

CBE Bulletin



Quarterly Issue: December 2021

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*Seasons
Greetings*

A decorative graphic featuring a red bow tied around a green holly leaf, positioned at the bottom of the 'Seasons Greetings' text.

Dear Reader

The CBE Bulletin is back with a bang after its sabbatical! It will publish quarterly henceforth, so please feel free to send in your sector newsworthy bits.

It's been quite a seesaw of a year at CBE; from wave after wave of lockdown adjustments to changes in leadership and everything in between. It's phases such as these that bring out the resilience of the human spirit to forge ahead despite the 'noise'.

In this issue we give you the low down on our two new Executive appointments and look through the lens into our sector.

With the holiday season around the corner, the publication team wishes you and your loved one's peace and safety over this time. As humans we do not exist in a vacuum, and the annual observances of the 16 Days of Activism against Gender and Child Abuse as well as World Aids Day remind us of the scourges prevalent in our society, exacerbated by our most unwelcome guest of all, Covid! We are in unprecedented times, so don't let your guard down, be kind to each other, and respect the dignity of all.

May the New Year bear fruit for your hopes and aspirations.

Happy reading!!!

Evelyn Bramdeow

Editor

CEO PASSIONATE ABOUT CHANGE



The built environment is much more than just bricks and mortar, it impacts the daily lives of every South African. And it is for that reason that the Council for the Built Environment must lead the way in humanising the sector.

The new CEO of the CBE, Msizi Myeza, speaks forcefully and passionately about what he sees as a core role of the Council – to decolonise and transform the sector. “The whole dynamic of transforming the built environment – the expectation of decolonising the sector and providing opportunities for built environment professionals is being challenged on multi levels,” he says, confessing that this is what keeps him awake at night.

Transformation is not an empty phrase for Myeza, who has his roots in rural South Africa, in KwaMbonambi, KwaZulu-Natal, but it was in the urban metros of Johannesburg and Tshwane that he made his professional mark as an urban development strategist in local government. And it was here that the lessons learnt in childhood solidified: of the importance of placing people at the centre of everything. “My rule of thumb is that there is something positive in all humanity, so my starting point in any interaction is based on mutual respect.”

This worldview drives Myeza’s approach to his role within the CBE, where he intends to “siphon the good and focus on creating value out of it” as he sets about ensuring the council delivers on its legislated mandate.

And this starts internally. “I aim to engender a synergy at CBE – for people to know that they matter, and that they must believe in themselves so their role and contribution to the overall mandate of the CBE is meaningful to them. If we can achieve this oneness, we can work towards a common vision of implementing the CBE’s mandate.”

His first steps taking over the reins of the CBE have been to call for a 20 year review of the work it has done to date. “I believe that a review of what the CBE has undertaken and achieved up to this point is essential in order to plot the forward journey of the organisation.”

The council was set up in 2000 to coordinate the six councils for the built environment professions: architecture; engineering; landscape architecture; project and construction management; property valuation and quantity surveying.

As the advocate and thought leader for the built environment, the CBE should be guiding national policy and enhancing the country’s transformation efforts throughout the sector locally, regionally and globally.

Myeza is adamant that the CBE must decolonise the sector, including within the spheres of education and training, and

be brave enough to adopt new ways of doing things to

resolve the societal challenges outlined in the National Development Plan (NDP 2030). And at the heart of this sits the pursuit of transformation and inclusivity which must be “fit for purpose in each sector”.

As he says to anyone who will listen, “The figures don’t lie. Statistically the built environment professions are still dominated by minority groups, and male in particular, at both registered professional and candidate levels. Inequality and access to opportunities remain a challenge, especially for women. This must change.”

And the urban/rural divide has not escaped his scrutiny. “I will feel incomplete until I significantly contribute towards my home village’s rebuilding.” That said, Myeza notes that efforts are necessary to make access to the profession easier for those in the rural areas, providing incentives and even offering workshops and training programmes closer to village schools.

The town planner, who is currently completing his doctorate in civil engineering on the transformation and democratisation of urban life through public spaces, is determined to drive the professionalisation of the sector through continuous development and candidacy programmes. “If the sector is to be treated professionally, it must behave appropriately, delivering all its tasks and programmes ethically.”

As a public entity, the CBE must first and foremost, represent the public. “I’m mindful that as civil servants we are paid from the public purse; hence we must serve that public to the best of our ability.”

This is the first element in the CBE’s mandate: protecting the interest of the public in the built environment; professionalising the sector through liaising on training, promoting quality health and safety standards, and promoting good governance; and serving as a forum for professional discussions on research, trends and other topics.

Everyone in the sector has a duty to address the image of the built environment profession and rid it of racism and prejudice, of corruption and malfeasance, and of shoddy work and the contravention of labour laws.

“The CBE must provide leadership to the built environment professions and the sector; advise on training and development; and coordinate multi-sectoral engagements that promote the built environment profession. Most importantly, the CBE must demonstrate that it adds value for members,” Myeza says.

ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY PLAN

President Cyril Ramaphosa communicated our determination as a country in responding to the Covid-19 crisis when he said: “We are determined not merely to return our economy to where it was before the coronavirus, but to forge a new economy in a new global reality.”

The Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (ERRP) is a government initiative which aims to build a new economy and unleash South Africa’s true potential. The South African Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan has three phases: Engage and Preserve - which includes a comprehensive health response to save lives and curb the spread of the pandemic; Recovery and Reform - which includes interventions to restore the economy while controlling the health risks; and lastly, Reconstruct and Transform - which entails building a sustainable, resilient and inclusive economy. In terms of the Plan, the following priority interventions will be made:

- Aggressive infrastructure investment
- Employment orientated strategic localisation, reindustrialisation and export promotion
- Energy security
- Support for tourism recovery and growth
- Gender equality and economic inclusion of women and youth
- Green economy interventions
- Mass public employment interventions
- Strengthening food security
- Macro-economic interventions

The Council for the Built Environment (CBE), in collaboration with the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI) is spearheading the Built Environment’s response and contribution to government’s ERRP. The aim is to drive infrastructure delivery in order to revive the country’s economy while contributing to building State capacity through the skills pipeline. Through various initiatives, the built environment’s response to the ERRP will contribute towards transformation (inclusion of previously disadvantaged/minority groups/youth and gender), economic inclusion, promoting professional registration, health and safety standards, employment and job creation and supply/demand in the Built Environment sector.

On 16 November 2021, the CBE hosted a stakeholder workshop on the ERRP. The main aim of the workshop

was to bring up to speed the six Councils for the Built Environment Professions (CBEP) on the objectives of the ERRP, and to outline broad built environment response initiatives. Relevant stakeholders also attended the workshop to share their proposed initiatives, and those that are underway. These included DPWI units and entities (cidb, Agrément SA and IDT), Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS), National Treasury, Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET) and Sector Education and Training Authorities (SETAs). The purpose of this engagement was to ensure alignment and synergy between the role players’ mandates in the masterplan representing the overall Built Environment’s contribution to the ERRP. Detailed presentations were made by DPWI, cidb and DHET which provided a comprehensive overview of the ERRP and respective draft built environment plans. All stakeholders were invited to provide further inputs into the plans which will be reported at a national level.

CBE CEO Msizi Myeza drew attention to some salient issues in his closing remarks viz:

1. The submission to Cabinet on the 30% allocation must be comprehensive and inclusive of our input.
2. There must be engagement and free flow of information regarding the professionalising of built environment sector.
3. Work opportunities - As much as the focus is on the pipeline, it must allow for creation of work.
4. Partnerships are critical; however, they must be based on mutual interest and agreed priority areas, so we must create platforms for the realisation of these initiatives.



For further information, please contact Ms Nana Mhlongo on nana@cbe.org.za

CBE's CONTRIBUTION TO THE DRAFT NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN 2050

On 10 August 2021, the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI) published the draft National Infrastructure Plan (NIP) 2050 for public comment. A month later, the deadline for comment was extended to 01 October 2021. The NIP 2050 is a document that recognises that the economic and social development of South Africa will depend on an increase in investment in, and development and maintenance of, the infrastructure of crucial sectors. The NIP's focus is on the development of bulk network infrastructure, institutional skills and capacity. Government's need to respond to Covid-19 was just the impetus NIP required, and the CBE rose to the occasion to coordinate the Built Environment sector's contribution to the NIP, given that transformation and human resource development are enshrined in the CBE's mandate.

The CBE convened a virtual NIP 2050 Stakeholder Engagement on 10 September 2021. Emanating from the said engagement, a Technical Task Team was established to consolidate all relevant input received. On 01 October 2021, the consolidated comments were submitted to the NIP 2050 Team and DPWI. Perhaps the most notable oversight in the draft NIP is that of transformation, prompting the Technical Task Team to recommend its inclusion as a stand-alone Chapter 3 in the NIP. In a parallel development, the Technical Task Team is continuing with its work to address the Transformation Concept document that will provide the narrative for the inclusion of the proposed Chapter 3: Transformation in the NIP 2050.

CBE Sponsors QS Students

The Council for the Built Environment (CBE) sponsored 21 postgraduate quantity surveying students to attend the South African Council for the Quantity Surveying Profession's (SACQSP) Research Conference on 10 November 2021.

The Quantity Surveying Research Conference will cover themes of infrastructure development, innovation and technology, equality and diversity and environment, adaption and sustainability – which are research priorities of the CBE Research Agenda.

The sponsorship will be mutually beneficial – while it affords the students the necessary exposure in their career development, it will also provide the CBE access to research papers and contribute to the CBE Built Environment Knowledge and Information Hub, a public platform available for use by the sector and general public.

The CBE also plans on establishing a student chapter within the CBE Built Environment Knowledge and Information Hub, which will consist of research produced by postgraduate students.

QUANTITY SURVEYING RESEARCH CONFERENCE 2021

THE QUANTITY SURVEYING PROFESSION

NO MORE BUSINESS AS USUAL

VIRTUAL CONFERENCE 10 NOVEMBER 2021

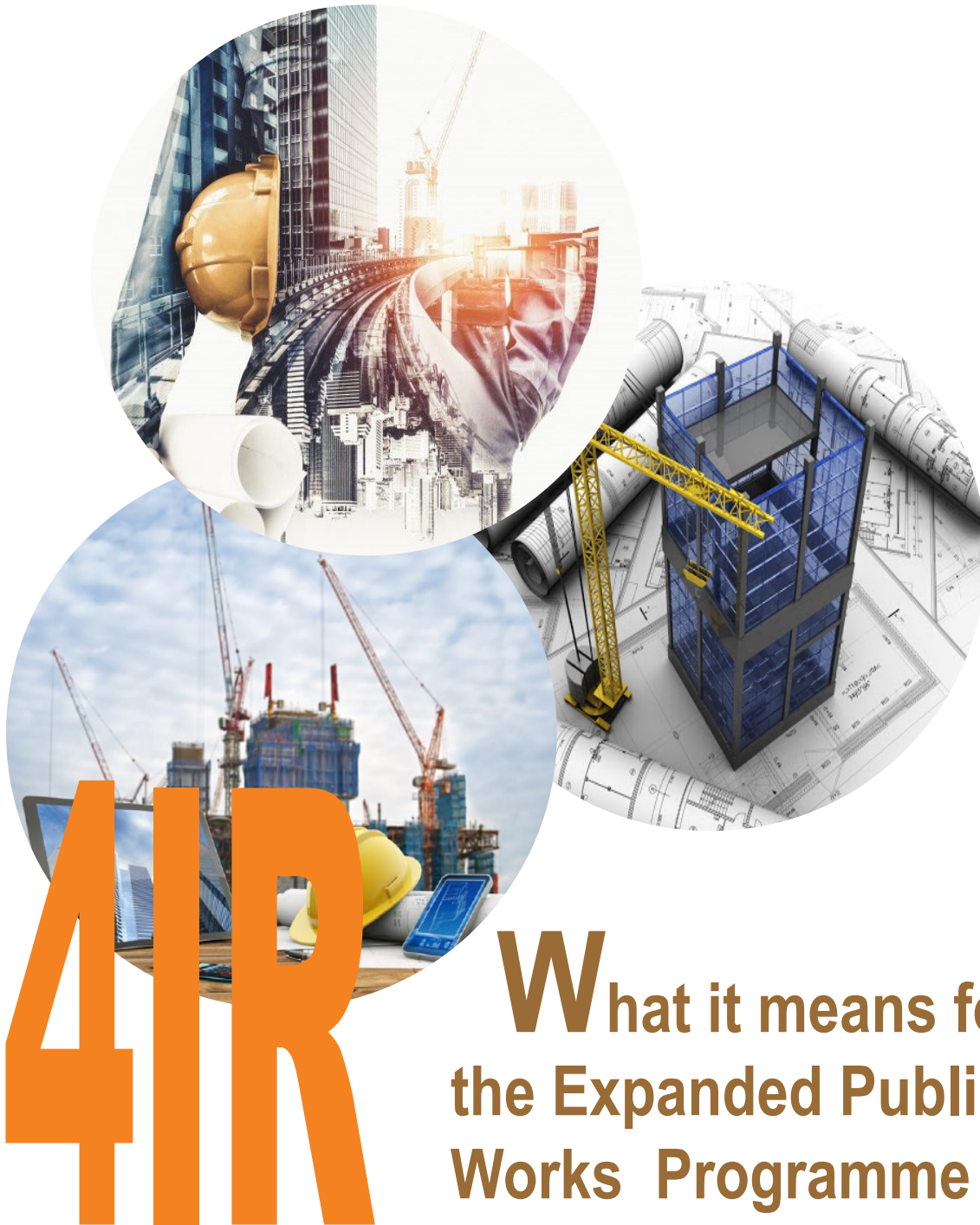
FOR MORE INFO VISIT:
www.sacqsp.co.za

REGISTRATION QUERIES:
qsconference2021@sacqsp.co.za

ACADEMIC / RESEARCH PAPER QUERIES:
gerrit.crafford@mandela.ac.za

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Established in terms of the Quantity Surveying Profession Act 2001 (Act No. 40 of 2001)



What it means for the Expanded Public Works Programme

Executive Summary

As the South African public sector plans for the future and grapples with the technological disruptions driven by the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR), there is an opportunity to strengthen the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) in addressing unemployment challenge that should not be missed. Infrastructure delivery is one of the priority vehicles employed by the Government in order to stimulate the economy and job creation post lockdown. This is a much needed intervention to provide multiple benefits not only to the drained state infrastructure but the unemployed and entire society.

This policy brief examines the likely impact of the 4IR on the EPWP and broadens possible policy responses not only to mitigate the negative impact, but to also leverage new opportunities that emerge as a consequence of the new paradigm.

Since its inception in 2004, the EPWP is currently on phase IV (each phase being 5 years) and its main objective being to provide work opportunities and income support to poor and unemployed people through the labour-intensive delivery of public and community assets and services, thereby contributing to development. The programme targets the historically disadvantaged particularly women, youth and people with disabilities.

The aim of this policy brief is to advise the state on the implications of the Fourth Industrial Revolution on the Expanded Public Works Programme. Furthermore, this brief should also provide an update on anticipatable implications and actionable recommendations in order to lay foundations for future policy decisions.

The undeniable fact is that the 4IR disrupts every industry and the way humans do things. The policy problem is, what does the 4IR mean for EPWP? The National Development Plan (Vision: 2030) aims to achieve widespread Information and Communication Technology (ICT) coverage to underpin an information society and knowledge economy. This entails extensive high-speed broadband available at competitive prices. South Africa has built a solid base of ICT infrastructure and is one of the leaders within the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region and the continent.

Literature review suggests that the slow pace of 4IR adoption in South Africa is caused by the perceived attitudes or fears/stereotypes towards the disruptions, such as, "AI is here to replace human jobs, automation will take over every chore, etc." These perceptions rise in the midst of 34.4% rate of unemployment in South Africa in which the youth is adversely affected.

Glossary of Terms

Artificial Intelligence: refers to learned intelligence or the ability of machines to 'think', work, and act intelligently.

Automation: refers to a wide range of technologies which reduce human intervention in processes.

Block Chain Technology: refers to a decentralized, distributed, and oftentimes public, digital ledger consisting of records called blocks that is used to record transactions across many computers so that any involved block cannot be altered retroactively, without the alteration of all subsequent blocks.

Fourth Industrial Revolution: refers to a technological revolution that is blurring the lines between the digital, physical and biological spheres.

Internet of Things: refers to the network of physical objects ("things") that are embedded with sensors, software, and other technologies for the purpose of connecting and exchanging data with other devices and systems over the Internet.

Robotics: refers to interdisciplinary field that integrates computer science and engineering. Robotics involves design, construction, operation, and use of robots. The goal of robotics is to design machines that can help and assist humans.

Introduction

The South African built environment and construction sector continue to utilise labour intensive methods when rendering services and function according to established practices and business models. Research asserts that global mega trends of automatisation, digitalisation, climate change, rapid urbanisation and resource scarcity are affecting economic growth, governance, and all strata of society.

Study Findings

South Africa has made good headway in terms of adopting digital solutions, however, the growing maturity of its digital economy has yet to translate into significant growth, especially for labour.

The intricacy and multitude of the 4IR includes advances in Artificial Intelligence, the Internet of things and Block Chain technology.

By the year 2030 over 2 billion jobs known today will have disappeared, freeing up talent for many and new 4IR fledgling industries, fundamentally changing the nature of work.

Approximately 60% of jobs that will exist towards the end of the year 2030, have not yet been invented.

Labour intensive methods such as EPWP remain an important vehicle in rolling of infrastructure projects in South Africa. The EPWP serves as an intervention to short-term intervention to South Africa's triple challenges namely, unemployment, inequalities, and poverty.

Implications

Positively, the Presidential Commission on the Fourth Industrial Revolution is a commendable initiative to clearly articulate the role of the State and all institutional actors and the citizens as equal protagonists of the evolving future. Convening of the commission is an indication that the State has an intent to address and prevent risks brought by the multi-sectorial disruptions upon us. It is envisaged that the diagnostic assessment shall recommend a policy framework covering areas such as the Artificial Intelligence Ethics to mitigate the risks on cybercrime for an example.

If the Fourth Industrial Revolution is seen to be complimentary to human tasks, the attitude towards machine deployment to tasks would be different especially if unskilled are capacitated such that they are able to monitor and operate the deployed machinery. The labour intensive methods in EPWP could be delivered using both automation and humans at the advantage and safety of the EPWP workers, provided capacitation in a form of life-long learning remains mainstreamed in the programme.

Negatively, the failure to capacitate the current workforce could lead to a massive job losses and negative economic outlook.

Furthermore, should there be no policy reviews on labour laws that are meant to protect jobs, South Africa's triple challenges, inequality, unemployment and poverty shall continue. Should the 4IR legislation in the pipeline be indecisive on key social issues during infrastructure delivery, the EPWP may collapse if not regulated as a compulsory tool to address unemployment.

Recommendations

Policy implications

South Africa faces essential policy development and implementation gaps. At a minimum, it is essential for the country to have reviewed and updated policies governing Information and Communication Technology, broadband, and Internet security and technical regulations to support new innovations.

Integrated programme management of all infrastructure delivery projects is a primary prerequisite in South Africa. The EPWP implementing agents need to systematically improve in order to unlock the full potential of the programme.

Sectorial recommendations

Infrastructure Sector - The use of drones to assist humans during post-disaster assessments, infrastructure maintenance, etc. The training of unemployed youths in installation of solar panels, Wi-Fi hotspots.

Environmental and Culture Sector - The use of drones in

assistance to fire fighters, grass cutters, alien vegetation clearing, fencing, monitoring livestock, etc. The use of robotics to assist the community safety workers in crime hotspots.

Non-state Sector - Using robotics in assistance to Community Work Programme workers in waste management. Training in enabling tools such as connectivity, access to information, access to fibre in order to enhance the chances of innovation.

Social Sector - The use of AI gadgets in rolling out Mass Literacy Campaigns targeting adults education. The use of robotics as assistants to caregivers in delivery of medication to improve safety especially during pandemics.

Furthermore, it is recommended that government develops inclusive and integrated policies, strategies, and innovation plans to position South Africa in the midst of the 4IR. Integrated programme management of all infrastructure delivery projects is a primary prerequisite in South Africa.

In enabling the environment for investments, the Government-driven policy-making has to be human-centred, inclusive and sustainable. Furthermore, policy-making, must adopt an approach that encourages multiple stakeholder participation that demands high standards of implementation.

Conclusion

South Africa faces unique and specific bottlenecks that must first be addressed through focused technology investment and enabling policy responses. Thus the need to review and develop core legislation and policies specific to Information and Communication Technology; Broadband; Data protection; Cybersecurity; and the Artificial Intelligence/machine learning.

If an enabling environment is not created for the private sector to participate in public employment programmes such as EPWP, jobs may continue being lost as a result of capital investments into artificial intelligence and automation to mention a few.

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Author: Mr Sisa Jikeka, CBE Research & Policy Unit

This policy brief draws its origins from the CBE Research Report: 2019/20 (EPWP) available at the CBE Knowledge Hub. The author wishes to thank Mr. Gamelihle Sibanda (International Labour Organisation) for his critical input on the research report.

CBE Contacts

Corobay Corner,
2nd Floor
169 Corobay Avenue
Menlyn
Pretoria

Tel: +27 12 346 3985
info@cbe.org.za
www.cbe.org.za



EAPASA and CBE Sign MoU to Address Common Challenges in the Built Environment



The Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa (EAPASA) and the Council for the Built Environment (CBE) signed a joint Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 12 November 2021 in Pretoria committing to work together on issues of transformation, skills development, research, and promoting and protecting public interests in the built environment.

The purpose of the MoU is to provide a framework for collaboration and good working relations between the two parties, with a long-term view to enact the relationship within the CBE Act. The organisations agree to establish and maintain collaborative relations to enhance the image of the Built Environment - to promote good standards; and to promote the usage of professionally registered persons, research support and protecting the interest of the public in the built and natural environment.

The collaboration demonstrates the need to establish partnerships between various stakeholders with common objectives to actively engage and explore possible and innovative solutions to address challenges faced in the Built Environment, especially from a planning, development and environmental perspective.

CBE Council Deputy Chairperson, Me Maphefo Mogodi explained: “The CBE Act is all encompassing, so a marriage such as this is a step in the direct to assist us to more fully execute our mandate.”

The MoU between EAPASA and CBE formalises a mutual understanding between the two organisations to collaboratively implement the core mandates of their respective Acts viz. the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) and the Council for the Built Environment Act (CBE Act) to:

- promote a sustainable built and natural environment
- promote ongoing human resource development in the built environment
- facilitate participation by the built environment professions and environmental practitioners in integrated development in the context of national goals
- promote appropriate standards of health, safety and environmental protection within the built environment
- exchange information, experience and best practices on built and natural environment-related matters
- promote social and environmental justice by continuously advocating for transformation in the built and natural environment

This collaboration is a clear indication that two heads are better than one. EAPASA Board Chairperson Snowy Makhudu clearly expressed her excitement on behalf of the Board when she said, “No doubt, it’s a win-win situation for both parties. For starters there will be exchange of environmental advice, and sharing resources, knowledge and expertise. We have a synergy for what we want to see in the sector for sustainability in the long term.”

ends...

For media enquiries contact Snowy Makhudu, Chairperson of the EAPASA Board at chairperson@eapasa.org and Msizi Myeza, CEO of CBE at rennette@cbe.org.za

SACPCMP & SACAP Joint Statement on Building Inspectors



JOINT STATEMENT PRESENTED BY
THE SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION (SACAP)
and
THE SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE PROJECT AND CONSTRUCTION
MANAGEMENT PROFESSIONS (SACPCMP)

SACAP and SACPCMP Clarify Routes to Registration for Building Inspectors & Building Control Officers in South Africa

Gauteng, November 2021: In this joint statement, the South African Council for the Architectural Profession (SACAP) and the South African Council for the Project and Construction Management Professions (SACPCMP) would like to clarify any confusion caused as a result of the registration categories/disciplines developed recently by the two councils.

SACAP and the SACPCMP have come together to release a joint statement that details the registration categories, ensuring that Built Environment professionals have a clear understanding of the roles, requirements and routes to registration for each discipline.

Prior to the development of the registration categories, months of industry-related research pertaining to Building Inspectors' scope of work and responsibilities was undertaken by the National Home Builders Registration Council (NHBCRC). In December 2019, the SACPCMP officially launched two registration categories for Building Inspectors and these were carefully developed by an SACPCMP-led task team comprising of representatives of Government, Academia and the Public Sector. Coinciding with the launch and the finalisation of Building Inspector registration, SACAP also developed and launched the registration of Building Inspectors and Building Control Officers (BCOs).

This caused confusion within the industry which further developed during a set of roadshows that were undertaken across the country where prospective Building Inspector applicants noted their uncertainty in terms of where to register, and with which professional body.

In order to clarify the confusion, a meeting chaired by the Council for the Built Environment (CBE) resolved that SACAP would register only Building Control Officers, while the SACPCMP would register Building Inspectors under the categories mentioned herein.

Who should Register as a Building Control Officer?

Any person appointed in terms of section 5 (1) of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act 103 of 1977 (as amended).

SACAP Route to Registration (Building Control Officer)

Step 1

Submission of the online application (Certified copies ID/Passport, Proof of appointment and qualifications. Up to date CV and payment of application fee.

Step 2

SACAP assessment of the application (registration is based on qualification/experience/ Knowledge and capability)

Step 3

Compliance with continuing professional development

Registration as a Building Control Officer can be done via SACAP's website, www.sacapsa.com

Who should Register as a Building Inspector?

The SACPCMP officially launched two registration categories for Building Inspectors:

- Professional Building Inspector (PrBInsp)
- Certified Building Inspector (CBInsp)

The above-mentioned categories would apply to all Building Inspectors, whether they perform regulated inspections or whether they work in/or with National, Provincial or Local Government departments, or with the NHBRC – Professional Building Inspectors register via the SACPCMP.

SACPCMP Route to Registration (Building Inspector)

Step 1

Submit online application
Pay application fee

Step 2

Screen / validate / identify registration route

Step 3

Pay examination fee, write exam / obtain
positive outcome

Step 4

PrBinsp: Peer review interview / positive outcome / pay registration and annual fee -
designation awarded

Registration as a Building Inspector can be done via the SACPCMP's registration portal, <https://mybi.sacpcmp.org.za/>

ENDS

SACAP Media Enquiries:

Ntokozo Masango: Stakeholder Relations
Manager
Email: Ntokozo.masango@sacapsa.com

SACPCMP Media Enquiries:

Natasha van der Berg: Stakeholder Relations
and Communications
Email: communicationsmedia@sacpcmp.org.za

About SACAP

The South African Council for the Architectural Profession (SACAP) is the official regulator for the architectural profession with over 10 000 registered architectural candidates and professionals. For more information, visit www.sacapsa.com

About the SACPCMP

The South African Council for the Project and Construction Management Professions (SACPCMP) is empowered by section 18 of Act No. 48 of 2000 to certify, register and regulate the Project and Construction Management Professions. For more information on the SACPCMP, visit www.sacpcmp.org.za.

What's Happening



TRANSFORMATION NATIONAL STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

DATE: Friday, 10 December 2021

TIME: 10.00 – 14.00

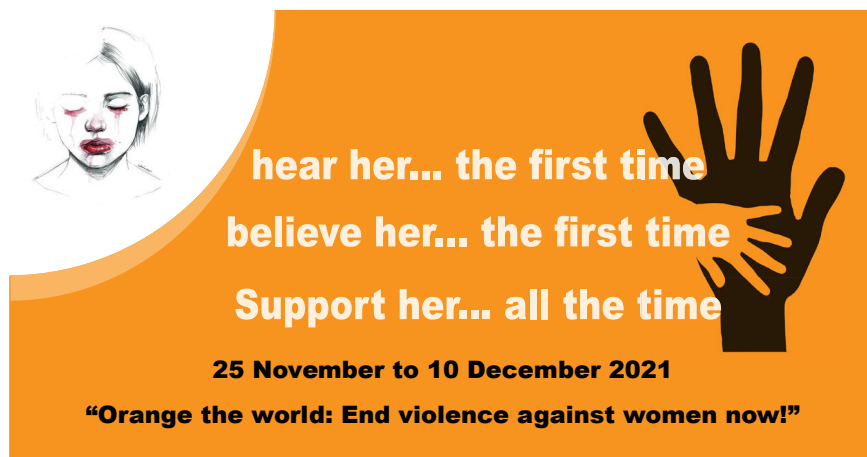
KEYNOTE ADDRESS: DR KGOSIENTSO RAMOKGOPA

(Head of Infrastructure South Africa [ISA] now within the Presidency)

Maximum Attendance: 100; pre-registration is required on:

[Pre-Registration: NATIONAL STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT](#)

*****Building South Africa's Future*****



PUBLICATION CONTACT: evelyn@cbe.org.za or lulu@cbe.org.za