

# Vuk'uzenzele

Produced by: Government Communication & Information System (GCIS)

English /isiXhosa

March 2020 Edition 2



**Environmental education centres share the joy of nature**

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**Running around the world for charity**

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**JOBS INSIDE:**

## All-woman firefighting team makes history

■ With the world celebrating International Women's Day on the 8th of March, the Juliet Crew is shattering gender stereotypes by proving that women can tame raging fires.

Image: by Jurie Senekal



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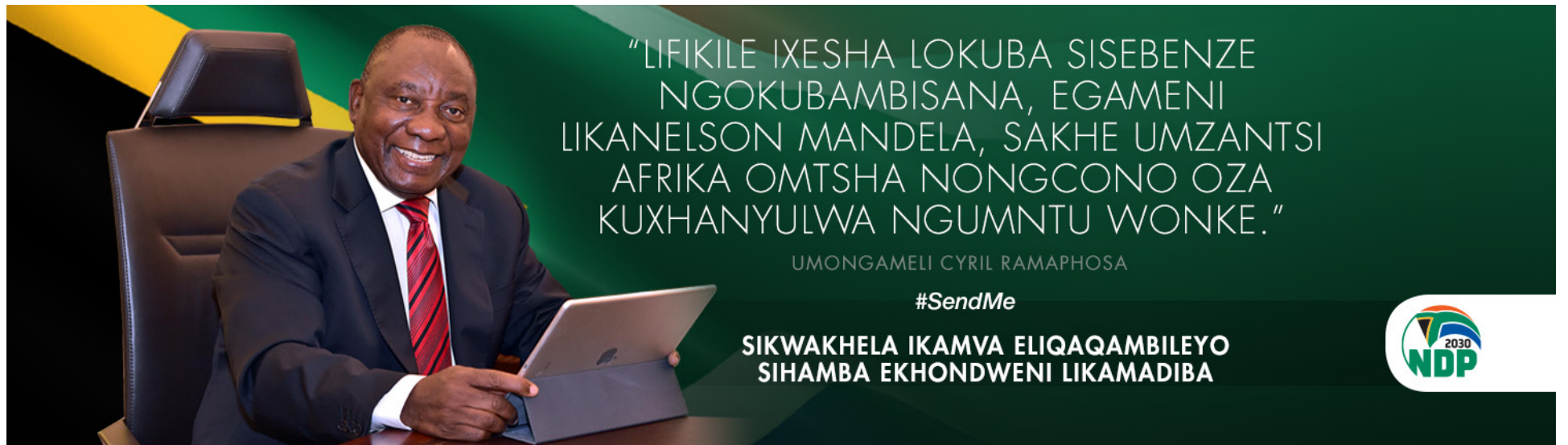
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"LIFIKILE IXESHA LOKUBA SISEBENZE  
NGOKUBAMBISANA, EGAMENI  
LIKANELSON MANDELA, SAKHE UMZANTSI  
AFRIKA OMTSHA NONGCONO OZA  
KUXHANYULWA NGUMNTU WONKE."

UMONGAMELI CYRIL RAMAPHOSA

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SIKWAKHELA IKAMVA ELIQAQAMBILEYO  
SIHAMBA EKHONDWENI LIKAMADIBA



# Masisebenzisane silungise imeko yezimali yeli lizwe

**I**Ntetho yoHlahlo Lwabiwo-mali eyenziwe nguMphathiswa wezeMali uTito Mboweni isinike umfanekiso owoyikisayo wemeko yoqoqosho lweli lizwe lakuthi.

Imeko yezimali yeli lizwe ikucacisa gca ukuba kufuneka sithathe amanyathelo okutshintsha izinto ngoku, ngapha koko kuza kuba nzima kakhulu kwezi nyanga zizayo.

Ngamanye amazwi, sichitha imali engaphezulu kakhulu kule siyingenisayo.

Isiphumo soko kukuba siboleka imali eninzi, futhi neendleko zokubhatala la matyala nazo ziyenyuka. Okuyinene kukuba iindleko zokubhatala ityala ziyeyona mali ininzi kuluhlu lwezinto urhulumenete imali yakhe ayichitha kuzo. Sisebenzisa imali ukubhatala ityala eninzi ngaphezulu kwale siyabele ezempilo; licandelo lezempundo nelezophuhliso loluntu afumana imali engaphezulu kwale siyibhatala ematyaleni.

Le meko ayintlanga kwaphela futhi iza kuseyelisela kungekudala.

Zininzi izinto ekufuneka sizitshintshile kwaye kufuneka sizitshintshe ngoku.

Zininzi izinto ezibangele ukuba sibe kule meko. Uqoqosho lweli lizwe alukhange lukhule kule minyaka ilishumi idlulileyo, ubukhulu becala, ngenxa yombhodamo owenzeka kuqoqosho lwehlabathi ngowe-2008 kunye nokuhla komthamo wezimbiwa ezithengiselwa amazwe angaphandle. Into leyo ebangele ukuba ibe ncinci imali eyingeniso eqokelelwa ngurhulumente. Nako ukubanjwa ngobhongwane kombuso kunye norhwaphilizo kuluchaphazele ulawulo, ukusebenza ngendlela

efanelekileyo kunye nozinzo lwezimali kumaqumrhu karhulumente amaninzi, kuquka namashishini aphantsi kolawulo lukarhulumente (ii-SOE).

Amalinge enziweyo kule minyaka mibini okuvuselela uqoqosho nokwakha ngokutsha amaqumrhu ombuso nawo ngoku achatshazelwa yile ngxaki yombane, into leyo nayo echaphazela ngakumbi uhlumo loqoqosho, itye imali yombuso.

Izinto ezikhokeliswe phambili kolu hlahlo lwabiwo-mali lwalo nyaka zenzelwe ukubuyisela uqoqosho kwindlela eya ekuhlumeni, kuphungulwe imali echithwa ngurhulumente kuze kubanjwe ityala lingakhuli kakhulu.

Uhlahlo lwabiwo-mali lubaluleke kakhulu kumalinge ethu ohlumo oluza kuxhanyulwa ngumntu wonke, okudala imisebenzi, utyalo-mali nombuso onezakhono ezifanelekileyo.

Sisithathe isigqibo ngabom sokuba singabophi ibhanti. Ukwenza oku bekuza kukhokelela ekubeni siyiphungule kakhulu imali esiyichitha kwiinkonzo zezentlalo esele ziyinto abaphila ngayo abantu abangathathi ntweni. Oku bekunokukhokelela nasekubeni sicuntsule kakhulu kwimivuzo yabasebenzi bakarhulumente, siphungule inani labasebenzi bakarhulumente, siyiphelise imali yebhonasi siphungule nakwimali yomhlalaphantsi, songeze irhafu size sithengise amaqumrhu abalulekileyo ombuso.

Uhlahlo lwabiwo-mali olugxininisa kumba wokubopha ibhanti beluza kuwanciphisa kakhulu amathuba okuba uqoqosho lweli luhlume, ngolo hlobo luthene amandla ombuso okuvuselela uqoqosho ukwazi ukubonelela abantu

ngezidingo zabo.

Endaweni yoko imali siyihlahle saze sayaba ngendlela equka amanyathelo aqiqisisiweyo nahlakaniphileyo okuthithisa isantya esiyichitha ngaso imali, kunyuswe umthamo wemali eyingeniso kukhuthazwe nohlumo.

Kule minyaka mithathu izayo, silindele ukuba sikwazi ukonga imali ezibhiliyoni ezingama-261 zeerandi ngokuthi siphungule imali esiyabela amasebe ahlukeneyo ombuso kunye nezinga enyuka ngalo imivuzo yabasebenzi bakarhulumente. Ngaxeshanye sifuna ukusebenzisa imali eninzi sisenza utshintsho kwii-SOE ezifana no-Eskom no-SAA. Ke ngoko, silindele ukuba yehle ngemali ezibhiliyoni ezili-156 leerandi imali esiyichitha kwiiprojekthi ezingenanzala kwezi nyanga zimbawwa zizayo.

Oku kuza kuphungula imali elityala kuze kuphungule nemali esiyibolekayo.

Isixa esikhulu semali esiza kuyonga iza kuvela kule mali iza kuphungulwa kwimivuzo yabasebenzi. Oku kuza kufuna ukuba kubanjwe iingxoxo eziza kugxila kanye kulo mba ngamahlakani ezentlalo, ingakumbi imibutho yabasebenzi bakarhulumente. Ezi ngxoxo kuza kufuneka zibanjwe ngeenjongo zokuba kusionjululwa le ngxaki. Indichulumancisa kakhulu into yokuba onke amaqela abonakalisa umdla wokusebenzisana kusionjululwe le ngxaki.

Indlela esiza kuyisebenzisa ayizikuphungula inani elininzi labasebenzi bakarhulumente ngoku, koko iza kujonga isantya ekhula ngaso imivuzo yabasebenzi bakarhulumente. Isantya ekhula ngaso imivuzo yabasebenzi sekuyiminyaka

ngoku sinyuka ngaphezulu kwesantya anyuka ngaso amaxabiso, kwaye oku kufuneka sikulungise ukuze singayibeki emngciphekweni imali yombuso. Nabantu ngokunwabo benza njalo ngemali yabo, umzekelo xa kukho into enyuka yodwa kwizinto ozihlawulela imali, ingangumbane, imali ye-data okanye yokutya – loo nto ingayiphazamisa indlela umntu lowo ayicwangcisa ngayo imali yakhe.

Imali ehlawula imivuzo yabasebenzi eseyiyeyona mali ininzi kwiindleko ezikudidi olunyenayo. Ukukhula kwemali yemivuzo kutya kwimali ebekufanele ukuba isetyenziswa kwiiprojekthi ezinkulu nakumanye amaphulo abalulekileyo kuhanjiso lweenkonzo.

Imali ehlawula imivuzo yabasebenzi bakarhulumente asiyo yodwa esifuna ukuyiphungula. Ndithathe isigqibo sokuba inganyuswa imivuzo yamagosa aphezulu karhulumente kulo nyaka. Oku kulandela ukuphungulwa kwamaqithi-qithi, into leyo yenzeke emva kokuba kwenziwe utshintsho kwiNcwadi enoLuhlu lwamaQithi-qithi abaPhathiswa. Siza kupapasha umthetho omtsha kulo nyaka oza kunika ingcaciso ngendlela eza kuhlawulwa ngayo imivuzo kumaqumrhu kunye namashishini aphantsi kolawulo lukarhulumente ukwenzela ukuba siphelise lo mkhuba wokuhlawulwa kwamalungu eebhodi kunye nezikhulu eziphezulu imivuzo ephezulu ngokugqithisileyo.

Iinkokeli zemibutho yabasebenzi zinyanisile xa zisithi kufuneka siqade ngokubonakalayo ukusetyenziswa kakubi kwemali karhulumente ngokuthi silwe urhwaphilizo, siyeke ukudiyuwaza nokusebe-

nzisa ngokungekho mthethweni imali karhulumente.

Nangona kubalulekile ukuthoba isantya enyuka ngaso imali yemivuzo yabasebenzi bakarhulumente, ukuphucula umgangatho womsebenzi wabasebenzi bakarhulumente nako kubalulekile ukuba sifuna ukwakha urhulumente onabasebenzi abanezakhono nabasebenza ngobunono. Sifuna ukuba abantu abafanelekileyo baqeshwe kwizikhundla ezibafaneleyo.

Njengoko siza kuphungula imali echithwa ngurhulumente, siqwakhangela nohlumo. Kungenxa yeso sizathu le nto sithe, nangona ityala likarhulumente liselikhulu, singakhange siyinyuse kakhulu irhafu. Endaweni yoko siyiphungule irhafu ehlawulwa ngabantu saze sathatha namanyathelo okuqinisekisa ukuba sandisa inani lamashishini ahlawula irhafu. Senza neenguqu ezimandla kwicandelo lombane, kumazibuko nemizila kaloliwe kunye nakwiziseko zonxibelelwano ukuze siphungule iindleko zokuqhuba ishishini kweli. Ngokusebenzisa iNgxowa-mali yeziSeko zoPhuhliso, siza kuqokelela imali kwiindawo ezahlukeneyo ukuze ityalwe kwiinkqubo enkulu yokwakha. Ngokusebenzisa inkqubo yezoshishino namaphulo okuzingela utyalo-mali siza kuvula imimandla ebalulekileyo eza kukhuthaza uhlumo.

Silungisa imeko yezimali zikarhulumente ukwenzela ukuba kubekho uhlumo oluza kuxhanyulwa ngumntu wonke kudaleke nemisebenzi. Amaxesha afana nala afuna ukuba sisebenzise ukuqika, hayi inkani. Afuna sisebenzisane, singagquzulani. Kufuneka zibekhona izinto emasilungele ukuzincama nokophulela kuzo.

Yingxaki yethu sonke le, ke ngoko kufuneka sisebenzisane ngokubambisana ukuze sikwazi ukukhupha eli lizwe lethu lakuthi kule ntsunguzi likuyo.



# Inkxaso enikwa izigulana ibalulekile ekutshatyalalisweni kwe-TB

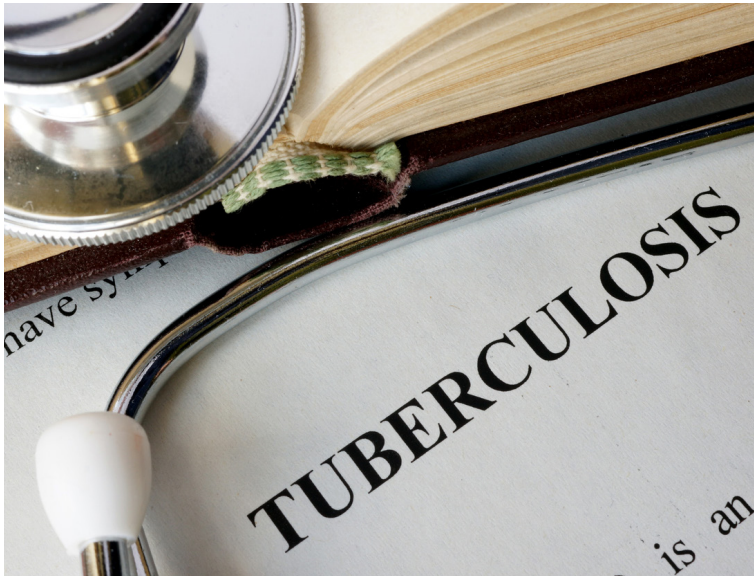
Dale Hes

I-**P**rojekthi ye-US AID Tuberculosis yoMzantsi Afrika (The US AID Tuberculosis South Africa Project) izibonakalisa njengomzekelo ogqibeleleyo wendlela urhulumente, amaqela oluntu nee-NGO zinokwahlulelana ngayo ngokusitshabalalisa ngobambiswano isifo sephepha (i-TB) ngokunika izigulana inkxaso efanelekileyo.

UMzantsi Afrika uthathe indawo yokhokelo ehlabathini kwidabi lokulwa i-TB, kanti i-Arhente yeZizwe eziManyeneyo yoPhuhliso lweHlabathi (i-USAID) nayo ingenelele ngokunika uncedo.

Iprojekthi yeminyaka emihlanu, eqalise ngowama-2016, iqhutywa ngolwahlulelwano neSebe leSizwe leMpilo kumaphondo asibhozo ase-Mzantsi Afrika.

Enye yeenxenywe ezibaluleke kakhulu zeprojekthi kukunika inkxaso kwii-NGO ezisekwe eluntwini. Iprojekthi inika inkxaso-mali kwii-NGO



ezingama-21 ezixhase ngaphezu kwezigulana ezingama-3500, uninzi lwazo lukwindawo ezisemaphandleni.

## I-Mosamaria e-Free State

I-Mosamaria, esemangang xa zifunyaniswe ngoxilongo ukuba zine-TB,” utsho umququzeleli wase-Mosamaria u-Trudie Harrison. I-Mosamaria iqhuba amaphulo okuhluzisa ngokunge-na kumnyango nomnyango ngenyanga nganye ukuze kufunyaniswe izigulana ezitsha ezine-TB ukwenzela ukuba zinikwe unyango kwangoko. U-Harrison uthi umsebenzi ka-Mosamaria ulinciphisile igama elibi malunga ne-TB, waza wakha ubudlelwane obufudumeleyo noluntu futhi wakhokelela kumaxabiso aphucuke ngakumbi onyango oluphumeleleyo. “Umzekelo, ngowama-2018, kunyangwe izigulana ezingama-514,” utshilo u-Harrison. U-Harrison ubalisa ibali lesinye sezigulana zase-Mosamaria. Wayenikwa inkxaso yonke imihla ngumniki wokhathalelo wase-Mosamaria, owayeqinisekisa ukuba uziginya kuzo zonke iintsuku iipilisi zakhe aphinde futhiancedise ngomgubo wombona nangeempahla ezintsha.

ukuba izigulana zihlala zisebenzisa unyango lwazo ukuze ziphile kwithuba leenyanga ezintandathu.

“Siqeshe abaniki bokhathalelo abangama-74 malunga nale projekthi. Siqale ngokusebenza ngezigulana ezingama-200, lakhula inani laba ngama-400, kanti kwikhontrakthi yethu yangoku sinezigulana ezingama-500 esisebenza nazo yonke imihla. Izigulana zithunyelwa kuthi zivela kwiiklinikhi ezilithoba ezahluka-hlukileyo kwiziPhaluka zase-Ma-

ngaung xa zifunyaniswe ngoxilongo ukuba zine-TB,” utsho umququzeleli wase-Mosamaria u-Trudie Harrison.

I-Mosamaria iqhuba amaphulo okuhluzisa ngokunge-na kumnyango nomnyango ngenyanga nganye ukuze kufunyaniswe izigulana ezitsha ezine-TB ukwenzela ukuba zinikwe unyango kwangoko.

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“Walugqiba unyango lwa-khe futhi waphila. Ubuyele emsebenzini njengoko umqeshi wakhe ebemgcinele isithuba sakhe somsebenzi,” utsho u-Harrison.

## Zazi iimpawu ze-TB

Ukuba unezinye zezi mpawu zilandelayo, kufuneka utyelele eyona klinikhi ikufutshane kuwe okanye isibhedlele ukuze uvavanyelwe i-TB:

- Ukukhohlala okugqiba iiveki ezintathu okanye nangaphezulu
- Ukukhohlala igazi
- Iintlungu esifubeni, okanye iintlungu xa uphefumla okanye ukhohlala
- Ukwehla kobunzima bomzimba okuzenzekelayo
- Ukudinwa
- Ifiva. 

**Ngolwazi oluthe vetshe ngeProjekthi ye-US AID Tuberculosis yoMzantsi Afrika, qhagamshelana nabo apha- 012 484 9300.**

# All you need to know about hearing loss

Allison Cooper

**W**hen you struggle to hear, your ability to communicate effectively is compromised and it can become difficult to enjoy taking part in daily activities such as outings with friends, business meetings, talking on the phone or listening to the television at normal level.

According to the South African National Deaf Association, hearing loss exists when there is diminished sensitivity to the sounds normally heard.

Hearing impairments are categorised by:

- their type, severity and the age of onset (before or after language is acquired), and can exist in only one ear or both ears.

■ can occur in the outer or middle ear (conductive hearing loss) or in the inner ear (sensory-neural hearing loss), or both (mixed hearing loss).

■ In the outer and middle ear, typical problems include too much earwax, infection of the auditory canal or infection of the eardrum, or otosclerosis, which is the abnormal growth of bone.

■ In the inner ear, the majority of hearing problems result from damaged inner ear structures caused by aging, excessive exposure to loud noise, injury, illness and certain medications.

Hearing loss can range in severity from mild to profound and can be temporary or permanent.

A person with mild hearing loss is unable to hear soft

sounds and has difficulty understanding speech in noisy environments; with moderate hearing loss, they are unable to hear soft and moderately loud sounds and have considerable difficulty understanding speech, particularly with background noise; with severe hearing loss, they are unable to hear most sounds; and with profound hearing loss, some very loud sounds are audible but communication without a hearing instrument is difficult.

## Signs of hearing loss

In adults, hearing loss can develop gradually over several years. When this happens, most people are not aware of it until family or friends bring it to their attention.

Risk factors for hearing loss, that should be evaluated by an


audiologist, include;

- trouble understanding people;
- dizziness or a balance problem;
- ringing in the ears (tinnitus);
- muffled or plugged ears;
- ear or head trauma and a family history of hearing loss.

## Signs of hearing loss in children:

- not being startled by loud sounds;
- can't locate the source of sounds;
- often touching or pulling on one or both ears;
- stop babbling or make more high-pitched screaming sounds at six to eight months;
- need louder sound levels to function;



- often misunderstand spoken directions;
- not responding when called;
- withdrawing from social contact. 

**This information was supplied by the South African National Deaf Association ([www.sanda.org.za](http://www.sanda.org.za))**

**If you suspect that you could be suffering from hearing loss, visit your nearest clinic or an audiologist.**



# Victories recorded in the war on rhino poaching

## More Matshediso

**R**hino poaching in South Africa has declined from 768 rhino killed for their horn in 2018 to 594 in 2019.

This is according to Minister of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries Barbara Creecy.

She says the decrease is the result of additional steps taken by government to curb poaching and paid tribute to the rangers who work tirelessly each day to stop poachers.

Anti-poaching measures implemented by government include improved capabilities to react to poaching incidents through better situational awareness and use of tech-



nology, improved information collection and sharing amongst law enforcement authorities,

better regional and national co-operation and more meaningful involvement of the pri-

vate sector, non-governmental organisations and donors.

"A decline in poaching for five consecutive years is a reflection of the diligent work of the men and women who put their lives on the line daily to combat rhino poaching, often coming into direct contact with ruthless poachers," says the minister.

She says that steps to address rhino poaching and wildlife crime across the country are aligned with the Integrated Strategic Management of Rhinoceros plan and with the principles set out in the draft National Integrated Strategy to Combat Wildlife Trafficking (NISCWT), which will be taken to Cabinet for consideration in the first half of this year.

The NISCWT aims to strengthen the law enforcement aspects of the Integrated Strategic Management of Rhinoceros plan and broadens the scope to combat other wildlife trafficking, not only rhino poaching.

With regard to elephant poaching, the department says 31 elephant were poached in South Africa in 2019, of which 30 were from the Kruger National Park and one was from Mapungubwe National Park. This is a far cry from the 71 poached in 2018.

From January to December 2019, 178 suspected poachers were arrested in the Kruger National Park. Nationally, 332 suspects were arrested for rhino poaching and rhino horn trafficking. **1**

**Members of the public can report any suspicious activities to the Environmental Crime Hotline at 0800 205 005 or the SAPS number 10111.**

# I-Vulekamali ixhobisa abantu baseMzantsi Afrika

## More Matshediso

**N**gokucofa iqhosha, abantu bakwazi lula ukuqwalasela iintlobo zolwabiwo-hlahlomali zeli lizwe, siyayibulela inkqubo yekhompuyutha ebizwa ngokuba yiVulekamali.

Eli sango lasekwa kwiminyaka emibini edlulileyo nguNondyebo weSizwe ngokusebenzisana nemibutho ethile yoluntu.

Le projekthi yesindululo esitsha inikwe imbasa ngethuba leeMbasa zeziNdululo eziTsha zesihlandlo se-17 kwiCandelo loLuntu ngowama-2019, phantsi koluhlu lwe-Innovations Harnessing 4IR Solutions.

Umbhexeshi kaNondyebo weSizwe u-Andile Best, okhokela usungulo lwesango iVulekamali, uthe injongo yayo ephambili kukwandisa umdla woluntu, inxaxheba nolwazi ngeenkqubo zemali zikarhulumente.

"Oku kukuzinikela kukaNondyebo weSizwe ekungafihlisini ngakumbi ngeemali

zoluntu. Iinkcukacha zolwabiwo hlahlo-mali sezipapashwe kwiwebhusayithi kaNondyebo, kodwa isango liqulethe iinkcukacha ezifikeleleka lula futhi ngolungiselelo anokulisebenzisa lula umsebenzisi, ukuze kwabelwane ngendlela encomeka ngakumbi ngeenkukacha, naxa kusenziwa uhlalutyo nophando," uchaze watsho.

Ngokombono ka-Best, iVulekamali ixhasa ukuzibandakanya koluntu ngokubanzi malunga neenkqubo zolwabiwo hlahlo-mali baze abemi bakwazi ukuba neengxoxo ezixhaswa ngolwazi ngemigaqo-nkqubo karhulumente.

"Ukuba sicela uluntu ukuba lube nenxaxheba kwiinkqubo zolwabiwo hlahlo-mali kodwa abantu babe bevela kwimo yokungabi nalwazi, abakwazi kuba negalelo olusemgangathweni. Okwesibini, sinqwenelela ukuba uluntu luyazi indlela urhulumente ayichitha ngayo imali evela eluntwini," utshilo u-Best.

Umzekelo, imibutho yoluntu ikholisa ukufuna ukwazi indle-

la urhulumente azinika ngayo iinkonzo, indlela ezinxulumene ngayo iinkonzo nolwabiwo hlahlo-mali nokuthi ingaba ngurhulumente wesizwe, wephondo okanye wendawo na onoxanduva lweenkonzo ezithile.

U-Best uthe phakathi kwamaqela ababandakanyekayo nabelana ngomdla kwiprojekthi kukho iSebe loCwangciselelo, uQwalaselo noVavanyo; imbumba yoluntu Imali Yethu; uSungulo lweHlabathi kunye neZiko likaRhulumente lee-Ngcebiso ngezobuGcisa.

Kwinqanaba ngalinye lo-kwenziwa kwezigqibo naku-lwakihiwo ngalunye lolawulo, kukho abamele urhulumente kunye noluntu, utshilo.

Ethetha egameni lemibutho ebandakanyekayo yoluntu, uZukiswa Kota, intloko yeNkqubo yoQwalaselo noThethelelo kwiiNkonzo zoLuntu zoQwalaselo lokuzi-Phendulela nonguMququzeleli oyintloko kwi-Imali Yethu, uthe zibaluleke kakhulu iinkqubo zokuziphendulela malunga nolwabiwo

hlahlo-mali kulawulo ngentando yoninzi. Injongo yasekugqibeleni kukuphembelela ukuphuculwa kokunikelwa kweenkonzo, utshilo.

"Malunga nathi, ukufikelela kwiinkcukacha ezikhawulezileyo kuthetha ukuba akusoloko ujongana namaqela oluntu aqumbileyo nangazaziyo iinkqubo zolwabiwo hlahlo-mali," utshilo, esongeza nokuthi kufuneka abantu abanengqiqo ephucukileyo ngokungxamiseka okufunekayo kokuhlomla ngeziganeko zolwabiwo hlahlo-mali kanti futhi mabazi nokuba bafanele ukuthetha nabani ngeenkxalabo zabo. **1**

**Amalungu oluntu anokufikelela kwi-Vulekamali ngokutyelela apha [www.vulekamali.gov.za](http://www.vulekamali.gov.za) Ngemibuzo, thumela i-imeyili apha [feedback@vulekamali.gov.za](mailto:feedback@vulekamali.gov.za) okanye thumela umyalezo kwi-Twitter: @vulekamali okanye kwi-Facebook: vulekamali.**

