

QUARTERLY
eNEWSLETTER



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10 YEARS OF
CONTINUOUS
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PUBLICATION

SAE MISSION

TO PRESENT A FORUM FOR
AFGHAN ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS
AND SCIENTISTS IN THE SHARING
OF EXPERIENCES AND
KNOWLEDGE AND FOSTER THE
PROMOTION OF SCIENTIFIC,
ARCHITECTURAL AND
ENGINEERING ETHICS IN OUR
QUESTS TO ENHANCE AFGHAN
CAPACITIES IN THESE FIELDS FOR
THE SERVICE OF AFGHANISTAN
AND THE WELL BEING OF THE
PEOPLE.



قصر الماس قندھار

SAE eNEWSLETTER

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بلا حصار کابل



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Dear Colleagues:

On behalf of the the SAE eNewsletter Subcommittee, I am wishing you, your respected families, friends, and colleagues a Happy New Year 1400 . We are looking forward to the prosperity and peace in Afghanistan and the entire world.

We are also wishing you safety from coronavirus.

This is the second issue of the Year 2021 SAE eNewsletter (newsletter) and eleventh year of the quarterly update from the Society of Afghan Engineers (SAE) through the publication of the newsletter.

This issue of the newsletter features an article by Amanullah Mommandi, P.E. entitled, Wingwall Design of Skewed-Crossing Concrete Box Culverts

The Newsletter includes an interview with Honorable Professor Abdul Salam Azimi, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, and former President of Kabul University

There is news about SAE-Ashraf Roshan Scholarship for Architecture Education in Afghanistan.

The newsletter includes report of the newly elected Executive members of the Society and Chairpersons of the Committees for the 2021-2023 term. There is news about SAE 2021 new members.

We are looking forward to the receipt of your technical news and articles, especially about Afghanistan.

Very Truly Yours,

Ghulam Mujtaba

Ghulam Mujtaba, MS- CE,
P.E., CPM
Editor-In-Chief, SAE
eNewsletter

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SAE Society of Afghan Engineers

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE NO. 2, APRIL 2021

We began the year 2021 with a new administration that was formed in a historical election at the end of the year 2020. We started our work from the ground up. The first week of January 2021, nominations were made to fill the positions required by the Bylaws. Architect Hamayon Ibrahim for Vice President of the Society; Mr. Hafiz Wardak as the Secretary, and Dr. Mahmood Samizay as the new Treasurer of the Society. The new Board of Directors approved all the three nominees. However, a revision was made as the appointment of Prof. Hafiz Wardak was in conflict with the Bylaws of the Society. Mr. Wardak accepted the change of title but continued his valuable input and cooperation with the Executive branch of the Society at a different capacity.



Also, Professor Bashir Kazimee, Mr. Rafaat Ludin, and Mr. Wali Shairzay were nominated for the positions of Chairperson of the Architecture and City Planning Subcommittees; Chairperson of the Society of Afghan Engineers/Afghan Government Agencies Liaison Subcommittee; and Chairperson of the Capacity Building and Academic Development Subcommittee. All three nominees were approved by the Board of Directors.

A short unofficial trip was made to Virginia, the headquarter of the Society, on January 6 to meet Mr. Atiq Panjshiri; outgoing president; Ms. Sohaila Shekaib, outgoing Chairwoman of the Society and other members residing in Virginia. Mr. Panjshiri was kind to meet with me and Mr. Samizay, the new Treasurer, and the bank account was transferred to a new account under the new administration. We thanked him for the work he has done in the past 6 years as president of the Society and for the smooth transition of the administration.

Due to Covid-19 restrictions, large gatherings were avoided and one to one meeting were preferred. Mr. Hadi Rakin and Dr. Gul Afghan Saleh, new Board Members of the Society joined me to meet with Mr. Hassan Sherdil, President of the Afghan Academy in Virginia at the Mustafa Mosque. Also, present at this meeting were Mr. Akram Usman, Chairman of the Board of Director, and Mr. Iqbal Hussaini, President and Executive Council of Mustafa Mosque. Both, the Afghan Academy President, and the Mustafa Mosque Administrators expressed their appreciation for the contributions that the SAE made in the construction of the mosque. Mr. Sherdil agreed that the Society can use their new complex as the physical address and office of the Society. I am pleased to announce that the Society has now a physical address which is 6265 Franconia Road,

Springfield, VA 22310. On January 8, I had the opportunity to meet with Mr. Hamid Naweed, an Afghan scholar, a writer, archaeologist and an art historian. During the meeting, discussions were made on how Mr. Naweed can collaborate with the Architecture and City Planning Subcommittees of the SAE on preserving historical buildings and architecture in Afghanistan. On January 9, 2021, I concluded my trip meeting with Hamayon Ibrahim and Architect Aziz Ghani.

On January 28, 2021, Mr. Ghulam Mujtaba, Editor-in-Chief of the SAE eNewsletter called for the quarterly Subcommittee zoom meeting to discuss mainly the planned publication items of the April issue of the newsletter.

Mr. Rafaat Ludin, Chairperson of the SAE/AGE Liaison Subcommittee has prepared a 3-year plan for the joint SAE and Afghan governmental Agency activities. The plan has been submitted to the Board of Directors for review. Similarly, Professor Bahsir Kazimee, Chairperson of the Architecture and City Planning Subcommittee prepared a 1-year Plan for the Architecture and Urban Planning activities of the Society. The proposed 1-year Plan was approved by the Board of Directors. Thanks to both, Mr. Rafaat Ludin and Professor Bashir Kazimee, for their contributions to the Society. The details of both plans will become available to all members.

The family of late Architect Ashraf Roshan approached the Society and requested to help them with a Scholarship Fund the family is willing to establish. Ashraf Roshan was a former Treasurer, member of the Board of Directors of the Society. He passed away at a young age while fighting cancer. A task force under the leadership of Professor Bashir Kazimee was formed and after detailed discussions and meetings with Roshan family (his wife and three daughters), the structure of the Scholarship Fund was prepared for final review and approval by the family. The details of the scholarship is included in this issue of the Newsletter.

It was also proposed to have a Representative of the Society in Kabul. Several candidates have submitted their application and CVs for the position and a selection will be made by the first week of April 2021.

One of the most significant decisions that was made during this first quarter of the year 2021 was a proposal to establish a research center at Kabul University. Preliminary discussions were made to establish a center by the name of The Society of Afghan Engineers Research and Innovation Center (SAERIC) under the sponsorship of the Society at the Faculty of Engineering of Kabul University, This Research Center will include all Engineering disciplines and Architecture and Urban Planning. Some members of the Society recalled the existence of a Research Center by the name of "Center for Engineering Consulting Service and Applied Research (CECSAR) at the Faculty of Engineering in the 1970's.

Membership in the Society has increased in the past two months in comparison with year 2020 membership list. The details of the new members information are included in the welcome New Members part of the newsletter. We welcome them all to the Society.

A QUARTERLY UPDATE FROM THE SOCIETY OF AFGHAN ENGINEERS

Lately, Mr. Jefferey Geico, President and CEO of the Afghan-American Chamber of Commerce (AACC) contacted the Society of Afghan Engineers for meetings and discussions on subjects of mutual interest. A virtual meeting via zoom between Mr. Grieco and one of his colleagues, Mr. Edward Concorans, and Members of the Society of Afghan Engineers took place on March 4, at noon time. In a two-hour meeting, a wide range of subjects from introducing the two organizations to each other to having the knowledge, expertise and experiences of the two organizations and how can each support and help the other on a mutual agreement. Mr. Grieco invited members of the SAE to participate in the working groups of the AACC. Their main working groups are listed as the Agriculture and Agribusiness, Mining, Chabaha Port, Banking and New Women's Empowerment. Also, Mr. Grieco promised to set up zoom meetings with the Asian Development Bank Afghanistan Director, Mr. Narendra Singru, the USGS and the USAID team working on mining and extractives. Subjects of discussion may include new water project for Kabul, Asian Development Bank's (ADB's) projects monitoring program via SAE, and a deeper discussion on how SAE can build its mechanism for the benefit of ADB and its Afghan projects that are urgent and critical for infrastructural success.

Website of the Society needs to be updated. A new Face group under the name of the "Society of Afghan Engineers" was opened and several members have joined the group. Also, it was decided to print "Stationery" such as business cards, letterhead, envelope, and identification cards for the use of the Society members. Much work is left to be done and I look forward to your participation and contribution in all activities of the Society.

On behalf of the Society of Afghan Engineers, we wish you, your families, relatives, and friends around the world a Happy, Healthy and Prosperous New Year (Nowruz 1,400)

May this year bring happiness, new goals, new achievements, and a lot of new inspirations on our life. Wishing every day of the new year to be filled with success, happiness, and prosperity for you.

With Regards,

Najim M. Azadzo, AIA

SAE President

Message from Mr. Abdul Manan Khalid, the Chairman, SAE Board of Directors

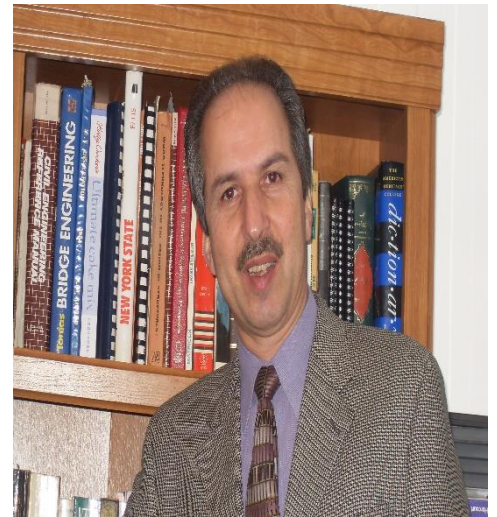
Dear readers of the SAE eNewsletter,

The eventful and disruptive 2020 has been behind us for 3 months. It has been more than a year since the dark cloud of the merciless Virus has covered the skies. Victor Hugo, the famous French writer said it best, that “Even the darkest nights will end and the sun will rise again”. I very much believe that. The spring is in the air, and in the Northeast of US where I live, the tulips have popped up from the black soil and trees are starting to come to life, so will our way of life. With the fast pace of vaccination, there is a definite light at the end of the tunnel.

It has also been exactly 3 months since the new administration took charge of the SAE. The new team has been faithfully trying to build on almost three decades of accomplishments of their predecessors. As without their accomplishments, there would not have existed the SAE today. They tried sincerely, and did all they could within the limitations that surrounded them. In the next three years, we will also try to serve and do good by our mission. Only time will tell, on how much, would we be able to accomplish.

I can assure you that the new Board of Directors (the Board) have been busy. The Society’s Bylaws mandates a minimum of four meetings in a year, but the Board have held six meetings already. The goal is to set the volunteering work in motion. During these meetings, a number of items had been discussed and decisions made. Following are some of the highlights of the discussed and decided items:

- Biographies of all proposed nominees of the Society’s Executive Committee have been reviewed, discussed and approved.
- Mr. Jalal Masumi, and Dr. Gul Afghan Saleh were respectively approved as Vice Chairman and the Executive Director of the Board.
- Hiring a local representative in Kabul was proposed by the Executive Committee, was discussed and deemed as a good idea. The Executive Committee was asked to delineate his or her role and responsibilities and present that to the Board.
- According to the Bylaws, the Society’s Bylaws must be reviewed every 5 years, and revised as recommended. After the Board’s review, the recommended and accepted changes shall be presented in the Society’s General Assembly Meeting for final approval. The Bylaws were last revised in



A QUARTERLY UPDATE FROM THE SOCIETY OF AFGHAN ENGINEERS

2015, and therefore, it is due for review again. In line with that, a Task Force was formed to compile comments received from members and present them to the Board for review.

- Work plans presented by the Afghan Government Agencies (AGA) Liaison and the Architectural Subcommittees were reviewed.
- Providing Membership Cards to active members was reviewed and approved
- The SAE's 2021 budget was reviewed and revisions requested. The revised version will be discussed in the future meetings.
- A Special Meeting was held to discuss possible collaborations with the Afghan American Chamber of Commerce (AACC). The Executive Committee will review feasible areas of collaboration, and will present their findings and recommendations to the Board in the future.

There has always been a positive movement in increasing our members. As they are the Society's building blocks and their ideas and contributions will shape our future accomplishments. I urge every one of you to become a member and to come forward with ideas and recommendations for the betterment of this noble Society. We are all eager to help our beloved country, and it is time to show that love and to help in whichever way possible.

Lastly, I wish you and your families a very happy, healthy and prosperous New Year. May year 1400 be full of hope and a new beginning for peace in our beloved country.

Stay safe and be well.

Sincerely

Abdul Manan Khalid, P.E., LEED (BD+C)
Chairman, SAE Board of Directors

Wingwall Design of Skewed-Crossing Concrete Box Culverts

By

Amanullah Mommandi, P.E.

I. Abstract

Ideally, a stream crosses a roadway at a 90-degree angle. However, there are many legal, environmental, and right of way restrictions preventing engineers from aligning streams to cross roadways at 90 degrees (perpendicular). Due to these restrictions, most culverts that carry streams cross roadways at skewed angles. This article provides recommendations for addressing the wingwall configurations for skewed culverts.

II. Introduction

The inspection of the constructed culverts in Afghan roadways indicates that many of the skewed culverts carrying water under the roadways do not have hydraulically efficient wingwalls at their inlets or outlets.

The Colorado Department of Transportation Drainage Design Manual (2004 CDOT DDM) provides detailed design of skewed culvert wingwall configurations.

This article includes information from Chapter 9 of the 2004 CDOT DDM, which provides design of the skewed wingwall culvert configurations for roadway crossings. The simple and easy to understand examples in this document have the potential to be beneficial for hydraulic engineers at the Afghanistan Ministry of Public Works, the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development; and engineering consultants working in Afghanistan.

While the focus here is on roadway crossings, these guidelines can also be used for other applications, such as streams crossing railroads and other infrastructures.

The article provides some basic hydraulic design of wingwall configurations followed by an example of designing wingwalls for skewed culverts, and brief recommendations on the subject.

III. Overview of Culverts

A culvert is a structure that provides an opening under a roadway and are used as underpasses for cars and pedestrian, cattle, animal, and stream crossings.

Culverts that are wider than 20 feet are defined as bridges as per US Federal Highway Administration (FHWA).

FHWA requires that all department of transportations inspect culverts wider than 20 feet every other year. FHWA does not have any requirement for the inspections of culverts that are smaller than 20 feet wide.

This document focuses on culverts wingwalls design that carry stream under roads. Specifically, the focus is on culverts that cross roadways at skewed angles.

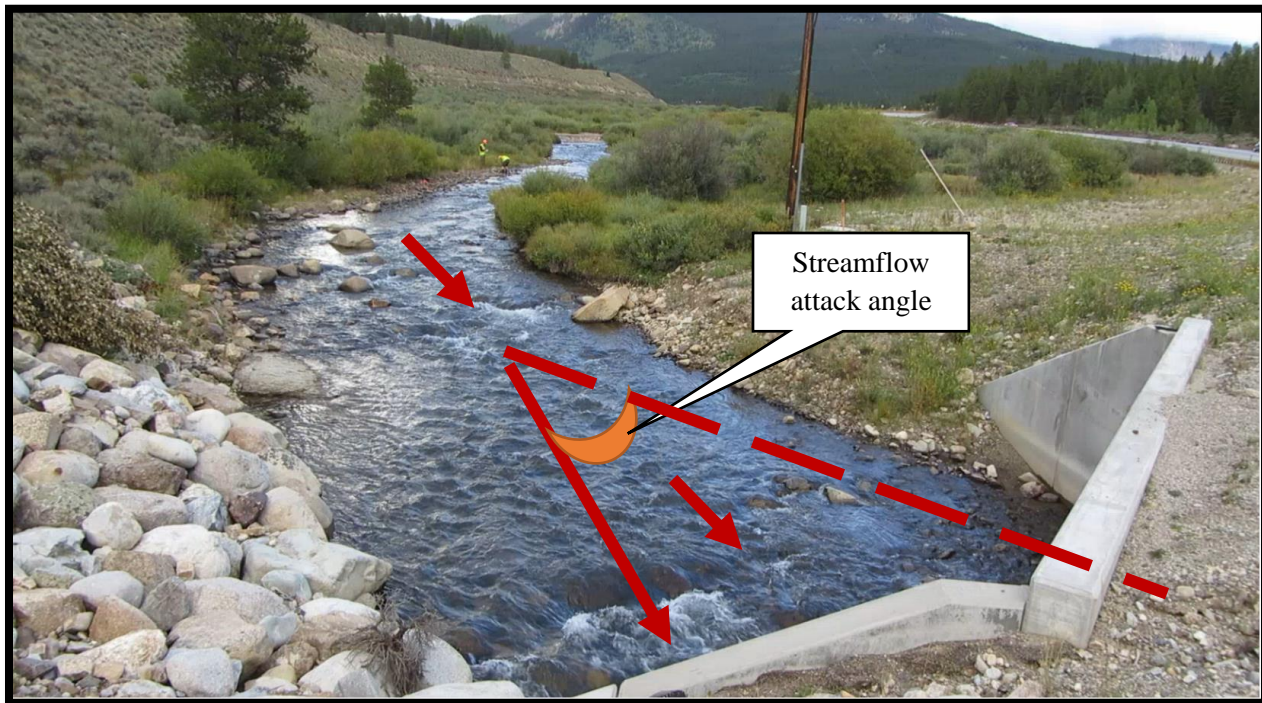


Figure 1. This figure shows a stream in the state of Colorado, USA. The stream flow is attacking the right wingwall of this concrete box culvert. The rock (riprap) has been placed at the end of the wingwall to protect the end of the wingwall from erosion.

Culvert Skew

When a culvert is not perpendicular to a road it is called skewed culvert. culvert skew is defined as the acute horizontal angle to **the left** between the roadway centerline and the culvert centerline. Culvert skew should not be less than 45 degrees, without the approval of a hydraulic engineer. If skew is less than 45 degrees, the hydraulic efficiency of the culvert decreases.

The wingwalls for a skewed culvert are not equal in size, the wingwall located at the attack angle (Figure 1 and Figure 8) of the stream must be longer in length to protect the roadway embankment from failure.

Headwalls

A full headwall is required for culverts that have an area equal to or larger than 50 square feet or that have a diameter greater than or equal to 96 inches. Headwalls should be placed perpendicular to the culvert centerline for all culverts with a span less than 7 feet.

For culverts wider than 7 feet, the following steps should be used to determine if the headwall is to be placed perpendicular to the culvert or parallel to the roadway:

- Subtract the width of culvert (ft.) from the culvert skew (degrees).
- Use headwalls perpendicular to culvert if result is greater than 50 (dimensionless)
- Use headwalls parallel to roadway if result is less than 50 (dimensionless).

Wingwalls

The following are some functions of wingwalls.

- Used to retain the roadway embankment to avoid roadway spill into the channel.
- Used where the side slopes of the channel are unstable.
- Used where the culvert is skewed to the normal channel flow.
- Used to smoothly direct the flow into culvert entrance to increase the hydraulic efficiency at the culvert entrance.

Wingwalls provide the best hydraulic efficiency if the flare angle is between 30 and 60 degrees. Concrete wingwalls shall be used in all box culverts with full concrete headwalls.

Apron

- Shall be used to reduce scour from high flow velocities at the inlet and outlet of culverts.
- Shall not protrude above the normal streambed elevation.
- Concrete apron shall be used at inlet and outlet of the culverts with wingwalls.
- Cut-of Walls shall be used at the end of concrete apron at the inlet and outlet of culverts. (Figure 9)

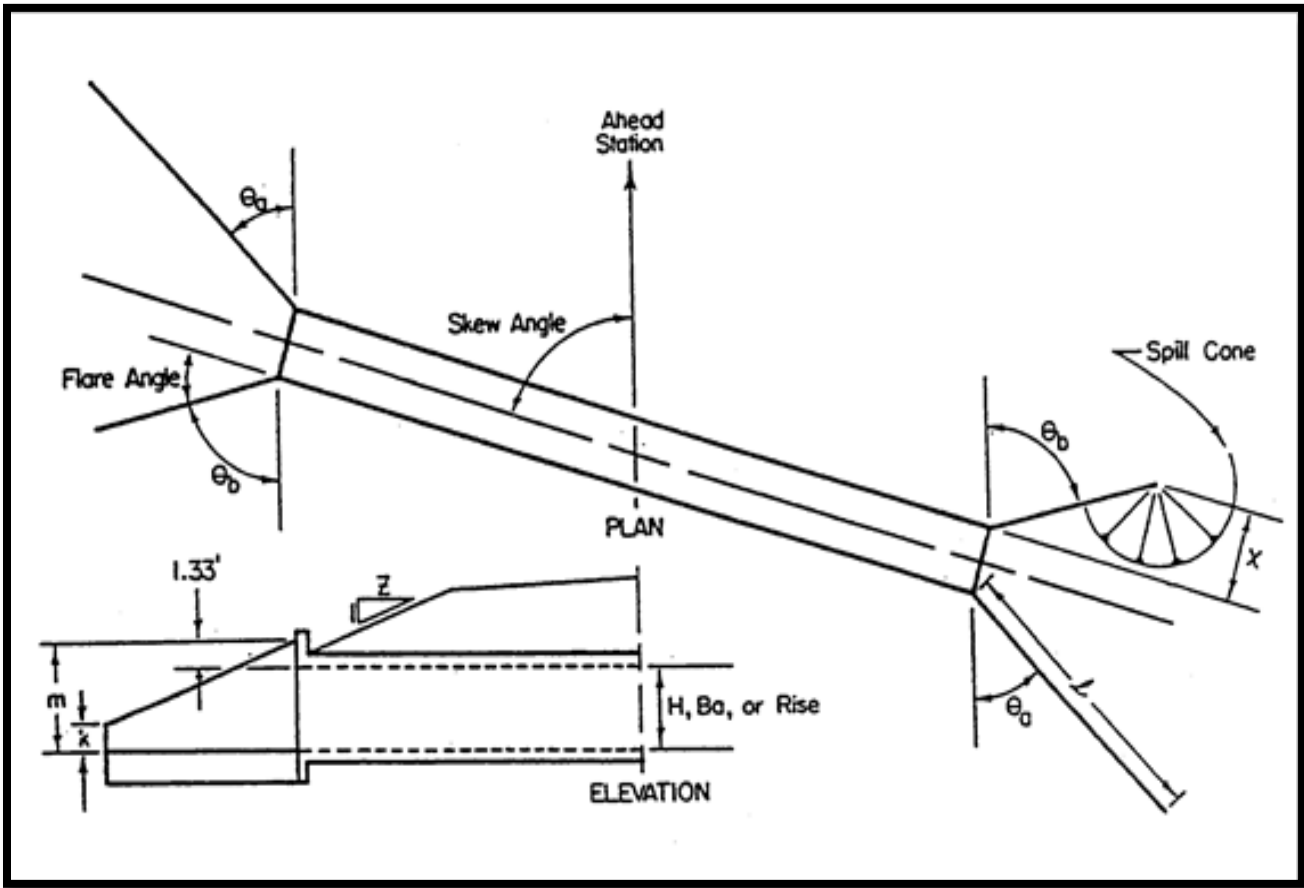


Figure 2. Schematic drawing of a skewed culvert layout from (Figure 9.9 in the CDOT DDM).

Wingwall geometry is initially determined by a combination of six parameters as shown in Figure 2:

- The distance in feet from the flowline to the inside top of the culvert. (**H, Ba, or Rise**), generally fixes the value of **m**, in feet the height of the upper end of the wingwall.
- 1. The skew angle of the culvert (**θ**)
- The roadway fill slope (**Z**), (that is **Z:1**)
- The height in feet of the lower end of the wingwall (**k**) which can be determined from the given equation below. The site topography should dictate the actual value of **k** that must be used.
- The angle between the wingwall and a line parallel to the roadway centerline (**θ_a** or **θ_b**)
- The length of the wingwall (**l**) in feet.
- 2. A schematic drawing of the culvert layout such as shown in Figure 2 above should be shown in the plans, identifying **k**, **θ** and **l** for each wingwall and **m**.

The following guidelines should be used in selecting the values for the above six parameters in most situations. However, the designer must set the wingwalls to conform to the culvert site even though if the geometry differs from these guidelines.

The value of **k** can be determined from the following equation:

$$k = 1/2[H, Ba, \text{ or Rise}] - 1 \quad \text{Equation 1.}$$

Values of **k** and θ must be chosen so the spill cones do not obstruct the culvert inlet and outlet. Higher ends of wingwalls may be used when the spill cone is not subject to erosion, like for stockpasses. The top of the wingwall should nearly match the final ground elevation.

For irrigation structures, the **k** height should be above the design discharge surface elevation.

A wingwall flare angle of 20 to 40 degrees normally provides a hydraulically efficient inlet condition for the culvert. Use of the recommended values for θ_a and θ_b given in Table 1 below and **k** will generally, affects a smooth flow transition from channel to culvert, and keep the spill cone out of the projected jet of flow.

Table 1. CDOT DDM Table 9.5 Recommended wingwall flare angles (θ_a or θ_b).

Skew Angle of culvert, θ (Degrees)	θ_a (Degrees)	θ_b (Degrees)
90	60	60
80	50	70
70	45	80
60	40	90
50	30	90
40	20	100
30	15	105
Less than 30	Consult the Hydraulic Engineer	

θ_a and θ_b are identified in Figure 2.

The value of **m** can be calculated from the equation:

$$m = [H, Ba, \text{ or Rise}] + 1.33 \text{ (feet)} \quad \text{Equation 2.}$$

Special headwall designs may dictate some other values for **m**.

The value of wingwall length (**L**) can be obtained from the following equation:

$$L = Z (m-k) / \sin \theta \quad \text{Equation 3.}$$

The wingwall length is constrained by the selection of **Z**, **m**, **k**, and θ . Fill slopes (**Z:1**) flatter than 4:1 should be warped to 4:1 or steeper beyond the culvert headwall to reduce excessive wingwall length.

Wingwall lengths should be rounded to the nearest foot, for less than 14 feet. To the nearest even foot for greater than 14 feet but less than 30 feet; and to the nearest four-foot increment (30', 34', 38', etc.) for equal to or greater than 30 feet.

$$X \geq 1.5 k \quad \text{Equation 4.}$$

Allow a spill cone slope of 1 to 1.5:1 or flatter at the wingwall ends to assure that the main flow jet, roughly defined by the culvert width, does not impinge on the spill cone.

Culvert headwalls shall be perpendicular to the culvert centerline unless excessive cost or aesthetics favors a skewed headwall. A wide culvert with a small skew angle usually justifies the skewed headwall.

IV. Skewed Culvert Wingwall Design: Example

This example in this section is for a 10 by 10-foot Concrete Box Culvert (CBC) with a 70-degree skew angle under a roadway with stream flow. Figure 3 is a schematic diagram of the plan view of the 10 by 10 feet CBC, and Figure 4 is a schematic diagram looking at the entrance of the same CBC. In this example the aim is to find the appropriate configurations for inlet and outlet wingwalls.

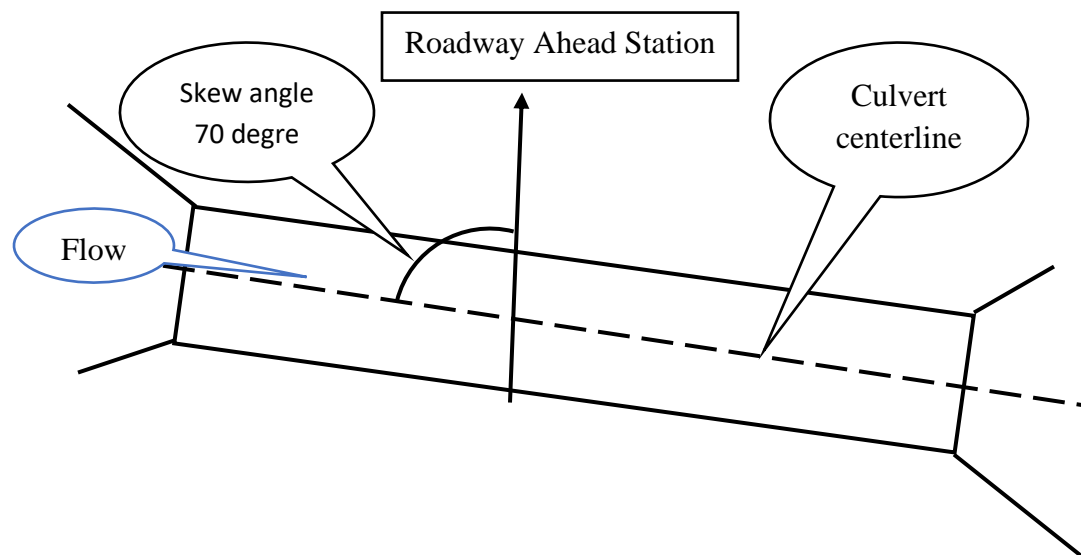


Figure 3. Plan view of 10 by 10-foot Concrete Box Culvert (CBC)

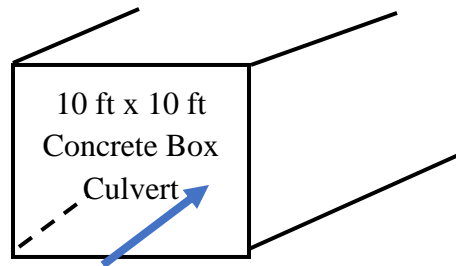


Figure 4. Looking at the entrance of 10 by 10-foot Concrete Box Culvert (CBC)

The following is given:

- Height = 10 Feet. The height of the culvert is selected by the Hydraulic Design.
- The skew angle = 70 degrees. Culvert centerline angle with roadway centerline. This is the stream centerline.
- Roadway Embankment Slope (Z) = 3

Find the following:

- Wingwall flare angle θ_a in Degrees
- Wingwall flare angle θ_b in Degrees
- The height in feet of the lower end of the wingwall (k)
- The value of m . $m = [H, Ba, \text{ or Rise}] + 1.33$
- The length of the wingwall (l) in feet.

Solution:

- Wingwall flare angles (θ_a and θ_b) in Degrees
- Refer to Figure 2 Recommended wingwall flare angles (θ_a or θ_b).

For a culvert with 50-degree skew angle:

$$\theta_a = 45 \text{ degrees (sine 45 degree = 0.707)}$$

$$\theta_b = 80 \text{ degrees (sign 80 degree = 0.866)}$$

- The height in feet of the lower end of the wingwall (k)

From Equation 1.

$$k = 1/2[H, Ba, \text{ or Rise}] - 1 = 1/2 [10 \text{ feet}] - 1 = \text{Use 4 feet.}$$

- The value of **m**, $m = [H, Ba, \text{ or Rise}] + 1.33$

From Equation 2.

$$m = [H, Ba, \text{ or Rise}] + 1.33 = [10 \text{ feet}] + 1.33 = 11.33 \text{ feet. Use 12 feet.}$$

- The length of the wingwall (**I**) in feet.

From Equation 3.

- $l_a = Z (m-k) / \sin \theta_a = 3 (12 \text{ ft} - 4 \text{ ft}) / 0.707 (\sin 45 \text{ degree}) = 33.9 \text{ ft. Use 34 feet.}$

From Equation 3.

- $l_b = Z (m-k) / \sin \theta_b = 3(12 \text{ ft} - 4\text{ft}) / 0.866(\text{sine } 80 \text{ degree}) = 27.7 \text{ feet. Use 28 feet.}$
- Wingwall lengths should be rounded to the nearest foot, for wingwall less than 14 feet.
- The wingwall length should be, to the nearest even foot. wingwalls greater than 14 feet but less than 30 feet.
- The wingwall length should be to the nearest four-foot increment for wingwalls length of 30', 34', 38', etc.

Final Product:

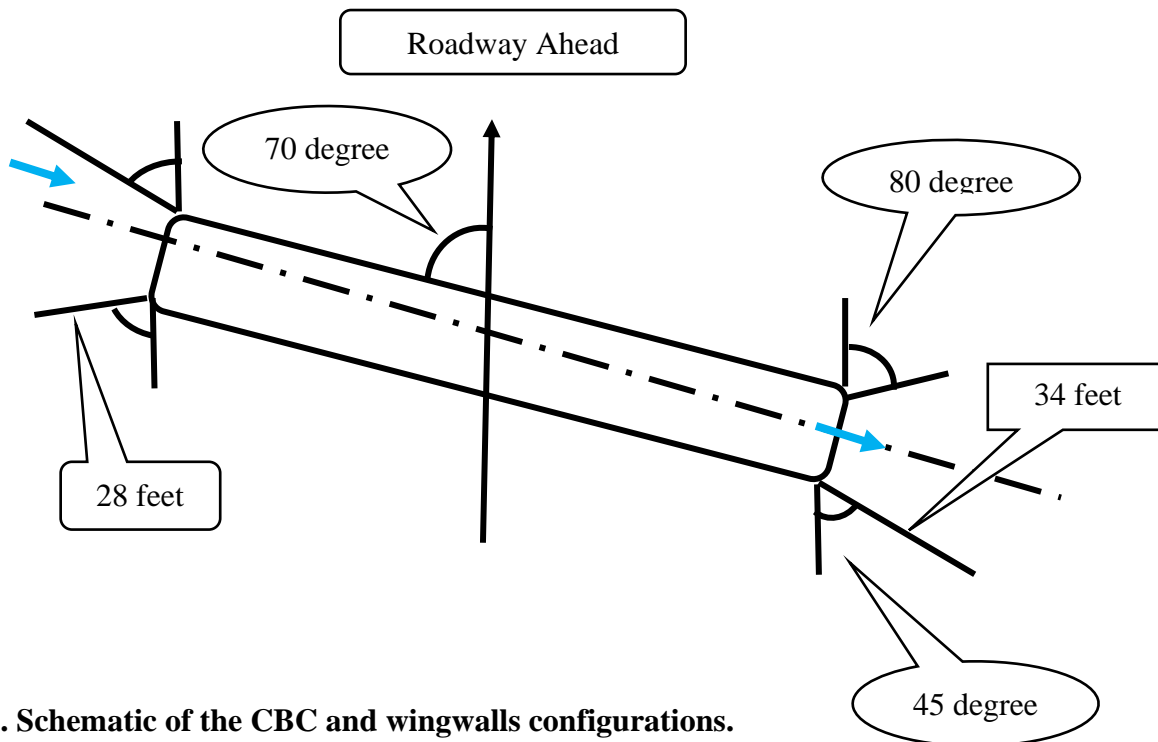


Figure 5. Schematic of the CBC and wingwalls configurations.

Note: Not to scale

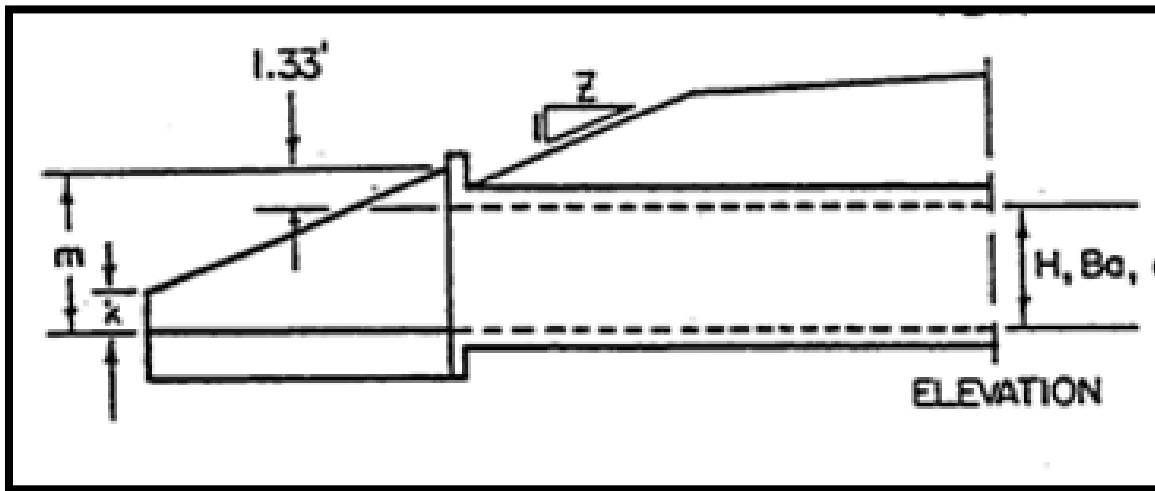


Figure. 6. M, k, and H.

K = 4 Feet, M = 12 feet, Z is 3:1 and H is 10 feet

V. Example of Wingwall Failure

It is critical that headwalls, aprons, and cutoff walls are placed at the inlet and outlet of all culverts under roadways. Figure 7 shows a failed wingwall. The cause of the failure of the wingwall is the absence of the concrete apron and cutoff wall between the two wingwalls. The pictured scour critical culvert was inspected by the author who recommended replacing the failed wingwall. In addition, the author recommended placing an apron and cutoff wall between the wingwalls.

If during the initial construction of the culvert in Figure 7, an apron and cutoff wall had been placed between the wingwalls this catastrophic failure would have been prevented. In addition to the wingwall failure, the flood removed a large portion of the roadway embankment and carried sediment polluting the downstream creek.

Learning from the failure in Figure 7 and hundreds of other similar failures throughout the state of Colorado, the author made the placement of concrete aprons and cutoff walls at the outlet of all newly constructed culverts in Colorado mandatory.



Figure 7. The failed wingwall at the outlet of a Box Culvert under Interstate 25, South of Denver, Colorado, USA.

There no rebars between the failed wingwall and the culvert wall. In addition to the apron, recommend connecting the wingwall to the culvert wall using number 4 rebars. The length of number 4 rebars shall not be less than 2 feet.

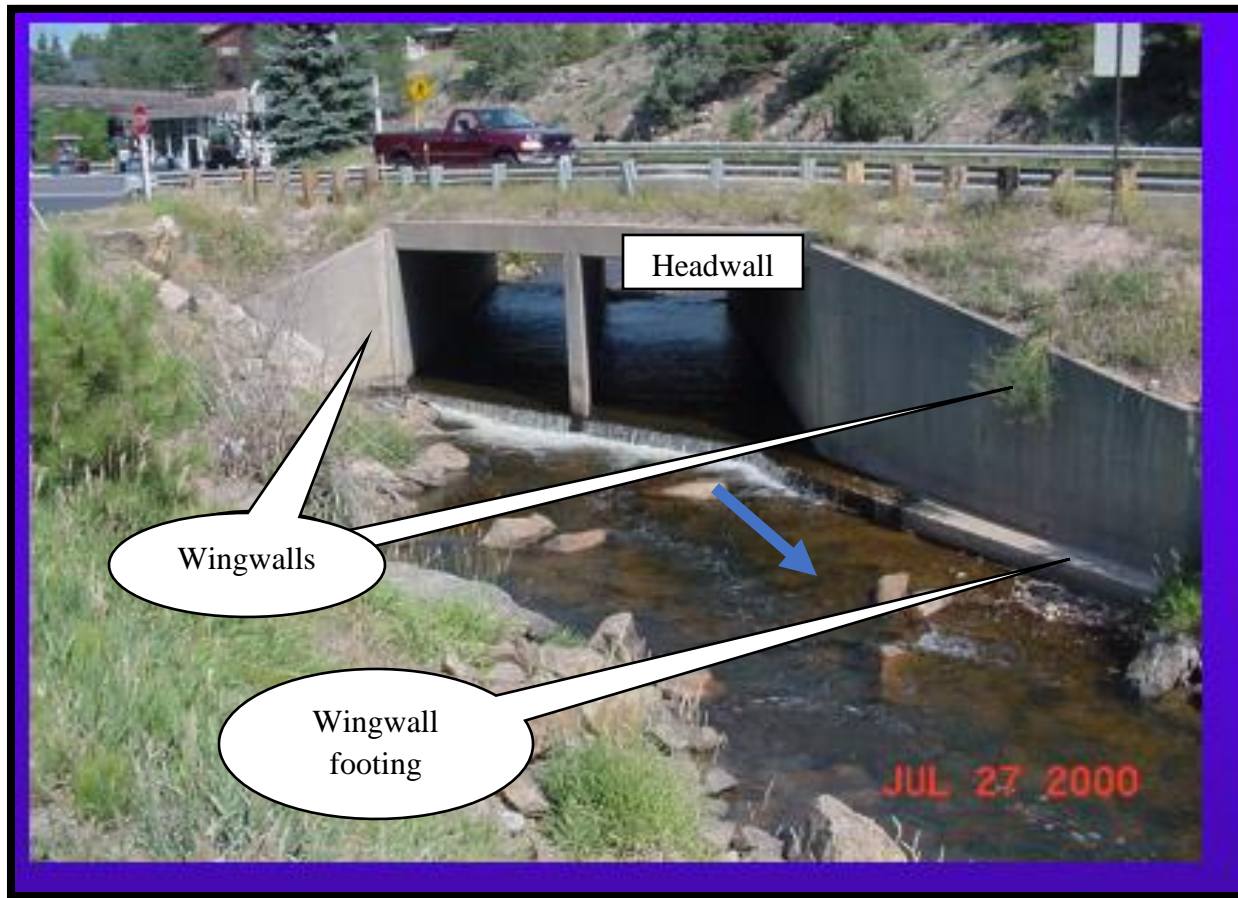


Figure 8. A double skewed concrete box culvert at Bear Creek, CO, USA, 07/27/, 2000. ¹

Note. This photo of a double concrete box culvert without an apron between wingwalls that is crossing the roadway at a skewed angle.

The length of the wingwall on the right side in the picture is longer than the wingwall on the left side looking toward the photo.

The footing of the wingwall on the right side is exposed. In addition, the culvert is scour critical. Scour critical means that the flow removed a lot of material from the stream bed. If it continues the longer wingwall that protect the roadway embankment will fail.

To protect against failure, there is need for the placement of concrete apron or heavy rocks (riprap) between the wingwalls.

¹ All photos were taken by the author unless otherwise noted.

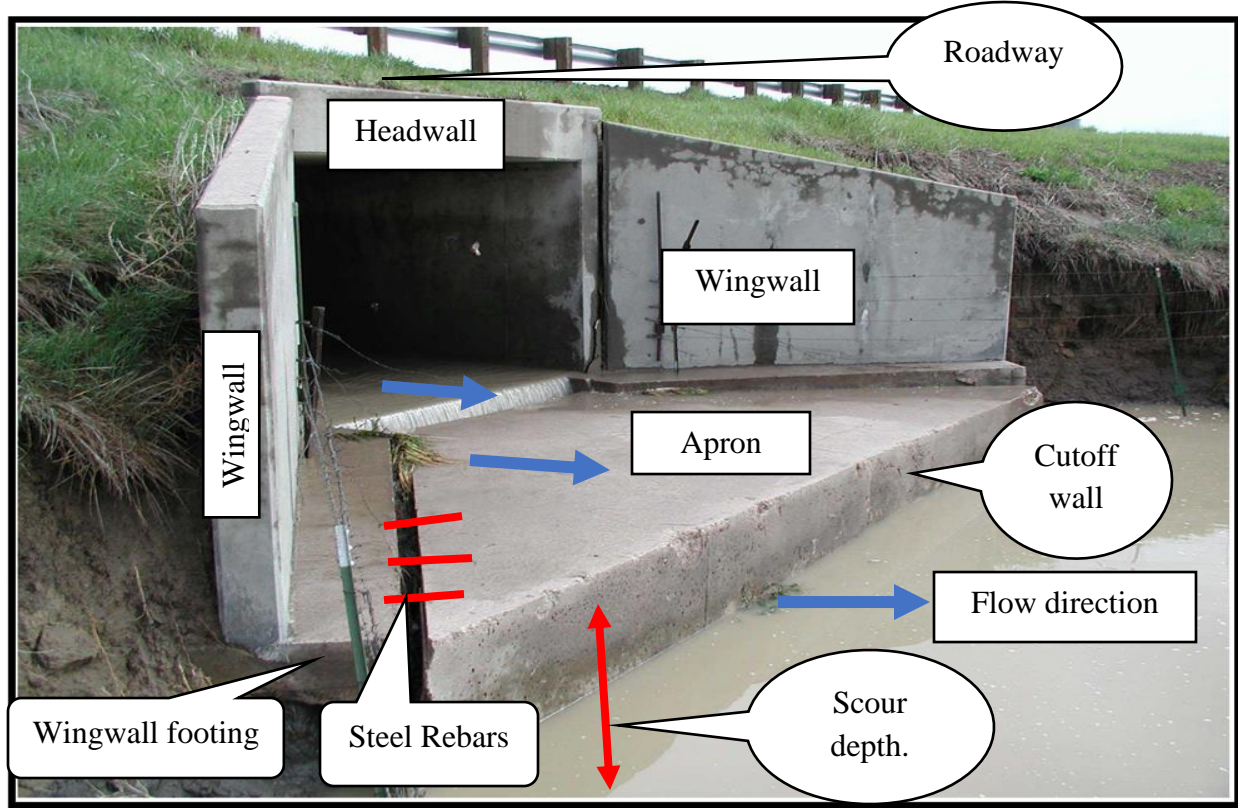


Figure 9. Photo of the outlet of a perpendicular culvert.

Note. Figure nine is a photo of perpendicular culvert outlet. The main components of a culvert are illustrated and labeled. All components are defined in the body of the text.

The gape shows that the apron is separated from the wingwall footing. The apron shall be connected to the wingwall by number 4 rebars of at least 2 feet to prevent separation.

VI. Recommendations

Wingwalls, headwalls, aprons and cut off walls at the outlet of culverts play important roles in the stability of culverts and in preventing culvert failures.

Wingwalls important at the inlet of culverts to smoothly transition flow from a wide channel to the culvert entrance. Concrete apron and cutoff wall are not needed at the inlet / entrance of culvert.

The author recommends the utilization of this document as a guide for the design of the Skewed culvert wingwalls lengths, and other configurations for all Concrete Box Culverts in Afghanistan.

It is recommended that the Ministry of Public Works and Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development along with others, shall make it a mandatory requirement in the design manuals to place wingwalls, headwalls, aprons, and cutoff walls at the outlet of all culverts under roadways.

Recommend connecting wingwalls the culvert's walls by Number 4 rebars of at least 2 feet in length. (Rebars are steel bars for reinforcement).

Recommend connecting culvert outlet aprons to the wingwall footing by Number 4 rebars of at least 2 feet in length.

The depth of the culvert cut-off walls at the culvert outlet shall be at least two feet below the designed **scour depth** to prevent the undermining of the apron.

Scour is the removal of streambed material by higher flow velocities. Flow velocities higher than 3 feet per second can remove natural stream bed materials.

References:

- Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) Drainage Design Manual 2004, Chapter 9, Culverts. Updated in 2019.
- https://www.codot.gov/business/hydraulics/drainage-design-manual/chapter9_culverts.pdf.
- CDOT Design Aid # 50, April 1978

About the Author

Mr. Mommandi was born in Logar, Afghanistan in 1947. He graduated from the College of Engineering at Kabul University with a bachelor's degree in Civil Engineering in 1968. Subsequently, he joined the Water and Soil Survey Authority in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation where he served as a water resource engineer until 1973.

Mr. Mommandi pursued graduate studies in Water Resource and Hydraulics at Colorado State University located in Fort Collins, Colorado where he obtained his master's degree in 1975.



Mr. Mommandi then returned to Afghanistan and started working for the Ministry of Water and Power (MPW) initially as a water resource engineer before assuming the roles of General Director of Planning, General Director of Technical Monitoring, and Inspection, and finally as the President of Kunduz Khanabad Water Resource Authority.

After immigrating to the United States, Mr. Mommandi briefly worked in the private sector as a consultant before joining the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT). Mr. Mommandi's career at CDOT spanned over 35 years before his retirement in 2019. At CDOT, he served as the Hydraulic Program Manager and later as the Director of the Applied Research and Innovation Branch. Mr. Mommandi co-authored many publications related to water resource and transportation.

<https://www.codot.gov/programs/research>

In 2012 Mr. Mommandi presented on various water resource hydraulics and transportation applications at the Ministry of Public Works and at the College of Engineering at Kabul University. Mr. Mommandi accompanied Minister Aoudjan and others to inspect the highway from Kabul to Khenjan including the Salang Tunnel. He also joined Mr. Aoudjan and his delegation to inspect Eisenhower-Johnson Memorial Tunnel along I-70 west of Denver, Colorado, USA. The author facilitated the signing of Technical Memorandum between Afghanistan Minister of Public Works and CDOT.

Mr. Mommandi joined the Society of Afghan Engineers (SAE) in the early nineties, chaired the SAE Colorado Chapter and served two terms as member of SAE Board of Directors and Vice President. He is currently SAE Board member.

Amanullah Mommandi, M.S., P.E.

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Interview with Honorable Professor Abdul Salam Azimi, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, and former President of Kabul University

By: Abdul Wahed Hassani, PH.D., PE, M. ASCE

Professor (Pohand) Abdul Salam Azimi has had an outstanding career. He has served in high-level managerial positions in the Government of Afghanistan, including; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan from 2006 to 2014, Senior Advisor to Afghan President Karzai on Legal Affairs, Advisor on Legal Affairs to the Ministry of Justice, President of the Law Enforcement Department, and President of the Institute of Legislation Affairs at the Ministry of Justice in Afghanistan.

Professor Azimi has also served as an academia in the positions of President of Kabul University, Vic Chancellor of Kabul University, Professor and Assistant Dean of the College of Theology, Kabul University.

He has also worked as Chief of Party and Team Leader of USAID funded Education Sector Support Projects of the University of Nebraska at Omaha in Peshawar, Pakistan.

Prof. Azimi was born in 1937 in Nawbahar Village of Farah province, Afghanistan. In 1949, he was enrolled in Paghman religious school, where modern sciences were also taught by local, Egyptian, and Iraqi instructors. He graduated from Sharia Faculty (College of Theology) of Kabul University, where after his graduation he was appointed as Assistant Professor in 1959. He earned his Post Graduate Diploma in Family Law and Master's degree in Comparative Criminal Law from Al-Azhar University, Cairo, Egypt in 1967. Professor Azimi attended George Washington University, USA for his postgraduate studies in Comparative Law, from 1973 to 1975. He was accepted as a member of Islamic Jurisprudence Encyclopedia Association of Kuwait in 1984. He left Kabul with his family and moved to Pakistan in 1982 before immigrating to Omaha, Nebraska, US in 1983.



One of Professor Azimi's great achievements in 2002-2003 was drafting the new constitution of Afghanistan. Pohand Azimi was awarded with the highest Governmental award of Ghazi Amanullah Khan Medal during a special ceremony by President Ashraf Ghani. Professor Azimi is reported to have gained a reputation in upholding the rule of law and improvement of the country's legal system.



From Left: President Ashraf Ghani and Pohand Azimi

The interviewer (author) was student at the Faculty of Engineering, while Pohand Azimi was the President of Kabul University. Professor Azimi and the author have known each other since 1988, while Professor Azimi was serving as Chief of Party and Team Leader of Education Sector Support Projects of the University of Nebraska at Omaha in Peshawar, Pakistan, while the author was working for International Rescue Committee (IRC) as Coordinator of Science and Engineering Programs for Afghan Refugees. Pohand Azimi had a close collaboration with the educational programs of IRC in Peshawar, Pakistan. The author is well acquainted with his academic and professional activities in Afghanistan, Pakistan and USA.

Professor Azimi is known for his dedication and love of his countrymen, honesty and professionalism. He is a kind and highly respected member of Afghan Community in Omaha, Nebraska. For the publication of this issue of the newsletter, the author requested Pohand Azimi for an interview, which he gracefully accepted. His colleagues from various Ministries of Government of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, independent organizations, the staff and students of Kabul University, SAE members and SAE eNewsletter readers will be very pleased to read his interview.

It is a pleasure and an honor to get the opportunity to interview a dear friend and a respected, former Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Afghanistan and former President of Kabul University. I would like to thank Pohand Sahib Azimi for accepting the invitation to have the interview for the publication of the SAE eNewsletter. The following are the interview questions/discussions (**Q**) and Professor Azimi's response (**R**):

Q: Please briefly tell the readers about yourself, your children, your schooling, hobbies and current activities.

R: I was born in Nawbahar Village of Farah province, Afghanistan on January 16, 1937, and was the youngest of the three boys. My older brother was the Imam at the local Mosque. My second brother worked on our farm, and I was my father's caretaker around the house due to his poor eyesight and health condition.

I have six beautiful children: three sons and three daughters, all are well educated. They are all married and have blessed me with fourteen amazing grandchildren.

A QUARTERLY UPDATE FROM THE SOCIETY OF AFGHAN ENGINEERS

My schooling had a rough start. As I mentioned earlier, I was my father's daily aid and, in a way, served him as his cane. This made it very difficult for me to attend school and leave him alone at home even though I had a passion and dream for school. After many attempts by the school recruiter, my father agreed to allow me to attend the school and made my dream come true. My parents died during the three-month summer vacation after my third-grade graduation. I had my older brother to look after me when I started the fourth grade. He had to switch mosques to be by my side while attending school in a different district. After I graduated from sixth grade, I had to leave for Kabul in 1949 to pursue my higher education. I then enrolled in Paghman religious school where modern science was taught by Afghans, Egyptian, and Iraqi instructors. After I graduated from high school, I enrolled in the Sharia Faculty of Kabul University in 1959, after my graduation I was appointed as an assistant professor. I received a scholarship in 1964 to attend Cairo's Al-Azhar University to pursue my Master Degree in Sharia Law. I completed my education in family law in one year and comparative criminal law in two years. When I returned to Kabul, I resumed my previous position as Assistant Professor at the Sharia Faculty. In 1973, I traveled to Washington, D.C., and received certificates, equivalent to masters' degree, in Comparative Law Faculty of George Washington University.

My hobbies consist of playing chess, traveling, reading, and writing books. I taught chess to my children at an early age, and I loved playing chess with them. My job required me to travel, and I became accustomed to it. I have translated the Holy Quran to Dari and Pashto languages along with its *Tafseer* (Concise Interpretation). Another book that I have written is on my *Khatiraat* (Memories and Autobiography). I have also written a book on Islamic View and Technologies.

Q: Please tell us that in which institutes you have worked in Afghanistan and abroad?

R: Throughout my life, I have worked in many institutes in various countries. As I mentioned earlier, I started working with the Sharia Faculty of Kabul University as an assistant professor. Later, I was promoted to professor and Assistant Dean of the College of Theology at Kabul University. In 1976, I was appointed Vice-Chancellor of Kabul University, which led me to become the President of Kabul University. After the coup of 1978, I was appointed as advisor in the Institute of Legislation Affairs of the Ministry of Justice, and later promoted to the Director of the law enforcement department of Ministry of Justice of Afghanistan. After immigration to the United States with my family in November of 1983, I traveled to Kuwait to join the Islamic Jurisprudence Encyclopedia Association of Kuwait. From April 1988 to June 1994, I worked with the University of Nebraska at Omaha in Peshawar, Pakistan in the AID/UNO Education Sector Support Project. I returned to Kuwait to continue my previous duty on Islamic Jurisprudence Encyclopedia for two more years. While working in Kuwait, UNOCAL and the University of Nebraska at Omaha wrote formal request through the Embassy of the United States in Kuwait to join UNOCAL on a special project. I joined UNOCAL in 1997 to assist the firm with their project of running a gas pipeline through Afghanistan. After the fall of the Taliban, I joined President Karzai's Administration, where in 2002 to 2003; I assist the drafting of the new Constitution of Afghanistan. In 2004, I was appointed as the senior advisor to the president of Afghanistan, Hamid Karzai. In 2006, I was elevated to the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Afghanistan. Finally, in October 2014, President Ashraf Ghani signed my resignation as the Chief Justice of Afghanistan.

Q: What were your roles and responsibilities in the preparation of the current Constitution of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan?

R: I was the member of the Constitutional Drafting Commission, Deputy Chairman of the Constitutional Reviewing Commission and, served as one of the primary drafters.

Q: What were your main duties as an advisor to the Ministry of Justice? Can you name some of the changes you proposed to improve the Judiciary system in Afghanistan?

R: I served as the Director of the legislative department of the Ministry of Justice. The judiciary administration was elevated to an institute of legislation. Academic degrees were awarded to the staff at the university-level and there were upgrade to the staffs' salaries.

Q: What new technologies are needed and how can they be implemented to enhance the quality of Judiciary system?

R: The Supreme Court (SC) of Afghanistan, Information technology department was established for the purpose to give the public information about the SC activities and development of justice sector.

- 1- The SC high council weekly meetings reports were published online.
- 2- introduction of Supreme Court council and judiciary system and their departments were posted online.
- 3- News reports update of three publications were presented online:
 - a. Bulletin
 - b. Gazette
 - c. Mezan publication
- 4- Supreme Court tenders and contracts awarded announcements.
- 5- Jobs applications for new employee.
- 6- Afghanistan Justice service delivery projects (AJSDP) updates.
 - a- USAID Projects
 - b- World bank project (AJSDP)
- 7- Support and procurement of ICT equipment for IT with new technology and video conference system to arrange meetings with provincial high courts judiciary staff.

Q: What constitutes the tribunal of Supreme Court?

R: There are nine justices on the tribunal appointed for 10-year terms by the President of Afghanistan, with the approval of the Wolesi Jirga, the lower house of the nation's legislature. The President selects one of the nine members to serve as Chief Justice. The constitution allows for judges to be trained in either civil or Islamic law. The new government Supreme Court high council members are separated in three working period groups. The first group selected for four years, second group selected for seven years, and the third group selected for ten years.

I, Myself selected the first working group (for a period of four years) and worked for four years as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Afghanistan and then became the acting Chief Justice till, I announced my

resignation to President Hamid Karzai which he did not approve. I continued as Chief Justice until President Ashraf Ghani took office and approved my resignation.

Q: What are the main functions of Supreme Court?

R: The main functions of the judicial area:

- Proceeding and separation of criminal and punitive cases of judges
- Interpretation of laws
- Revision of the decisions of the courts
- Suggesting development of laws in the judicial area
- Review of reasons and take decision regarding restitution of the convicted persons
- Giving authority of proceeding from one court to another (changing court)
- Review proposal of courts and provide responds accordingly
- Ensure consistency of judicial procedure

The main functions of the administration area:

- Approval of regulations and procedures related to judiciary
- Prepare budget in consultation with the government and its implementation
- Lead and monitor performance of administration of courts
- Manage personnel affairs of the judges
- Review the result of scrutiny and study of judicial affairs and take decision accordingly
- Take measures to enhance the knowledge level of the judges
- Manage judicial statistics affairs
- Other judicial related affairs

The details of judicial structures in Afghanistan are as below:

First - Supreme Court: Civil, commercial, general criminal, public and military crimes and crimes against public security and interest divisions.

In each division there are two members of the Supreme Court, a number of judicial counselors, judicial reporters and administration staff.

Second - Appeal Courts: In the center of each province there is an appeal court which has the following divisions:

- General Criminal Division
- Public Security Division
- Civil and Personal Affairs Division
- Public Rights Division
- Commercial Division

Third – Primary Courts: Includes all city primary courts in the center of provinces and district courts in the center of districts.

Fourth – Other courts: Includes children courts, family courts, primary commercial courts and counter narcotics divisions.

Fifth – Documentation Departments: These departments are in the center of provinces and are performing documentation of the required deeds of the people and in the districts the documentation affairs are done by the district courts.

Central Organizational Structure of the Supreme Court:

In accordance with 1382 Constitution in order to manage administrative affairs of the courts and implement administrative reform in the judiciary the administration directorate general of the judiciary was established which is functioning through the following departments:

1. Office of the Chief of Supreme Court is responsible for management of administrative affairs of the office, meetings, external and international affairs of the chief of Supreme Court.
2. Correspondence Department of Supreme Court is responsible for management of petitions, relationship of Supreme Court with office of the president, national assembly and other government and non-government organizations.
3. The Secretariat of High Council of Supreme Court is responsible for management of executive and secretarial matters of the High Council of the Supreme Court. Also for drafting and finalizing approvals, notes, ruling and decisions of the council and after approval, communicating to the related sources.
4. General Department of Research and Studies: This department is reviewing and studying proposal of the courts, case files of the judges and provides scrutinized recommendation accordingly and refers it to the high council of the Supreme Court for final review.
In addition, it is also managing legal and judicial procedural affairs, statistics, and training of judges and conducting judicial seminars to exchange judicial experiences.
5. Judicial Inspection Department is responsible for conducting inspection on a periodic basis every three year and on special cases as and when required.
6. Documents and Deeds Registration Department is reviewing document papers of the courts from qualitative and quantitative aspects.
7. General Department of Islamic Verdict is providing comments and Islamic verdict on questions related to Islamic laws.
8. Publication Department is managing cultural and publication affairs of the judiciary regarding publication of judiciary brochure, Meezan publication, judiciary library, publication of books and judicial brochures, management of the network and website of the Supreme Court.
9. Press Affairs Department is managing media affairs of the Supreme Court both releasing of news reports, interviews, media conferences in work of courts and reflection of activities of the judiciary through TV and different mediums.
10. Finance and Administration Department is managing finance, administration, and accounting matters of the Supreme Court in accordance with enforced laws, regulations, and procedures.
11. Control and Monitoring Department is working on anti-corruption matters.

12. Construction Department is responsible for building needs of the judiciary and its maintenance.
13. Personal Affairs Department is managing personal affairs of the judiciary including their appointment, transfer, and retirement issues.

Q: During the time that you were Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, were there specific reform projects of the judicial system in Afghanistan that you recommended to be implemented?

R: Implementation of reform projects of the judicial system in Afghanistan was one of my many goals while being the Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. When I first was appointed, I knew I was going to be faced with many challenging issues and scenarios where some projects and work was started but was never completed. The Supreme Court was not as active as it should have been and had no goals or implementations of any new reform projects. After studying the situation for a short time, I started my work with three important statements. As a country, what were we before, what are we now, and what should we be in the future?

One of the ways that the Supreme Court could achieve its goals was through funding and help of foreign countries. As international help reached out, I had to prepare for the three most common questions asked. One, how much funding is required? Two, for what purpose are the funds needed, and finally, an annual cost breakdown. In order to be better prepared, I planned an annual cost summary for the next ten years to show the donors the importance and seriousness of our plan.

In 2005, a conference was held in Rome where 72 countries were present offering help to Afghanistan. I proposed and submitted a 10-year plan but the countries pledged a budget for 5 years. Once the funds were received, I started the projects. One very important task was to eliminate corruption and bribery in the Supreme Court in order to build a great reputation not only in the Supreme Court but also with the Executive branch and all the other organs of the government. I started offering judges five promises that would improve their safety and lifestyle for life. I offered housing, vehicle, security, uniform and great salary in exchange for stopping bribery and corruption. One of the programs I implemented was an investigation team, which not only inspected quality assurance work but also conducted surveillance control on bribery and corruption. We caught approximately 72 judges in bribery and terminated not only their position but also their lifetime benefits and the hiring ability with any organ of the government. I also implemented a program where the head of each province was required to give a monthly report presented physically in the Supreme Court in Kabul with all expenses paid by the court. Annual seminars were also conducted for all the judges to present their new ideas and concerns that they experienced in their jobs that could possibly be implemented into law if favored. In addition to this, the following were also implemented while I was in office.

1. One of the most beneficial implementations for the judges in the Supreme Court of Afghanistan was the opportunity to travel abroad and learn many different ideological aspects of judiciary systems

practiced by foreign countries such as the United States, Korea, France, Turkey, Italy and other European Countries. Upon their return from these trips, Afghan judges not only had a better understanding of different court systems but also learned and observed socialization and democracy in a much more peace full and cleaner environment.

2. In order to eliminate favoritism, bribery and corruption in testing for the Concord exam and in the selection process of new student judges, I created a Concord Secret Numbering system where each student was identified not by name but a secret number. When these exams were graded, there were no names involved and as a result, qualified students were selected based truly on their and knowledge and hard work and not through bribery, gender or favoritism. There were many female students selected in the top 10 students.
3. I also offered two additional years of continuing studies by offering classes in the Supreme Court taught by qualified instructors in order to train and develop graduating students in the practical aspects of their career. This system was never favored by the university system for variety of reasons and several attempts were made to make us discontinue but was not successful. This additional two years of studies in the Supreme Court allowed judges to become more experienced in their fields and made them better prepared as they stepped in the court of law for the first time. In addition to the requisition of qualified teachers, we also requested new study material in order to continuously update the curriculum and add new changes into the court system. Every country has laws for a specific area and profession and we wanted to always add and update new curriculum in order to accommodate every sector such as aviation, banking, cruise ships, and environmental science.
4. Another implementation that was created while I was in office was a zoning system where I created 8-zones throughout Afghanistan and appointed one Supreme Court Justices to be the head of their zone. The purpose of this task was to reach out to these remote areas and take care of all their issues and offer a better management system for courts so that as a country we were not only consistent with our policies but also take care of the needs of all the courts in all the provinces.
5. One problem the country and the court system was facing was the fact that cases that were settled in favor of a person or entity by the court, were often times not implemented by the responsible parties because of either fear of warlords or bribery and corruption in other organs of the government. In order to eliminate this, I created a separate administration to supervise and to follow up and enforce cases based on the court decision.
6. The people of Afghanistan always wanted their concerns and voices heard by the government. In order to satisfy their needs, I implemented a program where once a week the Supreme Court held an open-door policy where the public came in and voiced their concerns and complaints in person in front of the Chief Justice. I made sure to listen to their concerns and made them feel welcomed by making every effort to either fix their issue or point them in the right direction. After seeing the effectiveness of this program, I implemented the same concept in all the courts throughout Afghanistan.

7. There were always tension between different branches of government and each branch tried to blame the other for a problem or failure. In order to build a good rapport between these branches and distribute responsibilities, I implemented a monthly meeting where the head of all the branches such as the police department, attorney general, interior ministry, anti-corruption ministry, national security and the Supreme Court met to solve all the problems and differences. All the branches worked very well together once the meetings started and were asking to meet more often. The same concept was implemented in other provinces as well.

Q: Describe the challenges and difficulties your office faced dealing with the Judicial system reform?

R: The challenges could be summarized as follow:

- Corruption among judges and lawyers
- Reaching out to the rural area courts
- Not enough trained lawyers
- Great number of cases
- Lack of sufficient budgets
- Foreign interferences

Q: As a former Professor and President of Kabul University, how are things different now in Afghanistan regarding education? How do you compare the current state of Kabul University to when you were professor at this university?

R: During my tenure at the university, the main difference was security versus today. We had a lot of opportunity for the students to travel abroad to continue their education. We had more resources for the students to benefit from. Kabul university was the focus for many high school students. Today insecurity is the main issue, students are study with fear. Limitation of budget, lack of experienced professors and political pressure and interference may also affect the standard of education. There are other universities today that Kabul University is competing with.

Q: Should all colleges and universities unify their curriculums? What should be the government's role and responsibilities in this regard?

R: Unified curriculum is a necessity for maintaining the high standard of education. As the oldest University of high standard in Afghanistan, Kabul University should play a significant role in standardization of the curriculum of private and public universities and other higher education institutions. To achieve this goal the cooperation of various Governmental and non- Government institutions is necessary, particularly the Ministry of Higher Education.

Q: In Kabul City and some of the other cities of Afghanistan there are concerns related to the qualities of air, surface water, and groundwater. In my opinion, there is urgent need for the development of environmental regulations. Please advise us of your thoughts about improvement of the environmental regulations and their implementations in Afghanistan.

R: The pollution of air, surface water, and groundwater is a very serious problem in Kabul and many other big cities; There are many factors contributing to this longtime problem, such as; Construction of high-rise building without proper sanitation facilities, use of improper septic tanks, too many registered and unregistered old cars, the existence of clay bricks kiln around Kabul, burning of used oil for heating of public baths and some factories etc. The environmental regulation may exist, but in the current political situation and security problems of the Country, the implementation of such rule and regulation may not be easy.

Q: You were involved in educational programs of Afghan Refugees in Peshawar, Pakistan. Please tell us about the level of your involvement in those programs and their effectiveness.

R: I served as program specialist and Chief of Party and Team Leader of USAID funded Education Sector Support Projects of University of Nebraska, at Omaha in Peshawar, Pakistan. The program included primary, secondary, adult education and mind awareness, carried out mainly inside Afghanistan, but also in the refugee camps of Pakistan. Working from Peshawar, we prepared textbooks and other materials and trained teachers for cross-border shipment to mujahedeen commanders. IRC assisted with the printing of textbooks. Cooperation of the Afghan political parties was essential to any success, so we worked closely with them.

USAID funded the project through 1992 and they conducted several evaluations of its effectiveness. They were sufficiently satisfied to keep funding the project at considerable expense. Much of this project was carried out under extremely complex wartime conditions. The mind awareness component, conducted inside Afghanistan was very effective in reducing deaths and injuries, especially of children.

Education is an area that no matter how much work and effort is dedicated towards this field, it will still have room for improvement. Based on the conditions and resources available to us at that time, our team did the best that could be done to provide services to our people such as teacher training and provide textbooks and resources to help and facilitate a better educational environment.

Q: You have an impressive resume, what was the key to your educational success and outstanding accomplishments?

R: From childhood I had a great interest for learning and achieving higher education to serve Afghan people. I think my modest success has been due to the love of my profession, accountability, responsibility, self-confidence and love of my work. I have passion to serve my beloved Country, Afghanistan.

Q: What type of advice you may have for Afghan professionals living outside of their country who want to serve their motherland, but are unable to leave their current jobs and families?

R: Active involvement of Afghan professional residing outside the Country is very important. They should utilize the resources available to them to make positive changes in our beloved Country.

Q: Thank you for taking the time to share your thoughts and experience with the readers of the eNewsletter. On behalf of the Society of Afghan Engineers, I thank you for the services that you have provided to the people of Afghanistan and congratulate you for your outstanding accomplishments and your lifetime of experience and successes.

R: Thank you and the rest of the Society of Afghan Engineers for the preparation of the SAE eNewsletter, which shares the professional information with Afghan community within and outside USA

Membership News



SAE
Society of Afghan Engineers



انجمن مهندسان و انجیران افغان
Society of Afghan Architects and Engineers
Kabul, Afghanistan

In memory of Architect Ashraf Roshan:

I am so pleased to announce that the family of late Architect Ashraf Roshan decided to establish a Scholarship Fund to be used for educational purposes of the students of architecture at Kabul University. Mr. Roshan was a founding member and a former Treasurer of the Society of Afghan Engineers in the past. Mr. Roshan was graduated from the department of Architecture at Kabul University in 1980 and married Tooba Roshan, a classmate and a graduate of the same department. Ashraf and Tooba founded their private practice of architecture and Interior design under the name AR Architectural Group in Chester, Maryland, USA. Ashraf and Tooba Jaan have three daughters; Ghezal Roshan has a M.B.A from Harvard University; Nila Roshan has graduated from Brown University department of International Relation; and Marwa Roshan has a B.S. in Software Engineering from George Washington University.



On behalf of the Society of Afghan Engineers I would like to extend my gratitude and appreciation to the Roshan family.

Regards,

Najim, Azadzoï,

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Momo – 3 February 3, 2021

SAE-Ashraf Roshan Scholarship for Architecture Education

The SAE-Ashraf Roshan Scholarship is established by Mrs. Tooba Roshan and family in memory of her late husband, a distinguished Afghan architect and dedicated supporter of the Society of Afghan Engineers and Architects. The Ashraf Roshan Scholarship will be used to further education of architecture and design in Afghan universities in accordance with an accepted national/international standard. The award will provide financial assistance to current architecture and design university students who have distinguished themselves through outstanding leadership qualities and academic excellence.

Eligibility requirement

The following criteria may be considered as a baseline for awarding the scholarship:

1. Leadership and excellence award, showing outstanding motivation and scholastic ability, while having distinguished themselves through outstanding leadership qualities and academic excellence.
2. Outstanding female student award, showing outstanding academic excellence and leadership qualities.
3. Best architectural portfolio award, based on accepted academic standards.
4. Research in heritage architecture, or vernacular architecture studies. May require proposal approval by a selected board of scholarship.
5. Travel and attending conferences, or supporting an annual lecture series in architecture.

Distribution and award amount

Students must be a graduate or undergraduate degree in the on-site Architecture/ design program at an Afghan university and must be enrolled in a third, fourth, or fifth year academic program. The award amount will be \$ 5,000 - \$ 6,000, split evenly among the recipients, depending on the success, effectiveness and educational goals met. The scholarship program will be renewable and revised annually. The donor's wish is to aim the awards only in the architecture program at Kabul University at this time.

Selection process

The award merit, selection and process may be recognized in the following two categories:

- **Category I: Direct prize** – Students who excel themselves to higher academic performance during their enrollment in the architecture programs in the Afghan universities. These standards may be based on the highest grade point average, quality of design portfolio, quality of thesis presentation, female students showing outstanding academic quality, and etc. The awards may be direct cash stipend that will provide incentive to the students to perform better and achieve his/her education and career goals. The prize money however, should be based on the strength of the idea of the

student doing something useful to improve their academic status and qualities. The distribution of award can include one male and one female outstanding student recipient in 3rd, 4th, and 5th years academic levels of the architecture/design program.

- **Category II: Research, travel, and extracurricular activities.** The proposals for this category should state compelling goal-oriented activities, in addition to motivation and scholastic ability. These activities may include; studies in the Afghan built environment, organizing or attending lectures, design/art exhibits, and supporting workshops during the academic program that adds higher purpose and value to the applicants education and career goals. The applicants in this category should present a formal application to the Scholarship Evaluation Committee. The application should include a 400 word essay that also clearly lists the proposal goals, amount of the fund required and timelines to be completed. The applicants may be required to provide two letters of recommendation from his/her mentors in the program in support of the proposal. The evaluation will be based on the quality of the essay provided and the applicant's match with the donor's requisite criteria for scholarship.

Evaluation criteria

All applications and selection accompanied by all required supporting materials will be reviewed by the Scholarship Evaluation Committee (SEC) to ensure that every applicant receives full consideration and that every applicant meets all the criteria for the selected scholarship. Further details, amount of the awards, dates, and application forms will be provided by the Scholarship Evaluation Committee, in the Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. All decisions by the scholarship committee must be based on the Kabul University bylaws for scholarship and thereafter must be approved by the Society of Afghan Engineers, Board of Directors.

Fund availability

The funds will be available annually at the end of the academic year. Once the winners are recognized by the Scholarship Award Committee, funds will be directly released by the donor to the winners. Successful applicants will be awarded only one time during the program enrollment. This is inclusive of both award categories discussed in the selection process. Provision of funds, management, and tax exemption requirements will be the responsibility of the donor.

The Society of Afghan Engineers scholarship program is committed to enriching the profession of architecture and engineering in Afghanistan, through promoting a culture of diversity, equality, and accountability. All grants are awarded on an objective and nondiscriminatory bases, using a procedure that concords with our mission that is vital to accomplishing our core values.



SAE Society of Afghan Engineers

SAE Executive Committees 2021-2023

It is an honor and a privilege for me to be surrounded and supported by such a team of highly experienced and educated members of the Society who have been appointed as Executive Officers of the Society for the 2021-2023 term. The Executives of the Society consists of President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer. The Society's Board of Directors and Executive Committee prepared guidelines, drawn from the Society's Bylaws, for procedures and practices of the organization. The Society committees consist of Executive Committees and other committees that are responsible for performing specific duties as described in the Bylaws. The committees and subcommittees are needed to accomplish both short term and long-term goals of the Society. There are 17 Committees and Subcommittees listed in the Society's Manual. I encourage all members of the SAE to review the Manual of the Society and nominate someone or himself/herself for the positions of the remaining Committees and Subcommittees that need to be appointed.

The Board of Directors of the Society of Afghan Engineers consist of nine (9) elected members. A Chairperson, a Vice Chairperson and the Executive Director make up the leadership of the Board of Directors. We are fortunate to have high qualified members in our Board of Directors who are committed and determined to lead the Society toward its values, vision, and its mission.

The following are list of Executive officers of the Society and some of the Chairpersons of some of the Committees and Subcommittees that have been appointed.

The Board of Directors is chaired by Mr. Manan Khalid. I have the pleasure of introducing briefly the newly elected Vice Chairman and Executive Director of the Board, Mr. Jalal Masumi and Dr. Gul Afghan Saleh.

Najm Azadzoi, AIA

SAE President

Jalal Masumi, Vice Chairman of the Board

Mr. Masumi graduated from Kabul University as civil engineer, in August 1972. He pursued further his graduate studies in structural engineering at Newcastle University, UK from August 1974 to June 1976.

Mr. Masumi worked as a Construction Engineer in the Ministry of Education, Afghanistan, between August 1972 and August 1974.

He rejoined the Ministry of Education and handled nationwide school construction project management involving foreign assistance from July 1976 to March 1981. Donor agencies included USAID, the World Bank, CIDA, and UNDP.

Internationally, he served as a Resident Engineer, roadway construction projects, for the Ministry of Transport in Iran from July 1984 – April 1986.

Since coming to the United States, for 28 years, he had multiple assignments in the construction of transportation infrastructures with the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) that spanned from October 1989 to December 2017. Between 2000 – 2013 he served as Assistant PM for the \$2.54 billion Woodrow Wilson Bridge Replacement Project.



Gul Afghan Saleh, Executive Director of the Board

Gul Afghan Saleh is a civil engineer and certified Project Management Professional (PMP) with a Ph.D. in Urban Planning & Design and over 30 years of professional work experience. Presently an Engineering Tech with Intertek-PSI, Dr. Saleh's most recent work experience has been with ACCIONA Engineering (a company based in Spain) where he was engaged in developing a Country Environment Profile for Afghanistan financed by the European Union. Before that assignment, he was Business Development Advisor with Sheladia Associates, Inc. in Rockville, Maryland.

For the last 21 years Dr. Saleh has managed donor-funded projects in Afghanistan including for USAID as a Direct Hire employee for eleven years, the United Nations World Food Program and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for five years, and for the Pamir Reconstruction Bureau, an Afghan NGO, for five years. Additionally, for the Afghan Government he served as a project manager, design, and construction engineer for 10 years. During his work with USAID/Afghanistan (2003–2014) Dr. Saleh served as Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) and Senior Program Manager for one or more major infrastructure projects with funding levels ranging from \$50M to \$300M. He provided a full range of analytical, technical and management services on large, complex programs in the energy and water sectors.



Besides being an active member of SAE, Dr. Saleh is also a member of the American Society of Civil

Engineers (ASCE) and currently serves as President of the ASCE’s Bull Run Branch of the Virginia Section. Before moving to the United States in 2014, Dr. Saleh was a founding and Board Member of Afghanistan Engineers’ Association (AEA). As UN-certified trainer and mentor, Dr. Saleh has been supporting the United Nations Training and Research UNITAR’s Hiroshima Fellowship for Afghanistan and Iraq Programs as a mentor.

Hamayon Ibrahim, SAE Vice President of the Society:

Mr. Ibrahim has been a member of the Society since the establishment of the Society in the 1990’s. He is a graduate of the architecture department from the Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University and currently a practicing architect in Virginia.



Dr. Mahmoud Samizay, SAE Treasurer:

Mr. Samizay was a member of the Board of Directors of the Society. He has a Ph.D. in Urban Planning and over 30 years of experience working with the World Bank and Ministry of Urban Planning in Afghanistan. He has also a Vice President of the Zarnegar Studio in Kabul.



Prof. Bashir Kazimee, Chairperson of the Architecture and City Planning Subcommittee:

Kazimee is an award-winning professor emeritus at the School of Design at Washington State University. He is a graduate of MIT and a distinguished scholar and architect. He is the author of four books and his latest book “Sustainable Urban Form” published by Cognella Academic Press In., California, January 2016.



Mr. Rafaat Ludin, Chairperson of the SAE/Afghan Government Agencies Liaison Committee

Mr. Ludin is a two-term Board Member of the Society. He has an Electrical Engineering degree from Germany and an MBA from University of California in Irvine. He is an entrepreneur and expert business developer. He has many years of experience in the areas of renewable energies, real estate development, and organizational change management. He is presently a partner in a renewable energy company in Afghanistan and serves as principal of Ludin Consulting.



Mr. Wali Shairzay, Chairperson of the Capacity Building and Academic Development

Mr. Shairzay has served as the President and Board member of the Society in the past. He graduated from the School of Engineering, Kabul University, in 1970 and earned his master's degree from the American University of Beirut, in 1974. His specialty is highway design. He served as Deputy Minister of the Ministry Public Works and as well as Ministry of Energy and Water in Afghanistan. He has worked on projects funded by the USAID and the World Bank.



Prof. Amin Mahmood, P.E., Chairperson of the SAE Student Subcommittee

Mr. Mahmood graduated from the Faculty of Engineering, Department of Civil Engineering (CE), at Kabul University in December 1975. He was a Faculty member from August 1975 (one semester before graduation) till August 1978. He received his Master of Science in Structural Engineering from the University of Nebraska, 1981. He worked as an engineer with Bell Galyardt & Well, Backlund Engineering, HDR and Wilson Concrete (1979 till 1985), Omaha, Nebraska. Worked for General Consulting Services in San Francisco, California 1986.



He started his own Structural Engineering firm (AM Structural Design Inc.) 1987

Professional Registrations:

- PE, State of California, 1986 (current)
- SE, State of California, 1992 (current)

- PE & SE, State of Oregon, 2000 (Current)
- PE & SE, State of Hawaii, 2006 (Current)
- PE, State of Colorado, 2007 (Current)

Mr. Mohammad Jan Mehrzai, Chairperson of SAE Corporation Committee

Mohammad Jan Mehrzai is an industrial technologist and experienced Business Executive, Program Manager and Senior Engineer. Between 2000 and 2016, he worked during the plan, design and construction of several international infrastructure projects which included a 1500 km oil pipeline and transfer terminal project in Russia and Kazakhstan, the upgrade of three and the build out of a new 600,000 barrels/day refinery in Kuwait. Since 2016, his focus has shifted to industrial manufacturing and renewable energies including solar, biomass and geothermal.

He's successfully started and now runs a new business line for one of California's largest and oldest electrical engineering and construction contracting companies. In this role, he's found ways to apply scaled down versions of systems integration solutions-carried over from his oil & gas industry experience-for small and midsize manufacturing plants across several western US states.



Congratulations:

On behalf of the Society, I congratulate all of our new Executive members and Chairpersons of some of the Committees and Subcommittees and we look forward to their guidance and contributions to the Society's goals and objectives.

Najm Azadzoi, AIA

SAE President



SAE Society of Afghan Engineers

SAE New Members 2021

Membership in the Society is open to all individuals and organizations subscribing to the purpose of the Society. Membership in the Society was in decline. We are fortunate that in a joint effort by all active members of the Society, particularly the Executive team, membership is growing. We have received many inquiries from former members of the Society to return back to the Society and become members. We have received application from highly qualified Afghan-American engineers and architects who became members. We invited American architects, engineers, and educators to join the Society as new members. There are a number of Afghan engineers from Afghanistan requested membership and they have been accepted. The Society's Global list of colleagues and friends is reaching almost 500 members.

On behalf of the active members of the Society, I welcome our new members and look forward to their contribution to the purpose and mission of the Society as set forth in the Bylaws of the Society.

Najm Azadzoi, AIA

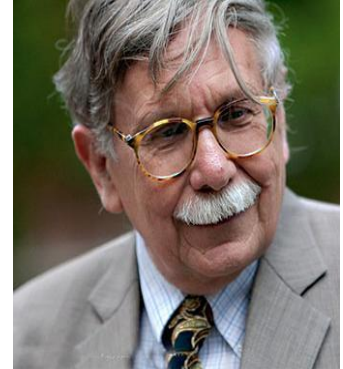
SAE President

Our new members are: Dr. Reinhard Goathert of MIT, Eng. Abdullah Ehsan, Eng. Jan Mohammad Meharzai, Mr. Tamim Atayee, Mr. Yar M. Tarakay of Canada, Ms. Hamida Meller, Mr. Mustafa Omarzad, Mr. Fazel Ahamd Afghan, and Mrs. Tooba Roshan. Also, we have received membership applications from Afghanistan and they are: Mr. Matiullah Kamran, Mr. Mohamad Fazil Mohmand, Ms. Marzieh Karimi, Mr. Zabilullah Zhakfar, Mr. Mohammad Latif Mohmand, and Mr. Ishaq Mohmand.

The following are the brief biographies of the new members we have received.

Dr. Reinhard Goethert

Dr. Reinhard Goethert teaches and undertakes research at MIT in the School of Architecture and Planning. He is director of the SIGUS Group (Special Interest Group in Urban Settlement) which focuses on housing and community interests in the School of Architecture and Urban Planning. He formed the group in 1984 which grew out of the rethinking of method, practice, and teaching driven by the rapidly expanding informal self-building sector in both developing and developed countries. He focuses on the new professionalism emerging for architects and planners, and concentrates on service, participation and non-traditional client groups. He received his Master's degree in architecture from MIT and his PhD from the RWTH in Germany.

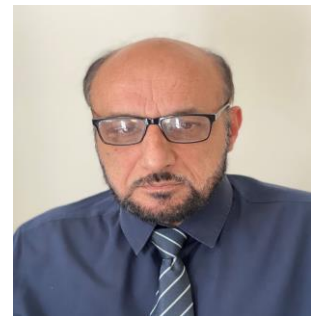


Dr. Goethert was named recipient of the United Nations Habitat International Scroll of Honour for "outstanding contributions in the development of innovative methodologies, training and field practice in Community Action Planning." He explores the use of technology linked with participatory planning, and innovative city development for energy self-sufficiency. His current research is directed toward three areas: innovative solar energy exploiting updraft concepts in buildings, incremental housing as a positive factor in housing, and labor exchange cycles among countries. At the recent UN World Urban Forum in Abu Dhabi, he mounted an exhibit on solar updraft power, and offered an international student workshop with the UAE University and Brandenburg in Germany. At MIT he previously held a workshop "The Kabul Challenge: How to Balance the Need for rapid housing development vs the goal of a planned green city". In 2002 he was invited to the first Kabul city planning conference and presented a paper on the worldwide experience of housing.



Eng. Abdullah Ehsan

Mr. Ehsan is a graduate of Kabul University, Faculty of Engineering/ Civil Engineering Class of 1978/1979. He also graduated from University of Nebraska at Omaha), MS in Transportation Engineering, 1990-1992. He is currently working with Gannett Structural Grace and ECL and formerly worked with Nebraska Department of Transportation.



Eng. Jan Mehrzai

Mohammad Jan Mehrzai is an industrial technologist and experienced Business Executive, Program Manager and Senior Engineer. Prior to joining Rex Moore he travelled to various corners of the world, on behalf of Fluor and Chevron tasked with providing project management and engineering services on mission critical infrastructure projects. In 2010, founded an international consultancy company specializing in Industrial Systems Integration. For detailed information, click the link below.

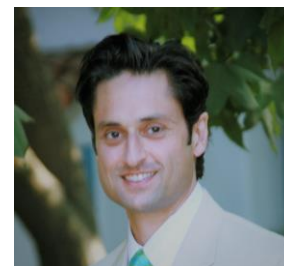


Mr. Tamim Atayee, CEO/Principal

Rivertech Inc. – Laguna Hills, California

CEO/Principal and Past Vice President (1998 to current)

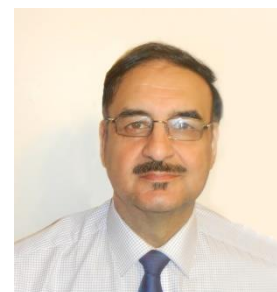
Mr. Atayee is a registered professional engineer with 33 years of experience. His areas of expertise include hydraulics, hydrology, water resource engineering, flood hazard mitigation, scour, sediment transport and stormwater management.



Mr. Yar M. Tarakay

Mr. Tarakay, Ph.D-PEng in Civil Engineering/Urban Design from E Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

Yar M. Taraky is a known developmental and cultural professional in Afghanistan and Canada. Following graduation from Habibia High school, Yar Taraky entered the Nangarhar University Engineering faculty in 1981. After getting top grades in his first year of university, Yar was offered the bursary to get higher engineering and economics education abroad. After 6 years of tireless classes and exams Yar graduated in 1988 from the Tajik Polytechnique University and obtained master’s degree with Cum Laude honor’s distinction.



After the start of the civil war in 1992, Yar and his family settled in Uzbekistan, where Yar continued his studies in the area of art and art history. Upon completion in 1994, Yar Taraky started working as an independent consultant for various companies and clients. In 1998 Yar Taraky along with his family came to Canada and settled in the city of Hamilton, Ontario.

From 1998 right until 2009 Yar Taraky worked in major Canadian consulting companies and has also attended various educational facilities to upgrade his qualification. In 2003 Yar Taraky became member of the Professional Engineers Ontario and received his Professional License.

Yar Taraky is currently working on his Doctoral Research in the area of Water Resources, Environment and International Development at the University of Guelph I Canada.

Naw Members from Afghanistan:

Mohamad Ishaq Mohmand

Mohamad Ishaq Mohmand got his Bachelor of Science (B.S.) degree in Civil Engineering from Nangrahar University in 2012. Mr. Mohmand worked with various consultant firms and construction companies as IDS International, Corps of Engineering, Luthfullah Mohmand Construction (LMCC), Aaryen Pakteen Sahar (APS), Quick Light construction (QLCC) and, Smart Union Construction Company (SUCC).

Mr. Mohmand is currently working with DungSung International Engineering as Quality Assurance (QA) Engineer for the 110 KM Highway Road construction project, from Baharak to Ishkashem located in Badakhshan province. This project is funded by ADB.



Matiullah Kamran.

Matiullah Kamran got his Bachelor of Science (B.S.) degree in Civil Engineering from Nangrahar University in 2011 and Construction Management Program Certificate from USAID.

Mr. Kamron worked with Basir Hashimi Construction Company (BHCC), as Estimation Engineer and then as Planning Engineer.

Mr. Kamran established Smart Union Construction Company (SUCC), a Road & Building Construction Company in 2013. Mr. Kamran is currently Director of Smart Union Construction Company & Ample Logistic Services.



Mohamad Fazil Mohmand

Mohamad Fazil Mohmand got his Bachelor of Science (B.S.) degree in Civil Engineering from Nangrahar University in 2013.

Mr. Mohmand worked with various construction companies such as Basir Hashimi Construction Company (BHCC), and Smart Union Construction Comp (SUCC)

Mr. Mohmand is currently Director of Musawir Baheer Construction & Logistic Services (MBCLS).



Ms. Merzieh Karimi

Ms. Karimi has a Master degree in Energy and Architecture from Tehran University and a Bachelor degree in Architecture from Tehran University and currently residing in Kabul, Afghanistan.

Achievements and Awards

The newsletter will inform their readers of winners of awards or any other successes of Afghan professionals and students, especially, their Society members. You can help the SAE eNewsletter editors by providing the news of the achievements, award winners, promotions, retirement, and any other success stories.

“Advise us of success stories or achievements of the Society members, any Afghan professionals, and Afghan students.”

Achievements

Congratulations to Professor Hafullah Wardak for being recognized by the Society President as “A Valuable Contributor to the Cause of Society.”

Prof. Hafizullah Wardak, "A Valuable Contributor to the Cause of Society":

Prof. Wardak was a member of the Board of Director of the Society in the past terms. He served as a member of the Election Committee in 2020 and contributed in the successful completion of the year 2020 election. He is advising and supporting the Executive team of the Society in different capacities.

Professor Wardak was teaching at the Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University. He worked with Boeing Aerospace Company for 30 years as a Technical Fellow in the area of airplane structures.



BioNatural Healing College (BNHC) Virtual Conference.

Congratulations to Professor Nadir Sidiqi and his team members for planning of their first BioNatural Healing College (BNHC) Virtual Conference. The SAE eNewsletter Editor requested Dr. Sidiqi to provide information about the conference for readers of the newsletter. He graciously accepted the Editor’s request and submitted the following article about the BNHC Virtual Conference:



BioNatural Healing College

1st BioNatural Healing Conference

May 24-25, 2021 Virtual

Conference Description: Everyone around the world is concerned about coronavirus vaccine to build and strengthen the immune system. Humanity is blessed with the positive aspect of technology, as such the world is fast becoming a global network to share our feelings, thoughts, needs, challenges, and opportunities.

The theme of this virtual conference is based on scientific viewpoints of esteemed colleagues, researchers from various aspects - nutrition and health, phytonutrients, the stress in the community, health and diseases, mental health and happiness, public health, malnutrition, food security, soil health and plant health, environmental health, engineering technology, and other related topics.

The conference will provide invaluable science-based information that will inspire and motivate colleagues, healthcare professionals, researchers, and scientists to elaborate and coordinate in BioNatural healing, for the improvement of optimum health and immune system of their community and well-being of humanity.

Abstract Submission Opens on March 1st, 2021

The following is the weblink about conference speakers:

<https://bionaturalhealingcollege.org/1st-bionatural-healing-conference-24-25-2021-virtual/>

Conference Registration: Free Admission

For more information, please contact Mr. Wais Seddiqi Student Coordinator at BioNatural Healing College (BNHC)
Email: info@bionaturalhealingcollege.org Phone: (909) 242-6342, we will provide the time and conference details.

Thank you,

Nadir Sidiqi

Dr. Nadir Sidiqi Ph.D.
President/Dean of Academics
BioNatural Healing College (BNHC)
www.bionaturalhealingcollege.org
Email: dr.sidiqi@bionaturalhealingcollege.org

The New Parliament Complex of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

Congratulations to Dr. Sharif Hossainy the author of “The New Parliament Complex of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan”, written in Dari and English languages.

The book has been sent for publication. Dr. Sharif Hossainy mentioned that he will submit a brief summary of the book to the Editor of the SAE eNewsletter, whenever it is published.

Announcements:

(1) The 2021 SAE Membership Renewal

Dear Members of the Society:

The Management of the Society of Afghan Engineers (SAE) would like to remind all members that 2021 membership renewal and Annual fee of \$60 are due. Your membership fee collectively would enable us to pay for some basic needed services of the Society such as Website security monitoring, updating, and maintenance. Also, your membership fee would provide SAE’s management, the financial means to organize and host events and seminars on relevant technical topics. The membership renewal application is attached to the Newsletter and also can be downloaded from our website at www.afghanengineers.org

Please visit the SAE Face book when you get the opportunity. We appreciate your kind attention to the membership due request.

Sincerely,

Najim M. Azadzo, AIA, President

The Society of Afghan Engineers

(2) SAE eNewsletter Regional Representatives

The positions of the SAE eNewsletter Regional Representatives are open. Please let us know if you are interested to volunteer for one of these positions or if you want to nominate other qualified members to serve in these positions. The representatives will inform the newsletter Editorial Board of any technical news in their regions and contact authors for their contributions in the activities of newsletter. For additional information please send an email to SAE eNewsletter Editorial Board: Ghulam Mujtaba, [E-Mail:](mailto:Ghulam.Mujtaba@afghanengineers.org)

A QUARTERLY UPDATE FROM THE SOCIETY OF AFGHAN ENGINEERS

mujtabaghulam@bellsouth.net; A. Wahed Hassani, Email: awhassani@gmail.com; A. Manan Khalid, E-Mail: manank10@gmail.com; and Hafizullah Wardak, Email: hwardak@comcast.net

The attached form includes application for the new members and membership renewal. The application forms may be viewed at SAE website. The members are requested to take a few minutes of their time to inform the Society by sending their updated contact information.

The completed application/renewal forms may be mailed to:

THE SOCIETY OF AFGHAN ENGINEERS

P.O. BOX 11097

Alexandria, Virginia 22312

Thanks to members who have updated their membership renewal and have paid their annual membership fees.

Thanks for their generosity.

Comments and Suggestions

The Editorial Board of the SAE eNewsletter has received comments and suggestions from the respected Society members and readers of the Newsletter after the distribution of the January 2021 issue of the newsletter.

The Editor has responded to the readers' comments and suggestions individually by emails upon their receipt; and would like to take this opportunity to thank them again for their comments, suggestions, and kind words. The comments and responses are included for information of all readers of the SAE eNewsletter.

The following are the comments/suggestions and Editor's responses:

1. Comment from Professor Dr. Zarjon Baha

Dear Mujtaba Khan: Us-salamu-alaikum

Thank for your continuous effort to publish the SAE eNewsletter on such a timely manner for so many years. It is one of the great assets for our society. This comprehensive edition is a great gift of the new year 2021 for us and we thank you again for this gift.

The article of Hossainy Sahib is very impressive, and I would like to take this opportunity to thank him for his contribution.

I trust that our society will flourish further to achieve its objectives in the years to come.

A QUARTERLY UPDATE FROM THE SOCIETY OF AFGHAN ENGINEERS

Have a great new year and a great day

Zarjon

Editor's Response:

Dear Professor Dr. Sahib Baha Walaikum Salam.

On behalf of the family and I are wishing you and your respected family a Happy and prosperous New Year.

Thanks for your kind words about the publication of the SAE eNewsletter. The continuous publication of the newsletter is the joint efforts of the SAE eNewsletter Subcommittee and authors like yourself. I have copied the Subcommittee members and Dr. Sahib Hossainy for their information. They also will be happy to read your email.

Looking forward to the receipt of your technical articles for the publication of future issues of the newsletter.

Best regards,

Ghulam Mujtaba,

2. Comment from Dr. S. Sharif Hossainy

Dear Ustad Mohtaram Eng. Saheb G. Mujtaba, Editor-In-Chief SAE eNewsletter
Asallam-o-Alaikom,

I acknowledge receiving your email, regarding the first quarterly issue of the 2021 SAE eNewsletter.

May God protect you and all your family members and entire people of the world from this COVID -19 pandemic.

Thank you for your kind efforts and volunteering. Happy New Year 2021, I wish you good health, prosperity, and happiness.

I want to thank Professor Dr. Sahib Baha for his nice comment

Best Regards

Dr. Said Sharif HOSSAINY
E-mail: sharifhossainy@hotmail.com

Tel: + 604 477 1232

iPhone + (778) 840 8280 (WhatsApp)

Editor's Response:

Dear Dr. Sahib Hossainy Walakum Salam,

Thanks for your email, kind words, and article that you have sent for the publication of the newsletter.

I am also wishing you and your respected family a Happy and prosperous New Year.

Best regards,

Ghulam Mujtaba

3. Comment from Mr. Hanan Azimi -Professor Azimi's son

Thank you all for putting your best efforts in this interview, especially Dr. Hassani that went beyond to complete this mighty interview. I know how much time he put into it and will not be forgotten by our family. I am certain that my father is delighted and will be honored for the completion of the interview. I also would like to thank Mujtaba Sahib and the rest of the Editorial Board of the SAE eNewsletter for taking the time to publish the interview.

Thank you,

Hanan Azimi

Editor's Response:

Dear Mr. Hanan Jan Azimi Salam,

Thanks for your email and kind words about the efforts of the Editorial Board of the SAE eNewsletter, especially Dr. Sahib Hassani's hard work. It is a pleasure to read your email. I consider Professor Azimi Sahib's interview a great contribution to the activities of the newsletter.

Hoping that in future Professor Azimi Sahib continue sending us his articles, comments, and suggestions for publication in the SAE eNewsletter. His opinions, suggestions, and comments are always important to us and they certainly count.

Please convey my Salam and regards to Professor Azimi Sahib.

Best regards,

Ghulam Mujtaba

THE SOCIETY OF AFGHAN ENGINEERS ORGANIZATION

SAE E-Executive Committee Members: **President:** Najim Azadzoi **Vice President:** Hamayon Ibrahim,
Treasurer: Mahmoud Samizay, **Secretary:** TBA **Manager:** TBA **Note:** TBA is acronym for (to be announced)

SAE Board of Directors-Officers: **Chairman:** A. Manan Khalid, M.S., P.E., LEED AP , **Vice-Chairman:** Jalal Masumi; **Executive Director:** Gul Afghan Saleh

Members SAE Board of Directors: Wahed Hassani, Sharif Hossainy, Manan Khalid, Jalal Masumi, Amanullah Mommandi, Hadi Rakin, Gul Afghan Saleh, Masood Sattari, and Zabi Zaca

SAE Past Presidents: Atiq Panjshiri, Ghulam Mujtaba, Abdul Hadi Rakin, M. Quasem Kadir, Abdul Hadi Rakin, Mohammed Hashim Rayek, Ahmad Wali Shairzay, Sohaila Sanie Shekib, and Malik Mortaza

SAE Chairpersons of Committees/Subcommittees:

- Ghulam Mujtaba, Chairman -SAE eNewsletter Subcommittee,
- Wali Shairzay for Chairperson of the Capacity Building and Academic Development Subcommittee.
- Bashir Kazimee for the Chairperson of the Architecture and City Planning Subcommittees.
- Razaat Ludin for the Chairperson of the SAE/AGA Liaison Subcommittee.
- Amin Mahmood, P.E., Chairperson of the SAE Student Subcommittee.
- Mohammad Jan Mehrzai, Chairperson of SAE Corporation Committee.

SAE Local Chapter Coordinators: A. Hamid Layan – Kabul, Afghanistan; M. Qaseem Naimi – Toronto, Canada; Najim Azadzoi – Massachusetts, Mohammad Najib Poya - Northern California; TBA - Southern California; A. Manan Khalid – New York and New Jersey, Amanullah Mommandi – Colorado; Atiq Panjshiri – Virginia and Washington DC

SAE eNewsletter Subcommittee: Subcommittee Chairman: Ghulam Mujtaba, M.S, CE, P.E.,
Members: A. Wahed Hassani, Ph.D.,P.E. ; A. Manan Khalid, M.S., P.E., LEED AP; Hafizullah Wardak; Abdul Hamid Layan.

SAE eNewsletter Editorial Board: Editor –In –Chief: Ghulam Mujtaba, M.S, CE, P.E., CPM

Editorial Board Members: A. Wahed Hassani, Ph.D.,P.E. ; A. Manan Khalid, M.S., P.E., LEED AP; and Hafizullah Wardak.

SAE eNewsletter Regional Representatives: Abdul Hamid Layan -Kabul:

Subscribe/Unsubscribe: The subscription to the SAE eNewsletter is free. If you are not receiving the SAE eNewsletter directly and would like to subscribe, please send a note to: mujtabaghulam@bellsouth.net with the subject “Subscribe: SAE eNewsletter”. To unsubscribe, send a note with the subject “Unsubscribe: SAE eNewsletter”.

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**THE SOCIETY OF AFGHAN ENGINEERS
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION**

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: Home: _____ Office: _____

Email: _____

Degree Level: _____ Field of Expertise: _____ Years of Experience: _____

The active members of the Society of Afghan Engineers (SAE): Please mark (X) the appropriate box related to your address and other contact information.

Yes, the above is a change in address or contact information.

No, the above address is the same as recorded on the SAE's current membership list

Please mark (X) the appropriate box if you are submitting this application to join as a new member.

A Regular member: I have at least four (4) years of architectural or engineering education.

Associate member: I have at least two (2) years of architectural or engineering education

The SAE is a 501(c) (3) non-profit organization.

Amount of Annual 2021 Membership: \$60.00

Donation: _____

Total: _____

Suggestion and comments: _____

Please send your check or money order payable to the Society of Afghan Engineers.

THE SOCIETY OF AFGHAN ENGINEERS
P. O. Box 11097
Alexandria, Virginia 22312