

THE

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# CONTRACTOR UGANDA

This magazine is a publication of Uganda National Association of Building and Civil Engineering Contractors (UNABCEC)

## THEME: COVID-19 & CONSTRUCTION

**SAFETY:** Keep your site safe during COVID-19 crisis

**COVID-19:** Govt's intervention to aid sector's recovery is crucial

**RULES:** Strict regulation key in eliminating shoddy work

## COVID-19 effects on the construction industry



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## COVID-19 should leave you with many lessons

I am excited about this particular issue of *The Contractor*, you should too, and this is why.

The lockdown was lifted and for most sectors, work has resumed normally. Although operations of the construction sector had not been halted as part of measures to prevent the spread of the pandemic, operations were made difficult by several restrictions, including movement of workers and closure of material outlets. This is now over but with it comes a new normal which requires everyone to work under strict Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).

And this is why this issue becomes exciting to read. All the SOPs you will need to run your construction site and prevent your workers from contracting COVID-19 are in here. Especially for people visiting the site, ensure to check their temperature and do not allow crowding otherwise you are putting your employees at risk and consequently your work.

COVID-19 aside, ensure your workers are also safeguarded against accidents



that usually happen at construction sites. Therefore, in addition to wearing masks, do not downplay helmets, boots, reflectors and other safety gear. More than this, insure your workers against accidents like you will learn in our article on insurance. You may not avoid accidents sometimes, but it pays to know your workers can always get a second chance because of insurance. The pandemic should not leave you the same but with lessons such as how to shelter your business during rainy days.

Arguably, the last six months have been tough for all businesses, but for those struggling to complete projects because COVID-19 interrupted your cash flow, take heart there are better days ahead!

Peninah

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The construction sector represents the backbone of most developing economies, as it provides the foundation for infrastructure development, and it is therefore a multiplier for all other economic sectors that rely on such infrastructure. Estimates from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS 2018) suggest that the construction sector directly contributes to approximately 7 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP).

# About UNABCEC

**Uganda National Association of Building and Civil Engineering Contractors (UNABCEC)** is a 27-year-old non-profit, non-political, member-driven national trade association representing genuine companies and organisations engaged in construction contracting in Uganda.

With a new strategy of 2020-2024, UNABCEC is taking new steps in improving performance of the construction contracting sector by championing better regulation and enhancing operational integrity.

### Services offered to members

We continue to promote and protect the shared interests of our members and

the industry at large through;

- lobbying and policy advocacy,
- education and research,
- networking and events,
- provision of discount programs,
- graduate training program,
- publishing the Contractor Magazine,
- recommendations to genuine suppliers and manufacturers,
- recommendations to clients, among others,
- circulation of tender information,
- operating the UNABCEC SACCO, and
- dispute resolution.

### Joining UNABCEC

All genuine players in Uganda's construction industry should count on UN-

ABCEC to deliver the resources that help them make better business decisions, provide excellent customer service, and take advantage of innovative technology.

### Categories of Membership

1. Building and civil engineering contractors
2. Mechanical and electrical contractors.
3. Suppliers and manufacturers of construction materials and equipment
4. Associate membership (tertiary institutions, Insurance companies and other stakeholders)

Participate in shaping the industry by joining your association today!

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# KEEP YOUR SITE SAFE DURING COVID-19 CRISIS

FRANCIS KARUHANGA

UNABCEC PRESIDENT



**C**oronavirus Disease (COVID-19) pandemic is challenging the construction businesses in many unprecedented ways. The disease has been reported in most countries around the globe, Uganda inclusive. The virus is thought to spread mainly from person-to-person, including between people who are in close physical contact (about 6 feet), through respiratory droplets when an infected person coughs or sneezes and they land in the soft parts (mouth, nose or eyes) of those nearby or possibly be inhaled into the lungs. It is also possible that a person can get the virus by touching an infected surface or object and then touching their soft parts (mouth, nose and eyes).

## Effects on the workplace

As a result of the virus, workplaces may experience:

**Absenteeism:** Workers could be absent because they are sick; are caregivers for sick family members; difficulty in transport to work; or are afraid to come to work because of fear of possible exposure.

**Change in patterns of commerce:** Consumer demand for items related to infection prevention (e.g., respirators) is likely to increase significantly while consumer interest in other goods may decline. Construction services are likely to be highly affected in this case.

**Interrupted supply/delivery:** Shipments of items from outside the country especially from countries severely affected by COVID-19 may be delayed or canceled with or without notification.

These pose a very big threat to the construction industry and the economy therefore an immediate response is required to protect both businesses and the lives of staff and their family members. The best way to do this would be

to temporarily close the sites until the situation allows. This, however, has an impact on the timely delivery of the project as well as financial obligations. There is a high likelihood of bankruptcy of many firms which have contractual obligations to deliver on schedule or risk incurring significant financial penalties. But construction firms, if they are to continue operating, must ensure proper safety and health of their employees.

This is why UNABCEC has come up to guide the sector on safe construction site procedures during this crisis by outlining the best response plan to the various COVID-19 related risks, which if implemented will minimise the impact of the crisis and ensure business continuity in the construction industry.

## Objectives of the SOPs:

- To prioritise the health and safety of workers and of their surrounding communities;
- To apply recommendations and best practices from the Ministry of Health and World Health Organisation to construction site procedures.
- To establish and maintain a common COVID-19 Pandemic Response Plan across construction sites.

## MITIGATION PLAN/ ACTIONS FOR COVID-19 RELATED RISKS

### Risk: Travelling to work – public transport – exposure to the virus

- Mitigation actions:**
- Office support staff to keep working from home
  - Contractors to camp site workers at a designated



place/site

- Where not possible to avoid, use of public transport while complying with the transport limitations
- Provide employees with information on the virus and precautions to take during travel such as:
  - If possible, maintain social distancing (at least 2 m) between yourself and anyone else when travelling
  - Frequently clean hands by using alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water
  - Avoid touching eyes, nose or mouth
  - Always wear a suitable face mask
- Cancel travel for employees experiencing symptoms of the virus
- Regular testing of body temperature

### Risk: Site access by employees and non-employees

**Mitigation actions:**

- Stop all non-essential visitors.
- All employees and non-employees to be screened with non-contact thermometers on arrival at site
- Introduce staggered start and finish times to reduce congestion and contact at all times.
- Monitor site access points to enable social distancing.
- Change the number of access points, either increase to reduce congestion or decrease to enable monitoring.
- Remove or disable entry systems that require skin contact e.g. fingerprint scanners or biometric system.
- Require all workers to wash their hands before entering or leaving the site.
- Allow plenty of space (two meters) between people waiting to enter site.
- Regularly clean common contact surfaces at the reception, office, access control and delivery areas e.g. scanners, turnstiles, screens, telephone handsets, desks, particularly during peak times.



Workers at Abubaker Technical Services and General Supplies observing SOPs while in a toolbox meeting.

- Reduce the number of people in attendance at site inductions and consider holding them outdoors wherever possible.
- Drivers should remain in their vehicles if the load will allow it and must wash or clean their hands before unloading goods and materials.

### Risk: Poor Personal Hygiene on sites

#### Mitigation actions:

- Provide additional hand washing facilities to the usual welfare facilities in case of large spread out of site or significant number of personnel on site.
- Ensure soap and fresh water is always readily available and kept topped up.
- Provide hand sanitizer where hand washing facilities are unavailable.
- Regularly clean handwashing facilities and check sanitizer levels.
- Provide suitable and enough rubbish bins for hand towels with regular removal and disposal.
- Sites to have extra supply of soap, hand sanitizer and paper towels and these will be securely stored.
- Non-compliant employees will face disciplinary action in order to safeguard.



### Risk: Poor Hygiene for facilities such as offices, toilets, canteens

#### 1. Toilets:

##### Mitigation actions:

- Restrict the number of people using toilet facilities at any one time.
- Employees to wash hands before

and after using the facilities.

- Enhance the cleaning regimes for toilet facilities particularly door handles, locks and the flush.
- Where portable toilets are used, there should be frequent cleaning and emptying
- Provide suitable and enough rubbish bins for hand towels with regular removal and disposal.

#### 2. Offices and canteens:

##### Mitigation actions:

- The workforce should also be required to stay on site once they have entered it and not use local shops.
- Dedicated eating areas should be identified on site to reduce food waste and contamination.
- Break times should always be staggered to reduce congestion and contact.
- Hand cleaning facilities or hand sanitiser should be available at the entrance of any room where people eat from and should be used by workers when entering and leaving the area.
- Workers should sit 2 metres apart from each other while eating and avoid all contact.
- Where catering is provided on site, it should provide pre-prepared and wrapped food only.
- Payments should be taken by contactless card wherever possible.
- Where only cash can be used, hand cleaning and with sanitizers or soap should be observed.
- Drinking water should be provided with enhanced cleaning measures of



the tap mechanism introduced.

- Tables should be cleaned between each use.
- All rubbish should be put straight in the bin and not left for someone else to clear up.
- All areas used for eating must be thoroughly cleaned at the end of each break and shift, including chairs, door handles, vending machines and payment devices.

### Risk: Inadequate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

#### Mitigation actions:

- No employee on site without adequate and relevant PPE.
- Re-usable PPE should be thoroughly cleaned after use and not shared between workers.
- Single use PPE should be disposed of so that it cannot be reused.



### Risk: Poor Ventilation

#### Mitigation action:

- Increase ventilation in enclosed spaces.



### Risk: Site Meetings

#### Mitigation actions:

- Only necessary meeting participants should attend.



- Attendees should be two metres apart from each other.
  - Rooms should be well ventilated / windows opened to allow fresh air circulation.
  - Consider holding meetings in open areas where possible.
- Response measures in case of a suspected case.
- Make sure the Health and Safety Officer knows how to spot symptoms of COVID-19

and are clear on any relevant processes.

- Individuals who have been potentially exposed to the virus, or who are exhibiting flu-like symptoms such as fever, tiredness, coughing, or congestion are instructed not to come to work, contact their supervisor and/or human resources department, stay at home and self-isolate; and contact the Ministry of Health on the emergency contacts for further direction.

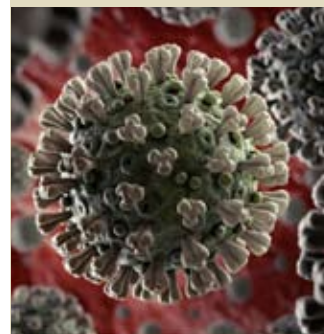
- Individuals who begin to display flu-like symptoms on site should be instructed to avoid touching anything, take extra care to contain coughs and sneezes, and return home immediately to undergo a 14-day self-isolation period.
- All areas on site potentially infected by a confirmed or probable case should be barricaded to keep individuals two metres away until the area is properly cleaned and disinfected.
- Display the contacts of the company Health and Safety Officer and the Ministry of Health emergency contacts.

**STAY SAFE UGANDA**



**Ministry of Health  
Emergency contacts:**

**919, 0800 203033,  
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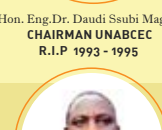
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# COVID-19: GOVT'S INTERVENTION TO AID SECTOR'S RECOVERY IS CRUCIAL

ELIZABETH MUHEBWA

UNABCEC, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



The breakout of COVID-19 and consequently the measures various governments around the world put in place to curtail its spread, led to big challenges in many sectors and world economy. Uganda has not been spared of these challenges and most especially the construction sector.

We must keep in mind that the construction sector is an essential asset of any country's economy because of the wide range of players the industry employs; from technical experts to wage earning labour and the fact that the industry serves both public and private sectors.

Although President Museveni put a

halt on most sector operations not long after the first case of COVID-19 was reported in Uganda, he allowed ongoing construction works to continue. There was a shortfall in this directive because anti-COVID-19 measures restricted movement of essential workers, disrupted supply chains and non-payment of arrears, among others.

### Need for government support

It should be noted that even prior to COVID-19, our construction sector faced significant challenges, including lack of a regulatory framework, lack of work, difficulty in accessing finances, delayed payment to contractors, as well as foreign

dominance of the sector.

With the pandemic, the already ailing sector has been further hit hard. Before the pandemic, most contractors were burdened by non-payment of arrears by ministries, departments, and agencies. This situation was worsened by the prioritisation of resources to finance activities related to COVID-19 control which resulted in non-payment of certificates due to contractors, thus accumulation of arrears.

Subsequently, delayed contract payments has led to delayed/default on financing obligations by service providers with financial institutions which are now risk averse, especially when financing

government-funded projects. The unfair tendency by Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) charging Value Added Tax (VAT) on contractors' certificates even before they are paid has further affected business cashflows.

The restriction on movement of labour and supervision staff even within projects such as roads led to slow and uneconomical work output rates. This led to contract delays and cost overruns, which are potential contractual dispute areas that will need to be resolved. Besides, closing of material sources (hardware shops) meant that certain construction activities could not proceed.

In addition to these, all procurement processes which had started prior to the onset of COVID-19 measures, were interrupted leading to delays and increased costs to the contractors especially on bid security, among others. All these disruptions, which led to stoppage of works, loss of income and manpower, may lead to potential litigation issues and business uncertainty, among others.

It should be noted that any construction firm that is not assured of business tomorrow cannot sustain itself. There-

fore, in order to build sustainable capacity in the construction sector, government must support the industry.

### This is how

Government should move to reduce the cost of financing capital which is now at about 20 per cent. This is neither affordable nor sustainable for local content policy. Local service providers accessing financing at such a cost cannot compete with foreign providers who access similar financing at cheaper rates from their countries of origin. Thus, government should establish a Construction Industry Development Fund in Uganda Development Bank dedicated towards the development of the local construction industry and support the economic empowerment of domestic contractors undertaking government projects.

The government should prioritise payment of all outstanding domestic arrears to contractors to enable continuity of ongoing projects which will help improve liquidity, alleviate failed contracts arising out of insolvencies of service providers, as well as keep hundreds of business alive and thousands of Ugandans in employment.

Uganda Revenue Authority should relax its punitive measures on tax defaulters, giving a grace period within which, the outstanding taxes shall be paid and waive penalties. Notwithstanding the need to amend the tax laws to allow VAT be remitted when payments have been received by the contractors.

Government should also assist with the provision of financial assistance to contractors in form of guarantees (Letters of Credit) as companies' balance sheets are currently severely weakened. Commercial banks and development financial institutions should institute payment holidays on existing loans and credit facilities to allow companies recover.

Although COVID-19 poses a big threat to the economy, its effects on the construction sector are dire that if nothing is done to revitalise the industry, we will find ourselves importing skills and knowledge for the development of our infrastructure at a higher cost. But the proposed interventions, once implemented, will see the construction industry developed with a strong and sustainable sector, with increased employment opportunities and revenue.





# GIRL POWER

ALLEN KAGINA

## Make recruitment of girls in construction deliberate

**You are arguably one of the role models for the girl-child in the country. For the benefit of all the young and old girls that look up to you, tell us about your journey to the top. How did you get there?**

I don't know if I am at the top. That's just perspective. However, I do acknowledge in relative terms I am perhaps a few rungs up the ladder with more to go. How did I get here? One step at a time, making the right decisions, making many mistakes but always going forward even when it was not easy.

I was fortunate to grow up in a large and warm family environment, with parents who believed in girl education and empowerment. I don't imagine that it was easy for our parents having to educate the 10 of us plus sons and daughters of relatives on a Saza chief's salary. So, we did not live a life of luxury.

I saw my parents work very hard to feed, clothe and educate us and always doing so with unquestionable integrity. I, therefore, had a strong foundation, but building on that foundation was my choice to make. My parents' lifestyle of hardwork and integrity became

**1991**  
THE YEAR  
ALLEN KAGINA  
JOINED URA



my example to follow.

My focus then and now is to have no excuse for failing to try when opportunity comes and especially not to despise what looks like a small or humble beginning. No one started at the top. Even those born into wealth and fame, must find value in integrity and hard work or risk losing what's bequeathed to them.

I studied hard, got good grades and got a shot at good jobs, but the beginning was indeed small. My first job was in my Senior Four vacation, I was an accounts clerk. In my S6 vacation I worked as a shop assistant. The salary wasn't much in both jobs, but I learnt the value of work ethics that lead to promotion. My first serious full-time job was after my first degree in 1986. I was a tutorial assistant at Makerere University. I held this job for three years. At the end of the three years, I joined civil service at the lowest level as an administrative assistant. In 1991, I joined Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) and again, at one of the lower levels. I rose through the ranks to become commissioner general. In 2014 I completed my term at URA and in the following year I was appointed executive director of UNRA, a position I still hold. That is my career journey.

**From being at the helm of a tax body to leading a big construction authority, how has that switch worked for you?**

In many respects, it was much the same because I left URA at the level of a CEO and joined UNRA at the level of a CEO. This position is a leader-manager position. The principles of leadership and management do not change from job to job, because at this level, your job is to show direction/vision and to resource the journey towards the vision. The difference between my experience at URA and my experience at UNRA is the arena in which I operate. Whereas I led a team to collect resources in URA, I now lead a team to fully utilise and be accountable for the resources given to us to develop and maintain roads, bridges and ferries. In URA, I was a mobiliser of resources. In UNRA, I am a provider of connectivity across the country. In both cases though, I had to learn quickly the basics of the field I was and now in. I have been fortunate in both authorities to learn from the teams I supervised. I have found that if a leader subjects themselves to be taught by and from the expertise of their subordinates, they tend to build strong and cohesive teams.

### Her take

**On women mind-set change**

"In order for women to get into construction jobs, they must first overcome the cultural barriers that reserve education for the male child, and then their own conviction that the job is hectic and therefore not for women. In many cultures, growing up, girls are often shielded from the physically tough jobs and allowed to do the light jobs around the home, while the boychild is taught to be tough and brave harsh conditions in preparation to becoming a man. This early childhood modelling tends to confer a sense of superiority on the male and submission on the female. Unless the girlchild is reoriented as they grow older, the tough training of the male is in their mind equated to tough subjects at school, Mathematics and Science. The girls study humanities. This, in my opinion and limited understanding, is why we have few women engineers and technicians. Thankfully, the tide is turning, slowly but surely. As more and more girls study sciences, more and more are taking up available space in the construction industry. Deliberate affirmative action at recruitment is still necessary for women to occupy top positions in the engineering fields and particularly in the construction sector."

**On men support**

"The men in construction have no reason to fear competition because it simply does not exist. There is space for complementarity, not competition. The women engineers and technicians are not edging men out. They are adding their strength to make the industry stronger. Everybody wins. For the men, who still harbour fear, my caution to them is that history will judge them harshly for failing to be counted when it mattered most."

**From what you know about construction now, is it a career you would encourage women to embrace?**

A resounding YES. There are far too few women in road construction. The few we have are doing an exceptional job and making us proud. In order for women to get into construction jobs, they must first overcome the cultural barriers that reserve education for the male child, and then their own conviction that the job is hectic and therefore not for women. In many cultures, growing up, girls are often shielded from the physically tough jobs and allowed to do the light jobs around the home, while the boychild is taught to be tough and brave harsh conditions in preparation to becoming a man.

This early childhood modelling tends to confer a sense of superiority on the male and submission on the female. Unless the girlchild is reoriented as they grow older, the tough training of the male is in their mind equated to tough subjects at school, Mathematics and Science. The girls study humanities. This, in my opinion and limited understanding, is why we have few women engineers and technicians. Thankfully, the tide is turning, slowly but surely. As more and more girls study sciences, more and more are taking up available space in the construction industry. Deliberate affirmative action at recruitment is still necessary for women to occupy top positions in the engineering fields and particularly in the construction sector.

**The number of girls pursuing construction-related courses and subsequently construction careers is still slim. What is your advice to girls who are scared of taking on careers in construction?**

That's exactly what it is. Fear. Address the fear factor. What is it that they fear? Until you address that, everything else is rhetoric. Sadly, the school curriculum as it is today is focused on passing exams and not necessarily at learning. Learning sciences should not be an option. The problems we have is trying to teach practical sciences at higher levels. It must be in the DNA of teaching and learning and if necessary incentivize science courses. Secondly, a reservation scheme that targets deliberate recruitment of female employees would give girls opportunity to enter the construction Industry. Thirdly, build the confidence of girls early. There are ample roles models in the industry to emulate. These have a responsibility to mentor and train female engineers and technicians. Ultimately girls must want to join the industry. Therefore,



make the industry attractive to them.

**Role conflict and stereotyping is a common hinderance for women in some careers. Any advice to the men in construction about handling and embracing competition from female counterparts?**

I think modern, progressive men don't have a problem with women participating in the construction industry. We, however, have some pockets of old school mentality. These, fortunately are converting as more and more women prove themselves. The Association of Women Civil Engineers is playing a critical role in incubating the mindset change and must be applauded. When change gains momentum, those who embrace change benefit from it. Those who resist change must either succeed at killing the change or die at it.

The men in construction have no reason to fear competition because it simply does not exist. There is space for complementarity, not competition. The women engineers and technicians are not edging men out. They are adding their strength to make the industry stronger. Everybody wins. For the men, who still harbour fear, my caution to them is that history will judge them harshly for failing to be counted when it mattered most.

**This year's Women's Day theme is Generation Equality, what measures have you put in place at UNRA to ensure both women and men enjoy equal opportunities?**

a) At UNRA we deliberately encourage women to apply for jobs in the engineering department when opportunity comes. This is because the women numbers are still low. There will be a time when there is no need for such deliberate encouragement.

b) We have a gender and equity committee that ensures we are compliant with regard to budgeting. Our budget must be gender responsive to get it approved by Parliament.

c) We consider the unique roles of women who are also young mothers and have provided for a lactating room at headquarters. Stations are also en-



Zakiat Nakabuuka, a surveyor at Arab Contractors (U) Ltd obtained her initial experience through UNABCEC's Graduate Training Program

couraged to make space for mothers to breastfeed their babies.

**One of the major challenges of career women is juggling work and family obligations. How are you winning at this? How would you advise a young career woman out there who is failing at this?**

It really is a growing experience. You learn to make the right decisions with each challenge. Every home is unique and there is no blueprint for success. Even for the women who seem to expertly juggle home and work, there is an equally frustrating story of failure and frustration that you do not see. I have learnt that work-life balance is not 50/50. It is aiming to be 100% what you are supposed to be, where you are supposed to be. As close to 100% as you can, be a career woman at work. As close to 100% as you can, be wife and mother at home. As you get older, you become more adept at this. The only sure formula is when I ask for help from One who has never failed - God.

**What is your day like in regards to the scope of your responsibilities?**

ties?

There are really no two days alike but generally, I rise at about 5:30am (pre COVID-19 pandemic, lockdown and everything related to it) and do my devotions and get ready for work. I help my daughter get ready for school too. In office I start with clearing mail that may have come in late the previous evening or early morning. I will then hold or attend meetings. Most work at my level in UNRA is managed via meetings. These may be technical meetings to deal with project matters, or they may be support services meetings related to management of the staff and resources of UNRA. I will visit a project site or meet project affected persons in their locality. I often rush to site in response to where we may have washouts, collapsed culverts, slope collapse, landslides, bridges swept away by floods and other emergencies, to provide leadership to our teams. Also, on a planned schedule I will visit staff in their stations to appreciate their work and resolve challenges. I, therefore, make several upcountry trips.

One of the reasons I love my job is the number of opportunities you get to solve complex problems. It means the stress levels may be high for that reason, but it also provides a sense of accomplishment when a matter is completed successfully.

**Given your very illustrious career, what would you say is your greatest professional success story?**

Somehow, I think that story is yet to be told. However, there are a number of milestones that come to mind. One is the restructuring of URA in 2004/2005 and the subsequent reform and modernisation programme that allowed URA to meet and surpass its revenue targets. What stands out for me though are the leadership teams we built. The sustainability of any organisation rests on the top team standing together, shoulder to shoulder. In UNRA, a similar restructuring was done with similar results now anticipated. The foundation is in place to make UNRA a formidable player in nation building.

**If you were to retire today, is this a job you would be happy to have retired in?**

I would be happy to retire in this job. It is a job that draws everything out of you and leaves you satisfied. Your efforts are rewarded when people prosper because you have connected demand to supply, talent to opportunity, product to market.

**Kagina tips on boosting female enrollment**

1. Learning sciences should not be an option. The problems we have is trying to teach practical sciences at higher levels. It must be in the DNA of teaching and learning and if necessary incentivize science courses.
2. A reservation scheme that targets deliberate recruitment of female employees would give girls opportunity to enter the construction industry.
3. Build the confidence of girls early. There are ample role models in the industry to emulate. These have a responsibility to mentor and train female engineers and technicians. Ultimately girls must want to join the industry. Therefore, make the industry attractive to them.



THE LEGAL PERSPECTIVE

# COVID-19 EFFECTS ON THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

DANIEL ANGUALIA

ANGUALIA BUSIKU AND CO. ADVOCATES



**A**cross the globe, the construction industry has been greatly impacted by the coronavirus. In a bid to contain and slow down the spread of the disease, the government put up restrictive measures under the Public Health Act notably, The Public Health (Notification of COVID – 19) Order, 2020, The Public Health (Prevention of COVID – 19) (Requirements and Conditions of Entry into Uganda) Order, 2020, Public Health (Control of Covid-19) Rules, 2020, and Public Health (Prohibition of Entry into Uganda) Order, 2020.

The regulations, among others, provided for closure of hardware shops, required construction sites to provide accommodation for the employees at the site and prohibited employees from leaving the site. It prohibited the use of public and private vehicles except those

that were being used in the provision of essential services. The Ministry of Works and Transport also issued Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Building Construction Sites which required construction sites to have in place COVID-19 guidance signage on the site, clinic, First Aid room, among others. Construction sites were required to ensure constant provision of water for hand washing or sanitizers while observing social distancing.

As a result of the above measures, many construction sites and projects had to stall or had activities suspended. Affected projects included; 20km Kayunga-Busaana road, Hoima International Airport construction, Kampala Fly over project among others. For contractors that managed to continue with construction, implementation of the SOPs

had immediate cost implications on them.

The impact of coronavirus raises many questions in the construction industry such as; (i) Whether a contractor can invoke “force majeure” on ground of COVID-19 in order to suspend execution of works and (ii) Whether a contractor may be entitled to additional costs incurred in the project in connection with the implementation of SOP measures in the construction sites? (iii) Can contractors invoke frustration in the absence of force majeure clause in the contract? This article attempts to answer the above questions.

The standard form contracts commonly adopted in Uganda include; East Africa Institute of Architects Form of Contract, International Federation of Consulting Engineers (FIDIC) Standard

Form Contract 1999 and 2017 edition, PPDA Standard Conditions of Contract among others.

**Invoking Force Majeure to suspend execution of works**

Unlike FIDIC standard form contracts, the other standard form contracts do not define “force majeure” and as such, do not provide explanation of events that may constitute it. For that reason, I will rely on FIDIC Standard Form Contracts to attempt to answer the above questions.

Under the FIDIC forms of contract, either Party may be prevented from performance of its obligations under the contract by Force Majeure. For such party to be excused from performance on the basis of force majeure, he must first give notice evoking force majeure. Force majeure is addressed in clause 19.1 of Red Book, Yellow Book, Silver Book 1999 edition.

The 2017 revised edition replaced force majeure with Exceptional Event which is defined under Section 18.1 of the Red book, Yellow Book and Silver Book. The sub-clauses provide that a “Force Majeure” or an “Exceptional Event” (depending on the edition of the book) means an event or circumstance which; (i) is beyond a Party’s control; (ii) the Party could not reasonably have provided against before entering into the

Contract; (iii) having arisen, such Party could not reasonably have avoided or overcome; and (iv) is not substantially attributable to the other Party.

Clause 19.1 then goes on to give some examples of events or circumstances which may constitute Force Majeure. Although epidemics like COVID 19 is not among the examples or events listed in the clause, it is my opinion that the measures imposed by the Government to check the spread of the disease made it impossible for most contractors to execute construction contracts. The measures under the Public Health Act are a force majeure or an exceptional event. They were enacted into laws which all contractors are supposed to abide by.

**Entitlement to an extension of time**

The relief available to the affected party following Force Majeure is among others, entitlement to an extension of the time for performing the affected obligations under Section 19.4 of Red Book, Yellow Book and Silver Book 1999 edition, or Section 18.4 of Red Book, Yellow Book and Silver Book 2017 edition. The time extension must correspond to the period of the time for which the party evoking force majeure was unable to perform. Both the employer and the contractor may also choose to terminate the contract, depending on the period of the force majeure event.

**Entitlement to costs incurred in the implementation of SOPs measures**

Under FIDIC standard form contracts, the contractor is entitled to be paid for costs incurred in the process of complying with the laws from time to time under Section 13.7 of the Red Book, Yellow Book and Silver Book 1999 edition or under Section 13.6 of the Red Book, Yellow Book and Silver Book 2017 edition. As pointed out earlier, the Public Health Regulations (law) imposed specific COVID-19 health and safety measures by requiring Contractors to among others; accommodate workers at the construction sites, provide sanitizers, running water. It is my opinion that costs incurred in the implementation of SOPs measures may be recoverable by

contractors.

**Invoking frustration in the absence of force majeure clause**

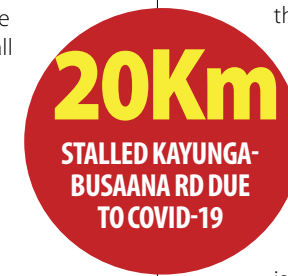
A party to a contract can only invoke force majeure relief if the contract provided for it. Bearing in mind that some construction contracts do not provide for force majeure, such parties can make recourse to the doctrine of frustration of contract. Section 66 (1) of the Contract Act 2010 provides that where a contract becomes impossible to perform or is frustrated and where a party cannot show that the other party assumed the risk of impossibility,

the parties to the contract shall be discharged from the further performance of the contract. Section 7 Clause 62.1 of the PPDA General Conditions of Contract for the Procurement of Works also provides that if the Contract is frustrated by the outbreak of war or by any other event entirely outside the control of either the Employer or the Contractor, the Project Manager shall certify that the Contract has been frustrated.

If the construction contract became physically or commercially impossible to perform, due to the SOPs imposed by the government as a result of COVID-19, the doctrine of frustration can be invoked to discharge the parties from their obligations. However, frustration should only be invoked as a last resort because unlike force majeure which would entitle the parties to an extension of time, frustration would lead to termination of the contract which may not necessarily be the intention of the parties.

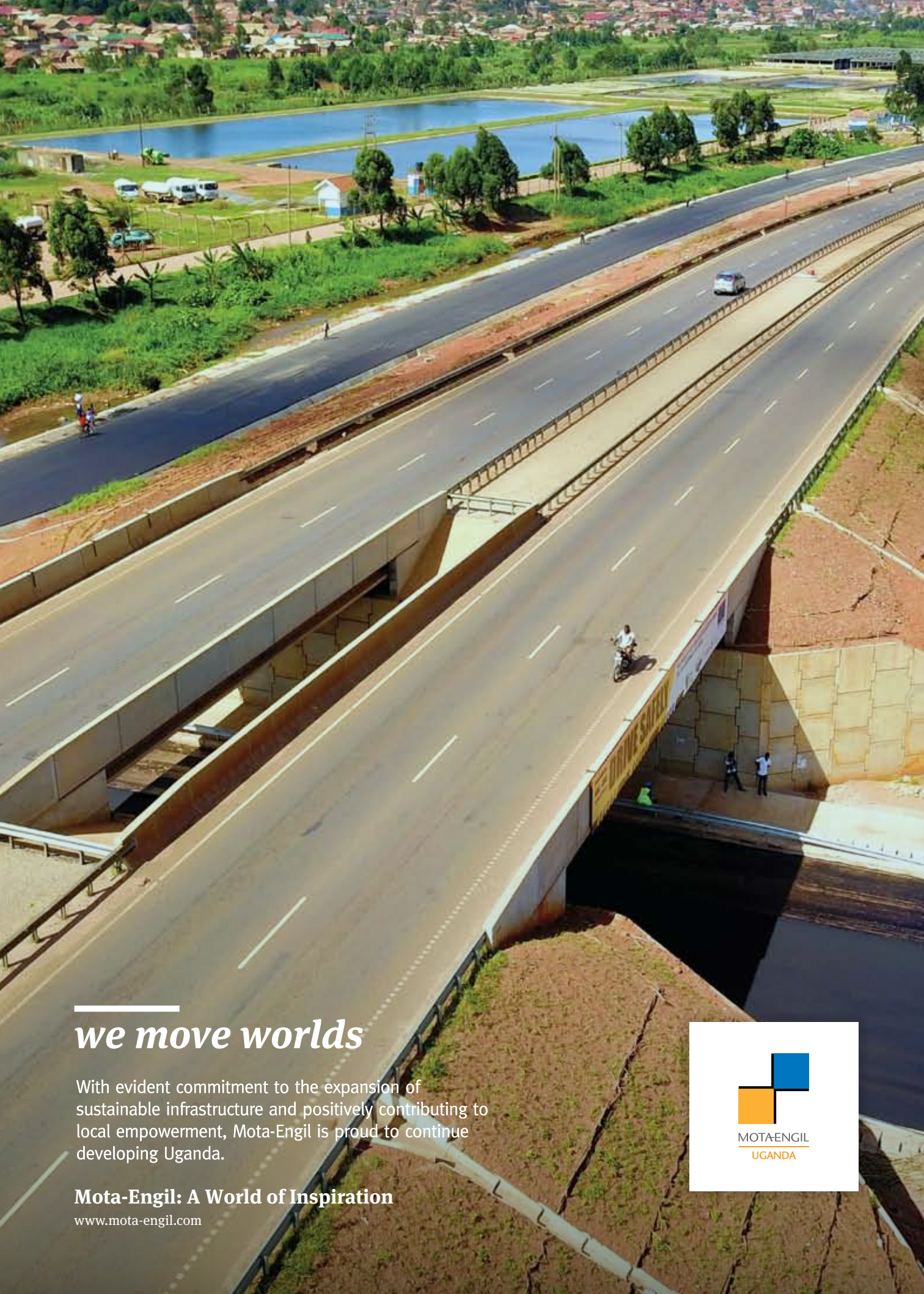
**Conclusion**

There are many other aspects of construction contracts that may be affected or continue to be affected by the SOPs. For that reasons, parties to the construction contracts need to constantly review it to ascertain their rights and obligations to ensure they communicate with each other whenever need arises. Entitlements only arise where the necessary notices have been given under the subject contract and within the stipulated time.



Some construction sites like Queen’s way of Abubaker Technical Services have continued operating amidst Covid-19 pandemic.





# MOTA-ENGIL

*A World of Inspiration*

## Mota-Engil Group Environmental Risks – Mitigation Measures

The Mota-Engil Group has a business record of more than 70 years, marked by a culture of entrepreneurship and innovation in a constant search for new horizons.

As a leader in Portugal with a consolidated position in the ranks of the 30 largest European construction groups, Mota-Engil is making its mark in 28 countries, in three distinct geographical areas – Europe, Africa and Latin America, with holdings in over 200 companies, Mota-Engil assumes a position in the market according to the values and cultural identity of the organisation, grounded in a unique and integrated strategic vision for the Mota-Engil of the future: a more international, innovative and competitive Group on the global scale.

Africa is a natural market for the Mota-Engil Group due to its long-standing and acknowledged experience which began in Angola in 1946. With an unrivalled position in Africa thanks to an ongoing investment in its capacity for the mobilisation of resources for the completion of large-scale projects, Mota-Engil Africa has a strategic perspective in the long term and a broad horizon of action while it endeavours to establish ever closer partnerships in infrastructure projects in areas as varied as Transport and Logistics, Energy, Oil & Gas, Mining and the Environment. By expanding into new markets of the SADC space, Mota-Engil Africa holds the technical and financial capacity to develop projects tailored to its customers' needs, bringing the African continent into line with its potentialities.

### PROJECT: CAPACITY IMPROVEMENT OF THE KAMPALA NORTHERN BYPASS

The Kampala Northern Bypass (KNB) forms a 21Km arc through the northern suburbs of Kampala City allowing traffic between the East, North and West of the country to bypass Kampala without crossing the Centre. It starts at the Busega Roundabout and ends at the Namboole Interchange on the existing Kampala-Jinja road.

The Bypass is a vital core part of the Northern transport corridor for Uganda and the region, connecting the port of Mombasa to the main capital cities of Nairobi, Kampala and Kigali and at the same time, South Sudan and the Eastern border of Congo. The Bypass was originally constructed with the

European Union grant support and was opened to traffic in 2009 as a single carriageway road in most of its length. Since then, the city of Kampala has expanded due to its population's increase and the Northern Bypass became a very busy and congested urban road, not able to serve both the local and the passing-by traffic.

The current "Capacity Improvement of the Kampala Northern Bypass" includes widening of the road from 2 to 4 lanes and the construction of 6 fly-overs replacing the existing intersections. As the initial construction's stage the project is co-financed by the Government of Uganda and the European Union.

***we move worlds***

With evident commitment to the expansion of sustainable infrastructure and positively contributing to local empowerment, Mota-Engil is proud to continue developing Uganda.

**Mota-Engil: A World of Inspiration**

[www.mota-engil.com](http://www.mota-engil.com)







## ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS – BORROW PITS

During the construction of the road, lateritic material was required for the road works. As a result of this construction work, Mota-Engil acquired borrow pits to supply lateritic material to the road construction works. Before a borrow area is exploited an excavation and reinstatement plan submitted detailing the aspects the contractor has deal with.

The excavation and reinstatement plan consists of the Location (chainage) of the borrow area the type and quantity of material excavated, the Biophysical and Social Baseline information, a working plan for exploitation, a restoration plan, giving details of final grading, drainage and sediment control, re-soiling and vegetation measures and design after use. The mitigation measures to be implemented in during

exploitation of borrow areas, is that when one section has been exhausted, it has been restored at the same time as a new section is being opened, all in accordance with the overall planning of the road works, the access has also to be restricted and the spoil has been used in landscaping/rehabilitating of the borrow pits.

On completion of road construction and extraction of the material, Mota-Engil is required to restore the site to as near as its original status. The restoration of borrow pits is required by the National Environmental Act, 1995 as part of environmental mitigation measures when the borrow area it is no longer required. Mota- Engil environmental team started the operation of seed planting of the grass species *Choris gayana* in order to minimise the erosion of the slopes holding the soil and reducing the water flow. This species was chosen because of having strong roots and also for being a good pioneer species and facilitator for other species.

## ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS – WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction waste and overburden dumped in road-side spring wells pose public health risks to communities which has the potential to cause water scarcity in some urban communities which may not have alternative sources of water. As mitigation measures Mota-Engil has put in waste management procedures to avoid impact to local water sources. Waste may be reused or valued at the worksite. Moreover, materials or products removed from the worksite may be reused for safety and public health reasons provided that they comply with technical so Mota-Engil has in place a sensitization program of workers about potential for environmental contamination due to improper waste management practices and it also ensures there are adequate sanitary facilities. At the site we also implement plastic campaigns which every worker is entitled to collect 5 items or pieces of plastic and to put them in the garbage bin. After that a sensitization is given by the environmental and Health officers talking about the negative aspects of having plastic on the floor and water lines.

One of the important environmental and health risks that are increasing during the development of this project and for nearby future when it will be concluded it is the community waste rather than the construction waste. Residents along the Kampala Northern Bypass have few options for disposing of waste and sewage. The garbage collection points, are now being at the side of the road at nearby neighborhood. Residents wait at night, when it is dark, and leave the garbage on the side of the road and sometimes in the drainage channels. Kampala collects between half and two thirds of the waste it creates and transports it to the city's only legal landfill: Kiteezi. Occupying an area of 14.5 hectares, the mountains of Kiteezi waste grow between 1,000 and 1,400 tons per day.

The Kampala City Council Authority (KCCA) says the landfill to be overflowed should have been closed a decade ago. The Kiteezi dump is at a dangerous intersection between urbanization and climate change. As Kampala grows and the poorest residents settle in swampy areas at the base of the hills, the city loses the natural drainage systems that used to absorb rain. The World Bank estimates that the Kampala wetland area dropped from 18% to 9% between 2002 and 2010, leaving the water with fewer places to drain. But waste stored in open landfills or left on the ground also poses a threat to

drainage, as it can easily clog and block streams and channels. During storms, water that could have been drained flooded the city's informal settlements. This combination of waste, precarious housing near by the Kampala Northern Bypass and stronger storms will leave the poorest residents of Kampala increasingly exposed to flash floods during the rainy season, risking cholera and diarrhea. The mixture of garbage and water that the population is consuming definitely increases the chances of waterborne illnesses, it is a cycle in which one vulnerability leads to another impact and brings more negative impacts. Mota Engil is aware of this situation and is helping KCCA collecting the community waste along the Bypass and engaging all the stake holders so that they are also giving their contribution for a better life of the Kampala communities.



 **1206 locals**  
**104 expats**  
**workers**

**SHEQ** **368**  
*safety healthy environment quality* **average training**  
*per year*

**MOTA-ENGIL**  
*A World of Inspiration*





# A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A SITE ENGINEER

**Joseph Muhonga Tembo**  
Site engineer, Rodo Contractors Ltd.

Site engineers are an integral part of the construction industry, and on any construction project and whereas their roles and responsibilities are wide, the major responsibility of a site engineer is to read and understand the plan, and see to it that it is implemented correctly. They spend most of their time on site,

overseeing the construction process.

I have been a site engineer on road construction sites for the past 15 years. On average, my day starts at 6am when I wake up, spend 10 minutes on personal administration, have breakfast in 10 minutes and head out to work at 6:30am.

Before leaving the workplace every evening, I ensure that I know how much we have accomplished and how much is pending so that I know where to start from to prepare for the next day's work.

Typically, when working on a project, we make daily, weekly and monthly work-plans and these become the mirror and timelines for the day's programme. While planning, therefore, I start by looking at priority areas, and especially where I have run short.

It is usual in our work to get hindrances that bar us from accomplishing the set work. You may, for example, face inconveniences beyond your control such as rain. It may spoil the completed work or just make you halt the work for some hours or days.

Therefore, when planning my day, I have to plan on how I am going to catch up with assignments lagging behind and at the same time, accomplish the set work for that day.

## Skills a good site engineer must have

- Good AutoCAD skills - software used for drawing.
- Good analytical and operating skills in drawing together with good skills in interpretation of drawings because all the work to be done is on drawings and hence ability to interpret them is important.
- Good communication skills in passing on information to subordinates and superiors together with

other different entities on the project.

- Good listening skills to complaints that arise between different entities/sections on the project.
- The ability to interpret, analyse and make decisions that you see fit for the requirement at the time.
- The ability to read, understand and analyse the specifications. There are two specifications; stan-

dard and special specifications. Special specifications are unique to a project while standard specifications are general. A site engineer should be able to read and implement the two.

- Good command of language; it is necessary that one understands the project language - English, French etc since one has to understand what they are going to implement.

sued.

If anything does not meet the standard, the section is not approved, and if is not approved, no certificate is issued for the section, which means that I cannot be paid. That is why I have to ensure that our work is up to standard, so that it passes the test.

Additionally, while doing our work, there could be changes in the plan. For example, the directions may be to excavate 200m to remove soil. As a site engineer, I may see that the intended result has not been achieved, so I have to consult again with experts for clarification or different instructions.

My duty then becomes passing on that information to the team on ground. But this does not deter me from ensuring the day's work proceeds as planned.

It is also important to note that I do not work alone. On most projects, I work with site surveyors, consultants, safety officers, environment officers, foremen, and mechanical engineers, among others.

However, on some projects, I am supposed to reside on site because I am the major consultant making it difficult to delegate.

If the worst comes to the worst, I can delegate to someone trustworthy, with whom I have had a good working relationship for a long time. In other words, I don't just drop materials on site and go away, I see how the work is going and, in most cases, delve into the work and do things like setting out and the layers.

In the event that I am overseeing more than one project, I must delegate someone I trust. But again, if you have developed good teams of people who know what to do and what the company stands for, it makes the work easier. Normally my work day ends at 7pm, though it can stretch upto 8pm in some cases.

I also start the day by assessing myself. Did I achieve what I had planned to do yesterday? If I did, how much cost was incurred for the work and how much did I gain from it because it is from this that I earn. And if I did not achieve my day's target, what made me fail, and how am I going to overcome it?

When I get to the site between 7:30am and 8am, I start playing my monitoring role. This includes distribution of resources such as machinery, manpower and ensuring that everyone is already stationed at their section.

I also have to monitor that the manpower has all they need; in terms of gadgets, materials, water, protective gear as well as briefing everyone on our day's plan.

Then I embark on supervising the work to ensure everything is being implemented according to plan.

We work under instruction and as a site engineer, I have to ensure that everything is done per the instructions so that when a section is tested (by the contractor's team and the consultant/supervising teams) it passes the test. For a section to be completed, the levels and the Field Density Test (FDT) results must meet the set standards and then it can be approved and a certificate is-

**15**  
NUMBER OF  
YEARS AS SITE  
ENGINEER

## Responsibilities

**To break them down:**

- The biggest part of my work is interpreting drawings from the consultant and where there are discrepancies, we communicate with the consulting team for change. I then oversee the implementation of the drawings.

- Organising and coordinating the teams on site for work and see to it that the work meets the required standards.

- Together with safety officers, I make sure that we comply with the safety measures. For example, if there is a new activity that is going to take place, I call meetings on ground (toolbox meetings) for the teams going to work there, let them know the involved risks, the precautions they must take and how to overcome the risks.

- As a site engineer, I am also the time and production manager. I assess how much work has been produced within a given period of time.

- Additionally, I coordinate the different teams to produce work. For example, we have equipment on site and it is under the mechanical engineer. If there is a problem with the equipment, I have to coordinate with the mechanical engineer so that it is fixed to enable production to take place.

- Sometimes when I am not in the field, I also do some work at the office such as drawing programmes, doing a computation of volumes done, draft progress records that include work produced, obstacles met and solutions employed.

As narrated to Desire Mbabaali





# CONSTRUCTION VOTES 2021



## It's now or never

By UNABCEC Staff writer

**A**mid the coronavirus pandemic, public polling places present a threat to public health. But avoiding to vote threatens the health of the Republic of Uganda. Now that the government has decided to go on with the General Elections in 2021, the construction industry plus all its stakeholders who care a great deal about the leadership of this country are ready to participate and make an impact against all odds.

**To construction voters**

With just months left before the 2021 General Elections, it's now or never for construction voters. All politicians are preparing. These coming elections are particularly vital for our construction industry. The outcome of these elections will have a significant impact on

national political, economic and regulatory policy. Regardless of who wins the next elections, if the construction industry doesn't turn out and vote in large numbers, we will have a lot to lose.

The ultimate power we wield is the fact that each one of us is a constituent. Politicians ought to know how regulations impact your business and pro-growth policies. Don't waste your vote on candidates with selfish motives. The industry needs leaders who will focus on its development. Fortunately, none of us lacks the intelligence to get out there and vote in this national election. So, remember every vote counts-make sure yours is one of them or don't complain.

**To Politicians**

Uganda's construction sector is fac-

ing significant challenges, including lack of work, poor access to finances, lack of capacity in terms of financial and equipment, late and non-payment of contractors and professionals, lack of a regulatory framework, foreign dominance, to mention a few. If the status quo remains unattended to, we risk losing most construction businesses which are on the verge of collapsing, plus all upcoming firms.

UNABCEC advocates for a number of interventions to be addressed by the government in order to introduce and run effective contractor development programs that shall promote a sustainable construction industry. Get in touch with us to have these incorporated in your manifesto and be assured of construction votes.



## UGANDA BUILDING AND CIVIL WORKS CONTRACTORS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

Uganda Building and Civil Works Contractors Cooperative Society Limited (UNABCEC SACCO)

**VISION:**

To be leading contractors' financial institution in Uganda for mobilizing savings and providing dedicated financial products and services to its members.

**MISSION:**

To provide effective financial solutions by ensuring high quality, prompt and affordable credit facilities to members

In the efforts to meeting our vision and objectives we appreciate all our beloved members for the continued support by recommending the SACCO's services and products to other partners in the Construction industry. In order to qualify for joining the SACCO, one needs to be under a company fully registered by Uganda National Association of Building and Civil Engineering Contractors (UNABCEC) these may include a company or an individual, a close family member of a company's director or a staff for the UNABCEC Secretariat.

**Among the various financial products and services extended to our clients/ members are;**

- Providing an opportunity for members to save, their savings yield better returns as interest and dividends.

- Under taking investments jointly as a group.
- Providing low interest on loans.
- Provide bank guarantees to members at subsidized rates to support their bid requirements
- Negotiate favorable interest rates and credit terms from financial institutions for members.
- Help members acquire assets at favorable terms

To potential members of the SACCO the time is now to take the step forward as we stamp our authority in the financial world hence mitigating the challenges faced by those winning contracts and the employees of the companies. As we continue to register steady progress and hitting our goals, it's important to note "Opportunities are utilized to the maximum by those that are prepared."

Registration fees for individuals and companies stands at UgShs. 50,000 and 100,000 respectively, stationery fees are 20,000 and 50,000 for individuals and companies respectively, the share value is at ug shillings 20,000 with a minimum of 3 shares and 50 shares to be held by individuals and companies respectively.

An individual or company is free to acquire shares above the set minimum number of shares. The minimum amount for deposit is ug shillings 50,000.

**We Save Together and Grow Together.**





# STRICT REGULATION KEY IN ELIMINATING SHODDY WORK



BY ALAN GILHAM

PHD FCIQB



Uganda's construction industry is faced with the challenge of shoddy works, which sometimes arises from contractors who would like to make profits out of the project at the expense of quality. And sometimes contractors embark upon projects for which the client does not have the necessary finances. How can these situations change?

Ideally, these problems appear solely upon contractors to solve. However, the solution lies in a combination of improved and consistently enforced regulation, improved management and supervision by clients and increasing professionalism throughout the industry. Changes have to be made by regulators,

clients, contractors and practitioners.

Research done in the UK during the 1990s concluded that regulations and clients are the two most influential drivers of quality and performance in the construction industry. It was determined that around 80% of construction stakeholders were driven only by regulation. The remaining 20% were striving for standards that exceeded regulatory standards and these were driven by client demand.

Despite many efforts to improve performance in the UK's construction industry, starting with initiatives such as 'Constructing the Team (Latham 1994), and 'Rethinking Construction (Egan 1998), I see the same problems persisting,

perhaps illustrated by the UK government's recent crackdown on 'shoddy housebuilders'.

Having spent the last 20 years working in Sub-Saharan Africa, I can see the same problems occurring in every country where I have worked.

The conclusion I draw from my experiences in building research and construction practice, is that good regulation and its consistent enforcement is probably the most influential factor in pushing up standards and performance improvement across the industry.

Of course, that always assumes that regulations are respected by construction industry stakeholders, in this I

include the clients, contractors and the regulators also. Where there are high levels of informality, poor enforcement and large numbers remain outside of the regulatory framework, standards of construction appear to be worse and the ability to improve those conditions relies far more on spreading the regulatory net than improving the standards.

### What goes wrong

Applicable to construction industries throughout the world, I see regulation coming in three forms:

(i) the technical standards to which buildings and structures must be designed and built,

(ii) regulations that govern the qualities of those who can enter the market, and

(iii) professional standards and ethics.

Taking the first of those, the failure to adopt technical standards is probably the most obvious failure suffered by clients and users of buildings. The worst-case scenarios leading to building collapses, deaths and injury. It is probably fair to say that the least regulated countries suffer the most severe building collapses and failures.

The second, but less obvious is the role of 'market' regulations. Think about

market regulation as the conditions which have to be satisfied to gain a 'license to operate' in the sector. The purpose of market regulations is to set out the minimum financial, managerial and technical capabilities expected of a firm that wants to provide construction services to clients. There is often a register of contractors kept by public sector bodies who commission construction works but rarely anything which provides the same sort of assurances for private sector clients.

The third component of the regulatory framework is professionalism. What does this mean and how is it regulated? I look at professionalism as the 'glue' that holds the rest together. It is the unspoken behavioural code which is upheld by individual practitioners.

### Role of professional bodies

Even the best regulations in the world will be ineffective if they are not respected and enforced, and in my opinion, this comes down to professionalism. In this case it is the professional bodies and trade associations such as UNABCEC, UACE and UIPE who play a significant role, setting and enforcing competency and ethical standards for their members. Professional bodies and trade associa-

tions are most effective if their roles are embedded in law. What has become apparent to me from my 40 years of experience in the construction industries of Europe and sub-Saharan Africa is that clients and contractors will continue to flaunt standards unless there is comprehensive regulation and effective enforcement across the technical, market-entry and professional standards.

What is also apparent to me is that competent, law abiding and professionally-minded construction sector clients, consultants and contractors have nothing to fear from any kind of regulation, as long as it is enforced properly.

Not only do they reduce the incidences where clients are tempted to flaunt the rules and contractors are tempted to cut corners but they create the 'level playing field' sought by clients and contractors in which they can operate with confidence. And we all know, don't we, that confidence and trust are at the heart of any successful business.

**Gilham is a chartered Construction Manager, Fellow of the UK's Chartered Institute of Building and an independent consultant for performance improvement and institutional reform.**

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# BUSINESS ETHICS

## Avoid backdoor deals in the construction

**JULIET S. NAMITALA-KIRWANA**  
PARTNER, AKN ADVOCATES

In an economy steeped in several forms of unethical practices among professionals, the key stakeholders in the Ugandan construction industry are not immune to the common unethical practices which include kickbacks, bid rigging, fraud, bribery, bill inflation, breaches of environmental protection laws, among others.

However, kickbacks and the acceptance of bribes/gifts are the most common forms of unethical practice in the Ugandan construction industry. It is apparent that while the academic and practical training of construction professionals is rigorous and lengthy, there is not much emphasis on the importance of ethical practice as there is on the technical study areas.

The inevitable adverse effects of those disreputable practices are often exposed when unfortunate incidents occur. These include terrible accidents resulting from the collapse of buildings/infrastructure erected negligently, and clients' loss of faith in the construction industry. The need for engineers, architects, quantity surveyors, project managers, designers, and contractors to practice strict adherence to ethical behaviour is therefore an urgent one.

The stakeholders in the construction industry must recognise that the rewards of implementing construction projects up-rightly are further-reaching than those of business obtained through underhanded means. Adherence to ethical codes can foster an environment where construction businessmen realistically compete for work based on merit.

### Kickbacks and bribes

Kickbacks are defined as bribes paid incrementally by contractors to those in charge of contract awarding decisions. Kickbacks are no different from bribes as

the end goal of both actions is to influence the decisionmaker to issue a decision in the favour of the one who has offered it. The slight difference is that bribes are characteristically one-time payments whereas kickbacks are often spread out over the duration of the contract. Kickbacks have become normalised by professionals who dress them up in clever expressions like 'facilitation' and 'handshakes'. The stages in construction projects at which kickbacks are offered include expression of interest, proposal, bidding, awarding, intervention, monitoring and evaluation.

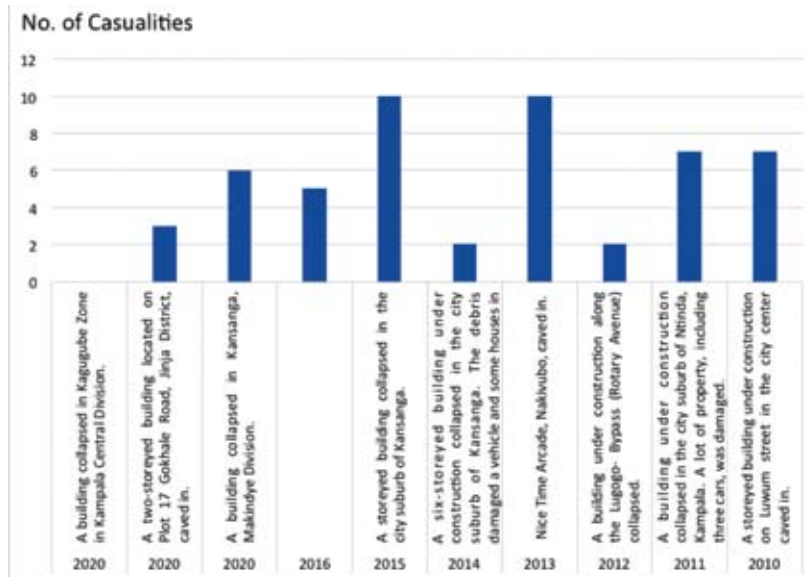
The ripple effect of kickbacks and bribes is evident in the failure of the recipients to supervise and quality-assure construction plans submitted for approval. Kickbacks further allow for unregistered and incompetent 'engineers' to supervise construction projects which has had di-

sastrous effects such as non-supervision, intimidation, conflict of interest, loss of confidence in the profession, poor quality works, illogical contractor selection and in the worst case, building and infrastructural accidents/damage.

Numerous construction accidents have been reported in Uganda over the past decade and in most of the cases the Physical Planning Department of KCCA and other local government offices have cited neglect of construction guidelines, alteration of approved plans without the consent of authorities, night-time construction by individuals without approved plans to avoid detection/arrest and refusal to comply with orders to review structural processes.

**A summary of the accidents and sustained casualties/deaths is provided below;**

**2014**  
YEAR OF MUKONO-KYETUME-KATOSI-NYENGA ROAD SCANDAL



Similarly, large-scale infrastructural projects face related challenges as evidenced in the infamous Mukono-Kyetume-Katosi-Nyenga Road scandal of 2014 in which it came to light that Eutaw Construction Limited (EUTAW) which won the bid for the above road project, was not the company implementing the works. Instead the actual project work was being carried out by Chongqing International Construction Corporation (CICO); contrary to the contract between EUTAW and the Uganda National Roads Authority which forbade subcontracting.

Additionally, it was discovered that EUTAW was merely a briefcase company that had no actual physical address in the USA where it was purportedly registered. Investigations into this matter uncovered bid-rigging and massive pay-offs to individuals in key decision-making positions which explains how a briefcase company with no capacity to build a road won a bid and even received advances to the tune of more than Shs20,000,000,000.

### Encouraging the construction businessman to practice ethics

It is not in dispute that there are several laws (the Physical Planning Act, 2010; The National Environment Act, Cap 153; The Uganda National Roads Authority Act; The Uganda National Roads (General) Regulations, 2017; The Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Act, 2003 and the regulations thereunder) and codes of conduct (the Engineers' Code of Professional

Practice and Ethics, and Disciplinary Procedures), that govern construction practice.

Unfortunately, the prevalence of chronic malpractice speaks to a weak link in implementation. Ethics cannot be implemented with force as they are born out of conscience and value systems. However, they can be encouraged, praised and rewarded arm-in-arm with the law. After all, actual physical public safety and environmental protection rely on them. A few pointers to boost ethical morale of the construction businessman are indicated below:

**i). Adequate punishment for offenders** – after due process of the law. Punishments should be proportionate to the gravity of the offence; to deter copycat offenders. The prosecution of offenders whose violations of good construction practice results in the death and injury of others, loss of property and environmental degradation of the environment should not only be severe but swift to encourage fellow practitioners to uphold good practice.

**ii) Encourage whistle-blowing** on parties taking part in any conduct which gives one party an inappropriate benefit over another as opposed to assessment based on merit. The Uganda National Roads Authority calls on the public to whistle blow through an address specifi-

cally dedicated to that purpose (whistle-blower@unra.go.ug).

**iii). The Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Authority** discourages unscrupulous tendering practices by blacklisting contractors and suppliers who are found to have used bribes, kickbacks and other underhanded methods in their bids for government tenders. The black-listed companies face bans from submitting tenders for government work ranging from a few months to several years. More awareness about such remedies can empower construction businessmen who are honest in their dealings.

**iv). Conducting all tendering processes** with fairness, honesty and transparency at all industry levels to build the trust and confidence of stakeholders in the contracting systems. When the public trusts that tendering processes are fair, they are deterred from making offers for bribes and kickbacks.

**v). Sourcing independent procurement audits** to check the authenticity of public procurement processes.

It is the work of all the stakeholders in the construction industry to change public perception and eradicate the status quo which leaves a lot to be desired. Engineers, architects, quantity surveyors, project managers, designers, and contractors must believably demonstrate that honesty and merit are core values of their practice.

This will give a fair chance for profound quality to become the norm in structural and infrastructural projects. They must demonstrate their willingness to be accountable to the public and their professions before they can earn from them. Finally, the

public must witness a system that works to punish, blacklist

and shame those who

bring disrepute to the construction industry.



### Tips on how to boost ethics in the construction sector

- Punish the offenders – after due process of the law. Punishments should be proportionate to the gravity of the offence and should be swift to encourage fellow practitioners to uphold good practice.
- Encourage whistle-blowing on parties taking part in any conduct which gives one party an inappropri-

- ate benefit over another as opposed to assessment based on merit.
- The Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Authority discourages unscrupulous tendering practices by blacklisting contractors and suppliers who are found to have used bribes, kickbacks and other underhanded methods in their bids

- for government tenders.
- Conduct all tendering processes with fairness, honesty and transparency at all industry levels to build the trust and confidence of stakeholders in the contracting systems.
- Source independent procurement audits to check the authenticity of public procurement processes.



# INSURANCE

## A must have in construction



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ASSISTANT MANAGER MARKETING, STATEWIDE INSURANCE CO LIMITED

Quite often when people are asked who in their opinion needs insurance, some of the answers will be: 'the rich, for they have lots of assets to protect.'

While others will say: 'business men and women' who have businesses and property at risk. Well, both answers are not wrong, certainly property and businesses are always exposed to risks, which if not protected could cause serious financial/stress setback to the owner, the employees and the government at large (loss of tax).

However, the broader picture is that we all need insurance protection, depending on our circumstances to mitigate risks and losses or liabilities rising from our area of operation and profession.

The main task of the risk management is to ensure an optimal risk-return relation through a variety of available risk management methods. Risk retaining traditionally occurs as a supplement to the transfer of risk to the insurance companies such as SWICO and this form of hedging is applicable in situations where the possibility of risk and intensity of the adverse consequences are small.

As contractors and engineers, you render a very noble and crucial service to the community and in particular the government and all its parastatals because some of you are entrusted with the finances of the country, which calls for the highest duty of care as you go about your professional duties.

With the increasing competition from big players in the construction industry and the quest for global standards, it will not be long before government enforces mandatory minimum coverage to protect both the public and professionals against ex-



**“With the increasing competition from big players in the construction industry and the quest for global standards, it will not be long before government enforces mandatory minimum coverage to protect both the public and professionals against exposing themselves to liabilities that could curtail their services which is called The Contractors All Risks Insurance (CAR).”**

posing themselves to liabilities that could curtail their services which is called The Contractors All Risks Insurance (CAR).

The realisation is that those engaged in the provision of services are at the same time employing a number of others thus contributing to the reduction of unemployment in the country. Any sober government would certainly be interested in seeing to it that continuity of these sectors is protected and put measures in place to prevent them from collapse or closure due to liability risks that are insurable.

### Why is insurance crucial?

Insurance has evolved as a process of safeguarding the interest of people/organisations from loss and uncertainty. It

may be described as a social device to reduce or eliminate risk of loss to life and property in general.

Insurance contributes a lot to the general economic growth of the society by providing stability to the functioning of process. The insurance industries develop financial institutions and reduce uncertainties by improving financial resources and stability.

### Provide safety and security

Insurance provides financial support and reduces uncertainties in business and human life. It provides safety and security against particular events. There is always a fear of sudden loss. Insurance provides a cover against any sudden loss.

For example, in case of life

insurance financial assistance is provided to the family of the insured on death. In case of others, insurance security is provided against loss due to fire, marine/goods in transit, personal accidents, accidental damage and loss, burglary/theft all of which incidentally can affect construction assets and human resource.

### Spreading of risk

Insurance facilitates spreading risk from the insured to the insurer. The basic principle of insurance is to spread risk among a large number of people. A large number of persons get insurance policies and pay premium to the insurer. Whenever a loss occurs, it is compensated out of funds of the insurer.

### Generates Financial Resources

Insurance generates funds by collecting premium. These funds are invested in government securities and stock. These funds are gainfully employed in industrial development of a country for generating more funds and utilised for the economic development of the country. Employment opportunities are increased by big investments, leading to capital formation.

### Promotes economic growth

Insurance generates significant impact on the economy by mobilising domestic savings. Insurance can turn accumulated capital into productive investments.

Insurance helps to mitigate loss, financial stability and promotes trade and commerce activities, which result in economic growth and development. Thus, insurance plays a crucial role in sustainable growth of an economy.

### Medical support

A medical insurance is considered essential in managing risk in health. Anyone can be a victim of critical illness unexpectedly. And rising medical expense is of great concern. Medical Insurance is one of the insurance policies that cater for different types of health risks. The insured gets medical support in case of medical insurance policy.

### Life insurance encourages savings

Insurance does not only protect against risks and uncertainties, but also provides an investment channel too. Life insurance enables systematic saving due to payment of regular premium. Life insurance provides a mode of investment. It develops a habit of saving money by paying premium. The insured gets a lumpsum amount at the maturity of the contract. Thus, life insurance encourages savings.

Large funds are collected through premium. These funds are utilised in the industrial development of a country, which accelerates the economic

growth. Employment opportunities are increased by such big investments. Thus, insurance has become an important source of capital formation.

Statewide Insurance Co (Swico), a member of this association, has many insurance products among which is the professional indemnity insurance policy that can be tailored to meet your particular circumstances in the event of such liability, Contractors Liability Insurance (CAR), that covers much of the projects under taken by the contractors.

This is so because it covers employees under worker men's compensation, machinery breakdown, contractual works and it is needed at the contract signing as a fall back for the government (principal) in cases where projects backfire.

As contractors, it would be beneficial to take advantage of these covers under the umbrella of the association for ease of monitoring and administration or to encourage various individual members to take variety policy covers for their business. This insurance can be arranged with individual and group limits per event and an aggregate limit of cover that may be agreed upon between the association and the insurer.





# GRADUATE TRAINING

An opportunity every student must seize

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Months before I graduated from Kyambogo University with a Bachelor's degree in Civil and Building Engineering last year, I saw a post on social media by UNABCEC. It was inviting students for graduate training.

This was my last semester, I didn't want to go back home after my studies and frankly speaking, I had a conviction to apply. I was scared of applying and not make it through, so I delayed but later, I took a leap of faith and submitted a week before the deadline day.

I sat back and waited. Three months later I received a call from Perfect Multiple Engineering and Consultancy Services Ltd.

The human resource officer told me they had seen my name at UNABCEC and wanted to see whether I could be part of their team. When I replied in the affirmative, I was asked to come in the following week - on a Tuesday for interviews.

Only three of us sat the interview; including one male student and a female. Contrary to what I had expected, the interviews were oral and had two aspects: personal questions and the other about developing bills of quantities and quotations.

I went back home with a promise that I would be called again. A few days later, a call came in inviting me for further interviews. This interview was oral, too, and the three of us, like last time were present. This time while sending me off, I was told to come back the following week and start work. And on July 31, 2019, I joined the team.

## The training

The training was going to last three

“  
For any student out there, there is reason to seize such opportunities when they come. From my experience, graduate training opens up your world and gives you a certain level of experience and edge over your colleagues even before you graduate.”

months. I spent the the first two being oriented on how to merge the theoretical aspect of the profession with the practical aspect. I was being shown how the company runs, with the different departments and how they work with each other. I was being taught how to develop quotations and as time went by, I learned how to come up with bills of quantities. This became a routine task.

As contractors, we receive quotations from clients, price them and submit them for bidding. We also carry out surveys as requested by the client. This is what we do on a daily basis, and in case we receive a project, we discuss internally as a department and then proceed with the execution. After learning all this, I was sent on my first field assignment to Kabale District to survey a health centre deep in Bwindi Impenetrable Forest.

I was supposed to visit the site, make a report for the client, see the problems on-site and offer solutions. This is when the real work started. My supervisors wanted to assess how much I had grown and on returning, I had to work on quotations, do the drawings, basically, all the necessary aspects for a project to kick off.

I gave the report to my supervisor when I returned and he gave me feedback, correcting me where I was wrong and affirming me where I was right. Although doing this assignment was challenging, it set pace for

my next assignment. In fact, it made me better.

Going forward, I kept receiving more of such assignments but another memorable one happened between August and September last year. I was assigned to manage a roofing project in Kampala, near Ministry of Health offices. Here, I learnt many more lessons.

I had to manage the site, deal with workers, prioritise what to do depending on the funds we had. Yet, I had to do all this under minimal supervision. all these were exciting projects for me which made me learn and before I knew it, the training period had elapsed.

## After the training

I was, however, told (albeit verbally) to come back and work with the company. I am still with them to date. I receive pay at the end of the month and costs incurred while doing the company work, are met.

For any student out there, there is reason to seize such opportunities when they come. From my experience, graduate training opens up your world and gives you a certain level of experience and edge over your colleagues even before you graduate.

The training boosted my confidence in the engineering field. It showed me the path to take and by the time I graduated, I knew what I wanted to do.

Even better, graduate training gives you a chance to learn how



to work with different people because when you get employed, you start dealing with people from different backgrounds and you ought to be prepared to deal with them.

Most importantly, graduate training gives you humility. Since you join the organisation at the lowest level, it puts you in a humble position to learn. You do everything you are asked to do, which improves your skills, but also puts you in a position of serving others before you are served.

You also understand where you are, and where you are not. It opens your mind to what you should learn so you don't assume you know much when you actually don't.

## Everybody is welcome

However, graduate training is not just for students, university graduates, too, can benefit from it. It is very painful for a parent to see you at home everyday when they expect you to have started work. Graduate training is something to consider while waiting for a job opening.

My humble request to companies is to open their doors for students but also to train them in a variety of skills so that we create people who can do everything. I implore companies to allow trainees to bring in ideas into the existing system because as the sector evolves, so does knowledge and sometimes, these trainees from school have that knowledge. This does not necessarily mean that we must agree, but let those ideas be shared instead of just pushing them away.

Additionally, if/when you find interest in a trainee and want them to stay, commit to them with a legally binding document for the sake of both the individual and the company.

Over and above all, my sincere gratitude goes to UNABCEC for the graduate training initiative, but also for the care. They kept calling me to know how everything was going and asked about my wellbeing to the smallest detail. As for the company that gave me an opportunity to work with them, thank you for this once in a lifetime opportunity.

As narrated to Desire Mbabaali



# KNOW HOW TO FINANCE YOUR PROJECT AND STAY IN BUSINESS



JAMES OTTO

INVESTMENT MANAGER INFRASTRUCTURE, UGANDA DEVELOPMENT BANK

The construction sector represents the backbone of most developing economies, as it provides the foundation for infrastructure development, and it is therefore a multiplier for all other economic sectors that rely on such infrastructure. Estimates from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS 2018) suggest that the construction sector directly contributes to approximately 7 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP).

This growth in the construction sector is largely attributed to the accelerated rate of execution of public and private investment in infrastructure. The contribution of the construction sector to the GDP is further expected to increase as the

country focuses on building its capital stock, to address infrastructure deficits to lower the cost of doing business and facilitate the exploitation of the country's oil resource.

Despite the surge in activities, the industry still faces major challenges which hinder its competitiveness and growth. Among the challenges is the weak local contractor capacity (financial capacity, equipment capacity and human resource capacity), weak regulation, delayed payments, presence of briefcase companies, corruption in procurement and contracting processes among others.

Because of these, the construction industry today is dominated by

foreign contractors and local contractors are left to fight for the Government reserved contracts worth Shs10 billion and below and the mandatory PPDA requires that 30 per cent of the value of procurement contracts above Shs45 billion by foreign companies be reserved for local suppliers.

A recent survey by a Makerere University student to determine the impact of financing on the competitiveness of local construction companies in Uganda, revealed that of the 36 contractors interviewed, though there was access to credit facilities, financial institutions provided financial tools that do not meet the needs of the industry and the terms were not favourable.

This is not surprising as the financial

sector has always been on the receiving end of SME ire because of the high interest rates. We shall briefly discuss some of the factors that influence interest rates in the subsequent paragraphs.

### Consider other financing options

Many contractors are always quick to run to the bank for a loan whenever they have a contract to execute. However, as a rule of thumb; the contractor should only consider approaching the bank after other cheaper financing options have been exhausted.

This is because the bulk of the financing needed in the construction sector goes towards meeting the day-to-day working capital needs such as payment of wages, salaries and suppliers which may account for as much as 60 per cent of the total funds required.

The first source of funding which every contractor must consider is the Mobilisation Advance Payment (MAP) which is the payment made by the client to the contractor for initial expenditure in respect of site mobilisation, and a fair proportion of job overheads or preliminaries.

During negotiation and contracting with the client, every contractor must insist that MAP is included in the con-

tract. Usually clients agree to 30% of the contract sum upon presentation of a guarantee.

### Trade credit

The second source of funds for a contractor is trade credit, which refers to the credit a contractor gets from suppliers in the normal course of business. As a rule of thumb, contractors should build win-win relationships with their preferred suppliers so that they do not have to pay cash immediately for purchases made.

Under normal circumstances, supplier payments should only be done upon receipt of milestone payments from the client. Where applicable, contractors should also consider the use of accrued expense where routine expenses such as wages, salaries are deferred and paid at the end of the month rather than daily.

The aim is to try and synchronise payment of expenses with receipt of milestone payments from the clients. These sources of funds should off-set the amount of financing the contractor should seek from the bank.

However, given the capital-intensive nature of the construction industry, contractors will at one point or the other find themselves in the bank

seeking for funds to finance certain activities or capital investments. These activities may include acquisition of construction equipment or working capital requirements.

### The risk

For a long time, banks have considered the construction industry a high-risk sector for well-known reasons that result from delayed milestone payments from their clients that lead to many contractors defaulting on their loan repayment obligations.

Furthermore, many contractors cannot demonstrate the long-term sustainability of their business which limits their ability to qualify for long term facilities. For example, whereas a contractor may ask for a seven-year asset finance facility, they will struggle to demonstrate that they can consistently get work for the next seven years to service the loan.

The process of re-risking the construction industry calls for a joint effort from all interested stakeholders, including financial institutions, government regulator, UNABCEC, suppliers, PPDA, MDA among others to ensure transparency.

**7%**  
CONSTRUCTION CONTRIBUTION TO GDP



### Research more

Many contractors are also naïve about the different types of financial institutions that exist in Uganda and the different financial solutions that exist for the construction industry.

In a nutshell, there are two distinct types of financial institutions that contractors must consider approaching when in need of finance; Development Financial Institutions (DFI) and Commercial Financial Institutions. Since we are all very familiar with commercial banks, I will spend the next paragraph explaining the later.

DFIs are often established by governments to provide funds for projects that would otherwise not get funds from commercial lenders due to the risky

nature of the project. This is because DFIs are set up to provide risk capital for economic development projects on non-commercial basis.

In Uganda, the national DFI is the Uganda Development Bank. However, there are also some other international DFIs that operate in Uganda such as the East Africa Development Bank, Africa Development Bank, and World Bank, among others.

Owing to the economic importance of the construction industry, some of the DFIs have now started supporting projects in the construction industry and eligible contractors must take advantage of this opportunity.



# UNABCEC DONATES TO NATIONAL TASKFORCE ON COVID-19

The government of Uganda instituted anti COVID-19 measures to guarantee the safety of its citizens soon after the first case was reported in the country. These included closure of schools, places of worship, airports, borders, business, hangout venues, ban on public transport and limiting personal interactions by ensuring only essential staff report to work, among others. This caused disruptions in trade networks causing shortage of food to many urban poor, and job loss to several daily wage earners.

However, President Museveni, through the Office of the Prime Minister, launched a fundraising drive aimed at obtaining resources from different entities and individuals to aid in the fight against COVID-19 effects. In response to the presidential call, UNABCEC, through her Corporate Social Responsibility, mobilised her members and raised 43 metric tonnes of maize flour and 14.2 metric tonnes of beans worth Shs125,690,000 as part of the efforts to support the COVID-19 response in Uganda.

The food was handed over to the

National Taskforce on COVID-19 by the board director, Eng. Jamesone Olonya, and the projects officer, Mr Mike Serunkuuma. In addition to foodstuffs, one of the members - Measurement Solutions Limited offered free calibration of infrared thermometers to the Ministry of Health currently being used at Mulago National Referral Hospital.

UNABCEC continues to represent genuine players in the construction industry, who have a sense beyond business, and care for humanity.

**Genuine Contractors under their Umbrella body;**



## Uganda National Association of Building and Civil Engineering Contractors (UNABCEC)

have donated **43 metric tonnes of Maize Flour** and **14.2 metric tonnes of Beans** that shall serve **7100 heads** as part of the GoU Feed the Vulnerable Campaign during **COVID-19 Pandemic Crisis**



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Plot 3, Buvuma, Port Bell Road  
P.O.Box 796, Kampala Uganda  
0414504941/0712767066/0758767066  
stirling@africaonline.co.ug  
Gennaro Sirgiovanni



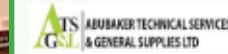
**REDCO DEVELOPERS LIMITED**  
Plot 3 Parliamentary Avenue  
3rd Floor office 52, Raja Chambers  
P.O.Box 21642, Kampala, Uganda  
0775193339  
redcod@gmail.com or info@redcointernational.com  
Mesfin Fisseha



**THE ARAB CONTRACTORS OSMAN AHMED OSMAN & CO.**  
Plot 20 Upper Naguru East Road.  
P.O.Box 7289 Kampala  
0392 786340 or 0776 005624  
arabco@africaonline.co.ug  
Eng. Mohammed Tolba

### CLASS A-1 NATIONAL AND RESIDENT CONTRACTORS CONTRACTORS

>>>Annual contracts above 15Bn UGX



**ABUBAKER TECHNICAL SERVICES & GENERAL SUPPLIES LTD**  
Kigombya Mukono. P.O.Box 29087, Kampala  
0772-577781 or 0392-949990  
info@abubakertech.com  
Juma Kutakulimuuki



**AMBITIOUS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LIMITED**  
Plot 1, Swaminarayan Close, Wankulukuku Road, Nalukolongo industrial area.  
P.O.Box 12452, Kampala  
0414 273453/4  
ambitious@prayoshagroup.net  
Parsant Ramji Patel



**PIONEER CONSTRUCTION LIMITED**  
Plot 28 5th Street Close, Industrial Area.  
P.O. Box 21160 Kampala, Uganda  
0393 261427 or 0392 658774  
pioneerconstruction@infocom.co.ug  
Sarah Bantebya



**AMPASS TECHNICAL SERVICES**  
Plot 1243/4 Block 228 Kyadondo, Mbalwa-Namugongo  
P.O. Box 33204, Kampala  
0392 944975  
info@ampass.co.ug  
www.ampass.co.ug  
Peace Agnes, General Manager



**BABCON UGANDA LIMITED**  
Plot 30 kome Crescent Luzira  
P.O.Box 2100, Kampala  
0414 220327 or 0772755011  
babsav@infocom.co.ug or gzaribwende@babcon.co.ug  
Godfrey Zaribwende

### CEMENTERS

**CEMENTERS UGANDA LIMITED**  
Plot 130, 6th Street, Industrial Area.  
P.O.Box 22766 Kampala  
0393 262168 or 0393 346847  
uganda@cementers.com  
Mr. Kartick Halai



**EXCEL CONSTRUCTION LIMITED**  
Plot 43/45 Eng Zikusooka Way, P.O.Box 1202, Jinja  
0434122068/9 or 0414505959 or 0752229955  
excel@excelconstruction.org  
Satvinder Saini



**KASESE NAIL & WOOD INDUSTRY LIMITED**  
Plot 936/970 Block 16 Ndeeba Masaka road & Plot 26/28-2nd Street Ind. Area  
P.O.Box 103, Kasese  
0752 244116 or 0772 244111  
markn@knwi.co.ug or info@knwi.co.ug  
Mr. Nsubuga Mark



**NEW PLAN ENGINEERING LIMITED**  
Crusader house, 3 Portal Avenue.  
P.O.Box 7544, Kampala.  
0758 372360  
kasingye@newplangroup.com  
Eng. Kasingye Kyamugambi



**VEKSONS U LIMITED**  
Suuna road, next to Uganda AIDs Commission - Ntinda Streecher.  
0414 258662  
vul@veksonsultd.com  
Hitesh Hirani



**PRISMA LIMITED**  
Plot 22 ssemawata place.  
P.O. Box 34764, Kampala  
0772708200, olul.francis@gmail.com  
Olul Francis



**ROKO CONSTRUCTION LTD**  
Plot 160 A & B Bombo road Kawempe.  
P.O.Box 172 Kampala  
0414 567305/331 or 0393 203110  
roko@roko.com  
John Bosco Adroni



**RHINO INVESTMENTS LIMITED**  
Jocasa house, plot 14 Nakasero road, suite 3  
0414 230167  
info@rhinoinvestments.co.ug  
Hope Mugenyi



**TERRAIN SERVICES LTD**  
Plot 93 Lubowa-Lweza, (next to Mild may), Entebbe Road  
P.O. Box 23132, Kampala  
+256 392 177267; +256 752 720953  
info@terraingroup.org or paul.cockerill@terraingroup.org  
www.terraingroup.org  
Paul Cockerill



**UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING (U) LTD**  
Plot 113, Namugongo Road  
P.O. Box 71470, Kampala  
+256 774520090; +256 783280660  
Univeg2003@yahoo.com  
Agaba Tomson



**VCON CONSTRUCTION (U) LTD**  
Plot 7, Suna road - Ntinda, P.O. Box 20199  
Kampala  
0759 445508 or 0414 258662  
vul@veksonsultd.com  
Nitin Mavji Vekariya



**VEKSONS U LIMITED**  
Suuna road, next to Uganda AIDs Commission - Ntinda Streecher.  
0414 258662  
vul@veksonsultd.com  
Hitesh Hirani



# Genuine players in Uganda's Construction Industry you can trust

## CLASS A-2 CONTRACTORS

>>Annual contracts between 10Bn and 15Bn UGX



**AFRO BUILD (U) LTD**  
Plot 63 Ntinda -Kisasi road, P.O Box 10736  
Kampala  
0782600748  
afrobuild2006@gmail.com  
**Rajesh Kumar**



**AMUGOLI GENERAL ENTERPRISES LTD**  
Plot 1 Kataza close 11, City Royal Hotel, Bugolobi  
0414572485  
amugoliug@yahoo.com  
amugoli@amugoli.com  
**Christine Wasua**



**ASSURED ENGINEERING SERVICES LIMITED**  
Plot 3-5 Baines Terrace, Masaka, P.O. Box 1066 Masaka  
0772 425658  
assured.engineering@gmail.com  
**Benon Mugarura**



**CORONATION DEVELOPERS LTD**  
**LIMITED**  
Plot 171, Mutesa II Road, Ntinda.  
P.O Box 5696, Kampala  
0414699084  
info@coronationdevelopers.co.ug  
**Mahinder Singh Channa**



**KARK TECHNICAL SERVICES LTD**  
Plot 1100, Bulabira road, Najjera, Kira Municipality.  
P.O. Box 12087 Kampala  
karktech@gmail.com  
**Mugolo R. Kapiriri – 0754 459547  
Dr. Dan Tindiwensi – 0772 791098**



**ROCKTRUST CONTRACTORS (U) LTD**  
Plot 150 Nile Road Njeru town council  
0392 944516  
rocktrustcontractorsuitd@gmail.com or  
rocktrust11@gmail.com  
**Ssembatya Francis**



**RODO CONTRACTORS LTD**  
Kayanja close - Mbuya 11 zone 1, Old kireka road  
P.O Box 28505, Kampala  
0392 940788 or 0773138719  
wamimbi@yahoo.com  
**Wamimbi Robert**



**KIRU GENERAL SERVICES LTD**  
Nsubuga Kakembo drive, off Kiwatale -Ntinda road.  
Plot No. 2568 Buye Ntinda  
P.O Box 3463 Kampala  
0414 574505/ 0414 672318/ 0414 289803/ 0772 401781  
kirugensvs@hotmail.com or  
gpkiberu@yahoo.com  
**Eng Kiberu George Patrick**



**KUKA (U) LIMITED**  
Plot 8B, gov't road, Booma East, Fort-portal municipality  
Kabarole District.  
0788 762087  
info@kukauganda.com  
**Busingye Donald**



**MUMA CONSTRUCTION LTD**  
Ntinda- Kulambiro Road  
P.O Box 91 Kampala  
0772 431806  
mosestibs@gmail.com  
**Tiberondwa Moses**



**NICONTRA LIMITED**  
Plot 32 Martyrs way, Ntinda  
P.O Box 5588, Kampala  
0392 716055 or 0772 821 874 or 0414 286261  
nicontra@gmail.com or byenic@gmail.com  
**Byengoma Nicholas**



**RODO CONTRACTORS LTD**  
Kayanja close - Mbuya 11 zone 1, Old kireka road  
P.O Box 28505, Kampala  
0392 940788 or 0773138719  
wamimbi@yahoo.com  
**Wamimbi Robert**




**SARICK CONSTRUCTION LIMITED**  
Plot 5641 Kitende – Wakiso district.  
0772663217  
sarickconstruction@yahoo.com  
**Okurut Samuel**



**SPIDER CONTRACTORS LIMITED**  
Kiwatale – Najjera road. Plot 1634, Block 217  
0772365336  
spidercontractors@yahoo.com  
**Eng. Jemba Seezi Nicholas**




**STONE CONSTRUCTION LIMITED**  
Plot 244 Kajjansi, Near Kajjansi Airfield  
P.O.Box 26443, Kampala, Uganda.  
0752-732-373 or 0703-045-370  
procure@stonecon.net  
**Gopal D Vekaria.**




## CLASS A-3 CONTRACTORS

>>Annual contracts between 5Bn and 10Bn UGX



**AZU PROPERTIES LIMITED**  
Plot 6-13 Kirinya road, JOKAS Hotel, Top floor, Eastern Block, Bweyogerere. P.O Box 12421 Kampala  
0414 660012  
azupro2000@gmail.com  
**Waiswa Richard**



**BCR GENERAL LIMITED**  
Plot 3/7, Spring road - Bugolobi, off Old Portbell road.  
0392 725709  
bcr@bcrgeneral.com  
**John Rubooga**




**CGH ESTABLISHMENTS LTD**  
Plot 5 Ring road, Kibuye-Kampala  
0772 687683 or 0772 452469  
cghestablishment@yahoo.com  
**Eng. Mubiru Charles or Gertrude Nakitto**



**CONTINUUM ENGINEERING LIMITED**  
Plot 9 Mukono town, 1st floor, Equity Bank building.  
0772 405127  
continuumengineering@yahoo.com  
**Enoch Kalema**




**EPSILON UGANDA LTD**  
Plot 1413 Kibuli-Mbogo Rd  
P.O.Box 12647 Kampala  
0414 252076  
0772 353981  
epsilonugandalimited@gmail.com  
**Moses Kitaka**



**FALCON ESTATES LIMITED**  
Plot no: 1111, Kansanga Nabutiti  
P.O.Box 34725 Kampala Uganda  
Info@falconstates.co.ug  
0772202444 or 0414270088  
**Hassan Alwi**

## CLASS A-3 CONTRACTORS

>>Annual contracts between 5Bn and 10Bn UGX



**GESES (U) LIMITED**  
Contractors of Engineering Works & General Supplies  
**GESES UGANDA LTD**  
Plot 4 Pilkington Road  
Kampala Uganda, P.O BOX 30315 Kampala  
0752 092788  
geses2000@gmail.com  
**Ampaire Michael**



**GABIKAN ENGINEERING LTD**  
Mukono - Kawuga road  
0782315707  
eng.ronald2008@gmail.com  
**Mugabi Ronald**



**HEAAT GENERAL ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS LTD**  
Agalani House, Makindye Opposite Military Barracks,  
P.O. Box 2885 Kampala.  
0772 328110  
heaat2005@gmail.com  
**Mrs. Hellen Aiko**



**KATO CONTRACTORS LIMITED**  
Plot 1305 Roche Close Muyenga.  
P.O Box 29727, Kampala.  
0772 664374  
katocontractors@gmail.com  
**Jackson Kato**



**MG ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS LTD**  
Prisma hotel – suite 112/113, Plot 1307/8  
Kyebando – Nsooba road, P.O. Box 25809 Kampala.  
0776/0701 924640  
mgengineers@gmail.com  
**Kyobe Luke Inyensiko**



**MUGA SERVICES LIMITED**  
Kireka, Kabaka's road, P.O Box 13130 Kampala.  
0772 539106  
mugaservicesltd@gmail.com  
**Ibanda Isaac**



**NATO ENGINEERING COMPANY LTD**  
Plot 56 Bombo road, Kalmx Building, office C10 – 11  
0414 235984 or 0701 676767 or 0713 752575  
nato@natoengineering.co.ug  
**Twikirize Eliot Bigira**



**TECHNICAL MASTERS LIMITED**  
Ntinda Kigoowa road, Plot 582, opposite Power Trust Solar, 0772 700206  
tmi@technicalmasters.co.ug  
**Mwanja Joseph**

## CLASS A-4 CONTRACTORS

>>Annual contracts between 1Bn and 5Bn UGX



**APOMU INTERNATIONAL LIMITED**  
Makanga house 3rd Floor, Masaka road,  
Nalukolongo, P.O. Box 910, Mbarara.  
0787 401218 or 0772 208067  
apomuinternational@gmail.com  
**Murungi Maria or Odongo Charles**



**ADAPT TECHNICAL SERVICES LTD**  
Plot 13, block 204 Kawempe  
P.O.Box 21064, Kampala  
0414 575437 or 0752 754060 or 0772 708200  
rsensozi@gmail.com / olul.francis@gmail.com  
**Ssenozi Robert / Olul Francis**



**ARS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY (U) LTD.**  
Block 110 Plot 1174, Jinja road- opposite  
Memarito hotel, Bweyogerere,  
P.O Box 613, Kampala, Uganda  
0782 319214  
antonetti@arsconstruction.co.ug or  
logistics@arsconstruction.co.ug  
**Stephen Antonetti**



**BOLT CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LIMITED**  
Cynthia house Kawuku, Kisubi Entebbe Road  
P.O Box 10462, Kampala Uganda  
0772466390  
a\_mukibi@hotmail.com  
**Mukiibi Andrew**



**BUILD BASE ASSOCIATES (U) LTD**  
Plot 724/5 Theta building – Mawanda road  
0772 609863 or 0772 186595  
buildbase2011@live.com  
**Asaba Stephen Iumba**



**CMD INVESTMENTS LIMITED**  
Plot 28, Kimera road, Ntinda.  
P.O. Box 8141, Kampala  
0414 697448 or 0704 495658  
cmd.consults@yahoo.com  
**Sebyala Moses Kiwanuka**




**CRYSTAL CONSULT (U) LIMITED**  
Plot 568 Rubaga road, P.O. Box 3131 Kampala.  
0414 271170 or 0775 660746  
sales@crystalconsultgroup.com  
www.crystalconsultgroup.com  
**Bbale Robert**



**DANSEM CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LTD**  
Plot 163 Ntinda-Naalya road, Mt. Olive building, P.O Box 29552 Kampala  
0701 510877  
dansemtd@gmail.com  
**Wadda Fred**



**DYNACO LTD**  
Plot 251 Kyebando-Kisalosal road, Bukoto  
0772 630834 or 0414 691834  
dynacolimited@gmail.com  
**Eng. Jonathan Tugume**



**ETA ENGINEERING WORKS & SUPPLY CO. (U) LTD**  
Plot 01/03, Barya plaza, P.O. Box 191  
Mbarara/ 36276 Kampala  
0772 638445  
etacompanies@gmail.com  
**Kituyi Evelyn**



**SHEPHERDS SERVICES (U) LIMITED**  
UMA Showgrounds, VIMTO building, room 2.  
Plot 123-129 Kabarole Road  
0772337176/0702693995/07024 63339  
shepherdservices@gmail.com  
**Nicholas Masete**



**GAT CONSULTS LIMITED.**  
Plot 205 Hills House, Entebbe Road  
P.O Box 37067, Kampala  
0414 580472 or 0772438420  
gattd@yahoo.com  
**Mr. Mugizi Leonard**



**GEOMAX ENGINEERING LTD**  
P.O BOX 74710 Kampala, Seeta Bukerere rd.  
next to Seeta playground  
0779963000 or 0700243813  
geomaxconsult@gmail.com  
**Nabaya Silver**



**HEBRON INVESTMENTS LTD.**  
Plot 433 Jinja Road  
Kazinga Bweyogerere  
0772 422359  
samkibbe@gmail.com  
**Samuel Kibbe**



**HOME BUILDERS LTD**  
Plot 640, block 195 kyanja - gayaza rd  
0414 389122 or 0752 667123  
homebuilders.hbl@yahoo.com or aloysius.  
lubowa@hbl.co.ug  
**Aloysius G. Lubowa**



**KENVIN COMPANY LTD**  
Plot 8/10 Kampala road, Uganda House  
Building, Third floor.  
0772 594960 or 0782 604047  
kenvinuganda@gmail.com  
**Nayabarema Vincent  
or Ahabwe Keneth**



**KINGSTONE ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION CONSULTANT (KECCO LTD)**  
Plot 832 Namanwe Industrial Park, P.O. Box 8062 kampala  
0782264288  
muhuzza2000@yahoo.com  
**Muhumuza Michael**



**MEJARUDA ENTERPRISES COMPANY LTD**  
Rwenzori School of Nursing Building  
Plot 123-129 Kabarole Road  
0772337176/0702693995/07024 63339  
mejarudaenterpriseoltd@gmail.com  
**Mulhumbira David**



**MUGOYAPLUS TECHNICAL SERVICES LTD**  
Plot 112 Akamwesi complex room E43  
0703397796 or 0414340362  
mugoyaplus@yahoo.com  
**Atwine Eliud**



**PROVIDE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED**  
Plot 57 Sixth Street Industrial Area –  
Kampala  
0772520268 or 0772687477  
provideinter@gmail.com  
**Duncan Mwesigwa**



# Genuine players in Uganda's Construction Industry you can trust

## CLASS A-4 CONTRACTORS



**PIERA HOUSE ENTERPRISES**  
Plot 5 Lapori, Moyo road – Moyo District  
0772845017 or 0779572019  
drichilerobert@gmail.com  
**Drichi Robert**



**PRUTAZ CONSTRUCTION & VOCATIONAL TRAINING (U) LTD**  
Tooro Diary building, Plot 16B Rukidi 111 street P.O box 81 Fortportal  
0772494288  
info@prutaz-construction.com  
**Kisembo Robert Apuuli**



**RITE WAY SOLUTIONS LIMITED**  
Plot 143, Busiro block 342 – 344, Nabbingo, Wakiso District  
0782 725324  
ritewaysolutionsltd@gmail.com  
**Mutabazi Maurice**



**ROBERTS ENGINEERING SERVICES LTD**  
Plot 3580 Block 273 Nakinga Movit road Namasuba Wakiso District  
0772457605, robertseng@gmail.com  
**Robert Rwanga**



**SANIX TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED**  
House No. 16, Charles Lwanga Road, Ministers Village - Ntinda  
P.O Box 70287, Kampala  
0782728994 or 0787552279  
info@sanixtechnologies.co.ug  
**Nicholas Mwesigye**



**SEMEO ENTERPRISES LTD**  
Plot 831 Bombo Road 2nd Floor Nissi House Makerere Kavule  
0772 498527 or 0777 728115  
vuumac@yahoo.com  
**Vvuma B. Cyrus**



**WIM SERVICES LIMITED**  
Kisozi house, Plot 8 Kyaggwe road, P.O. Box 30582, Uganda  
0782 454568  
wimserviceslimited@gmail.com or info@wimservices.com  
**Katumba Allan**

## CLASS A-4 CONTRACTORS



**ROVA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LIMITED**  
Plot 4614, Valley View Lane, Kyanja – Kampala  
P.O Box 33679, Kampala  
0774983365  
info@rovaconstruction.com  
**Apondo Ronald**



**WAKO CONSTRUCTION LIMITED**  
Plot 36/F Katalamwa, Mpererwe – Gayaza road.  
P.O Box 40338, Kampala  
0779769222  
akorobs@yahoo.com  
**Akona Robert**

## CLASS A-5 CONTRACTORS

>>Annual contracts below 1Bn UGX



**ABOYE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED**  
Angwee South, Abim Town Council – Abim District  
0772845735 or 0751845735 or 0774666322  
Aboyetechologies1@gmail.com  
**Eng. Oyoo Eliseo**



**AL-MUBARAK CONTRACTING**  
PLOT 1021 Bweyogerere-Kirinya road  
0704 603198  
kaat2007@yahoo.co.uk  
**Jesse Otwane**



**BAKHIT BUILDERS LTD**  
Plot 49B, Arua - Pakwach Road.  
P.O Box 679 Arua, 0772374727  
owachgiu2011@yahoo.com/owachgiu2015@gmail.com  
**Owachigiu Abdurahman**



**CME ENTERPRISES LIMITED**  
Plot 1 Akabwai Road Lira, Weite Ojok Lane.  
P.O Box 948 Lira  
0772 446135  
enterprises.cme2000@gmail.com  
**Eng. Ojilong Charles**



**CRISP CONTRACTORS LTD**  
Plot 57 Bandali rise - Bugolobi  
0777 147607 or 0772212100  
crispcontractors@live.com  
**Francis Kazinduki**

>>Annual contracts below 1Bn UGX



**DA TRACK LIMITED**  
Plot 932, Block 223. 2 floor Ebenezer house Kireka- Namugongo Rd. Opposite Uganda martyrs hardware  
0772978870  
info@datracklimited.com  
**Katongole Christopher**



**DACOSI LIMITED**  
Plot 2602, Block 216 Ntinda- Kulambi Road  
0752636110 or 0754535204 or 0392002613  
dacosi2010@gmail.com  
kishajia.pk@gmail.com  
**Paul Kishajia**



**ETABCO PANAFRICA LIMITED**  
Plot 209, Old Kira road, Bukoto Kampala  
P.O Box 819 Kampala  
0779079883  
khaled@etabcopanfrica.com  
**Khaled Al Alem**



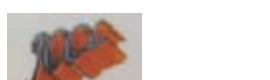
**FLEXIHOME LIMITED**  
Plot 15 Ntinda complex, Ntinda Road.  
P.O.Box 36582, Kampala  
0414-690798 or 0782-454041  
aroriza@flexihomes.net  
**Aaron Ahikiriza**



**FRIENDSHIP (U) LTD**  
P.O Box 57 Gulu  
0779937284  
friendship.charles4@gmail.com  
**Okidi Charles**



**HEAVY INVESTMENT LIMITED**  
P.O Box 551 Kakumiro  
0783689997 or 0772434689  
fatumanassiri@gmail.com  
**Nassiri Fatuma**



**JAMI CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LTD**  
Plot 954 Kintu Road, Kitintale. P.O Box 2359, Kampala  
0772494329  
jmwedde@yahoo.com  
**Can. Eng. Jonathan Mwedde**



**JUSCONA ENTERPRISES (U) LTD**  
Kagadi Isungu road, Kibaale.  
P.O Box 27 Kagadi  
0785 100678  
jusconaenterp@gmail.com  
**Nakmya Scovia**



**KAVCON (U) LTD**  
Lugalama Shopping Centre, Ntinda. P.O.Box 28785, Kampala  
0393514613 or 0772 507560  
kavconlimited@gmail.com  
**Andrew Kavuma**



**LUBBE CONTRACTORS LTD**  
Plot 1021, Bweyogerere-Kirinya road  
0704 603198  
sharifkalema@yahoo.com  
**Jesse Otwane**



**MALT (U) LTD**  
Plot 1547 Block 29 100m off Mawanda Road Kawempe Division  
P.O.Box 21058 Kampala – Uganda  
0701-661293  
malt\_u\_ltd@yahoo.co.uk  
**Alice Bongyeirwe**



**MBAFAKOKI PRODUCE ENTERPRISES LTD**  
P.O Box 4 Karuguzza Kibaale  
0751295530  
semgeotrey@gmail.com  
**Zziwa Joseph**



**MOLECULE INVESTMENT (U) LTD**  
P.O Box 1667, lubiri ring road  
0772680420  
ndiwalanapeter@gmail.com  
**Ndiwalana Peter**



**PERFECT MULTIPLE ENGINEERING & CONSULTANCY SERVICES (U) LTD**  
Namawe Industrial Park,  
Plot 2420 Jinja road  
0776 744885  
sales@pmecs.co.ug  
**Nkooka James**

## CLASS A-5 CONTRACTORS

>>Annual contracts below 1Bn UGX



**REENBOOG CONSTRUCTION SERVICES LTD**  
3rd Floor Krish Mall.  
P.O Box 35879, Kampala, 0759653705  
reenboogconstruction@gmail.com  
**Mariam N. Kabanda**



**SEMWO CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LTD**  
Faibah Plaza, Luwumu Street Mubarka's Building, Kihhi Town Council, Kanungu District  
0392 944595 or 0702 333006 or 0782 434660  
semwo2000@yahoo.co.uk  
**Semwogerere Moses**



**S-M CATHAN PROPERTY CONSULT**  
SKAS house, plot 180, Namuwongo road  
041437597  
smcathan@gmail.com  
**Mugisha Turyahikayo Allan**



**TEDMACK ENG WORKS LTD**  
Plot 1996 Block 192 Bwate Kiira Municipal Council  
Plot 243 Mubangizi road – Ruharo Mbarara branch.  
0782 475620 or 0701 475620  
tedmack008@gmail.com  
**Agaba Edwin**



**BYGRACE CONSTRUCTION & GENERAL ENTERPRISES (U) LTD**  
Kiroombe North 'A' Adyel Division, Lira Municipality  
P.O Box 902, Gulu  
0782612047  
acimajbv@gmail.com or acimajbygrace@gmail.com  
**Kana John Bosco**



**FULL DOSE ENGINEERING LTD**  
Alikor Road, Gulu Municipality  
P.O Box 721 Gulu, 0782172689  
Fudel2012@gmail.com  
**Kidega Michael Wilberforce**



**RIM - NJEE BUILDERS LTD**  
Bunyonyi Drive, Kataza – Bugolobi, Kampala  
P.O Box 4301, Kampala  
0772500830 or 0752515518  
rimnjeebuilders@yahoo.com  
**Njenga James**



**ZILLON INVESTMENTS LTD**  
Kabowa (church zone) Gwekolobode Close  
P.O Box 4301, Kampala  
zilloninvestments@gmail.com  
**Muwonge Robert Kyazze**

## CLASS B-1

>>Manufacturers of construction materials



**KAMPALA CEMENT**  
Plot 114, Block 165, Namataba, Jinja Road  
0200-999888  
sales@kampalacement.com  
**S.S Baryan**



**KANSAI PLASCON UGANDA LIMITED**  
Plot 28 Kyaggwe, Block 112, Kolo, Mukono.  
0414 342070/1 or 0755 987891  
info@kansaiplascon.co.ug  
www.kansaiplascon.co.ug  
**Samalie Nankanja**



**MULTIPLE INDUSTRIES LTD**  
Plot 13/23, 8th street industrial area. P.O.Box 20166 Kampala.  
0414 236021/22  
automotive@multipleindustries.com  
or dipanjan@multipleindustries.com  
**Dipanjan Ray**



**PRAMUKH STEEL LTD**  
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0776 706666 or 0434 251712  
info@pramukhsteel.com  
**Ronald Ssemuli**



**STEEL AND TUBE INDUSTRIES LTD**  
Deals house, Mukabya road - Nakawa industrial area  
0312261283 or 0414 287950  
info@stl.co.ug  
**Aloysius Ntambi**



**YOGI STEELS LIMITED**  
Plot 270, Njeru – Kayunga road, Malindi. P.O Box 2207 Jinja.  
0752 289841  
admin@yogisteels.com  
**Patel Alpesh**

## CLASS B-2

>>Agents & Suppliers of construction materials and equipment



**ACHELIS (U) LIMITED**  
Plot 55 William Street, P.O Box 7198 Kampala.  
0414 344442 or 0752 778899  
achelis.uganda@achelis-group.com  
www.achelis.net  
**Hans Georg Hinterberger**



**DAVIS & SHIRTLIFF INTERNATIONAL LIMITED**  
JR Complex, Plot 101 Jinja road. P.O.Box 22824 Kampala  
0414 346335/8  
d&s@ug.dayliff.com  
www.davisandshirliff.com  
**Sunday Anywar**



**FABRICATION SYSTEMS (U) LIMITED**  
Plot 1457 off Jinja road, Banda – Kireka. P.O. Box 22631 Kampala. 0752 344449  
info@fabricationsystems.co.ug  
**Kalpesh Mehta**



**GANATRA PLANT & EQUIPMENT LIMITED**  
Plot 28, showroom 4, Pioneer House, Jinja road. 0790 202006  
ashiana@gpe.co.ug  
www.gpe.co.ke  
**Ashiana Jivraj**



**PRAYOSHA ENTERPRISES LIMITED**  
Plot No. 642, Block 33, Off Mutundwe road, Nalukolongo Industrial Area.  
P.O Box 12452 Kampala, Uganda.  
+256414273461  
info@prayoshaent.com  
**Ramji Swaminarayan**



**VICTORIA EQUIPMENT LIMITED**  
Plot 105B/106, 5th Street – Industrial Area.  
0414256025  
vicequip@victoriaequipment.co.ug  
**Raymond Kyazze**



**HARDWARE WORLD LIMITED**  
Plot 712, Kiira road, Ntinda,  
P.O. Box 3074, Kampala.  
0772708135  
Info@hardwareworldug.com  
**David Odiama**



**KYELIMA GENERAL HARDWARE LIMITED**  
P.O Box 30756  
Zana, Entebbe Road  
0772520781  
Nmed40@yahoo.com  
**Njagala Mohammed**



**MANTRAC UGANDA LIMITED**  
Plot 17/41, 7th Street Industrial Area.  
P.O. Box 7126 Kampala  
0312 330600 or 0756268722  
info@mantracuganda.com or  
ebuhweire@mantracuganda.com  
www.mantracuganda.com  
**Buhweire Elizabeth**



**NILETRAC UGANDA LIMITED**  
Plot M424 Factory road -  
Henley business park - Ntinda Industrial area  
0414505777  
sd@niletrac.com  
**Ali Mohamed**



**NSI WATER LIMITED**  
7th Street Industrial Area  
Penn station Building, Suite 11 & 12  
P.O Box 73500, Kampala Uganda  
info@nsiwaterug.com  
amen@nsiwaterug.com  
**Amen Bulwadda**



**TILE CENTRE LTD**  
Plot 91-93 6th street industrial area Kampala Uganda  
P.O Box 4009  
0758898736 or 0414345350  
info@tilecentre.co.ug or jjuukohnry@gmail.com  
**Henry Juuko**



**AFRICA ROAD FURNITURE LTD**  
Plot 2065, Kasokoso road, Kireka.  
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Plot 4725 Kisota Road, Kisasi  
0772 712812, md@powerafrica.co.ug  
Serunkuma Herbert



**UNI ENGINEERS CO. (U) LIMITED**  
Plot 289, Block 221, Nakoosi - Mukono.  
P.O. Box 16731 Kampala. 0414 572012 or +256 786 289992  
info@uniengineers.co.ug, www.uniengineers.co.ug  
Francis Otim



**RONTECH GROUP LIMITED**  
Musoke zone LCI - Nateete, Rubaga Division  
P.O. Box 12414, Kampala, 0773429419  
rontechgroup@yahoo.com, info@rontechgroup.com  
Kibuuka Charles

## CLASS C-2

>>Mechanical & Electrical contractors.  
Annual contracts below 1Bn UGX



**MEASUREMENT SOLUTIONS LIMITED**  
1st Floor, Konkomebbi house, Kibumbiro trading  
centre, Busega, Kampala.  
0772 951371 / 0772 427193  
rhona@msluganda.com / simon@msluganda.com  
Kokunda Barbra Rhona / Simon Rwashana



**VOLCOM TECHNICAL SERVICES LTD**  
Najjera Kwatule Road  
0776153606  
tomndawula@gmail.com  
Mwebaze Emmanuel

## CLASS D-1

>>International Associate Members



**MUA INSURANCE UGANDA LIMITED**  
9th Floor Workers House Pilkington Rd  
0414349659  
info@phoenix-assurance.com  
Mukasa Latimar



**FREIGHT IN TIME (U) LIMITED**  
Plot 20 Old Portbell Road  
P.O. Box 70942, Clock Tower, Kampala - Uganda  
+256 414223999  
Commercialmanager.ug@freight-in-time.com  
www.freightintime.co.ug  
Lucanus Angwenyi

## CLASS D-2

>>Local Associate Members



**STATEWIDE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD**  
Plot 1 Bombo Road Sure House  
Plot 63 Masindi Port Road  
031 2262119  
swico@infocom.co.ug or musisi@swico.co.ug  
Joseph W. Kiwanuka



**ANGUALIA BUSIKU & CO. ADVOCATES**  
Plot 4 - 5 Nyabong Road, Suite 402 Floor BMK  
House next to Hotel Africana  
P.O. Box 27689, Kampala  
0774477656  
dangualia@yahoo.com or angualia@lawyers-  
uganda.com  
Angualia Daniel



**PAX INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED**  
Plot 3 Colville Street next to Christ the King  
P.O. Box 7030, Kampala  
+256414233096/89 or +256312266163  
info@paxinsurance.co.ug  
John Ssempera



**SMART COMPLIANCE LIMITED**  
Ntinda Shopping Centre, Third Floor, Room E13  
P.O. Box 1071, Kampala - Uganda.  
+256788300001  
info@smartcompliancelimited.com  
www.smartcompliancelimited.com  
Bbaale Francis

