



INTEGRITY
WATCH
AFGHANISTAN



BEHIND THE BARS

A LABYRINTH OF CHALLENGES IN PRISONS
IN AFGHANISTAN

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November 2017

Cover photo by Kaihan Akhtari: Pol-i-Charkhi prison in Kabul is the largest in the country. It has a capacity of 5,000 inmates but houses double the size.

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ABOUT INTEGRITY WATCH AFGHANISTAN

Integrity Watch is an Afghan civil society organization committed to increasing transparency, accountability, and integrity in Afghanistan. Integrity Watch was created in October 2005 and established itself as an independent civil society organization in 2006. The head office of Integrity Watch is in Kabul with provincial programmatic outreach in Balkh, Bamyan, Herat, Kabul, Kapisa, Kunduz, Nangarhar, Paktia, and Parwan provinces of Afghanistan.

Over the last decade, Integrity Watch's work focused on: Community Monitoring, Research, and Advocacy.

Ever since its establishment, Integrity Watch has tried to encourage active citizenship and community mobilization through its programs. The community monitoring work included development of community monitoring tools, mobilizing and training communities to monitor infrastructure projects, public services, courts, and extractives industries.

The research work focused on policy-oriented research measuring trends, perceptions and experiences of corruption and covering wide range of corruption related issues including security and justice sectors, extractive industries, public finance and budget management, and aid effectiveness. The objective is to develop new, ground-breaking empirical research in order to set the agenda, influence decision-makers, bring to the public attention non-documented and un-explored issues.

Integrity Watch has taken up a pioneering role in advocating for knowledge-based decision-making and informed public debate on corruption and integrity issues. The advocacy work includes facilitation of policy dialogue on issues related to integrity, transparency, and accountability. IWA's policy advocacy has been to examine accountability of the government and service providers to the communities they serve. The issues focused on to date are access to information, budget transparency and accountability, aid transparency and effectiveness, effective public service delivery, and anti-corruption.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

SIGAR	Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction
IWA	Integrity Watch Afghanistan
UNODC	United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime
UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
AIHRC	Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission
Moi	Ministry of Interior
GDPDC	General Director of Prisons and Detention
IBC	International Building Codes
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
GPS	Global Positioning System

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The summary is focused on the findings of site visits to prison facilities in Baghlan (November 2015), Pol-i-Charkhi (March 2016), and Wardak (2017), undertaken by inspection teams of Integrity Watch Afghanistan. The inspection comprised exterior and interior inspections of the prison facilities with the use of an engineering checklist and interviews with prison staff. People most knowledgeable and familiar with the challenges encountered behind the steel walls of Afghan prisons are the prison officials who can provide a peak into the inside stories. Seeing the interior of the prisons through their eyes gives IWA inspectors a clarity of vision on issues of concern in the broad systemic areas in Afghanistan prisons that need follow up for reform purposes.

The findings of the inspection teams comprise issues related to: construction of prison facilities—their design and planning, and their operation and maintenance; extent of corrective actions on prison issues previously identified by the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction Program (SIGAR); usage of the prison facilities; and observance of rights of inmates as written in the Afghan Law. IWA inspection teams' prison site visits identified deficiencies/defects in all of these areas. The teams reflected on the root causes of the deficiencies; analyzed their impacts on the prison system, and reported. The site visits by IWA inspection teams comprised observations by engineers and interviews of the inspection teams with prison officials.

In the Pol-i-Charkhi and Baghlan prisons, renovation and construction work remain incomplete in violation of the contract provisions. In all prisons many essential items have not been installed and some installed items are not functional, hampering smooth operation of the prisons and causing hardships for the building occupants. Contractors not abiding by contract provisions, faulty design of buildings and poor installation; poor quality of material used; and lack of monitoring and supervision are the major factors driving these deficiencies.

Inappropriate design and poor-quality material compromised structural integrity of some of the prison buildings in Baghlan. Building settlement has damaged three buildings in this prison as indicated by walls collapsing and structural beams and columns cracking. Other indicators of structural problems are

cracked floors and walls and leaking roofs. These damages are indicators of structural and foundation problems that could result in buildings crumbling and taking lives of inmates and prison staff.

In the Pol-i-Charkhi prison, rights of prisoners for private visits with their families are denied as construction of visitation shades and conjugal buildings have not been completed. Partitioning of larger inmate areas into smaller cells to separate inmates by categories of crime and by age, as prescribed in the Afghan law, had been ignored by the contractor of the Pol-i-Charkhi facility. In Baghlan, visitation shades were constructed but were burnt down during a protest in the prison.

Both Pol-i-Charkhi and Baghlan prisons are overcrowded and so is the Wardak facility.

Many items necessary for smooth operation of buildings are constructed/installed, but are not working. Malfunctioning items disrupt electricity supply, running water supply (including potable water) and operation of toilets and sanitary facilities, and thereby, deny inmates certain essentials of life, including access to clean drinking water. The Wardak prison experiences no electricity or power supply problem and yet, clean drinking water supply is not guaranteed because water chlorination system is not functional.

The prison buildings inspected lack basic safety arrangements to protect the inmates from hazards of fire and lightening. Buildings are not equipped with quick emergency evacuation systems and not in possession of basic fire fighting equipment such as fire extinguishers, lighted emergency exit signs, emergency evacuation stairs etc.

Poor planning and design are at the root of many defects. Many necessary items were not installed because these were not included in the design at the planning stage. The count of total number of items not installed/not constructed in 3 prisons is 1030 items. The Pol-i-Charkhi prison tops the list, with 50% of needed items not installed.

Dysfunctionality in certain items originated from faulty design although, in certain instances, poor quality of material used was also at the root of the defects. Unsatisfactory planning and not well-

thought-out design have generated problems that have potentials of adverse impacts on safety of buildings and their occupants. Other expected impacts are less serious for safety but involve high costs of repairs and operation and maintenance.

Overall, poor operation and maintenance management, inadequate budget and lack of skilled staff continue to add to the number of deficiencies in these prison facilities. Lack of proper operation and maintenance exacerbates problems and leads to breakdown of many items that had been installed. These are never repaired. Some of the dysfunctional items were of poor quality and thus stopped functioning soon after installation and never replaced. Repairs and purchase of better quality items to replace broken down items are not possible because of low budget provision and lack of trained technical staff. Malfunctioning items are many. All prisons taken together, a total of 28% of the needed items are not functional.

Officials in all prisons strongly condemn the absence of operation and management support. They find that lack of trained staff and lack of budget are so serious that no repair or replacement of defective items are possible. Other than larger repair problems in power and water supply systems, plumbing and sewer systems, simpler problems of repair and replacement of small parts and accessories and even door and window knobs are not possible in the absence of a repair and replacement budget and support of a small contingent of staff with minimum technical knowledge.

With respect to implementation of the corrective actions for Pol-i-Charkhi and Baghlan prisons, recommended in 2014 by the American Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR), the follow-up reporting, narrated in this report, shows that progress has not been entirely satisfactory. The follow-up inspection results and report for the Baghlan facility undertaken in 2015 by IWA, and narrated in this report, shows that only 50% of the defects had been rectified. The follow-up inspection and report for the Pol-i-Charkhi prison, undertaken by IWA, in 2016, shows that out of ten defects enumerated in the SIGAR Report of 2014, nine remained unresolved. A second follow-up visit to both prisons should be considered to check if advances have been made in resolving some of the issues that remained unattended in 2015 and 2016.

All prison facilities are being used for holding prisoners, and thus, certainly addressing the main

purpose for which they were built. But some of the buildings and areas within the buildings in the facilities are not being used as intended. For instance, the Pol-i-Charkhi, Baghlan and Wardak facilities do not fully address the requirement of housing specified numbers of inmates, as per the original plan. The facilities are, in fact over-used and over-crowded, holding a larger number of inmates than originally specified in the designs of the facilities. This phenomenon puts extra stress on the operation and management capacity and the associated problems.

Based on strong evidence collected from Pol-i-Charkhi and Baghlan prisons, the phenomenon of overcrowding has adverse impact not only on operations and functioning of the prisons but it severely violates rights of inmates, not providing them with the required privacy for visitation with families and even separate beds for individuals. Various other defects in buildings, regardless of the root causes of these defects, deny inmates basic essentials of life: necessary safety arrangements, such as, safety from fire hazards and dangers of structurally weak buildings crumbling; proper hygiene and sanitation facilities; easily accessible health services; proper ventilation; electricity supply; access to potable water.

Overall, the consequences of the deficiencies in prisons, their root causes and the larger problems underlying these have generated conditions which indicate that investments of public resources in prison construction and renovation work are not contributing to longer term sustainability of a prison system that is able to appropriately address the needs and standard regulations set by Afghan laws.

Based on the findings and conclusions drawn by the inspection teams on the deficiencies and their root causes, a set of 15 broad recommendations for all prisons have been drawn.

Highlights of recommendations include the following:

Priority attention should be given to adoption of measures for system wide improvements in: design and construction; water and power supply, plumbing and sewerage system; safety standards for security and protection of building occupants; health, sanitation and hygiene standards; and operation and maintenance.

Effective quality improvement in the systemic areas would depend on assuring quality of the contract specifications and design prior to the signing of

the contract; and regular monitoring and quality assurance during the construction and operations and maintenance periods. All phases must involve wide consultation between the government, professionals in the various systemic areas, prison officials, community members from the location of the prison facilities and civil society groups, such as IWA. Payments to the contractors should be withheld if the delivery is not in compliance with the contract specifications and the quality of the deliverables is not fully satisfactory. Payments release should be based on the recommendations and quality assurance reports of the monitoring teams

Upgrading of the prison system will definitely be costly. But once upgraded and maintained properly, recurring costs should climb down with the budgets for the future costs of running the prison system lower. Other efforts recommended for cost reduction include measures for reducing number of prisoners and the related costs by adoption of alternative punitive measures.

Finally, future studies for inspection of prisons in other provinces, in Afghanistan, are recommended for systemic improvements in prisons conditions in the country.

1. INTRODUCTION

Context Analysis

No trace of justice system to protect the rights of the people could be found in Afghanistan in 2002, following over two decades of chaos during the Soviet-Mujahedeen conflict, the civil war period and the Taliban regime. Specifically, prisons system, an essential component of justice and human rights for all, including the rights of the inmates, received little attention whilst the donor community focused on humanitarian disasters that needed immediate and urgent focus after the Taliban ouster. Thousands of detainees were held in poor conditions, violating the prisoners' standard human rights, as outlined by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The state of the crumbling prison system, desperately in need of repair, are well recorded in: *Amnesty International Report of July 2003*; *United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Assessment of May 2008*; *United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and UNODC Report of July 2013*. The latter report contains references to past decades of prison system problems. These international organizations were in the forefront, galvanizing the international community and the Afghan government into action on prisons.

The foremost needs identified by the international organizations included investments in training on human rights protection for prisoners; determination of reasonable salary scales for the staff; supply of equipment; prison facility renovation and construction to provide standardized shelter, water, electricity, hygiene and sanitation. The standards for physical spaces and conditions where detainees are to be held are set by the *Afghan Law of Prisons and Detention Centers*. Fixed standards for floor space, residential quarters, lighting of the rooms, ventilation, heating and cooling and other relevant issues, have thus been established in paper.

The Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC), which is mandated to monitor the prisons conditions, in a series of reports, especially the report entitled *The Situation of Detention Centers and Prisons in Afghanistan, 2009*, convey the clear message that overall, prisons do not necessarily meet the standards specified in

Afghan law, including that of adequacy of space, resulting in overcrowding of prisons, and thus, violating rights to the space that the law prescribes for individual prisoners. Several other clauses for ensuring full rights of prisoners are also linked to the space requirements. The law ensuring segregation of young prisoners from adults, and the accused from the convicted; equipping prisons with health and sanitary facilities and provision of separate beds for prisoners can be fulfilled only if adequate space is available. Overcrowding in the rooms also makes it difficult to maintain the minimum levels of lighting, air and privacy.

Prison buildings not built to standards specified and not providing adequate space are the major factors behind overcrowding, which is a serious issue in the prison system in Afghanistan. Based on these findings, AIHRC's recommendations to the international community has been to support the government of Afghanistan in renovating, reconstructing and building new prisons that meet the standards required by law.

The United States of America, along with other donors, responding to the call for support for reform and reconstruction of the prison system, invested in the Baghlan prison construction and Pol-i-Charkhi prison renovation. SIGAR, an independent watch dog reporting to the American Congress, inspected these prisons to assess the extent of oversight and monitoring of the USAID financed construction and renovation. SIGAR's first inspection reports in 2014 were not positive. SIGAR Report on Baghlan outlined a crumbling prison, only 18 months after its opening in late 2012. After 5 years of award of the contract for renovation of the Pol-i-Charkhi prison, work remained incomplete, as per the SIGAR report.

SIGAR did not consider its inspection reports of the prisons to be satisfactory as due to insecure conditions in the country, SIGAR inspectors were unable to visit the facilities and had to rely upon implementing-contractors' reports, other donor reports and interviews. Follow-up inspections, based on site visits were, thus, considered necessary. Integrity Watch Afghanistan- IWA (an Afghan Civil Society Organization-CSO) undertook follow-up studies, based on site visits in Baghlan (November 2015) and Pol-i-Charkhi (March 2016), in close

consultation with SIGAR. The Wardak facility that was not included in SIGAR reporting was added to the list of IWA study. Wardak site visit was undertaken in 2017.

This Report- Behind the Bars- analyzes and narrates the core findings of the IWA teams' study.

Objective of the Study Encompassing Pol-i-Charkhi, Baghlan and Wardak Prisons

Objective of the study was to assess the extent to which

- a. the construction and renovation work of the prisons were completed as per the specifications in the contracts and engineering construction standards and codes;
- b. building operation and maintenance standards were followed;
- c. issues identified in SIGAR's 2014 inspection reports were corrected (applies to Pol-i-Charkhi and Baghlan prisons only);
- d. prisons' buildings are being used for the intended purpose;

All of the above are clearly linked to *rights issues of prison inmates*, such as, overcrowding in the prisons, unsafe building structures, inadequacies in installation of other safety features and prison health services.

Significance of the Study

Prison system being a part of both justice and security systems in a fragile state environment, the analysis, findings and recommendations of this study will be of value to the government of Afghanistan for reform of both security and justice systems. Studies of this nature will help to promote quality oversight and monitoring, arrest corruption and address accountability requirements by enforcing contractors' compliance with contract requirements.

The process and methodology of the study and the findings will serve as a source of immense value for donors supporting prison reforms, and as well, for project implementers in the prison sector. The findings of this study augment donors' ability to oversee, assess and ensure the effectiveness of donors' aid investment and reconstruction efforts in this sector.

2. DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

This study involved a 3-month long engineering evaluation in each of the following prison facilities: Baghlan in 2015, Pol-i-Charkhi in 2016 and Wardak in 2017.

The evaluation comprised the following:

- Review of the original contract and design documents, technical specifications, quality control and quality assurance plans, scope of work, contract closing documents, along with detailed operation and maintenance plans;
- Development of a master list of items for inspection by IWA engineering inspection teams;
- Physical Inspection of the prison complexes, basically involving an engineering inspection of the items (included in the master list) in each of the three facilities;
- Application of a questionnaire (consisting of 20 questions for Baghlan and Pol-i-Charkhi facilities and 26 questions for the Wardak facility) related to operation and maintenance of prison facilities, and prison officials' comments on construction and design issues, noting the defects. Application of the questionnaire involved on-site interviews of prison officials;
- Defects analysis to (a) track progress in actions taken for rectification of the defects

reported earlier in the 2014 SIGAR Report (specific to Pol-i-Charkhi and Baghlan); and (b) undertake cause and effect analysis of all construction defects, including those resulting from non-compliance of the contractor with provisions of the original contract;

- Engineering laboratory tests (e.g. concrete compressive tests, soil density tests and water quality test);
- Global Positioning System (GPS) embedded date and time stamped photographing.

The engineering Inspection was comprehensive. The intent was to cover inspection of a master list of items (in **Annex 1**) under six engineering disciplines (architectural, structural, mechanical, electrical, plumbing and equipment and furnishings). These items were to be inspected in the three prison facilities to check their compliance with codes of international construction standards and the original contract requirements, along with examination of the following:

- The building and its supporting structures;
- Plumbing systems;
- Power supply and distribution system;
- Temperature control and ventilation systems.

3. THE INSPECTION AND THE FINDINGS

Elements inspected were the same for Pol-i-Charkhi, Baghlan and Wardak prisons. Analyses of the data collected by the inspection teams visiting the three provinces, discern immense similarities of problems detected (and their causes), in the three prisons. For clarity purposes and facilitation of follow up for corrective actions in individual prisons, the findings and analyses for each of the prisons are narrated separately in this section. For this reason, the content in this section might appear repetitious. But from practical and utilitarian points of view, analyses of data sets from each prison located in three different provinces are considered necessary.

A clarification on the quantified content of the inspection findings presented in Annex 2 and 3, is considered essential:

Annexes 2 and 3 include statistical information on the installation, construction and functionality status of items (under each of the engineering disciplines) as per the contract requirements for each prison. The figures shown in the tables in these annexes are calculated by analyzing the raw data collected by the inspection teams from their inspection of all items in each facility.

The percentages in Annex 2 reflect the proportion of items in the inspection list marked as installed/constructed; not installed/not constructed; and not inspected, in a given prison. The percentages in Annex 3 indicate the functionality status of the installed items in each of the prison facilities.

The tables in Annex 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 provide no quantified data but only list items that are not compliant with contract provisions in each prison and items that are experiencing operation and maintenance problems

In each facility, a list of items (see **Annex 1** for the list), under various engineering disciplines, was subjected to physical inspections. The findings are posted and analyzed in this section.

The inspectors marked a significant number of items in the inspection checklist as not constructed/not installed as per contract requirements (**Annex 2**) and as not functional (**Annex 3**) due to various types of defects detected. The causes of malfunction are many- incomplete or faulty installation, poor design,

non-compliance with contract requirements; poor maintenance and use of poor quality material.

Defects identified in each prison were noted and cross checked with the original specifications given in the contract documents (e.g. design drawings), and when deemed necessary, against minimum requirements in international standards and codes, as normally used by IWA inspection teams.

For each verified defect, the possible causes and potential effects on the prison facility, if the defects stayed unrectified, were analyzed by the inspection teams.

The findings are organized and analyzed, in this report, under the following five categories:

- Defective and incomplete construction and renovation due to contractor's non-compliance with the original contract specifications or with international engineering standards (as identified by IWA); poor design and planning; inappropriate items installed, poor workmanship and use of poor quality material;
- Items not in use and not functioning that have resulted from lack of operation and maintenance (O&M), which occurred in the absence of inadequate oversight;
- Status of defects identified in 2014 SIGAR inspection reports for Baghlan and Pol-i-Charkhi
- Use of the prison buildings;
- Issues related to human and prisoners' rights and the related Afghan laws.

Details of findings under each of the above categories in each prison facility follow, with a note that many findings in all prisons are very similar in nature. Thus, the general conclusions applicable to all prisons flow smoothly out of the findings noted in the following section.

Defective and Incomplete Construction & Renovation Resulting from Non-compliance with Contract Specifications/ Engineering Standards and Faulty Design

This category includes items that are not constructed or installed and those that are marked for defective construction. The problems stem from: non-compliance, poor workmanship; use of poor construction material and defective design. Many of these problems persist because of inadequate oversight and absence of standard quality assurance processes.

Non-compliance equals not addressing all elements of the scope of work detailed in the contract, technical specifications, engineering standards and discrepancies between original design drawings and actual construction. Poor planning and design are at the root of many defects. In many instances, the original design neglected to include the need for certain items, and thus, these items were not installed. Dysfunctionality in certain items also originated from faulty design although in certain other instances, poor installation and poor quality of material used were at the root of the defects. Overall, unsatisfactory planning and design have generated problems that have potentials of adverse impacts on safety of buildings and their occupants. Other expected impacts are less serious for safety but involve high costs of repairs and operation and maintenance.

The deficiencies detected hamper overall efficient functioning of prison houses and violate clauses of Afghan Laws. Brief analyses below of the impacts of some of the major defects in each of the prison facilities help comprehend the significance and impact of the deficiencies and points to ways forward.

The findings of the IWA engineering inspection teams in the three prisons and the reports of the interviews with prison officials are at the source of this analyses.

Pol-i-Charkhi Prison

In the final count, 50% of the items were not constructed and/or not installed and renovation was left incomplete by the contractor, in non-compliance with the contract requirements and specifications (**Annex 2**). 64% of electrical, 61% of mechanical and 52% of plumbing items have not been installed.

Annex 3 shows that a significant percentage (37%) of items from the engineering checklist are not functioning properly. Forty percent of the items related to electricity supply are not functional and even a higher percentage (48%) of plumbing related items are not working. Many of these problems result from poor operation and maintenance and lack of oversight. Some items mal-function due to improper installation because documents with guidance to install and operation and maintenance were not provided to the construction workers.







See **Annex 4** for the non-compliant list of items not constructed at all in this facility and items for which construction, renovation and installation remained incomplete.

The following impacts are noted for the problems identified. Because visitor shades are not constructed, inmates are forced to see their families in open areas, offering no privacy. Similarly, not constructing conjugal buildings prevents inmates from meeting their spouses in private areas. The Afghan law requires 14 separate grades of security cells for holding inmates according to the category and levels of crimes committed. Construction and renovations, by not partitioning the larger inmates-holding areas into smaller cells, violated the Afghan law of separate space allocation.

The physical inspection found that some major items within the realm of daily necessities are not usable or fully functional because of non-installation or improper installation of the electrical, mechanical and plumbing fixtures and accessories needed for their operation. Items not fully functional are: a fully operational generator and transformer; heating and cooling systems; sewage and water systems; plumbing and water pumping system; well houses and water storage tanks; fuel pumps and pipes; water heaters.

The effects of these deficiencies are serious: buildings are deprived of uninterrupted and stable power supply, running water supply and fully operational toilets. Weather conditions in the region, where this prison is located, are rather extreme and, thus, the original construction contract included provision of heating and cooling systems and water heaters. None of these are provided, however.

Many building safety related items, stated as essential by the contract, were never installed. These include: exit and emergency signs and lights; smoke and heat detectors and alarm systems; emergency stairs for evacuation; fire extinguishers

BAGHLAN PRISON			
ITEMS	NOT INSTALLED/ NOT CONSTRUCTED	INSTALLED/ CONSTRUCTED	NON- FUNCTIONAL
 ARCHITECTURAL	106	438	31%
 CIVIL	2	21	
 ELECTRICAL	108	146	
 MECHANICAL	53	67	
 PLUMBING	46	121	
 STRUCTURAL	0	30	

and fire-rated doors; lightening protection system; exhaust fans for promoting healthy air flow and ventilation; and water tanks facilitating storage of potable drinking water, a very basic daily need. Many of these defects are safety hazards not only for the inmates but for the prison staff. To add to the list are unsafe wire installation and connections that are risky for residents who could be electrocuted from exposed live wires. An added concern noted is that improper wiring leaves the door open for inmates to use faulty wiring for arson. Guard rooms remain unequipped with spotlights, the latter an essential equipment for effective guarding of prisons.

Interior and exterior walls are not renovated, as required by the contract. The plasters in the walls are falling apart, weakening the walls and they can collapse. The side walks are not well-compacted and this weakness adversely affects settlement of the sidewalks. Inspection found a concrete column on the first floor of a building cracked, putting the structure of the building at risk of collapsing, in turn, creating safety hazard for building occupants. This problem originates from poor design and partially also due to the use of poor quality material or wrong mixture of building materials.

The prison official interviewed said that the design of the prison was impractical as it is too small in size, from which stems other problems related to overcrowding with far reaching negative impacts on the operation of the prison system.

Overall, the findings of the physical inspection of the Pol-i-Charkhi prison, with the use of the engineering checklist and verification of the defects against the contract requirements, lead to the conclusion that all but one defect arose out of non-compliance of the contractor with the contract clauses. The contractor had been paid 92% of the total contract amount for delivering 50% of the work specified in the contract, when the contract was terminated. The contractor was charged no penalty and was required to provide no explanation for the undelivered items. Under such circumstances, the responsibility for non-delivery must be shared by the project financier, the unit issuing the contract and the contractor. An explanation, of course, lies in lack of oversight and monitoring, which is common in Afghanistan with little opportunities for safe site visits.

That non-compliance of the contractor and lack of careful oversight are problems, have also been confirmed by the Pol-i-Charkhi prison officials interviewed by the inspection team.

Baghlan Prison

When compared to the findings in Pol-i-Charkhi prison, a lesser number and percentage (22%) of items remained uninstalled in Baghlan (see **Annex 2**). Physical Inspection found defects and functionality problems in 31% of the items in the Engineering Checklist, with a very high percentage (73%) of mechanical defects and 44% in plumbing (**Annex 3**).







While in Pol-i-Charkhi all but one defect identified was related to non-compliance with original contract provision, in Baghlan, the number of non-compliant items was lower, and yet substantial (see list in **Annex 5**).

The inspectors observe that lack of appropriate and quality oversight during construction period contributed to the lack of compliance.

The defects resulting from not following contract specifications have started damaging the prison buildings. Cracks have appeared in concrete floors because no joints are placed. These cracks will increase, in course of time, with expansion and contraction of the concrete, under temperature changes. The necessary door hardware (door stoppers, door closers and panic bars), as needed for heavy duty doors, are not installed. Absence of such hardware are damaging door frames and walls behind the doors. Non-installation of corner beads in wall edges is damaging plastering in the wall corners. The dimensions of storm water ditches are not according to the contract specifications and they overflow in rainy seasons. A large maintenance and repair budget will be needed to rectify the problems generated by the deficiencies enumerated here.

Single glazed laminated windows and swing type windows that are installed for guard rooms are less convenient for guards on surveillance duty for long hours. Since no emergency water pumps and pipes are installed, the prison will encounter shortage of water supply, causing extreme inconvenience to residents, if the main water pump and pipes fail to function for any reason. Required power generators are installed but are not often used because of lack of fuel supply. Generators with lower than needed power generating capacity are installed, indicating non-adherence to contract specifications. This deficiency may cause complete breakdown of the generators.

As in the case of Pol-i-Charkhi prison, some of the needed items to ensure safety of building occupants, were not installed. This negligence has generated

POL-I-CHARKHI PRISON			
ITEMS	NOT INSTALLED/ NOT CONSTRUCTED	INSTALLED/ CONSTRUCTED	NON- FUNCTIONAL
 ARCHITECTURAL	199	253	37%
 CIVIL	1	16	
 ELECTRICAL	243	105	
 MECHANICAL	112	47	
 PLUMBING	84	62	
 STRUCTURAL	5	33	

hazardous living and working conditions for inmates and employees of the Baghlan prison. Fire extinguishers, smoke/heat detectors, fire alarms, exit and emergency signs and lights are not installed. Non-waterproofed and inappropriately grounded electrical fixtures and wiring expose residents to dangers of electric shocks.

Several problems related to unsanitary and unhealthy living conditions have been detected. Septic tanks with less capacity than needed for sewage discharge have been installed. Although no overflow was noticed by inspectors, future problems are anticipated. P-Traps for sewage system are not installed. This deficiency bears the potential of spreading unpleasant smell and infections from the sewage system to the rest of the building. Another health hazard results from not installing closed areas as trash points for garbage collection. In the absence of such trash points, garbage collected in open areas turn into sources of generation of bacteria, spread of infection and unpleasant odor.

One of the major problems inspectors' report identifies is that the original design of the Baghlan prison was for a location different from where it has been actually constructed. The changed location on a flood plain line needed a different design and yet the original design was retained, which is one of the sources of the structural problems detected. The building has been flooded three times.

As in the case of the Pol-i-Charkhi prison, faulty design and, for certain items, poor-quality material used for construction and installation have generated serious structural problems and a number of other deficiencies related to safety and cleanliness which could have been avoided with careful attention at the design stage. Leakage in roofs is a problem which resulted from both poor installation and use of poor quality material. Large cracks in walls have started appearing in certain buildings of the Baghlan prison, indicating foundation settlement problems, essentially arising from poor design with little attention to the fact that the prison is located in a high seismic zone which needed geo-technical tests, assessing the bearing capacity of the soil under foundations. If not rectified soon, collapse of parts of some buildings, taking lives of inmates, prison staff and officials, is a possibility. One of the detention buildings with critical cracks, due to faulty design, had already been demolished. Further demolition might have to be enforced.

Negligence at the design stage in not installing several safety items and resulting in safety hazards include lack of lightening protection system for protecting lives of the occupants and absence of traffic signs generating road safety issues inside the compound of the prison facility.

Absence of floor skirtings, a design deficiency that has started damaging the painting and plaster in the lower parts of the interior walls, will add to the operation and maintenance costs in the future. Absence of trench for kitchen floors and kitchen exhaust fans are design deficiencies, with the former causing cleaning problems and the latter polluting the air in the building.

Absence of expansion tanks for water heaters is a design deficiency of serious nature as it damages the pipes and the water heating elements.

The interview report records responses indicating that prison officials, familiar with problems arising from such deficiencies, are never consulted for their views and advice. Consultation with these officials would help address ongoing or newly emerging design issues.

Not undertaking construction of a new building on the site of a building that was demolished is a vivid example of non-compliance with contract clauses. The building demolished housed toilet and shower facilities for detainees. The new building not having been constructed, the detainees are driven to use these essential facilities in other buildings, contributing to over use of those facilities, which might result in breakdown of the toilet and sanitary systems of these buildings.

Wardak Prison

Wardak prison rates better in terms of the percentage of items that were installed and constructed as per contract specifications. Only 7% was not installed or constructed with the majority of the deficiencies in electrical, mechanical and plumbing areas (**Annex 2**). But those installed are not necessarily without defects. 41% of the electrical and 29% of the mechanical and plumbing items are not functional (**Annex 3**).

A large number of items have been identified in the category of deficient or defective design and construction resulting from non-compliance with the original contract (**Annex 6**). Some of the non-compliant items and defective designs had, however, been approved by the contracting authority, and

thus, lack of quality assurance and oversight have been cited as additional causes of such deficiencies.

The inspection team records absence of basic health and safety measures: smoke detection and fire protection equipment- smoke alarm system and fire extinguishers are not installed, which endanger lives of building occupants.

Security walls do not meet the height requirements outlined in the original design. Lower heights in portions of the security wall make the prison facility vulnerable to security threats- potential prison breaks.

While the technical specifications of the contract require wiring, fittings and other accessories of the prison electrical system to be explosion proof, electrical fixtures (lights, sockets and switches) that are not explosion proof have been installed. This deficiency is a threat to ignitable concentration of hazardous vapor and fumes resulting in explosion and fire, life threatening for the building occupants.

Clear identification labels indicating load served by each circuit breaker is necessary for operation and maintenance purposes and during emergencies. But clear identification is missing from all installed panel boards across the facility. Thus, potential hazards in undertaking O&M actions and operations under emergency situations are foreseen.

As observed in other prisons in this study, plastering work in Wardak does not meet the necessary common engineering standards that require (a) plaster to be applied at a standard prescribed range of thickness; and (b) corner beads to be installed at external plastered corners. The inspection team note cracks in the plaster and also plaster falling off the walls. Poor workmanship and use of poor quality material are at the root of poor quality buildings in this prison facility. All plasters are in danger of falling off, if repair work is not undertaken. Stone wall expansion joints are not continuous and this results in cracks and ultimately may cause structural problems.

The inspectors note cracks appearing in the walls and slabs on the floor. One of the immediate conclusions drawn is that no control joints are placed in the slabs and in most of the walls, causing the cracks. Cracks are danger signals of more serious problems, such as, foundation displacement, water penetration or excessive roof movements which could lead to buildings collapsing and taking lives of building occupants. Thus, further investigation of the root causes of cracks is needed.

The original contract issued specifies the types of material to be used for accessories linked to provision of water services. The inspection revealed that the type of pipes used for hot and cold-water distribution is not recommended in the original contract and no approval was sought for use of the unrecommended pipe types. The type of pipes used could result in failure of the distribution system, depriving building occupants of any water services, a life sustenance need.

The original contract required treatment and cleaning of water for drinking purposes and thus the need to install a chlorine-feeding system was specified. But no water chlorination system (chlorination tank and feeding machine) has been installed in the well-house building. Thus, despite the claims of the prison officials of potable water availability, no evidence of clean drinking water availability for the prisoners and staff was found by the inspectors. The building inhabitants are, thus, exposed to dangers of contacting life threatening water borne diseases.

The contract specifies the need for installation of pre-charged expansion tanks between each water heater inlet and the cold-water supply shut off valve to allow adjustment of the expansion tank pressure to match incoming water pressure for preventing excessive pressure build-up in the system. The safety equipment in the form of expansion tanks and temperature and water relief valves have not been installed in any of the water heaters in the Wardak facility. This deficiency can generate life threatening conditions for the building inhabitants as excessive pressure may result in explosion of water-heaters.

Technical specifications in the contract requires installation of non-structural metal roof and such roofing is to be under a five-year warranty ensuring workmanship quality, quality of material used and against wind damage, leakage and structural failures. However, water penetration through roofs and ceilings are found in many buildings. Metal roofing is in place but poorly installed that has failed to prevent cracks and leaks.

The contract requires installation of emergency lighting for automatic illumination of facility buildings in the event of power failure of any kind. The technical specifications call for self-powered exit signs. None of these have been found in the Wardak facility. In the absence of any alternative lighting, not even any lighted emergency exit signs, inmates will have difficulty getting out of the building in total darkness, under unforeseen emergency situations.

A lot of electrical equipment require ground wiring. The inspectors were unable to confirm proper grounding for electric wiring in the facility because they could not find the grounding pit that stores the grounding rods for checking the grounding system. Absence of standard code-compliant grounding system is a potential threat to people using electrical equipment. The grounding pits should be exposed to allow checking of the grounding system and periodically confirming proper operation of the wiring system.

Standard codes require installation of mechanical ventilation system in prisoner cells. Wardak facility design drawings do not include installation of ventilation equipment- air supply and exhaust ducts and fans. Non-ventilated buildings are unhealthy for prisoners and prison staff. Smoke released from cooking in wood-burning stoves and other means of cooking cannot be vented out of the kitchen; it collects and circulates in all areas of buildings and causes carbon dioxide/monoxide inhalation not only by kitchen workers but all other inhabitants.

Wardak prison scope of work requires installation of one combined sewage collection system to pass waste water to septic tanks and dry wells. The inspectors surmised from their inspection that the concept of dry well system had been misunderstood by the contractor as a system to be used only for disposing storm water, not sewage. Thus, dry wells installed are not suitable for sewage and disposal from the septic tanks. The dry wells built even for storm water disposal were found damaged and signs of soil settlements around dry wells were detected. The inspectors note that other than poor design, soil settlements stem from poor workmanship of pipe lay, poor installation of pipe joints, and overall poor design of the system. Septic tanks need to be emptied every week. Otherwise they spill and overflow, generating health and general environmental hazards.

Fuel storage tanks (insulated and above ground protected type) are to be installed as per technical specifications in the contract and approved by the International Fire Code Institute. The inspectors note that the fire storage tanks installed do not have the approval and certification of the Fire Code Institute. IWA is not confident that the storage tanks meet the standards. Use of uncertified equipment raises concern about safety of the fuel system.

Single-glazed windows (with lower thermal energy efficiency) instead of double glazed (energy efficient

and noise-proof) laminated ones, as required by the contract, have been installed. The guard towers windows have double glazing but none others. Inspectors express concerns about single glazed windows compromising security as they shatter quickly and could cause injuries to occupants and the broken pieces could be used as weapons in situations of prison riots.

Plumbing control valves (non-return valve, gate valve and air relief valve) for the water tank in the water tower, required as per the contract, are not installed. The delivery pipe to the water tank without valves will hamper proper operation of the water system.

The drainage system in the facility is not good enough to prevent flooding as the drains are not well-shaped to drain water away from the building and toward the drainage ditches. The concern is that inappropriate design of the drainage system installed will result in soil erosion around the building and damage the foundation and the building structure.







The sliding gate at the main entrance to the facility has a height deficiency as it does not address the height requirement given in the contract design drawings. This deficiency makes the facility vulnerable to external and internal security threats.

Manhole steps are constructed with improper materials. In accordance with the specifications, the steps in the water, sewer and electrical manholes must be built with polyethylene-coated cast iron. Aluminum steps or rungs are not permitted. In Wardak prison, rebars, not protected from corrosion, are used. Such steps cannot withstand the required loads.

No water and fire hydrant systems are installed, in violation of the contract specifications and thus, the facility has no provision for fighting fires.

Technical specifications require installation of trenches for kitchen floors, in addition to kitchen drains, to allow proper kitchen cleaning and access for solids collector for routine emptying. No trenches are constructed in some of the buildings and in some other buildings the trenches are missing grates. These deficiencies obstruct proper cleaning and generate unhygienic conditions.

The technical specifications on placement of sewer vent pipes are many, including: not locating open vent terminals from a drainage system near any door, window or other air intake opening of any building; vent terminal not terminating under the overhang of a structure; and capping of vent openings with

WARDAK PRISON				21%
ITEMS	NOT INSTALLED/ NOT CONSTRUCTED	INSTALLED/ CONSTRUCTED	NON- FUNCTIONAL	
 ARCHITECTURAL	0	321		
 CIVIL	3	24		
 ELECTRICAL	22	132		
 MECHANICAL	39	227		
 PLUMBING	39	227		
 STRUCTURAL	0	135		

seals to prevent blockage of vent pipes from the external debris. The general purpose of installing venting pipes is to vent foul gas away from the building openings and the ground level. Inspectors found sewer vent pipes in the buildings in Wardak penetrating through walls, near the air intake openings and the pipes are left with no vent caps.

Many items specified in contract are missing or substitute items are installed, in violation of contract provisions. The items noted are: wall mounted light fixtures, eastern style water closets and water faucets. Non-installation of these items and/or substitutions cause inconveniences and have adverse impacts on proper functioning of the items.

Automatic door closers and door stoppers are required items for installation according to the contract. No automatic door closers are, however, installed for many doors and they stay open all the time. Door stoppers help protect walls directly behind doors from getting damaged by constant banging of doors against the walls behind. Inappropriate door-stoppers installed, and also poorly installed do not serve the purpose of such damage prevention.

Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Issues

Deterioration in prison conditions also result from several weaknesses that include: non-compliance with O&M standards as specified in contracts; lack of budget for repair and skilled O&M staff, along with lack of quality monitoring and oversight.

Pol-i-Charkhi Prison

Operation and maintenance problems arise from overcrowding and over-use of facilities. A facility that holds 10,000 prisoners while it was built to hold only 5,000, is nothing but extremely overcrowded; nor is it well maintained. The total number of on-site Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Staff is recorded as 22 but the majority are not skilled or trained. Ten operation and maintenance related deficiencies are noted in the inspection report (**Annex 7**). Several visitor shades and a conjugal building are not used because of poor maintenance. The families of inmates visit in open areas in the yards.

Critical areas, such as, guard shacks, guard towers and gate houses are deprived of proper lighting for security purposes because majority of electrical fixtures are not in working order.

Another security hazard has been generated by the removal of the Drop Arm Barriers protecting the gates of the prison. Due to lack of maintenance, the gates stopped working properly and eventually they have been removed. Drop Arm Barriers are useful for securing prison facilities; it was unwise to not keep these in functional state through proper maintenance and repairs.

Repairs are neglected for other items, such as, door hardware that are broken or missing in many buildings. Missing items not replaced and broken hardware never repaired (often because of lack of budget) clearly show poor operational management.

Many needed items have been removed as these stopped functioning in the absence of routine maintenance and they have not been re-installed. The list includes removal of mal-functioning items, such as plumbing fixtures needed for uninterrupted water supply and distribution in the buildings; water chlorination system for supply of clean water for drinking and other purposes; fire extinguishers addressing fire safety regulations; electric heaters to protect building occupants from the vagaries of the winter season; and kitchen exhaust fans for keeping the air clean and free of odor. Some of these items would not work without electricity, in any case, and absence of adequate electricity supply has been found to be a major problem.

The Pol-i-Charkhi prison official's interview records several other deficiencies related to operation and maintenance- septic tanks are not functioning; leaking roofs are not repaired; and plumbing system is not provided with spare parts or maintenance support. Adequate number of support staff for maintenance purposes is not provided. Satisfactory maintenance is not possible with only one O&M officer, with a scanty budget and no trained technicians.

Baghlan Prison

(See **Annex 8** for List of Operation and Maintenance Issues)

In Baghlan prison, the damages, originally caused by a demonstration staged by the inmates, were never repaired; electric heaters and fans and electric lighting fixtures damaged during the protest were never replaced.

Visit areas for inmates and their families need renovation. But no measures have yet been taken to renovate these spaces.

Maintenance problems, similar in nature to those in Pol-i-Charkhi have been detected. Examples are plenty: missing and/or broken door and window hardware and toilet accessories in all buildings, most likely resulting from use of poor quality parts with short life-span, and thus, soon broken and then missing, with no follow-up corrective measures taken to repair or replace the broken/missing hardware.

Water heaters cannot be used because of lack of adequate electricity supply and nor are there any maintenance provisions for them. Inspectors were unable to check functionality of the heaters because of lack of electricity supply at the time of the visit. But inspectors suspect that many heaters are, in any case, not in working condition.

One of the two fuel pumps in the prison is missing and the other is not in use and most probably not functional. Fuel pumps are needed for operation of the fuel tank and generator, which are also seen to be not in use. The O&M manager of the prison never knew before the Inspectors' visit that one of the pumps was missing.

In the absence of proper O&M service provision, many other necessary items are not functioning. The list includes: fire extinguishers, considered essential to ensure safety of building occupants; floor drains and pipes in toilets, serving hygiene and sanitation needs; and water chlorination system, necessary for supply of clean drinking water. Lack of O&M services in these areas impact on health and safety of building occupants. Interestingly, despite the chlorination injection system not having been connected to the water system and not activated, the water bacteriological analysis shows that water is safe to drink!

Prison officials' reflections on the state of operation and maintenance in Baghlan prison indicate that inadequacy of personnel for proper maintenance is an issue that requires priority attention. The most critical O&M needs enumerated by the manager are: measures for repairing cracks in the walls of the buildings, cleaning blocked floor drains and fixing non-functional heating and cooling systems. Besides O&M budget and staff are small. Only one manager (with no technical support from any trained technician) has been assigned for operation and maintenance of the entire prison facility.

Wardak Prison

(See **Annex 9** for the list of Items not operating as intended)

The inspectors detected many elements that are not operating because of non-installation or inappropriate installation of accessories and supplies needed for functioning of certain item, displaying sheer negligence and inattention to maintenance needs.

Operation and maintenance system of the Wardak prison is rated unsatisfactory by the inspection team. The prison official interviewed clearly states that the prison has no O&M plan; nor is there any on-site maintenance personnel, not even any support staff. The official speaks of the need to recruit at least 4 trained O&M staff, knowledgeable in disciplines of mechanical, plumbing, electrical and structural engineering. The prison officials had never been given any O&M manual. Prison officials said that sometimes inmates, familiar with electrical and mechanical systems, are asked to fix problems. The inspection team concludes that the absence of technical staff and training have resulted in a large number of electrical and plumbing fixtures not working as they should.

In the list of non-operational items, prison officials also included those that are installed but not used.

In the Juvenile Section of the Wardak prison, managed by the Ministry of Justice, electrical unit heaters are never used due to high operational costs; nor are the electrical water heater used. Instead of electrical heaters, wood-burning heaters are used and propane stoves are installed in the kitchen. The stoves are insecurely installed. Use of unapproved propane supply system bear potentials of creating safety hazards. High emission of smoke from the wood-burning heaters is unhealthy. In the rest of the buildings in the Wardak facility, managed by the Ministry of Interior, electric heaters are installed and used.

Unsuitable and wrong types of accessories installed have resulted in mal-functioning systems.

Drywells installed do not function as intended. According to the IWA Inspection Team, the concept of drywells was not clearly understood by the design and construction teams. The purpose of drywells is to help with the outflow of mostly storm water and also some "some grey water", if specific conditions are met. But the scope of work assigned to the

contractor wrongly asked for construction of “one combined sanitary sewage collection system” to flow out waste water to the drywells for ultimate flow out to the neighboring ground areas. Such a “combined” sanitary sewage collection system results in the drywells carrying both “grey and black water”. The system does not operate well because the required tankers are not installed.

The drywells constructed have also been damaged due to soil settlements around them. At the time of the inspection, the team found that due to broken sewer pipes and unsuitable drywells, discharged water from the toilets had been accumulating over the last six months, and no correctional steps had been taken. Accumulated waste water around the buildings has created an unhealthy environment and turned into breeding grounds for insects and spread of unpleasant odor.

Poorly installed sewer piping system (in some shower stalls) is blocked. In the Male Detention Building, waste water from the shower stalls are re-routed, in an insanitary manner, directly outside the buildings, promoting unhealthy conditions.

Most shower and toilet accessories and lavatory fixtures installed are not heavy-duty types recommended for use in prisons. They do not function. Most of the showerheads and some of the lavatory faucets have been removed and never replaced. Missing faucets block water supply in the facility. A number of other plumbing fixtures have been damaged and broken.

Extra electrical equipment has been installed overloading and heating the electrical wires, which may result in fires in the buildings. Seven of the installed electrical water heaters are not operational and most of them have exposed and unprotected electrical wiring system, the problems stemming from poor installation. Uncovered wiring is a safety hazard; non-functional water heaters deny building occupants of running warm water supply.

The inspection team identified a number of non-functioning electrical fixtures. Eighty percent of the non-functioning search lights in the guard rooms is a security hazard. Other broken electrical fixtures have been detected. Sixty percent of the ceiling lights do not function in majority of the buildings. The primary reason for such mal-function is installation of wrong type of fixtures, power outlets and switches that are not “prison grade items fit-for purpose.”

Ceramic tiles from the walls and floors of the toilets and kitchens are missing and not replaced, clearly showing lack of repair services. The open surfaces contribute to unsafe work area and unhealthy conditions in cooking area and toilet. Door locks and handles are broken and missing through out the facility and some of the wooden doors have twisted frames and panels and thus do not open and close properly.

The conclusion drawn by IWA on the state of O&M in the Wardak prison is that the facility has no O&M management system at all.

The process for repair is for the Chief prison official to send a request for repair services to the General Director of Prisons and Detention Centers (GDPDC), from where it is sent to the Ministry of Interior for processing. The processing time is long and most of the times, the result is zero, implying that the repair is never done.

Status of Defects Identified by SIGAR in 2014 in Pol-i-Charkhi and Baghlan

One of the components of the objectives of this study is to assess the extent to which issues identified in SIGAR’s 2014 inspection reports have been corrected.

Inspection reports for Pol-i-Charkhi and Baghlan clearly list the follow up undertaken to check the current status of the defective items identified by SIGAR in 2014. (See **Annex 10** for Pol-i-Charkhi and **Annex 11** for Baghlan).

Notably, analysis of many of the SIGAR identified issues cover various categories ranging from non-compliance with contract provisions, defective design and construction and use of poor quality materials to poor operation and maintenance and inappropriate use of prison areas and equipment. Some of these issues have been discussed in 1.1. and 1.2. above and 1.4 below. Yet, separately compiled Annexes on SIGAR concerns is deemed necessary to ensure that the contractors, not complying with specifications, are not paid until remedial actions are taken on each and every one of the defects (whether they be related to poor design, use of low quality construction material or lack of O&M) and action plans are developed for regular and quality monitoring and oversight visits by the government and donors to stop further wastage of donor funds in payment to defaulting contractors.

The text in this section takes a cursory glance only at the SIGAR identified defects that were considered major, with a full list of the problems and status of the needed rectification provided in **Annexes 10 and 11**.

Pol-i-Charkhi Prison

In *Pol-i-Charkhi*, non-compliance with contract requirements was identified by SIGAR to be the major problem, with some instances of poor workmanship.

SIGAR states that only 50% of the work, as listed in the contract had been completed. A lot of the renovation work claimed as complete, did not follow the contract instructions. These are listed below.

Wood trusses, instead of metal, were used. Instead of fully replacing the roof with metal truss, the thirty years old wood truss on the roof was only covered with new material. Septic tank/leach field systems were installed in soil with poor porosity (water absorption capacity), without prior soil percolation tests, as required by the contract, thus leaving the installed septic/leach field system in a dysfunctional state. The back-up power generators were not connected to the power grid.

Defective workmanship was found in the following areas: absence of backfilling of trenches; lack of roof flushing and gutters; and neglect of soil settlement issues.

Significant over-crowding was noted by SIGAR, with the facility meant for 5000 inmates holding 7400 at the time of SIGAR visit. Prisoners were seen to be housed in hallways, with the surrounding area cell-doors left open for allowing hallway dwellers access to sinks and toilets in the cells.

For Pol-i-Charkhi, out of 10 defects enumerated in the SIGAR Report of 2014, nine remain unresolved, as reported by the inspection team. While some of the defects identified might be considered minor, it is of concern that some of the serious issues related to generator operation and electricity supply; waste water treatment and general repair and maintenance, have not been addressed.

The latest state of the issues highlighted above are found in **Annex 10**.

Baghlan Prison

In Baghlan, major problems detected by SIGAR, listed below, resulted from poor design; poor construction and installation; lack of oversight during construction; use of poor quality material; and poor maintenance. All of these deficiencies have significant impact on living conditions of inmates and pose threats to the prison staff, as well.

As discussed earlier, the original design of the prison was not suitable for buildings in flood plains, where the building was constructed, without undertaking any geo-technical design study. The building, thus, gets damaged by floods. The Baghlan prison is also located in the second highest earthquake hazard zone in Afghanistan. Use of steel reinforced brick walls is mandatory for construction in seismic zones, according to the International Building Codes (IBC) and the American Concrete Institute. Steel reinforced walls were not installed in the Baghlan facility. Unreinforced walls and columns are threats to both employees and prisoners. These walls are also security hazards in a prison as they are easy to break.

The two major maintenance issues identified were that two diesel generators, supplying power to the facility, were non-operational and the facility's sewer system, never cleaned, was blocked with debris.

SIGAR found the facility extremely overcrowded, holding 777 inmates when it was designed to hold a maximum of 500. Demolition of a building worsened the overcrowding.

Details of the latest status of these issues in the Baghlan facility are found in **Annex 11**.

Overall, IWA inspection reports show poor progress to date in rectifying the SIGAR identified defects.

In Baghlan, approximately 50% of the issues have been resolved although in certain instances, the inspection team was unable (due to certain technical problems encountered) to exactly determine if the defects were fully corrected

Progress in rectification of defects cannot be rated satisfactory.

Use of the Prison Buildings

Pol-i-Charkhi Prison

Overall, the prison serves the intended purpose but not exactly as intended. While the prison should house up to 5,000 inmates only, this prison houses double the number, causing over-crowding, with the associated problems.

Certain areas of the prison are not used as originally intended. For instance, the Dining Facilities Administration Center Building has not been used for the purpose reflected in the name of the building. The building currently provides office space for prison officials.

Some areas (such as, visitor shades, conjugal buildings) are not used at all because they are in unusable condition due to lack of maintenance and renovation.

Baghlan Prison

The interview report indicates that the Baghlan prison is being used for the intended purpose. It is, indeed, holding prisoners. But as in the Pol-i-Charkhi facility, by housing more inmates than the number prescribed in the original design, Baghlan is also failing to fully address the original intent. At the time

of the inspection in 2015, this prison housed close to 777 inmates, which is higher than the designated capacity of 500 inmates. Some cells designed to hold 7-8 prisoners are holding 14-15 prisoners. Besides, as in Pol-i-Charkhi, some areas, such as the visitation areas, are not being used at all because these areas have not yet been renovated and made fully ready for use.

Wardak Prison

With respect to the use of the facility as intended-holding prisoners, prison officials confirm that the facility is indeed used for this purpose. But there are elements- areas, equipment, machinery and fixtures in the facility that are not used for the purpose intended. Either they are not needed, e.g. the unused visitation areas; or they are not functioning (all elaborated upon in 1.2. for the Wardak prison) and thus, not used.

The conclusion to be drawn from the information collected by the inspection teams of the three prisons indicate that the facilities certainly are used as “prisons” but concerns persist that certain areas of facilities are not used as intended originally.

4. COMPLIANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL PRISONS STANDARDS AND AFGHANISTAN LAW ON PRISONS AND DETENTION CENTERS

A chapter in UNODC's February 2014 Report on International Standards and Afghanistan Law on Prisons and Detention Centers provides an overview of the standards and obligations set forth by the UN for the treatment of prisoners in the context of Afghanistan's Law for prisoners and detainees. The current conditions of prisons violate many of the requirements underlined in five Chapters of the Afghan Law on Prisons and Detention Centers.

A significant number of issues, identified by the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission's 2009 Report- *Detention Centers Situation in Afghanistan*; reports by SIGAR (on Pol-i-Charkhi Prison in October 2014 and June 2017 and Baghlan Prison May 2014 and April 2017) along with reports by IWA inspectors have far reaching negative impact on living conditions, safety and security of prisoners and staff and violate rights of inmates. Attention is also drawn to a Report published, in 2014, by the US Department of State's Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor. The section in this report on *Prisons and Detention Center Conditions in Afghanistan* refers to harsh and sometimes life-threatening conditions prevailing in detention centers.

Analyses of the root causes of impaired conditions in each of the prison facilities resulting in poor state of living in the prisons, endangering building occupants' lives and denying them basic human rights, have been discussed in sections 1.1. to 1.5. This section-1.6, is treated as a summary section of the potential impacts on the inmates. This summary section would well-serve as an introduction to any brief for the government and donors to formulate recommendations for ways ahead.

Findings of the inspectors show that improper and poor design and construction in all three facilities have generated structural problems as indicated in the cracks in walls and concrete columns and leaks in roofs, with potentials of the buildings crumbling and endangering the lives of the inmates. The designs of facility building had not undertaken the necessary engineering tests at the locations prior to the start of the design and construction, thus, leaving grounds open for ill effects of the location-

specific vagaries on the building foundations.

Inspection reports indicate that a number of items necessary for smooth operation of the prisons and meeting daily needs and safety of building occupants have not been installed or not functioning. Dysfunctionalities in power supply (electricity and fuel for generators); in the sewer system and septic tank operation; in plumbing and pumping; in water distribution and water chlorination systems bar inmates' access to light and water and sanitation and hygiene facilities in all the three prisons. The Wardak facility does not encounter uninterrupted electricity and water supply problems and yet without a functioning chlorination system water is not clean enough for drinking.

Residents of Pol-i-Charkhi and Baghlan prisons are encountering shortage of water supply- potable water for drinking and running water supply for hygiene and sanitation purposes. Storage tanks are not installed and well houses are not maintained. Although Baghlan prison water testing results show that the water quality meets the standards set for drinking water, without a properly functioning water chlorination system, leads one to question the validity of this test result.

Both in Pol-i-Charkhi and Baghlan facilities, access to clean toilets and shower, with all accessories functioning, is not guaranteed for all inmates at all times. Portions of one of the prison facility buildings in Baghlan that contained toilets and shower stalls for inmates was demolished and never reconstructed, driving the inmates to over-crowd washroom facilities in other areas of the prison buildings. This causes over-use of the facilities in the areas encroached upon and eventual systems failure in related areas, such as, water supply and distribution and cleanliness affecting health, hygiene and sanitation. The overcrowding issue is further touched upon below for Pol-i-Charkhi and Baghlan prisons. No overcrowding problem of Wardak prison was noted by the inspectors nor by the prison officials interviewed.

Afghanistan prison system's inability to serve some of the basic needs of inmates includes not only water but also food, with the program to feed prisoners facing a severely limited budget as stated in the 2014 Report of the US Department of State. Many prisoners' families need to provide food supplements.

Site visits in all three prisons conclude that none of the facilities meet safety standards. Common safety features, such as, lightening protection system, heat and smoke detectors and a fire alarm system, emergency exit signs and fire exit staircases for evacuation, are not installed or not functioning. Nor are fire extinguishers in working order. Improperly installed wiring exposes building occupants of all three prisons to electric shocks. Wardak prison officials especially miss availability of fire fighting equipment and trained fire fighting staff.

Water heaters, heating and cooling and proper ventilation and exhaust systems to make living tolerable for inmates in prisons, are not made available. Without electricity supply, many of these items do not function, in any case, especially, in the Pol-i-Charkhi and Baghlan prison facilities that have electricity supply problems. Over-crowding in the rooms further squeezes light and air, generating suffocating conditions for the inmates. The Wardak facility being connected to the power grid has little problem with electricity supply.

Overcrowding of prison facilities is a problem for Pol-i-Charkhi and Baghlan prisons. It has serious impacts on human rights, as per the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and prisoner rights embedded in the Afghan law. Pol-i-Charkhi prison holds many more inmates than the designated capacity of the buildings. IWA site visits found that cells designed to hold 7-8 prisoners are holding double the number. Inmates are living in hallways, as well. Over-crowding results in over-use of facilities (e.g. toilets and shower rooms), making excessive demands on the existing fragile maintenance capacity and exacerbating the ongoing operational problems, adversely affecting health, hygiene and sanitation conditions, taking the buildings and their occupants further away from a desirable living environment. Garbage collected in open areas, absence of any enclosed trash points, and lack of exhaust fans spread unpleasant odor contributing to environmental deterioration in the facilities. Open garbage collection areas are breeding places for bacteria and infectious diseases, to which inmates are exposed.

The phenomenon of over-crowding generates several other problems that violate Afghan law on prison conditions. Space squeeze is not amenable to division of open areas into separate inmate holding areas by categories of crime or by age, as per the law. Under the current space constraints, provision of individual cells to offer privacy to prisoners cannot be realized; nor are separate beds available for individual prisoners, as written in the law. Inmates' visitations with their families take place in open areas, with no privacy because construction and renovation of the visitation areas/shades have not yet been completed.

Currently, the prisons inspected do not meet the standard space provisions set by the Afghan law on Prisons and Detention Centers, Article 24. Inspectors' interview reports with prison officials of Pol-i-Charkhi and Baghlan facilities record that space squeeze is on the increase because every year the number of inmates increase by approximately 25%. The Wardak prison accommodates 300 inmates although the facility was designed to hold 225 inmates only. The solution to the over-crowding problem lies in constructing new prison buildings.

The Afghan Law, which provides the legal framework for Afghanistan's prisons and detention centers, underlines inmates' rights to be provided with needed health services (Article 27 of the Law on Prisons and Detention Centers). The right of prisoners to access health services is also reflected in Article 52 of the Constitution of Afghanistan.

The inspectors report that walk-in clinics, with doctors' present in the clinics, were operational in both Pol-i-Charkhi and Baghlan clinics. Two ambulances were found to serve the Pol-i-Charkhi clinic. Lack of female doctors has been noted as a serious problem, however. Befitting the socio-cultural norms in Afghanistan, female patients should be treated by female doctors. An UNAMA Report found the lack of a sufficient number of female doctors in prisons serving female inmates particularly troubling. In fact, 26 hospitals, across Afghanistan, holding more than 700 female inmates do not have an adequate number of female medical professionals to provide regular health care services.

Interview reports with prison officials note that prison health care system in Afghanistan, in general, encounters many problems, of which inadequate supplies of doctors, equipment and medicines need urgent attention. Recruitment of health professionals for prisons is difficult as they do not want to work in prisons.

The Rule of Law Unit of UNAMA in its Report *Assessment of Afghanistan Prison Health Services (March 2016)* states that progress has been made in the health service provision with initial screening of incoming inmates, maintaining patient files and increasing access of inmates to medicines. When needed, arrangements are also made to transfer

patients (by guarded ambulance or ordinary prison vehicles) to health service facilities external to the prison compounds. Despite these improvements, substantial work remains to be undertaken to improve access of prisoners to health care services.

5. CONCLUSION

This section first notes the summary conclusions drawn on each of the prison facilities by the inspection team of each facility, followed by a general section on over-arching conclusion from the findings of all three prisons, as elaborated and analyzed in Section III.

Highlights of the Conclusions of the Inspection Teams

The inspectors of the Pol-i-Charkhi prison concludes that the current IWA inspection results indicates no progress made from previously identified deficiencies. Deficiencies identified are many and they mostly resulted from non-compliance with the original contract provisions. The facility is found to be over-crowded and not well maintained.

The inspection team of the Baghlan prison considers the construction work and material used in this facility acceptable and yet, defects are plenty. The origin of the defects is found to be in: poor workmanship, non-adherence to the contract specifications and drawings and lack of monitoring and oversight. Besides, despite the facility having been well-designed, it was not designed for the flood prone area, where it is now located. The inspection team considers lack of coordination with the Afghan government to be the source of the problem of wrong location of this facility. Overall, Baghlan facility is marked for very poor operation and management. Over-crowding of the facility is identified to be at the basis of many problems this facility is ridden with.

The Wardak prison inspection team's conclusion is that all buildings required by the contract have been constructed. But deficient or poor design resulted in defective construction and overall non-compliance with technical specifications and standards laid down in the contract. The inspection team detected serious discrepancies between the design drawings and actual construction. The operation and management deficiencies are major. The inspection team is critical of lack of quality assurance oversight.

Highlights of Over Arching Conclusions:

Serious issues hampering efficient operation of the prison system and violating human rights of inmates and other prison staff are rampant. Weak infrastructure (including buildings with structural problems, lack of power supply, non-functioning plumbing and sewer systems), malfunctioning equipment and accessories, with roots in poor planning and design, use of poor quality construction materials, incomplete renovation and construction and lack of operation and maintenance, pose threats to safety of prison building occupants and security systems of prisons. Over-crowding of the facility buildings generate similar threats.

A practice that breeds many such problems is non-compliance of contractors with contract specifications; and no quality assurance system that results in release of payments, without penalty charges, to the defaulting contractors. Such practices promote a larger problem- corruption, a phenomenon that Afghanistan is battling in all pillars- security, governance, law and order and human development.

Other umbrella issues affecting the prison conditions are: (a) absence of regular monitoring and quality oversight by the government and donors, not only during the construction period to ensure delivery as per the contract provisions but also covering ongoing operations, the latter being the primary responsibility of the government; and (b) lack of access to a reasonable operations and maintenance budget and skilled staff for each of the prisons. Reports of interviews with prison staff record responses which indicate that communication and, thus, coordination is minimal between the government, donors and contractors and so also are consultations of these entities with the prison staff handling daily operations. This phenomenon contributes to dysfunctional systems, which must be turned around.

The deficiencies identified by the inspection teams are the external ramifications of deeper rooted problems mentioned in summary form in this concluding section (and discussed in more details throughout this report). Action plans to correct the

deficiencies and the problems at the root of these problems must be prepared. The problem areas at the root of the deficiencies that result in human rights violations or breach the integrity of security for prisons must be given a priority in planning the actions.

Upgrading of the prison system is essential but has definite cost implications. Budget estimates might prove to be phenomenally higher and yet, it is better to invest in upgrading and renovation of the existing

facilities, in which considerable investments have already been made rather than wasting the past investments by neglecting to attend to the problems that are now well documented and analyzed, and thus, can be effectively addressed. Simultaneous balancing efforts are recommended for introducing cost-cutting measures for reducing prison population. This would require intricate planning.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following practical recommendations, based on the findings are proposed:

1. Donors should coordinate planning of prison projects with the Afghan government, involving sharing of drawings and designs of buildings; and consult with prison staffs, most knowledgeable of prison conditions regularly.
2. Donors' agreement with construction contractors must include a clause for Afghan government to undertake on-site monitoring visits, at regular intervals, for quality assurance during the construction period.
3. Joint monitoring and inspections should be considered. Monitoring and quality assurance teams should include Afghanistan CSOs, knowledgeable of the challenges that Afghanistan prisons encounter, and Afghan human rights advocacy group representatives.
4. Findings of inspections during the construction period by government and donor appointed monitors and advocacy groups should be widely shared and discussed to decide future actions.
5. Inspections must ensure that the deliverables from the contractors are meeting the requirements laid down by the contract clauses and that all construction and renovations are completed and delivered in a timely fashion before payments are released.
6. Donors should impose penalty charges on the implementing contractor when the latter defaults on delivery and does not comply with original contract specifications and requirements.
7. Afghan government should provide adequate operation and maintenance budget to the prisons and make provisions for adequate number of skilled staff.
8. To reduce overcrowding of the prisons, punishments other than imprisonment should be considered by the Afghan government for crimes of certain categories. Implementation of this recommendation will require intricate planning with considerations given to adoption of policies to reduce prison population in course of time.
9. The following safety measures, must be installed and be kept in working condition at all times: fire alarm systems; heat and smoke detectors; lighted emergency and exit signs operational at all times; and emergency evacuation stairs. Without stable electricity-supply most of these elements will not operate during emergencies; and thus, prison power systems' connection with the city gridlines and well-maintained generators are essentials.
10. Prison power supply system should be connected with the city gridline for 24-hour electricity supply. The Wardak Facility is connected to the city gridline and to date, has experienced no problems with electricity supply. Especially the prison in Baghlan, being a high security prison facility, must be assured of uninterrupted electricity supply. A well-maintained back-up power system must be installed in all prison facilities to ensure electricity supply when the city power system is down.
11. Construction of visitation areas for offering privacy to the inmates when they meet their families is an urgent need.
12. Adequate provision should be made to address inmates' hygiene and sanitation needs through construction of adequate number of toilets and shower stalls, a recommendation that especially applies to the Baghlan facility, in which a part of the building holding these amenities had been demolished and no new building has been constructed.
13. Uninterrupted access of all building occupants to clean drinking water is a priority need to be addressed.
14. Adequate provisions must be made for health care delivery to the inmates.

15. Access to heating and cooling systems to face the vagaries of changing weather conditions is a *right* for prisoners, embedded in the Afghan law. Thus, systems for heating in the winter and cooling in the summer must be installed and maintained.
16. Operational sewage systems are essential to promote better environmental and living conditions for inmates, staff and neighbors of the facilities.

To conclude, correction of all deficiencies, identified by the IWA inspection teams and the earlier SIGAR investigation, have financial implications. Prisons is an expensive enterprise, in general. Upgrading of prisons will add to prison budgets that are already high. Since budgetary considerations are often central to public policy debates, realistic budgetary plans for prisons upgrades must be drawn up

while simultaneously considering reducing prison population and related costs through adoption of a variety of different policies as proposed by researchers, Chris Mai and Ram Subramaniam of the America-based Vera Institute of Justice in a study titled *The Price of Prisons: Examining State Spending Trends 2010-2015*. Policy and action planning options include: increasing opportunities to divert people away from the traditional criminal justice process; expanding the use of community-based sanctions; reducing the length and severity of prison sentences for certain offenses, including the rollback of mandatory penalties; enhancing opportunities for people to gain early release; and provision of re-entry support for those leaving prison.

7. ADDITIONAL THOUGHTS ON FUTURE STUDIES FOR PRISON REFORM IN AFGHANISTAN

The state of affairs in three prison facilities inspected by IWA highlights the need for penal reform. To systematically address the challenges encountered in the Afghanistan prison system, a study of all prisons in Afghanistan is recommended. Such a study will identify the key challenges encountered in all provinces and draw out a plan to address these.

The issues to be studied should include not only those that are as basic as ways and means to build the required capacity in prison management and operation and maintenance of prison facilities but also in areas such as prevention of large scale corruption involving contractors; protection of the interests and human rights of detainees and

prisoners during their prison terms and support programs for integration of ex-prisoners with the society; and actions for investigation and trials of crimes violating human rights of prisoners. One of the principle tools used for planning of the required measures should be interviews with prisoners and their family members.

Studies focused on such issues would pave the way for broader prisons reforms and formulation of a comprehensive policy on prisons by the government of Afghanistan.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1

ALL PRISONS

LIST OF ITEMS FOR ENGINEERING INSPECTION (BY DISCIPLINE)

Architectural	
1.	Acoustical (Suspended/Drop Ceiling) Ceilings
2.	Acoustical (Suspended/Drop Ceiling) Ceilings at Toilets
3.	Armory Cabinet
4.	Baseboards
5.	Building Signage/Plaque
6.	Bulletin Boards
7.	Carpet
8.	Cell Bars
9.	Ceramic Tiles for Toilet Floors and Walls/Epoxy
10.	Concrete Sealant for Floors
11.	Concrete Splash Block Under Downspouts
12.	Control Room
13.	Door Hardware
14.	Doors
15.	Downspouts
16.	Drain
17.	Emergency Exit Stairs
18.	Emergency Stairs
19.	Epoxy for Walls and Floor of Toilets
20.	Epoxy Paint of Floors
21.	Escape Stairs
22.	Exhaust Damper
23.	Exterior Door Hardware
24.	Exterior Doors
25.	Exterior Facing Tile
26.	Exterior Stairs
27.	Exterior Walls Painting
28.	Exterior Walls Plastering/Insulation

29.	Fencing walls
30.	Fire Cabinet
31.	Fire Extinguishers
32.	Floor Terrazzo/Ceramic Tiles
33.	Floor Tiles
34.	Floor Tiles for General Rooms and Corridors
35.	Floor Trench
36.	French Type Handholes for Under Downspouts
37.	Guardrails for the Balconies
38.	Gutter, Scupper and Collector Box
39.	Handhole Under Downspouts
40.	Handrails and Guardrails for Emergency Stairs
41.	Handrails and Guardrails for Escape Stairs
42.	Handrails and Guardrails for Exterior Stairs and Ramps
43.	Handrails and Guardrails for the Balconies
44.	Handrails and Guardrails for the Stairs
45.	Impact Resistant Wall Protections and Door Stoppers
46.	Interior and Exterior Roof Ladders
47.	Interior Door Hardware
48.	Interior Doors
49.	Interior Doors (Fire Rate)
50.	Interior Equipment Pad
51.	Interior Fencing
52.	Interior Plastering (Ceiling/Walls)/Gypsum Wall Board
53.	Laundry Room
54.	Louvers
55.	Main Building
56.	Metal Sheet
57.	Punch for Lifting of Boilers and Other Mechanical Equipment
58.	Ramps
59.	Roof Access
60.	Roof Access Hatch
61.	Roof Drainage
62.	Roof Galvanized Iron Sheets
63.	Roof Insulation
64.	Room and Level Signage
65.	Scupper and Collector Box

66.	Seal for Floor Concrete
67.	Sealant Concrete
68.	Service Counter
69.	Skirtings (Black Marble)
70.	Slabs, Beams, Columns, Foundations
71.	Spare Parts
72.	Splash Block
73.	Splash Block under Downspouts
74.	Stairs
75.	Stool chairs for visitors
76.	Stove
77.	Striking
78.	Table for visitors
79.	The Area
80.	The Building
81.	The Building (K-Span)
82.	Toilet Accessories (Mirrors, Dispensers)
83.	Toilet Brick Walls
84.	Toilet Compartments
85.	Toilet Doors
86.	Toilets Terrazzo/Ceramic Tiles
87.	Walls and Partition Walls
88.	Washing Tables
89.	Window Hardware
90.	Windows
Civil	
91.	Basketball Court
92.	Bollards for Wash and Other Utilities
93.	Brick Masonry Wall
94.	Bridge
95.	Clothes Drying Area
96.	Concertina/Barbed Wire, Razor Wire
97.	Culvert and Steel Mesh Under Boundary Wall
98.	Curbs
99.	Drop Arm Barrier
100.	Drop Arm Gates
101.	Electrical Pole

102. Generator Room
103. Jersey Barriers
104. Main Gates
105. Parking Lot
106. Personal Gate
107. Retaining Wall
108. Road Access for Buildings
109. Secure Vehicle Parking
110. Site Grading, Levelling, Drainage
111. Sport Court
112. Stone Masonry Boundary wall
113. Stone Parameter Wall
114. Stone Pitching/Gravel Stones
115. Storm Water Ditches and Culverts
116. Traffic Sign/ Marks
117. Trash Point
118. Utility Trenches
119. Visitors Parking lot
120. Volley Ball Court
121. Walkways and Sidewalks
122. Wash Cross
Documents
123. O&M Manual and Material
124. On Site Key Plan, Master Key
125. Warranty Plan
Electrical
126. Automatic Switch Gear
127. Cabling and Conduit
128. Change Over
129. Circuit Breakers
130. Electrical Manholes/Handholes
131. Emergency Lights
132. Exit Signs
133. Explosion Proof Fixture and Materials in Boiler Room
134. Exterior Lights
135. Exterior Lights, Lights on Main Gate Wall
136. Fire Alarms

137. Grounding for the Electrical System
138. Grounding PID's
139. Heat Detectors
140. Interior Lights
141. Interior Lights (Meshed)
142. Light Switches
143. Lightning Protection System
144. Lightning Protection System
145. Lightning Arrestor
146. Load Bank
147. Main Panel Boards
148. Main Switch
149. Motor Control Panel
150. O&M Manuals on Site
151. Power Generator
152. Power Plant
153. Receptacles
154. Search Light
155. Security Alarms
156. Smoke and Heat Detectors
157. Spare Parts
158. Switch Gear
159. Switch Gear for Transformer
160. Transformer
161. Wires and Cables
Mechanical
162. AC Split Unit
163. Blower for Heaters
164. Blower for Ventilation
165. Blowers for Heaters
166. Ceiling Fan
167. Exhaust Fans
168. Exhaust Hood
169. Expansion Tanks
170. Fire Extinguisher
171. Float Switches (Low Level and High Level)
172. Fuel Canopy

173. Fuel Pipe Connection
174. Fuel Pumps
175. Fuel Tank
176. Generator Exhaust System
177. Heaters
178. Hot water Boilers
179. Hot Water Pumps
180. Levels and Alarm
181. Louvers and Grills
182. O&M Manuals
183. Spare Parts
184. Spilt Unit
185. Split Condensing Unit
186. Transformer Exhausting system
187. Unit Heater
188. Valves for Fuel Connections
189. Wall Mounted Fans
190. Wall Mounted Split Unit
191. Water Heater
192. WB210 for Heaters
Plumbing
193. 3000Lit Hydro Pneumatic Tank
194. Air Relief Valve
195. Anti Freeze Yard Hydrant
196. Booster Pump
197. Bypass Manual Switches
198. Electrical Water Heaters(Boilers)
199. Expansion Tank
200. Float Switches (Low Level and Hight Level)
201. Floor Clean-out and Drains
202. Flow Meter
203. Grease Interceptor/Trap
204. Hot water Pipes
205. Hot Water Pipes Insulation
206. Interior Sewage Pipes
207. Interior Water Pipes
208. Kitchen Floor Trench and Grill

209. Leach Field
210. Laundry
211. O&M Manuals
212. Overfill Alarm
213. Pipes
214. Potable Water Supply Pipes and Insulation
215. Septic Tanks
216. Septic Tanks for Black Water
217. Septic Tanks for Gray Water
218. Sewage Manholes
219. Sewer Clean-outs
220. Sewer Pipes
221. Sewer Vents-Up
222. Sink and WC
223. Spare Parts
224. Submersible Pumps
225. Toilet Accessories and Hardware (WCs, Sinks, Shower Heads)
226. Toilet Floor Clean-out and Drains
227. Valve Box
228. Water Manholes
229. Water Chlorination Unit
230. Water Pipes Insulation
231. Water Pump
232. Water Tank
233. Water Well
234. Well House fittings
Structural
235. Columns, Beams, Slabs
236. Concrete Compressive Strength
237. Reinforcing Bars
238. Roof Build-up
239. Roof Trusses/Galvanised Iron Sheet/Isogam
240. Roofing Build-up Material (Trusses, Board)
241. Seismic Control Joints
242. Seismic/Expansion Joints

ANNEX 2

ALL PRISONS

ITEMS (NUMBER & PERCENTAGE) NOT INSPECTED, NOT INSTALLED/NOT CONSTRUCTED & INSTALLED/CONSTRUCTED (by discipline)

	Not inspected		Not installed/ Not Constructed		Installed/ Constructed	
Prison	In Percentage	Count	In Percentage	Count	In Percentage	Count
Baghlan	20	282	22	319	58	823
Architectural	4	20	19	106	78	438
Civil	4	1	8	2	88	21
Documentation	-	0	100	4	-	0
Electrical	-	1	42	108	57	146
Furnishing/Equipment	100	190	-	0	-	0
Mechanical	2	2	43	53	55	67
Plumbing	9	16	25	46	66	121
Structural	63	52	-	0	37	30
Pol-i-Charkhi	9	119	50	647	40	516
Architectural	7	36	41	199	52	253
Civil	11	2	5	1	84	16
Documentation	-	0	100	3	-	0
Electrical	8	31	64	243	28	105
Mechanical	13	24	61	112	26	47
Plumbing	10	16	52	84	38	62
Structural	21	10	10	5	69	33
Wardak	3	32	7	64	90	839
Architectural	2	5	0	0	98	321
Civil	4	1	11	3	86	24
Electrical	3	4	14	22	84	132
Mechanical/Plumbing	2	6	14	39	83	227
Structural	11	16	-	0	89	135
All Prisons	12%	433	28%	1030	60%	2178

ANNEX 3

ALL PRISONS

FUNCTIONALITY STATUS (by Percentage) OF INSTALLED ITEMS (by Discipline)

Prison	Percent Not fully functional	Percent Fully functional	Installed/Constructed Items Count
Baghlan	31	69	823
Architectural	23	77	438
Civil	24	76	21
Electrical	23	77	146
Mechanical	73	27	67
Plumbing	44	56	121
Structural	29	71	30
Pol-i-Charkhi	37	63	516
Architectural	34	66	253
Civil	13	88	16
Electrical	40	60	105
Mechanical	38	62	47
Plumbing	48	52	62
Structural	39	61	33
Wardak	21	79	839
Architectural	6	94	321
Civil	41	59	24
Electrical	41	59	132
Mechanical/Plumbing	29	71	227
Structural	20	80	135
All Prisons	28%	72%	2178

ANNEX 4

POL-I-CHARKHI PRISON

ITEMS NOT-COMPLIANT WITH CONTRACT PROVISIONS

1. **Not Constructed:**
 - Visitation and Conjugal Buildings;
 - Partition Walls to create separate cells for inmates
 - Emergency Staircases
 - Interior Gravel Roads
2. **Not Installed or Construction and Installation Incomplete:**
 - Usable Well Houses with necessary equipment and accessories
 - Electrical Fixtures and Wires Transformers, Automatic Transfer Switches (ATS) and Power Load Banks
 - Electrical wires installed without conduits Exit Signs, Emergency Lights, And Smoke/Heat Alarm Detectors, Lightening Protection System, Fire Extinguishers, Fire-Rated Doors
 - Electric Heaters, Water Heaters
 - Exhaust Fans
 - Day Tanks, Fuel Pumps, Pipes and Valves
 - Water Storage Tanks
 - Electrical Manholes
 - Spot Light & Electric Unit Heater for Guard Houses
 - P-Traps for Hand-Washing Sinks
 - Sidewalks not compacted
3. **Not Renovated**
 - Sewage and Water Systems Plumbing
 - Interior and Exterior Walls

ANNEX 5

BAGHLAN PRISON

DEFECTS RELATED TO NON-COMPLIANCE WITH CONTRACT PROVISIONS AND DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS

- Prescribed Door Hardware not installed
- Corner Beads for Wall Edges not installed
- Double Glazed Windows in Guard Rooms not installed
- Exit Signs, Emergency Lights, Heat/Smoke Detectors, Fire Alarms, Fire Extinguishers not installed
- Electric Fixtures not water-proofed
- Electrical System not grounded
- Septic Tanks installed with inadequate capacity for sewage discharge
- Sewage Lines with P-Traps not installed
- Emergency Water Pump and Pipe not installed
- No Enclosed Trash-Point designated for garbage collection
- Dimensions of Storm Water Ditches not appropriate
- Contraction/Expansion Joints in the existing boundary wall not filled with proper sealant or filler

ANNEX 6

WARDAK PRISON

ITEMS NOT COMPLIANT WITH CONTRACT PROVISIONS & SPECIFICATIONS

1. **Not Constructed or Installed**

- Basic Smoke Detection (fire alarm system) and Fire Protection equipment (Fire Extinguishers)
- Water Chlorination System (Chlorination Tank and Feeding Machine)
- Safety Equipment in Water Heaters (pre-charged Expansion Tanks and Temperature and Water Relief Valves)
- Emergency Lighting System and Lighted Emergency Exit Signs
- Mechanical Ventilation System (air supply and Air Ducts and Fans)
- Single-Glazed Laminated Energy Efficient, Noise-Proof and Shatter-Proof Windows
- Water and Fire Hydrant Systems
- Trenches in the kitchen floors
- Wall-mounted Light Fixtures, Eastern-Style Water Closets and Water Faucets,
- Door-Closers and Door-Stoppers

2. **Installation Incomplete or Defective with Design Deficiencies**

- Required height, for security purposes, of Stone Masonry Boundary Walls
- Explosion proof Fittings and other Accessories of the prison Electrical System (electrical fixtures-lights, sockets, switches)
- Plastering of walls with required thickness and corner beads in external walls
- Placement of Control Joints in Floor Slabs and Walls
- Pipe types for Plumbing and Water Distribution System
- Metal Roofing
- Grounding Pit for checking Ground Wiring System
- Dry Wells suitable for Sewage and Storm Water
- Drainage System
- Steps in Manholes
- Sewer Vent Pipes
- Stone Wall Expansion Joints
- Circuit Breaker Panel Boards

ANNEX 7

POL-I-CHARKHI PRISON

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ISSUES

- Many Visitor Shades and Conjugal Buildings
- Majority of newly installed Electric Fixtures (lights and switches) broken, not working or missing in critical areas, such as, Guard Shacks, Gate House, Guard Towers
- Installed Chlorination System removed
- Installed Fire Extinguishers removed
- Majority of installed Plumbing Fixtures, such as, Water Closets Sinks, Shower heads, Floor drains, Water sewer Pipes broken or non-functional
- Installed Electric Heaters removed, not functioning or not used
- Broken Door Hardware not replaced
- Installed Exhaust Fans not working
- Installed Drop Arm Barriers for securing the facility compound broken or not used

ANNEX 8

BAGHLAN PRISON

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE ISSUES

- Visitation Areas are in need of renovation
- Door Hardware (handles, locks, hinges, closers and stoppers) broken or missing
- Toilet Accessories (shower heads, taps, dispensers) missing broken or not functional
- Installed Electrical Heaters in some buildings removed
- Electric Fans are missing or not used because of electricity shortage
- Water Heaters installed mostly not used due to lack of electricity and not maintained in workable condition
- Of two installed Fuel Pumps, one removed and the other not used nor maintained in operational condition
- Only two Fire Extinguishers installed and they are not working
- Floor Drains blocked
- Water Chlorination System installed not active/not connected to the water supply
- Lighting Fixtures-Lights and Receptacles missing/broken/damaged

ANNEX 9

WARDAK PRISON

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ISSUES

- Sewer System damaged
- Unprotected Wiring
- Electrical Unit Heaters not used
- Non-operational Electrical Water Heaters
- Sewer-Piping System in Shower Stalls blocked
- Defective operation of Drainage System for lavatory sink
- Electrical Water Heaters not operational
- Ceramic Tiles in damaged and missing in areas
- Door Locks and Handles are broken throughout the facility
- Broken Door Hardware and twisted Door Frames
- Faucets and Shower Heads and Pipes (some are missing and some do not operate)
- Non-functional Electrical Fixtures
- Broken and non-functional Plumbing Fixtures

ANNEX 10

Follow-Up List Pol-i-Charkhi Prison			
Pol-i-Charkhi Prison Site Visit by IWA for 6 days from March 23, 2016 to April 03, 2016			
NO.	ITEMS	RESOLVED? IF NO, EXPLAIN THE CONDITION	REFERENCES
1	Substituted wood for metal roof trusses without authorization and covered 30-year old wood trusses with new roofing material	The issue is not resolved yet; the wooden trusses are not replaced with new metal trusses.	SIGAR Report
2	Failure to connect six back-up generators to the prison's power grid before the renovation contract was terminated. Although the commercial power upgrade project was completed according to requirements, we found that work on the transformer station and connection point had not been completed under the original renovation work prior to contract termination. INL officials that the work necessary to make the generators operational—primarily installing paired transformers—will be done under the planned follow-on renovation contract, which they hope to begin in late 2014 or early 2015.	Out of the six back-up generators, only two backup generators were hooked up to the main power system by the prison officials, not contractor, for emergency uses. The other 4 back-up generators are still not connected to the system and not used.	SIGAR Report
3	Improper roof flashing - the report noted that there were no metal flashing or gutters installed on one of the prison blocks resulting in damage to surface paint and moisture penetration in supporting walls.	The issues is not resolved. Not only for one of prison blocks, but for all the buildings in the entire facility, there is no metal flashing and gutter installed. Although installing metal flashing and gutter is a good practice, the project contract in the Scope of Work in Section 6.3.4 states that "rain gutters and downspouts are not required."	SIGAR Report
4	Soil Settlement issues	We didn't notice any settlement issue during our site inspection.	SIGAR Report
5	Failure to backfill trenches	The issue is not resolved; excavated water and sewage pipe trenches are not backfilled at many locations in Block 1 and Block 3. However, no soil settlement issues were identified.	SIGAR Report
6	Construct a wastewater treatment plant to remedy wastewater pooling on the surface of the two septic/leach fields.	The issue is not resolved. The two of three leach fields are not functioning and waste water is conveyed to the surrounding land through an excavated trench. However, the new Staff Barrack septic tank/leach system is still working properly and no sign of failing was detected. No new wastewater treatment plant is constructed.	SIGAR Report
7	Not repairing/replacing broken fixtures	No, still most of broken fixtures are not replaced.	SIGAR Report

8	INL officials told that they need a wastewater treatment plant to replace the prison's three septic/leach field systems, two of which were constructed under the renovation contract and a third under a more recent contract.	The issue is not resolved. The two of three leach fields are not functioning and waste water is conveyed to the surrounding land through an excavated trench. However, the new Staff Barrack septic tank/leach system is still working properly and no sign of failing was detected. No new wastewater treatment plant is constructed.	SIGAR Report
9	Wastewater is currently pooling on the surface of two of the three leach fields due to the soil's poor absorption capacity. The new staff barracks septic tank/leach system has not yet shown signs of failing, presumably due to its more recent construction and relatively low usage compared to the other two systems serving the general prison population.	The issue is not resolved. The two of three leach fields are not functioning and waste water is conveyed to the surrounding land through an excavated trench. However, the new Staff Barrack septic tank/leach system is still working properly and no sign of failing was detected. No new wastewater treatment plant is constructed.	SIGAR Report
10	The barracks latrine building did not have attic exhaust vents and air conditioning as required by the contract.	Attic exhaust vents and air conditioning is not installed yet; wall mounted exhaust fans are used for the latrine of the Barrack Building.	SIGAR Report
11	The fuse disconnecting switch in ITSI compound is not yet installed.	Yes.	Pre-final Report and Punchlist by BSCES JV MSCC
12	Verify the sealing of the MV cable entering the GI pipe beside the pole 53-1	Yes.	Pre-final Report and Punchlist by BSCES JV MSCC
13	Fix the bracket of the pole mount disconnecting switch bracket.	Yes.	Pre-final Report and Punchlist by BSCES JV MSCC
14	Man-hole inside Pol-i-Charkhi Prison are missing ladders, cable rack and water pit cover.	Not only that electrical manholes were missing ladders, cable rack and water pit cover, also most of them are not constructed completely.	Pre-final Report and Punchlist by BSCES JV MSCC

ANNEX 11

Follow-Up List Baghlan Prison			
NO.	ITEMS	RESOLVED? IF NO, EXPLAIN THE CONDITION	REFERENCES
1	Verify submittal of wall mounted fan units should include a remote control (Amin Yar remembers a B code with a remote control to be included)	No, we couldn't see any fan remote or a footprint to show fan remotes were provided.	Final Inspection Report by INL
2	All labeling on equipment shall be permanent and durable (replace stickers with permanent durable labels)	No, we couldn't see any label for doors and equipment and it means that labels were not durable.	Final Inspection Report by INL
3	Permanent durable conductor labels required in all distribution equipment on all feeders	Yes	Final Inspection Report by INL
4	No electrode resistance testing provided (provide test documentation of all grounding electrode resistance to ground with test methodology)	No, grounding pits were not constructed for all buildings.	Final Inspection Report by INL
5	Female Barrack, Exhaust fan required to be installed.	Yes	Final Inspection Report by INL
6	Guard Towers, Flood light switch is not water proof (provide and install approved water proof switch cover for all switches mounted out of doors)	Yes	Final Inspection Report by INL
7	All guard Towers, Bathroom sink drain is rusted (replace with chromed fitting in all GT bath rooms)	Yes	Final Inspection Report by INL
8	All Electrical Manholes, Equipment grounding is not continuous (solidly connect all equipment grounding conductors through manholes at wall brackets or common bus)	Yes	Final Inspection Report by INL
9	All Electrical Manholes, No electrode resistance testing provided (provide test documentation of all grounding electrode resistance to ground with test methodology)	No	Final Inspection Report by INL
10	Kitchen, Fixtures installed in vaulted ceiling are not cleanable or NEMA rated for installation in kitchen (replace all fixtures in kitchen vaulted ceiling with approved IP/NEMA rated water proof fixture)	No, provided fixtures are water proof but they are not used for kitchen area.	Final Inspection Report by INL
11	Kitchen, Oven doors, vent slides and cook tops are rusting (paint and/or seal with heat rated finish to protect from rust)	Yes	Final Inspection Report by INL
12	Kitchen, Cook line construction finish is porous concrete (install approved non-toxic sealant, heat rated tile or granite tile on all working surfaces of cook line, with non-slip matching finish on work step)	Yes, granite tile was placed but not non-slip one.	Final Inspection Report by INL
13	Kitchen, Wooden hand washing vanity sink is not acceptable for commercial kitchen (provide and install stainless steel sink at hand washing station)	Yes	Final Inspection Report by INL


14	Dining Hall, Stainless steel tables not acceptable (replace with proper tables with continuous smooth work and storage surfaces)	No	Final Inspection Report by INL
15	Industrial Building, Bathroom water heater and outlet installed in inmate lavatory without protective covering (install lockable covering around water heater and adjacent outlet)	Yes	Final Inspection Report by INL
16	Industrial Building, Wire ceilings in tool storage areas are not installed	Yes	Final Inspection Report by INL
17	Industrial Building, Partition fence does not extend to ceiling (provide approved design of fence system elevation)	No	Final Inspection Report by INL
18	Well House, Chlorine injection method into pressurized system appears problematic (provide design schematic with system function narrative and calculations)	We couldn't know either they fixed this issue or not, because chlorine injection machine was disconnected and was not used.	Final Inspection Report by INL
19	Water Tower, Float switch is not acceptable (remove existing site engineered float switch and provide proper approved floats with installation/ mounting detail)	Cant See.	Final Inspection Report by INL
20	Water Tower, Upper access ladder from cat walk to water tank has no cage fall protection as the rest of the ladder system (Provide cage protection for upper ladder section)	No	Final Inspection Report by INL
21	Generator room, Generator start-up automation is not functioning properly (provide operation sequence narrative with control schematic and/ or ladder diagram for approval with verification of functionality to include simulated main failure on both A and B generators)	Generator was not working, we couldn't able to check.	Final Inspection Report by INL
22	Transformer Room, Loose grounding conductor from bottom of transformer to bottom of cable rack (wrench tighten cable rack anchor bolt)	Yes	Final Inspection Report by INL
23	Shower cloths need to be installed in shower rooms.	No, we couldn't see any shower clothes.	Final Inspection Report by INL
24	There was leakage in flash tank of visiting area toilet # 3.	Toilets of all visiting areas were broken and was not used.	Final Inspection Report by INL
25	Flash tanks were leakage in toilets # 11 & 12 of vocational building.	Toilets of all visiting areas were broken and was not used.	Final Inspection Report by INL
26	Male Min Security Building, Toilet # 44, epoxy paint was not proper.	We can not say either this issue had been fixed or not, because all epoxy paint are disappear.	Final Inspection Report by INL
27	Male Min Security Building, Room # 22, toilet # 57 to 60 epoxy paint was not applied properly, over all epoxy paint repairing.	We can not say either this issue had been fixed or not, because all epoxy paint are disappear.	Final Inspection Report by INL
28	Female Section, Water mixers in shower room were not installed properly.	Yes	Final Inspection Report by INL

29	Contractor completely missed the very important items of their contract, drainage system of the buildings and entire compound, the roof water directly observed by the buildings foundations and that is the main reason of the building's settlements and damages, this item is cleared in all building's drawings and SoW (6.3.1).	Yes	Technical Project Evaluation Report, Date 28 August, 2013 (by INL) Page 7
30	Storm Water System should construct with According to design drawings that OHG have invoiced 170,400USD	Yes	SIGAR Report Page 8
31	INL's September 2013 damage report notes that drain pipes in the showers were disconnected from the shower pans due, in part, to OHG using INL-rejected plumbing products, such as flexible hose connectors typically used for temporary repairs as opposed to the higher grade products required by the contract. INL officials noted that OHG installed these products despite INL rejecting two specific requests—dated October 2011 and February 2012—from the company to use lower-grade plumbing products. The use of this temporary and low quality flexible tubing contributed to the discharge of waste water in the soil around buildings 17, 18, and 19. OHG plans to correct this problem by installing INL-approved hose connectors at no cost to the government.	No, low quality products were still there and majority of them were broken.	SIGAR Report Page 8



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