
**OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL
FOR AFGHANISTAN RECONSTRUCTION**

**INSPECTION OF IMPROVEMENTS TO THE
KHOWST CITY ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEM:
SAFETY AND SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES
WERE NOT ADEQUATELY ADDRESSED**



JULY 28, 2009

Report Documentation Page

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SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR AFGHANISTAN RECONSTRUCTION
400 Army-Navy Drive
Arlington, Virginia 22202

July 28, 2009

MEMORANDUM FOR: Commander, United States Forces-Afghanistan

Commander, Combined Joint Task Force-82

SUBJECT: Inspection of Improvements to the Khowst City Electrical Power System: Safety and Sustainability Issues Were Not Adequately Addressed (SIGAR Inspection 09-1)

This report provides observations and findings of the inspection that SIGAR conducted on May 15-17, 2009 which examined aspects of the project initiated by the Khowst Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) to improve the Khowst City Electrical Power System. The inspection assessed the design and construction work performed as part of that project in 2008 which was funded with \$1.565 million from the Commander's Emergency Response Program (CERP).

While this project improved and updated the electrical power service to better meet Khowst City's residential and business needs, our inspectors found that: 1) one of the two contracts for improvements to the Khowst City Power System did not include a number of key requirements; 2) the contractor who was awarded that contract did not meet several important contract requirements; 3) U.S. government quality assurance was inadequate; and 4) the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA) may lack the capacity to operate and perform maintenance of the project in a manner that sustains the U.S. government's investment of almost \$1.6 million.

At the conclusion of the inspection, SIGAR briefed the commander of the PRT and the higher headquarters of the Khowst PRT to inform them of our preliminary findings. Additionally, the Khowst PRT provided comments on a draft of this report which we considered in preparing this final report. These comments generally concurred with the report's findings and recommendations. Additionally, the commander's response clarified remaining questions. As a result, the Khowst PRT along with its higher headquarters is taking steps to correct the deficiencies SIGAR identified during this inspection. SIGAR may conduct follow-on inspection activities to confirm the effectiveness of these corrective actions.

If you have any questions about this report, please contact me at (703) 568-5049 or by email at guy.sands-pingot@sigar.mil. For public affairs queries concerning this report, please contact SIGAR Public Affairs at publicaffairs@sigar.mil or at 703-602-8742.

Very respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Guy Sands-Pingot".

Guy Sands-Pingot
Assistant Inspector General for Inspections
Office of the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction



SIGAR

Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction

Summary of Report: SIGAR 09-1

July 28, 2009

Inspection of Improvements to the Khowst City Electrical Power System: Safety and Sustainability Issues Were Not Adequately Addressed

What SIGAR Inspected -

In May 2009, SIGAR inspected the infrastructure improvements made to the Khowst City Electrical Power System. This project was funded by the Commander's Emergency Response Program (CERP) in the amount of nearly \$1.6 million, and implemented by the Khowst Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT). The four objectives of the Inspection were to determine if:

- The contracts effectively addressed the requirements identified during the development of the project;
- The completed work met the required scopes of work as defined in the contracts;
- The U.S. Government provided adequate oversight of the project; and
- The Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA), at both provincial and local levels, is able to operate and maintain the infrastructure in a safe and sustainable manner.

What SIGAR Found -

- The contract which covered the repairing and refurbishing of Power Plant 1, building Power Plant 2, and the purchase and installation of three new 562kiloWatt (kW) generators (Contract 1) failed to include key requirements needed for the system to operate in accordance with the original design plan;
- The contractor responsible for executing Contract 1 did not comply with all requirements specified in the scope of work, however, the contractor responsible for the extension of the City's underground electrical network system (Contract 2) complied with the terms of that contract with no deficiencies noted;
- U.S. Government quality assurance and oversight of the project was inadequate; and
- Afghan authorities may not have sufficient capacity to maintain and repair the project in a safe and sustainable manner.

Selected Key Findings -

- Local operators at both power plants are exposed to significant safety hazards from exposed high voltage cables and wires, and open electrical boxes;
- Fuel storage tanks for the generators at both Plants pose an environmental hazard since the tanks are corroded, lack a system for spill containment and in the case of the Power Plant 1, allowed fuel to leak into the ground behind the main building;
- Plaster is falling down from walls and ceiling in Power Plant 1 posing a hazard to plant operators and machinery.

Conclusion - The project improved the overall amount of potential electrical power available for Khowst City. However, due to the GIROA and local operators' limited capability to sustain the infrastructure and the considerable safety hazards which negatively impact the operation of the facilities, there is risk to the U.S. Government's investment of \$1.6 million in this project. Further actions are necessary to ensure an effective maintenance program is implemented and institutionalized.

What SIGAR Recommends –

That the PRT:

- Correct the safety hazards and other technical deficiencies noted in this report;
- Assign qualified personnel to provide oversight of the follow-on CERP projects at the Khowst Electrical Power System.
- Provide training and mentoring of the power plant management and personnel to build capacity to address issues of long term maintenance and sustainability.
- Review its other CERP projects to determine if it is providing adequate project oversight and adequate training and mentoring to build capacity for long-term project sustainability.

Khowst PRT Response:

The PRT concurred with SIGAR's findings and recommendations stating that it will initiate a series of follow-on projects to correct the deficiencies and hazards noted by SIGAR.

For more information: SIGAR Public affairs at (703) 602-8742 or PublicAffairs@sigar.mil



Photo: One of the three new generators installed at the Khowst City Power Plant 1 using CERP funds through a project initiated and overseen by the Khowst PRT: (Photo—SIGAR)

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Abbreviations:

| | |
|----------------|---|
| ANDS | Afghanistan National Development Strategy |
| CERP | Commander’s Emergency Response Program |
| CJTF | Combined Joint Task Force |
| GIRoA | Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan |
| kW | kilowatt |
| PRT | Provincial Reconstruction Team |
| SIGAR | Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction |
| SOW | Statement of Work/Scope of Work |
| USFOR-A | US Forces-Afghanistan |

Introduction

Afghanistan currently generates very little electricity, and must purchase most of its power from neighboring countries. Consequently, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA) estimates that less than 20 percent of the Afghan population has access to public electricity.

The Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS), which establishes reconstruction goals for Afghanistan and is supported by the United States and the international community, identifies the development of the energy sector as “a key precondition for reducing poverty and strengthening private sector and rural development.”¹ The ANDS energy objectives set the national goal for the generation and distribution of electricity to reach at least 65% of households and 90% of nonresidential establishments in major urban areas and at least 25% of households in rural areas by 2011.

The Khowst City Electrical Power System Improvements project, in keeping with the national strategy to expand access to electricity in the provinces to spur economic development, was designed to provide the residents and businesses of Khowst with reliable power on a sustainable basis.

Background

Khowst, a medium-sized city located in the central part of Afghanistan near the border with Pakistan, has an estimated population of about 160,000. In early 2007, provincial government officials determined that the city’s power plant needed to be upgraded and the distribution system expanded to meet the growing demand in the city for electricity.

Both the Governor of Khowst Province and the Khowst City Mayor asked the U.S.-led Khowst Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) to develop and fund a project to refurbish the existing power plant, install additional generating capacity by building a second plant and expanding the distribution system.

During a series of site visits from September 2007 to January 2008, the PRT found that the Khowst Power Plant and its associated facilities were in a severely dilapidated condition.

¹ The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan’s Afghanistan National Development Strategy, Energy Sector Strategy, 1387-1391 (2007/08-2012-13), Pillar III Infrastructure, page 33, website link: http://www.ands.gov.af/ands/final_ands/src/final/sector_strategies/Energy%20Sector%20Strategy%20-%20English.pdf



Photo 1: Power Plant 1 PRE-IMPROVEMENT Condition of Power Plant 1, Spring, 2008 (Courtesy of Khowst PRT)

The existing power plant (Power Plant 1) was operating with two 400 kilowatt (kW) diesel fuel generators that had been donated and installed in 2003-2004 through the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) national electrification project and an old diesel generator of Czechoslovakian design that dated back to the 1950s.² Although the combined potential capacity of these three generators was approximately 1,124 kW, the power output was unreliable and on average far less than the amount required by users. As part of its initial assessment of Power Plant 1, the PRT identified several safety concerns:

- The electrical power cables ran directly from an open distribution panel, across the floor to the generators. As a result, local plant operators were routinely exposed to a significant shock hazard. (Photos 2 and 3); and,
- The 20,000 liter fuel tank which was installed in 2003 as a part of the UNDP improvement program at the rear of Power Plant 1's main building was balanced on loose bricks and lacked a fuel spillage containment area. Additionally, defective hose fittings caused fuel to leak into the ground directly behind Power Plant 1 (Photo 4).

² This Czech generator, with a capacity of 324 kW, had been installed sometime in the 1980s during the period of Soviet occupation and has since been retired from operation although it is still located at Power Plant 1.

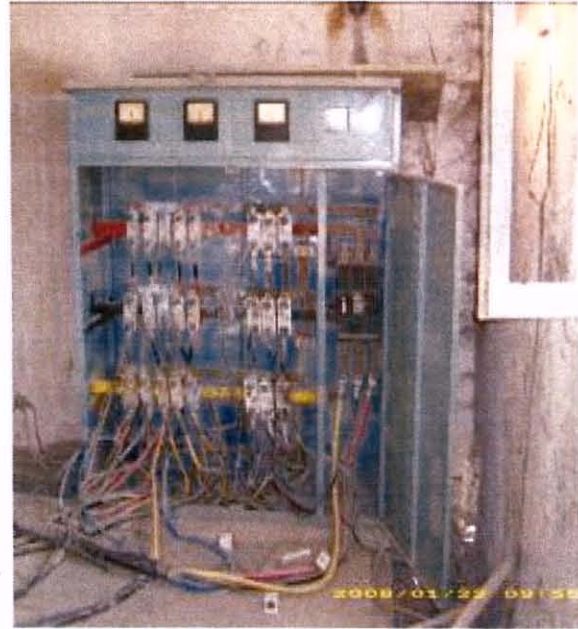


Photo 2 and 3: Power Plant 1 PRE-IMPROVEMENT—The main power distribution panels at Power Plant 1 as they appeared prior to the renovation work done in the spring 2008; showing no cover doors and high voltage wires lying exposed on the ground instead of being run through power cable canals that lead to the generators. (Photo courtesy of Khowst PRT)



Photo 4: Power Plant 1 PRE-IMPROVEMENT—The 20,000 liter diesel fuel storage tank located at the outside rear wall of the main Power Plant 1 building. The tank is balanced on a platform of loose bricks with no spillage containment. Hoses are leaking fuel into the ground. The support deficiencies and lack of a spill containment area were documented requirements for the project in January 2008; however, no provision to improve this condition was made in the final scopes of work for the project. This photo documents the conditions observed by the SIGAR Inspection Team in May 2009. (Photo courtesy of Khowst PRT)

After deciding to support the project, the PRT obtained the volunteer services of a local Afghan electrical engineer who had been previously employed by the PRT. This engineer helped assess the project requirements, drafted a proposed scope of work and produced design drawings (what is collectively called the Improvement Design Plan). He also provided advice to the PRT on quality assurance issues several times during the construction period.³ The Improvement Design Plan included refurbishing the original power plant (Power Plant 1), building a second power plant (Power Plant 2), and repairing and extending the city's electrical network. The PRT obtained approval to fund the Improvement Design Plan through the Commander's Emergency Response Program (CERP) funds.⁴ The PRT developed two scopes of work which served as contracts to implement the Improvement Design Plan (collectively called the Contracts). The Contracts were awarded through a closed bidding process⁵ in March 2008. The PRT expected the project to be completed in September 2008.

The PRT awarded the first contract (Contract 1); valued at \$575,000, to a local Khowst company (Contractor 1). Contract 1 required the company to complete repairs and make improvements to Power Plant 1, build Power Plant 2 and install 3 new generators at Power Plant 1. The PRT awarded a second contract (Contract 2), valued at just over \$1 million to a construction and engineering company based in Kabul (Contractor 2). Contract 2 required the company to repair and extend the Khowst City electrical network. Summary scopes of work for both Contracts are provided in Appendix C.

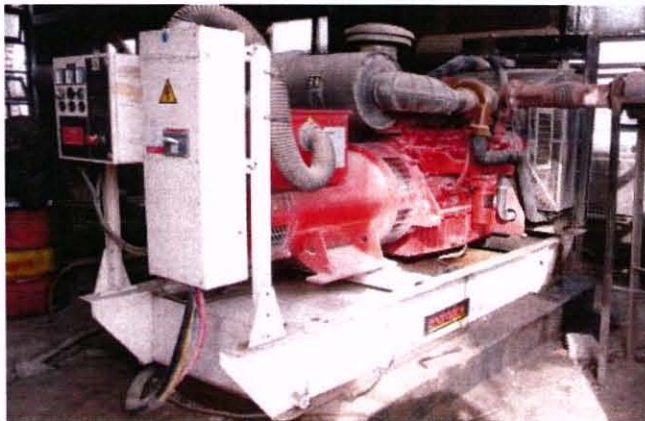


Photo 5: One of the two 400kW generators installed by UNDP in 2003 that were operating prior to the rehabilitation of Power Plant No. 1 in 2008. Both generators are still in operation; at Power Plant 1 as the main backup power source, and the other generator relocated to serve as the only power generation source for Power Plant 2. (Courtesy of Khowst PRT)

³ This engineer had previously worked for the PRT before leaving to work as a construction engineer for the International City Managers Association (ICMA), an implementing partner for the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) funded Afghanistan municipal development program. The Engineer performed this *pro bono* work, not as a representative of the ICMA, but due to his desire to improve conditions in Khowst.

⁴ Khost-Khost-7194-20057 (project proposal) dated July 13, 2007 approved at the CJTF-82 Command level.

⁵ The PRT provided documentation to SIGAR that contractor selection was accomplished through a closed bidding process in which the Improvement Plan and technical specifications for the Project were distributed to six pre-selected contractors.

Objectives of SIGAR's Inspection of Improvements to the Khowst Electrical Power System

THE OBJECTIVES OF SIGAR'S INSPECTION WERE TO DETERMINE IF:

1. The contracts effectively addressed the requirements identified during the development of the project;
2. The completed work executed by the contractors met the required scopes of work as defined in the contracts;
3. The U.S. Government provided adequate oversight of the project; and
4. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA) authorities responsible for the operation of the Khowst Electrical Power System, at both the provincial and local levels, is able to operate and maintain the infrastructure in a safe and sustainable manner.

SIGAR Inspection Findings

1.a. Contract 1 (Refurbishment of Power Plant 1 and Construction of Power Plant 2) omitted several important project requirements.

- At Power Plant 1, the existing fuel tank had deficient supports and lacked a spill containment wall that should have been corrected by inclusion in Contract 1 (See Photo 4).
- At Power Plant 1, protective covers/housing units for the generators were not included in the purchase agreement. These protective covers are necessary to protect the generators from dust as well as reduce both noise and excessive vibration caused during their operation.
- At Power Plant 2, the original design plan identified the requirement to purchase and install two 6,000 gallon fuel storage tanks. That requirement was not included in Contract 1. City officials installed a used 10,000 gallon fuel tank at Power Plant 2 as an ad hoc measure to address this requirement. Significant corrosion and deterioration of this tank creates a risk of fuel contamination. Moreover, the tank sits on loose rock piles (Photos 6 & 7). The spill containment "wall" consists of nothing more than large rocks cemented in place. (See Photo 7).



Photo 6: Power Plant 2. A view of the one of the 400kW generators relocated to an outdoor enclosure in the southern part of Khowst City at Power Plant 2. To the right is improvised diesel fuel storage tank, balanced on rocks and encircled by a containment area made up of large rocks cemented into place. Further the chain link fence surrounding the outdoor enclosure does not reach the roof and would not provide a barrier to anyone attempting to access the enclosure without permission. May 2009. (Photo—SIGAR)



Photo 7: Power Plant 2. Corroded fuel tank used as a diesel fuel reservoir. The tank is supported by loose rocks and the spill containment wall is inadequate (Photo—SIGAR)

b. Contract 2 (extension of the Khowst City electrical underground distribution system) effectively addressed project requirements.

- As a result of project requirements being included within Contract 2, the underground electrical distribution network was emplaced in accordance with the Improvement Design Plan.

2.a. Contractor 1 did not meet several Contract 1 requirements:

- The new galvanized steel roof for the main Power Plant 1 building was not properly secured, allowing moisture to seep through the roof and accumulate under the ceiling plaster. This has caused sections of the interior ceiling to crack and break off (Photo 8);
- The window frames were constructed from wood instead of metal, therefore, they are more prone to rot and damage;
- The power distribution box for the Power Plant 2 generator was not properly secured to the concrete floor of the structure. It was set on top of two loose concrete slabs. The resulting instability of the distribution box creates a potential electrical hazard. (Photo 9)

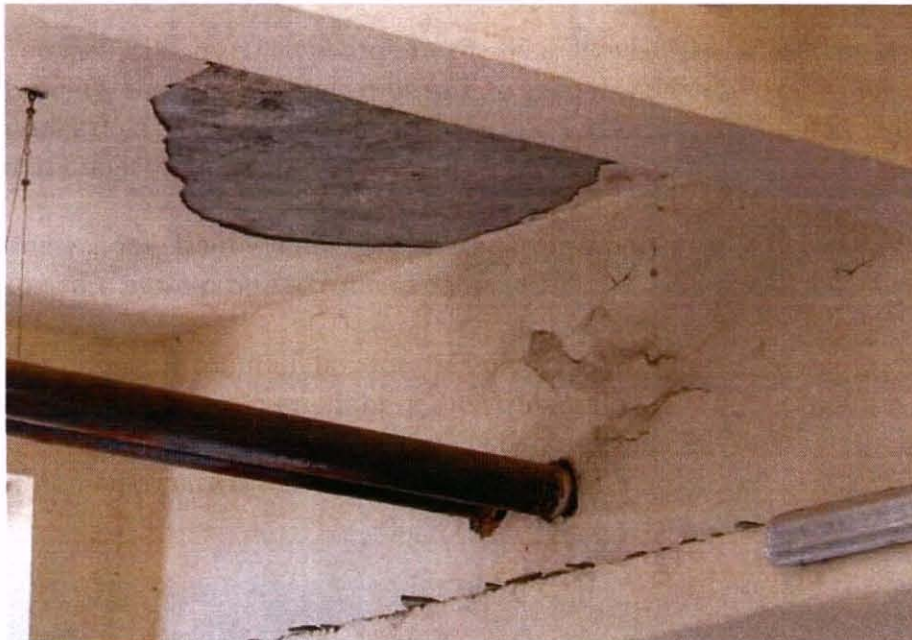


Photo 8: Power Plant 1. A view of the ceiling area in the rear left corner of Power Plant 1 that shows extensive cracking and deterioration of the plaster work less than 1 year after the building was renovated. (Photo—SIGAR)



Photo 9: Power Plant 2 - View of the power distribution panel being balanced on one of two concrete slabs without any other means of support. (Photo—SIGAR)

b. Contractor 2 executed Contract 2 with no deficiencies noted.

- Contractor 2 emplaced the underground electrical distribution network in accordance with the Statement of Work of Contract 2. SIGAR found that this network has been working in the manner required by Contract 2.

3. U.S. Quality Assurance provided by the PRT was Inadequate:

- Due to the difficult security situation and the limited ability of PRT personnel to visit the work sites, PRT Khowst hired two local engineers to conduct quality assurance inspections. During interviews with SIGAR, the local engineers stated that they conducted such inspections, but the PRT did not provide them with copies of the contract nor give them a checklist of work required by the contracts. As a result, the inspections were cursory, as reflected in each of the three PRT quality assurance reports available for review (Photo 10). These reports did not provide management with sufficient information to effectively oversee the quality or status of the construction work. For example, the June 29, 2008 report only states, “Looked at Generators – building – electrical” but provides no information on the quality of the work in progress or the status of the project.

- The PRT also utilized the volunteer services of a local engineer who had previously extensively worked for them. The project files inspected by SIGAR contained 3 reports detailing progress of work pursuant to the SOW and identifying specific issues of concern. For example, the engineer conducted a review of the site on June 24, 2008. His assessment identified several instances of Contractor 1 not conforming to the SOW. As a result of the engineer’s oversight a number of these issues were resolved in a meeting between Contractor 1, the PRT commander, the Provincial Director of Power and Water, and the engineer. In the late summer of 2008, the Engineer moved to another province and was no longer available. After his departure, the effectiveness of the PRT’s quality assurance further declined.
- The PRT was not able to provide SIGAR with many of the files relating to the Khowst Electrical Power System Improvements project. According to the current Khowst PRT leadership, many of the electronic files may have been lost when the previous PRT members changed computer systems. However, in addition to the electronic documentation, SIGAR reviewed the hardcopy project file and found documentation of the quality assurance and work progress to be very limited. The project file did not contain documentation of a final inspection. The project file did contain photos of the sites in September 2008.

PROJECT QA/QC REPORT

Date: May 20, 2008

Project: Diesel House
 District: Center
 Status: **Green**
 Percent of Project Complete: About 80%

Observation Check list:

1. The old building of Electricity was repaired
2. Plaster was good
3. Painting was satisfactory.
4. The new house metal truss work was complete well.
5. Also the metal pipe installation work was on going

AED-QA/QC REPORT

NAME OF INSPECTORS: [REDACTED]

DATE: 6-27-08

GRID COORDINATES: WR 85491 89093

PROJECT: Diesel House # I

PROJECT VILLAGE: Aman Khel

PROJECT DISTRICT: Mazar

CONTRACTING COMPANY: [REDACTED]

CONTRACTORS NAME: P. J. J.

ON SITE CONTACT NAME/TITLE: P. J. J. contractor

GENERAL NOTES:
 TOPICS OF DISCUSSION: security, issues addressed, action taken, recommendations, ect.

check of security - building - electrical

Photo 10 and 11: Examples of the Quality Assurance reports submitted to the PRT in June 2008. (Photo-- SIGAR)

4.a. The GIRoA May Have Difficulty Sustaining Operations and Maintenance of The Khowst City Electrical Power System

- SIGAR has significant concerns about the Afghan Authorities' capability to provide effective long-term maintenance of the Khowst Power System. At the time of SIGAR's visit, only two of the three new 562kW generators and one of the two 400kW generators were operational. One of the 562kW generators was inoperative pending receipt of parts. The second of the 400 kW generators was not being used. Rather, it had been located behind power Plant 1 and was exposed to the elements.
- Khowst Power System officials said there was no local budget to support routine maintenance or purchase rudimentary safety items—such as earplugs, gloves, goggles or simple uniforms—for their employees. While the Provincial Ministry of Power and Water charges customers in Khowst for the use of electricity, the revenue is collected through the Ministry of Finance which disburses funds according to the national budget to the various ministries and government agencies.
- SIGAR's Interviews with Khowst City Electrical Power System officials, a preliminary site visit in early 2009 and an on-site inspection of Power Plants 1 and 2 raised concern about the plant manager's ability to operate the generators in a safe and sustainable manner. For example, only one of the 20 people who work at Power Plant 1 had received any training on the operation and maintenance of the generators. Operating manuals for the new generators were in English making them unusable by local officials.
- The plant manager also indicated that according to his organization chart he should have up to 36 employees working at the two Power Plant facilities, but his budget allows for only 20 personnel. Therefore, most of the power plant staff members are required to work overtime to keep the Khowst City Electrical Power System operational.

b. SIGAR Noted the Following Problems that Demonstrate the Difficulties Facing the GIRoA Relating to Sustainment:

- The automatic synchronization mechanism (Automatic Synchronizer) installed at Power Plant 1 was operational at the time of Contract 1 completion in September 2008. The synchronizer mechanism is required for the three new generators to operate in synchronization, while powering the main distribution panel through one set of cables. It also permits the operators to take one generator offline, to perform routine maintenance

and repairs, while continuing to provide electrical power to the grid with the other two generators. The synchronizer mechanism failed shortly after the project was completed and the Power Plant manager was unable to repair the mechanism.

- The third new generator at Power Plant 1 broke down within four months of handover to the Afghan Authorities. Partially because the Power Plant 1 Manager lacked the authority to contact the Contractor directly, the warranty provisions of Contract 1 were not utilized. At the time of the SIGAR inspection, the power plant manager said that the parts required to effect repairs were on order through the national Ministry office for Public Works in Kabul.
- The Power Plant 1 Manager has bypassed the failed synchronizer mechanism and temporarily wired the two working generators directly into the front of the power distribution panel. Each generator is powering a separate circuit of the city's electrical power grid. This has allowed Power Plant 1 to continue providing electrical power to the eastern and northern sections of the City, while Power Plant 2 provides power to the southern part of the City.
 - This full time usage of the two new generators at Power Plant 1 will almost certainly shorten the economic life of the generators. The generators are logging more hours and not being properly maintained.
 - Taking any of the operational generators off line to for repairs or routine maintenance will leave sections of the city without any public electrical power.
 - Because the doors to the electrical power distribution panels are open and the electrical power cable terminations are uncovered, plant operators are exposed to a significant shock hazard (see Photo 12).

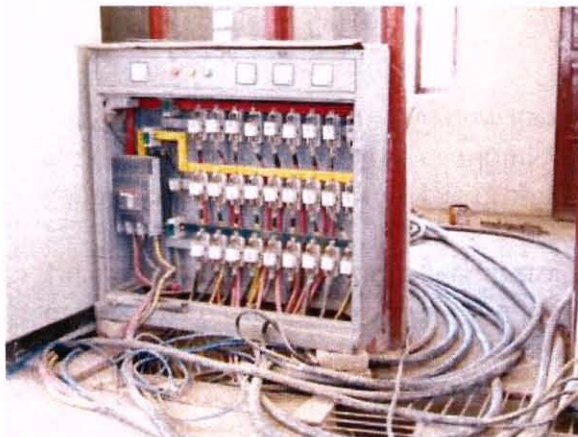


Photo 12: 400 kW distribution panel at Khowst Power Plant 1 with high voltage cables lying exposed. Additionally the distribution panel is propped up with loose bricks. (Photo taken by SIGAR)

SIGAR General Observations and Comments

A more effective training and mentorship program could help the power plant manager address serious safety issues as well as improve the sustainability of the power plants. For example, the power plant personnel have demonstrated initiative in creating a work around for the inoperative synchronization mechanism. However, the resulting exposure to the breaker panels and electrical cables has also created a high voltage electrical hazard as well as jeopardizing the long-term health of the generators. Developing the capacity to make the necessary repairs in a timely manner will improve safety conditions and the life expectancy of the generators.

Conclusions

The United States has invested nearly \$1.6 million dollars to repair and update the city of Khowst's electric power generation and distribution capacity. However, without additional assistance, the Khowst Power System will not be able to provide increased power to the local community over the long-term. Without adequately trained staff on site, efficient use of resources, and the immediate imposition of basic safety procedures, catastrophic events could occur that can put people's lives at risk and/or damage the installed equipment. Given the fact that the demand for electric power will continue to grow, it becomes increasingly important that the supply of electricity to the residents and businesses of Khowst is reliable and stable.

Recommendations

SIGAR RECOMMENDS THAT THE PRT:

- Correct the safety hazards and other technical deficiencies noted in this report;
- Assign qualified personnel to provide oversight of the follow-on CERP projects to correct the safety hazards and technical deficiencies at the Khowst Power System.
- Provide training and mentoring of the power plant management and personnel to build capacity to address issues of long term maintenance and sustainability.
- Review its other CERP projects to determine if it is providing adequate project oversight and adequate training and mentoring to build capacity for long-term project sustainability.

Management Comments

SIGAR provided a draft of its report to the Khowst PRT for comment. The commander of the Khowst PRT concurred with each of the recommendations listed in the draft report. Additionally, the PRT stated that its representatives had conducted follow-up visits to both power plants in May and June 2009 to develop a plan that addresses the recommendations made by SIGAR. The PRT also reported that Combined Joint Task Force - 82 had approved CERP funding to complete the necessary work. These new projects will install two new fuel tanks as originally envisioned in the Improvement Plan. The new projects will also install new power distribution panels and eliminate the safety hazards at both power plants. According to PRT personnel, the project will begin soon.

Additionally, the PRT advised that training of operators is now a requirement in order for this type of project to be approved. The PRT also stated that CERP approval process at its next higher level of command has also been enhanced to require documentation of a GIRoA plan for sustaining and maintaining the associated infrastructure. SIGAR has not yet verified these statements and may conduct follow-on inspection activities to confirm corrective actions.

Due to SIGAR's concerns about the significant safety hazards identified in this Report, and in order to facilitate quick corrective action, the Report was not provided to U.S. Forces-Afghanistan for management comments.

Evaluation of Management Comments

The draft report was modified based on additional information and clarifying comments received from the Khowst PRT. SIGAR believes that the PRT actions, if fully implemented, will address the recommendations contained in this report.

(This report was conducted under the Inspection Project Code SIGAR-001-I)

Appendix A—Scope and Methodology

SIGAR performed this project assessment and inspections activities from May to June 2009 in accordance with Quality Standards for Inspections issued by the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency. The inspections team included the Assistant Inspector General for Inspections, an engineer analyst/inspector and two auditor/inspectors.

In performing this project inspection, SIGAR:

- Reviewed Contract documentation to include the following: Contract KHOST-KHOST-7194-20057; relevant purchase orders, invoices, and vouchers dealing with the project;
- Reviewed the design package to include drawings and specifications, PRT quality assurance reports, construction progress photos and other documentation brought to the inspection team's attention;
- Interviewed the Khowst PRT Commander and other knowledgeable members of his staff; the volunteer engineer who provided the initial draft Improvement Plan; knowledgeable Khowst City and Provincial authorities who deal with energy related issues; the Khowst Power Plant Manager and a representative of the Principal Assistant Responsible for Contracting-Afghanistan; and
- Conducted an on-site inspection of the Khowst Power Plants on 16 May 2009. Personnel from the Khowst PRT, including the current PRT Engineer, accompanied SIGAR inspectors during the inspection of the infrastructure at the Power Plants. Due to security-related time constraints SIGAR performed an expedited inspection of the infrastructure improvements completed under Contracts 1 and 2. SIGAR is very appreciative of the security protection and other support provided by the PRT.

Appendix B—Summary of the Requirements of Contracts 1 and 2

Requirements of Contract 1

- Repair of Power Plant 1
 - Demolition/replacement of the plaster roof with a metal one
 - Application of plaster to all exterior/interior surfaces
 - Installation of a new metal door
 - Repair and pointing of windows and doors (all made of metal)
 - Installation of galvanized metal roof
 - Electrical system installation

- Construction of Power Plant 2
 - Construction of a new power plant and guard tower
 - Installation of a fence around the power plant
 - Installation of a grounding system for the generator
 - Installation of all electrical wire, lights, and outlets in the power plant
 - Installation of a galvanized metal roof

- Installation of 3 x 500kW (revised to 562kW) generators⁶
 - Provide and install all electrical cables underground
 - Provide and install all boxes for meters
 - Provide and install a 9-circuit switch box
 - Provide and install asphalt and repair damage done during cable installation

Requirements of Contract 2

- Repair and Extend the Khowst City Electrical Network
 - Provide and install high voltage electrical step-up transformers
 - Provide and install electrical trenching
 - Provide and install electrical distribution systems
 - Provide and install ground meter boxes
 - Provide and install circuit breakers
 - Provide and install 9-circuit switch box
 - Provide and install all underground electrical cable

⁶ Original plan for 3x500kW generators was changed because the PRT determined that 562kW capacity generators represented best value for funds expended.

SIGAR Mission and Contact Information

SIGAR's Mission

The mission of the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction is to enhance oversight of programs for the reconstruction of Afghanistan by conducting independent and objective audits, inspections, and investigations on the use of taxpayer dollars and related funds. SIGAR works to provide accurate and balanced information, evaluations, analysis, and recommendations to help the U.S. Congress, U.S. agencies, and other decision-makers to make informed oversight, policy, and funding decisions to:

- Improve effectiveness of the overall reconstruction strategy and its component programs;
- Improve management and accountability over funds administered by U.S. and Afghan agencies and their Contractors;
- Improve Contracting and Contract management processes;
- Prevent fraud, waste, and abuse; and
- Advance U.S. interests in reconstructing Afghanistan.

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