



CONTACT AFRICA

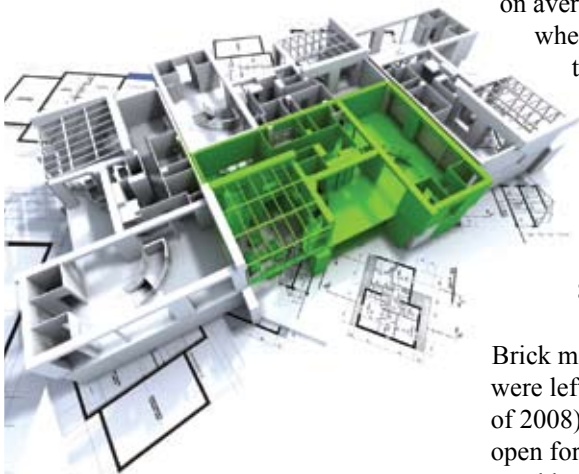
April 2009

Construction in 2009: who will feel the pinch?

Pre-2010 South Africa faces a mix of challenges on its way to putting in place the layered infrastructure it requires to enable it to host the biggest spectacle in the world, at venues thousands of kilometres apart.

National infrastructure

Before the games can begin however, the complex logistical arrangements that make them possible are themselves dependent on the provision of the giant national infrastructure, which incorporates roads, transport, airports, power provision and amenities, accommodation, leisure and tourism facilities as well as stadia, media and communications.



Financial optimism mirrors the improving economic indicators. Interest rates are down for home buyers and the Rand is firming. Sport is galloping ahead of itself, with Indian Professional cricket opting to hold its extensive and increasingly popular limited overs tournament in South Africa at short notice. It seems as if the rest of the world is already buying into South Africa as a desirable international sporting venue.

Prices in the construction industry are generally driven by factors such as the cost of production, supply and demand, logistics and capacity. In this regard, South Africa is in the grip of a contradiction. On one hand, there is urgent demand for large-scale infrastructural development while, on the other, there is a slight slowdown in the demand for residential buildings.

Costs of raw materials

However, the residential slowdown has not meant that the costs of raw materials have remained constant. We have only to look at the relatively recent graphs of steel, energy and petrol prices to understand that the forces at work which govern these costs effectively set cost parameters in so many other areas, including construction – rather than the other way round.

Cementitious product sales fell by 5% on average during 2008, with Gauteng, where sales fell by 11,4%, being the hardest hit, followed by the Western Cape (down 8,7%) and the Eastern Cape (down 4,0%). Sales in KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga and Northern Cape managed to stay in the black, increasing by 1,5%, 8,7% and 2,2% respectively.

Brick manufacturers indicated that they were left with huge surpluses (at the end of 2008), so they were forced to stay open for business after the time they would normally have closed and to sell their stock below cost.

Aluminium commodity prices started to slide in mid-2008, with the slide continuing into the early part of this year. By way of illustration, ex-factory prices have now dropped by about 15%, further strengthening the cost advantage of aluminium extrusions against competing materials and making aluminium the preferred material for the manufacturing of windows, door, shop fronts and

CONTENTS

Presidents Message.....	Page 2
Carbon Credits and Emissions Trading	Page 3 & 4
Green Building in South Africa	Page 5
CIOB Africa hosts Chinese Trade and Investment Delegation.....	Page 6
The Association of Construction Health and Safety Management (ACHASM)	Page 7
Green Building Conference and Exhibition	Page 8
New Members.....	Page 8

Editor: Larry Feinberg

Contributions by Bridgette Gasa, Larry Feinberg, Gareth Nisbet and Anton Krause.

façades in the commercial and residential segments of the market.

For the construction industry, the immediate challenge therefore is to balance the impact of cost increases or fluctuations in terms of planning, budgeting and pricing. The practice of engaging in fixed price contracts is fraught with risk, so this presents a particular challenge to the private sector, where fixed price tendering is the preferred method. The monitoring of price movements within the industry then becomes critically important.

Prognosis for 2009

Despite remaining one of the fastest growing sectors of the economy, the construction sector is unlikely to be

able to avoid feeling the pinch in the coming months, notwithstanding the fact that it is largely driven by government spending on infrastructure projects and preparations for the 2010 World Cup.

According to the latest Statistics South Africa's Construction Industry Survey – the first part of which focuses on financial indicators and was released in December 2008 – profit margins were slightly higher in building than in civil construction (5,5% versus 4,6%), with net profit in the construction industry being R96 469m, representing 5,5% of total gross income. Interestingly, the highest profit margins (of 9%, calculated as profit before tax as a percentage of turnover) were realised in the renting of construction equipment.

Employment figures

According to the survey, total employment reached in excess of 540 000 at optimum, with larger enterprises (those with a turnover in excess of R 25m) employing just over 35% of the entire workforce. With males representing slightly in excess of 90% of the workforce, the industry remains strongly male dominant. Encouragingly, about 68% of the workforce was employed on a permanent basis, with 21% being temporary and a mere 10% being hired as casual labour.

SA innovations hold costs down

With the escalation in steel prices across 2008 (steel prices climbed by 96% over 12 months), a thermal and acoustic insulated suspended floor slab (TASS), which has been used successfully across South Africa for the last five years, has been specially modified to counteract rising steel costs.

The popularity of the TASS is based on the ease and speed with which it can be installed. Additionally, reduced labour requirements and the thermal insulation properties of the TASS in an environment of rising energy costs, not to mention concerns over the continuity of electricity supply, all contribute to its success.

Another key advantage of TASS over in-situ and concrete rib and block systems is the significantly lower deadweight of the blocks themselves, since the concrete is replaced by expanded polystyrene. For example, a 255mm TASS slab is 320kg/m² and 150kg/m² lighter than the equivalent thickness of in-situ and block systems respectively.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The year is already in full swing and we have just finished its first quarter. We have listened attentively to the President's State of the Nation address which in essence focused on the achievements of the South African government over the past 15 years also highlighting the challenges that still beset us and how we are to address them going forward. We also listened attentively to the Minister of Finance tabling the nation's budget over the next Medium Term Expenditure Framework and the built environment practitioners drew comfort in that almost R787 billion is set aside for infrastructure development. This is positive in light of every other happening as a result of the global economic downturn. We start the new quarter anticipating the date of the 22nd of April of going to the polls for the fourth time under the democratic dispensation. As this country has grown in its democratic maturity, we as practitioners have gained confidence to speak openly and honestly about the change we would like to see. Not only do we now confidently speak about it, we willingly participate in whatever structures are created for us to be 'solution-bringers'. The CIOB turned 175 years old this year and we jointly celebrated this milestone of years of leadership in Construction Management on the 25th of February in London. Two days before those celebrations, the CIOB Africa hosted a very successful seminar jointly with a Chinese delegation in Johannesburg made of constructors who were seeking collaboration with their South African and

African counterparts. Our Fellows and members participated in this seminar and sought to reflect on the business models that would underpin such collaborations. I would like to take this opportunity and thank all who were present and promise that the undertakings made at that seminar will bear its fruit within this financial year.

At the beginning of February CIOB Africa was also represented at the International Construction Conference which took place in Singapore. CIOB Africa was asked to reflect on the Impact of the Economic Downturn on the African Construction Industry and inspire confidence around what was in the pipeline and what it was that could 'cushion' the impact for the sector so that constructors are able to weather the storm. Both the paper and presentation were phenomenally well-received as it sought to enlighten our international counterparts on the role that they could play (especially those that were considering African markets in their expansion strategies).

It is my confident assertion that we will again ride to storm of what economists term the 8th recession on the global scale, but one that has left no sector of the economy untouched. It is my belief that we can have a joyful expectation of what awaits all of us through the next phase of economic prosperity. I am convinced that as our country prepares to go to the polls this month and host the FIFA Confederations Cup in June, we as constructors will continue to be the sustainers of our economy through the work that is so articulately laid out for us. As we continue to play a role in delivering the supporting infrastructure to the 2010 FIFA World Cup Tournament

we will be ushering a new hope to the South African economy that is desperately trying to hold on to the jobs that have been created for millions of our fellow South Africans. We will continue leaving the legacy that has been established over many years by professional members of the CIOB. I together with CIOB – Africa Council members wish you a fruitful second quarter of 2009.



Bridgette Gasa President of CIOB Africa receives an award from CIOB Singapore President Chris Chuah.

COUNTING THE COSTS OF CARBON

An expanded glossary for the construction industry



trading units, each equal to one emissions allowance, to create a practical and accessible answer for investors,” said Tina Galbraith an independent economic researcher.

Most carbon is traded in London

Managing emissions is one of the fastest-growing segments in financial services. Carbon finance not only trades carbon allowances; it includes investments in projects that help to generate additional credits. More carbon is traded in London than any other city in the world and British companies are among the leading global investors in carbon projects.

Under the Kyoto Protocol, the Developed countries agree to curb emissions by varying amounts, but generally the reduction is between 5 - 8% of their emissions in base year 1990. All parties submit annual inventories of their greenhouse gas emissions. Parties can also trade emissions, so that countries that fail to meet targets can buy credits from a country or countries whose emissions have been reduced by more than was originally agreed.

Clean Development Mechanism

South Africa is a signatory but, as it is a developing nation, it does not have to reduce its emissions. It can, however, partake in other emission trading schemes, which allow developed countries to invest in projects that reduce emissions in developing countries (Clean Development Mechanism). Critics of the Protocol point out that some industrialised developing countries, including South Africa, China and India, are nearing actual developed countries emissions, with the result that the effect on total emissions may be negligible (unless these large emitters voluntarily reduce their emissions). This is one of the reasons that the United States gave for refusing to sign the Protocol, even though it is by far the largest emitter of greenhouse gases.

Carbon trading (also called emissions trading)

Carbon trading (also called emissions trading) is a system that was implemented in 2005 as an integral part of the Kyoto Protocol (which is, in effect, a voluntary carbon treaty) to permit businesses

and factories which pollute beyond set limits to buy allowances, whilst enabling those that are more efficient to sell the allowances they no longer need at a profit.

However, industries in developing countries must do more to curb their greenhouse gases before earning the right to sell carbon offsets - under a new climate treaty from 2013, the European Commission said recently. Under Kyoto's \$6 billion (+ R55 billion) Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), developing countries earn carbon offsets for cutting their emissions below a baseline of what they would normally produce by, for example, improving efficiency at a steel plant. Rich nations would then buy the offsets as a cheap way to meet carbon caps under the Kyoto Protocol.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions to be constrained and reversed

It is now widely recognised that preventing serious adverse consequences from future climate change, requires the current upward trend in global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, primarily carbon dioxide (CO₂), to be constrained and ultimately reversed. Ongoing intergovernmental negotiations are timed to agree to a post-Kyoto deal for addressing this problem by the end of 2009.

The theory of carbon taxes

A carbon tax sets the price of a unit of CO₂ and allows the quantity of CO₂ emissions to fluctuate instead of the price. The advantage of this is that a clear fixed price signal is created, which adds certainty to investment decisions. The disadvantage is that total emissions are not capped, thus still creating environmental uncertainty. The difference between a carbon tax and general taxation is that the former is a tax on a 'bad' practice, rather than a 'good' one (such as labour or entrepreneurship) and hence should not have the adverse distortionary effects that are typically associated with other taxes. On the contrary, a carbon tax aims to reduce the marginal benefit that a firm receives from polluting, so that firms will freely choose to emit the socially optimal amount of carbon dioxide.

A carbon tax regime is arguably less exposed to the influence of market power than an emissions trading scheme (ETS), because a trading scheme with fewer participants creates more potential for one

Carbon - the building block of all life

While the radioactive Carbon-14 isotope was first isolated about 70 years ago, it is only relatively recently that man has discovered Carbon-14 residue in the tails of comets that have travelled almost incalculable distances across the universe before swimming into our view.

What makes this discovery compellingly interesting is that Carbon-14 is a component of the building block of all life, as we know it. When we think of Carbon, however, we are more likely to think of emissions (Carbon Monoxide and Carbon Dioxide) than we are of, say, the London or Johannesburg Stock Exchanges (LSE or JSE). Indeed, how could there be any connection between them, you might ask?

Carbon credit note

The carbon credit note – in South African terms - is a newly introduced instrument, recently listed on the JSE, which allows South African investors the ability to invest in the carbon credit market. It is a tradable permit scheme, which provides an incentive for countries and businesses to reduce greenhouse gases (GHGs) into the air. Experts see carbon trading as one of the most effective ways of combating global warming.

Carbon markets, pricing and regulation

Trading in the right to emit greenhouse gases is emerging as one of the foundations of climate-change policy. Trading is widely recognised to be a way to reduce emissions cheaply, because it permits flexibility in where and how firms make their reductions. The EU has been at the forefront, with the establishment of an Emissions Trading Scheme or ETS.

“ETS's were designed to be simple and accessible tools for all types of investors. Where investors cannot invest in carbon emissions (allowance futures) due to limited market access, the market response to this problem is to provide Carbon

firm, or entity, to withhold allowances and attempt to manipulate the market. In practice, however, this should not be such a problem - if emitters of all types trade with each other, as opposed to having separate types of allowances for different industry sectors, some of which, for example electricity generation, may be highly concentrated.

The South African Scenario

South African organisations can only create carbon credits by developing projects through Kyoto's Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM). Credits from these organisations are called Certified Emissions Reductions (CERs). Organisations that leave a large carbon footprint (such as Sasol) are expected to comply with international levels of carbon emissions.

Carbon credits create a market for reducing GHGs by giving monetary value to the cost of polluting the air. Emissions become an internal cost of doing business and are then visible on a balance sheet. It's important to remember that, whatever the source or location, a carbon credit is always equal to one ton of carbon dioxide avoided or reduced by a project activity.

Proven Local Expertise

Jacques Malan, Chief Technology Officer for AAP Carbon, was positive about the

future direction of the market. "There will be an active carbon market after 2012 (Post Kyoto). While most companies are currently reluctant to invest in carbon projects beyond 2012, there are a few companies prepared to forward buy beyond 2012, albeit at a lower price," he said.

"After 2012, we can expect developing countries with higher pollution levels, such as Brazil, Russia, India, South Africa and China to have their own carbon emission caps. After all, South Africa is the 14th biggest pollutant in the world and, as a result, we are likely to have a domestic market for carbon credits too, as we look to meet our own particular emission reduction target," he suggested.

Bankrolling of Projects

The Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA) is the World Bank's carbon finance partner in the Southern African Development Community (SADC), having signed an early deal to make \$3 million in World Bank finance available for the purchase of carbon credits. Kumesh Naidoo, the DBSA's programme manager of agency units responsible for its carbon account, said that, in addition to its mandate to buy carbon credits, the bank was developing a 'pipeline of projects' that could slot into the World Bank's nine carbon funds. Projects the DBSA was investigating were at the level of municipalities, particularly landfill gas projects, and in the private sector.

As early as 2006, Pricewaterhouse Coopers is on record as saying that South Africa stood to earn at least R5.8 billion over 10 years from the sale of carbon credits of the country's six most advanced emission reduction projects. We spoke to Mandy Momberg, Sustainable Business Solutions Manager, PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC), Southern Africa, who are located in Sunninghill, Gauteng, about validation and quantification of Carbon Credits, "PwC-Southern Africa has gained a unique insight, skills and knowledge base into the

validation and verification process,' she said, "due to our being accredited as a Designated Operational Entity (DOE) by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change UNFCCC. However, we submitted a voluntary withdrawal to the UNFCCC in October 2008, and we are therefore now available:-

- a) to advise and consult on carbon emission reduction projects (both for the CDM and the voluntary markets), specifically on the technical and quality review of project design documents (PDDs) before they are submitted to a DOE for Validation and Registration,
- b) to consult on and review the successful implementation of projects and monitoring plans before the Verification and Certification is performed by a DOE.

"In both instances, she continued, "PwC is able to add value from an advisory capacity (a service the DOEs are not permitted to offer). Our technical and quality reviews assist project proponents in finalising and streamlining their documentation and processes so that:-

- i) the validation process runs more smoothly and the projects are registered more timeously
- ii) the credits are generated and issued as planned - due to the correct implementation of the project, monitoring plans and data management being assessed and reviewed (shortly after project commissioning). This ironed out issues which would only be picked up after the end of the first commitment period, and which could lead to a negative Verification Report being issued (resulting in a loss of credits for the first period)."

The Way Forward

Climate change has become one of the major challenges for mankind and the natural environment. Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions released into the atmosphere in ever rapidly growing volumes are recognised to be responsible for this change. Carbon footprint quantification, analysis and reduction are key to preventing this, by enhancing energy efficiency, mitigating carbon emissions by means of green energy and then compensating for remaining GHG emissions by investing in carbon offsets, with the final goal of becoming carbon neutral.

LOG ON!
www.ciob.org.uk

In order for the CIOB to support its global membership better, we encourage all members to keep their contact details updated online by logging into the dedicated membership area of the CIOB website.

It's easy.
Your username is your membership number, and you can generate your own password when you register.

This will allow us to know where you are and offer better service through our international network of branches and contacts worldwide. It will also help us better understand members' needs and respond to enquiries more efficiently.

www.ciob.org.uk

Contact the CIOB Africa office on +27 (0)11 234 7877.

CIOB

GREEN BUILDING IN SOUTH AFRICA

Rising from the earth, naturally

Rod Shaw, a South-African trained architect (UCT) now working as a design engineer in Perth, Western Australia, once responded to a question about how buildings should fit in to their environment with an answer that went something like this:

“A building should rise from the earth as if it were a natural extension or development of the earth itself. Thereafter, the design and the choice of materials should complement the situation of the building, adding to the beauty and providing usefulness in equal measure – without harming nature in any avoidable way.”

When we consider that he was speaking in the late 1960's, then these were prophetic words indeed.

Achievable 'Green' practicality

In terms of eco-sensitive shifts in consciousness and policy, there is much to report from South Africa. After the Green Building Council of South Africa (GBCSA) Conference in Cape Town last year, which heralded the Launch of the 'Green Star' rating tool – details of which were featured in the December edition of this newsletter and which is, interestingly enough, closely based on the Australian Green Star rating system – the Council has been hard at work translating the meaning of 'Green' building into achievable practicality.

From the property developer's point of view, it remains likely that the ecological implications of going 'Green' are going to take second place to financial considerations, which will centre around design implications, tenant preferences, energy saving devices and optimising the use of natural light before the issue of the carbon footprint is raised.

Minimise environmental impact

Enter Green Star SA which, while being a voluntary green building rating tool, is designed to provide a framework for the assessment of the environmental attributes of new commercial office buildings, as well as major building refurbishments of existing office facilities across South Africa. Devised as a tool for use by building owners, developers and consultants to influence and steer the design of office facilities, Green Star enables stakeholders to minimise the environmental impact of their developments as well as capitalise on - and receive recognition for - their design initiatives.

According to GBCSA technical manager, Jason Buch, the objectives of the Green Star SA rating tool are to reduce the environmental impact of development, to establish a common language for green building, to set benchmarks and standards of measurement, to promote integrated, whole-building design and to raise awareness of green building benefits. “In this regard,” he insists, “our rating tool does not aspire to address the economics of green building as much as the environmental impact of such property development. Similarly, it is not a design guide, but rather encourages

innovative design strategies and rewards environmentally friendly outcomes,” he stresses.

To recap, the Green Star SA rating tool consists of eight environmental categories, which embrace energy, indoor environment quality, management, transport, water, materials, land use and ecology, and emissions, as well as an innovation category. Points are awarded within each of the categories, on the basis of the building's potential to minimise its environmental impact in the range of key areas.

Rating during design stage

Developers are encouraged to undertake the rating process during the design stage, as compliance will entitle them to market qualifying property as green star buildings, thus potentially securing as much as a 10% premium on rentals.

Sustainability consultant Michelle Malanca, who helped manage the development of Green Star SA, confirms that the rating tool accurately mirrors international best practice, and is technically robust and fully applicable to the South African corporate sector environment. “It is important to match the rigour of internationally recognised rating systems, while not making it excessively hard for projects to receive points,” she maintains.

Directional green building role in sub-Saharan Africa

Given the country's substantial progress in under two years, there can be little doubt that South Africa will be expected to fulfil a directional green building role in sub-Saharan Africa. We need only take

a lingering look at the landmark WesBank (Green) building to understand and appreciate just how far we have come.



Exterior evokes the earthy colours of Africa

For those who have never seen the Fairlands WesBank building, the exterior evokes the earthy colours of Africa through green glazing and natural paint finishes. Vertical sunscreens, adorned with potato prints, are a prominent feature along the eight façades of the building in grey, green, yellow and red. Overall, the signature structure is intended to shatter the stereotypically conservative image of banks.

Stainless steel is green

As we pointed out earlier, the establishment of the Green Building Council of South Africa (GBCSA) is encouraging building professionals to move towards a sustainable building philosophy. The new or reprioritised considerations now being taken into account during construction include skills transfer, local procurement, suppliers, eco-design and sustainability.

With the onset of environmental awareness and the increased need to reduce carbon footprints, business and industry are looking for better ways to ensure their products are environmentally friendly.

What many consumers and businesses don't know is that stainless steel, a low-carbon steel to which chromium is added, is a green product.

100% recyclable

"Stainless steel is 100% recyclable. Since it is not coated with any toxic material, it does not produce toxic run-off," says Michael Campbell, former managing director of the Southern Africa Stainless Steel Development Association (Sassda). "A huge difference can be made by companies and individuals who simply choose stainless steel over non-recyclable materials."

During production, stainless steel uses scrap metal as its primary raw material, with up to 70% of the product coming from recycled material. Increased efficiency in process technology has also significantly decreased the amount of energy required to manufacture stainless steel. Furthermore, even if stainless steel is not recycled and it does find its way to a landfill or disposal site, it will have no detrimental effect upon the soil or groundwater.

Finally, many of today's largest stainless steel producers have implemented world-class environmental management systems with ISO accreditation.

In much the same way as the design topography of information science is increasingly being referred to as 'architecture', so too must the bricks and mortar architecture of our world assume increasing responsibility for the way in which our physical future is 'mapped' out. We need to add value to our planet by balancing the financial realities of going 'Green' with a "No more plastic to landfill" line of thinking, optimising our use of biodegradable and recycled materials and thereby doing our bit to save the earth.

CIOB Africa Hosts Chinese Trade and Investment Delegation

On the 23rd Feb 2009 CIOB Africa hosted a Chinese Trade and Investment delegation at the Michelangelo Hotel. The event was led by Professor Li Shirong – the designated incoming president of CIOB International. As well as being a great networking opportunity for CIOB members, the prestigious event played host to a number of dignitaries both from South Africa and from China.

CIOB Africa's current President - Bridgette Gasca chaired the morning's proceedings. Gasca welcomed His Excellency Mr Fang Li - Consul General of China and Ambassador to South Africa. Gasca proceeded to welcome Mr Brian Gallagher The UK Trade Commissioner for UK Trade and Investment as well as Professor Li Shirong who lead the Chinese Trade and Investment delegation to South Africa. Gasca welcomed and also paid tribute to the well attended audience, which mainly comprised of esteemed

CIOB members who are the owners and senior executives of established construction companies in South Africa.

The main purpose of the event was to forge opportunities and relationships in construction – both in (the province of) Chongqing China and South Africa. The delegation came to Johannesburg with the view to strengthening existing bilateral discussions between Chongqing and South Africa. These bilateral discussions were in essence to pave the way for investment in Chongqing and visa versa into South Africa and Africa.

Presentations were given by Danny Quan from Murray and Roberts, Godfrey Khuvutlu from the Gauteng Economic Development Agency (G.E.D.A.).



Key note addresses were given by Professor Li Shirong and Mr Du Xian Zhang.

CIOB Africa council expresses their appreciation for the invaluable input given by all participants during the event. CIOB Africa also looks forward to hosting similar events in the near future planned for other major centers in South Africa.

CONSTRUCTION HEALTH AND SAFETY BEST PRACTICE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Why the need

When we are asked to make comment on the Health and Safety culture in the South African construction industry, we have very little formal data on which to base our comments. For some of us that profess to practise Construction Health and Safety project management, we found that the majority of stakeholders (Client, Designer, Principal Constructor, and Contractor) have very little awareness and no understanding of this highly regulated and complex subject. I am sure that I am not talking out of turn, when I say that the South African Construction industry is operating some 15 to 20 years behind our European counterparts, where stakeholders are well informed and place Health and Safety on the top of their agendas.

The only analogy that I can come up with is that the South African construction health and safety culture is a “Swamp Culture” (Stephan Covey) and is categorised by antagonism (hostility), legalism, protectionism, politics and where attempts at transformation are enforced by rules, systems, regulations and also where people are constantly covering their backs. This “swamp culture” creates the following:

- A false sense of security.
- People tend to remain dependant on the apparent order that prevails.
- It stifles creativity and freethinking.
- It leads to an inward focus (what’s in it for me).
- It inhibits growth.
- The culture festers and rots.
- Any industry where people tend to show apathy because of the non-responsiveness to health and safety problems.
- A continuous atmosphere of non-compliance.

One of the fundamentals in the transformation process from a “Swamp Culture” to an “Oasis Culture” (Stephen Covey), is to establish best practise

standards in the construction health and safety industry, which will allow for further requirements of an “Oasis Culture” to exist:

- Having an informed culture.
- Having a “reporting culture” of incidents and accidents.
- Having a “fair blame culture”, where reporting can be done without fear of retribution.
- Where constant assessment of the health and safety culture and climate can be made to find ways in which to continually improve the industry.

The Association of Construction health and Safety Management is the seed that has been planted in the construction industry to assist in the above mentioned process.

The background

The Association of Construction Health and Safety Management is a registered (section 21) company and has been established to provide all those working as OHS Agents, OHS Consultants and OHS Managers/Administrators working in construction companies, under the terms of the Construction Regulations 2003, with an advisory and representative body to assist in the development of this field and activity. The Association is a body for all who work as construction OHS Agents, OHS Consultants and OHS Managers/Administrators in South Africa, enabling the construction industry to respond to the demand for competent construction OHS professionals and practitioners. The Association provides a Forum in which the necessary knowledge base can be developed and disseminated, provides guidance and development for Construction OHS professionals and practitioners, and provides a central source of information for clients and contractors seeking Construction OHS Agents, Construction OHS Consultants and Construction OHS Managers/Administrators.

Objectives

The objectives of the Association are to:

- Broaden and develop membership and secure the necessary buy in from interested bodies so that the Association is recognised as the representative body for Construction health & safety in South Africa.

- Formulate requirements for training, experience and Continuing Professional Development for members of the Association.
- Serve as a focus for development of best practice information for all involved in construction health & safety.
- Develop procedures and standards for accreditation of training courses and other development tools to meet membership requirements.
- Represent members in discussions with the Department of Labour and Government on all matters pertaining to the duties and responsibilities of Construction OHS Agents, Construction OHS Consultants and Construction OHS Managers/Administrators.
- Promote the services and skills of the members to clients, contractors and public, and to contribute to improving the health and safety record of the construction industry.

Membership

The Association draws members from a wide spectrum of backgrounds with membership categories catering for all Construction OHS professionals/administrators.

Please refer to our website www.achasm.co.za for further membership details.

Contact

Web site:	www.achasm.co.za
Postal Address:	P O Box 573, Cape Town, 8000
Telephone:	021 465 6963
Fax:	086 637 5392
Email:	info@achasm.co.za
Chairman:	Anton Krause



Join the world leading authorities on sustainable development while they engage and educate South Africa's leading architects, engineers, property owners and construction professionals on the latest trends, technologies and materials available in the green building movement

Key invited speakers include Emilio Ambasz (Architect, USA), KS Wong (Architect, Hong Kong), Hans Erhorn (Fraunhofer Institute, Germany) and Dr Paul Ruysevelt (Camco, UK)

CPD points will be available for architects, engineers and quantity surveyors

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH



actiote

CAA

ASSOCIATES

For more info contact Annie on (021) 674 5807 or e-mail annie@greenbuilding.co.za

CIOB Welcomes New Members

Surname	First name	Grade	Country
Abdulkadir	Mr Murtala Mustapha	ICIOB	Nigeria
Aboagye	Mr Jones Nyame	ICIOB	Ghana
Aigbavboa	Mr Clinton Ohis	ICIOB	South Africa
Akingunola	Mr Temidayo Oluwarotimi	ICIOB	Nigeria
Ampofo	Mr Peter Twumasi	ICIOB	Ghana
Arole	Mr Olakunle	ICIOB	Nigeria
Avemee	Mr Emmanuel Kafui	ICIOB	Ghana
Awadh	Mr Jamaal	ICIOB	Tanzania
Azad	Mr Abul Kalam	ICIOB	Botswana
Bissessor	Miss Shevira	ICIOB	South Africa
Cinamon	Mr Gary Victor	ICIOB	South Africa
Coopoosamy	Mr Govind	ICIOB	Mauritius
Dos Santos	Mr José Antonio	ACIOB	South Africa
du Plessis	Mr Thomas Arnoldus Petrus	ICIOB	South Africa
Eseonu	Mr Vitalis Emeka	ICIOB	Nigeria
Johnson	Mr Robert Hopewell Merriman	ICIOB	South Africa
Johnston	Mr Stephen Macgillivray	ICIOB	South Africa
Kakhobwe	Mr Changie Wilfred Chapondanjoka	ACIOB	Malawi
Kalathil Antappan	Mr Sabu	ICIOB	South Africa
Kamanga	Mr Harris Benula	ICIOB	Swaziland
Kowet	Mrs Cathy Tinemenji	ICIOB	South Africa
Kunene	Miss Khwezi Busisiwe Leane	ICIOB	South Africa
le Roux	Mr Gregory Gerthardus	ICIOB	South Africa

Surname	First name	Grade	Country
Mathew	Mr Adeshina John	ICIOB	Nigeria
Matjeke	Mr Samuel Resemate	ICIOB	South Africa
Mensah	Mr William Jesse	ACIOB	Ghana
Michell	Mrs Kathleen Anne	ICIOB	South Africa
Mjali	Ms Amandla	ICIOB	South Africa
Moloigaswe	Mr Mosimanegape Shimah	ACIOB	South Africa
Moremoholo	Mr Senate	ICIOB	South Africa
Mumba	Mr Misheck	ACIOB	Zambia
Mwandira	Mr Paul William Negson	ICIOB	South Africa
Ntshwene	Mr Keneilwe	ICIOB	Botswana
Ojo	Mr Ayodeji Sunday	ICIOB	Seychelles
Roberts	Mr Scott Antony	ICIOB	South Africa
Schoeman	Mr Christiaan Frederick	ICIOB	South Africa
Scholtz	Mrs Yvette	ACIOB	South Africa
Segwapa	Mr Sipalo Samuel	ICIOB	South Africa
Shwabule	Mr Mzukho	ICIOB	South Africa
Soyingbe	Mr Aliu Adebayo	ICIOB	Nigeria
Theart	Mr Herman	ICIOB	South Africa
Tom-Davies	Mr Tominaye	ACIOB	Nigeria
van der Sluys	Mr Alex Wilhelm	ICIOB	South Africa
van der Sluys	Mr Johannes	ACIOB	South Africa
van Staden	Mr Mark Anthony	ICIOB	South Africa
van Zyl	Mr Hendrik Gideon	ICIOB	South Africa
Yeboah-Asuamah	Mr Nana Yaw	ICIOB	South Africa