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The United States has also funded biometrics and positioning equipment for the ANDSF.<sup>20</sup> The biometrics system included numerous components, such as computers; webcams; and fingerprint, palm, and iris scanners. The biometrics system is used to store and manage personal identification information that can be used to vet ANDSF personnel; ensure ANDSF salary payments are sent to current employees; and support law enforcement, security, and intelligence operations, according to DOD documentation and officials.<sup>21</sup> DOD funded biometrics components in fiscal years 2008 through 2016, according to DOD data.

According to DOD data, the United States has also funded the Afghan National Tracking System, which is composed of various items, including global positioning system equipment. The system provides location and identification data for purposes such as allowing the Afghan Air Force and ANA Special Operations Command to track the location of ANDSF forces and aircraft, in part to reduce friendly fire incidents, according to DOD documentation. According to DOD data, the system was funded in fiscal years 2011 through 2013 for the ANA and the ANP.

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<sup>20</sup>According to a DOD official, biometrics and positioning system equipment is challenging to quantify. For example, the biometrics system called the Afghan Automated Biometrics Information System is made up of many different components but operates as one system. Thus, we did not include specific quantities for these systems in this report.

<sup>21</sup>We have previously reported on the role of biometric information in preventing insider attacks on U.S. and coalition military personnel in Afghanistan. For example, DOD has used its own biometric information system to help screen ANDSF members before they come into contact with DOD personnel. For more information, see *Afghanistan: Key Oversight Issues*, [GAO-13-218SP](#) (Washington, D.C.: Feb. 11, 2013).

## Enclosure VI

### U.S.-Funded Aircraft for the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces (ANDSF)

According to Department of Defense (DOD) data, the United States funded 208 aircraft for the ANDSF in fiscal years 2007 through 2016; more than half were helicopters, and more than a quarter were transport/cargo airplanes (see fig. 10). These aircraft were for the Afghan National Army's two air components, the Afghan Air Force and the Special Mission Wing.<sup>22</sup>

**Figure 10: Quantities and Types of U.S.-Funded Aircraft for the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces, Fiscal Years 2007–2016**

	Category	Quantity	Types
	Helicopters	110	Mi-17, MD-530
	Transport/cargo airplanes	60	C-208, C-182, C-130, T-182, G-222, AN-32 <sup>a</sup>
	Light attack airplanes	20	A-29
	Intelligence, reconnaissance, and surveillance airplanes	18	PC-12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	

Source: GAO analysis of Department of Defense (DOD) data. | GAO-17-667R

Notes: The time frame covered by this figure refers to the fiscal years in which DOD authorized the equipment for procurement.

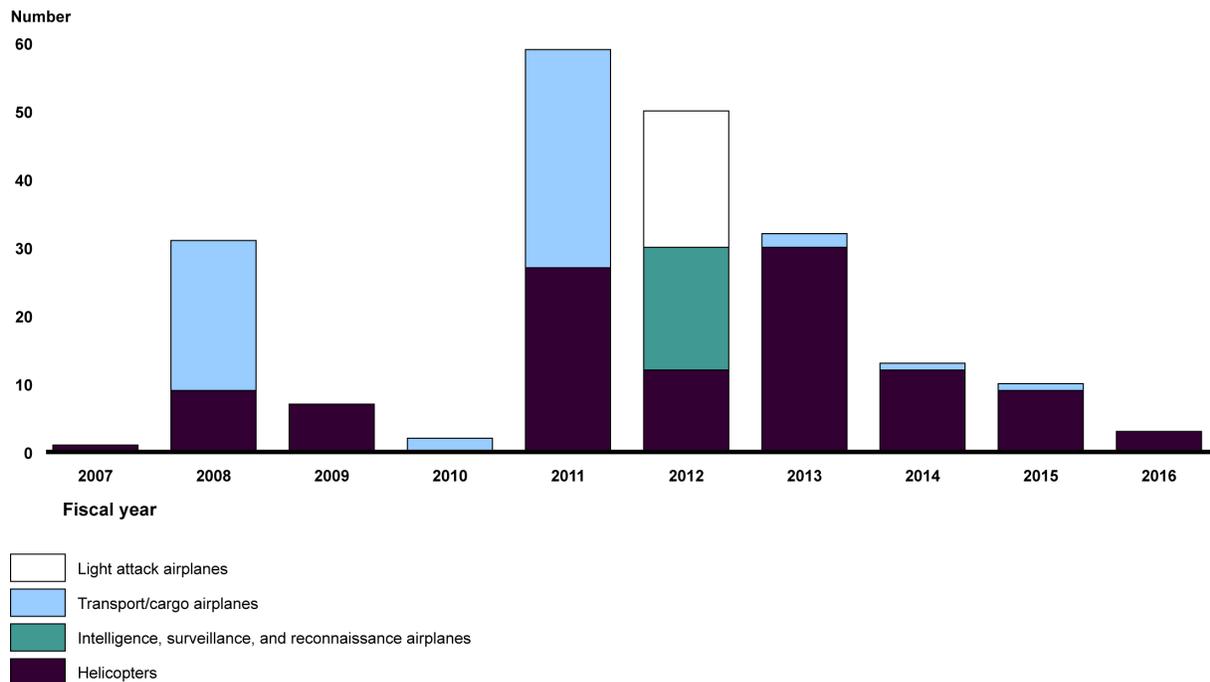
The equipment listed for any given category in the "Types" column of the figure above constitutes an exhaustive list of items for that category.

<sup>a</sup>The T-182, G-222, and AN-32 airplanes are decommissioned aircraft that are no longer in inventory.

The first aircraft DOD authorized for procurement for the ANDSF was the Mi-17 helicopter in fiscal year 2007, followed by transport/cargo airplanes in fiscal year 2008. The introduction of light attack airplanes funded in fiscal year 2012 reflected an aircraft modernization plan DOD developed in 2010 (see fig. 11). The PC-12 was also funded in fiscal year 2012, primarily to provide intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance support to the Special Mission Wing.

<sup>22</sup>The Special Mission Wing provides expeditionary support for counterterrorism and counternarcotics missions, according to DOD. To date, the United States has not funded any aircraft for the Afghan National Police.

**Figure 11: Quantity of U.S.-Funded Aircraft for the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces, by Type and Authorization Year, Fiscal Years 2007–2016**



Source: GAO analysis of Department of Defense (DOD) data. | GAO-17-667R

Note: The time frame covered by this figure refers to the fiscal years in which DOD authorized the equipment for procurement.

DOD plans to use appropriations passed by Congress in May 2017 to fund an aviation transition program for the Afghan Air Force and Special Mission Wing to address capability gaps identified by DOD. This program includes plans to procure the UH-60 helicopter to replace the Russian-made Mi-17.<sup>23</sup> The program would also provide additional armed MD-530 helicopters and A-29 light attack airplanes, while also introducing the AC-208, an armed variant of the C-208 transport/cargo airplane. According to the commander of U.S. Central Command, this program is needed to improve the effectiveness of the ANDSF, reduce its casualties, and allow it to have an advantage over the insurgents and terrorists it faces.

### Air-to-Ground Munitions

According to DOD data, the United States has funded various air-to-ground munitions for the Afghan National Army in fiscal years 2007 through 2017.<sup>24</sup> According to DOD documentation, such munitions provide critical air support to ground forces. These munitions include the following:

<sup>23</sup>According to DOD’s data, the United States has funded 80 Mi-17 helicopters since fiscal year 2007, representing over a third of all U.S.-funded aircraft for the ANDSF.

<sup>24</sup>The air-to-ground munitions described in this report all exceed .50 caliber in diameter.

- about 214,00 unguided rockets (e.g., 57mm and 80mm rockets for use on Mi-17 helicopters and Hydra rockets for use on MD-530 helicopters and A-29 light attack airplanes);<sup>25</sup>
- more than 8,700 general-purpose bombs for use with the A-29 light attack airplanes (e.g., 250-pound MK-81 and 500-pound MK-82 and BLU-111 bombs) and more than 1,000 kits to enhance the accuracy of those bombs (e.g., GBU-12 and GBU-58 guided bomb kits); and
- 1,815,000 rounds of ammunition for the 23mm Gryazev-Shipunov cannon used on Mi-17 helicopters.

DOD documentation stated that, as of June 2017, the Afghan Air Force was able to deploy the general-purpose bombs from the A-29 light attack airplane with high accuracy and would receive training to deliver guided bombs in the future.

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<sup>25</sup>In addition to the munitions listed here, DOD funded 15,000 unguided rockets for the ANDSF to practice with in training exercises.

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