OS Chapter

INSTITUTION OF SURVEYORS OF UGANDA (ISU)

AUGUST, 2016

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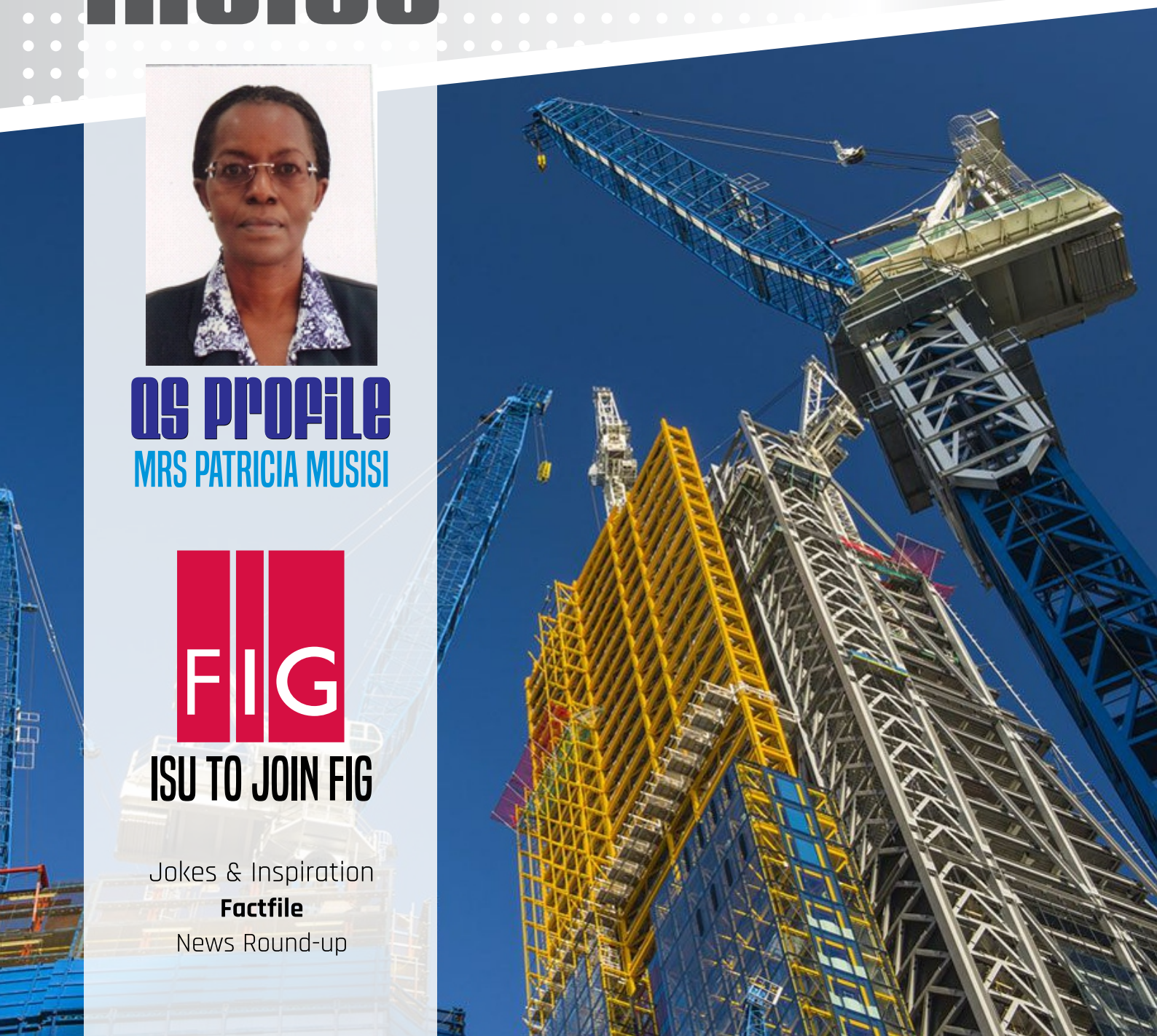

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"There is no substitute for hard work."

Background

The Institution of Surveyors of Uganda was reconstituted in 2000 as a professional body with the mandate of ensuring the professional enhancement of the surveying profession in Uganda. This entails the promotion, advancement and safeguarding of the profession.

Furthermore, it aims at protecting the general public and consumers of surveying services from unscrupulous and fraudulent surveying practitioners through setting and maintaining basic education requirements for its members and the public.

ISU comprises three chapters

* Valuation Surveying
* Land Surveying and
* Quantity Surveying.

It is run by an Executive and Council.
The Executive is comprised of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Vuce Secretary, Treasurer and a Vice Treasurer. These are elected during an Annual General Meeting (AGM).

Council of the executive comprises of Executive Members, 3 Chapter Chairmen, Technicians representatives and Student representatives from the various academic institutions offering different surveying disciplines in Uganda.

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Editorial

Welcome to yet another issue of the QS Chapter Magazine and Newsletter. I would like to thank all the contributors for the support you have given us, to ensure that we keep this platform vibrant and relevant to all members. As always, we hope this publication continues to provide inspiration for future work and deliberations.

A range of information pertaining to the quantity surveying field and the construction industry as a whole is aplenty in this Issue. In keeping with the pace of changes occurring in the field of construction, we bring you a number of interesting topics that will awaken your mind. Look them up and furnish your brains with relevant material.

For the first time we bring you the first female QS Profile, who, during her career guidance sessions, all she ever wanted was a job where she would earn "a lot of money". This is none other than our Senior QS **Mrs. Patricia Elizabeth Musisi**!

There is absolutely something new in the fact file corner that you wouldn't want to miss and …a dose of laughter we never want to skip from the menu. Catch it in here and energize your mind.

A lot is happening at ISU and other professions of the construction industry; do not miss out on upcoming CPD events in and out of the country as detailed on page 5. We are not the only people doing the jobs that we do in this industry and therefore we need to keep up with the rest. Let's get out of our comfort zones, shake up some routines and we just might learn something we never thought would be beneficial to us!

Lastly you remain our very source of all great ideas. This is because great ideas generate the next wave of game-changing innovations. Your feedback is therefore important to us, as the success of this publication depends on your contributions. I therefore invite everyone to actively participate by sending their contributions in form of new suggestions, articles, academic papers and the like. We hope to get more input from you all in all our future publications.

Best regards

Rebecca Tusiime

Word from the QS Chapter Chair

Dear colleagues of the Institution of Surveyors of Uganda (ISU), and the Quantity Surveying (QS) Chapter in particular.

I take this opportunity to welcome you to the 8th Issue of the QS Chapter Newsletter, and to thank you for all the support and contributions you have rendered towards its successful publication over the years since its inception in 2012.

I am also honoured to be your Chapter Chairperson in the 25th Council of ISU, which has been an exciting experience to be part of, with many interesting initiatives in the pipeline. However, that does not imply that I am sleeping on a bed of roses: with the growing number of ISU members, the challenges to fulfil every members' expectations has also increased in magnitude, calling for more of our time to attend to issues amidst our daily hunting routines.

Thankfully, we now have a variety of communication modes, especially electronic media, but sadly this threatens our time for deep-thinking, meditation and the like, so typical of problem solvers like the QS in all of us. But such is the paradox of our times.

Setting my grumbles aside, I will briefly summarise the highlights of this year's activities at ISU to-date, with more emphasis on the QS Chapter:
The ISU has set out to map a strategic plan, which shall among other goals, endeavour to forge strategic alliances with other professional bodies, identify and develop effective professional collaborations at national, regional and international levels. Some of the results of these deliberate efforts are ISU's continued commitment to working with the Africa Association of Quantity Surveyors (AAQS) and efforts to become members of the International Federation of Surveyors (FIG). Other interactions have included the Private Sector Foundation of Uganda (PSFU), Uganda Society of Architects (USA), Uganda Bankers' Association (UBA), and the East African Community. These efforts also gave rise to the creation of new associations like Built Environment Professionals Association (BEPA) and the Federation of Uganda Professional Services Association (FUPSA).

The ISU participated in the Wider Technical Workshop for the formulation of the National Building Code for operationalizing the Building Control Act of 2013. The exercise, held at the Civil Service College in Jinja from 23rd to 27th May 2016, aimed at generating a Zero Draft which will then be refined to come up with the final draft by the end of this year. In attendance was myself, Mr Samuel Eric Bayo (current Hon. Treasurer ISU), Mr Giles Odongo from the Ministry of Works and Transport, and Mr Emmanuel Male, our Immediate Past president of ISU.

In mid-July, members of the ISU attended a Careers Day at Gayaza High School, which efforts were coordinated by Ms Diana Tamale, the current Hon. Vice Secretary of ISU. All such efforts aim to inspire the brightest youngsters into surveying professionals of the future.

Another highlight in July were a series of public lectures organised by the Association of Surveying Students Kyambogo (ASSK) and ISU, which were attended in large numbers both by the students as well as practicing surveyors. I thank all that contributed time, materials and money towards the success of these events. By the end of the lectures, there were suggestions for organising similar CPD events at both Kyambogo and Makerere universities as a matter of routine.

I should also use this platform to inform you that ISU will be fully represented in the forthcoming Council Meeting of AAQS in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania on 19th August 2016, which will be preceded by a conference organised by the Tanzania Institute of Quantity Surveyors (TIQS). During this conference ISU has been privileged to conduct and is likely to present a joint research paper with TIQS. I am happy to have

coordinated the joint efforts of two researchers from the two countries. I am grateful for to Dr. Muhumuza Kakitahi for having volunteered to undertake this task on behalf of ISU and wish him the best of deliberations during the conference presentations.

One other thing to note is that the first ever meeting of QS registration boards has been scheduled by the AAQS for the afternoon of Friday 19 August 2016. The Surveyors' Registration Board of Uganda will be fully represented by the team which will attend the AAQS events.
In reading all this, I am sure you can tell that a lot is happening and you need not be left out. There are so many channels to get in touch with the ISU secretariat as well as council members and I encourage you to be a part of this precious history on the trajectory of ISU into the future.

As I conclude, I would like to leave you with a quote from Chris Blythe, Chief Executive of the Chartered Institute of Building (CIOB), while discussing about the value of professional bodies: **"Our members would not be human if they didn't wonder sometimes what they actually get out of their subscriptions. It is good that they do. It keeps us on our toes."**
May you then have a good read of the 8th Issue of QS Chapter!

Tom Joseph Mukasa , *BSc, MSc, MRICS, ICIOB, AISU*

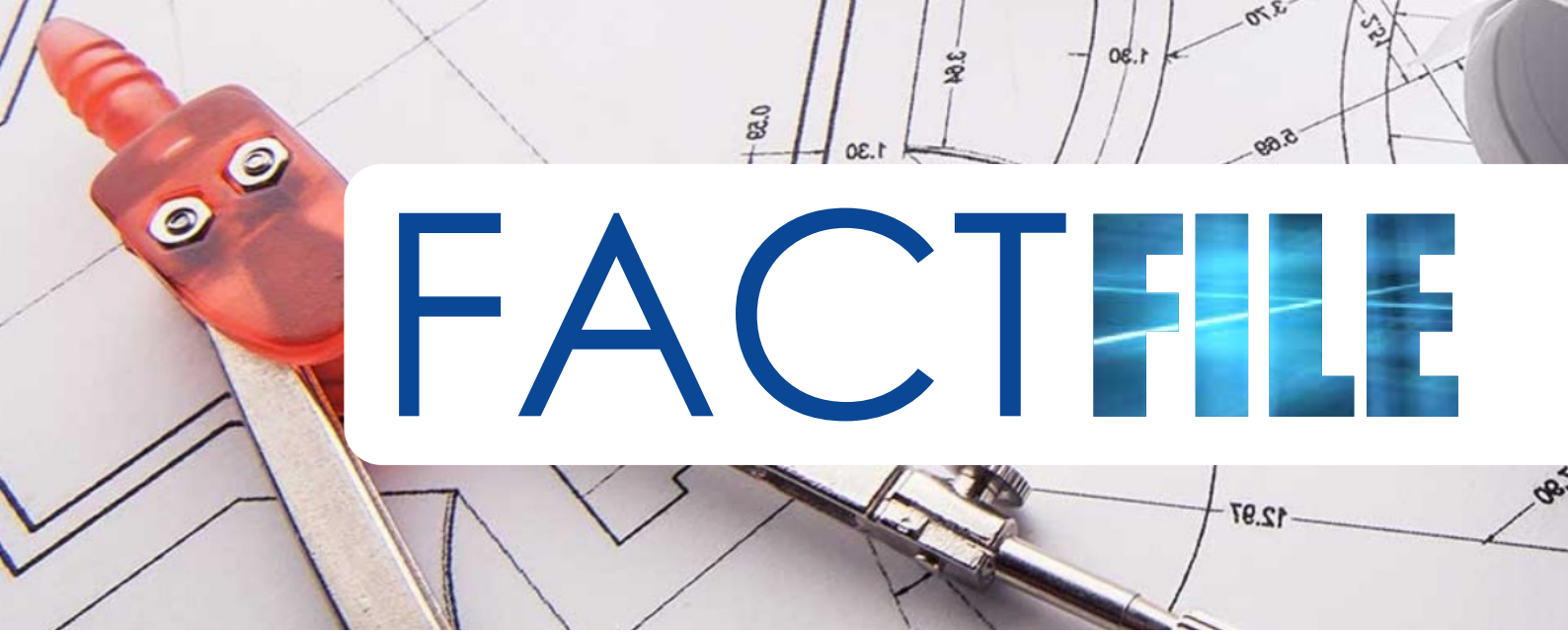
Up-coming CPDs

DATE/ TIME/ VENUE	KEY THEME	ORGANISER	ATTENDANCE FEE
18th to 19th August, 2016 Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania	AAQS Conference & Exco Meeting	AAQS	US$ 200, excluding accommodation
24th to 26th August, 2016 at Uiri Conference Hall, Kyambogo (8.30am-5.30pm)	Contract Management For Engineers and Other Infrastructure Professionals (National & International)	UIPE	UGX 450,000/=
25th to 26th August, 2016 at Strathmore University, Nairobi- Kenya	Introduction To Arbitration & Alternative Dispute Resolution	CIArb, KENYA BRANCH	Kshs 35,000/= excluding accommodation
8th to 10th September, 2016 at Silver Springs Hotel (8.30am- 5.00pm)	Estimating, Costing & Building up rates (Strategic Pricing for Profit)	UNABCEC	UGX 500,000/= for Members. UGX 600,000/= for non-members.
Last week September/1St week October (3.00Pm- 5.00Pm), at Kati-Kati, Lugogo	Insurance Policies for Construction Industry Professionals & Contractors	ISU	UGX 50,000/= for Members. UGX 70,000/= for non-members.
21st October, 2016 at Nairobi Club, Kenya	Introduction To Construction Adjudication	CIArb, KENYA BRANCH	Kshs 25,000/=, excluding accommodation
Last week October/1st Week November, 2016, at Kati-Kati, Lugogo (3.00Pm - 5.00Pm)	Sustainability, Cutting Construction Carbon Footprints	ISU	UGX 50,000/= for Members. UGX 70,000/= for non-members.
1st Week December, 2016, Venue to be communicated later	Joint CPD/ WORKSHOP with SRB + End of Year Get-together	ISU	To be communicated later

For more details, please contact the duty officer, ISU @ isusecretariat@gmail.com

**AAQS: Africa Association of Quantity Surveyors. **CIArb: Chartered Institute of Arbitrators
**ISU: Institution of Surveyors of Uganda. **UIPE: Uganda Institution of Professional Engineers
**UIRI: Uganda Industrial Research Institute. **UNABCEC: Uganda National Association of Building & Civil Engineering Contractors

Where CPDs are organised by other sister professionals, the ISU secretariat will endeavour to negotiate for discounts on attendance fees, as long as a substantial number of members have expressed their intention to attend such CPDs, and where the number of delegates justifies the discount.
We also encourage members to contact the ISU secretariat for CPD topics of interest, as well as contacts for potential CPD facilitators/ presentations.



FACTFILE

TOP 5 CONSTRUCTION FAILURES IN CIVIL ENGINEERING

When we see amazing and efficient structures around, we often forget about some of the biggest failures in construction. We can learn a lot from these failures. Here is a list of Top 5 construction failures as documented by Civil Engineering Daily (http://civilengineeringdaily.com/top-5-construction-failures/#).

#5: Leaning Tower of Pisa, Italy

Tower of Pisa in Italy is one of the best examples of settlement failure. Settlement started in 1174 AD. The foundations were built on layers of compressible clay overlaying dense sands. The clay layers were not accounted for in soil investigation. It was designed to be 185 feet (56 metres) tall having 8 stories. It started to lean when construction reached the third story. Engineers tried to build the rest of the stories away from lean, but it made the tower more heavy resulting in increased lean.

No one is sure why it leans, but the following theories were made:

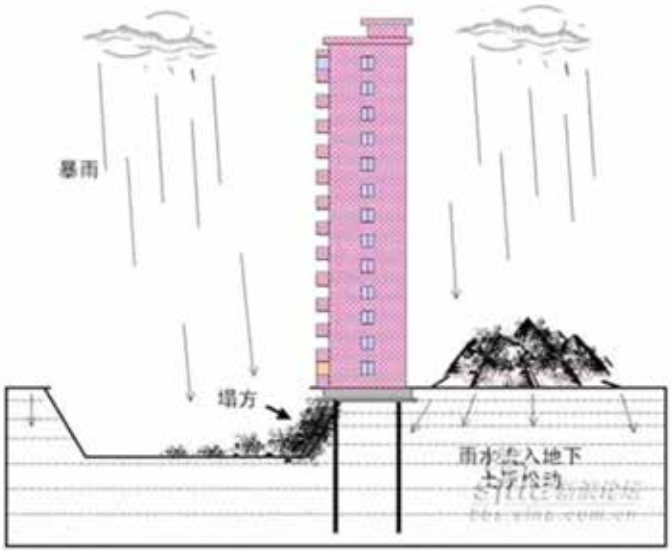
- Tower leans because of difference in soil compressibility on each side of tower
- Some Geotechnical Engineers say that lowering in water table is the cause
- Tower eccentric stress is responsible for tilting

At one stage Pisa Tower was on the verge of collapse in 1992. A lot of technical and ground work was done to stop lean. External supports were put in place while a solution was worked out. Clearly, making the tower straight again would remove much of its appeal, but a safe tilt had to be found that wouldn't require visible supports. It took a decade to figure out, but by means of carefully calculated soil extraction the Tower of Pisa was "de-leaned" a little, back to its 1838 state, before people started messing with it. It was reopened to the public in late 2001. Thus, the Leaning Tower of Pisa is no longer falling over, just leaning. It still looks joyously irregular.

4: Lotus River Side Complex, China - 2009

A 13 - story apartment building collapsed in China, killing one person. This is another failure related to Soil. You can see clearly in above picture that body moved as a rigid body which clearly states that structural design engineers and site engineers are not at fault.

This failure was human negligence more than anything else. Excavation was started near the building foundations as depicted in picture below which increased lateral earth pressure in the direction of fall resulting in collapse.



3: Tacoma Narrows Bridge, USA - 1940

Tacoma Narrows Bridge was a suspension bridge designed in the US state of Washington, spanning between Tacoma and Kitsap Peninsula. Construction of the bridge started in 1938 and it was opened for traffic in 1940. The bridge collapsed dramatically on 7th November 1940.
As soon as the deck of the bridge was built, it started moving in the direction of the wind. The motion was observed even before public opening. The various measures adopted to mitigate the movement were in vain and it finally collapsed under 64km/hr wind conditions.
You can access the video of this event at
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tacoma_Narrows_Bridge_destruction.ogg

2: Teton Dam, USA - 1976

On the morning of 5th June 1976, a worker on the Teton Dam noticed leakage which they thought was not alarming. The leakage hole grew larger and larger with time and after some time it burst at 11.55 am sending 2,000,000 cubic meters per second of water into Teton River.

Investigation revealed that soil type used to construct the slope was permeable and caused water to seep through which increased with time. Geotechnical Engineers have learnt a lot from Teton Dam failure especially in the field of slope stability. After this failure regulations were forced on similar projects by US government.

Image Source: http://web.mst.edu/~rogersda/teton_dam/Failure%20of%20Teton%20Dam.jpg

1: Hyatt Regency Sky Walkway Collapse, USA - 1981

Hyatt Regency failure comes in the category of one of the deadliest structure design failure in US history until attacks on world Trade Centre.

In 1981, two walkways at Hyatt Regency hotel located in Kansas City fell on a lobby below where a dance competition was being held. In this tragedy almost 114 people died and more than 200 were left injured. Initial Investigation revealed that changes in the design of the walkway restricted the weight distribution to be held by tie rods and support beams. The whole walkway plus the weight of the people proved too much for ties and beams in the end.

Image Source: http://commandsafety.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/10/2011/07/F03W_St_81.jpg

Nakabinga Ritah, Bsc (QS), Masters in Public Infrastructure Management (MPIM)

Evolution of the Quantity Surveying Profession

Quantity surveying is a mathematical process used in estimating the cost of new building construction, improvement, or reproduction. It is a specialised field that primarily lends itself to financial and contractual management of construction projects offering a distinct service in the built environment.

The process of quantity surveying has been going on for a long time with historians suggesting that the ancient Egyptians had some system of quantity surveying (Paulson, 2005). The profession was however, formally developed in the 17th century in the United Kingdom after the great fire of 1666 (Kirkham, 2007). Before that date, buildings were built on what we now call design and build arrangement. The client would give the builder an outline of what was required and the master builder would work out the details, arrange all specialist tradesmen and forward bills to the client on a regular basis. With this arrangement, the client did not know how much the building was likely to cost before it was finished and if a client wanted several estimates or quotations, each builder would need to calculate the amount of materials, plant and labour required with the obvious duplication of effort and cost. With the so much rebuilding works, the need for a more efficient system of calculating building costs and generating estimates, an independent quantity surveyor was born after the Great fire.

In the United States of America, the quantity surveying profession slowly evolved with resistance especially on who was to pay for the services. In 1926, the American Institution of Quantity surveyors was formed. The profession however, did not receive a breakthrough until 1945 when most general contractors had begun to value their estimating departments. They realized that the act of measuring and pricing gave an important insight into the project that was to be built and a vital part of the competitive process that was involved in acquiring contracts (Bowen , 2009). In East Africa, it can be traced back to the colonial times.

This profession has been under threat all around the world but it has evolved with the changing times. For instance, the 1930 depression in the USA decimated the economy and the construction industry; giving birth to a new quantity surveyor who offered prices in addition to quantities.
The world is rapidly changing today and so are the demands on the professionals. A UK survey by Market Tracking International for Buildings showed that quantity surveyors are racked with anxiety about their future. Sir John Egan an author of “Rethinking Construction (1998)” once advised a group of undergraduate students that the construction industry would no longer need them to count the cost of a project as this role would be taken over by computer technology as evidenced by a multitude of Quantity Surveying software on the market.

However, alongside this evolution, the traditional role of a Quantity Surveyor (QS), summed up as a basic measure and value system by Ashworth, Hogg and Higgs (2013), pragmatism and realism seem to have favoured the QS throughout the changing times. QS’ heavily rely on their analytical approach which stems directly from their ability to measure construction works. Their “detailed analysis of drawings leads to a deep understanding of the design and construction process”, and thereby contributes positively on clients’ businesses. Table 1 summarises some of these traditional quantity surveying roles.

Table 1: Traditional Quantity Surveying Work, Circa 1960 (Ashworth, Hogg & Higgs, 2013)

1.	Single rate approximate estimates
2.	Cost planning
3.	Procurement advice
4.	Measurement and quantification
5.	Document preparation, especially bills of quantities
6.	Cost control during construction
7.	Interim valuations and payments
8.	Financial statements
9.	Final account preparation and agreement
10.	Settlement of contractual claims

In response to the potential demise of the traditional role, QS' began exploring new potential roles for their services. There is an increasing demand for "value for services "and/or "value for money", innovation, survival and growth in the face of the increased competition and rapid change. Quantity surveyors therefore, need to aspire to be at the top of their game by embracing the new challenges so as to allow them remain relevant in today's environment. According to O'Brien, et. al. (n.d.), for effective performance of the evolving roles, quantity surveyors require a broad range of technical, managerial and generic skills, underpinned by core skills and base competencies. These can be accompanied by detailed understanding of complimentary subjects such as: Economics; Business Finance; Accounting; Marketing; Communication; ICT; Management; Construction Law; Negotiation; Conflict Management; Dispute Resolution; Human Resource Management; Change and Strategic Management; Land Economics; Property Valuation; Risk Management; and Leadership.

Table 2: Evolved Role of Quantity Surveying Work, Circa 2012 (Ashworth, Hogg & Higgs, 2013)

1. Investment appraisal	11. Planning and supervision
2. Advice on cost limits and budgets	12. Valuation for insurance purposes
3. Whole life costing	13. Facilities management
4. Value management	14. Administering maintenance programmes
5. Risk analysis	15. Advice on contractual disputes
6. Insolvency services	16. Planning supervisor
7. Cost engineering services	17. Employer's agent
8. Subcontract administration	18. Programme management
9. Environmental services measurement and costing	19. Cost modelling
10. Technical auditing	20. Sustainability Advisor

Nakabinga Ritah is a Quantity Surveyor working with UMEME Ltd, and a Prince 2 Practitioner certified by APMG- International.

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https://sourceable.net/the-changing-face-of-quantity-surveying/

JOKES & INSPIRATION

You Might Be a QS if...

- Your family hasn't the foggiest idea of what exactly you do at work.
- Your favourite James Bond character is "Q," the guy who makes the gadgets.
- Your wristwatch has more buttons than a telephone.
- You have ever owned a calculator with no equal key and know what RPN stands for.
- You always have to explain things by drawing it out on paper or a napkin.
- You've ever owned a calculator watch.
- You take your laptop on vacation.
- You refuse to go to a vacation spot with no electricity and no phone lines.
- You turn off your computer and get this awful empty feeling, like you just pulled the plug on a loved one.
- You wake up at 3 a.m. to go to the bathroom and stop and check your e-mail on the way back to bed.
- You use a pocket calculator to divide the bill at a restaurant.

Source: Internet

Lost in a Hot Air Balloon!

Lady Lost in a Hot Air Balloon: "Excuse me sir, can you help? I promised a friend to meet him an hour ago but I don't know where I am."

Man below: "You are in a hot air balloon 30 feet above the ground. You are at 41 degrees North latitude & 59 degrees West longitude."

Lady Lost in a Hot Air Balloon: "You must be an Engineer."

Man below: "How do you know?"
L**ady Lost in a Hot Air Balloon:** "Everything you told me is technically correct but useless & the fact is I'm still lost."

Engineer: "You must be in Top Management."

Lady: "Yeah. How do you know?"

Engineer: "You don't know where you are or where you're going, because you have no technical knowledge. But you made a promise, which you have no idea how to keep & you expect people beneath you to solve your problems...!"
Source: Social Media

Ten Principles to Live upto

Taken from Abeles (1981), the following principles, though written for Engineers, are still applicable to one's endeavour, especially for those working in the surveying profession:

1. You cannot have everything. (Each solution has advantages and disadvantages that have to be tallied and traded off against each other.)

2. You cannot have something for nothing. (One has to pay in one way or the other for something which is offered as a "free gift"...)

3. It is never too late. (e.g. to alter a design, to strengthen a structure before it collapses, or to adjust or even change principles previously employed in the light of increased knowledge and experience.)

4. There is no progress without considered risk. (While it is important to ensure sufficient safety, over conservatism can never lead to an understanding of novel [solutions].)

5. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. (This is in direct connection with the previous principle indicating the necessity of tests.)

6. Simplicity is always an advantage, but beware of oversimplification. (The latter may lead to theoretical calculations which are not always correct in practice, or to a failure to cover all conditions.)

7. Do not generalize, but rather qualify the specific circumstances. (Serious misunderstandings may be caused by unreserved generalizations.)

8. The important question is how good, not how cheap an item is. (A cheap price given by an inexperienced contractor usually results in bad work; similarly, cheap, unproved appliances may have to be replaced.)

9. We live and learn. (It is always possible to increase one's knowledge and experience.)

10. There is nothing completely new. (Nothing is achieved instantaneously, but only by step-by-step development.)

Source: http://civilengineeringdaily.com/abeles-ten-principles-for-engineers/

ISU TO JOIN FIG

It all started in February this year when the Secretariat for the Institution of Surveyors of Uganda (ISU) contacted Fédération Internationale des Géomètres (FIG), the International Federation of Surveyors.

Founded on 18th July 1878 in Paris, FIG is the premier international organisation representing the interests of surveyors worldwide, providing an international forum for discussion and development to promote professional practice and standards. It is a UN-recognised non-governmental organisation (NGO), representing more than 120 countries throughout the world. It aims to ensure that the disciplines of surveying and all who practice them meet the needs of the markets and communities that they serve.

After the initial contact was made, all was not smooth, as it came to light that another organisation from Uganda had already established contact with FIG. FIG had in fact just accepted this other association from Uganda in the name of "Géographie, Topographie, Hydraulique, Energie et Construction (GEOTHECO)! According to the FIG statutes, GEOTHECO had to first give consent to ISU since both were from the same country. To cut the long story short, the current Land Surveying Chapter chairman intervened, did some due diligence on GEOTHECO, and returned to FIG with a defence. Finally, ISU has the application forms ready to be filled and returned for final verification.

The role of FIG

FIG's activities are governed by a work plan, which is approved by the General Assembly and reviewed by Council as its tenure progresses. The current work plan with the motto "Ensuring the Rapid Response to Change Ensuring the Surveyor of Tomorrow" guides Council, Commissions, Networks and Task Force in their activities.

FIG supports international collaboration among its members for the progress of surveying in all its fields and applications. FIG has a close cooperation with United Nations relevant bodies, World Bank, and its sister associations and has been globally recognized as the leading international non-governmental organization on geospatial information and the management of "land", the "sea" and the "built" environment. It is within the surveyors' task to determine the size and shape of the earth, to map its surface and to manage it in a sustainable way.

Who are the members of FIG?

FIG draws its membership from practitioners working in communities with both the public and private sectors, from the scientific, research and academic community, as well as from the spatial technologies and services community. FIG functions with the goodwill, resources and contribution of its memberships and their corp of volunteers from around the world.

Members of FIG consist of:

Member Associations - national associations representing one or more of the disciplines of surveying

Affiliates - groups of surveyors or surveying organizations undertaking professional activities but not fulfilling the criteria for member associations

Corporate Members - organizations, institutions or agencies which provide commercial services related to the profession of a surveyor

Academic Members - organizations, institutions or agencies, which promote education or research in one or more of the disciplines of surveying. An individual may be appointed as a correspondent in a country where no association or group of surveyors exist that is eligible to join FIG as a member.

Commission activity

Ten commissions lead FIG's technical work. Each member association appoints a delegate to each of the commissions. Detailed information on the work of the commissions, their work plans, working groups, seminars, newsletters and publications can be found at www.fig.net/organisation/comm/.

The various commissions are as follows:

1. Commission 1 - Professional Practice
2. Commission 2 - Professional Education
3. Commission 3 - Spatial Information Management
4. Commission 4 - Hydrography
5. Commission 5 - Positioning and Measurement
6. Commission 6 - Engineering Surveys
7. Commission 7 - Cadastre and Land Management
8. Commission 8 - Spatial Planning & Development
9. Commission 9 - Valuation and the Management of Real Estate
10. Commission 10 - Construction Economics & Management

Commission 10, which covers construction economics, also includes quantity surveying, building surveying, cost engineering and management; estimating and tendering; commercial management including procurement, risk management and contracts; project and programme management including planning and scheduling.

To ensure that individual members are kept fully informed of and input where necessary to the work of FIG and its commissions, FIG recommends that;

- FIG members support, or encourage others to support, the attendance of national commission delegates at annual FIG working weeks (including annual commission delegate meetings and technical symposia) and other symposia organised by the commissions

- FIG members and their national commission delegates consider establishing networks within their countries to communicate information and obtain feedback

- National commission delegates be actively involved in commission activities, including responding to questionnaires or correspondence and identifying topics and authors of papers for commission symposia and FIG congresses

- FIG members seek and encourage funding support to enable national commission delegates to attend FIG activities, including commission meetings

- National commission delegates should write at least one annual report for publication in a local newsletter or technical journal or for dissemination by some other means to individual members of their association organisation.

How does FIG operate?

The commissions prepare and conduct the programme for FIG's international congresses, held every four years, and annual working weeks, held in the intervening years. The two previous congresses were held in Sydney (Australia) in 2010 and in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) in 2014. The next congress will be held in 2018 in Istanbul (Turkey). Congresses attract several thousand participants from all over the world and are the most important events in the FIG calendar. The technical programme, which marks the culmination of each commission's four-year programme of work, is complemented by a major international exhibition.

Working Weeks combine meetings of FIG's administrative bodies with technical conferences organized by the commissions and the host member association and as such provide the opportunity for commissions to implement and develop their work programmes and for FIG to network at a more regional level. The 2015 Working Week took place in Sofia, Bulgaria, and the next two will be arranged in Christ church, New Zealand (2016) and Helsinki, Finland (2017). To increase regional activities FIG also organizes regional conferences, the most recent of which was held in Uruguay in November 2012.

In addition to their involvement with FIG congresses and working weeks, commissions and their working groups organize or co-sponsor a wide range of seminars and workshops, usually in collaboration with member associations or other international professional bodies.

A key element to the success of a commissions work is the appointment of national delegates, providing a unique opportunity for professional development. Member associations, affiliates, corporate members and academic members are all entitled to appoint delegates to the commissions; and commission chairs often co-opt additional experts to assist with particular aspects of their work programmes.

How Is FIG Financed?

Members' annual membership fees largely finance operating costs. Rates of membership fees payable by member associations are approved annually by the General Assembly. The Council sets rates of membership fees payable by affiliates, corporate and academic members.

Other activities, including congresses, technical seminars and administrative meetings, are mostly self-financing. In the case of meetings, income is raised from registration fees, which may be supplemented by income from an accompanying technical exhibition, by subventions from the host government or association, or by grants from aid agencies.

The Benefits of Being a Member

The benefits for all classes of membership of FIG include:

- being part of the global community of surveyors seeking to extend the usefulness of surveying for the betterment of society, environment and economy
- international recognition of the national profession and enhancement of the profile of the international surveying profession
- access to the international surveying community for exchange of experiences and new developments
- access to surveyors and surveying companies throughout the world who already have established connections with influential international bodies
- opportunities through the commission working groups and FIG Task Forces to take part in the development of many aspects of surveying practice and the various disciplines, including ethics, standards, education and a whole range of professional issues
- access to continuing professional development and critical self-evaluation of individual standards and professionalism
- access to institutional FIG support – the global surveying community – when aiming to improve the educational or professional standing in society; or improving the national systems for land registration and land management.

For further information about FIG and its activities consult the homepage at: www.fig.net

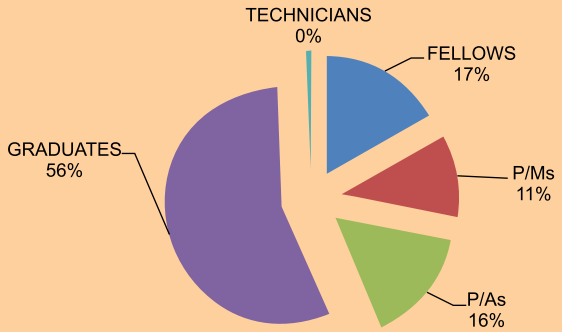
Source: http://www.fig.net/about/index.asp, accessed 22/07/2016

Compiled by: Editorial Team

QUICK FACTS ABOUT THE QS Chapter

QS CHAPTER IN SUMMARY		
GRADES/ LEVELS		
FELLOWS	30	17%
P/Ms	20	11%
P/As	28	16%
GRADUATES	100	56%
TECHNICIANS	1	0.6%
TOTAL	**179**	**100%**

QS Chapter in the ISU Register as at 31st July, 2016



QS PROFILE

MRS PATRICIA MUSISI

B.A. (BUILDING ECONOMICS), FISU, RSU

INTRODUCTION

Mrs Patricia Musisi is a Registered Quantity Surveyor with the Surveyors Registration Board of Uganda, a part-time employee of Integrated YMR Partnership and a Fellow of the Institution of Surveyors of Uganda. Since her graduation in 1976 from the University of Nairobi, she has worked in various countries including the United Kingdom, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi and Uganda. She has also had the opportunity to work in various quantity surveying roles in the construction industry, both from the perspective of a Consulting QS as well as a Contractor's QS. In this 8th Issue of the QS Chapter, we had the honour and privilege of interacting with her after our Public Lecture at Kyambogo University held on 8th July 2016, where she was one of the surprise guest speakers. The following are the excerpts of what transpired:

1. Describe yourself, in three words?

I am a wife, a mother and a quantity surveyor in that order.

2. What is your current job/ employment?

I am a part time quantity surveyor working with Integrated YMR Partnership.

3. How did you find your way into Quantity Surveying?

During my final year at Gayaza High School, we had to select courses in regard to what we wanted to be. But up to the last day I had not yet made up my mind. I didn't know what I wanted to be or to do. One visitation day, my sister and her husband came to visit me and I told them my predicament, yet the next day on Monday, was the last day!! When my brother in-law inquired what job I wanted to do, I told him that I wanted to get a job that pays a lot of money. He then suggested that, "you be a quantity surveyor because they earn a lot of money". I didn't know what it was then but decided that that's what I'll be. I then went to the Careers Advisor and requested for the requirements of a quantity surveying course. These were good Principle Passes in Mathematics and Physics. Luckily enough I was taking PCM and Fine Art. However, the course was not offered at Makerere University and therefore I eventually ended up at the University of Nairobi, where I joined in 1973 and graduated in 1976.

4. What was your first Quantity Surveying Job, and was it your first job in the Construction Industry?

My first job was a trainee position with Gleeds Chartered Quantity Surveyors in London. This was right after University. I moved there with my husband who was studying for his PhD. Prior to that and while still at university, I would come back to Uganda and do my training during holidays. Some of the organizations I trained with include National Housing and Construction Company, the then Uganda Posts and Telecommunications, NYTIL Uganda in Jinja, and MULCO Textiles, also in Jinja.

5. Briefly share with us how you started your business practice and a few of the projects you have handled since you started practicing.

While in London, most of the work involved multi-storey office blocks and a lot of refurbishment work. The challenge was that my course in Nairobi covered construction in warm climates and so I had to read up on construction materials and methods for cold climates.

From London we moved to Zambia and that is where I decided that I wanted to try working in a construction company. The first job I got was working in a Civil Engineering firm. We built dams, railways and bridges. For example we built the Chipata-Mchinji Railway, small bridges, water dams, the Choma Town Water Supply System and Sewage Treatment Plants etc. I was their Quantity Surveyor doing mainly tendering, estimating, and valuations. I worked with them for a while but every time I got a child I would stop work for at least a year and raise my baby and then resume with work. I then moved to a building construction company where we built schools, district hospitals, residences and etc.

After that, the family moved to Malawi where I joined a construction company where we handled schools, hospitals, hotels multi storey blocks, town houses, and university campuses. From there it was Zimbabwe. Whenever my husband got transferred we would move!!

At the end of 1999 we came back to Uganda. I did not start practicing immediately because I was in the process of setting up a home after being away for over 20 years.

By 2001 I had settled in and I was in a good frame of mind to resume work. I looked up the professional institutions and found out where the ISU and SRB were located. I talked to them about getting registered. When they looked at my papers, they told me that although I had the required qualifications and experience, I still lacked local experience and therefore I needed to work with a firm for at least 2 years in order to qualify.

So in 2001 I joined the ISU as an Associate Member, started working with Integrated YMR Partnership and got registered in 2003. Some of the projects I have handled while at Integrated YMR Partnership include ESAMI on Bombo Road, Course View Towers on Yusuf Kironde Lule Road, Housing Finance building in Kololo, Commercial Court on Kyaggwe Road, Rural Health Centres, District Courts in Kumi and Busia, Laboratories and many others.

6. How has Quantity Surveying changed since you started?

I would say the major change is computerisation. When I started way back in 1977 in London, offices were arranged in open plan as they are today. About six people would be allocated a project, drawings issued in hard copy, and taking-off was by scale ruler and traditional dimension paper. Our office employed a lady who would do the squaring using a machine which was like a typewriter, with numbers throughout. After entering dimensions, you would give her the dim sheets and she would do the squaring extremely fast and return the dim sheets to you! You would then pass on the papers to another member of the team to do the abstracting.
Yet another member of the team would do the billing in hand written form, and the hand-written bills would then be typed. There was a typing pool in a classroom-like arrangement full of typists, who would type the Bills of Quantities. Can you imagine skipping something or making a mistake using an old typewriter? It meant that you had to pull out that sheet, tear it up and type afresh!
There was no copy and paste, no insert, and no spell check!!! After the BOQ was put together, the whole team would sit in a conference room and do the proofreading. This took some good time, and surprisingly there were fewer errors than the ones I see these days. This is probably because each process was done by a different person, from taking-off, squaring, abstracting, until the first draft of the BOQ was produced. This means that any mistake made by one person would be picked up by another along the chain. Today there are fewer people handling a given project during the preparation of cost information yet schedules for delivering such information have become shorter.

7. What is the hardest thing about being a Quantity Surveyor in Uganda, in relation to the other countries in which you have worked?

These days, it is very hard to work within all the aspects of professional ethics in Uganda and probably elsewhere in the world. This means that one has to be very diligent! One must check and verify all documents! It also means that public trust

is in short supply. In the olden days, there were less or hardly any cases of corruption. This has turned our work and services under much scrutiny, for example, in the past if you allowed for a contingency sum in a BOQ to cover unforeseen situations, you used it on the project without much scrutiny from the client - clients trusted their Quantity Surveyors and the other members of the project team. Nowadays, when you put in the contingency sum, you have to seek client approval and with a lot of explaining to do! This not only delays the work in progress, but also puts everyone on the defensive.

In the past, Quantity surveyors were highly trusted unlike these days where it takes a lot to win someone's trust. A quantity surveyor's assessment was very credible during the years I worked in Zambia, Malawi and Zimbabwe. I am not so sure if it is still the same case in those countries right now.

8. What has been the most surprising and/or challenging part of being a woman working in construction?

A woman working in the construction industry faces the same challenges as those working in other industries. Combining work, career development, childcare and housekeeping is not easy. Making a decision at what stage to leave your baby or child to the nanny, is not that easy. You have to make tough choices! For younger women starting a family, or those that are expecting, there are unsafe and hash conditions in construction that they have to face-off with. An example is getting up ladders, working at heights, or travelling long distances to construction sites, especially on bad roads. One only hopes that the employer understands and gives exemptions during such times.

9. What has been the most favourite part of your career?

Well, it's all been good, really. The satisfaction you get when you receive drawings and construction details on your desk, when you can only imagine what the finished building would look like, to a few years later when all is finished - being part of the project process is simply incredible! My favourite part is when the building gets out of the foundation. Your level of confidence rises and you feel 'in control' of the project finances.

10. What do you get up to in your spare time and what would surprise us about you?

I do not find much spare time. I do most of my housework, I don't employ maids (I clean my house, cook, do my laundry etc.), and if I do find some spare time, I read books and of course make use of the Internet.

11. If you could meet one famous person in the world, dead or alive, who would it be and why?

You should give me more time to think through this one.....but I will settle for my mother! She got married at 14 years, had 12 children, and raised all of us to adulthood despite the high infant mortality rate of the time. She was able to plan for and organize her big family, growing and providing food, clothing, medical care, and sent all of us to school! I credit my mother for all the care, hardworking and organised nature I inherited from her.

12. What advice would you give those starting out or aspiring to join the Quantity Surveying profession, especially if they are ladies?

- It is very important to be versatile. If possible work on both sides of the profession, that is, on the contractor's side and the consultant's side because you need a thorough appreciation of what happens on site in order to make good estimates, accurate financial appraisals, as well as impartial assessment of claims from Contractors. You need to be part of the system to get to know what goes on. Do not simply sit in the office and wait to be served with already processed information.

- If you work for a Contractor you need to know how the Consultant works and sustain reasonable arguments in order to submit successful and acceptable claims.

- The ladies should join the profession with confidence. They can achieve anything if they work hard. Quantity Surveying is a very a rewarding profession. It broadens your critical thinking and the skills you acquire are very useful even in your everyday life.

STUDENT CORNER No. 1 **Public Lecture at Kyambogo University:** A Synopsis

(Amanda Wasike, QS Student Makerere University)

A collection of students and experienced practicing surveyors gathered at Kyambogo University for a CPD-Public Lecture on the Friday of 8th July 2016. In attendance were some of the senior members of the Institution of Surveyors of Uganda (ISU), from the Quantity Surveying Chapter. Noticeable among them was Mrs. Patricia Musisi (FISU) from Integrated YMR Partnership, Mr. Philip Kaheru (FISU) from Ridge Consulting Limited, Mr. Tom Joseph Mukasa, the current chairman of the QS Chapter, Mr. Hudson Mutalya a former QS Chapter Chairman, Ms. Barbra Mugyenyi from Turner & Townsend, Mr. Philly Mpaata from the Ministry of Education & Sports, Ms. Becky Tusiime from TS Consultants, Mr. Michael Wateya from the Ministry of Works and Transport, Mr. Byekwaso Pius (UIRI), Mr. Kakungulu Michael (Turner & Townsend), Mr. Mark Rujumba (Ridge Consulting) and many others.

The Public Lecture started at 8 am as the hall was greatly filled with anticipating students waiting on the knowledge of their role models. We started off with a lecture from Ms. Barbra Mugyenyi who gave a brief on construction technology and environmental services for domestic as well as more complex buildings. The key message was that an understanding of construction technology and environmental services is essential for the QS to appreciate their effects on construction costs. The QS is then able to fully quantify works in order to manage their costs.

Mr. Philly Mpaata discussed the essential qualities of a Quantity Surveyor who is supposed to have attention to detail, accuracy, legal knowledge, prices of materials and other resources, and professionalism and ethics in what one does. He emphasized that a thorough knowledge of measurement rules and conventions, construction technology, financial management, as well as construction law were inescapable if one was to succeed in his or her professional career as a QS.

The keynote lecture was presented by Mr. Tom Joseph Mukasa, the current chairman of the QS chapter, with a theme on Construction Law and Standard Forms of Contract. His presentation was well researched and clearly brought out the objectives of understanding contract principles and the operation of standard forms of construction, comparing and contrasting the commonly available suites of standard forms of construction contracts, raising awareness of common features of construction contracts and finally, elaborating the basic organizational and personal roles commonly found in standard forms of construction contracts.

This raised many inquisitive questions, ranging from career progression and the possibly of specialization, to further studies in Contract Law from the students who got their fill of the presentation. This was an interactive session where the coordinator asked the students a few questions which were answered and many supplements were given by other professionals who were part of the audience.

Another highlight of the testimony given by Mrs. Patricia Musisi of how he ended up in the QS profession, ended up in London in her first job after graduation in 1976, and has had experience in various countries both as a consultant and a contractor's QS. She is one of the few senior female QS' in Uganda. She advised students on what it takes to be successful in their careers, focusing mainly on the ladies in the audience.

We also had a word from Hon. Architect Mutebi Mulwanira, a senior lecturer at the university and a member of the Uganda Society of Architects.

All-in-all, it was a good day spent at the university and an event worth attending and we hope that we shall have more of similar events organized at our campuses in the future.

A group photo with some of the students after the presentations

Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) and the local Professional Quantity Surveyor

Mujunga Cornelius James, AISU
Quantity Surveyor- Integrated YMR Partnership, in Kampala

In his book "New Aspects of Quantity Surveying Practice", Duncan Cartlidge (2011) writes, "… there is the belief in certain quarters that PPP is a missed opportunity for the chartered surveyor…" He further states that "…Other professionals seem to have grasped the nettle, while for many surveying practices involvement in PPP stops at preparation of bills of quantities for PFI Consortium contractors…"

Much as the situation in developed markets like Europe has evolved remarkably, Duncan Cartlidge's affirmations invoke a tenor of thoughts well befitting local practices in economies like Uganda.

The Public private Partnerships Act 2015 defines a Public Private Partnership as:

A commercial transaction between a contracting authority and a private party, where the private party performs a function of the contracting authority on behalf of the contracting authority, for a specified period, and

a) Acquires the use of the property, equipment or other resource of the contracting authority for the purposes of executing the agreement

b) Assumes substantial financial, technical and operational risks in connection with the performance of the function or use of the property; or

c) Receives a benefit for performing the function through payment by the contracting authority or charges or fees collected by the private party from the users of the infrastructure or service or both.

PPP arrangements are propelled by limitations in public finances to cover investment demands but also by attempts to increase the quality and efficiency of public services.

Of recent we have seen notable growth in joint operation between the public and private sectors for the development and performance of infrastructure in Uganda. This has been majorly fuelled by the National Development Plan which aims to accelerate the transformation of the economy to a middle income state.

Recent priority PPPs (worth over US$ 7 Billion in investment) as identified under the National Development Plan include the Ayago and Isimba Hydro Power stations, the Oil Refinery, Kigo Prison, Office accommodation for the Ministry of Lands and Urban Development, Upgrade of Entebbe International Airport, Malaba-Kampala Standard Gauge Railway, Mulago Maternal and Neonatal Hospital, and JLOS House project among many others.

The **PPP Knowledge Lab** *(https://pppknowledgelab.org/),* (The collaboration between Continental Development Banks and the World Bank is a comprehensive online resource on PPPs) states that, as of June 2015, Uganda had a total private investment worth of US$ 2.47 Billion committed to PPPs since 1990, 16 PPP projects are active and 20 are reaching financial closure.

Something to Ponder

Where is the local Professional Quantity Surveyor's

presence in such a sea of huge investments and to what degree does the PPP unit under the Ministry of Finance prize his or her involvement in the delivery of these "SMART" projects?

The Professional Quantity Surveyor's Office under PPP arrangements

In the national PPP Framework policy, the Government of Uganda emphasizes seven principles to adhere to when designing PPPs. These are: Value for Money; Public interest; Risk allocation; Output oriented, Transparency; Accountability; and Competitive Tender Processes. The professional Quantity Surveyor's scalpel is oriented to look out for such.

From project development to financial closure and final delivery, the professional quantity surveyor (either working with the contracting authority or private party) will offer services in areas of: Project feasibility studies; Competitive financial proposal criteria; Efficient procurement management; Preliminary qualification evaluation and tendering; Cost estimation; Proper partner selection and negotiation process; Firm project fiscal packaging; Cost control and management. Refer to the table below for a more detailed analysis.

PHASE	DELIVERABLES	PQS INPUT
Feasibility	Identification of service needs, Value Assessment and Options Analysis	Economic advice through critical evaluation of the proposed project's Life-Cycle Cost (LCC); Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA); Risk management advice (in prospects of both technical and commercial risks)
		Determining the suitability of procuring the project under PPP (by investigating the legal, political, economic and technical character of the partnership)
Project Delivery	Project development	Initial cost advice and detailed cost plan; Design Value Engineering; Preparation of Tender Documents
	Expression of Interest (EOI), Request for Proposal; Negotiation and Completion	Inviting expression of interest, prequalifying tenders, evaluating tenders, and negotiating with the preferred tender(s) to select the most suitable concessionaire (Best and final offer analysis); Bankability of best tender
	Contract Management	Settling the project costs, ensuring the financial close is at cost within budget; post contract cost control and management; analysis of tender returns and advice on possible comparative costs with the Financial Close cost plan; advice on facilities management; monitoring the project to ensure abidance to contract

PPPs are a leading project procurement trend in development and funding of public infrastructure facilities globally. With a focus on attaining more value for money, better and appropriate risk allocation among the stakeholders, better service and quality delivery, the public sector has a platform to utilise the private sector's efficiency and effectiveness in investment delivery. It is the way to go. May the local professional Quantity Surveyors further stretch their berth peg and not abide like a construction crane on the horizon with just a desire to take the big leap, for the clocks love that… and by the clocks read: economists, lawyers, engineers and anyone you can add here.

STUDENT CORNER No. 2

The Role of a Quantity Surveyor

Before I start stipulating the roles of the pivot in construction today, ask yourself who a Quantity Surveyor is. Let's break it down to the two words "Quantity" and "Surveyor".

The Oxford dictionary defines Quantity as the amount or number of a material usually estimated by a spatial measurement. A surveyor is a person who collects data and makes information of it. So, how do we define a quantity surveyor to a layman? I leave this as homework!

The New Zealand Institute of Quantity Surveyors defines a Quantity Surveyor (QS) as a person responsible for figuring out just what a construction project is going to cost. However, they have other roles as well such as making sure that the construction costs and production are managed as efficiently as possible.
For all successful construction projects, a quantity surveyor is pivotal. Depending on where they are, what they are doing or how they are doing, it qualifies them for other titles whether on site or in office: Estimator, Cost Engineer, Cost Analyst, Project Coordinator, Project Cost Controller or Cost Planner. All these titles are comfortably assigned to quantity surveyors depending on their current role in a project which roles may include:

1. Managing the finances of a construction project;
2. Working to keep the project on time;
3. Working to keep the project within the budget;
4. Settling disputes or misunderstandings between contracting parties; and
5. Coming up with insurance replacement estimates for buildings.

Basing on the roles above, I can ably argue that a QS is the busiest person on a construction project. They are present at the start, during the actual construction work, and at the end of the project signing the final account, working with figures to ensure the project is a success.

Before actual construction starts, an Architect tables the drawings of the project on the QS' desk, who then roughly estimates the cost implications of the design/project, basing on the measurements shown on the drawings, as well as other parameters, to comes up with a budget estimate for the entire project.

During construction, the QS keeps and tracks record of all the construction costs, prepares interim valuations for payment to contractors, advises Architects and other Project Managers on the costs of variations, claims and provides some advice on contractual matters. The Quantity Surveyor makes available cash flow data. This data is used by the client to arrange the finances needed to facilitate each stage of the project. In case of delays, accidents or any other abrupt changes to the project, it's the QS may be required to assess the cost effects of such changes.

After construction, a QS is obliged to prepare a statement of financial account and arrange for the release of retention funds.
In my opinion therefore, a Quantity Surveyor is such an indispensable professional in the construction industry, whom you can only ignore at your own peril. So is a QS as busy as a bee, or as hardworking as an ant?

Mawerere Mukisa Joel
Student Member ISU. Student Representative ISU Council, 2016
President Association of Students Surveyors Kyambogo (ASSK), 2016

QS news roundUP

Uganda Shortlists Nigerian, Australian firms for Oil Licensing

Source: (www.theeastafrican.co.ke - 01/08/16)

Four firms have been selected to negotiate for Production Sharing Agreements (PSA's) after successful evaluation in the country's first round of competitive licensing round in the promising oil sector of Uganda.

Nigerian firms dominate the list with three first having gone through the sieve. These include: Armour Energy Limited of Australia for the Kanywataba Block; Walter Smith Petroman Oil Limited of Nigeria, for the Shallow and Deep Plays in the Turaco area; Oranto Petroleum International Ltd of Nigeria for the Shallow and Deep Plays in the Ngassa area and Niger Delta Petroleum Resources Ltd of Nigeria for the Shallow and Deep Plays in the Ngassa area. Five licenses will be issued to the successful firms.

Negotiations for the five PSAs will commence during the first week of August 2016 and are expected to be concluded during the month, says Mr Ernest Rubondo, Director for Petroleum in the Ministry of Energy & Mineral Development (MEMD). PSAs are one of the final milestone before granting exploration rights over these areas.

The next rounds of negotiations are expected to cover work programmes, national content and the fiscal aspects like royalty which were biddable. Further due diligence will then be undertaken on the successful bidders with regard to their financial, technical and health, safety and environment management capabilities prior to the issuance of licenses.

Mr. Rubondo added that the investments and activities arising out of the exploration work under these new exploration licences are expected to come at the same time as the investments and activities of developing the already discovered oil fields in the country and those for constructing the infrastructure for commercialization which include a refinery and an export pipeline. These multiple activities will lead to a significant increase in investment in Uganda's oil and gas sector and an increase in its knock-on effect on the other sectors of the economy.

Uganda's first licensing round is being undertaken in line with the National Oil and Gas Policy for Uganda (2008) and in accordance with the Petroleum (Exploration, Development and Production) Act 2013.

PPDA Cancels High Profile Tenders

Source: (www.monitor.co.ug – 26/07/2016 & 28/07/16)

The Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Authority (PPDA) has cancelled the tendering processes for the proposed construction of a new chamber for Parliament, citing irregularities in the procurement process. It also cancelled Bank of Uganda's Shs10.5b land deal for a piece of land at Plot 5 Serunkuma Road Mbuya for the planned construction of Governor's residence.

Following a July 16 petition by a whistle-blower to the Inspectorate of Government (IGG) that raised the red flag over the consultancy, design, supervision of the new chamber and the conduct of the evaluation committee, Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Authority (PPDA) instituted an investigation that concluded that the deal be cancelled on six grounds. PPDA ruled that there were irregularities in the evaluation process, questioned the composition of the evaluation committee and also noted the required turnover for the project was not met by the bidding firms. It also faulted why the extension of the evaluation period, irregular changes to the cost estimate of the project and the

non-application for the margin of preference for local firms.

PPDA, in a letter dated July 22, also instructed Bank of Uganda authorities to re-tender BoU's land deal, whose procurement had been delayed for over one year, and to obtain indicative valuation of the land in the preferred areas for construction. It also ordered BoU to obtain a current market assessment prior to the commencement of the procurement process. The award price of Shs10.5 billion was reported to be extravagant. Although one of the bidders had applied for an administrative review, the complainant informed the IGG that the queries raised were not responded to.

According to PPDA, the first valuation report by the Chief Government Valuer indicated that the value of the land was Shs11b. However, on request for further clarification by the contracts committee, the Chief Government Valuer stated that the value of the land was Shs7b, while the value of the building/ structure on the land was Shs4b. This, according to PPDA, raises value for money concern since the objective stated by BoU was to construct a residence for the Governor which will result in the demolition of existing structure.

Aga Khan to build an ultra-modern hospital in Naguru

Source: (www.monitor.co.ug – 22/07/16)

The Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN) is to construct an ultra-modern university hospital in Naguru dedicated to offering specialised treatment, which has been described by government as a "significant contribution" to the development of Uganda.

Construction of the first phase of the hospital, launched in December 2015, is to cost Ugx 3 Trillion ($100M) and is expected to be completed by 2020 with a 150-bed tertiary wing but the plan is to have an overall 600 bed capacity. The hospital will provide advanced care with specialties in women and child health, cardiology and cardiothoracic surgery, regenerative medicine and neurology.

The hospital complex will sit on 60 acres of land in Nakawa reclaimed from 160 acre Nakawa-Naguru land which was in 2005 given to an investor, Opec Prime property, for redevelopment into a mega satellite city.

The complex will be part of an integrated healthcare system in the region and will underline the e-health system to enhance relationship with the other two Aga Khan hospitals in Nairobi and Karachi, Pakistan, both of which are certified and accredited by the US Joint Commission International as gold standard/ first class hospitals.

Regional Roads Authorities to trap dishonest firms

Source: (www.monitor.co.ug – 22/07/16)

Under the umbrella of the Eastern Africa Regional Roads Authorities , the chief executive officers of regional roads authorities met in Kampala on 21st July 2016 to devise new efforts to trap deceitful construction firms. The inaugural summit also put signature to a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) establishing a forum through which the roads bodies of Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, South Sudan, Ethiopia and Rwanda will collaborate on other matters of mutual interest.

The Uganda National Roads Authority (Unra) Executive Director, Ms Allen Kagina, said the alliance was conceived against the backdrop of all the roads authorities experiencing similar challenges and opportunities which can be jointly addressed and tapped into, respectively.

Some of the challenges that cut across include; inadequate funding, over reliance on development aid, shrewd contractors and overloading of the roads leading to destruction of roads within a short time.

The summit was attended by the Director General of the Kenya National Highway Authority (KENHA) Peter Mudinia and the Director General of the Tanzania Roads Agency (TANROADS) Patrick Mfugale, who respectively were accompanied by several officials in the chain. The executives of South Sudan, Rwanda and Ethiopia, did not attend.
The new forum will also build onto the network of already existing forums and frameworks such as the Northern Corridor Transit and Transport Coordination Authority, the Central Corridor Transit and Transport

Facilitation Agency and the Association of Southern African National Roads Agency. The Eastern Africa region with a combined road paved network of less than 50,000km and serving a joined population of 290 million is a huge test which calls for more and such concerted efforts to boost the network to be able to facilitate intra-regional trade, say Ms Kagina. For example, Tanzania, the biggest East African country, has a road network of about 86,472km and is a hub for international highway such as the Cairo-Cape Town highway, Highway 4 in the Trans-African Highway network that runs between the northern town of Namanga on the Kenyan border and the Zambian border town of Tunduma in the southwest, via Arusha, and Dodoma.

The forum will also be used to checking on fraudulent practices in procurement processes and poor performing contractors who seek work in all countries.

New petition hits Parliament Chamber tender

Source: (www.monitor.co.ug – 19/07/16)

The tender for the procurement of the proposed new chambers of parliament which will cost an estimated Ugx 200 Billion has been thrown back into controversy, after a whistle-blower wrote to the Inspector General of Government, claiming collusion between the PPDA and officials handling the procurement at parliament.

The July 16 petition received by the IGG, claims that senior officials at Parliament are in collusion with the regulator - the Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Authority - "with the intention of making a fraudulent award of the proposed contract after a well-planned collusive cartel among two bidders".

Five firms – including Roko Construction Ltd, CRJE (East Africa) Ltd, China Civil Engineering Construction Company, China Complete Plant Import and Export, Seyani Brothers & Co. Ltd and China National Aero-technology International have been tussling out for the tender.

The IGG had in May asked the PPDA to investigate the matter after she received complaints that the procurement was marred with corruption. On June 29 the Clerk to Parliament wrote to all bidders requesting them to extend their bids as the investigation takes shape before it's concluded and a verdict delivered.

However, the investigation has raised eyebrows after an informer tipped off the IGG claiming that PPDA, "have colluded with Parliament with intention of making a fraudulent award of contract after a well-planned collusive cartel amongst two Bidders".

Both the PPDA and Parliament have dismissed the latest allegations against the process, which have come amidst scramble by legislators for office space and may derail the process of building new chambers for the MPs. Mr Chris Obore, the Director of Communications at Parliament challenged the whistle-blower saying the complainants should give chance to institutions of government to perform their duties.

World Bank, Government hire Israel firm to plan five new cities

Source: (www.newvision.co.ug – 14/07/16)

The government of Uganda and World Bank have hired an Israel Architect, Yigal Tzamir to draw the country's National Development Physical plan. The plan will include five new cities, industrial parks and a network of infrastructure, like roads and rails for light trains.

According to the website for the Haaretz newspaper, Tzamir won the tender a few days before Israel Prime Minister, Benjamin Natenyahu visited Uganda.

Tzamir, a Professor who has taught at the Technion-Israel Institute of Technology in Haifa, said Uganda's national development physical plan will be based on the collection of surveys that have been carried out in the country. He will work with a team of local planners to execute the task.

The five new cities in the plan will be trade and high-tech based, having locales of different degrees of economic importance, with dense construction, complexes with inner courtyards and a network of green areas.

Uganda - Tanzania Pipeline to start in January 2017

Source: (www.monitor.co.ug - 07/07/16)

Construction of the Uganda-Tanzania crude oil export pipeline is planned to start in January next year, says Uganda's Energy minister Irene Muloni.
Ms Muloni, leading a Ugandan team that held closed door discussions with the Tanzanian delegation in Hoima Town on Tuesday 5th July 2016, told the media that the two countries had agreed to fast-track the project which will cover 1,443 kilometres.

The construction of the pipeline, meant to export the Ugandan crude oil to the international market, is planned to be finalised by 2020.

Oil explorers have discovered more than 6.5 billion barrels of crude oil reserves from about 40 per cent of the Albertine basin in western Uganda. "Every activity in respect to the project will be done in a fast tracking mode. We have agreed to meet in Tanga (Tanzania) in October this year to launch the front-end-engineering-design for the project," Ms Muloni told the press at Miika Eco Resort and Hotel, where the meeting was held.

She added that feasibility studies estimate the project to cost $3.55 billion. Land acquisition assessments, surveys, environmental and social impact studies will be conducted before construction starts.

She said a pipeline company will be set up and Uganda, Tanzania and other interested East African states will have shares in it.

Uganda and Tanzania political leaders and technocrats agreed to name the pipeline project reflecting the East African Community and the second ministerial meeting endorsed, "East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP)".

In a joint communiqué signed by Ms Muloni and her Tanzanian counterpart, Prof Sospeter Muhongo, the ministerial meeting agreed to develop a project schedule and work modalities to expedite necessary approvals including; land access, environmental and social aspects, routing, project agreements and other activities requiring national or local government consents.

Prof Muhongo assured that Tanzania has the experience in pipeline construction to ensure accelerated speed to achieve the project by 2020. He cited the 1,710-kilometre Tanzama crude pipeline between Tanzania and Zambia and Mtwara-Dar es Salaam gas pipeline covering 560.56 Kilometres as some of the projects that the Tanzanians have constructed. 95 Per cent of the pipeline in the Tanzanian territory will be close to tarmacked roads and a railway line which will make it easier to mobilise materials during construction.
Out of the 1,443 kilometres of the pipeline, more than 1,100 will be on the Tanzanian side.

Government starts construction of new prison to decongest Luzira

Source: (www.monitor.co.ug - 06/07/16)

Government has commenced construction of Kitayla Mini Maximum Prison in Kitalya, Wakiso District to decongest Luzira Maximum Security Prison. According to the Commissioner General of Prisons, Dr Johnson Byabashaija, the Shs18.3b new facility is to upgrade Uganda Prison Services, a home for Africa's best inmate rehabilitation institution to one of the four best rehabilitation centres worldwide.

Speaking during the ground-breaking for construction of a new maximum security prison at Uganda Government Prison Farm Kitalya, Wakiso District, Dr Byabashaija urged Ambitious Construction Company Limited contracted to build the prison to work with due diligence.

No more new road projects - UNRA

Source: (www.monitor.co.ug - 01/07/16)

The Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA) has said there will be no more new roads outside what they have embarked on already in the financial year in order to allow absorption of the on-going works and ensure their completion on schedule.

The move, according to UNRA executive director Allen Kagina, is to ensure government gets "value for money from the investments in the on-going projects through improved management and supervision of projects while continuing engagements with development partners."

Ms Kagina, while addressing journalists about highlights of the last financial year at the UNRA head office in Kampala on 30th June 2016, explained that the move is also premised on budgetary constraints.

The roads development budget (mainly construction of new ones) is allocated approximately 90 per cent of all funding provided which means that UNRA's performance is highly dependent on performance and progress of the new projects. Only 7 per cent goes to road maintenance.

Throughout the year, works will continue on at least 1,000km of on-going projects using funds already allocated, with a plan is to have at least 200km of paved roads added to the network and another 185km rehabilitated.

The head of road development Chris Manyindo, however, explained that the move only applies to government-funded projects, as Donor-funded projects will continue, and shall start immediately when they avail money.

The works and transport sector was allocated Shs3.6 trillion in the new budget, half of which is going to the development of the ambitious Standard Gauge Railway project.

Out of the Ugx 1.2 Trillion allocated to UNRA in the last financial year, Ms Kagina reported that only Ugx 1 Trillion was released and Ugx 58 Billion remained outstanding.

Russian firm pulls out of Uganda's $4 Billion Oil Refinery Project

Source: (www.monitor.co.ug – 01/07/16)

A Russian consortium RT Global Resources, which was announced as the best preferred bidder for the financing and construction of the $4 billion greenfield oil refinery in Hoima in western Uganda has walked away from the deal in unclear circumstances.

Sources in the Energy Ministry confirmed on Thursday that the Russian consortium which had been selected to negotiate the principal agreements had "failed to negotiate in good faith" and had "failed to execute" a shareholders' agreement.

The sources also said the ministry had cashed in a $2 million bid bond which RT Global Resources consortium had executed with a local bank.

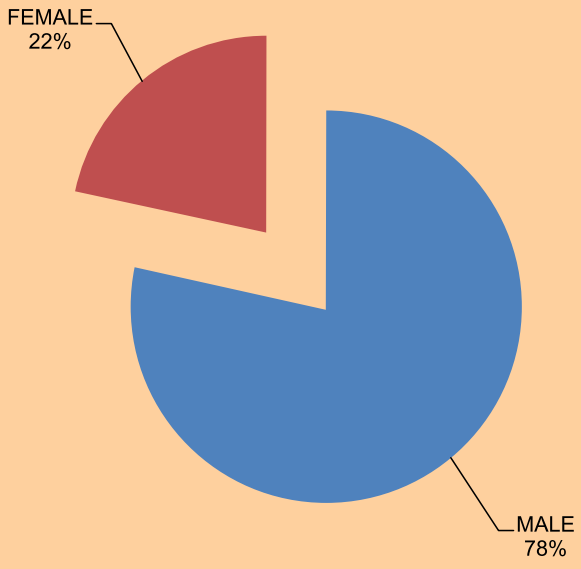
The consortium beat three others including Japan's Maruben Corporation, China's Petroleum Pipeline Bureau (CPPB) and South Korea's SK Engineering & Construction Group in the last stage for the multibillion dollar midstream infrastructure.

About 75 companies and individuals expressed interest and requested, from government, for a document with full details about the project, the Request for Qualification document. However, only eight submitted when it came to the final submission.

QUICK FACTS ABOUT THE QS Chapter

GENDER		
MALE	140	78%
FEMALE	39	22%
TOTAL	**179**	**100%**

QS Chapter in the ISU Register as at 31st July, 2016



Quantity Surveyors registered with the Surveyors' Registration Board as at 31st July 2016

1. Kyagulanyi Ntwatwa David Johnson (12)
2. Kasibante Lukandwa George William (14)
3. Bikandema Abel (26)
4. Idusso Virgil Omeke (27)
5. Paul Byoma Byabagambi (28)
6. Orando Marcellus (29)
7. Mathew Okello (38)
8. Cyprian Igulot Inyangat (40)
9. David Willy R. Rwanika (50)
10. Nathan R. Behangana (51)
11. Abraham Rugumayo (52)
12. Emmanuel Male (55)
13. Nyanzi Sekayiba S. B. (57)
14. Charles Muganzi (61)
15. Roger E. Allen (76)
16. Victor B. O. Odongo (100)
17. Ibrahim Mulindwa (109)
18. Philip Kaheru (111)
19. Musisi Patricia (119)
20. Joab Manyasi Burudi (121)
21. Henry M. Kibunja (133)
22. Samuel E. Bayo (136)
23. Sheila Kebirungi Kaijuka (142)
24. Ssendikwanawa Wilson (143)
25. Tom Senfuma Kakaba (144)
26. Eridad Nyanzi (149)
27. Kato Patrick (150)
28. Philip Arthur Sewankambo Mukasa (154)
29. Bakayana Abby (156)
30. Walubi Oscar (157)
31. Okot Giles Odongo (158)
32. Mpwabe Charles Mugooda (165)
33. Kibwami Nathan (166)
34. Banyanga Raymond (177)
35. Mugyenyi Barbra (178)
36. Tibagala Proscovia (201)
37. Mpaata Philly (202)
38. Laker Irene Kitara Luguza (203)
39. Mpagi Richard Mugera (204)
40. Nyakoojo Andrew (205)
41. Kiwu Ben Rogers (217)
42. Kaigia Solomon (219)
43. Mungati Maery Bisiikwa (226)
44. Sabiiti Spencer Oyes (231)
45. Ashabahebwa Brian Pliers (239)
46. Emer Stephen Ray (240)
47. Okema James Henry (243)
48. Namuswa Doreen Kagoda (246)
49. Diana Nagawa Tamale (251)
50. Nyamongo A. Machuki Nicholas (264)

LIST OF CHARTERED SURVEYORS PRACTICING IN UGANDA AS AT 31ST JULY 2016

#	Name	Specialism	Level	Date of Admission	Membership No.
1	Allen, Roger	Chartered Surveyor	Fellow	06/10/1969	0032076
2	Balinda, Birungi	Chartered Valuation Surveyor	Professional Member	24/08/1969	1129170
3	Banyanga, Raymond	Chartered Quantity Surveyor	Professional Member	11/11/2011	1121804
4	Byokusheka, Carolyn	Chartered Valuation Surveyor	Professional Member	04/05/2006	1107523
5	Emer, Stephen	Chartered Surveyor	Professional Member	18/04/2016	5017951
6	Kaheru, Philip	Chartered Quantity Surveyor	Professional Member	01/01/2002	1109786
7	Kaijuka, Sheila	Chartered Quantity Surveyor	Professional Member	22/06/2001	0846320
8	Kiwu, Ben	Chartered Quantity Surveyor	Fellow	17/06/2011	1223676
9	Kyanda, Judith	Chartered Valuation Surveyor	Professional Member	21/11/2014	1140512
10	Masereje, Richard	Chartered Valuation Surveyor	Professional Member	22/04/2011	1149117
11	Mukasa, Tom	Chartered Quantity Surveyor	Professional Member	26/06/2015	6199054
12	Mungati-Nakhamwa, Edward	Chartered Valuation Surveyor	Fellow	04/12/1967	0030867
13	Natukunda, Elizabeth	Chartered Quantity Surveyor	Professional Member	16/12/2009	1193583
14	Senfuma, Tom	Chartered Quantity Surveyor	Professional Member	13/11/2009	1106208

Further information: http://www.rics.org/ug/find-a-member/

ISU QS MEMBERS

as at 31st July, 2016

Fellows

1. Paul Byoma Byabagambi (5)
2. George W. Kasibante Lukandwa (8)
3. Nathan R. Behangana (17)
4. Abel Bikandema (18)
5. Virgil Omeke Idusso (21)
6. Cyprian Inyangat Igulot (23)
7. Marcellus Orando (31)
8. Abraham Rugumayo (33)
9. David W. R. Rwanika (34)
10. Emmanuel Male (65)
11. Sekayiba S. B. Nyanzi (77)
12. D. K. Ntwatwa (79)
13. Charles Muganzi (87)
14. Victor Odongo (107)
15. Patricia Musisi (109)
16. Mulindwa Ibrahim (128)
17. Kaheru Philip (130)
18. Tom Senfuma (142)
19. Eridad Nyanzi (143)
20. Roger Allen (145)
21. Henry M. Kibunja (149)
22. Giles Okot Odongo (155)
23. Charles Mpwabe (156)
24. Kiwu Ben Rogers (170)
25. Ssendikwanawa Wilson John (171)
26. Sheila Kaijuka (180)
27. Joab Manyasi Burudi (235)
28. Okello Mathew (390)
29. Mpagi Richard Mugera (493)
30. Banyanga Raymond (494)

Professional Members

1. Mungati Maery Bisiikwa (162)
2. Bayo Eric Samuel (164)
3. Mukasa Philip Arthur Sewankambo (167)
4. Kato Patrick (178)
5. Walubi Oscar (197)
6. Bakayana Abby (213)
7. Kibwami Nathan (223)
8. Mpaata Philly (243)
9. Kaigia Solomon (245)
10. Laker Irene Kitara Luguza (256)
11. Mugyenyi Barbra (258)
12. Nyakoojo Andrew (284)
13. Tibagala Proscovia (287)
14. Machuki Nicholas (294)
15. Sabiiti Spencer Oyes (297)
16. Namuswa Doreen Kagoda (307)
17. Emer Stephen Ray (308)
18. Okema James Henry (321)
19. Ashababehebwa Brian Pliers (341)
20. Tamale Diana Nagawa (537)

Professional Associates

1. Mutalya Hudson (165)
2. Wamalwa Emmanuel Mumu (179)
3. Tayebwa Duncan (222)
4. Akule George Ndei (279)
5. Owori Dan (280)
6. Kalyebi Jonathan (282)
7. Biko Ismail (283)
8. Luwa Geoffrey Loum (295)
9. Lukanga Richard (296)
10. Kengingo Viola (320)
11. Kabuye Emmanuel (322)
12. Mukasa Tom Joseph (323)
13. Tusiimire Maurice Baitwababo (326)
14. Ssemadaali Nalwanga Annet (327)
15. Sande William (345)
16. Akankwasa James Ravens (358)
17. Mugisha Julius Andrew (391)
18. Masambu Hillary (393)
19. Atwine Davis Baryahika (394)
20. Kateregga Denis (403)
21. Irumba Leonard Reagan (442)
22. Mujunga Cornelius James (473)
23. Tabaruka Robert Jessy (527)
24. Allan Timothy Kisawo Lwanga (622)
25. Precious Zumbika Lwanga (623)
26. Natukunda Elizabeth Mwebesa (624)
27. John Muhumuza Kakitahi (625)
28. Charles Gisembe Orwenyo (687)

Graduates

1. Kigambo Alex Daniel (246)
2. Habyarimana Paul (281)
3. Mwinyi Hassan (285)
4. Muhumuza Irene Peace Bakubi (286)
5. Kato Peter (288)
6. Ddembe Ismail (305)
7. Abalo Irene Khauka (306)
8. Batange Jonathan (319)
9. Tumusiime Rebecca (324)
10. Muhenda George Bigyega (325)
11. Nalwoga Joanitor (342)
12. Muwooya Daniel (343)
13. Muguwa Deogratias (344)
14. Emilu Martin (359)
15. Anguyoz Francis Boroa (360)
16. Olwenyi Jude (392)
17. Byekwaso Pius (395)
18. Kidega Emmanuel (400)
19. Musiimenta Dickson (401)
20. Mutyaba Francis (402)
21. Lutaaya Cynthia Kabiite (404)
22. Lugaajju Nalumansi Milly Claire (405)
23. Olobo Samuel (437)
24. Kabita Geofrey (438)
25. Kyeswa Simon (439)
26. Nambi Susan (440)
27. Nalule Racheal Pamela (441)
28. Egwar Moses Ogwal (443)
29. Ngumisirize Fredrick (444)
30. Angulo Okiring (445)
31. Kanagwa Pamela (446)
32. Mulindwa Joseph (447)
33. Okello Thomas (448)
34. Kyokusiima Babra (449)
35. Nakabinga Ritah (471)
36. Birungi Rachel Grace (472)
37. Mwebaze Edson (474)
38. Mukwana Ronald Samuel (475)
39. Edweu Patrick (476)
40. Isingoma Maurice (477)
41. Ayebare Tom Rukundo (478)
42. Dr. Sengonzi Ruth Nakayiki (479)
43. Tugumenawe Isaiah (528)
44. Mugume Nicholas (529)
45. Kakumba Moses (530)
46. Semugenyi George (531)
47. Byaruhanga Stuart Robert (532)
48. Watera Catherine Mugenyi (534)
49. Kiiza Semu Smith (535)
50. Owor John Onyango (536)
51. Nyanzi Robert (538)
52. Biira Jackline (539)
53. Menya Ronald (540)
54. Rujumba Mark (541)
55. Wamala Collin (542)
56. Walakira Alex (556)
57. Okello Mathew (557)
58. Kiiza Ivan Buhiinza (558)
59. Kiberu Godfrey (559)
60. Twena John Wycliff (560)
61. Wateya Michael (561)
62. Tumwesigye Amelia (594)
63. Alowo Namulembwa Patricia (595)
64. Onen John Norbert (596)
65. Karwani Kevin Katuramu (597)
66. Makubuya Samuel (598)
67. Nansamba Rose Lilian (599)
68. Nasaazi Amina (600)
69. Ndagire Tina (601)
70. Kyozira Diana (602)
71. Senoga Gerald (603)
72. Naluwairo Francis Mugabi (604)
73. Oparok Daniel Herbert (605)
74. Ssenyondo Tom (636)
75. Ainobushobozi Antony (637)
76. Jude Abuche (662)
77. Tumwebonire T. Dickens (663)
78. Akabanjuna Pathias (664)
79. Kanyoma Moreen Katusiime (666)
80. Turyasingura Sandra Karungi (675)
81. Musalwa Samson (676)
82. Ssali Francis (677)
83. Wagubala Mark (678)
84. Mugerwa Jonah (679)
85. Kyarikunda Clare (680)
86. Ssemambo Andrew Benon (681)
87. Onzima Sunday (682)
88. Asiimwe Kule Charles (688)
89. Arinaitwe Grace (689)
90. Komukama Phionah (700)
91. Mawejje Brian (701)
92. Nakiruube Josephine (723)
93. Odongcen Geoffrey (724)
94. Rubongoya Deo Katekere (725)
95. Musiitwa Charles (743)
96. Nakidde Lighton (744)
97. Ssali Blasio (745)
98. Kizito Douglas (746)
99. Nandala Barnabas Ivan (747)
100. Nyanchwo Lilian (758)

Technicians

1. Mukyetema Moses Peter (175)

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Email: bbl@imul.com

2. BIKANDEMA & PARTNERS
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Tel: +256 414 233 898

3. BUILDCOST ASSOCIATES
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Tel: +256 414 259 386, +256 414 251 047
+256 414 312 266 181
Mob: +256 782 656 242
Email: Buildcost@africaonline.co.ug

4. BUILD ECON EAST AFRICA
Nsambya Housing Estate
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Mob: +256 772 487 792
+256 772 519 113

5. CONSULTING QUANTITY SURVEYORS
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Email: vidus@utlonline.co.ug

6. C & Q ASSOCIATES
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Ntinda
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Mob: +256 772 504 780

7. COSCO ASSOCIATES
5Km Kampala- Gayaza Road
opp. Fishing Parking Factory
P.O. Box 6490 Kampala-Uganda
Tel: +256-414-531-651
Mob: +256 772 867 991

9. DEC CONSULTANTS
Suit 10, Christeve House Plot 29/29A
Nkrumah Road, Kampala
P.O. Box 4911 Kampala-Uganda
Mob: +256 772 447 827

10. DUDLEY KASIBANTE & PARTNERS LTD.
Plot 40 Bombo Road, Carol House
2nd Floor
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Tel:+256 414 345 027, +256 414 345 025
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12. INFRUSTRUCTURE COST AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS
P.O. Box 21788 Kampala-Uganda
Mob: +256 712 887 976

13. J.R. CONSULTANTS
Plot 29 Old Kira Road, Kamwokya
P.O. Box 33302 Kampala-Uganda
Mob: +256 712 801 768

14. KIWAGAMA KIWANUKA & PARTNERS
Plot 12 Kent Lane Kamwokya
P.O. Box 11054 Kampala- Uganda
Tel: +256 414 259 315
Mob: +256 772 416 791; 776 290 791
+256 755 416 791

15. ORION ASSOCIATES
3rd floor plot 90 Kanjokya House
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Mob: +256 772 460 578

16. QS-PARTNERSHIP
Floor 11 Crested Towers
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Mob: +256 772 460 646

17. QUANTUM BUILD & ENVIRONMENT CONSULTANTS
Luzira, Kampala
P.O.Box 35666 Kampala-Uganda
Mob: +256 701 338 176

18. RIDGE CONSULTING
Plot 2D/E Nakasero Hill Road
P.O. Box 6852 Kampala-Uganda
Mob: +256 772 405 698
+256 782 007 021

19. SIGMA IMMOBILI
Plot 1466 Tank Hill Road, Muyenga
P.O.Box 34106 Kampala-Uganda
Tel: +256 414 510532
Mob: +256 782 403 534
Email: immobili@sigma.ug

20. SURVECON LTD
Plot 37 Kira Road
P.O.Box 4940 Kampala-Uganda
Tel: +256 414 540107
Email: asurvecon@yahoo.com

21. TS CONSULTANTS
Uganda House, Plot 8-10 Kampala Road,
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Mob: +256-772 491 689

22. YMR PARTNERSHIP
22A Golf Course Road
Wampewo Avenue, Kololo
P.O. Box 7742 Kampala-Uganda
Mob: +256 772 642 167
+256 772 522 785

23. TURNER & TOWNSEND
Course View Towers, Level 7
Plot 21, Yusuf Lule Road
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+256793017784
Email:
enatukunda@turntown.com

24. E. MALE & ASSOCIATES
P.O. Box 1659, Kampala - Uganda
Tel: +256 772 442975
E-mail: maleqss@yahoo.com

25. COSCO & PARTNERS
P. O. Box 16783
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E-mail: kibwami@gmail.com

26. AP QUEST
P. O. Box 7131, Kampala - Uganda
Tel: +256 392 964926
E-mail: sabiiti@gmail.com

27. BLY IMPERIAL CONSULT
P.O. Box 16761, Kampala - Uganda
Tel: +256 774 691004
+256 702 027110
E-mail: bryanpliers@gmail.com

Find us on 

Excerpts from a controversial debate!

This Issue's "Find us on facebook" has picked some of the hot discussions on our Facebook Discussion Group, QUANTITY SURVEYING CHAPTER (ISU), which has been in existence since 2012, and with over 511 members as at 21st July 2016. We appreciate your contributions and positive criticisms on Construction Industry matters. Please keep the fires burning.

Ekallo Ritch
July 19 at 2:10pm

Why is there so much Secrecy in Uganda's Quantity Surveying Profession?

This mainly has to do with things like checks & taking-off techniques or "tricks" as some would like to refer to them. Most of my fresh, young & enthusiastic QS graduates leave school without knowledge that some of these things even exist.

For example;
1) Load & Cart Away + Return Fill & Ram (R.F.R) = Total Excavations (Bases & Foundations + Reduced Level)

2) Roof Covering = [(1/cos⊙) x Roof Plan Area] where ⊙ = Roof Pitch

3) Floor Finishes = [Slab Area - (Wall length x Wall Thickness)]

I could go on and on, but you get the point. These are things every QS ought to know but when someone (Senior Professional) is giving you this information they encourage you not to share it. Why???? .Come on, are we that insecure that such information should be kept under lock and key?

The other thing is to do with the Cost per square metre of various types of buildings say bungalows, multi-storeyed buildings etc. That is considered very valuable & confidential information. Getting that from a firm (QS) during internship or anything is like.... Lemme just leave it at that.

Comments

Tom Mukasa: Yiiyii, but Ekallo Ritch, one day I need to have a one-on-one with you, tea, beer, wine, your choice. Some of what you are saying is really common-sense and some like abbreviations is all over core QS text books. I would probably blame it on your lecturers and mentors, but then I could be wrong. All in all, I admire your boldness and please keep it up.

Q S King Solomon Could we have a group which specifically discusses this this things?

Ekallo Ritch I welcome the invite. Most if not all our lecturers & mentors are practising QS (s). So?? Someone might call me lazy or claim one should go out and look out for these things, but that's beside the point. I wrote this, because as I was chatting with a friend yesterday, he was unwilling to share some of his " tricks" (He was like I'm going to tell you a trick but my boss said I shouldn't share it) hehe .I told him "Relax, I might know it too." and as he went on about it, I told him I knew about it and it wasn't a big deal. We joked about it after. You don't have to believe me. Just putting it out there.
Unlike · Reply · 2 · July 19 at 3:51pm

Francis Mutyaba Yes Tom I would understand why it would appear like common sense but when you are just fresh from university you have this belief that these experienced QS' s have those tricks that they have learnt overtime. I have a similar experience like Ekallo, Its only after about one year in a QS firm that some would be simple tricks or information was shared with me on how to do things quickly and accurately. Maybe the reason is for us to learn the hard way
Unlike · Reply · 2 · July 19 at 3:53pm

Mwima Moses Good Ekallo Ritch. But note:
Like · Reply · July 19 at 4:00pm

Rodgers Nsubuga Am glad my mentors (@Sigma Immobili always wanted us to learn as much as possible with in-house CPDs, a library and meetings on measurements so am yet to witness those "senior QS' who are too insecure with their knowledge.

Secondly, we should also encourage young/graduate QS' to read/research and be inquisitive/critical as there is a lot required of a QS.

Thirdly, as per Ekallo Ritch's note, can't we as an institute publish prevailing cost data in our newsletters/ magazines. This can be information collected over a year period from the practicing personnel/firms. That way we avoid this "insecurism". It could actually be a marketing tool for the magazine as very many people ranging from architects, government, to clients and developers would want this info and who better provides it than a QS!!

Kitongo Eva: I did not know such meanness existed.

Tom Mukasa: Thank you all for your comments. Let me see what we can do as ISU.

Cha

First Hand Information, Resourceful Discussion Forum, Resourceful for Students' Intersection and Information on Job Opportunities

Join our facebook page to comment on posts.
Like or Dislike ....
LOL!!! You could learn a thing or two!!!