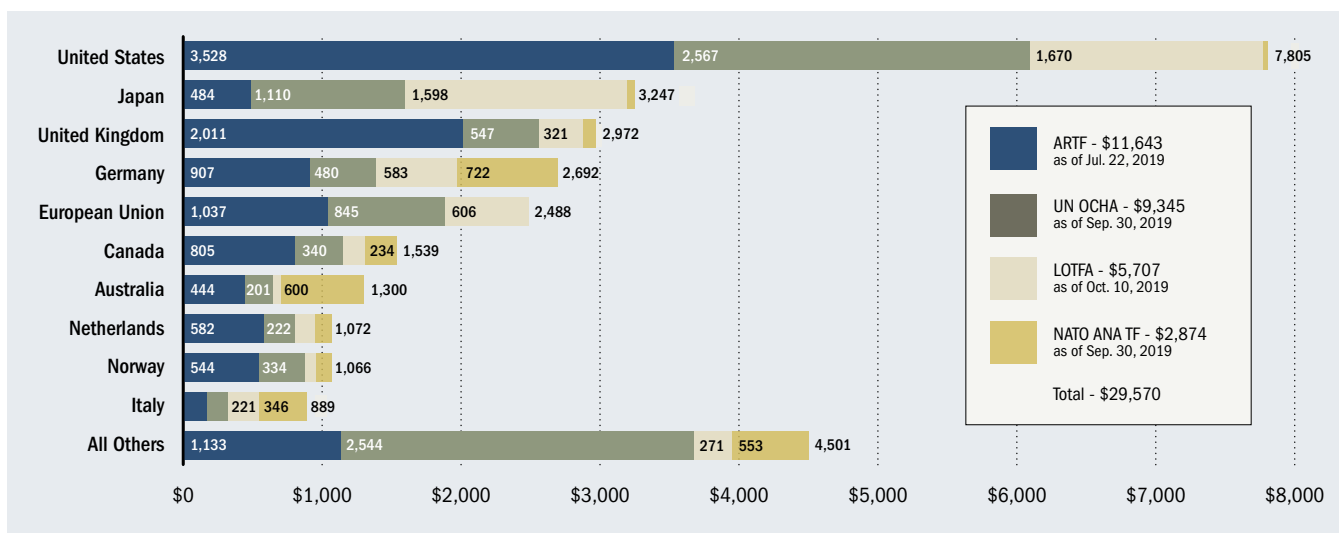
The international community provides significant funding to support Afghanistan relief and reconstruction efforts. A large share of the international funding is administered through multilateral trust funds. The four main multilateral trust funds are the World Bank-managed Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)-managed Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA), the NATO-managed Afghan National Army (ANA) Trust Fund (NATO ANA Trust Fund or NATF), and the Asian Development Bank-administered Afghanistan Infrastructure Trust Fund (AITF). The UN's Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) leads emergency appeals and annual or multi-year humanitarian response plans for Afghanistan, and provides timely reporting of humanitarian assistance provided by donors to facilitate funding of targeted needs.

Contributions to the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund

The largest share of international contributions to the Afghan government's operational and development budgets comes through the ARTF. From 2002 to July 22, 2019, the World Bank reported that 34 donors had paid in more

FIGURE 3.26

CUMULATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS TO ARTF, UN OCHA-COORDINATED PROGRAMS, LOTFA, AND NATO ANA TRUST FUND BY 10 LARGEST DONORS (\$ MILLIONS)



Note: Amounts under \$200 million are not labeled. The chart does not include the Asian Development Bank's Afghanistan Infrastructure Trust Fund (AITF), which had disbursed \$275 million to projects as of March 31, 2019 through contributions from its development partners the NATO ANA Trust Fund, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Source: World Bank, ARTF: Administrator's Report on Financial Status as of July 22, 2019 (end of 7th month of FY 1398) at www.artf.af, accessed 10/4/2019; UN OCHA, Financial Tracking Service at <https://fts.unocha.org>, accessed 9/30/2019; UNDP, LOTFA Receipts 2002–2019 and LOTFA MPTF Receipts 2002–2019, updated through 10/10/2019, in response to SIGAR data call 10/13/2019; NATO, Afghan National Army (ANA) Trust Fund, Status of Contributions Made as of 30 September 2019, in response to SIGAR data call 10/10/2019; ADB, AITF Development Partners and Commitments to AITF as of 31 March 2019, in response to SIGAR data call 7/23/2019.

than \$11.64 billion.⁶⁸ Figure 3.26 shows the five largest donors over this period as the United States, the UK, the European Union, Germany, and Canada. Figure 3.27 shows that these five sources were also the largest donors to the ARTF for Afghan FY 1397 (December 22, 2017–December 21, 2018). The ARTF received contributions of \$1.02 billion in Afghan FY 1397, marking the second-highest annual amount of contributions received by the fund in its 17-year history.

Contributions to the ARTF are divided into two funding channels, the Recurrent Cost (RC) Window and the Investment Window.⁶⁹ The RC Window is used to assist the Afghan government with recurrent costs such as civil servants' salaries.⁷⁰ To ensure that the RC Window receives adequate funding, donors to the ARTF may not "preference" (earmark) more than half of their annual contributions.⁷¹ As of July 22, 2019, according to the World Bank, nearly \$5.05 billion of ARTF funds had been disbursed to the Afghan government through the RC Window.

The Investment Window supports development programs. As of July 22, 2019, according to the World Bank, nearly \$5.59 billion had been committed through the Investment Window, and more than \$4.67 billion had been disbursed. The Bank reported 36 active projects with a combined commitment value of more than \$2.54 billion, of which nearly \$1.63 billion had been disbursed.⁷²

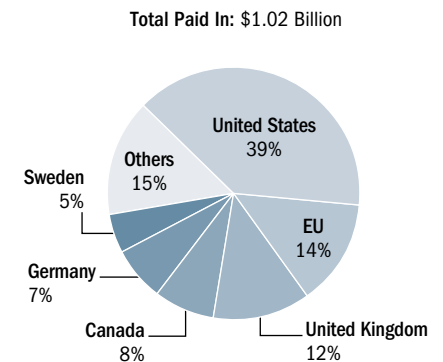
Contributions to UN OCHA-Coordinated Humanitarian Assistance Programs

The UN's Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) leads emergency appeals and annual or multi-year humanitarian response plans for Afghanistan, and provides timely reporting of humanitarian assistance provided by donors to facilitate funding of targeted needs. Donors have contributed nearly \$9.35 billion to humanitarian-assistance organizations from 2002 through September 30, 2019, as reported by OCHA. OCHA-led annual humanitarian response plans and emergency appeals for Afghanistan accounted for nearly \$6.28 billion, or 67.2%, of these contributions.

The United States, Japan, and the European Union have been the largest contributors to humanitarian assistance organizations in Afghanistan since 2002, as shown in Figure 3.26; and the United States, United Kingdom, and the European Union were the largest contributors in 2018, when the international community contributed \$534.13 million to these organizations, as shown in Figure 3.28. The World Food Programme (UN WFP), the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) have been the largest recipients of humanitarian assistance in Afghanistan, as shown in Table 3.5 on the following page.⁷³

FIGURE 3.27

ARTF CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR, AFGHAN FY 1397 (PERCENT)

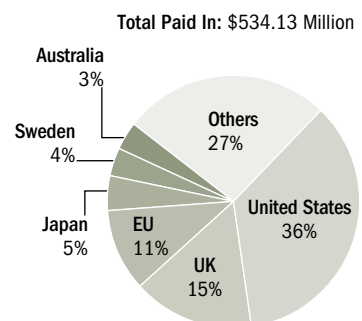


Note: Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding. "Others" includes 10 donors.

Source: World Bank, ARTF: Administrator's Report on Financial Status as of July 22, 2019 (end of 7th month of FY 1398) at www.artf.af, accessed 10/4/2019.

FIGURE 3.28

UN OCHA-COORDINATED CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR, CALENDAR YEAR 2018 (PERCENT)



Note: Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding. "Others" includes 23 national governments and 12 other entities.

Source: UN OCHA, Financial Tracking Service at <https://fts.unocha.org>, accessed 9/30/2019.

STATUS OF FUNDS

TABLE 3.5

LARGEST RECIPIENTS OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR AFGHANISTAN UN OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (OCHA) CUMULATIVE RECEIPTS 2002 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 2019 (\$ MILLIONS)	
United Nations Organizations	Receipts
World Food Programme (WFP)	\$2,975.24
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	1,183.70
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	474.15
United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	333.34
International Organization for Migration (UN IOM)	254.39
Food and Agricultural Organization (UN FAO)	196.80
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA)	139.73
World Health Organization (WHO)	106.04
Nongovernmental Organizations	
International Committee of the Red Cross	707.79
Norwegian Refugee Council	167.14
HALO Trust	111.03
Save the Children	91.33
All Other and Unallocated	2,604.68
Total Humanitarian Assistance Reported by OCHA	\$9,345.36

Source: UN OCHA, Financial Tracking Service at <https://fts.unocha.org>, accessed 9/30/2019.

Contributions to the Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan

The UNDP had historically administered the LOTFA to pay ANP salaries and build the capacity of the Ministry of Interior (MOI).⁷⁴ Since 2015, UNDP had divided LOTFA support between two projects: the Support to Payroll Management (SPM) project, and the MOI and Police Development (MPD) project. The SPM project has aimed to develop the capacity of the Afghan government to independently manage all nonfiduciary aspects of its payroll function for the ANP and Central Prisons Directorate (CPD) staff. Almost 99% of SPM project funding goes toward ANP and CPD staff remuneration. The MPD project focused on institutional development of the MOI and police professionalization of the ANP. The project concluded on June 30, 2018.

The LOTFA Steering Committee, composed of Afghan ministries, international donors, and the UNDP, approved restructuring the fund and changing its scope of operations on November 25, 2018. The organization

has expanded its mission beyond managing the SPM project to include the entire justice chain (police, courts, and corrections), and thereby cover all security and justice institutions, with an increased focus on anticorruption. A new multilateral trust fund, the LOTFA Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF), was launched to fund this expanded mission; donations of more than \$85.07 million have been received from six donors, led by Canada, Denmark, the UNDP, and the UK (but without financial participation from the United States).⁷⁵

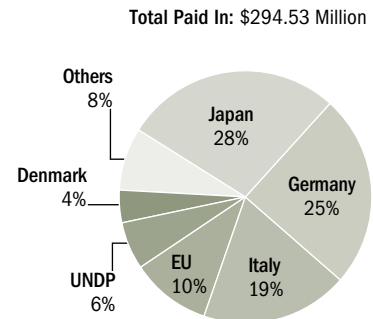
Donors have paid in nearly \$5.71 billion to the two LOTFA funds from 2002 through October 10, 2019. Figure 3.26 shows the fund's two largest donors on a cumulative basis have been the United States and Japan. Figure 3.29 shows the largest donors to the LOTFA in 2018. Annual contributions to LOTFA have been halved since 2016, from nearly \$565.02 million to nearly \$294.53 million in 2018, the lowest level of support since 2008. The United States contributed \$114.40 million in 2016, but only \$1.04 million in 2018 and \$0.95 million in 2019.⁷⁶

Contributions to the NATO ANA Trust Fund

The NATO ANA Trust Fund supports the Afghan National Army and other elements of the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces through procurement by the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (ASFF) and the NATO Support and Procurement Agency (NSPA).⁷⁷ The Fund has received contributions from 29 NATO members, including the United States, and from six other Coalition partners totaling more than \$2.87 billion through September 30, 2019.⁷⁸ Figure 3.26 shows Germany, Australia, and Italy as the three largest contributors to the fund. The United States made its first contribution in FY 2018 to support two projects under an existing procurement contract.⁷⁹

FIGURE 3.29

LOTFA CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR, CALENDAR YEAR 2018 (PERCENT)



Note: Numbers have been rounded. "Others" includes the United States and seven other countries that made contributions to the two LOTFA funds.

Source: UNDP, LOTFA Receipts 2002–2019 and LOTFA MPTF Receipts 2002–2019, updated October 10, 2019, in response to SIGAR data call, 10/13/2019.