

April 2012

Fiscal Year 2011 Annual Joint Report on Contracting in Iraq and Afghanistan

Report to the Relevant Committees of Congress

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Congressional Report Requirement

This report is submitted in response to section 835 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011, P.L. 111-383, entitled "Annual Joint Report and Comptroller General Review on Contracting in Iraq and Afghanistan."

Requirement:

Except as provided below, beginning on February 1, 2011, and thereafter until February 1, 2013, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall submit to the relevant committees of Congress an annual joint report on contracts in Iraq or Afghanistan.

The report is required, at a minimum, to cover the following with respect to contracts in Iraq and Afghanistan during the reporting period:

- Total number of contracts awarded.
- Total number of active contracts.
- Total value of all contracts awarded.
- Total value of active contracts.
- The extent to which such contracts have used competitive procedures.
- Total number of contractor personnel working on contracts at the end of each quarter of the reporting period.
- Total number of contractor personnel who are performing security functions at the end of each quarter of the reporting period.
- Total number of contractor personnel killed or wounded.

The report is also required to cover the following:

- The sources of information and data used to compile the required information.
- A description of any known limitations of the data reported, including known limitations of the methodology and data sources used to compile the report.
- Any plans for strengthening collection, coordination, and sharing of information on contracts in Iraq and Afghanistan through improvements to the common

databases identified under section 861(b)(4) of the 2008 NDAA (P.L. 110-181), as amended.

Each report shall cover a period of not less than 12 months.

The Secretaries and the Administrator shall submit an initial report under this subsection not later than February 1, 2011, and shall submit an updated report by February 1 of every year thereafter until February 1, 2013.

If the total annual amount of obligations for contracts in Iraq and Afghanistan combined is less than \$250,000,000 for the reporting period, for all three agencies combined, the Secretaries and the Administrator may submit, in lieu of a report, a letter stating the applicability of this paragraph, with such documentation as the Secretaries and the Administrator consider appropriate.

In determining the total number of contractor personnel working on contracts, the Secretaries and the Administrator may use estimates for any category of contractor personnel for which they determine it is not feasible to provide an actual count. The report shall fully disclose the extent to which estimates are used in lieu of an actual count.

Introduction

Similar to last year, this report is structured in three parts, providing the required information for each agency in turn. The methodology and assumptions specific to each agency are contained within its respective section. Prior to data collection, the agencies agreed that the reporting period would be from October 1, 2010, to September 30, 2011, because financial and census data are generally reported using the fiscal year calendar.

As detailed below, we have improved our data collection process since last year's report. We are appreciative of GAO's analysis and have addressed many of the issues raised in its September 2011 report "Iraq and Afghanistan, DoD, State, and USAID Cannot Fully Account for Contracts, Assistance Instruments, and Associated Personnel."

The agencies remain fully committed to using the Synchronized Predeployment and Operational Tracker (SPOT) as the common, authoritative database for contract and contractor accountability in Iraq and Afghanistan, and we have seen a steady improvement in the accuracy of the data in SPOT since the last report. This improvement is due to increased functionality of SPOT and a commitment from all agencies to enforce compliance. As a testament to the increased data accuracy, the majority of agency data was derived from a SPOT-generated report. Specifically, the SPOT team provided each agency with a spreadsheet containing data, including contract and competition information, and totals of deployed personnel by contract. Using this information as a baseline, each agency was then able to reconcile its data against other databases, including the Federal Procurement Data System – Next Generation (FPDS-NG), to determine cost information. This approach improves our ability to identify contracts with work performed in Iraq and Afghanistan, alleviating GAO's concern that contracts and obligations were under-reported in last year's report.

Although SPOT was used as the baseline for the information on contracts and contractor personnel, the agencies each used different methods to gather data on the numbers of Private Security Contractors (PSCs) and contractors who were killed or wounded. While SPOT has the functionality to provide all this information, we are unable to rely on the database due to a lack of contractor compliance which resulted in incomplete data.

Regarding PSC data, we are currently refining business rules so that those contractors providing site security, convoy security and personal security services can be clearly identified as private security contractors in SPOT.

Gathering information on contractors who have been killed or wounded is less an issue of functionality and more an issue of contractor compliance. As there are disparate systems which already require the contractor to input casualty data, it is more challenging to enforce SPOT as an additional mechanism. Furthermore, the agencies are uncertain about the scope of the requirement to report contractors who are killed or wounded, specifically, whether "killed or wounded" should include only those contractors who were killed or wounded as a result of hostile actions, or should also include those who died or were injured in non-hostile incidents (e.g. car accident, heart attack). Given these challenges, and the current functionality of SPOT, the agencies believe that SPOT may not be the best tool to provide such information.

As noted last year, registering local nationals in the SPOT database poses many challenges. However, steady progress continues to be made in capturing data on these contractors. Work continues to leverage information from existing biometric systems and compliance continues to rise.

The overall improvement in data reliability is a result of a number of factors, most notably, a renewed leadership emphasis to enforce compliance with existing policy on contractor accountability, and a concerted effort by the SPOT program management office to restructure the system.

SPOT is now more intuitive and less burdensome for the user due to a simplified and standardized input process and an enhanced digital signing feature. Reporting and search functions have also been improved. These enhancements along with a substantially reduced training requirement and increased connectivity help users to more fully make use of SPOT. Improved functionality and increased usage drive a virtuous cycle whereby data accuracy increases use of and reliance on the system which in turn allows us to have a higher level of confidence in the data itself.

In the early part of this calendar year, the SPOT PM introduced a number of system enhancements which will directly relate to our ability to more fully rely on SPOT

for next year's report. For example, we have very recently achieved dynamic integration between the Total Operational Picture Support System (TOPPS) (part of the SPOT enterprise suite) and the FPDS-NG, and are currently working to make the data match more compatible. Additionally, SPOT release 7.3.1 (March 2012) incorporated an industrial job description database which will address the current difficulty we have achieving granularity on those contractors performing PSC functions.

The agencies continue to work to improve both the functionality of the SPOT database and the accuracy of the data. Representatives from each agency meet monthly to discuss SPOT issues and concerns and develop interagency solutions. In addition, all agencies participate in a quarterly Configuration Control Board to prioritize and vote on recommended changes to the database. Having refined our processes, we remain committed to the continued improvement of our oversight and accountability of contracts and contractors supporting U.S. efforts in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Section A – Department of State

The Department of State (DOS) provides the following charts in response to the matters to be covered in the report as defined in the legislation.

In compiling the data for the charts provided below, the Department used existing federal databases to the fullest extent possible. The primary sources for the information provided for this data were GSA’s Federal Procurement Database System Next Generation (FPDS-NG) and the Department of Defense’s Synchronized Pre-Deployment and Operational Tracker (SPOT) system as noted in each respective chart. The FPDS-NG ad-hoc reporting tool provided transactional data for the first three reports which the Department further analyzed and validated and then created the final numbers. The Assistance Award data was pulled from the Grants Data Management System (GDMS). The SPOT help-desk extracted and provided the Department with data from SPOT which populates the table on contractor personnel and contractor personnel providing security functions. The number of contractor personnel killed and wounded during the timeframe was a manual compilation of data within DOS.

For the Total Number of Contracts Awarded in FY 2011 and the Total Value of Contracts Awarded, DOS provides the following data:

US Department of State FY 2011 New Awards in Iraq and Afghanistan		
Contracting Office	#	\$
Office of Acquisition Management	94	\$1,441,144,924
US Mission Baghdad	25	\$4,779,436
Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement	19	\$6,771,995
US Mission Afghanistan	9	\$1,487,536
Regional Procurement Support Office, Frankfurt Germany	8	\$10,960,092
Foreign Service Institute	2	\$1,279,924
Grand Total	157	\$1,466,423,907

New procurements awarded in FY 2011. To include Purchase Orders, Definitive Contracts, IDIQs, Blanket Purchase Agreements (BPAs), Task and Delivery Orders, and Calls against BPAs; includes only contracts awarded in FY 2011

Includes all procurement activities contracted by Mission Iraq and Mission Afghanistan.

Includes other Department procurement activities where contract performance took place in Iraq or Afghanistan.

Original Data Source: FPDS Ad Hoc Reporting Tool. Dollar values equal FY 2011 obligations per FPDS ad hoc reporting tool.

Total number of active contracts in FY 2011 and the total value of active contracts:

US Department of State FY 2011 Procurement Activity in Iraq and Afghanistan		
Contracting Office	#	\$
Office of Acquisition Management	140	\$2,733,908,498
Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement	33	\$10,503,847
US Mission Baghdad	25	\$4,779,436
US Mission Afghanistan	11	\$1,747,505
Regional Procurement Support Office, Frankfurt Germany	11	\$23,170,433
Foreign Service Institute	2	\$1,279,924
Grand Total	222	\$2,775,389,643

All procurement activity in FY 2011, to include Purchase Orders, Definitive Contracts, IDIQs, Blanket Purchase Agreements (BPAs), Task and Delivery Orders, and Calls against BPAs; includes contracts awarded in FY 2011, as well as contracts awarded prior to FY 2011 that are still active.

Includes all procurement activities contracted by Mission Iraq and Mission Afghanistan.

Includes other Department procurement activities where contract performance took place in Iraq or Afghanistan.

Original Data Source: FPDS Ad Hoc Reporting Tool. Dollar values equal FY 2011 obligations per FPDS ad hoc reporting tool.

The extent to which such contracts have used competitive procedures:

US Department of State Competitive Procedures for all FY 2011 Procurement Activity in Iraq and Afghanistan		
Extent Competed	#	\$
COMPETED UNDER SAP	58	\$18,918,577
COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	9	\$390,965,751
FULL AND OPEN COMPETITION	90	\$1,908,364,071
FULL AND OPEN COMPETITION AFTER EXCLUSION OF SOURCES	16	\$52,831,565
NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	2	\$1,951,526
NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	14	\$78,491,269
NOT COMPETED	18	\$245,233,318
NOT COMPETED UNDER SAP	4	\$2,797,783
BLANK	11	\$75,835,783
Grand Total	222	\$2,775,389,643

All procurement activity in FY 2011, to include Purchase Orders, Definitive Contracts, IDIQs, Blanket Purchase Agreements (BPAs), Task and Delivery Orders, and Calls against BPAs; includes contracts awarded in FY 2011, as well as contracts awarded prior to FY 2011 that are still active.

Includes all procurement activities contracted by Mission Iraq and Mission Afghanistan.

Includes other Department procurement activities where contract performance took place in Iraq or Afghanistan.

Blank Entries- At the time of the original transaction the 'extent competed' field was not a mandatory field in FPDS-NG.

Original Data Source: FPDS Ad Hoc Reporting Tool. Dollar values equal FY 2011 obligations per FPDS ad hoc reporting tool.

Number and Value of DOS new assistance awards in Iraq and Afghanistan in FY 2011:

DOS FY 2011 New Assistance Awards in Iraq and Afghanistan		
Location	#	\$
Iraq	38	\$77,191,283
Afghanistan	118	\$119,611,038
Grand Total	156	\$196,802,321

Data Source: Grants Database Management System (GDMS), Bureau Contacts

Number and Value of active DOS assistance awards in Iraq and Afghanistan in FY 2011:

DOS FY 2011 Active Assistance Awards in Iraq and Afghanistan		
Location	Number	Value
Iraq	44	\$105,192,770
Afghanistan	129	\$126,514,390
Grand Total	173	\$231,707,160

Data Source: Grants Database Management System (GDMS); Bureau Contacts

The total number of contractor personnel working on contracts at the end of each quarter and, from that figure, the total number of contractor personnel who are performing security functions at the end of each quarter:

US Department of State FY 2011		
	Total Contractor Personnel	Contractor Personnel Performing Security Functions
First Quarter		
Afghanistan	7238	1258
Iraq	5921	2989
Total	13159	4247
Second Quarter		
Afghanistan	6648	1450
Iraq	4563	2416
Total	11211	3866
Third Quarter		
Afghanistan	5172	1809
Iraq	5076	2040
Total	10248	3849
Fourth Quarter		
Afghanistan	2825	1706
Iraq	5311	2389
Total	8136	4095
<i>Data Source: SPOT database as extracted by the SPOT Helpdesk on 12/12/2011.</i>		

Total number of contractor personnel killed or wounded:

US Department of State Contractors Killed or Wounded in Performance of Duties in Iraq or Afghanistan during FY 2011			
	Killed	Wounded	Total
Afghanistan	7	6	13
Iraq	0	10	10
Total	7	16	23
<i>Data Source: Department Bureau Offices. Collected by a census process on a quarterly basis. *The 7 deaths from Afghanistan were Afghan Nationals supporting mine clearance operations.</i>			

Limitations of Data

Contract Data

FPDS-NG is the current central repository of information on federal contracting and includes detailed data on contract actions and contract value. The SPOT Database currently does not pull data from FPDS-NG. The DOS SPOT Program Office pulled raw FY 2011 data from FPDS-NG to include all procurement transactions for the Department. The team then filtered this data by 'service' transactions with a place of performance of Iraq or Afghanistan. In addition, the team searched for the following words in the description field of each transaction: Iraq, as well as the cities of Basra, Tikrit, Erbil, Baghdad, Mosul; and Afghanistan including the locations of Herat, Kabul, Kandahar, Bagram, Mazar-e-sharif, and Jalalabad. This provided a list of possible transactions supporting Iraq or Afghanistan but where the majority of contract performance was completed outside of those locations.

Contractor Personnel Data

The contractor deployment data was pulled by the SPOT Helpdesk. This data shows the deployments on the last day of each Fiscal Quarter. The DOS SPOT Team identified areas that needed improvement. For example, a contractor only shows up as deployed in SPOT if a deployment has the 'in-theater date' set. Thus, it is possible for a contractor to be entered in SPOT with a Letter of Authorization (LOA), but the contractor will not be **counted** in SPOT until actually deployed. The DOS SPOT Team requested 'compliance' reports be sent each week by the SPOT Helpdesk. These reports show deployments where the 'in-theater date' is not set but the 'estimated deployment start date' has passed. The DOS SPOT Team then reaches out to company administrators to correct this data.

The Private Security Contractor (PSC) deployment numbers are pulled by the 'job title' field in SPOT. The DOS SPOT Team has concluded that this field is occasionally being incorrectly selected by company administrators when requesting LOAs. This can cause the deployment information of PSCs in SPOT to be incorrect. Therefore, it was difficult to do a reconciliation of 'PSC' deployments in SPOT with records on file from Diplomatic Security. Going forward DOS will request a 'PSC Job Title' report from the SPOT Helpdesk on a monthly basis by contract number. This data can then be reconciled with data that the Bureau of Diplomatic Security has on file.

Data on Killed and Wounded Contractors

Starting in the 2nd QTR of FY11, the DOS SPOT Team created a process to track contractors who were killed and wounded. This process is completed on a quarterly basis and is completed by conducting a census of Department Bureau POCs. The DOS SPOT team did try to have these records updated in SPOT but were unsuccessful. Going forward, the DOS SPOT team will reach out to company administrators to ensure they enter this data into the database.

Iraq Contractor Accountability Work Group

Due to the large number of contractors leaving Iraq during the Iraq transition from the Department of Defense to DOS, the Deputy Assistant Secretary (DAS) for Logistics Management tasked the DOS SPOT Program Manager with forming a contractor accountability work group. This group meets once a week and includes members from DoD, DOS and USAID. This group is working to reconcile data within the SPOT database on contractors currently supporting the Mission in Iraq.

DOS is available to meet with members of Congress to provide additional information regarding the extraction and compilation of this data.

Section B – Department of Defense

The Department of Defense provides the following information in response to the primary matters to be covered in the report as defined in the legislation.

Information about DoD contracts awarded in Iraq and Afghanistan in FY 2011

Number and value of DoD contracts awarded in Iraq and Afghanistan in FY 2011 and the extent to which they used competitive procedures:

U.S. Department of Defense FY 2011 New Awards in Iraq and Afghanistan				
Location	Number of Contracts Awarded	Base and All Options Value of Contracts	Number of Contracts Competitively Awarded	Base and All Options Value of Competitively Awarded FY11 Contracts
Iraq	177	\$551 Million	168	\$550 Million
Afghanistan	1,991	\$3.303 Billion	1,982	\$3.300 Billion

Data Source: SPOT and FPDS-NG
Shows the new DoD service contracts meeting SPOT threshold requirements that were awarded in FY 2011 (October 2010 – September 2011) and their associated estimated overall value.
This does not include Purchase Orders, Blanket Purchase Agreements for commodities, or lease agreements.

Information about DoD active contracts in Iraq and Afghanistan in FY 2011

Number and value of active DoD contracts and the extent to which these active DoD contracts have used the competitive procedures:

U.S. Department of Defense FY 2011 Active Contracts in Iraq and Afghanistan				
Location	Number of Active Contracts	Value of Obligations for Active Contracts	Number of Active Contracts Competitively Awarded	Value of Obligations for Active Contracts Competitively Awarded
Iraq	777	\$5.056 Billion	746	\$4.937 Billion
Afghanistan	4,046	\$13.937 Billion	3,990	\$13.623 Billion

Data Source: SPOT and FPDS-NG; Shows the new DoD service contracts meeting SPOT threshold requirements that were active in FY 2011 (October 2010 – September 2011) and their associated estimated obligation value.
This does not include Purchase Orders, Blanket Purchase Agreements for commodities, or lease agreements.

Information about DoD contractor personnel in Iraq and Afghanistan in FY 2011

The total number of contractor personnel working on DoD contracts at the end of each quarter in FY 2011:

Contractor personnel working on DoD contracts in FY 2011 (by quarter)				
	Total	U.S.	Third Country National	Local National
First Quarter				
Afghanistan	87,483	19,381	21,579	46,523
Iraq	71,142	19,943	40,776	10,423
Second Quarter				
Afghanistan	90,339	20,413	23,537	46,389
Iraq	64,253	18,393	36,523	9,337
Third Quarter				
Afghanistan	93,118	23,294	25,666	44,158
Iraq	62,689	18,900	34,974	8,815
Fourth Quarter				
Afghanistan	101,789	23,190	27,912	50,687
Iraq	52,637	16,054	29,213	7,370
<i>Data Source: USCENTCOM Quarterly Contractor Census / SPOT-Plus</i>				

The number of contractor personnel who were performing security functions for the DoD at the end of each quarter in FY 2011:

DoD Private Security Contractor Personnel in Iraq and Afghanistan in FY 2011 (by quarter)				
	Total	U.S.	Third Country National	Local National
First Quarter				
Afghanistan	18,919	250	731	17,938
Iraq	8,327	791	7,424	112
Second Quarter				
Afghanistan	18,971	250	732	17,989
Iraq	9,207	917	7,727	563
Third Quarter				
Afghanistan	15,305	693	1,282	13,330
Iraq	10,414	935	8,839	640
Fourth Quarter				
Afghanistan	21,544	603	948	19,993
Iraq	9,554	844	8,293	417

*Data Source: USCENTCOM Quarterly Contractor Census/SPOT-Plus
Private security contractors perform personal security, convoy security, and static security missions. Not all private security contractor personnel are armed.*

The total number of DoD contractor personnel who were killed or wounded:

Number of DoD Contractor Personnel Killed or Wounded in FY 2011		
Location	Number Killed	Number Wounded
Iraq	40	2,074
Afghanistan	374	1,676

*Data Source: Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP) Defense Base Act Summary Report (for FY 2011, by nation)
This report does not constitute the complete or official casualty statistics of civilian contractor injuries and deaths.
Also contains natural deaths and accidents*

Limitations of Data

The primary sources for the information provided in the charts above were SPOT, FPDS-NG, the U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM) Quarterly Census using SPOT-Plus data, and the Department of Labor Office of Workers' Compensation Program (OWCP) Defense Base Act (DBA) Case Summary Report, as noted in each respective chart.

As mentioned in the introduction, the DoD endeavored to rely on the SPOT database to the maximum extent possible when compiling the data for the charts provided above.

Contract Data

Using SPOT as the baseline for new and active contracts in Iraq and Afghanistan during the reporting period, the DoD developed the following methodology to provide data on contract values. A SPOT generated list of all active contracts in FY11 with contractor personnel in Iraq and Afghanistan was reconciled against a FPDS-NG list of new and active contracts reflecting a predominant place of performance in Iraq or Afghanistan during FY11. This resulted in a combined data set that includes total contract obligations for FY11 and the contracted value of the base and all option years for FY11 new awards. Since many contracts were not exclusively performed in Iraq or Afghanistan, where contracts had performance in both countries, the estimated dollar value of the contract obligation in each country was determined by apportioning the contract value by the percentage of total contractor personnel in each country, as reflected in SPOT.

In reviewing the combined data set, it became evident that there were a large number of FPDS-NG actions that did not appear on the SPOT generated data set. Examples of actions that were not in SPOT were purchase orders and blanket purchase agreements for commodities. These actions were not included in the reported values because they would not have had contractor personnel registered in SPOT against them.

We also found there were many contracts in SPOT that did not have a match in the data from FPDS-NG, which was based on performance in Iraq or Afghanistan in FPDS-NG. Based on our analysis, we believe this is largely a result of either contracts

with numerous places of performance where Iraq or Afghanistan are not explicitly designated as the predominant place of performance, or where the information in FPDS-NG is inaccurate. For example, an Army contract for engineering and technical services appeared in SPOT with over 1,000 contractor personnel in both Iraq and Afghanistan. This contract was not included in the data pulled from FPDS-NG and, when further analysis was undertaken, it was determined that none of 30 actions for FY11 in FPDS-NG listed the place of performance in Iraq or Afghanistan. The value obligated against this contract in FY11 was approximately \$12 million. To address this problem, we have manually added dollar values based on individual FPDS-NG inquiries for those contracts with a large number of contractor personnel registered in SPOT. However, it was not practical to undertake this level of analysis for every contract that did not have an FPDS-NG match.

There are limitations to this methodology. First, using SPOT as the baseline limits the data collection to only those contracts that meet SPOT registration requirements both in terms of financial and deployment thresholds. Therefore, contracts that do not require contractor personnel be registered in SPOT, including for example, the purchase of computer equipment and uniforms, land and vehicle leases, and air freight services are not included in the data presented above. Furthermore, the total value from FPDS-NG includes task orders placed during FY11 against contracts awarded prior to FY11. Analysis indicates that using the SPOT baseline data versus relying solely upon FPDS-NG results in a difference of approximately \$8 billion (base and all options value) of new awards in Afghanistan and \$800 million in Iraq.

Second, there are also incidents where it is difficult to assign a dollar value to a contract that is registered in SPOT with deployments against it because the contract place of performance includes multiple countries. In these cases, because the place of performance is incorrectly designated in FPDS-NG, the value of obligation in Iraq or Afghanistan cannot be determined. As a result, the total dollar value reported may be under-estimated.

SPOT was used to provide the information regarding the number of contract actions and the extent to which such contracts have used competitive procedures. SPOT reports at the contract level, therefore, the number of actions reported does not include individual task orders and modifications. Additionally, the competition field in

SPOT is a yes/no binary option and does not provide the same degree of detail as FPDS-NG.

In spite of these limitations, we believe that the information presented in this report represents a solid step forward in comprehensively using SPOT as the joint common database for contract and contractor data. We will continue to improve the fidelity and integration of data between SPOT and FPDS-NG. However, as long as we use SPOT as the baseline, the resulting dollar values will be limited to those contracts with contractor personnel registered in SPOT. This approach will not account for a large portion of the money the department spends on contracts in contingency operations that don't involve actual contractor deployments.

Contractor Personnel Census Data

The contractor personnel data presented above also uses data from SPOT as its baseline. Specifically, the U.S. Central Command employs an automated/manual hybrid process called "SPOT-Plus." SPOT-Plus consists of a manual reconciliation of data downloaded from SPOT on a quarterly basis. The download of contract and contractor data is distributed to contracting activities where it is reviewed and updated. This process aids in identifying the information that needs to be updated or input into the SPOT database. The reconciled data reported back from the contracting activities is used as the basis for the quarterly census report. As contracting activities reach an 85% accuracy level between the SPOT data and their manual count of contractors, they are allowed to opt out of the SPOT-Plus process and rely exclusively on the SPOT database.

Data on Killed and Wounded Contractors

As we explained in last year's report, DoD does not have one system that reliably tracks all killed and wounded contractor personnel, to include Third Country Nationals and Local Nationals. While SPOT has the functionality to hold this information, contractors are not properly reporting casualty information in the database and compliance with this specific requirement is poor; only a small number of contractor deaths have been recorded in SPOT.

The DoD acknowledges the limitation of relying upon the Department of Labor's OWCP DBA Case Summary Report, as noted by GAO in their review of last year's

report. We recognize that because DBA is a workers' compensation program, the Department of Labor's statistics include cases such as those resulting from occupational injuries and do not provide a true reflection of how many contractor personnel were killed or wounded while working on DoD contracts. However, in the absence of a better source for contractors of all nationalities, we believe that the data currently provides the most comprehensive statistics and thus continues to provide useful insights as well as highlights trends in contractor casualties.

Section C – US AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The US Agency for International Development (USAID) provides the following information in response to the primary matters to be covered in the report as defined by the legislation.

Information about USAID contracts awarded in Afghanistan and Iraq in FY 2011

USAID New Contracts Awarded in Afghanistan & Iraq FY2011		
Location	# of New Contracts	Total Obligated Amount
Afghanistan	29	\$95,862,880.00
Iraq	50	\$113,723,661.33
Grand Total	79	\$209,586,541.33
<i>Data Source: FPDS NG</i>		

USAID New Contracts Awarded in Afghanistan & Iraq FY2011 (Excluding Personal Services Contracts)		
Location	# of New Contracts	Total Obligated Amount
Afghanistan	15	\$93,541,836.00
Iraq	43	\$112,521,948.33
Grand Total	58	\$206,063,784.33
<i>Data Source: FPDS NG</i>		

Total Number and Value of Active USAID Contracts in Afghanistan & Iraq FY2011		
Location	# of Actions	Total Obligated Amount
Afghanistan	114	\$2,890,523,613.51
Iraq	174	\$1,056,632,512.54
Grand Total	288	\$3,947,156,126.05
<i>Data Source: FPDS NG</i>		

Total Number and Value of Active USAID Contracts in Afghanistan & Iraq FY2011 (Excluding Personal Services Contracts)		
Location	# of Actions	Total Obligated Amount
Afghanistan	75	\$2,884,717,903.38
Iraq	97	\$1,040,882,823.24
Grand Total	172	\$3,925,600,726.62
<i>Data Source: FPDS NG</i>		

USAID Competitive Procedures

USAID FY2011 Competitive Procedures in Afghanistan & Iraq				
Location	Competition Status	# of New Contracts	Total Obligated Amount	% of Completed Contracts by Dollar Amount^o
Afghanistan	Full and Open Competition	16	\$74,196,154.00	
	Full and Open Competition after Exclusion of Sources	2	\$142,114.00	
	Not Competed	11	\$21,524,612.00	
Afghanistan Total		29	\$95,862,880.00	78%
Iraq	Competed Under SAP	21	\$442,690.83	
	Full and Open Competition	7	\$108,087,398.00	
	Full and Open Competition After Exclusion of Sources	2	\$320,283.00	
	Not Competed	9	\$247,693.94	
	Not Competed Under SAP	11	\$4,625,595.56	
Iraq Total		50	\$113,723,661.33	96%
Grand Total		79	\$209,586,541.33	91%
Data Source: FPDS NG				

◊ USAID requires Afghanistan and Iraq to comply with all standard Agency regulations which encourage full and open competition in all procurements. In addition USAID's Office of Acquisition and Assistance has significantly increased the number of warranted contracting officer in theater which has improved the Agency's capacity to fully compete contracts. The above percentages indicate USAID success with competing contracts in these contingent operations.

USAID FY2011 Competitive Procedures in Afghanistan & Iraq (Excluding Personal Services Contracts)			
Location	Competition Status	# of New Contracts	Total Obligated Amount
Afghanistan	Full and Open Competition	11	\$73,399,722.00
	Full and Open Competition after Exclusion of Sources	2	\$142,114.00
	Not Competed	2	\$20,000,000.00
Afghanistan Total		15	\$93,541,836.00
Iraq	Competed Under SAP	21	\$442,690.83
	Full and Open Competition	3	\$107,343,227.00
	Not Competed	8	\$110,434.94
	Not Competed Under SAP	11	\$4,625,595.56
Iraq Total		43	\$112,521,948.33
Grand Total		58	\$206,063,784.33
Data Source: FPDS NG			

Information about USAID assistance (grant and cooperative agreement) awards in Afghanistan and Iraq in FY2011

USAID is reporting on assistance awards due to their significance relative to the overall Afghanistan and Iraq program portfolios.

USAID FY2011 Assistance Actions/Obligations in Afghanistan & Iraq		
Location	Number	Total Value
Afghanistan	298	\$705,874,737.28
Iraq	12	\$34,271,116.00
Grand Total	310	\$740,145,853.28
<i>Data Source: FAADS Plus/USASPENDING</i>		

Total Number and Value of Active USAID Assistance Awards in Afghanistan & Iraq During FY2011		
Location	Number	Total Value
Afghanistan	47	\$852,837,530.09
Iraq	14	\$406,512,662.00
Grand Total	61	\$1,239,350,192.09
<i>Data Source: GLAAS</i>		

USAID FY2011 New Assistance Awards in Afghanistan & Iraq		
Location	# of New Awards	Dollars Obligated
Afghanistan	6	\$29,940,208.00
Iraq	0	\$0.00
Grand Total	6	\$29,940,208.00
<i>Data Source: FAADS Plus/USASPENDING</i>		

Total number of contracted Program Implementers and Security Personnel in Iraq and Afghanistan for FY2011

Afghanistan ^o	Program Implementers	Security Personnel	Totals
Q1	31,927	5,607	37,534
Q2	40,071	7,322	47,393
Q3	45,581	8,964	54,545
Q4	48,922	9,676	58,598
Data Source: Afghan Info			

Iraq*	Program Implementers	Security Personnel	Totals
Q1	1,843	1,538	3,381
Q2	1,529	1,172	2,701
Q3	1,140	671	1,811
Q4	1,100	727	1,827
Data Source: Middle East Bureau / Iraq			

This data is a snap shot of the number of contracted Program Implementers and Security Personnel in Afghanistan and Iraq per quarter.

Number of Contractor Personnel Killed or Wounded						
Year	Killed in Action	Monthly Avg. Killed	Wounded in Action	Monthly Avg. Wounded	Reported Incidents	Monthly Avg. Incidents
Afghanistan Total CY* 2011	41	4	85	7	404	30
Iraq ^o Total FY 2011	2	.167	1	.083	n/a	n/a
Total	43	4.167	86	7.083	404	30

*Most accurate information from Afghanistan is for calendar year, provided by Partner Liaison Security Office in Kabul.

◇ Information provided by Middle East Bureau / Iraq

Additional Matters Covered

The sources of information and data used to compile the information requested

USAID used Federal and Agency databases to provide the FY 2011 figures for this joint report. Databases included the Federal Procurement Database System – NG (FPDS-NG), for acquisition data related information, and Agency specific databases maintained at USAID/Washington (USAID/W) and at the Afghanistan and Iraq Missions. USAID's Global Acquisition & Assistance System (GLAAS) and Phoenix systems were used for both acquisition and assistance data. Implementing Partner (IP) personnel information was generated from sources identified in each chart. For implementing partner staff information, USAID/Iraq collects information about program implementer staff on a quarterly basis via the "Contractor's Staff Nationality Report" and collects aggregate numbers of private security subcontractors via its quarterly "Security Personnel Contracts Report." USAID/Afghanistan maintains information in the "Afghan Info" database to respond to this report. Afghan Info includes a number of indicators including the number of Afghan, American and third country nationals updated on a quarterly basis. For information regarding incident and casualty reports, both USAID Missions maintain IP security incident tracking or reporting systems from which casualty information is available.

Description of any known limitations of the data reported, including known limitations of the methodology and data sources used to compile the report

The only known inadequacy is that the Synchronized Pre-deployment Operational Tracker (SPOT) is not automatically populated with USAID acquisition and assistance (A&A) information and must be manually populated at present. As such, SPOT is not the most accurate source of A&A information. For this reason, USAID relies upon US Federal systems and Agency-wide financial reporting systems. Although GLAAS is now operational in Afghanistan and Iraq, the system could not be used exclusively to collect data for FY 2011. In Iraq GLAAS became operational in December 2010 and in Afghanistan, in November 2011. Now that GLAAS is fully deployed in Afghanistan and Iraq, the Agency will be able to avoid any gaps which previously may have been caused by inconsistent reporting. USAID will have greater ease and efficiency in compiling the A&A information for the FY 2012 report, as it will be pulled

directly from GLAAS. The system ensures that future A&A reporting will be less time intensive and significantly less prone to human error. At this time, we are not aware of any A&A data quality issues with the information provided in this report for both Afghanistan and Iraq in FY 2011.

The personnel data presented in this report were collected from Mission specific systems in Afghanistan and Iraq. The primary reason for the continued use of these systems is that SPOT does not meet Mission management needs for personnel reporting on partners. As personnel reporting is partner dependent, the only reliable method for data collection for Mission management, this report, and submission to SPOT, is the continued use of existing mission specific systems. To meet the heavy demand for personnel related information in Afghanistan and Iraq, both Missions have engaged to improve their reporting mechanisms. In Afghanistan, the Mission has transitioned to a new platform for its Afghan Info system, one that greatly improves USAID personnel oversight of implementing partner central reporting. This system enhancement should greatly reduce the likelihood that data problems of concern to USAID and the Government Accountability Office (GAO) in previous reporting cycles will occur.

The most significant discrepancy detailed in the GAO Audit of last year's data was the failure to include information on personal service contractors (PSCs) who work within the USAID Missions. The data this year does provide a breakdown of PSCs vs. staff contracted through implementing partners.

Any plans for strengthening collection, coordination, and sharing of information on contracts in Iraq and Afghanistan through improvements to the common databases

As noted above, GLAAS will be able to capture all FY2012 data for next year's joint report. A key functionality of this system is its built-in integration with both FPDS-NG for contracts and Federal Assistance Award Data System (FAADS/ FAADS Plus) for grants and cooperative agreements. By integrating this link with FPDS-NG and FAADS/FAADS Plus, USAID's internal procurement data will be more rapidly disseminated to relevant interagency partners, which should improve both coordination and sharing. To meet the broad USG mandate to strengthen contract information

collection, 'hard stops' have been implemented in GLAAS that require user submission to be validated prior to finalizing release of the award. These steps will greatly strengthen the quality of USAID contract data being reported through FPDS-NG and FAADS/ FAADS Plus.

In moving forward with SPOT, the system's update now provides USAID with the ability to input summary level implementing personnel numbers. As SPOT users become familiar with this feature, data accuracy within SPOT will likely improve as well. Also, at the Mission level, both Iraq and Afghanistan are updating the design and functionality of their financial and program management databases. Information on source of project personnel, nationality, employment, and security contractor information will continue to be supplied by implementing partners with USAID oversight of the process.

Finally, at USAID/W and at the Missions, the Agency has hired new staff to improve information collection and coordination with the Department of Defense and the Department of State. The new staff, in conjunction with Afghan Info, GLAAS, and a database for Iraq (based on the Afghan Info database), will ensure that the joint report for FY 2012 will demonstrate even greater accuracy than the substantial gains made in this FY 2011 report.