

Vuk'uzenzele

Produced by: Government Communication & Information System (GCIS)

English /Sepedi

March 2020 Edition 2



Environmental education centres share the joy of nature

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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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"BJALE KE NAKO YA GORE KA MOKA GA RENA RE ŠOME MMOGO RE HLOMPHE NELSON MANDELA, RE AGE AFRIKA BORWA YE MPSHA YA BOHLE."

MOPRESIDENTE CYRIL RAMAPHOSA

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RE GO AGELA BOKAMOSO BJO BOKAONE
RE ITHUTA GO MADIBA



A re šomeng mmogo go lokiša maemo a ditšhelete tša rena

Ditekanyetšo tšeo di adilwego ke Tona ya Ditšhelete Tito Mboweni di hlagiša tshenkatsheko ye e hlwekilego ya seemo sa ekonomi ya rena.

Dipalopalo di dira gore go be molaleng gore ka ntle le ge re ka dira se sengwe mo lebakeng le go fetša dilo, go tla ba boima mo nakong ye e tlogo.

Ge re bea se gabonolo, re šomiša tšhelete ye ntši kudu go feta yeo re e hwetšago.

Ka lebaka la se, re adima tšhelete kgafetšakgafetša, gomme tshenyegelo ya go lefa sekoloto seo e a hlatloga.

Gabotse, ditshenyegelo tša go lefa sekoloto mo lebakeng le ke lekala leo le golago ka lebelo kudu la tshenyegelo. Re šomiša tšhelete ye ntši kudu re lefa dikoloto go feta yeo re e šomišago go tša maphelo; ke fela thuto le tlhabollo ya leago tšeo di hwetšago tšhelete ye ntši.

Maemo a a kotsi ebile ga a kgone go tšwetšwa pele go ya go ile.

Re swanetše go dira diphetogo tše kgolo ebile re swanetše go di dira gona bjale.

Go na le mabaka a mmalwa ao a dirilego gore re ikhwetše re le maamong a mo lebakeng le. Ekonomi ya rena ga se ya gola kudu mo mengwageng ye lesome ye e fetilego, kudu ka lebaka la mathata a ditšhelete lefaseng ka bophara ka ngwaga wa 2008 le go phuhlama ga nyakego ya dimineraletšeo re di romelago dinageng tša ka ntle. Ka lebaka la se, kgoboketšo ya motšhelo e ile ya fokola gomme re ile ra swanelwa ke go adima tšhelete ye ntši gore re kgone go tšwetša pele tšhomišo ya tšhelete go tlhabollo, go mananeokgoparara le go meputso. Mola ka go le lengwe, go gogwa ga mmušo ka nko le bomenetša di amile

pušo gampe, ga mmogo le go ama go šoma gabotse ga phe-thagatšo ya mešomo le seemo se sekaone sa ditšhelete go ya go ile ka dihlongweng tša setšhaba tše mmalwa, go akaretšwa le ka dikgwebong tša mmušo (di-SOE).

Maitapišo a go tsošološa ekonomi le go aga leswa dihlongwa mo mengwageng ye mebedi ye e fetilego bjale a nyefišitšwe ke mathata a mohlaga, gomme se sa tšwela pele go šitiša kgolo ya ekonomi le go bea morwalo wa tlaleletšo go ditšhelete tša setšhaba.

Ka fao dilo tšeo re di beilego pele ka mo ditekanyetšong tše ke go bušetša ekonomi tseleng ya kgolo, go fokotša tšhomišo ya tšhelete ya setšhaba le go bušetša sekeng sekoloto sa rena.

Ditekanyetšo ke karolo ye bohlokwa ya lesolo la rena la go tliša kgolo ye e akaretšago bohle, tlhomo ya mešomo, peeletšo le mmušo wo o nago le bokgoni.

Re tšere sephetho re na le maikemišetšo a go se tliše mokgwa wa seemo sa ekonomi seo se lego se boima. Mokgwa woo o ka be o dirile gore go be le diphokotšo tše kgolo tša tšhomišo ya tšhelete go ditirelo tša leago tšeo bahloki ba di tshepilego. Nkabe o ile wa akaretša go fokotšwa ga meputso ya bašomi ba mmušo kudu, bogolo bja tirelo ya mmušo, go fokotša diponase le diphešene, go hlatloša metšhelo le go rekiša dithoto tša mmušo tše bohlokwa.

Ditekanyetšo tša go fokotša sekoloto sa mmušo nkabe di šitšitše dikgonagalo tša kgolo ya ekonomi ya rena go tšwela pele le go fokodiša bokgoni bja mmušo bja go hlohleletša go kgatha tema ka ekonoming le go fihlelela dinyakwa tša batho.

Sebakeng seo re hlagišitše ditekanyetšo tšeo di nago le mehuthuta ya magato ao a lekaneditšwego le ao a tšerwego ka tlhokomelo kudu ka nepo ya go laola tšhomišo ya ditšhelete, ya go oketša letseno le go hlohleletša kgolo ya ekonomi.

Mo mengwageng ye e tlogo ye meraro, re emetše go fihlelela poloko ya tšhelete ye e ka bago R261 pilione ka go fokotša ditekanyetšo tša dikgoro tše mmalwa le go fokotša kelo yeo tefo ya meputso ya bašomi ba mmušo e golago ka yona. Ka go le lengwe, le ge go le bjale, re tla swanela ke go šomiša tšhelete ye ntši gore re thekge go beakanya leswa ga di-SOE tša go swana le Eskom le Tirelo ya Difofane ya Afrika Borwa (SAA). Ka lebaka la se, re emetše gore go be le phokotšo ka botlalo ya R156 pilione ka go tšhomišo ya tšhelete ye e hlokago tswala mo lebakeng la magareng.

Se se tla thuša go fokotša sekoloto le go fokotša dinyakwa tša rena tša go adima tšhelete.

Karolo ye kgolo ya tšhelete ye re e bolokago e tla tšwa go phokotšo ya kelo yeo tefelo ya meputso e golago ka yona.

Se se tla nyaka gore go be le dipoledišano tšeo di nago le nepišo gareng ga badirišani ba rena ba setšhabeng, eupša kudukudu le mekgatlo ya bašomi ba mmušo. Ditherišano tše di swanetše go sepetšwa ka moya wa go nyaka ditharollo.

Ke hlohleletšwa ke go nyaka ga bakgathatema ka moka go tsenela ditherišano tše di tsenletšego tšeo di ikemišeditšego go hwetša tharollo.

Maikemišetšo a rena ga se go fokotša bogolo bja tirelo ya mmušo, eupša ke go lekodišiša lebelo leo tefelo ya meputso e golago ka lona. Meputso ya bašomi ba mmušo ka kakaretšo e oketšegile ka kelo ya godimo

go feta inforeišene mo mengwageng ye mentši, gomme re swanetše go lokiša se ge e le gore re tlo dira gore ditšhelete tša mmušo di be ka fase ga taolo. Se gape se ama le taolo tša ditšhelete tša batho, fao e lego gore ge selo seo tšhelete e šomišwago go sona gomme tefelo ya sona e hlatlogago ka kelo ya go feta inforeišene – e ka ba tefelo ya mohlagase, ditefelo tša tšhomišo ya sellathekeng tša go swana le go reka metsotso le data goba ya dijo – se tla dula se bea ditekanyetšo le ditšhelete tša motho ka fase ga kgatelelo ebile di etšwa taolong.

Tefelo ya meputso e tšwela pele go ba karolo ye kgolo kudu yeo tšhelete e šomišwago go yona ge e hlopša go tša ekonomi.

Kgolo ka go tefelo ya meputso e thomile go šitiša tšhomišo ya tšhelete ka go diprotšeke tše kgolo tšeo di tlišago kgolo ya ekonomi ka moso le ka go dilo tšeo di lego bohlokwa go kabo ya ditirelo.

Tefelo ya meputso ya bašomi ba mmušo ga se fela lekala leo re fokotšago tshenyegelo ka go lona. Ke tšere sephetho sa gore go ka se be le tlhatlošo ya meputso ya bahlankedibagolwane ba mmušo mo ngwageng wo. Se se latela phokotšo ya diputsetšo tšeo di bakilwego ke diphetogo ka go *Ministerial Handbook*. Re tla phatlalatša mola o moswa mo ngwageng wo fao re tla tsebagatšago tlhako ya ditefelo go dihlongwa tša mmušo le go dikhamphani tša mmušo ka nepo ya go thibela tefelo ya go fetišiša go maloko a makgotlataolo le go balaodiphethiši.

Badirišani ka rena ba mekgatlo ya bašomi ba nepile ge ba re swanetše go thibela go dutla ga ditšhelete tša mmušo ka go tšea magato a go rarolla bomenetša, go fediša tšhomišo bošae-di ya ditšhelete yeo e sego

molaong, yeo e sa kwagalego le ya go senya tšhelete. Re tla dira se kudu le go fetišiša.

Go swana le ge go laola tefelo ya meputso ya bašomi ba mmušo go le bohlokwa ka nepo ya go bea sekeng ditšhelete tša setšhaba, go kaonafatša go šoma gabotse ga lekala la mmušo go bohlokwa ge e le gore re nyaka go aga mmušo wo o nago le bokgoni kudu, le wa go šoma ntle le mathata.

Re hloka kudu batho ba maleba maamong a maleba.

Ge re laola tšhomišo ya tšhelete ya mmušo, re nyaka kgolo.

Ke ka lebaka leo fao, ka ntle le sekgo ba tlhokego ya ditšhelete, go se na le dikoketšego tše kgolo tša metšhelo. Sebakeng seo, go na le kimollo go balefametšhelo le magato a mmalwa a go katološa mothamo wa metšhelo ya dikhamphani. Gape re tšwela pele ka dipeakanyoleswa tšeo di nago le dipolelo tše kgolo tša go swana le kabo ya mohlaga, kabo ya maemakepe le diporo le dikgokagano tša megala ka nepo ya go fokotša tshenyegelo ya go dira kgwebbo. Ka go diriša Sekhwama sa Kabo ya Mananeokgoparara re ikemišeditše go nyaka thekgo ya mašeng go tšwa go methopo ye e fapafapanego ka nepo ya go beeletša ka go Lenaneo le legolo la kago ya mananeokgoparara. Ka leano la rena la diintasteri le lesolo la dipeeletšo re lokolla makala a bohlokwa a kgolo ya ekonomi.

Re lokiša maemo a ditšhelete tša rena tša setšhaba ka nepo ya gore kgolo ye e akaretšago bohle le tlhomo ya mešomo di kgonagale. Dinako tše bjalo di ipiletša go rena gore re go-polele ba bangwe, re se tšeye lehlakore. Di ipiletša gore re be le tirišano, re se be le dithulano.

Go theletšana le go naganelana go swanetše go dirwa.

Ka moka re ka mo mmogo, ebile re na le maikarabelo a go swana a go tšea lehudu, ra sepetša mmogo le go otlela naga ya rena ka mo meetseng a a diphefo tše maatla.

Thekgo ya balwetši e bohlokwa go lwantšha TB

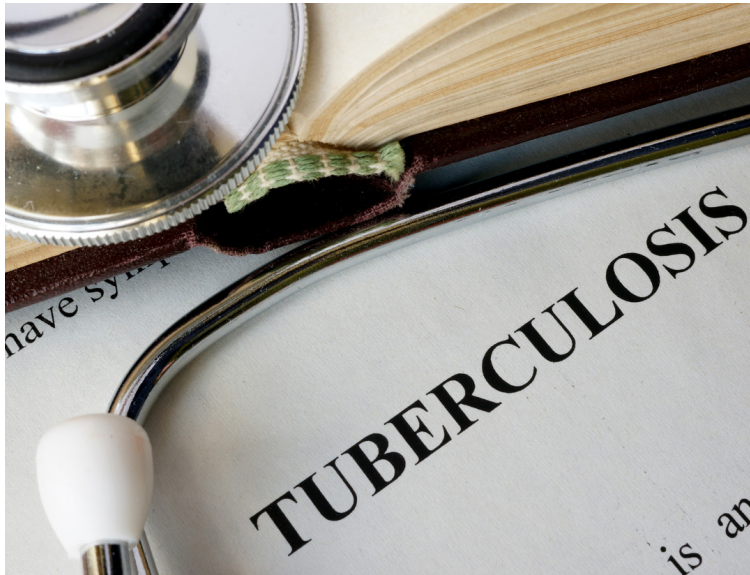
Dale Hes

Protšeke ya Afrika Borwa ya Bolwetši bja Mafahla (TB) yeo e šomago mmogo le Etšensi ya Amerika ya Tlhabollo ya Boditšhabatšhaba (USAID) e laeditše bohlatse bja go ba mohlala wo mokaonekaone wa ka fao mmušo, batho setšhabeng le Mekgatlo yeo e Sego ya Mmušo (di-NGO) di ka šomago mmogo go lwantšha TB ka go abela balwetši thekgo ye maleba.

Afrika Borwa e tšeere maemo a boetapele twantšhong ya TB lefaseng ka bophara, ebile USAID e tšeere kgato ya go fana ka thušo.

Protšeke ye ya mengwaga ye mehlano, yeo e thomilwego ka 2016, e gare e phethagatšwa ka tšhomišano le Kgoro ya Bosetšhaba ya Maphelo mo diprofenseng tše seswai tša Afrika Borwa.

Tše dingwe tša dikarolo tše bohlokwahlokwa tša protšeke ye ke go thekga di-NGO tše di



ikagilego setšhabeng. Protšeke ye e fana ka thekgo ya tšhelete go di-NGO tše 21 tše di thekgilego balwetši ba go feta 3 500, ba bantši ba bona ba tšwa dinagamagaeng.

Mosamaria Profenseng ya Foreisetata

Kua Mangaung, Mosamaria ke ye nngwe ya di-NGO tše di amogetšego thekgo ya tšhelete go tšwa protšekeng ye.

Mokgatlo wo o nale sehlopha sa badiredi ba maphelo go tšwa setšhabeng, molaodi wa pro-

tšeke le motlanyatshedimošo bao ka moka ba šomago ka thata go netefatša gore balwetši ba latela dikalafo tša bona gore ba kgone go fola mo lebakeng la dikgwedi tše tshela.

“Re thwetše bahlokamedi ba go fihla 74 mo protšekeng ye.

Mathomong re be re šoma ka balwetši ba 200, ke moka ra hlatlogela go balwetši ba 400, ebile mo kontrakeng ya rena ya bjale re nale balwetši ba 500 bao re šomago le bona tšatši ka tšatši. Balwetši ba ba fetišetšwa go rena go go kgonthišišitšwe

gore ba swerwe ke TB go tšwa dikliniking tše senyane tša go fapafapana mo Mmasepaleng wa Metsesetoropo wa Mangaung,” a realo motsamaiši wa Mosamaria e bago Trudie Harrison.

Mosamaria e swara masolo a diteko a go tsena motse ka motse go hwetša balwetši ba TB le go netefatša gore ba hwetša kalafo ka yona nako yeo.

Harrison o bolela gore mošomo wo botse wa Mosamaria o fokoditše mahlabišadihlong ao batho ba nago le ona mabapi le TB, o agile dikamano tše di tiilego setšhabeng ebile gape o hlatlošitše kelo yeo e kaonafetšego ya dikalafo tše di atlegilego tša bolwetši bjo.

“Go fa mohlala, ka baka la lesolo le, ka 2018 balwetši ba rena ba 514 ba thušegile gore ba fole,” a realo Harrison.


Harrison o boditše batho ka semaka sa yo mongwe wa balwetši ba Mosamaria. O filwe thekgo ya tšatši ka tšatši ke mohlokamedi wa Mosamaria, yo a bego a netefatša gore o nwa diphilisi tša gagwe tšatši

ka tšatši le go thuša gape ka maupi le diaparo tše diswa.

“O feditše kalafo ya gagwe a ba a fola. O ile a boela mošomong ka ge mongmošomo wa gagwe a be a mmeetše mošomo wa gagwe,” a realo Harrison.

Tseba dika tša TB

Ge eba o nale tše dingwe tša dika tše di latelago, o swanetše go etela kliniki ya kgauswi le wena gore o dirwe diteko tša TB:

- Go gohlola lebaka la go fihla dibeke tše tharo goba go feta;
- Go gohlola sehuba sa madi;
- Dihlabi kgareng, goba go kwa dihlabi ge o buša moya goba o gohlola;
- Go fokotšega ga mmele e se ka maikemišetšo;
- Molapo;
- Go fišafiša. 

Go hwetša tshedimošo ka bottlalo ka ga Protšeke ya Afrika Borwa le USAID ka TB, leletša: 012 484 9300.

All you need to know about hearing loss

Allison Cooper

When 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)

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

Rhino 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 technology, improved information collection and sharing amongst law enforcement authorities,



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

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

Vulekamali e maatlafatša maAfrika Borwa

More Matshediso

Ka ponyo ya leihlo, batho ba kgona go longwa tsebe gabonolo ka ditekanyetšokabo tša naga ye, tše ka moka di kgonagala ka baka la sistemo ya inthaneteng ya go bitšwa Vulekamali.

Phothale ye e hlomilwe ke ba Matlotlo a Bosetšhaba mengwageng ye mebedi ye fetilego ka tšhomišano le mekgatlo ye bonagalago ye tšwago setšhabeng.

Protšeke ye ya boikgopolelo e thopile sefoka nakong ya Difoka tša bo17 tša Boikgopolelo Lefapheng la Mmušo ngwageng wa 2019, ka fase ga legoro la Boikgopolelo bjo bo Kgokaganago Ditharollo tše ikadilego ka Theknolotši ya Sebjaebjale.

Molaodi wa Matlotlo a Bosetšhaba Andile Best, yo a eteletšego pele lesolo la phothale ya Vulekamali, o boletše gore nepokgolo ya yona ke go hlatloša kgahlego ya batho, kamego ya bona le tsebo ya mananeo a ditshelete a mmušo.

"A ke maikgafo a Matlotlo a

Bosetšhaba a go se fihle selo mabapi le matlotlo a mmušo.

Tshedimošo ka ga ditekanyetšokabo e šetše e phatlaladitšwe wepsaeteng ya Matlotlo a Bosetšhaba, eupša phothale ye e nale tshedimošo yeo e ka hwetšagalago gabonolo ka fomate ya go se fediše pelo, go kgontšha gore tshedimošo bathong e phatlalatšwe ka katlego, gomme go be le ditshekatsheko le dinyakollo," a hlaloša ka gorealo.

Goya ka Best, Vulekamali e thekga kamego ye tšwago mekgatlong ye ikadilego setšhabeng le setšhaba ka kakaretšo ditshepedišong tša tekanyetšokabo ebile e kgontšha badudi go ba le ditherišano tše nago le tsebo ka gare mabapi le dipholisi tša mmušo.

"Gere ka kgopela batho gore ba kgatehe tema ditshepedišong tša tekanyetšokabo ke moka bona batho bao ba sa tsebe selo, ba ka se kgone go hlagiša dintlha tša go kwagala. Sa bobedi, re nyaka batho ka moka setšhabeng ba tsebe ka fao mmušo o šomišago tšhelete go tšwa sekhwameng

sa ona," a realo Best.

Go fa mohlala, mekgatlo ye lego setšhabeng e fela e nyaka go tseba ka fao mmušo o abago ditirelo, ka fao ditirelo di kgo-kaganago le tekanyetšokabo le gore gare ga mmušo wa bosetšhaba, mmušo wa profense goba pušoselegae ke ofe mmušo wo o rwelego maikarabelo a ditirelo tše itšego.

Best o boletše gore magareng ga bakgathatema bao ba amegago protšekeng ye ke Kgoro ya Peakanyo, Tekodišišo le Tshekatsheko ya Phethagatšo ya Mošomo (DPME); mekgatlo wa mohlakanelwa wo ikagilego setšhabeng wa Imali Yethu; Senthara ya Lesolo la Lefaseng ka Bophara le ya Boeletši bja Sethekniki.

M o maamong afe goba

vulekamali SA Online Budget Data

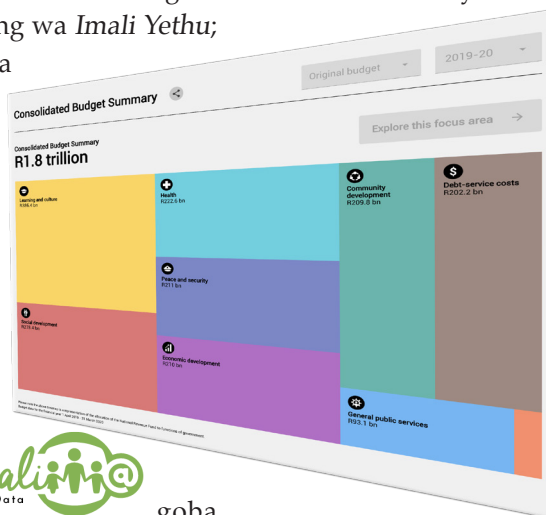
sefe sa pušo, go nale baemedi ba go tšwa mmušong le ba go tšwa mekgatlong ye ikagilego setšhabeng, a realo.

Ge a be a bolela legatong la mekgatlo ye lego setšhabeng ye amegago, Zukiswa Kota, hlogo ya Lenaneo la Tlhokomelo le Thekgohlhohleletšo Bolekoding bja Boikarabelo bja Ditirelo tša Mmušo ebile e le mosepediši yo a eteletšego ditshepedišo ka moka pele tša Imali Yethu, o boletše gore ditshepedišo tša boikarabelo tša tekanyetšokabo di bohlokwa temokrasing.

Nepokgolo ya tšona ke go huetša kabo ya

ditirelo yeo e kaonafetšego, a realo.

"Go rena, khumanego ya tshedimošo ya ka pejana go ra gore o ka se ke wa hwetša batho setšhabeng ba dula ba nyamile ebile ba sa lemoge ditshepedišo tša tekanyetšokabo," a realo, a buša a tlaletša ka gore batho ba kgona go dira dilo ka tšhoganetšo goya ka fao go nyakegago ge ba efa ditshwayotshwayo tša bona ka tekanyetšokabo ebile ba tseba gabotse gore ba swanetše go lebiša dikgalefo tša bona go mang.



Maloko a setšhaba ba ka fihlelela Vulekamali ka go etela www.vulekamali.gov.za Ge o nale dipotšišo, romela imeile go feedback@vulekamali.gov.za goba o romele molaetša mo go Twitter: @vulekamali goba mo go Facebook: vulekamali.