OAR IN BRIEF

This first quarterly report submitted by the Special Inspector General for Operation Atlantic Resolve (OAR) summarizes U.S. Government support to Ukraine and the broader response to Russia’s full-scale invasion of that country, including support for the Ukrainian Armed Forces (UAF), support for NATO partners, U.S. military activity, diplomatic efforts, and humanitarian assistance.

$113.4 Billion for the Ukraine Response pp. 10–15

- **$62.3B** to DoD for weapons, equipment, and training for the UAF, replenishment of DoD stocks transferred to the UAF; and enhanced U.S. military presence in Europe.
- **$46.3B** to State and USAID for economic support for Ukraine, including cash for Ukrainian civil authorities; humanitarian assistance, and diplomatic and administrative operations.
- **$4.8B** to other U.S. Government entities, including Treasury, Energy, Justice, the NSC, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

State, USAID Assistance Support Ukraine’s Immediate Needs and Eventual Integration into Europe pp. 57–92

- Efforts include:
  - Anti-corruption programs that focus on institutional reform and capacity-building.
  - Food assistance, support for displaced persons, cash assistance, and health sector assistance.
  - Training and equipment for border guard units and demining assistance
  - Economic and develop assistance to alleviate the global food crisis caused by the loss of Ukrainian grain.
  - USAGM and U.S. Embassy Kyiv use radio, television, and social media to counter Russian disinformation.
  - State and USAID adjusted their operations to monitor assistance in wartime conditions.

U.S. Forces Increase European Presence Following Russian’s Full-scale Invasion pp. 34–40

- During the quarter, 80,000–90,000 U.S. military personnel were in Europe supporting OAR.
- The U.S. has provided more military assistance to Ukraine than any other nation.
- The U.S. ability to track sensitive defense articles provided to Ukraine has improved, but the U.S. Government still lacks full visibility on their condition and how they are used.
- From February 2022 to December 2023, the DoD provided individual and platform-specific training to approximately 5,500 UAF troops.
- With few international forces in Ukraine, it is difficult to assess the effectiveness of the training.

“Coalition of the Willing” Supports Ukraine pp. 34–40

- The Security Assistance Group-Ukraine (SAG-U) and International Donor Coordination Center (IDCC) coordinate military assistance and training for the UAF.
- The IDCC functions as a “coalition of the willing”—a voluntary coordination entity with no multinational command structure.


- The DoD, State, and USAID OIGs collaborate with 20 other Federal oversight agencies through the Ukraine Oversight Interagency Working Group.
- Nearly 400 OIG personnel are focused on Ukraine oversight, including a small but growing contingent at U.S. Embassy Kyiv.
- Audits and evaluations by the Special IG and partner agencies found:
  - U.S. pre-positioned weapons in Europe were poorly maintained and not fully functional.
  - Sensitive weapons and equipment were not consistently inventoried.
  - U.S. Army service contracts in Poland included lax oversight of logistics.
  - U.S. Embassy Kyiv conducted limited in-person “primary” end-use monitoring in Ukraine as the evolving security situation allowed.
- In all cases, the OIGs make recommendations for improvement and follow up on implementation.